

## ERRATA—CENSUS OF MORTALITY—1860.

- Page xxvi, line 11, after the word "free," insert "natives and foreigners."
- Page xxvii, line 2, for "under which," read "which, under the."
- Page xxviii, line 24, after "that," insert "of the."
- Page xxxii, line 16, for "races," read "sexes."
- Page xxxii, TABLE G, 4th, 7th and 10th columns, after "ratio," insert "per cent."
- Page xl, line 35, for "more," read "less."
- Page xlv, line 3, for "this," read "the." Line 41, before "which," insert "during."
- Page l, table, 4th column, Maryland, for "99,940," read "32,170."
- Page li, table, line 192, before "residents," and before "population," insert "free."
- Page lii, line 5 from bottom, for "or," read "nor."
- Page lx, line 2 from bottom, strike out "and proportion."
- Page lxxvii, line 19, after "London," insert "Statistical."
- Page 214, table, for "their ratio to the population of those years," read "the ratio of each to the total reported deaths from known causes."
- Page 244, line 1, for "inflammation," read "inflammations." Table, head of columns 2 and 3, and 7 and 8, under "Ratio to total deaths," insert "in 10,000." Line 44, for "to," read "of."
- Page 246, line 9, for "equally," read "equally." Line 25, for "sum," read "sums."
- Page 247, line 3 from bottom, for "phlegmoasia," read "phlegmasia."
- Page 248, line 12, for "northwest as in the southwest," read "southwest as in the northwest."
- Page 250, line 13, for "nosologyics," read "nosologies."
- Page 263, line 32, for "514 in 10,000 women died from childbirth," read "514 in 10,000 deaths of women were from childbirth." Line 38, after "sex," insert "those of;" after "and," insert "of."
- Page 272, in columns 3, 4, 7, and 8, place a comma before the last two figures, which are decimals, in each instance.
- Page 273, line 25, for "10,000," read "1,000." Line 34, for "5,734," read "5,134."
- Page 277, line 30, after "Present," insert "June 1, 1850, to"—so as to read "June 1, 1850, to June 1, 1860." Lines 44 and 52, for "17,900," read "19,700."
- Page 278, last line, for "population," read populations."
- Page 279, line 3 of text, before "males," insert "immigrant."
- Page 280, line 2 from bottom, for "444,837," read "544,837."
- Page 283, for "parasitis," read parasitic."
- Page 287, table, for "caues," read "causes."
- Page 562, line 53, after "number of," insert "for."
- Page 564, line 59, for "foreign countries," read "foreigners."
- Page 572, line 50, strike out "in."
- Page 583, line 44, for "subsisting," read "sustaining."
- INDEX.—Referring to the following named States and Territories, the commas after the words "ratio of" should be omitted, and read, "Deaths, ratio of reported, to population;" Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington Territory, and Wisconsin.

# STATISTICS

OF

# THE UNITED STATES,

(INCLUDING MORTALITY, PROPERTY, &c.,)

IN

## 1860;

COMPILED FROM THE ORIGINAL RETURNS AND BEING THE FINAL EXHIBIT

OF

# THE EIGHTH CENSUS,

UNDER THE

DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY

---

WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1866.

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE CENSUS.

---

THE earliest record of popular enumeration is contained in the history of the Mosaic dispensation. Centuries afterwards, the existence of the census may be traced in civilized states of antiquity, in which it was established as a system whereby governments were informed of the numerical strength of the people and of their wealth, as bases of taxation. It was in operation in the Hellenic states—in some annually, others every two years, and quadrennially. It took date in the Athenian commonwealth, from the Solon constitution, in the sixth century before the Christian era, a constitution which defined citizenship, discarded the principle of birth as a title to political power, and was the first step in that age towards the foundation of popular institutions. At a later period in that century, the Servian policy established the Census in the Latin peninsula, the authority in that respect having passed from the Roman Kings to the Consuls, and then, in the year 300 A. U. C., to the Censors, to whom, every five years, pursuant to heraldic citations, returns were made by citizens of their families and fortunes, under the solemnity of an oath, with the penalty in case of false returns of forfeiture of liberty and property, the Colonial cities and free towns having been enrolled in like manner and reported to the centre of political authority, so that the Senate might at once see the wealth and power of the whole state.

This important measure was followed in the Campus Martius every fifth year—Lustrum—by a solemn religious sacrifice—Solitaurilia—for the purification of the nation.

With the dissolution and desolation of that great empire of civilization have passed away the records which revealed the number of the people, with details of social and business life, so that modern historians and archæologists are unable to determine with certainty by the light of history the populousness of the parent state, or of its capital, or of the colonies, with the multitude of cities of ancient Italy, Greece, Asia, and Africa, embellished with oriental opulence and all the splendors of architectural taste and beauty, adorning an empire of sixteen hundred thousand square miles, having a population, estimated upon the basis of "imperfect calculation," of one hundred and twenty millions, and, according to the theory of the historian of the decline and fall of that empire, "the most numerous society which has ever been united under the same system of government."

At the separation in the fifth century, A. D. 420, of the British colony from the imperial state, there were some thirty cities, the chief of the colony being the Pro-consul, subordinate to the prefect of the neighboring province of Gaul.

Imperial officers ruled the British towns which were stipendiary, such as Canterbury, Winchester, Leicester, and Exeter; the cities of Carlisle, Cirencester, and Salisbury were invested with the Jus Latii; the military cities were London, Bath, Richborough, Caerleon, Chesterfield, Lincoln, and Chester; the municipal cities being York and Verulam. We are, however, left at this period without the record of an enumeration of the people, either of the islands or the cities; nor does any record

remain of the popular enumeration and property returns, on which were levied the decumæ and scriptura, or the tithe and cattle taxes, or portoria, or custom duties.

By the dim light of history, it is conjectured that at the close of the Saxon period the population was two millions, when no law could become effective without the consent of the grand council, or witena gemote, whilst the fires which had blazed on Celtic altars had given way to the light of a sublime and enduring faith.

In the days of King John, in the thirteenth century, London had become the capital, with an estimated population of 40,000 persons.

In the seventeenth century the social and political elements had undergone a material change by progress made in civilization. England and Wales, it is conjectured, had increased to five millions; woollen and other manufactures were in active operation, commerce was extending, the way to America and the Indies had been opened; the feudal system had yielded to improved theories of government, and in the middle of the eighteenth century the population, it is supposed, had increased to over seven millions, whilst at the opening of the nineteenth century it had advanced in England and Wales to over nine millions, according to the British official enumeration. In the relation of the islands to this subject, we have the authority of a British statist for the declaration that in the reign of Henry VIII, in the first half of the sixteenth century, there was a complete survey made of the kingdom, in which the number of the inhabitants, their ages, professions, wealth, and increase were taken, but the record of which is lost by time or accident. With this isolated, if not questionable, exception, we are unable to discover the Census as an institution in tracing the rise and progress of the English people during fourteen hundred years, from the separation in the fifth century of that distant colony from the imperial state; thence through the times of the heptarchy, or octarchy, and the reign of Alfred —, to the conquest; through the feudal ages, and down to the opening of the nineteenth century, when the system was formally inaugurated in the year 1801, pursuant to acts 41 and 51 in the reign of George III.

In glancing at the relations held by some of the prominent European powers in respect to this system, to which serious attention had not been directed until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it appears that since the first English census in 1801, it was taken in 1821, 1831, 1841, 1851, and 1861; the first record for Ireland, though imperfect, not having been made until 1813; the next in 1821; yet since the latter period it has been in operation concurrently with that of Great Britain. The popular enumeration, 1851, was made under the act 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 53, August 5, 1850, which merely provided the machinery for the purpose. The forms were prepared under the superintendence of the secretary of state, and the enumeration required to be made in one day—the 31st March, 1851; the abstracts to be prepared and laid before Parliament within twelve calendar months next after June 1, 1851.

The work of enumeration was aided by the uniform system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths, established in 1836, the census not extending to the British colonies or Anglo-Indian empire, except to include those in the government service; yet, by the statistical department of the East India house in British India, statistics have been published; an enumeration also having been made in 1841 and 1846 for the British colony of Australia. In Canada the general census was first taken by the French in 1676; in Upper Canada in 1836, 1842, and 1848; in Lower Canada in 1825 and 1844; in New Brunswick in 1824; in Prince Edward's Island statistical returns were published in 1841 and 1848; in Nova Scotia in 1827 and subsequently; in Jamaica in 1844. What has been done

by other European powers in this respect? In France census records of the year 1700 are extant, as published in 1720 and 1762; also in 1800; another in 1805.

A royal ordinance in 1822 provided for a quinquennial enumeration, and since 1826 it has been taken with care and regularity, the population having been returned by ages, sexes, and professions or trades.

In Spain, also, there is a statistical central commission, returns of the population and area of the entire monarchy, including the Dominican republic and African possessions, having been made in 1857, and for the European portion in 1861.

The Cuba enumeration has been reported, viz: in 1775, 1791, 1817, 1827, 1841, 1846, 1849, 1853, and 1857. That of 1853 gives the whole white population, permanent and floating; that of 1857 the same, the number of emancipados or slaves captured and apprenticed, and of Asiatic colonists or Coolies.

In 1838, 1843, 1849, and 1851 the census of Portugal was obtained.

The organization existed in 1723 in Russia, instituted by Peter the Great, who established a general system of registration by births, marriages, and deaths, ordaining a renewal every twenty years; the early and particular investigations thus instituted having given the movements of the population for upward of a century.

An enumeration was made nearly a century ago in Austria; yet not regularly reported until after 1804; but in 1828 was established as a system, having been followed by a report every third year of the population by ages and sexes.

A statistical central commission was organized in Denmark between 1835 and 1849, which has published several large volumes of statistics; whilst in Prussia statistical investigations have been prosecuted since the days of Frederick the Great, a bureau having been established in 1816 having control of the census, which is now taken every three years, registering the population by age, sex, faith, and occupation, and giving particulars as to schools and industrial establishments subject to taxation. In this work the principal states of Germany, a few years since, united, and, under the charge of Dieterici, the distinguished chief of the statistical service in Berlin, there have been published statistics of thirty-nine allied states.

Frequent enumerations as to the inhabitants have been made for a century past in Sweden, where statistical science has been carefully cultivated, the earliest mortality tables in use at the present day having originated in that country, where the clergy supplies the returns, which are digested by a commission.

The magistrates in the towns and the rectors in the country in Norway officiate in this service, extending inquiries to productions, occupation, and deaf and dumb.

In 1826 a statistical bureau, not now in existence, was established in Holland, by which several volumes were issued, and in 1840 a census was published. Bureaus with this special province exist in Saxony and Wirtemberg; whilst in Belgium the first general census since the independence of that state was taken in 1846, being unusually complete, and embracing population, agriculture, and industry, previous statistics having been limited to population. By a royal decree of March 16, 1841, a central commission was charged with the direction of the census—special commissions, subordinate to the central body, having been established in 1843 at the capitals of the nine provinces. In conjunction with the statistical branch, the central commission revised and compiled results. The people were enumerated by name, age, sex, nativity, language, religion, occupation, education, houses insured, and number of residences with pleasure gardens. The president of the statistical commission was the

distinguished Quetelet, which consisted of fifteen persons eminent for knowledge in the several specialities to which their attention was directed, resulting in the most perfect work on the population and resources of a government ever published in Europe.

Recurring to the history of our own country in its relation to this subject, it is found that the Congress of the Colonies, in view of the then impending issues and approaching rupture, did, by a resolve, on the 26th of December, 1775, recommend to the several assemblies the adoption of measures for ascertaining the number of inhabitants. The purpose of that resolve, however, was not then realized, and the statesmen of that date were embarrassed in not having such certain data as would enable them to sustain the conflict on an exact and just basis of taxation, and to replenish the armies, from time to time, according to the vicissitudes of war; measures to these ends, however, were adopted upon the assumed basis that the population was then 2,389,300 persons.

In April, 1782, the Congressional journals show that the desired enumeration had not been taken, and thereafter, on the 17th of February, 1783, the original resolution was renewed.

In these proceedings is found evidence of the purpose, at the dawn of our political existence, to take an inventory, as it were, of the public resources, the principle having been subsequently interwoven with the text of the Constitution of the United States, under which the new government went into operation in 1789.

In that instrument it is stipulated that "representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, to be determined upon certain prescribed principles," whilst actual enumeration was required within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as the law should direct.

In accordance with this constitutional provision, an act was approved March 1, 1790, providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, which required the marshals in the several districts to make the enumeration, to distinguish free persons from those bound to service, and show the sexes and color of free persons, also the free males of sixteen years and upwards from those under that age. The enumeration was required to begin on the first Monday in August, 1790, and close in nine months, the first census-schedule having been laid, on 27th of October, 1791, before Congress by the President of the United States.

The law was passed February 28, 1800, for the second popular enumeration. In committing the duty of making the enumeration to the marshals of districts and the secretaries of the Territories, they were required to omit Indians not taxed, and to distinguish free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, from all others, and also the sexes and color of free persons, according to ages, the Secretary of State having been required to issue the regulations and instructions for carrying the law into effect and to provide the necessary forms of schedules and interrogatories, the schedules containing results having been laid before Congress on the 8th of December, 1801.

The third census was taken under an act approved March 26, 1810, its provisions being similar to that under which was taken the second enumeration; but that act was followed by an amendment, approved May 1, 1810, providing in its second section for taking, at the same time, an account of the manufacturing establishments and manufactures within the several districts, territories, and divisions; and by another act, approved on the 2d of March, 1811, extending until the first Monday of July in that year the period for completing and filing returns. Accordingly, pursuant to these enactments, the official

results were submitted to Congress on the 13th of November, 1811, the schedules showing the number of manufacturing establishments, the machinery used, and the kind, quantity, and value of the products, but not the capital, number of hands, or raw material.

By the twelfth Congress a resolution was passed March 19, 1812, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be prepared a digest, in proper form, of the information obtained respecting manufactures, in conformity with the second section of the act of May 1, 1810, which work was completed by an agent of the treasury in 1813.

The act directing the fourth enumeration was approved March 14, 1820. By that law the white inhabitants were divided as in the second and third decennial enumerations, but the schedule was enlarged, with a view to more details in classification and discrimination, whilst blanks were furnished to show the number of persons engaged, respectively, in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce; the third section of the act requiring returns, under penalty, to be made by the 1st of April, 1821; subsequently extended to first of September following. The tenth section directed that with the enumeration there should be taken an account of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, a digest of the returns of such manufactures having been ordered by resolution of 30th March, 1822.

The act authorizing the fifth census was approved March 23, 1830. Under this act, all free white persons, of either sex, were to be distinguished, according to age, into thirteen classes, and the enumeration required, for the first time, that there should be included the number of deaf and dumb, with white and colored, and also the aggregate number of the blind, and of aliens or unnaturalized foreigners, the statute not requiring returns of manufactures. The enumeration was to commence on the 1st of June, 1830, and to close within six months; afterwards extended to August 31, 1831, the thirteenth section requiring all former enumerations of the population to be revised and an abstract of the same to be printed.

The sixth census was ordered by an act approved March 3, 1839; the classifications of age, sex, and color to be the same as in the fifth, and also the divisions of the deaf, dumb, and blind, whilst columns were added for the insane and idiotic, both white and colored, distinguishing such as were a public charge. The thirteenth section of the statute further provided for an enumeration of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary or military services, giving their names and ages; also for collecting in statistical tables all such information as might be ordered by the President in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools so as to exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country.

The schedules showed the number of universities and colleges, academies, schools, students, and scholars at public charge; also adult whites who could not read and write, with the number, capital, number of hands, and value of product of manufacturing establishments. The law required the enumeration to begin on the 1st of June, 1840, and to be completed and closed within ten calendar months thereafter, the time for finishing which was subsequently extended for five calendar months, and, by other legislative acts, was again extended to June 1, 1841, and on the 1st of September, of the same year, the time was still further extended until December 1, 1841, the law making provision for the printing and binding of 20,000 copies of a compendium of the sixth census.

By the seventh section of an act approved March 3, 1849, all the supervisory and appellate powers which had been exercised by the Secretary of State in taking and returning the census of the United States were committed to the Secretary of the Interior.

Another statute, of the same date, constituted the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General a Census Board, to prepare and cause to be printed forms and schedules necessary for making a full enumeration of the inhabitants, and for collecting in statistical tables such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as would exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country, the number of inquiries, exclusive of enumeration, not to exceed one hundred.

The law of the 23d of May, 1850, ordering the seventh enumeration, required the Secretary of the Interior to carry out its provisions, to provide blanks, and distribute them among the marshals, with printed instructions defining and explaining the duties of those charged with the collection of statistics, the tables of which were to be returned to the Secretary on or before the 1st of November, 1850; subsequently extended to the 1st of January, 1851, and leaving the limitation as to return discretionary in regard to California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico. Upon the receipt of the returns, they were required to be classified, arranged, and laid before Congress at the next ensuing session. The law, at the same time, in delegating authority for the employment of clerical force, authorized the Secretary to appoint a superintending clerk. The blanks and preparatory printing to be prepared under the direction of the Census Board; whilst the twenty-third section of the statute provided that if no other law should be passed providing for the taking of the eighth or any subsequent census of the United States on or before the first day of January of any year, when, by the Constitution, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census should, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of that act, the twenty-seventh section of which stipulated that the statistics in regard to all other description of hemp not embraced in the denomination of dew and water-rotted should be taken and estimated in the returns.

The forms or schedules prepared by the Census Board and made a part of the act are six in number, and relate, first, to the free inhabitants; second, to slaves; third, to productions of agriculture; fourth, products of industry; fifth, social statistics; sixth, mortality. A supplemental act of July 30, 1852, directed the Secretary of the Interior to proceed with the apportionment of representatives to Congress, under the act of 1850, and conferred authority, in case the returns of any district or subdivision should be improperly taken, lost, or destroyed, to order to that extent a new enumeration.

By the deficiency act of March 3, 1853, an appropriation was made for completing the work of the seventh census and preparing the same for publication, whilst a joint resolution of that date provided for printing and binding so much of the abstract of the "returns of the seventh census" as was recommended to be printed by the report, of the 28th of June, 1852, of the Select Committee of the Senate.

Having thus far glanced at the outlines of legislation in regard to the census from the foundation of the system in this republic, we have now reached the period, 1860, of the eighth decennial enumeration, which, with its correlatives, is the subject of these volumes.

Recurrence may here be had to the fact that, by the law of the 23d of May, 1850, United States Statutes, volume 9, pages 428 to 436, inclusive, Congress, in ordering the seventh enumeration, made provisions for taking "subsequent censuses of the United States," whilst the legislative department, in detail and with precision, have defined and specified the duties, liabilities, and responsibilities of marshals, with penalties for delinquencies or malfeasance, prescribing forms of schedules for the popular enumeration, with classifications for the products of agriculture, of industry, for social statistics, public libraries, periodicals, newspapers, in regard to pauperism, crime, cost of labor, religious worship, and mortality



statistics. That law ordered the Secretary of the Interior "to carry into effect" its provision, "to see also that all due diligence is employed by the marshals and assistants to make return of their respective doings completed at the time" prescribed; and, further, as the returns are made, to cause the same to be classified and arranged in the best and most convenient manner for use, and lay the same before Congress at the next session thereof; requiring the enumeration to be made and apportionment of representatives declared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Resting upon the basis of the statute of the 23d of May, 1850, as an organic law, requiring, in the absence of other timely enactments, that for all time in the future the census shall in all things be taken and completed according to the provisions of that act, Congress passed the supplemental enactment on the 5th of May, 1860, providing for the necessary clerical force for the service; a subsequent law—22d February, 1862—requiring the Secretary of War to be furnished with such war statistics as might be needed, whilst the general appropriation law incident to the census of 1860, including cost of printing and binding, granted for the service over two millions of dollars.

This unbroken series of legislative acts, beginning in the earliest period of our national existence, will show the value the American mind attached to this measure, so essential in enlightening the legislative department in the exercise of the taxing power upon a just basis, in so shaping the policy of the country as best to develop its internal resources, quicken and enlarge domestic and foreign trade, manifest its material strength and power by land and sea, inspiring the people with confidence in their ability, through the constituted authorities, in upholding the laws at home and in maintaining their rights abroad, either by offensive or defensive means in dealing with the families of nations.

It was forcibly said by the distinguished publicist and philosopher Montesquieu, in his chapter "Parallele de Carthage et de Rome," of his "Grandeur et Decadence des Romains," that there is nothing so powerful as a republic, where the laws are observed, not through fear nor reason, but from attachment to them, for in such case there is united to the wisdom of a good government the concentrated power of the people.

These views are illustrated in the rise and progress of the United States, where the controlling principle of our institutions requires coöperation of the three great departments of our government, reflecting the majesty of the people in guaranteeing the ends of good government, with security for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the state in which the law shall cover with its impervious shield all classes, and that, too, with the least restraint consistent with regulated liberty and the public good.

The workings of popular institutions in this republic have demonstrated, and are continually illustrating, the truth of the philosophic principle asserted by the author of the Spirit of Laws, whilst experience teaches the importance—indeed, the necessity—of such legislation, general and local, as, at every step of our national progress, shall give us laws in unison with the public sentiment, binding us together by the ligaments of common and continually-increasing interests, material, social, and political, all ministering to the noble end of perpetuating free government and everywhere securing the happiness of our citizens.

It has been assumed by political economists that the increase of population in a State is an evidence of its prosperity, and, where the means of subsistence is adequate, this is undoubtedly true, because the greater the number of inhabitants the greater the means for enlarging the fields of agriculture, extending manufactures, and widening the sphere of trade.

Pursuant to constitutional provisions and legislative enactments, which have been mentioned, the

decennial enumeration for 1860 has been taken, and the results, with industrial and other statistics, have been completed and arranged. These results are contained in four volumes; the first, "Population," embracing the enumeration of our people in 1860.

In the colonizing projects at the close of the sixteenth century, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the regions now within the limits of the Union were referred to as a wilderness untrodden by civilized man.

A century after, the year 1700—

The total number of inhabitants in the Anglo-American colonies was . . . . .	262,000
In 1749-'50 the estimated population was . . . . .	1,000,000
1775, as hereinbefore indicated . . . . .	2,389,300
1790 it had risen to . . . . .	3,929,827
1860, by the eighth census, it had grown to . . . . .	31,443,321

being an increase from 1775 to 1790 of sixty-four per cent., and from 1790 to 1860 of seven hundred per cent.

The second of the census series of 1860 is devoted to "Agriculture."

We have no reliable data of the number of acres under cultivation in the earliest colonial history, nor even in 1775 or 1790.

The number of acres of land assessed for direct taxes under the act of July 14, 1798, including all lands and town lots, except lots on which dwelling-houses above the value of \$100, with their appurtenances, were erected, and all property belonging to the United States, or exempted from taxation by the laws of the several States, and excepting also Louisiana, not then belonging to the United States, amounted to 163,746,688 acres, valued at \$479,293,263. In 1809 the improved lands in the United States, including pastures, embraced 63,570,000 acres. In 1860 the number of acres of improved and unimproved lands in the United States and Territories was as follows:

	Improved in farms.	Unimproved.	Cash value.
In the States . . . . .	162,649,848	241,943,671	\$6,631,520,046
In the Territories . . . . .	460,872	2,158,147	13,524,961
Total . . . . .	<u>163,110,720</u>	<u>244,101,818</u>	<u>6,645,045,007</u>

The quantity of land improved in farms in 1860 is thus shown to be nearly equal to the total area subject to valuation in 1798, and the increase in value in the agricultural domain in sixty-two years was in the ratio of 1286 per cent., or 20.74 per annum. The number of acres of improved lands in 1850 was 113,032,614; cash value of farms \$3,271,575,426; increase in acres under cultivation between 1850 and 1860, 44 per cent.

The third volume of the published census series for 1860 contains details in regard to "Manufactures."

We have no data as to the annual value of manufactured products in 1775. At that date the principal parts of the colonial manufactures were of the household class; although the few establishments then in existence were for manufactures of iron and several of its ultimate products; also of hats, of coarse woollens, and papers, having been sufficient to alarm the English manufacturers; but no attempt was made to estimate the aggregate value of the same. At the inauguration, in 1789, of the

government—the domestic household industry of the country had been greatly extended, and several joint-stock and incorporated companies had been formed for the manufacture of woollens.

The able Treasury Report to Congress, made by Secretary Hamilton in 1791, enumerates the several branches in which there had been encouraging progress, but we find no reliable data of the then aggregate value of the same, the census for 1790 having taken no heed of the subject; yet, as shown in the volume on Manufactures, the product has increased from \$198,613,471 in the year 1810 to the enormous sum, in round numbers, of \$2,000,000,000 in the year 1860.

Having briefly touched in the foregoing upon Population, Agriculture, and Manufactures, the subjects treated of in the three antecedent volumes, it is now in place to present—

REMARKS ON THIS THE FOURTH AND LAST VOLUME OF THE CENSUS SERIES OF 1860, WHICH TREATS OF MORTALITY, BANKS, INSURANCE, RAILROADS, CANALS, REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE, THE FISHERIES, EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS STATISTICS, THE PRESS, AND OTHER IMPORTANT INTERESTS.

The mortality results in this volume have been compiled with skill and by the lights of professional experience, whilst the names of diseases have been so generalized as to reduce them to a classification of one hundred and twenty-four, having a nomenclature sufficiently comprehensive, and yet so certain as to embrace more than a thousand popular names of maladies by which the various diseases are called and known in different localities. Richerand applies the term life to “an aggregate of phenomena, which manifest themselves in succession for a limited time in organized bodies,” whilst Bichat declares life to be “the sum total of the functions which resist death.”

The organization of man, differing essentially from the residue of animated creation, is such that he can live everywhere on the earth, even above the northern line of the snowy range of the arctic circle; in the temperate zones, or under the burning sun of the equatorial regions; at Jeneseisk in Siberia, in latitude 58° and longitude 92° east from Greenwich, cold has been experienced of 126° below zero of Fahrenheit's scale. It is stated that the Greenlander lives and follows his vocation where the vegetable creation can no longer subsist; where the snow-bunting, the polar fox and bear, half frozen and perishing with hunger, hide themselves in holes in the ground; and in contrast with this, that in Senegal, some 16° north of the equator, the thermometer sometimes reaches 117° above zero, natural warmth having been felt at 125°; the terrible sufferings detailed in Madame Dard's narrative disclosing human capacity for endurance in such latitudes.

It is known, in fact, that man can exist from Greenland to Terra del Fuego; from Spitsbergen to the Capes; from 80° of north latitude to the antarctic circle. His powers are adapted to every region, not through his physical, but intellectual strength, the faculties of reason and contrivance. It has been forcibly said of man, that he has invented speech for the purpose of communicating with his species, it not being innate like the voices of brutes, but that it has been formed and brought into use by himself, and that, transcending every law of ordinary limitation, he progresses naturally from the finite towards the infinite in every sphere of thought and aspiration; that he is a “creator in the sphere of art and mechanism, always generating new conceptions, new forms, creating, as it were, a world of poetry and of art, mechanical contrivances, and social institutions, as instruments of beauty and convenience, order and economy, for the advancement of the race towards higher destiny.”

Happily for the people of the United States, they are neither subject to the rigors of an arctic winter nor the dissolving heat of the equator. Their abodes are in a land stretching east to west, from ocean to ocean, two thousand eight hundred miles, and north to south sixteen hundred—from the

49th parallel, with the great inland fresh water seas of the north, to the Gulf of Mexico and the tropics—comprising a surface of three and a quarter million square miles, traversed by the Alleghanies, the Rocky mountains forming, in the Republic, the different configurations of the Atlantic slope, the valley of the Mississippi, and the declivity stretching from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific. Within these expanded limits is found every variety of climate, from the high, yet not excessively rigorous latitudes to the genial temperature of the middle regions, down to the warmth of the tropics, each division being affected and its climate qualified by the great lake and river systems, which are marked geographical features of this portion of the North American continent.

In the language of the professional compiler of the mortality statistics in this volume, the facts are therein drawn out, with the elucidations, to “illustrate the vitality and mortality, the worth of life, and dangers of death in the United States.” How inconsiderable is the number of those in whom, by use, the functions are worn out and the vital powers exhausted! What multitudes are confronted by diseases thronging the pathway of existence from infancy to old age! How numerous the accidents no sagacity can foresee, and which suddenly come upon us as enemies to life! How frail the thread of existence in tender years, and how liable to destruction by the dissipation of manhood! From such causes, it is ascertained that out of a thousand children born into the world not more than seventy-eight persons die without disease; whilst in this connexion, a distinguished medical writer of our own country looked forward to that period when the triumph of the healing art would be such that the lamp of life would go out only when the oil that sustained it was consumed.

In these mortality statistics and elucidations may be traced out by each individual for himself, according to his peculiarity of organization and tendency to any particular disease, those localities where climatic or other causes are more congenial in given cases, and where compatible influences may tend to the prolongation of life. In the study of these official details, the man of science, too, may discover the means of co-operating in the struggle of nature for the preservation of life, when her own unassisted efforts would result in dissolution.

The activity of our restless and adventuresome population subjects them, in this utilitarian age, to the dangers encountered in advancing upon the wilderness, in founding new settlements and cities, in plying the energies of the steam-engine by land and sea, in extending trade over the high seas to distant lands, and yet, withal, the occupations of our people at home are generally promotive of health, whilst moderate industry will secure adequate support, with domestic comforts, and Science stands sentinel at the highways of life; so that, in our continually augmenting population, the ratio of death to life is not increased, but diminished, for it is found that in the year 1850, with a population of twenty-three millions, 323,023 persons died, showing 28 deaths in every two thousand, whilst there were 394,153 who died in 1860, in a population of nearly thirty-one and a half millions; revealing this fact in the latter year, that there were 25 deaths to every two thousand, thus indicating an increase in vitality over the previous decennial period of 15-100 of one per cent., or of three persons in every two thousand; it being established that although the mortality from 1850 to 1860 was 22 per cent., the increase in population for the same period was 35½ per cent., and that, according to this ratio of increase, the beginning of the year 1900 will find within the present limits of this Republic one hundred and seven millions of inhabitants.

**BANKS.**

Only one association for banking purposes is found mentioned previous to 1775, and that was the "Land Bank" of Massachusetts, established in 1739-'40, but soon after disallowed by Parliament. The only banks in existence when the national government went into operation were the Bank of North America, chartered in 1781; the Bank of New York, established in 1784, chartered in 1791; and the Bank of Massachusetts, in Boston; with an aggregate capital of about \$2,000,000. On the 1st of January, 1811, the whole number in the United States was 88; their aggregate capital \$22,700,000, and of specie \$9,600,000. In 1830, there were 330 banks, capital \$145,000,000; in 1840, 901 banks, capital \$358,000,000; in 1843, 691 banks, capital \$228,000,000; in 1850, 872 banks, capital \$227,000,000; and in 1860, 1,562, with a capital of \$421,000,000. On the 1st of November, 1865, the national banks numbered 1,601, of which 679 were new banks, and 922 were conversions from State institutions.

On the 1st of January, 1866, the amount estimated was \$380,000,000 of national bank notes; \$80,000,000 from State banks; \$129,000,000 supposed to have been issued since the 1st of October, 1865, to national banks; whilst the gold and silver products from mines for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865, was \$100,000,000, and the receipts into the treasury for that year amounted to \$929,500,000.

**INSURANCE.**

The first Insurance office in New England, and probably in America, is supposed to be that established at Boston in 1724, and one opened in Philadelphia in 1756. In 1860 the number of insurance companies in the United States was 294, with capital and assets \$82,170,219; at risk, \$2,605,538,319; losses reported, marine and by fire, for 1860, having amounted to \$50,595,700. Also 47 life insurance offices, embracing 60,000 lives, at \$180,000,000, annual premium being \$7,000,000.

**RAILROADS AND CANALS.**

In 1860 the Commercial railroads were equal to 30,793.67 lineal miles, at the cost of construction of \$1,151,560,829, whilst the City passenger railroads were equal to 402.57 miles, costing \$14,862,840.

Although William Penn, in 1790, suggested the union of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers by means of a Canal, and a route for a canal between the Swatara and Tulpehocken creek was surveyed and levelled as early as 1762, yet in 1784 no canal had been constructed; but in that year, and again in 1786, the legislature of New York were memorialized on the subject of water communication with Lake Ontario. The first canal completed, however, in the United States was the Middlesex, between Boston harbor and Concord river, twenty-seven miles in length, constructed by a company incorporated in 1789, at the cost of \$550,000, several others having been commenced during the succeeding ten years.

In 1860-'61 there were 118 canals and slack-water improvements completed, in length equal to 5,462.11 miles, the cost of 68 of which was \$147,393,997, the expense of constructing the residue not having been reported.

**VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1789, 1850, AND 1860.**

In 1789 the total property valuation for taxation was \$619,977,247 92, consisting of 163,746,686 acres; dwelling-houses, 276,659. These interests in the year 1850 had reached in value \$7,135,780,228, and in 1860, according to the marshals' returns, had risen to \$16,159,616,068, whilst the aggregate individual returns show the real and personal private property of the country to be worth \$19,089,156,289; and here it might be mentioned that to the vast accumulation from home industries

and domestic and foreign trade was added, in 1860, the sum of \$13,768,198, the value of the product of the Fisheries—the nursery of seamen, as these have been called; interests which had their beginning in the year 1670, more than two centuries before our independence, and which were formally acknowledged as subsisting rights, at the close of the Revolution, in the definitive treaty of peace, in 1783, between the United States and Great Britain.

#### EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND LIBRARIES.

Previous to 1775, at least 10 colleges and professional schools, including the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, had been established, all of which were in existence in 1859. The New England system of free or common schools was commenced in several of the New England colonies and in Pennsylvania long prior to the Revolution.

In 1791, the colleges and professional schools numbered 21, including those already mentioned, the medical department of Harvard University, Cambridge, and one theological school.

As connected with educational progress, there will be found, immediately succeeding the close of these remarks, a paper containing some interesting particulars in relation to an institution founded at Washington for the education of the deaf and dumb, and embracing a regular collegiate course.

In 1860 the whole number of educational establishments returned was 113,006, in which were employed 148,742 teachers, giving instruction to 5,417,880 persons. The annual income amounted to \$33,990,482. Of the foregoing, 445 were collegiate, with 54,969 students. The academies and other schools, except public scholastic institutions, numbered 6,636, in which 455,559 pupils were instructed. The number of public schools was 106,915; the number of scholars in them having been 4,917,552.

The whole number of libraries returned in 1860 was 27,730, containing 13,316,379 volumes.

#### RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

In 1775 and 1790 no available statistics exist as to the number of Churches, Ministers, or Members, at either period; yet all the denominations now in the country were to be found previous to the close of the last century. In 1860 there were 54,009 churches, the value of their property having been \$171,398,432; the aggregate churches being capable of accommodating 18,974,576 persons, averaging one to every 584 individuals.

#### POPULATION, MANUFACTURES, POSTAL TRANSIT, AND THE PRESS.

In an accompanying exhibit it will be found that of the twenty-eight thousand cities of the United States, there were, in 1860, one hundred and two which contained an aggregate population of 4,763,717, with a Manufacturing capital of over \$417,129,000, employing upwards of 557,000 persons, the value of the manufactured product realizing the sum of nearly \$875,000,000.

In looking to the official records for the year ending the 30th of June, 1865, to show the facilities afforded in Postal transit for the present requirements, with the five years' augmentation since 1860, it is found that the mail service at the beginning of the fiscal year of 1865 embraced 6,012 routes, of an aggregate length of 142,340 miles, at a cost of \$6,246,884, exclusive of \$556,602 75, the compensation to Route and other Agents, the aggregate transportation being equal to 57,993,494 miles.

What is it that controls the different departments of the government and all the varied industrial and social interests within the limits of the republic?

The answer is, emphatically, public opinion enunciated through the Press, the public being the tribunal, from which there is no appeal but to *Time*. The Press is the real representative of the people, the great conservative power held by them to guard public and individual liberty.

The Netherlands were prior to Great Britain in the enjoyment of this high prerogative; but the way for its freedom in England was prepared by Bacon, Locke, and Milton, the first newspaper which appeared in that country having been published in 1588.

During the period which elapsed from the British revolution, in 1688, to the accession of George III, in 1760, the influence of the laboring and mercantile classes advanced with extraordinary rapidity.

After the treaty of 1763, between Great Britain, France, and Spain, trade revived, and received unprecedented impulse, the press grew in importance, newspapers sprung up in all the important cities, and the measures of the state were freely examined and discussed. The whole structure of government and the privileges of classes underwent searching examination, the first letter, received on the 28th of April, 1767, by Woodfall, the editor of the Advertiser, who published the letters of Junius, having opened the way, and thence onward, for a period of five years, the right of free inquiry and discussion was maintained against the whole power of the Crown; and hence Sergeant Glynn, in his speech for Woodfall in the prosecution by the Attorney General against the Public Advertiser for publishing Junius's letters against the King, declared that "though to speak ill of individuals was deserving of reprehension, yet the public acts of government ought to lie open to public examination, and that it was a service due to the state to canvass them freely."

The inestimable value of this institution was acknowledged by statesmen of every political caste in England—Bolingbroke, the Grenvilles, Pitt, Fox, Canning, Peel, and by the distinguished prelates Bishop Butler, Dr. Watts, and Wesley.

The first journal published in the Anglo-American colonies was the Boston Newsletter, in 1704. The press gradually expanded, however, in the colonies, thirty-seven having been there in operation in 1775, and forty at the opening of the Revolution. In 1788 the weekly press emitted 77,000 copies, whilst the annual issue was upwards of 4,000,000.

There were in 1850 two thousand five hundred and twenty-six newspapers of all kinds, with an annual circulation of over 426,409,000. In 1860 there were four thousand and fifty-one newspapers, with an annual circulation of nearly 928,000,000 copies, being an increase of 118 per cent. for 1860 over the preceding decennial period; the annual receipts of a single leading paper of the Union in the present year having reached to over one million dollars. Such was the expanded sphere of the press in 1860. It is the great censorial, yet conservative, power of the Republic, upheld by the will of an enlightened people, reflecting their opinions and judgments in all matters respecting the public weal, exposing wrong, vindicating and encouraging the right.

It records with fidelity the doings of the Congress of the nation, of the legislative and municipal bodies of the several States and Territories, of the judicial tribunals, for, in the language of an eminent English jurist, the courts of law "sit in the newspapers;" it holds the pulpit to its just responsibility, reviews the doings of business and social life, and watches with sleepless vigilance over the concerns of the people.

**ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1775—1812, 1864—1865.**

The army raised in the American revolution, from 1775 to 1783, amounted to 231,791 men; the militia adding about half the number to that force, the navy consisting of four vessels.

In the war of 1812 the total regular force reached as high as 32,360 regulars, the volunteers numbered 6,000, the militia having been estimated at 30,000 men; the navy then consisting of eight frigates and two unfit for repair, with several minor vessels carrying 526 guns; also 170 gunboats.

In February, 1815, the naval force of the United States, exclusive of vessels captured on Lake Champlain, consisted of 276 vessels, mounting 1,636 guns, not including the armaments of seven schooners and two sloops. At the beginning of that war a distinguished member of the House of Commons, Mr. Brougham, in a speech in favor of the repeal of the orders in Council, June 16, 1812, declared "that the assembled navies of America could not lay siege to an English sloop-of-war."

The naval events of the war of 1812, beginning with the capture of the British frigate *Guerriere*, showed how much American naval skill and prowess had been under-estimated on the other side of the Atlantic.

On the 10th March, 1865, there were 684 ships of war, having 4,477 guns, with an aggregate of 519,252 tonnage; the persons in the naval service at the end of 1864 consisted of 6,000 officers and 45,000 men, whilst the aggregate number raised for the Union armies in our domestic controversy reached over 2,688,000 soldiers; and if to these be added the quotas constituting the confederate armies, it will be found that the grand aggregate reached 4,000,000 of men at arms, the largest force ever yet put on a war footing in any one country in any age of the world.

Upon comparing the aggregate military forces of the American revolution with the entire population of that period, it will be found that about one-seventh of the inhabitants entered the field in the issue then made for the establishment of the representative principle and the unity of the institutions then founded on these shores; and that in our recent domestic conflicts the forces by land and sea on both sides bore nearly a like ratio to the population of 1860.

In our recent formidable military and naval demonstrations, too, will be found evidence of the capacity in this respect of the American people, and now that the cause of difference is withdrawn, and peace consolidated, such are the united elements of power with which the rights of this nation are to be upheld and maintained.

J. M. EDMUNDS,

*Commissioner of General Land Office, in charge of Census.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *January, 1866.*



## THE DEAF AND DUMB.

---

In the preliminary report on the Eighth Census, special reference was made to the institution located at Washington and sustained by the federal government. One of the objects of this institution as represented was the establishment of a school which should furnish to the deaf and dumb of the country a college course of study. It is a matter of interest in the educational world, that this plan has been fully realized by the organization within the Columbia Institution of a department bearing the name of the "National Deaf-Mute College." An act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, authorizes the directors of the Institution to confer degrees in the arts and sciences such as are usually given in the United States by Colleges after a four years' course of study meriting them at its completion. The baccalaureate degree has been arranged, and fifteen students, representing different localities, have entered upon an advance course of study, five of whom have been admitted to the regular collegiate course.

The faculty of instruction in this new institution, believed to be the first of its kind in the world, consists of President and Professor of Moral and Political Science; Professor of Linguistics; Professor of Natural Sciences; Lecturer on Natural History; Lecturer on Astronomy, and Instructor in Arts.

As there are fifteen thousand deaf mutes in the country, it is clear that a college for the advanced instruction of those of superior intellect may be well sustained in numbers, and will, at the same time, perform an important work in furnishing the State Institutions with qualified and valuable instructors. The new enterprise, although in 1865 only in the second year of its existence, has attracted the attention of prominent friends of education in Europe, having been referred to in terms of favor by the director of the Royal Institution of the Deaf and Dumb at Brussels, in a recent treatise, in which are contemplated the benefits liable to accrue to this class of people in opening to them the pathway to intellectual honors and dignity, whilst the measure by an experienced professor in our own country has been favorably presented to the public in an economical point of view, showing the advantage in this respect to the community in educating the Deaf and Dumb rather than in leaving them in ignorance, a charge to the State for their support.

**EXHIBIT of the population and manufactures of each city or town in the United States containing a population of ten thousand or upward—Census of 1860.**

No. in order of population.	City or town.	County, parish, or district.	State.	Population.	Capital invested.	HANDS EMPLOYED.		Value of product.	No. in order of manufactures.
						Males.	Females.		
1	New York.....	New York.....	New York.....	813,669	61,212,757	65,483	24,721	\$159,107,369	1
2	Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia.....	Pennsylvania.....	565,529	73,318,885	68,350	30,633	135,979,777	2
3	Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	New York.....	266,661	12,320,876	11,571	1,187	34,241,520	5
4	Baltimore.....	Baltimore.....	Maryland.....	212,418	9,009,107	12,388	4,666	21,083,517	8
5	Boston.....	Suffolk.....	Massachusetts.....	177,840	13,927,230	14,323	4,960	36,119,018	4
6	New Orleans.....	Orleans.....	Louisiana.....	168,675	2,693,746	4,635	427	10,926,135	17
7	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.....	Ohio.....	161,044	17,855,753	23,192	6,309	46,436,648	3
8	St. Louis.....	St. Louis.....	Missouri.....	160,773	9,205,205	8,645	707	21,772,323	7
9	Chicago.....	Cook.....	Illinois.....	109,260	5,422,225	5,182	178	11,740,654	16
10	Buffalo.....	Erie.....	New York.....	81,129	4,649,743	5,232	346	8,594,112	23
11	Newark.....	Essex.....	New Jersey.....	71,941	11,926,540	13,683	5,168	22,647,496	6
12	Louisville.....	Jefferson.....	Kentucky.....	68,033	4,967,588	5,689	990	12,933,092	12
13	Albany.....	Albany.....	New York.....	62,367	5,525,250	4,489	1,332	9,531,337	21
14	Washington.....	Washington.....	District of Columbia.....	61,122	1,630,090	2,025	348	3,413,372	50
15	San Francisco.....	San Francisco.....	California.....	56,802	2,221,300	1,465	38	19,318,714	9
16	Providence.....	Providence.....	Rhode Island.....	50,666	8,396,635	8,161	2,981	15,340,202	11
17	Pittsburg.....	Allegheny.....	Pennsylvania.....	49,217	8,094,141	7,781	1,056	11,896,474	14
18	Rochester.....	Monroe.....	New York.....	48,204	4,315,030	5,273	1,433	10,157,111	20
19	Detroit.....	Wayne.....	Michigan.....	45,619	2,897,390	2,374	76	3,620,387	46
20	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.....	Wisconsin.....	45,246	2,878,820	2,908	278	6,423,248	27
21	Cleveland.....	Cuyahoga.....	Ohio.....	43,417	2,001,513	2,841	621	5,260,178	34
22	Charleston.....	Charleston.....	South Carolina.....	40,522	742,000	850	2	1,064,715	85
23	New Haven.....	New Haven.....	Connecticut.....	39,267	3,986,665	4,339	3,135	8,747,794	22
24	Troy.....	Rensselaer.....	New York.....	39,235	4,334,974	4,004	4,822	10,446,057	19
25	Richmond.....	Henrico.....	Virginia.....	37,910	4,534,615	7,316	158	12,800,280	13
26	Lowell.....	Middlesex.....	Massachusetts.....	36,827	14,338,200	4,565	8,641	18,252,136	10
27	Mobile.....	Mobile.....	Alabama.....	29,258	1,193,475	538	126	1,359,936	79
28	Jersey City.....	Hudson.....	New Jersey.....	29,226	2,572,300	1,835	191	5,700,800	29
29	Hartford.....	Hartford.....	Connecticut.....	29,152	2,588,200	2,275	1,760	5,283,435	33
30	Allegheny.....	Allegheny.....	Pennsylvania.....	28,702	1,858,750	1,239	1,075	2,776,414	58
31	Syracuse.....	Onondaga.....	New York.....	28,119	2,932,775	2,687	412	3,738,749	44
32	Portland.....	Cumberland.....	Maine.....	26,341	1,634,680	1,582	56	3,571,805	48
33	Cambridge.....	Middlesex.....	Massachusetts.....	26,060	1,836,600	1,810	277	3,327,052	52
34	Roxbury.....	Norfolk.....	Massachusetts.....	25,137	2,487,700	2,407	344	6,455,970	26
35	Charlestown.....	Middlesex.....	Massachusetts.....	25,065	438,955	316	8	687,937	92
36	Worcester.....	Worcester.....	Massachusetts.....	24,960	1,872,600	3,633	740	6,414,431	28
37	Reading.....	Berks.....	Pennsylvania.....	23,162	3,785,567	1,876	360	3,133,457	54
38	Memphis.....	Shelby.....	Tennessee.....	22,623	790,200	892	.....	1,671,498	74
39	Utica.....	Oncida.....	New York.....	22,529	2,280,070	2,116	2,074	4,192,549	38
40	New Bedford.....	Bristol.....	Massachusetts.....	22,300	12,409,400	10,632	665	11,775,641	15
41	Savannah.....	Chatham.....	Georgia.....	22,292	902,300	639	.....	1,907,367	65
42	Salem.....	Essex.....	Massachusetts.....	22,252	2,477,400	1,207	503	3,967,290	41
43	Wilmington.....	New Castle.....	Delaware.....	21,258	2,776,050	3,411	352	5,592,889	30
44	Manchester.....	Hillsboro'.....	New Hampshire.....	20,107	7,274,245	2,454	4,546	10,597,328	18
45	Dayton.....	Montgomery.....	Ohio.....	20,081	1,567,565	1,630	169	3,734,156	45
46	Paterson.....	Passaic.....	New Jersey.....	19,586	3,069,550	3,288	1,477	5,583,867	31
47	Lynn.....	Essex.....	Massachusetts.....	19,083	1,223,300	5,849	3,739	5,198,363	35
48	Indianapolis.....	Marion.....	Indiana.....	18,611	727,144	461	16	780,955	90
49	Columbus.....	Franklin.....	Ohio.....	18,554	1,171,070	1,651	70	1,366,676	78
50	Petersburg.....	Dinwiddie.....	Virginia.....	18,266	1,103,550	2,142	961	3,528,677	49
51	Lawrence.....	Essex.....	Massachusetts.....	17,639	7,906,330	3,186	3,964	8,063,303	24
52	Lancaster.....	Lancaster.....	Pennsylvania.....	17,603	1,286,255	1,238	624	1,825,015	70
53	Trenton.....	Mercer.....	New Jersey.....	17,228	2,271,255	2,320	1,102	4,101,904	40
54	Nashville.....	Davidson.....	Tennessee.....	16,988	1,454,000	1,176	58	1,837,340	68
55	Oswego.....	Oswego.....	New York.....	16,816	1,616,035	1,232	152	4,141,878	39
56	Kingston.....	Ulster.....	New York.....	16,640	723,610	1,864	4	1,346,506	80
57	Covington.....	Kenton.....	Kentucky.....	16,471	623,865	996	59	1,748,165	73

POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES.

EXHIBIT of the population and manufactures of each city or town in the United States, &c.—Continued.

No. in order of population.	City or town.	County, parish, or district.	State.	Population.	Capital invested.	HANDS EMPLOYED.		Value of product.	No. in order of manufactures.
						Males.	Females.		
58	Bangor .....	Penobscot .....	Maine .....	16,407	599,500	635	723	1,050,080	86
59	Taunton .....	Bristol .....	Massachusetts .....	15,376	2,288,000	2,188	709	3,910,962	42
60	Springfield .....	Hampden .....	Massachusetts .....	15,199	959,000	937	627	1,785,440	71
61	Newburg .....	Orange .....	New York .....	15,196	845,100	1,007	364	2,190,722	62
62	Poughkeepsie .....	Dutchess .....	New York .....	14,726	1,612,970	1,770	409	2,762,078	59
63	Norfolk .....	Norfolk .....	Virginia .....	14,620	159,447	371	39	447,381	98
64	Camden .....	Camden .....	New Jersey .....	14,358	755,450	634	96	1,154,067	84
65	Wheeling .....	Ohio .....	Virginia .....	14,083	1,103,550	2,142	961	3,528,677	56
66	Norwich .....	New London .....	Connecticut .....	14,048	2,493,750	1,674	1,399	3,572,870	47
67	Peoria .....	Peoria .....	Illinois .....	14,045	2,310,300	1,244	6	4,793,098	36
68	Fall River .....	Bristol .....	Massachusetts .....	14,026	4,028,850	2,730	1,891	7,733,619	25
69	Mill Creek .....	Hamilton .....	Ohio .....	13,844	327,200	278	.....	391,890	100
70	Sacramento City .....	Sacramento .....	California .....	13,785	593,740	702	1	1,883,068	66
71	Toledo .....	Lucas .....	Ohio .....	13,768	641,220	846	222	1,854,565	69
72	Newtown .....	Queens .....	New York .....	13,725	700,000	384	3	2,999,000	55
73	Quincy .....	Adams .....	Illinois .....	13,718	1,367,150	942	.....	2,879,448	57
74	Lockport .....	Niagara .....	New York .....	13,523	535,600	495	3	1,172,948	83
75	Harrisburg .....	Dauphin .....	Pennsylvania .....	13,405	526,380	435	104	559,226	96
76	Newburyport .....	Essex .....	Massachusetts .....	13,401	1,385,000	465	867	818,500	89
77	Chelsea .....	Suffolk .....	Massachusetts .....	13,395	244,950	266	23	971,215	87
78	Bridgeport .....	Fairfield .....	Connecticut .....	13,299	1,466,400	2,150	1,119	5,573,920	32
79	Smithfield .....	Providence .....	Rhode Island .....	13,283	2,748,800	2,272	1,529	4,518,843	37
80	Dubuque .....	Dubuque .....	Iowa .....	13,000	479,250	326	.....	667,040	93
81	Alexandria .....	Alexandria .....	Virginia .....	12,654	350,850	645	148	751,370	91
82	New Albany .....	Floyd .....	Indiana .....	12,647	514,560	878	65	1,873,216	67
83	Augusta .....	Richmond .....	Georgia .....	12,493	627,400	578	195	1,307,314	81
84	Hempstead .....	Queens .....	New York .....	12,376	131,000	213	.....	309,000	101
85	Yonkers .....	Westchester .....	New York .....	11,848	975,500	1,059	218	2,615,000	60
86	North Providence .....	Providence .....	Rhode Island .....	11,818	1,604,100	465	785	3,218,247	53
87	Elizabeth .....	Union .....	New Jersey .....	11,567	818,925	1,046	38	1,784,621	72
88	Evansville .....	Vanderburg .....	Indiana .....	11,484	675,950	985	7	1,620,648	75
89	Davenport .....	Scott .....	Iowa .....	11,267	625,800	358	3	956,676	88
90	New Brunswick .....	Middlesex .....	New Jersey .....	11,256	1,214,600	955	592	2,023,292	64
91	Auburn .....	Cayuga .....	New York .....	10,986	1,044,268	1,452	221	2,424,810	61
92	Gloucester .....	Essex .....	Massachusetts .....	10,904	1,132,150	3,095	.....	1,569,019	77
93	Concord .....	Merrimack .....	New Hampshire .....	10,896	884,400	1,281	542	1,583,478	76
94	Newport .....	Newport .....	Rhode Island .....	10,508	397,700	361	199	479,900	97
95	St. Paul .....	Ramsey .....	Minnesota .....	10,401	189,700	294	5	435,286	99
96	Fort Wayne .....	Allen .....	Indiana .....	10,388	432,450	907	11	1,336,625	81
97	Flushing .....	Queens .....	New York .....	10,188	386,800	496	158	651,600	94
98	New London .....	New London .....	Connecticut .....	10,115	1,379,200	1,670	201	2,163,588	63
99	Cortland .....	Westchester .....	New York .....	10,074	387,200	974	.....	595,540	95
100	Nashua .....	Hillsboro' .....	New Hampshire .....	10,065	2,214,550	1,200	1,342	3,385,067	51
101	Newport .....	Campbell .....	Kentucky .....	10,046	214,000	152	.....	96,120	102
102	Waterbury .....	New Haven .....	Connecticut .....	10,004	2,736,000	1,662	840	3,853,875	43
	Total .....	.....	.....	4,763,717	417,129,234	410,920	147,000	874,934,827	

TABLE exhibiting the relative rank, in population, of the States and Territories, by each census of the United States, from 1790 to 1860.

1790.			1800.			1810.			1820.			1830.			1840.			1850.			1860.					
Rank.	States and Territories.	Relative rank in population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Relative rank in population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Relative rank in population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Relative rank in population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Relative rank in population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Relative rank in population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Relative rank in population.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Relative rank in population.			
1	Virginia	748,308	1	Virginia	880,300	1	Virginia	974,622	1	New York	1,372,812	1	New York	1,918,608	1	New York	2,423,921	1	New York	3,087,394	1	New York	3,880,735			
2	Penn.	434,373	2	Penn.	602,361	2	New York	959,049	2	Virginia	1,065,379	2	Penn.	1,348,233	2	Penn.	1,724,033	2	Penn.	2,311,786	2	Penn.	2,906,215			
3	N. Carolina	393,751	3	New York	586,756	3	Penn.	810,091	3	Penn.	1,049,458	3	Virginia	1,211,405	3	Ohio	1,519,467	3	Ohio	1,980,329	3	Ohio	2,339,511			
4	Mass.	378,717	4	N. Carolina	478,103	4	N. Carolina	555,500	4	N. Carolina	638,029	4	Ohio	937,903	4	Virginia	1,239,797	4	Virginia	1,421,661	4	Illinois	1,711,951			
5	New York	340,120	5	Mass.	423,245	5	Mass.	473,040	5	Ohio	581,434	5	N. Carolina	737,987	5	Tennessee	829,210	5	Tennessee	1,002,717	5	Virginia	1,596,318			
6	Maryland	319,728	6	S. Carolina	345,591	6	S. Carolina	415,115	6	Kentucky	564,317	6	Kentucky	687,917	6	Kentucky	779,823	6	Mass.	994,514	6	Indiana	1,350,428			
7	S. Carolina	249,073	7	Maryland	341,548	7	Kentucky	406,511	7	Mass.	523,287	7	Tennessee	681,904	7	N. Carolina	753,419	7	Indiana	988,416	7	Mass.	1,231,066			
8	Connecticut	236,141	8	Connecticut	251,002	8	Maryland	380,546	8	S. Carolina	502,741	8	Mass.	610,408	8	Mass.	737,699	8	Kentucky	982,405	8	Missouri	1,182,012			
9	New Jersey	184,139	9	Kentucky	220,955	9	Connecticut	262,042	9	Tennessee	422,813	9	S. Carolina	531,185	9	Georgia	691,392	9	Georgia	906,185	9	Kentucky	1,155,684			
10	N. H.	141,899	10	New Jersey	211,549	10	Tennessee	261,727	10	Maryland	407,350	10	Georgia	516,823	10	N. Carolina	869,039	10	N. Carolina	869,039	10	Tennessee	1,109,801			
11	Maine	96,540	11	N. H.	183,762	11	Georgia	252,433	11	Georgia	340,987	11	Maryland	447,040	11	S. Carolina	594,398	11	Illinois	851,470	11	Georgia	1,057,286			
12	Vermont	85,416	12	Georgia	162,101	12	New Jersey	245,555	12	Maine	298,335	12	Maine	399,455	12	Alabama	590,756	12	Alabama	771,623	12	N. Carolina	992,622			
13	Georgia	82,548	13	Vermont	154,465	13	Ohio	230,760	13	New Jersey	277,575	13	Indiana	343,031	13	Maine	501,793	13	Missouri	682,044	13	Alabama	964,201			
14	Kentucky	73,077	14	Maine	151,719	14	Maine	228,705	14	Connecticut	275,202	14	New Jersey	320,823	14	Illinois	476,183	14	S. Carolina	608,507	14	Mississippi	791,305			
15	R. Island	69,110	15	Tennessee	105,602	15	Vermont	217,713	15	N. H.	244,161	15	Alabama	309,527	15	Maryland	470,019	15	Mississippi	606,526	15	Wisconsin	775,881			
16	Delaware	59,096	16	R. Island	69,122	16	N. H.	214,360	16	Vermont	225,764	16	Connecticut	297,675	16	Missouri	383,702	16	Maine	583,169	16	Michigan	749,113			
17	Tennessee	35,791	17	Delaware	64,273	17	R. Island	77,031	17	Louisiana	153,407	17	Vermont	280,652	17	Mississippi	375,651	17	Maryland	583,034	17	Louisiana	708,002			
			18	Ohio	45,365	18	Louisiana	76,556	18	Indiana	147,178	18	N. H.	269,328	18	New Jersey	373,306	18	Louisiana	517,762	18	S. Carolina	703,708			
			19	D. of Col.	14,093	19	Delaware	72,674	19	Alabama	127,901	19	Louisiana	215,739	19	Louisiana	352,411	19	New Jersey	489,555	19	Maryland	687,049			
			20	Mississippi	8,850	20	Mississippi	40,352	20	R. Island	83,059	20	Illinois	157,445	20	Connecticut	309,978	20	Michigan	397,654	20	Iowa	674,913			
			21	Indiana	4,875	21	Indiana	24,520	21	Mississippi	75,448	21	Missouri	140,455	21	Vermont	291,948	21	Connecticut	370,792	21	New Jersey	672,035			
						22	D. of Col.	24,023	22	Delaware	72,749	22	Mississippi	136,621	22	N. H.	284,574	22	N. H.	317,976	22	Maine	628,279			
						23	Missouri	20,845	23	Missouri	66,586	23	R. Island	97,199	23	Michigan	212,267	23	Vermont	314,120	23	Texas	604,215			
						24	Illinois	12,282	24	Illinois	55,210	24	Delaware	76,748	24	R. Island	108,830	24	Wisconsin	305,391	24	Connecticut	460,147			
						25	Michigan	4,762	25	D. of Col.	33,039	25	D. of Col.	39,834	25	Arkansas	97,574	25	Texas	212,592	25	Arkansas	435,450			
									26	Arkansas	14,273	26	Florida	34,730	26	Delaware	78,085	26	Arkansas	209,897	26	California	379,994			
									27	Michigan	8,896	27	Michigan	31,639	27	Florida	54,477	27	Iowa	192,214	27	N. H.	326,073			
									28	Arkansas		28	Arkansas	30,358	28	D. of Col.	43,712	28	R. Island	147,545	28	Vermont	315,098			
															29	Iowa	43,112	29	California	92,597	29	Rhode Island	174,620	29	California	174,620
															30	Wisconsin	30,945	30	Delaware	91,532	30	Minnesota	172,023	30	Minnesota	172,023
																		31	Florida	87,445	31	Florida	140,424	31	Florida	140,424
																		32	New Mexico	61,547	32	Delaware	112,216	32	Delaware	112,216
																		33	D. of Col.	51,637	33	Kansas	107,206	33	Kansas	107,206
																		34	Oregon	13,294	34	New Mexico	93,516	34	New Mexico	93,516
																		35	Utah	11,380	35	D. of Col.	75,080	35	D. of Col.	75,080
																		36	Minnesota	6,077	36	Oregon	52,465	36	Oregon	52,465
																					37	Utah	40,273	37	Utah	40,273
																					38	Colorado	34,277	38	Colorado	34,277
																					39	Nebraska	28,841	39	Nebraska	28,841
																					40	Washington	11,594	40	Washington	11,594
																					41	Nevada	6,857	41	Nevada	6,857
																					42	Dakota	4,837	42	Dakota	4,837
											</															