

The following table shows the population and area of the northwest in 1850 and 1860. The table of population in 1850 is copied from the compendium of the United States census of 1850, page 40; the table of areas from the same documents, page 36; the table of population in 1860 from census returns:

States.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Area, in square miles.	Per cent. of increase in population.
Ohio	1,980,329	2,339,599	39,964	18.14
Indiana	988,416	1,350,479	33,809	36.63
Illinois	851,470	1,711,753	55,405	101.03
Michigan	397,651	749,112	56,243	88.38
Wisconsin	305,391	775,873	53,924	154.00
Iowa	192,214	674,948	50,914	251.14
Minnesota	6,077	162,022	34,591	2565.65
Missouri	682,044	173,317	67,380	.72
Kansas		107,110	114,798	
Nebraska		28,842	335,882	
Total	5,403,595	9,073,055	842,910	67.9
		5,403,595		
Increase in 10 years		3,669,460		

It is estimated that of this increase 1,329,066 is the natural increment; the balance, 2,340,394, by emigration—the northwest filling up with the hardy, industrial classes coming hither from Europe and the older States.

Population of the United States in 1850, 23,191,876; in 1860, 31,429,891—increase, 35.52 per cent.

The increase of the population of the northwest during the last ten years has been 67.9 per cent., while the ratio of increase in the whole country has been 35.52. The population of the northwest by census of 1860 was 28.85 per cent., or nearly one-third. Of the total increase in the population of the country, 44.67 per cent. was in the northwest alone. An increase at the same ratio during the present decade will give the northwest in 1870 a population of 15,212,622—an increase of 6,139,567. Massachusetts, the most densely populated of all the States, has 157.8 inhabitants to the square mile. A like density of population in the northwest would give us a population of 133,011,198. A density of population equal to that of England (332 per square mile) would give an enumeration of 279,846,120.