

578 in 10,000 of their own race ; foreign, 24,523, or 1491 in 10,000 of their own race : " a difference of a most significant character. " In Boston there were, Americans, 7,278, or 966 in 10,000, foreign, 13,032, or 2,053 in 10,000 in three years. " He adds,—“ These facts certainly show a much greater tendency to marriage, and a more rapid production among the foreign than among the native population here. ” He says on page 121—“ foreigners generally intermarry with each other, so far as we have means of observation ; there are comparatively few instances of natives and aliens uniting together ; so few are there that they do not militate with the general rule. With the Irish especially, this rule is almost universal, and with all it will be safe to say that there are no more marriages of foreigners than there are foreign marriageable females, the exceptions are so rare as not to destroy any extensive calculations made in regard to it. ” Dr. Jarvis seeks to weaken the facts thus brought out, by intimating that the children of foreigners dying young are more numerous than those of the natives who die young, and that the rapid increase among the former may thus be partly accounted for. This, however, is not enough. The deaths must indeed be wonderfully frequent among the offspring of emigrants, if they can make 598 births in 10,000, equal to 1,491 in 10,000, or 966 in 10,000 equal to 2,053 in 10,000. The facts I believe must stand, the excess of births among the foreign over the native population indicating one of two things respecting the latter,—either that they are an enfeebled race, or addicted to practices which I will not name.

These figures confirm all my own observations. A large family is comparatively seldom met with in New England. Indeed, the absence of children altogether, appears to be a far commoner thing than any large number of them in a household. The remarks of the old people likewise sustain my view. Such can run over long lists of households, which, during the past generation, were like households at the present day in Britain, crowded with little people ; and when they do so, they invariably note the difference between thirty or forty years since and the present time. I am now speaking chiefly of New England, of which Massachusetts is the best State ; but the Census returns for the entire Union, show a general decrease, rather than an increase in the number of the young. The following abstract is taken from some remarks which I have already published on this subject:—Thus, “ in 1830, there were, *in the whole Union*, a fraction over eighteen per cent. of males, and seventeen per cent. of females under five years of age ; while in 1850, there were under five years, only fourteen and rather more than a half per cent. of