

the people of the State, calmed by the abolition of the rights of primogeniture and a new apportionment of the representatives. By the census of 1790 the population of the State was put at 249,073, or about 140,000 whites to about 108,000 negroes. In five out of the six districts into which the State was divided, the number of whites was as follows: Charleston, 15,743; Georgetown, 11,313; Orangeburg and Beaufort, 13,693; Camden, 31,413; Ninety-Six, 47,238.¹

The city of Charleston, the metropolis of the State, contained 16,359 inhabitants, 8089 whites and 8270 colored. How many of these latter were free does not appear; but that there must have been more than a few does appear from the fact that in that year, November 1, was founded the "Brown Fellowship Society," to which it is said free black men were not eligible, and they accordingly formed their own. The northern boundary of the city was Hudson Street, in part; but in the main, Boundary, now called Calhoun. Lines of shipping to England, Ireland and Germany were established and well patronized; while quite a number of artisans found occupation in their trades.

Butchers, bakers, brewers, distillers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, cutlers, fire-engine makers, house-carpenters, bricklayers, painters, glaziers, cabinet-makers, coach-makers, wheelwrights, coopers, tanners, stocking-weavers, shoe-makers, saddlers, hatters, tailors, peruke-makers, goldsmiths, engravers, watch-makers, copper-smiths and brass founders, gunsmiths, tallow-chandlers, printers, joiners, mast-makers, ship-carpenters, rope-makers, block-makers, sail-makers, carvers, gilders, boat-builders, turners, umbrella-makers, glass-grinders, rubbers, diamond-cutters, polishers, silversmiths, musical instrument-makers, limners, stationers and bookbinders all marched² in the procession from Roper's Wharf to Federal Green with the "gentleman planters," professional men

¹ *So. Ca. Gazette*, Jan. 1, 1791.

² *State Gazette*, June 2, 1788.