

**THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH:  
A STATISTICAL VIEW  
OF THE CONDITION OF THE  
FREE AND SLAVE STATES**

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The North and the South: A Statistical View of the Condition of the Free and Slave States by  
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# The North and the South:

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OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.

BY

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AND

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COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

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## PREFACE.

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It is the object of this work to compare the condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States—the North and the South—as to territory, population, industry and wealth, education and intelligence, religion and moral advancement, and general progress. The authorities used are the official documents of the General Government and of the individual States. The calculations are, for the most part, for the year 1850, and based on the census returns for that year, as compiled by J. D. B. De Bow, and published in his *Compendium of the Seventh Census*.

This work, prepared with much labor, is the only one of the kind within our knowledge. We think there is public necessity for it, and submit it without further remark.

CONCORD, MASS., September, 1856.

## INTRODUCTORY.

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THE slaveholding States, fifteen in number, including the semi-slave States of Delaware and Maryland, have an area of eight hundred and fifty-one thousand, four hundred and forty-eight square miles. In latitude, they extend from 25° to 40° north, and, in longitude, from 75° to 107° west. This vast empire of nearly a thousand miles square has a sea and gulf coast of seven thousand miles in extent, and is drained by more than fifty navigable rivers. Through its centre flows the longest river of the globe, with its thousands of miles of navigable waters.

The free States, sixteen in number, have an area of six hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and ninety-seven square miles. Exclusive of California, they extend, in latitude, from 37° to 47° north, and, in longitude, from 67° to 97° west. With California, they constitute a territory of nearly eight hundred miles square, with two thousand miles of Atlantic seacoast. A dozen navigable rivers flow from this territory to the Atlantic, two of them finding a passage to the sea through the far-extending bays of the slave States. By the great lakes and their outlets, its northern products find their natural channel to the ocean — ice-bound for several months in the year — through the territory of a foreign power; while, borne on the Mississippi for more than a thousand miles through the domain of slavery, its western products seek a passage to the ocean by the Gulf of Mexico. While the rivers of the slave States are never closed to navigation by the rigors of climate, those of the free States are closed by ice during the winter months of each year.

In climate, the slave States excel, and in soil equal, the free. Certain productions, moreover, of great importance are mostly confined, by the laws of temperature, to the slave States. Among these are cotton, cane-sugar, rice, and tobacco.

Thus, for agriculture, the slave States have a fertile soil, a climate

adapted to the productions of tropical and temperate latitudes; for manufactures, are exhaustless motive power distributed throughout its whole extent, with the raw materials of cotton, wool, iron, lumber, etc., abundant and readily accessible, while coal, salt, and other precious metals are found in several of these States; for internal commerce, numerous rivers drain the whole territory; for external commerce, thousands of miles of sea and gulf coast with excellent harbors.

The rigorous climate of all, and the sterile soil of some of the free States, render them less fitted for agriculture than the slave States, while the transportation of the raw material affects the success of manufacturers. For the purposes of commerce, the North has a moderate extent of seacoast and several good harbors, whose remoteness, however, from the producing and consuming regions affect disadvantageously the interests of trade. The great lakes, when not closed by ice, furnish good facilities for internal commerce.

In the origin of their population and the date of their settlement, the North and the South are pretty nearly alike.

Geographically, it will be seen that the old and new free States are nearly separated by the projection of Canada and northern Virginia, while the Pacific State of California is separated from the other free States by two thousand miles of unsettled country. The slave States, old and new, on the other hand, lie in a compact body. Resulting from these different geographical positions were the facts that the emigration from the older free States must seek, by extended and circuitous routes, a passage to the new; while the emigration from the slave States had only to cross a border line, of a thousand miles in extent, to find itself at once on its new territory.



# THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

## CHAPTER I.

### TERRITORY.

As the basis for future comparisons, in this work, the following table is introduced, showing the area of the several States, together with that of the two great sections, the North and the South:

TABLE I.

*Showing the Area of the Slave and the Free States.*

SLAVE STATES.	Area in Sq. Miles.	FREE STATES.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Alabama.....	50,722	California.....	155,980
Arkansas.....	52,198	Connecticut.....	4,674
Delaware.....	2,120	Illinois.....	55,405
Florida.....	59,268	Indiana.....	33,809
Georgia.....	58,000	Iowa.....	50,914
Kentucky.....	37,680	Maine.....	31,766
Louisiana.....	41,255	Massachusetts.....	7,800
Maryland.....	11,124	Michigan.....	56,243
Mississippi.....	47,156	New Hampshire.....	9,280
Missouri.....	67,380	New York.....	47,000
North Carolina.....	50,704	New Jersey.....	8,320
South Carolina.....	29,385	Ohio.....	39,964
Tennessee.....	45,600	Pennsylvania.....	46,000
Texas.....	237,504	Rhode Island.....	1,306
Virginia.....	61,352	Vermont.....	10,212
		Wisconsin.....	53,924
Total.....	851,448	Total.....	612,597

It will be seen by the above table that the area of the fifteen slaveholding States is 851,448 square miles; and that of the sixteen non-slaveholding States 612,597 square miles; a difference of more than 238,000 square miles in favor of the Slave States.\* Let it be remembered, therefore, that the area of the Free States is considerably less than three-fourths that of the Slave States.

By the purchase of Louisiana, in 1803, and of Florida, in 1819, were added to the national domain 966,479 square miles; an area greater than the *entire area* of the United States at the time of gaining their independence.† By the annexation of Texas, in 1846, were added 318,000 miles more, and by a treaty with Mexico at the close of the war, 522,955 square miles; making an aggregate of 1,807,434 square miles. This, of course, is exclusive of the 308,052 square miles to which our title was "confirmed" by treaty with Great Britain in 1846.

The expense of these purchases and conquests cannot be exactly determined. The territory of Louisiana, purchased of France, cost \$15,000,000; that of Florida, purchased of Spain, \$5,000,000; amount paid Texas, about \$27,000,000; expenses of Mexican war, \$217,175,575; paid for New Mexico, by treaty, \$15,000,000. Making an aggregate of more than \$270,000,000, which, together with interest on the same, the expense of the Florida war, about \$100,000,000, and nearly the same amount paid for the extinguishment of Indian titles, etc., etc., make a sum, little if any short of \$1,000,000,000.

The manner in which this territory has been apportioned to the two sections is given by Mr. Clay, in his speech in the Senate in 1850. (See *Appendix to Congress. Globe*, vol. 22, part 1, page 126.)

\* The estimates here made are according to the *Compendium of the United States Census*. In the Quarto Edition the area of Texas is given as 325,520 square miles; which would make the area of the Slave States nearly 100,000 square miles more than here given.

† See *Compendium United States Census*, p. 32.

He says: "What have been the territorial acquisitions made by this country, and to what interests have they conduced? Florida, where slavery exists, has been introduced. All the most valuable parts of Louisiana have also added to the extent and consideration of the slaveholding portion of the Union." . . . "All Louisiana, with the exception of what lies north of  $36^{\circ} 30'$ ;" . . . "all Texas, all the territories which have been acquired by the Government of the United States during sixty years of the operation of that Government, have been slave territories — theatres of slavery — with the exception I have mentioned lying north of the line of  $36^{\circ} 30'$ ."

California has since been admitted a Free State. The other States, formed from territory thus obtained, and admitted into the Union, are Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, and Texas — five Slave States.

The area of California is 155,980 square miles; that of the five Slave States named, 457,605; being 302,625 square miles more, and very nearly in the ratio of three to one. Indeed, the area of these five purchased Slave States is greater than that of all the Free States, if we except California. It will be seen by tables VII and VIII, that the number of Representatives in Congress from California is two, which, together with two Senators, entitle that State to four electoral votes. The number of Representatives from the five Slave States is sixteen, which, together with ten Senators, make twenty-six electoral votes, being in the ratio of six and one-third to one, and a majority of twenty-two.

There is (of territory inhabited and uninhabited) north of the old Missouri Compromise line an area of 1,970,077 square miles, and 966,089 south of it.

It will be noticed, in passing, that the area of Virginia is not quite four thousand miles less than that of all New England, and is larger than that entire section if we except Connecticut. It is also larger than the four States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Maryland contains over