SUR LES NAISSANCES, LES MARIAGES
ET LES MORTS

At Paris, from 1771 to 1784;
& in the whole extent of France, during the years 1781 & 1782.

P.S. Laplace*

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The population is one of the most certain ways to judge the prosperity of an Empire; and the variations which it experiences, compared to the events which precede them, are the most correct measure of the influence of the physical and moral causes on the happiness or on the unhappiness of the human race. It is therefore interesting in every regard to know the population of France, to follow the progress of it, & to have the law following which men are spreading over the surface of this great Realm. The researches keep too near to the Natural History of man, in order to be strangers to the Academy; they are too useful in order not to merit its attention. The Academy is determined by these consideration, to insert each year into its Mémoires, the list of births, of marriages & of deaths in the whole extent of France. A respectable magistrate by his wisdom & by his zeal for the public good, & who since a long time occupies himself with success on researches on the population, has well wished to procure to himself all the information which it was able to desire on this matter; it is to him that we are indebted of the following lists. The first embraces the births, the marriages & the deaths in Paris, from 1771 to 1784; it serves to follow that which Mr. Morand has published in our Mémoires of 1771. The two other lists present the births, the marriages & the deaths in the whole extent of the Realm, during the years 1781 & 1872: it was desired that the sexes were distinguished, as they are in Paris, from 1745; but we must hope that convincing the Government of the importance of these results, will give them all the perfection of which they are susceptible.

Although the births are the source of the population; they are not sufficient however in order to determine it; we must yet know the mean duration of the existence of men in the place of their birth, whatever may be the causes which make them die there; because it is clear that in equality of births, a country will be so much more populous, as the men live a longer time: thus in the countries where the number of deaths were sensibly equal to that of the births, the population is very nearly constant, the number

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of years which express the mean duration of life, is the true ratio of the population to the annual births; it is the factor by which we must multiply this in order to have the population. The determination of this factor is the most delicate point & the most interesting of these researches: let us see how we can arrive to it.

The events of a like kind have some uniform and constant causes, but of which the action can be augmented or diminished by a thousand variable causes which produce the irregularities which we attribute to chance in the succession of events. These irregularities, by being offset by one another, would vanish in an infinite series of observations which would thus allow noticing only the result of the constant causes: but in a finite number of observations, they can deviate from this result, so much more as this number is less great. It is to these deviations which we must attribute the observed differences in the ratio of the population to the births, & there results from it the necessity to employ some great denumerations in order to determine this ratio. We will choose therefore a great number of parishes in all the provinces of the Realm, in order to have a mean among the small differences which the local causes can bring into the results: we will make next an exact denumeration of their inhabitants in a given epoch; & by the revelation of the births during the ten years which precede this epoch, we will determine the corresponding number of annual births. By dividing by this number the one of the inhabitants, we will have the ratio of the population to the births, in a manner so much more precise, as the denumeration will be greater. As the number of annual births in France exceeds the one of the deaths, it is necessary, in order to establish an exact parity between the entire population of France & that of these parishes, to choose them in a manner that the total number of deaths is to the one of the births in the ratio which these two numbers have between themselves, relatively to all the Realm. If we take care to distinguish the sexes, we will have separately the population of the men, that of the women, & the duration of mean life of each of the two sexes, that which is interesting to know. A similar denumeration, made with care in diverse countries, & renewed in different centuries, would give the differences that the climate, the time & the governments can produce in the mean duration of the life of men.

The ratio of the population to the births, determined by the preceding method, can never be rigorously exact: by supposing in it even a rigorous precision, there would remain still on the population of France, the incertitude which is born of the action of the variable causes. The population of France, drawn from the annual births, is therefore only a probable result, & consequently susceptible to errors. It is to the analysis of chances to determine the probability of these errors, & to what point we must carry the denumeration, in order that it be very probable that they are contained within narrow limits. These researches depend on a new & yet little known theory, that of the probability of future events taken from observed events; they lead to some formulas of which the numerical calculation is impractical, because of the great numbers which we consider: but having given in this Volume & in the preceding, the principles necessary to resolve this kind of questions, & a general method to have in highly convergent series, the functions of great numbers; I have made application of it to the theory of the population deduced from births. The denumerations already made in France, & compared to the births, give very nearly 26 for the ratio of the population to the annual births; now if we take a mean among the births of the years 1781 & 1782, we have $973054\frac{1}{2}$ for the number of annual births in the whole extent of the Realm, containing in it Corsica;

by multiplying therefore this number by 26, the population of the whole of France, will be 25299417 inhabitants. Now I find by my analysis, that in order to have a probability of a thousand to one, of not being deceived by a half-million in this evaluation of the population of France, it would be necessary that the denumeration which has served to determine the factor of 26, had been of 771469 inhabitants. If we would take $26\frac{1}{2}$ for the ratio of the population to the births, the number of the inhabitants of France will be 25785944; & in order to have the same probability of not being deceived by a half-million on this result, the factor $26\frac{1}{2}$ must be determined after a denumeration of 817219 inhabitants. It follows thence that if we wish to have for this object the precision which its importance requires, it is necessary to carry this denumeration to a million or twelve hundred thousand inhabitants. Here is the analysis which has lead me to this result.

We consider an urn which contains an infinity of white & black balls in an unknown ratio, & we suppose than in a first drawing we have extracted p white balls & q black balls; we suppose next that in a second drawing we have extracted q' black balls, but that we are ignorant of the number of white balls brought forth in this drawing; the means which naturally presents itself in order to know this number in an approximate manner, is to suppose it with q' in the ratio of p to q, that which gives $\frac{pq'}{q}$ for this number. We determine presently the probability that the true unknown number will be contained in the limits $\frac{pq'}{q}\cdot(1-\varpi)$, & $\frac{pq'}{q}\cdot(1+\varpi)$, or, that which returns to the same, that the error of the result $\frac{pq'}{q}$ will not surpass $\frac{pq'\varpi}{q}$.

For this, we name x the unknown ratio of the white balls to the total number of balls contained in the urn, & we designate by p' the unknown number of white balls brought forth in the second drawing; the probability of this drawing will be, by the known theory of chances,

$$\frac{1.2.3\ldots(p'+q')}{1.2.3\ldots p'.1.2.3\ldots q'}\cdot x^{p'}\cdot(1-x)^{q'}.$$

But p' being unknown, it is susceptible to all the values from $p'=0$ to $p'=\infty$; these values are more or less probable, according as they render the second drawing more or less probable: we will have therefore the probability of p', by dividing the preceding quantity, by the sum of all the values of this quantity, from $p'=0$ to $p'=\infty$, that is by the infinite series,

$$(1-x)^{q'}\cdot\left[1+(q'+1)\cdot x+\frac{(q'+1)(q'+2)}{1.2}\cdot x^2+\text{\&c.}\right]$$

(*See pages 428 & 429 of this Volume*)[1]. This series is equal to $\frac{1}{1-x}$; the probability of p' is therefore equal to

$$\frac{1.2.3\ldots(p'+q')}{1.2.3\ldots p'.1.2.3\ldots q'}\cdot x^{p'}\cdot(1-x)^{q'+1}.$$

This probability supposes that x is the ratio of the white balls to all the balls contained in the urn; but this ratio being unknown, we can make it vary from $x=0$ to

[1]"Suite du mémoire sur les approximations des formules qui sont fonctions de très-grands nombres." OC **10**, 300–301. (*Note added by translator*.)

$x=1$: these different values of x are more or less probable, according as they render the first drawing more or less probable; now, the probability of this drawing is

$$\frac{1.2.3\ldots(p+q)}{1.2.3\ldots p.1.2.3\ldots q}\cdot x^p\cdot(1-x)^q;$$

the probability of x will be therefore equal to $\frac{x^p\partial x\,(1-x)^q}{\int x^p\partial x(1-x)^q}$;the integral of the denominator being taken from $x=0$ to $x=1$. (*See page 430 of this volume*.)[2] By multiplying this probability by that of p', we will have the probability of p', corresponding to the ratio x; whence it follows that the entire probability of p' is equal to

$$\frac{1.2.3\ldots(p'+q')\cdot\int x^{p+p'}\partial x\cdot(1-x)^{q+q'+1}}{1.2.3\ldots p'.1.2.3\ldots q'\cdot\int x^p\partial x\cdot(1-x)^q};$$

the integrals of the numerator & of the denominator being taken from $x=0$ to $x=1$.

The probability that p' is contained from $p'=0$ to $p'=s$, will be, by virtue of the preceding formula,

$$\frac{\int x^p\partial x\cdot(1-x)^{q+q'+1}\cdot\left[1+(q'+1)\cdot x+\frac{(q'+1)(q'+2)\cdots(q'+s)}{1.2.3\ldots s}\cdot x^s\right]}{\int x^p\partial x\cdot(1-x)^q};$$

now, q' & s being supposed very large numbers, we will find by the analysis which I have given in the volume of 1782, *page 60*,[3]

$$\begin{aligned}1+(q'+1)\cdot x\cdots+\frac{(q'+1)\cdots(q'+s)}{1.2.3\ldots s}\cdot x^s\\ =\frac{1}{(1-x)^{q'+1}}\cdot\frac{\int x'^s\partial x'(1-x')^{q'}}{\int x'^s\partial x'(1-x')^{q'}};\end{aligned}$$

the integral of the numerator being taken from $x'=x$, to $x'=1$, & that of the denominator being taken from $x'=0$, to $x'=1$: therefore the probability that p' is contained from $p'=0$ to $p'=s$, is

$$\frac{\iint x^p\partial x(1-x)^q\cdot x'^s\partial x'(1-x')^{q'}}{\iint x^p\partial x(1-x)^q\cdot x'^s\partial x'(1-x')^{q'}};$$

the integrals of the numerator being taken from $x'=x$, to $x'=1$; & from $x=0$, to $x=1$; those of the denominator being taken from x & x' null, to x & x' equal to unity. If we apply to this formula, the analysis that we have given *pages 439 & following*[4] in this volume, we will find that if s is less & very little different from $\frac{pq'}{q}$, the preceding fraction will be very nearly equal to $\frac{\int\partial t\cdot e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$, e being the number of

[2] Ibid. p. 301. (*Note added by translator*.)

[3] "Mémoire sur les approximations des formules qui sont fonctions de très-grands nombres." OC **10**, 264–267. (*Note added by translator*.)

[4] Ibid. p. 310 ff. (*Note added by translator*.)

which the hyperbolic logarithm is unity, π being the ratio of the semi-circumference to the radius, & the integral relative to t, being taken from $t = T$, to $t = \infty$, T being given by the equation

$$T^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{p}{p+q} - \frac{s}{s+q'}\right)^2 \cdot (p+q)^3 \cdot (s+q')^3}{2sq'(p+q)^3 + 2pq(s+q')^3}.$$

We will find similarly that if s is greater than $\frac{pq'}{q}$, & if it differs very little, the preceding fraction will be very nearly equal to $1 - \frac{\int \partial t \cdot e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}}$, the integral being taken from $t = T$, to $t = \infty$. It follows thence that the probability that p' is contained between the two numbers s & s' of which the first is less, & the second greater than $\frac{pq'}{q}$, is equal to

$$1 - \frac{\int \partial t \cdot e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{\int \partial t \cdot e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}};$$

the first integral being taken from $t = T$, to $t = \infty$, & the second integral being taken from $t = T'$, to $t = \infty$, T & T' being given by the two equations

$$T^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{p}{p+q} - \frac{s}{s+q}\right)^2 \cdot (p+q)^3 \cdot (s+q')^3}{2sq'(p+q)^3 + 2pq(s+q')^3},$$

$$T'^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{p}{p+q} - \frac{s'}{s'+q'}\right)^2 \cdot (p+q)^3 \cdot (s'+q')^3}{2s'q'(p+q)^3 + 2pq(s'+q')^3}.$$

We suppose

$$s = \frac{pq'}{q}(1 - \varpi), \quad \& \; s' = \frac{pq'}{q}(1 + \varpi),$$

ϖ being a very small fraction; if we neglect the quantities of order ϖ^3, the two values of T^2 & T'^2, will become equal between them & to $\frac{pqq'\varpi^2}{2(p+q)\cdot(q+q')}$; thus by naming V^2, this last quantity, & by designating by P the probability that the number p' will be contained within the limits $\frac{pq'}{q}(1 - \varpi)$, & $\frac{pq'}{q}(1 + \varpi)$, we will have

$$P = 1 - \frac{2\int \partial t \cdot e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}},$$

the integral being taken from $t = V$, to $t = \infty$. This quite simple expression for P, has the advantage of being exact to the quantities of order ϖ^4; because the terms of order ϖ^3, which we have neglected, are destroyed among themselves in the quantity

$$1 - \frac{\int \partial t \cdot e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} - \frac{\int \partial t \cdot e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}},$$

which we have found above for the expression of P.

It is easy to apply these results to the theory of the population deduced from the births; because we can consider each annual birth as being represented by a black ball, & each existing individual as being represented by a white ball; the first drawing will be the denumeration in which we have observed that on q births, the number of the inhabitants is p; & the second drawing will be the population of the whole of France of which the number q' of annual births is known, while the corresponding population p' is unknown: P will be in this case the probability that the population p' of France is contained within the limits $\frac{pq'}{q}(1-\varpi)$, & $\frac{pq'}{q}(1+\varpi)$; we will thus have this probability by a very simple formula.

It is easy to conclude from it the number to which p must be carried, in order to have a great probability that the error on the population p' of the whole of France will be very small. The research of this number becomes necessary, if we wish to make a new denumeration in order to determine the true factor by which we must multiply the annual births; thus we are going to enter into some details on this object.

For this, we will suppose

$$p = iq, \quad \frac{pq'}{q} \cdot \varpi = a;$$

we will have consequently $\varpi = \frac{a}{iq'}$, and the equation

$$V^2 = \frac{pqq' \cdot \varpi^2}{2(p+q) \cdot (q+q')}$$

will give

$$p = \frac{2i^2 \cdot (i+1) \cdot q'^2 \cdot V^2}{a^2 - 2i \cdot (i+1) \cdot q' \cdot V^2}.$$

This value of p supposes that we know a, q', V & i. The value of a depends on the limits between which we suppose the error of the result $\frac{pq'}{q}$ is contained; we will make here $a = 500000$. The value of q' is given by the annual births of the whole extent of the Realm, & we have seen that $q' = 973054,5$. The value of V depends on the probability P, that the population of France will be contained within the limits $\frac{pq'}{q} - a$ & $\frac{pq'}{q} + a$: we will suppose here that this probability is of a thousand to one, so that $P = \frac{1000}{1001}$; we will have thus

$$\frac{2\int \partial t \cdot e^{-t^2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{1}{1001}, \text{ or } \int \partial t \cdot e^{-t^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2002}.$$

The integral must be taken from $t = V$ to $t = \infty$, it is clear that this equation determines V, & we find $V^2 = 5,415$. As for the number i, it depends on the ratio of p to q which results from the denumeration; but if the question is of the denumeration to make, this ratio is unknown; however the denumerations already made give very nearly $i = 26$; thus we are assured that the factor i deviates little from this number. We will suppose therefore successively $i = 25\frac{1}{2}$, $i = 26$, $i = 26\frac{1}{2}$, & we will have for the corresponding values of p,

$$p = 727520, \qquad p = 771469, \qquad p = 817219,$$

that is, that in order to have a probability of one thousand against one, of not being deceived by one half-million in the evaluation of the population of France, it is necessary that the denumeration p, in the case where it gives the first factor, is of 727510 inhabitants; that it is 771469 inhabitants in the case of the second factor, & of 817219 inhabitants, if it leads to the third factor.

Thence I conclude that if we wish to have for this object, the probability that its importance requires, it is necessary to carry to a million or twelve hundred thousand inhabitants, the denumeration p which must determine the factor i.

Table 1: *State of the births, marriages and deaths in the city and suburbs of Paris, from* 1771 *to* 1784.

YEARS	BIRTHS		TOTAL	MARRIAGES	DEATHS		TOTAL	FOUND INFANTS		TOTAL
	Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females	
1771	9604	9337	18941	4452	10947	9738	20685	3581	3575	7156
1772	9557	9156	18713	4611	11126	9248	20374	3899	3777	7676
1773	9751	9096	18847	4810	9752	8766	18518	3037	2952	5989
1774	9892	9461	19353	5114	8470	7591	16061	3152	3181	6333
1775	10247	9403	19650	5016	9765	8897	18662	3379	3126	6505
1776	9716	9203	18919	5432	11000	9016	20016	3226	3193	6419
1777	11445	10821	22266	5442	9191	8100	17291	3411	3294	6705
1778	11037	10651	21688	5250	9586	8210	17796	3449	3239	6688
1779	10506	10108	20614	5208	10142	9154	19296	3421	3223	6644
1780	10071	9546	19617	5143	11567	9764	21331	2850	2718	5568
1781	10397	9835	20232	4970	10828	9352	20180	2799	2809	5608
1782	9851	9536	19387	4878	10746	8207	18953	2708	2736	5444
1783	9952	9736	19688	5213	11146	8864	20010	2799	2916	5715
1784	9833	9721	19554	5039	12016	9762	21778	2794	2815	5609
Total	151859	145159	297018	75353	156204	133466	289670	48036	46941	94977
Common year	10121	9677	19788	5023	10413	8890	19303	3202	3129	6331

POPULATION of the Realm, the Île of Corsica included, according to the order of the Generalities, during the year 1781.

NUMBER which records the order of the Generalities & Provinces	DENOMINATION of the Generalities of the Realm, the Isle of Corsica included, distinguished by land of Elections & land of State; the city of Paris being distinguished from the Generality, as Capital of the Realm.	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	PROFESSIONS in Religion	DEATHS			EXCESS of Births over Deaths	*OBSERVATIONS*
					in civil society.	in Religion.	TOTAL of Deaths.		
	PARIS (City)	20,232.	4,970.	87.	20,057.	123.	20,180.	+ 52.	
	GENERALITIES in land of Elections								
1.	Paris	44,451.	10,210.	52.	42,994.	87.	43,081.	+ 1,370.	
2.	Orléans	26,294.	6,641.	25.	28,870.	58.	28,928.	- 2,634.	
3.	Tours	49,334.	12,593.	59.	53,243.	95.	53,338.	- 4,004.	
4.	Poitiers	27,377.	7,523.	21.	27,468.	38.	27,506.	- 29.	In the column of the Excess of Births over Deaths, the + sign indicates that the number of Births surpasses the one of Deaths, & the - sign indicates that the number of Deaths surpasses the one of Births.
5.	Bourges	20,440.	4,920.	29.	20,867.	25.	20,892.	- 452.	
6.	Limoges	26,181.	7,433.	30.	22,840.	24.	22,864.	+ 3,317.	
7.	La Rochelle	17,027.	4,612.	22.	21,211.	22.	21,233.	- 4,206.	
8.	Bordeaux	54,802.	14,924.	48.	44,732.	65.	44,797.	+ 10,005.	
9.	Auch	34,527.	8,469.	27.	27,037.	24.	27,061.	+ 7,466.	
10.	Montauban	21,569.	5,296.	13.	19,971.	24.	19,995.	+ 1,574.	
11.	Grenoble	27,338.	6,250.	31.	20,848.	39.	20,887.	+ 6,451.	
12.	Lyon	24,624.	5,823.	30.	19,983.	59.	20,042.	+ 4,582.	The Generalities of Orléans, of Tours, of Poitiers, of Bourges, of la Rochelle, of Soissons, of AmieNs & of Alençon, have been afflicted with epidemics & maladies which have occasioned a considerable mortality, since the number of DeceaseD surpasses that of Births; but however the result of all the Generalities presents a satisfying Table, since the total number of Births surpasses the one of Deaths by 89,268.
13.	Riom	27,761.	6,815.	44.	18,693.	58.	18,751.	+ 9,010.	
14.	Moulins	25,067.	6,996.	36.	23,168.	27.	23,195.	+ 1,872.	
15.	Châlons	30,925.	7,238.	23.	29,965.	12.	29,977.	+ 948.	
16.	Le Clermontois	1,459.	317.	"	1,212.	"	1,212.	+ 247.	
17.	Soissons	16,580.	3,889.	15.	16,699.	28.	16,727.	- 147	
18.	Amiens	20,598.	5,044.	14.	20,761.	40.	20,801.	- 203.	
19.	Rouen	27,801.	7,765.	51.	27,297.	87.	27,384.	+ 417.	
20.	Caen	24,719.	6,067.	47.	22,495.	62.	22,557.	+ 2,162.	
21.	Alençon	18,799.	4,954.	33.	19,117.	26.	19,143.	- 344.	
	GENERALITIES in land of States								
22.	Rennes	91,330.	22,920.	100.	88,537.	171.	88,708.	+ 2,622.	
23.	Perpignan	7,514.	1,727.	1.	7,050.	6.	7,056.	+ 458.	
24.	Montpellier	71,099.	15,849.	78.	51,824.	93.	51,917.	+ 19,182.	
25.	Aix	27,846.	5,698.	33.	21,961.	68.	22,029.	+ 5,817.	
26.	Dijon	42,488.	10,216.	72.	41,148.	98.	41,246.	+ 1,242.	
27.	Besançon	27,614.	6,110.	31.	21,760.	54.	21,814.	+ 5,800.	
28.	Strasbourg	25,312.	5,613.	31.	19,068.	50.	19,118.	+ 6,194.	
29.	Metz	13,129.	2,597.	25.	11,948.	55.	12,003.	+ 1,126.	
30.	Nancy	32,052.	6,647.	84.	28,277.	89.	28,366.	+ 3,686.	
31.	Valenciennes	10,798.	2,506.	43.	7,694.	51.	7,745.	+ 3,053.	
32.	Lille	28,398.	6,886.	147.	26,435.	189.	26,624.	+ 1,774.	
33.	Île de Corse	4,921.	985.	18.	3,940.	21.	3,961.	+ 960.	
RESULTS of the Realm, the isle of Corsica included.		970,406.	236,503.	1,400.	879,170.	968.	881,138.	+ 89,268.	

III.

POPULATION of the Realm, the Île of Corsica included, according to the order of the Generalities, during the year 1782.

NUMBER which records the order of the Generalities \& Provinces	DENOMINATION of the Generalities of the Realm, the Isle of Corsica included, distinguished by country of Elections & country of State; the city of Paris being distinguished from the Generality, as Capital of the Realm.	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	PROFESSIONS in Religion	DEATHS			EXCESS of Births over Deaths
					in civil society.	in Religion.	TOTAL of Deaths.	
	PARIS (City)	19,387.	4,878.	117.	18,827.	126.	18,953.	+ 434.
	GENERALITIES in land of Elections							
1.	Paris	45,806.	10,285.	71.	43,158.	102.	43,260.	+ 2,546.
2.	Orléans	28,393.	7,105.	26.	31,803.	45.	31,848.	- 3,455.
3.	Tours	49,517.	12,121.	47.	61,156.	96.	61,252.	- 11,735.
4.	Poitiers	26,816.	6,496.	45.	30,512.	48.	30,560.	- 3,744.
5.	Bourges	22,981.	4,423.	17.	25,687.	40.	25,727.	- 2,746.
6.	Limoges	26,516.	6,408.	26.	26,289.	30.	26,319.	+ 197.
7.	La Rochelle	17,756.	4,383.	18.	22,641.	24.	22,665.	- 4,909.
8.	Bordeaux	55,114.	18,585.	183.	49,237.	77.	49,314.	+ 5,800.
9.	Auch	30,289.	6,352.	31.	26,379.	25.	26,404.	+ 3,885.
10.	Montauban	22,240.	4,980.	30.	19,679.	34.	19,713.	+ 2,527.
11.	Grenoble	26,848.	5,436.	34.	21,982.	42.	22,024.	+ 4,824.
12.	Lyon	24,218.	5,405.	26.	20,856.	60.	20,916.	+ 3,302.
13.	Riom	27,610.	5,751.	33.	23,265.	54.	23,319.	+ 4,291.
14.	Moulins	26,188.	5,899.	15.	27,493.	37.	27,530.	- 1,342.
15.	Châlons	32,101.	6,856.	15.	28,526.	27.	28,553.	+ 3,548.
16.	Le Clermontois	1,523.	286.	"	1,175.	"	1,175.	+ 348.
17.	Soissons	17,863.	3,907.	11.	14,976.	31.	15,007.	+ 2,856.
18.	Amiens	20,872.	5,318.	19.	19,410.	31.	19,441.	+ 1,431.
19.	Rouen	28,507.	7,266.	46.	25,989.	72.	26,061.	+ 2,446.
20.	Caen	23,990.	5,705.	29.	25,814.	47.	25,861.	- 1,871.
21.	Alençon	19,122.	5,010.	36.	21,749.	42.	21,791.	- 2,669.
	GENERALITIES in land of States							
22.	Rennes	88,401.	20,298.	86.	103,647.	178.	103,825.	- 15,424.
23.	Perpignan	7,090.	1,346.	3.	8,033.	9.	8,042.	- 952.
24.	Montpellier	68,627.	13,976.	75.	59,396.	145.	59,541.	+ 9,086.
25.	Aix	28,445.	5,925.	27.	24,816.	65.	24,881.	+ 3,564.
26.	Dijon	42,750.	9,763.	48.	43,855.	122.	43,977.	- 1,227.
27.	Besançon	28,388.	5,708.	31.	22,090.	69.	22,159.	+ 6,229.
28.	Strasbourg	26,142.	5,445.	23.	20,361.	44.	20,405.	+ 5,737.
29.	Metz	14,063.	2,587.	19.	11,521.	19.	11,540.	+ 2,543.
30.	Nancy	33,870.	6,603.	113.	28,050.	96.	28,146.	+ 5,724.
31.	Valenciennes	10,732.	2,527.	51.	7,817.	48.	7,865.	+ 2,867.
32.	Lille	28,189.	6,789.	120.	25,898.	171.	26,069.	+ 2,120.
33.	Île de Corse	5,349.	1,068.	20.	4,334.	25.	4,359.	+ 990.
Results of the Realm, the isle of Corsica included.		975,703.	224,890.	1,491.	946,421.	2,081.	948,502.	+ 27,201.

OBSERVATIONS

The epidemic maladies of which the Generalities of Soissons & Amiens have been afflicted, during the year 1781, have not continued into 1782; but it has not been the same in the Generalities of Orléans, of Tours, of Poitiers, of Bourges, of la Rochelle & of Alençon, where this flu has redoubled its ravages in 1782. the contagion has even won in the Generalities of Caën & of Moulins; in regard to that of Bretagne, one is not able to attribute to the epidemic maladies alone, the mortality of 1782, & it is due to be accrued by the passage & the successive & continual residence of the Troups, so much on land as on sea, who have been employed; the city of Brest having always been during the last war, the point of reunion of nearly all the maritime forces opposed to the English.

OBSERVATION *on the first Table relative to the Population of Paris.*

In the first Table which presents Births, Marriages & Deaths, at Paris, from 1771 to 1784, the horizontal column of the total comprehends, not only the Births, Marriages, Deaths & found Infants, in this interval, but yet those of the year 1770, & that one finds on *page 848* of our Memoirs, for the year 1771; thus, this column of the total is relative to fifteen years, from 1770 inclusively to 1784 inclusively.