

ABSTRACT

OF THE

CENSUS LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM 1790 TO 1850 INCLUSIVE.

PERIOD OF CENSUS ENUMERATIONS—CENSUS TAKERS—INFORMATION COLLECTED—COMPENSATION FOR COLLECTING—
MODE OF SECURING ACCURACY—RETURNS, PRINTING, DISTRIBUTION, EXPENSES, GENERAL PRINCIPLES, &c.

TIME OF TAKING THE CENSUS AND OF MAKING RETURNS.—The Census enumerations of 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820, have reference to August; those of 1830, 1840, 1850, to June. The returns of the assistants were to be made to the marshals within nine months from the time of commencement, in the first three Censuses; within six months in the Fourth and Fifth; within nine months in the Sixth and Seventh. Marshals' returns to be made in First Census by 1st September, 1791; in Second, by 1st September, 1801; in Third, (by an amendment,) by 1st March, 1811; in Fourth, by 1st April, 1821; in Fifth, by 1st February, 1831; in Sixth, before 1st December, 1840; in Seventh, before 1st November, 1850. In the First Census the time of taking Vermont was five months from April; and the period of making South Carolina returns was extended to 1st March, 1792. Rhode Island was subsequently included in the Census act. In the Third Census the period of taking was subsequently changed to five months, and the time of returning extended, to assistant marshals, to first Monday of June, and to marshals, of July, 1811. In the Fourth Census, the time of returning by marshals was extended to 1st September, 1821. In Fifth Census, the time of returning of assistants was changed to 1st June, and to marshals by December, 1840; time of return to certain marshals extended to 1st May and 1st June, 1841, also to 1st December and to 1st January, 1842, though persons were to be taken only who were residents on 1st June, 1840. In 1840, Montgomery county, Maryland, was, by act, taken anew. In 1850, returns were to be made to the Secretary of the Interior before November, 1850; but, at his discretion, everything except population of Territories may be omitted, and the Secretary may extend the time to Territories; and if no marshals are provided, the President may appoint some suitable person, etc., etc.

BY WHOM THE CENSUS HAS BEEN TAKEN.—The duty of taking the Census, in all the different enumerations, has been intrusted to the marshals of the United States, and to assistants appointed under them—to the secretaries, and in some instances to the governors, of Territories—and in extraordinary cases, it has been provided that the officers of the army might be called in. Assistants were always to be assigned each to a certain civil division, or to divisions with natural boundaries, which divisions, in 1850, were not to include, when practicable, more than 20,000 persons. The First Census was taken under authority of the President; the others, as far as the Sixth inclusive, under the Secretary of State; the Seventh under the Secretary of the Interior, and the blanks for it were prepared by the Census Board, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Postmaster, and Attorney General, and a secretary, and organized with the privilege of asking one hundred questions.

WHO SHALL BE RETURNED.—The general principles regulating all of the Census enumerations before 1850 are as follows: (for those of 1850 see the act and instructions hereafter:) Every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the said first day of June, etc., etc., shall be returned as of such family; and the name of every person who shall be an inhabitant of any district or Territory, without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the schedule which is allotted to the heads of families, in the division where he or she shall be on the said first day of June; and every person occasionally absent at the time of enumeration, as belonging to the place in which he or she usually resides in the United States.

COMPENSATION ALLOWED FOR TAKING THE CENSUS.—The marshals have received, in each enumeration to the Sixth inclusive, a fixed sum, varying with the extent of the State and at each decade, from \$100 to \$500. For the census of 1850 they were paid \$1 per 1,000 persons, if over one million persons in the district; if less than one million, \$1 25, but to receive in no case less than \$250; and when less than \$500, to be allowed reasonable sums for clerk-hire. The marshal might also perform and be paid for the duties of an assistant. The pay of assistants was, in 1790, \$1 for every 150 persons, resident of the country; \$1 for every 300, in towns of over 5,000; but in loose settlements the marshals and judges were allowed to raise the compensation of assistants so as not to exceed \$1 for every 50 persons. In 1800, \$1 for every 100 persons in the country; but in cities of more than 3,000 persons, \$1 for every 300; and extras as before for very sparse districts. In 1810 the same fees were allowed as in 1800, except that in loose districts \$1 25 was paid for every 50 persons. In 1820, in counties exceeding forty miles square, and not exceeding 2,500 inhabitants, compensation might be raised so as not to exceed \$3 for 50 persons, by order of the marshals and judges. In 1830, \$1 25 for every 100 persons in the country; in towns, \$1 25 for every 100 of the first 3,000, and \$1 25 for every 300 over 3,000. In dispersed settlements, \$1 75 was allowed for every 50 persons. In counties not larger than twenty miles square, and not having more than 3,000 inhabitants, additional compensation was not to exceed \$4 for every 50 persons; if it exceeded forty miles square, and not over 3,000 inhabitants, \$6 for every 50 persons. In 1840, \$2 for every 100 persons in the country; if in towns of over 3,000 inhabitants, that rate was allowed for the first 3,000, and \$2 for every 300 afterwards; additional pay also in scattering districts, not to exceed \$2 50 for 50 persons, etc., etc. In 1850, two cents for each person, and ten cents a mile for necessary travel—to be ascertained by multiplying the square root of the number of dwellings by the square root of the number of square miles in the division. For taking the other statistics, besides population, the rates have been (1810) ordered to be arranged afterwards; 1820, twenty-five per cent. on the amount to be paid for returns of population, etc.; 1840, twenty per cent. on other pay—and for copies to be exhibited, etc., between thirty and fifty cents per sheet for each copy; 1850, for each farm, ten cents—each establishment of productive industry, fifteen cents—social statistics, two per cent. on amount for population; for each name of deceased persons, two cents; assistants to be paid one-half of the amount due on the marshal's certificate of work done, and the other half after it has been examined in the office, etc.

HOW THE MARSHALS RETURNED FORMERLY.—In all of the Censuses except the last, (and for that see the act annexed,) the marshals were required to make up abstracts of their work, and return either these abstracts only to the department, or with a copy of the original schedules, etc.

MODE OF SECURING ACCURACY, OATH, ETC.—In all the Census returns, marshals and assistants have been required to take oath to the faithful performance of their duty; and penalties have been imposed for neglect, or for making false returns. A penalty exacted for not answering the Census inquiries. Returns to be filed in the district courts, and the judges required to charge the grand juries to consider of their sufficiency. Two copies to be set up in conspicuous places by the assistants, before sending the returns to marshals, under forfeit of their pay. Census of 1830—assistants return to

marshals two copies by subdivisions, and with names of heads of families; marshals return one of these to Secretary, and deposit the other with district court. Assistant shall make inquiry at dwellings and shops. (1850.) Shall read over to each family his report of it. Assistant shall send his original to clerk of county court, and two copies to the marshal; shall affix his name to each page, and give the number of pages; marshals return one copy to Secretary of Interior, and the other to Secretary of State of each State; penalty for receiving pay for appointing assistants.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.—Those bound for a term of years have always been taken among the free; Indians not taxed always excluded. Where a county is in two marshals' districts, it shall be taken of the one wherein is its Court-house. Marshals to receive back the postage paid by them. Census documents made available, if not otherwise so. Fault of marshal not to destroy the right of pay to assistants; (1840.) names of pensioners, etc., and statistics of industry, to be taken. 1850, marshals shall return their oaths to Interior Department before acting; shall examine and compare the returns of assistants with the act; shall supply blanks; shall adjudge the pay of assistants, with the approval of Secretary; may receive pay for the social statistics; may appoint other assistants, if not to interfere with the regular assistants, etc.

RETURNS, PRINTING, DISTRIBUTION, APPROPRIATIONS, ETC.—1820. Each Congressman, the President, the Vice President, the governors of States, the Attorney General and judges of the Supreme Court, all colleges and universities, to have one copy each of the printed Census; five copies for each of the Departments; five for the Senate; ten for the House of Representatives; and the rest to be placed in the Congress library. Secretary to have printed 1,500 copies of the returns of manufactures of 1820, (by act passed March 30, 1822.) Secretary shall, as soon as received, print 3,000 copies of aggregates by marshals of Census of 1830. The President of the United States shall have a revision made of the Census of 1830, and of previous ones, by counties or parishes, and print 2,000 copies; \$2,000 appropriated for the purpose. \$200,000 of the appropriation for taking the Census of 1830, being unnecessary, was passed to the sinking fund. Clerks of county required to return to the office of Secretary all the previous Census reports from 1790 to 1820, inclusive. Census of 1830, with the revision of previous ones, ordered to be distributed: five copies to Congressmen, to the President and Vice President; same to governors and to each legislative branch of the States; colleges and incorporated societies, one copy; five for the departments at Washington; Senate, ten; House of Representatives, twenty; the rest to be placed in Congress library. Census of 1840, [for distribution of this Census see note,*] Secretary required to print immediately, as returned, 10,000 copies marshals' aggregate returns. \$20,000 appropriated in aid of the act for 1840. Secretary of State may revise and correct clerical errors of marshals. For this appoint superintending clerk, \$1,500; one clerk at \$500, and two at \$350; and for others, same as paid in 1830. Extra clerks for industrial statistics not to be paid higher than upon the Third Census. Disbursing agent of department of State allowed extra pay. Industrial statistics to be published by Secretary of State, and also of pensioners. Secretary shall print 2,000 copies of Compendium, or abridgment by counties and towns, with the apportionment of members, and bind the volumes, at not more than fifty cents each volume. Payment for printing Compendium of 1840 suspended till further act by Congress. 3,000 of the above Compendiums to be retained in library—afterwards ordered 200 only to be retained, and 50 of all previous returns. \$10,000 appropriated in aid of Census Board of 1850; \$12,000 appropriated for postage on returns. \$150,000 and \$19,000 appropriated; ditto, \$1,116,000; ditto, \$25,000. Other Census enumerations in the future to follow the provisions of that of 1850, if no new law be passed before January of the year in which the Census is to be taken. California State Census to be appended.

Cost of taking and printing the different Censuses since 1790.

1790	\$11,377 28
1800	66,109 04
1810	178,444 67
1820	208,525 99
1830	378,545 13
1840	832,370 95
1850	1,318,027 53 to 30th September

1853, and exclusive of the expenses incurred for final printing and binding.

These amounts will be given in detail in another place.

* The Census reports, aggregates, and abstracts of 1840 were thus distributed by acts of Congress: To the State of Maine, 200; New Hampshire, 115; Massachusetts, 300; Rhode Island, 40; Connecticut, 120; Vermont, 110; New York, 980; New Jersey, 150; Pennsylvania, 690; Delaware, 40; Maryland, 190; Virginia, 500; North Carolina, 300; South Carolina, 240; Georgia, 280; Kentucky, 310; Tennessee, 330; Ohio, 610; Louisiana, 140; Indiana, 280; Mississippi, 150; Illinois, 230; Alabama, 240; Missouri, 160; Arkansas, 50; Michigan, 90; Territory of Florida, 30; Wisconsin, 20; Iowa, 30; to each member of the present Congress, and the delegates from the Territories, the President and Vice President of the United States, 5 copies—being in the whole eight thousand five hundred and ten copies; and that the remaining copies be placed in the library of Congress for future disposition.

The residue of said Census returns and Compendium shall be distributed in the same manner as the laws of Congress are distributed—250 copies of each to the Secretary of State for his department, and for distribution, in like manner by him, to ministers and diplomatic agents of this government and of foreign governments, and to universities, colleges, and literary institutions now entitled to receive Congressional documents, printed by order of either House, allowing one copy of each work to each; that the said Secretary, in like manner, distribute of said residue to the library of Congress the same number of copies of each as it is entitled to receive of said Congressional documents, and for the same purposes; to the library of the Senate three copies of each work; to the library of the House of Representatives three copies of each work; to every other department, bureau, public office, or officer, now entitled to receive Congressional documents as aforesaid, one copy of each work, for preservation in such department, bureau, or office; to every other person, body politic, and functionary, now entitled to receive Congressional documents as aforesaid, one copy of each work; and that the said Secretary of State distribute the remaining copies of each work aforesaid to the several States, Territories, and District of Columbia, in proportion to their respective population, in the same manner as the laws of Congress are apportioned and distributed, &c., &c.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES—1832.

SIR: A controversy has arisen of some interest to the reputation of our country, and which may affect that of representative governments everywhere. It is asserted that the citizens of the United States pay a greater amount of taxes in proportion to the population than the subjects of France; from which the conclusion is drawn that the republican form of government is more expensive than a monarchical. I have been requested to collect facts that may elucidate this question. To do it, the necessary information must be procured from each State, and each town and county in it. This will certainly be attended with some trouble, but I have thought that reliance might be placed on your exertions to effect it for your State, even if it should answer no other end than that of determining the truth or falsehood of the position; but much more important benefits will result from it. First, as to your own State, it will give you a mass of fiscal statistics, the collection of which cannot but be highly useful to your legislature, enabling them to compare the different modes of apportioning the public burdens in the towns, counties, and cities of the State, and thus correcting abuses; selecting the best modes of laying the local and general charges, so as to produce economy in the expenditure, and equality in the burdens of the citizens. This information, collected in a tabular form, has not, it is believed, been, in any State, yet submitted to the legislature or the public.

Secondly, in relation to the Union. When the information has been received from the several States, which it is the object of this inquiry to get from each, tables of the returns will be made out at this department, and the whole will be sent to every State; thus affording to all a condensed view of the burdens borne by the citizens of the States, respectively, and enabling them to profit by the good and avoid the evil in the respective modes of laying and collecting taxes and other public contributions. You, sir, can give me the answers as to the amount of the State taxes, and other impositions, if there be any, bearing on the whole State, which may be done by answers to the following questions:

- 1st. What is the average of the State taxes, for the last three years, including the expense of collection?
- 2d. On what objects are those taxes laid, and what is the expense of collecting them?
- 3d. What is the number of militia, and how many days are they obliged to serve for reviews, &c.? Are they obliged to find their own arms?
- 4th. Are there any select corps of militia, what is their number, are they uniformed, at whose expense are they armed, what is the expense of uniform and arms for each man?
- 5th. What is the average price of the labor lost by attending militia parades for each man?
- 6th. Is there any State tax for religious purposes? Is it included in the general amount of taxes, and what is its amount?
- 7th. Is there any tax for the support of education? Is it included in the amount of State taxes above mentioned, and what is the amount? And what is the number of children in the State who receive education at the public expense?
- 8th. How much of your State tax is appropriated to objects of internal improvement, or for the interest or extinction of any debt contracted for that purpose?
- 9th. What income (if any) is derived to the State from such improvements?
- 10th. What is the amount of the public debt of the State? What is the average interest paid on it, and when is it reimbursable?
- 11th. What is the gross amount of capital employed by incorporated private companies for making roads, canals, and bridges, and what is the gross amount received for tolls on the whole of such as are in operation?

For the purpose of obtaining the desired information from the cities, towns, and other local divisions, I enclose printed queries, which I beg the favor of you to have sent to the proper officers, or other persons, to have them answered and returned to me.

As there is no appropriation for compensating the trouble of procuring this information, I trust entirely to the public spirit of those to whom these queries are addressed, to enable me to attain it. If any returns in the public offices enable you to answer the queries addressed to the county officers, I beg the favor of you to do so.

P. S.—The accompanying packages contain certain printed queries for the counties and for the towns, which I have franked, and beg the favor of you to direct to the proper persons, by mail, adding, if it be not too much trouble, a recommendation from you to give a speedy and accurate answer.

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE APPROPRIATE OFFICERS OF DISTRICTS, COUNTIES, HUNDREDS, AND PARISHES, 1832.

1. What is the average, for the last three years, of the county tax for your county?
2. To what purposes is it applied?
3. Is the expense of supporting the poor defrayed out of this tax, or by taxes in the several towns; and if by the county, what is the amount, and what the average number?
4. Is there any county tax for the support of schools or academies? What amount?
5. What are the names of your county and State?

CIRCULAR ADDRESSED TO THE APPROPRIATE OFFICERS OF CITIES, TOWNS, TOWNSHIPS, &c., 1832.

1. What is the average amount of taxes, of all kinds, levied in your town, for the last three years, for town expenses, independent of State and county taxes, and to what purpose is it applied?
2. What is the number of clergymen, of all denominations, actually residing in your city (or town,) and what is the aggregate amount of the salaries they receive?
3. Are the roads made by day labor; and if so, how many days' labor are assessed on the whole town in each year? What is the value of such labor per day?
4. What is the price of labor in your town by the month, throughout the year, board included? What by the day? What in harvest?
5. What is the price of board per week for a laboring man?
6. Are your poor supported in poor-houses, or put out in private families? Is it a county or town charge? If the latter, what is the average for the last three years?
7. Is there any town tax for the support of schools, and what is the amount? How many schools, academies, and colleges are there in your town, and how many pupils in each?
8. Have you any public libraries, and what number of volumes do they contain?
9. How many daily and weekly papers are printed in your town?
10. What are the names of your city or town, and State?

CIRCULAR TO MARSHALS—CENSUS OF 1840.

SIR: I herewith enclose a copy of "An act to provide for taking the Sixth Census or Enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States."

You will perceive a discrepancy in the dates named in the law for the commencing and completing the Census; until farther legislation, the department will construe the law to ordain, that the taking of the Census or Enumeration shall commence on the first day of June, 1840, and that it shall be completed and closed within ten calendar months thereafter, (viz: April 1, 1841,) and as nine months are given to the deputy marshals to make their returns to the marshals, the nine months will be held to terminate March 1, 1841.

The instructions and regulations to be given in pursuance of this act will be prepared in due season, and transmitted to you, together with blank forms and interrogatories, and a sufficient number of those blanks for the use of the whole number of deputies in your district. This course is adopted to produce a uniformity in all the official returns under the act referred to.

In the meantime, as the Enumeration is to commence on the first day of June, 1840, you will please make a selection of your assistants and transmit to this department a list of their names, and of the districts or divisions assigned to each.

On the perusal of the act, you will see the strong necessity of your selecting persons of ability and integrity, and possessing the additional qualification of diligent and industrious habits, skilled in accounts, and in all cases a thorough knowledge and acquaintance with the district assigned them.

In order that I may form some estimate of the probable number of blanks that will be required in your district, be pleased to note, on the list of assistants, the probable number of inhabitants in each assistant's division.

I will thank you to acknowledge this circular immediately, and to direct your answer to this, as well as all communications relating to the Census, as follows:

{ " DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington City, D. C." }
{ " Census." }

And if it be practicable, it would conduce to the convenience of this department that your letters should be written upon paper of the dimensions of this sheet.

CIRCULAR TO MARSHALS, 1840.

SIR: I herewith enclose to you

copies of the interrogatories, (No. 3.)

An additional number of the above mentioned form has been printed and distributed, in order to disseminate a more general knowledge of the subject among the people, and to facilitate the attaining the objects of the law by the assistants. Copies are forwarded to you to the extent of _____ for each assistant, with the request that they be given every possible publicity, unattended with expense.

On referring to the 13th section of the act, you will perceive the strong necessity for acquainting the people in advance with the nature of the inquiries to be made of them, and to give them time for preparation to answer the questions promptly. The act requires (in that section) the marshals and their assistants "to collect and return (in statistical tables, under proper heads, according to such forms as shall be furnished) all such information in relation to MINES, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, and SCHOOLS, as will exhibit a full

view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country." All the questions which are to be asked upon those subjects are contained in No. 3. If they be made known and generally understood before the enumeration commences, the answers to the interrogatories will be prepared in time for the domiciliary visit of the assistant, and the responses promptly made.

In taking down the answers under the general heads in the statistical tables, (No. 10.) great caution will be required in all cases of co-partnership to avoid multiplying returns from the different partners in manufactories, commercial houses, and companies of every description. The assistant, in propounding the interrogatories, must inform himself of the fact whether the individual interrogated is sole owner or is a partner only of a company. In the latter case, one individual of the firm or company must answer for the whole.

It will be expected of the assistants in carrying into effect this portion of the act, that in its full and exact meaning the returns will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country. The inquiries must be carried home to every man; and it will require the utmost diligence to accomplish the object in the given period of time. When the importance of the subject is considered, and that no meagre returns can be acceptable to the government or the country, an assurance is felt by this department that the duties will be faithfully performed.

An additional compensation to the assistants has been recommended to Congress by the Secretary of State, for the performance of this duty.

Objections, it has been suggested, may possibly arise on the part of some persons to give the statistical information required by the act, upon the ground of disinclination to expose their private affairs. Such, however, is not the intent, nor can be the effect, of answering ingeniously the interrogatories. On the statistical tables no name is inserted—the figures stand opposite no man's name; and therefore the objection cannot apply. It is, moreover, inculcated upon the assistant that he consider all communications made to him in the performance of this duty, relative to the business of the people, as strictly confidential.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS—CENSUS OF 1840.

Sir: The "Act to provide for taking the Sixth Census or Enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," copies of which have been transmitted to you, prescribes that this Census shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of State, and according to such instructions as he shall give pursuant to the act. The following instructions are now, therefore, transmitted to you, and your careful attention to them required. To attain the objects in view, the legislature has directed the employment of the marshals of the several districts, and of such assistants as they may select, for the completion of the returns within the period prescribed by law.

The importance of the duties assigned to these officers is sufficiently indicated by the provisions of the act, that every marshal and every assistant shall, before he enters upon them, take an oath of affirmation that he will faithfully perform them in the manner therein prescribed. Blank forms of these oaths, numbered 1, 2, and 7, have been transmitted to you in number sufficient to supply yourself and your assistants. Each set of oaths, (or affirmations,) after having been sworn to and duly authenticated, will be immediately returned to this department on their receipt by the marshal.

The duties to be performed by your assistants, under the solemnity of an oath, are such as will require industry, intelligence, integrity, a facility and accuracy of computation, with an intimate knowledge of the division allotted to them respectively. They must, by the letter of the act, be residents of the county or city for which they shall be appointed, and each division may include one or more towns, townships, wards, hundreds, precincts, or parishes, which must be plainly and distinctly bounded; but a division must in no case exceed one county. You will carefully avoid the assignment of the same portion of the population to more than one assistant. Great inconvenience will be produced if there should be any interference by the assistants with each other.

Your assistants will observe that the act expressly requires the enumeration to be made by an actual inquiry at every dwelling-house, or by personal inquiry of the head of every family, and not otherwise; and that the oath or affirmation, to be taken by them after the performance of this duty, and before they can receive compensation for the same, declares expressly that they have ascertained the numbers by such actual inquiry. The act requires that "the enumerations shall commence on the first day of June next, and close within ten calendar months thereafter;" "and that the assistants shall, within nine months, or on or before the first day of October, 1840, deliver to the marshals, by whom they shall be appointed respectively, two copies of the accurate returns of all persons, except Indians not taxed, to be enumerated as aforesaid, within their respective divisions." From the number of inquiries to be made at each house, it is obvious that the progress to be made by each assistant will be necessarily slow; and as there is a doubt, from the phraseology of the law, whether Congress did not intend that the enumeration should be completed by the first day of October, 1840, you will perceive the necessity of appointing a number of assistants adequate to effect that result, if the next Congress shall so determine. Each assistant must be enjoined not to lose a day in the performance of his task. I suggest, as advisable, proper precautions to meet the contingency of any of your assistants being disabled by sickness or otherwise from fulfilling his duties, and to supply immediately all places that may be vacated by any casualty.

To facilitate the labor of your assistants, a printed list of all the interrogatories for the enumeration of the people, and also for the information required relative to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, by the thirteenth section of the act, has been prepared and numbered three, (No. 3.) in which all the questions touching the enumeration, (the answers to which are to be set down on schedule—No. 4.) refer to the first day of June, 1840, the day on which the enumeration is to commence. Your assistants will also bear in mind to include all persons of a family (except Indians not taxed) who were members thereof on the first day of June, whether present or not, and not include any person whose usual abode was not in the family they are enumerating on the said first day of June, 1840. They will, of course, include such persons as may have died after that day, and will not include in it infants born after that day. This, though not prescribed in express terms by the act, is the undoubted intention of the legislature, as manifested by the clause providing that every person shall be recorded as of the family in which he or she shall reside on the first day of June, 1840.

The execution of the fifth section of the act requires the further interrogatories, whether any person, whose usual abode was in the family on the first day of June, 1840, be absent therefrom at the time of making the inquiry; and if so, the sex, age, color, and condition are to be asked for, and marked in the proper column in the return of the family. It follows, of course, that any person who, at the time of taking the enumeration of any family, has his abode in it, is, nevertheless, not to be included in the return of that family if his usual place of abode was, on the first day of June, in another family. The name of every person having no settled place of residence is to be inserted in the column of the schedule allotted for the heads of families, in the division where such person shall be on the first day of June, and proper insertions, also, in other columns, according to the age and condition of such person.

Your assistants will see, that, by the sixth section of the act, each and every free person, more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family within any division, district, or Territory, is obliged to render the assistant of the division, if required, a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family respectively, according to the several descriptions in the schedule, under a penalty of twenty dollars. They should, therefore, read that section to the person of whom they make the inquiry whenever it may be found necessary.

By the seventh section of the act, every assistant, before making his return to you, is required to cause correct copies, signed by himself, of the schedule containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the most public places within the same for the inspection of all concerned—proof of which is to be transmitted to you by each of your assistants, and by you to the Department of State, with the return of the number of persons—upon failure of which the assistant will forfeit the compensation allowed him by the act. A form of the certificate to be written on the copy of the schedule, (No. 4.) which is to be transmitted, signed by two respectable witnesses, to the Department of State, has been prepared as a convenient mode of furnishing the proof required by the act.

One copy of the returns of enumeration, when received from all your assistants, is to be filed by you, together with an attested copy of the aggregate amount, to be made out by yourself, with the clerk of your district or superior court, who is directed to receive and carefully to preserve them; and on or before the first day of December, 1840, you are to transmit to this department one copy of the several returns received from each assistant—signed by each assistant respectively, and also by two respectable witnesses, that the same has been posted—and also one copy of the aggregate amount of each description of persons within your district, by which is to be understood, not merely the general aggregate amount of your whole district, but also the special aggregate of every subdivision of counties, cities, towns, townships, parishes, precincts, hundreds, and districts, and the several wards in principal cities—blanks for which are transmitted, numbered 8 and 9.

For the purpose of securing uniformity in the mode of rendering accounts of compensation for taking the census or enumeration of inhabitants, the following instructions on that point are added: No compensation will be made on account of enumeration until the whole of your district shall have been completed, and the returns made to this department. When that shall have been done, you will make out an abstract of the compensation, payable to your assistants, on the blank forms (No. 11) transmitted to you for that purpose. This you will return in duplicate to this department, accompanied by the necessary affidavits and certificates. For their amount, when found correct, a remittance will be made to you, with which you will be charged on the books of the treasury. You will then, without delay, pay to each assistant the amount to which he is entitled, taking his receipt therefor. When the payments shall be completed you will transmit an account current with the United States for those payments—for any postages paid by you, and not before drawn for—and for your own compensation, as allowed by the act: you will credit in it the sums remitted to you. This account must be accompanied by the receipts of the assistants, and for as well as for that of your assistants, and as the law authorizes no allowances to marshals except those specified in the act for their services and postages, no charge can be allowed for stationary or other incidental expenses, or for commission for disbursements to assistants or postmasters.

The twelfth section of the act provides that there shall be allowed and paid to the marshals of the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, the amount of postage by them respectively paid on letters relating to their duties under this act.

The intention of the section referred to appears to be, that the assistants, as well as the marshals, should be relieved from the expense of postage in performing their duties under the act. You will, therefore, pay the postage on all communications in relation to the Census to, as well as from, your assistants, and charge the department therewith.

It will, perhaps, be advisable for you to make an arrangement with the postmasters where you receive and mail your letters, etc., for the Census, to keep an account of such postages, to be settled quarterly. His receipt therefor will be a voucher of your having made the payment. For its amount you may draw upon this department, being careful that the postmaster's receipt either accompany or precede your draft. This latter precaution will be necessary to insure the payment of the draft. Blank forms of such receipts and drafts are prepared for the purpose.

Should any difficulty or obstacle occur to any of your assistants in performing the duty assigned to them, it is directed that they give you immediate notice thereof, that you may take measures for removing it, if within your power. Should any such occur to yourself, you are requested to make immediate communication of it to me. Should a greater number of blank forms be required than have been transmitted to you, you will receive them on giving notice to this department. You are requested to acknowledge promptly the receipt of every package or communication, and to be particularly attentive to direct your answers after the mode prescribed in the circular of the 5th of April.

ACTS RELATING TO THE CENSUS OF 1850.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise all the supervisory and appellate powers now exercised by the Secretary of State, in relation to all acts of marshals and others in taking and returning the census of the United States; and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised over similar estimates and accounts by the Fifth Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.—*Approved March 3, 1849.*

CENSUS BOARD.—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Postmaster General, shall constitute and be a Board, to be styled the Census Board; that it shall be the duty of the said Board to prepare and cause to be printed such forms and schedules as may be necessary for the full enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States; and also proper forms and schedules for collecting in statistical tables, under proper heads, such information as to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, education, and other topics, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country; it being provided that the number of said inquiries, exclusive of the enumeration, shall not exceed one hundred; and that the expense incurred in preparing and printing said forms and schedules shall not exceed ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Board shall have power to appoint a secretary, whose remuneration shall be determined by Congress upon the completion of the duties assigned to the Board.—*Approved March 3, 1849.*

GENERAL ACT PROVIDING FOR THE CENSUS OF 1850 AND FOR EVERY SUBSEQUENT CENSUS.

AN ACT providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

GENERAL CENSUS ACT FOR 1850 AND ALL SUCCEEDING.—*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the marshals of the several districts of the United States, including the District of Columbia and the Territories, are hereby required respectively to cause all the inhabitants to be enumerated, and to collect all the other statistical information within their respective districts, in the manner provided for in this act, and specified in the instructions which shall be given by the Secretary of the Interior, and in the tables annexed, and to return the same to the said Secretary on or before the first day of November next ensuing, omitting from the enumeration of the inhabitants Indians not taxed; also, at the discretion of said Secretary, any part or all the statistics of the Territories, except those of population: *Provided, however*, and if the time assigned for making the returns shall prove inadequate for the Territories, the said Secretary may extend the same: *Provided, further*, If there be any district or Territory of the United States in which there is no marshal of the United States, the President shall appoint some suitable person to discharge the duties assigned by this act to marshals.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That each of said marshals shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before any circuit or district judge of the United States, or before any judge of any State court, to wit:

I, _____, marshal of the district of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will, to the best of my ability, enumerate, or cause to be enumerated, all the inhabitants of said district, and will collect, or cause to be collected, the other statistical information within the same; and will faithfully perform all the duties enjoined on me by the act providing for the taking of the Seventh Census. And, when duly authenticated by the said judge, he shall deposit a copy thereof, so authenticated, with the said Secretary of the Interior, and no marshal shall discharge any of the duties herein required until he has taken and subscribed this oath, and forwarded a copy as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That each marshal shall separate his district into subdivisions, containing not exceeding twenty thousand persons in each, unless the limitation to that number causes inconvenient boundaries, in which case the number may be larger; and shall also estimate, from the best sources of information which he is able to obtain, the number of square miles in each subdivision, and transmit the same to the Department of the Interior: *Provided, however*, That in bounding such subdivisions the limits thereof shall be known civil divisions, such as county, parish, township, town, ward, or district lines, or highways, or natural boundaries, such as rivers, lakes, &c.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each marshal shall appoint an assistant for each subdivision, who is a resident therein, to whom he shall give a commission under his hand, authorizing him to perform the duties herein assigned to assistants; which commission shall set forth the boundaries of the subdivision; of which appointment so made, and the boundaries so specified, the marshal shall keep a true and faithful record.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That each marshal shall seasonably supply each assistant with the instructions issued by the Department of the Interior, the blanks provided for the enumeration of the population and the collection of other statistics, and give to him, from time to time, all such information and directions as may be necessary to enable him to discharge his duty. He shall carefully examine whether the returns of each assistant marshal be made in conformity with the terms of this act; and, where discrepancies are detected, require the same to be corrected. He shall dispose of the two sets of the returns required from the assistant marshals as hereinafter provided for, as follows: one set he shall transmit forthwith to the Secretary of the Interior, and the other copy thereof he shall transmit to the office of the secretary of the State or Territory to which his district belongs. He shall classify and determine the rate of compensation to be paid to each assistant marshal according to the provisions of this act, subject to the final approval of the Secretary of the Interior. He shall, from time to time, make himself acquainted with the progress made by each assistant marshal in the discharge of his duties; and in case of inability or neglect, arising from sickness, or otherwise, appoint a substitute.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any marshal shall, by any arrangement or understanding whatever, secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation for the appointment of an assistant, or shall in any way secure to himself any part of the compensation provided by this act for the services of assistants, or if he shall knowingly neglect or refuse to perform the duties herein assigned to him, he shall, in any such case, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, if convicted in any such case, shall for such offence forfeit and pay not less than one thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any marshal of the United States may, for any purposes not inconsistent with the duties of the assistants herein provided for, appoint a deputy or deputies, to act in his behalf; but for all official acts of such deputy or deputies the marshal shall be responsible: *Provided, however*, An appointment to collect the social statistics shall not be deemed an interference with the duties of the assistants.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the population returned in any district shall exceed one million, the marshal thereof shall be entitled to receive, as a compensation for all his services in executing this act, after the rate of one dollar for each thousand persons; but if the number returned shall be less than a million in any district, the marshal thereof shall be allowed for his services at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each thousand persons: *Provided, however*, That no marshal shall receive less than two hundred and fifty dollars; and when the compensation does not in the whole exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, a reasonable allowance for clerk hire shall be made, the amount whereof shall be determined by the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That the marshal of any district may at his discretion perform the duties of an assistant in any subdivision in which he may reside; and when he shall personally perform the duties assigned by this act to assistants, he shall receive therefor the compensation allowed to assistants for like services.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That no assistant shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the marshal, under his hand, such a commission as is provided for in this act, and shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, which shall be thereon endorsed, to wit:

I, _____, an assistant to the marshal of the district of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a true and exact enumeration of all the inhabitants within the district assigned to me, and will also faithfully collect the other statistics therein, in the manner provided for in the act for taking the Seventh Census, and in conformity with all lawful instructions which I may receive, and will make due and correct returns thereof as required in said act.

Which said oath or affirmation may be administered by any judge of a court of record, or any justice of the peace empowered to administer oaths, and a copy thereof, duly authenticated, shall be forwarded to the marshal by such assistant before he proceeds to the business of the appointment.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That each assistant, when duly qualified in manner aforesaid, shall perform the service required of him by a personal visit to each dwelling-house and to each family in the subdivision assigned to him, and shall ascertain, by inquiries made of some member of each family, if any one can be found capable of giving the information, but if not, then of the agent of such family, the name of each member thereof, the age and place of birth of each, and all the other particulars specified in this act, the tables thereto subjoined, and the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior; and shall also visit personally the farms, mills, shops, mines, and other places respecting which information is required as above specified, in his district, and shall obtain all such information from the best and most reliable sources. And when in either case the information is obtained, and entered on the tables as obtained till the same is complete, then such memoranda shall be immediately read to the person or persons furnishing the facts, to correct errors and supply omissions if any shall exist.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That each assistant shall, within one month after the time specified for the completion of the enumeration, furnish the original census returns to the clerk of the county court of their respective counties, and two copies, duly compared and corrected, to the marshal of the district. He shall affix his signature to each page of the schedules before he returns them to his marshal, and on the last page thereof shall state the whole number of pages in each return, and certify that they were well and truly made according to the tenor of his oath of office.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That each assistant shall be allowed as compensation for his services after the rate of two cents for each person enumerated, and ten cents a mile for necessary travel, to be ascertained by multiplying the square root of the number of dwelling-houses in the division by the square root of the number of square miles in each division, and the product shall be taken as the number of miles travelled, for all purposes, in taking this census.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the compensation allowed for the enumeration of the inhabitants there shall be paid for each farm fully returned ten cents; for each establishment of productive industry, fully taken and returned, fifteen cents; for the social statistics, two per cent, upon the amount allowed for the enumeration of population; and for each name of a deceased person returned, two cents: *Provided, however*, That, in making returns of farms and establishments of productive industry, the instructions given by the Secretary of the Interior must be strictly observed, and no allowance shall be made for any return not authorized by such instructions, or for any returns not limited to the year next preceding the first of June next.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That any assistant who, having accepted the appointment, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be liable to a forfeiture of five hundred dollars; or if he shall wilfully make a false oath, it shall be deemed perjury; or if he shall wilfully make a false certificate, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor; and if convicted or found guilty of either of the last-named offences, he shall forfeit and pay not exceeding five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two years. And each marshal shall be alike punishable for the two last-named offences when committed by him.

CENSUS OF 1850.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every free person more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, then any agent of such family shall be, and each of them hereby is required, if thereto requested by the marshal or his assistant, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, in the various particulars required in and by this act, and the tables thereto subjoined, on pain of forfeiting thirty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt by the assistant, to the use of the United States.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines and penalties herein provided for may be enforced in the courts of the United States within the States or Territories where such offence shall have been committed, or forfeiture incurred.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals and their assistants are hereby authorized to transmit through the post-office any papers or documents relating to the census, by writing thereon "Official business, Census," and subscribing the same with the addition to his name of marshal, or assistant, as the case may be; but this privilege shall extend to nothing but documents and papers relating to the census, which shall pass free; and the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of covering the expense of transmitting the blanks and other matter through the mail, to be paid to the Post Office Department.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That if in any of the Territories or places where the population is sparse the officers of the army, or any persons thereto belonging, can be usefully employed in taking the census, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to afford such aid, if it can be given without prejudice to the public service.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby required to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to provide blanks and distribute the same among the marshals, so that the enumeration may commence on the first day of June next, and be taken with reference to that day in each and every district and subdivision of districts; to draw up and distribute at the same time printed instructions, defining and explaining the duties of such as collect the statistics, and the limits by which such duties are circumscribed, in a clear and intelligible manner; to see, also, that all due diligence is employed by the marshals and assistants to make return of their respective doings, completed at the times herein prescribed; and further, as the returns are so made, to cause the same to be classified and arranged in the best and most convenient manner for use, and to lay the same before Congress at the next session thereof. And to enable him the better to discharge these duties, he is hereby authorized and required to appoint a suitable and competent person as superintending clerk, who shall, under his direction, have the general management of matters appertaining thereto, with the privilege of franking and receiving free of charge all official documents and letters connected therewith; and the said Secretary shall also appoint such clerks and other officers as may be necessary, from time to time, for the efficient management of said service. And the compensation to be allowed and paid to the officers connected with the Census Office shall be as follows: For the superintending clerk two thousand five hundred dollars per annum in full for his services; and for other assistants and clerks the compensation usually paid for similar services, to be fixed and allowed by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That no salary to a subordinate clerk under this section shall exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum. The blanks and preparatory printing for taking the census shall be prepared and executed under the direction of the Census Board; the other printing hereafter to be executed as Congress shall direct.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect this act, and defraying the preliminary expenses, there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; out of which the said Secretary of the Interior may allow to the person employed as secretary of the Census Board a compensation after the rate of three thousand dollars per annum during the period he has been in their employ.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a marshal shall certify that an assistant has completed to his satisfaction and made return of the subdivision confided to him, and shall also certify the amount of compensation to which, under the provisions of this act, such assistant is entitled, designating how much for each kind of service, the Secretary of the Interior shall thereupon cause one half of the sum so due to be paid to such assistant; and when the returns have been carefully examined for classification, if found executed in a manner satisfactory, then he shall also cause the other half to be paid. And he shall make payments in the manner and upon like conditions to the several marshals for their services.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the tables hereto annexed, and made part of this act, are numbered from one to six, inclusive.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That if no other law be passed providing for the taking of the eighth, or any subsequent census of the United States, on or before the first day of January of any year when, by the Constitution of the United States, any future enumeration of the inhabitants thereof is required to be taken, such census shall, in all things, be taken and completed according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of two hundred and thirty-three members, to be apportioned among the several States in the manner directed in the next section of this act.

Representation in Congress.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That, so soon as the next and each subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the several States, directed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken, shall be completed and returned to the office of the Department of the Interior, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the aggregate representative population of the United States, by adding to the whole number of free persons in all the States, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; which aggregate population he shall divide by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division, rejecting any fraction of a unit, if any such happen to remain, shall be the ratio or rule of apportionment of representatives among the several States under such enumeration. And the said Secretary of the Department of the Interior shall then proceed in the same manner to ascertain the representative population of each State, and to divide the whole number of the representative population of each State by the ratio already determined by him, as above directed; and the product of this last division shall be the number of representatives apportioned to such State under the then last enumeration: *Provided*, That the loss in the number of members caused by the fractions remaining in the several States, on the division of the population thereof, shall be compensated for by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions one additional member each for its fraction, as may be necessary to make the whole number of representatives two hundred and thirty-three: *And provided*, also, That if, after the apportionment of the representatives under the next or any subsequent census, a new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, the representative or representatives assigned to such new State or States shall be in addition to the number of representatives herein above limited; which excess of representatives over two hundred and thirty-three shall only continue until the next succeeding apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Department of the Interior shall have apportioned the representatives in the manner above directed among the several States under the next or any subsequent enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, he shall, as soon as practicable, make out and transmit, under the seal of his office, to the House of Representatives, a certificate of the number of members apportioned to each State under the then last enumeration; and shall likewise make out and transmit without delay to the Executive of each State a certificate, under his seal of office, of the number of members apportioned to such State under such last enumeration.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Interior, in his instructions to the marshals, shall direct that the statistics in regard to all other descriptions of hemp, not embraced in the denomination of dew and water-rotted, shall be taken and estimated in the returns.—*Approved May 23, 1850.*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States," approved May twenty-three, eighteen hundred and fifty, be so construed that no allowance as compensation be made to any person for constructive or any other services rendered as secretary to the Census Board after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty.—*Approved December 23, 1852.*

CALIFORNIA.—*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the Secretary of the Interior be required to append the census returns of the State of California, made by that State, to the report thereof now in course of preparation at the Census Office.—*Approved January 7, 1853.*

FINANCES.—Act of May 23, 1850, 1st session Thirty-first Congress—"and the sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of covering the expense of transmitting the blanks and other matter through the mail, to be paid to the Post Office Department"

Act of May 23, 1850.....	\$12,000
Act of September 30, 1850.....	150,000
Act of August 31, 1852.....	1,116,000
Act of March 3, 1853.....	49,000
Act passed at first session Thirty-second Congress, viz: "To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to the clerks employed in the Census Office on extra duty at the rate of one hundred dollars for full service, according to the office roll".....	25,000
	10,500
	1,362,500

PRINTING.—*Resolved*, That there be printed by the public printer, under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, so much of the abstract of the "Returns of the Seventh Census" as is recommended to be printed by the report of the select committee of the Senate, made June twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, and in the manner therein prescribed, (the "History and Statistics of the State of Maryland," according to the "Returns of the Seventh Census" of the United States," with the alterations recommended by the committee, being taken as a sample,) that is to say:

First. Omit the "Historical Account," the "History and Description of Counties," the "Sketch of Geology," and the remarks with the heading "Population" (of the State of Maryland) prefixed to the tabular statements, embracing twenty-two pages, from 1 to 22, both inclusive, with the exception of the tabular statement at page 20, showing the progress of population from seventeen hundred and ninety to eighteen hundred and fifty, which shall be retained.

Second. Insert the tabular statements of population covering from page 23 to page 26, both inclusive.

Third. Omit the tabular statements from page 27 to page 30, both inclusive, and substitute tables showing the nativity of the inhabitants of the State, without reference to local residence, giving the sex and color, similar to the table headed "Recapitulation" at page 35.

* This was a volume of one hundred and four large quarto pages, prepared as a specimen of the manner in which it was proposed the census should be published. It embraced historical accounts of the State and of the counties, statistics of population, agriculture, manufactures, diseases, geology, education, internal commerce, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS AND ASSISTANTS.

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Fourth. Omit the tables relating to the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, occupying from page 31 to page 34, both inclusive; retain the table headed "Recapitulation" on page 35, and omit that headed "Manumitted and Fugitive Slaves" on the same page; retain the table headed "Professions, Occupations, and Trades" on page 36, and tables headed "Agricultural Productions" on pages 37 and 38.

Fifth. Omit the tables of "Industrial Establishments," from page 39 to page 62, both inclusive.

Sixth. Omit tables headed "Real and Personal Estate and Taxes," "Wages," and "Pauperism and Crime," on pages 63 and 64; omit the column which professes to give the "Private Libraries" in the statement headed "Libraries," retaining the residue, and retaining, also, the statement headed "Newspapers and Periodicals" on page 64, and the statements headed "Education" and "Churches" on pages 65 to 68, both inclusive.

Seventh. Omit medical statistics, life tables, &c., to the end of the work.

Eighth. There shall be prepared and published tabular statements showing the population alone in the local subdivisions of States less than counties, (such as towns, townships, hundreds, &c.) wherever the returns are sufficient for their formation.

Ninth. The condensed tables for the United States shall conform to the alterations suggested in the detailed tables for the States.

Resolved, further, That there be printed, in addition to the number usually ordered of the public documents, seven thousand copies for the use of the Senate and ten thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives: *Provided,* That the cost of composition for plain matter shall not exceed the sum of sixty-two and a half cents per thousand ems, the cost of composition for tabular statements shall not exceed the sum of seventy cents per thousand ems, and the cost of press-work shall not exceed the sum of forty-four and sixty-five one-hundredths cents per thousand quarto pages.

Resolved, further, That the entire work hereinbefore ordered shall be printed in a compact quarto form, upon paper measuring not less than twenty-six by thirty-eight inches, weighing forty-eight pounds to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets, and of the quality now used for the extra copies of documents ordered to be printed by Congress—the type to be used to be briefer, except for the headings of the several columns of tabular statements, the notes, and such tables as will not appear to advantage in briefer, which shall be printed in nonpareil; and that in all other respects, except those hereinbefore specified, the work shall be executed according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act providing for executing the public printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved August twenty-six, eighteen hundred and fifty-two.

Resolved, further, That the binding of the work hereinbefore mentioned shall be executed under the direction of the respective Committees on Printing for each House, and shall be paid for out of the contingent fund of the two houses of Congress, as is now prescribed by law.—*Approved March 3, 1853.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS AND ASSISTANT MARSHALS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

TO THE MARSHALS: Having appointed your assistants, and received a duplicate of the oath of office taken by each, pursuant to your instructions from this department, of the 25th ultimo, you will proceed immediately to the further execution of your duty, as defined by the act. It is an important service, looked to in its results with much interest, and it is expected that you will use every effort to discharge it with promptness, efficiency, and exactness.

You will be immediately furnished, by express, with a portfolio for each of your assistants, and a sufficient number of blanks for each to commence work. The necessary additional blanks will be, in like manner, furnished you as soon as practicable.

As one hundred and sixty names may be entered on one sheet of Population returns, and as three copies altogether are required, it follows that, for one hundred and sixty names, three sheets of schedule No. 1 will be needed; and that for a district of twenty thousand free inhabitants, three hundred and seventy-five sheets would be required. To the number, however, which is required, on an accurate calculation, an addition of 25 per cent. should be made to cover possible errors, losses, &c.; so that, for a population of 20,000 in any one district, there should be sent 470 sheets of population blanks, or schedule No. 1.

You will, accordingly, estimate the number of free persons in each assistant's district, and calculate thereon the number of this schedule (No. 1) which will be required; and you will apportion the other schedules according to the character of the district, whether it be agricultural, planting, mining, manufacturing, or mercantile. The portfolios and schedules are to be transmitted by you to your assistants by mail, pursuant to the 17th section of the act, unless a more eligible mode can be resorted to, without expense.

No. 2. Of schedule No. 2, *Slave Inhabitants*, the same number will be required for a slave population of 20,000 that would be required for the same number of free persons, as each sheet will include the same number of slaves that schedule No. 1 will of free population.

No. 3. No less than four copies of schedule No. 3 should be sent to each assistant, the fourth copy being sent to provide for loss or accident; and cases will not very frequently occur, except in populous districts, where more than that number will be necessary.

No. 4. Of the *Agricultural* schedule, you can be the only judge of what number will be requisite for a particular subdivision. Four sheets of schedule No. 4 should be sent for every eighty farm or plantation owners, or occupiers.

No. 5. Of schedule No. 5, *Statistics of Industry*, there should be sent to the assistants about four sheets to each thirty manufacturers in his district; or forty, provided the manufactories are generally on a small scale. The statistics relating to four blacksmiths would not require more room than those relating to one woolen or cotton factory.

No. 6. Of schedule No. 6, *Social Statistics*, it is presumed that four sheets will be sufficient for most assistants, except in cities; and even there, unless the social statistics for a whole city should be taken by one individual.

If more than three copies of any schedule be required in a subdivision, six will be needed, as there must be three copies of every variety of statistics taken. You should use much care in the distribution of the blanks, in order that the supply be not unnecessarily exhausted.

Having furnished your assistants with the blanks and instructions, you will direct them to inform you when they commence the enumeration of the district assigned, and at least once in every two weeks, where mail facilities exist, they should be required to inform you of the progress made in the work. Failing to get such information from any assistant, it will be your duty to make inquiries concerning the district, so as to be assured that the assistant is at work, and to take those efficient steps which the law provides, to remedy any evil or inattention which may exist. You have, at any time, for cause sufficient, the power to cancel the appointment of an assistant, and to appoint another for the district; and it is your duty to do so whenever the public interest suffers from the neglect or incompetency of any assistant.

2. By the 7th section of the above act, it is made your duty "to keep an accurate record of the name, and area in square miles, of each subdivision, and of each assistant within your district." The object of this proviso is to determine the rate of payment to be made to the assistants. It is supposed and believed that in all States the areas of the different subdivisions may be pretty accurately known. It should be ascertained with complete exactness when the means exist for doing so. Where the reputed or estimated area is upon data not entirely reliable, this fact should be stated.

In the new States, where the county and town divisions are made by parallel lines, little difficulty can occur, and in the older States the gazetteers usually contain the required information; but, as they cannot always be relied on, and counties have undergone a change of character, the information should be obtained from the county surveyor, or clerk, or other reliable source; and you should require each assistant to furnish you with a certificate, under the hand of some reliable person, of the number of square miles in his district.

You should consider this as one of your first duties, so that, if possible, it may be made known to the assistant, soon after his appointment, the area of his district, and thus prevent the occurrence of any subsequent dispute. You should arrange a book, in some convenient method, by which you can easily refer to the description of the district, the number of square miles therein, and the name of each assistant, and the state of the work in each subdivision.

Postmasters should be notified concerning the provision in the 17th section of the act, which authorizes you and your assistants to frank all census packages and letters.

3. By the 5th section it is also made your duty "carefully to examine the returns of each assistant, to see whether the work has been executed in a lawful manner." You should carefully examine the returns, to see that every part of the district embraced has been visited, and all the required information obtained, and the schedules filled up according to the instructions.

4. By the 5th section it is provided, that you shall transmit, forthwith, "one set of the returns to the Census Office." This set should be transmitted without any delay, and in convenient sized packages. You should keep an accurate account of returns forwarded to the Census Office, and of the date at which they were mailed; and if the receipt of them is not acknowledged in due course of mail, you should write and inquire whether they have been received. You are required, by the same section, to transmit the other copy thereof to the office of the secretary of the State, or Territory, to which your district belongs.

5. You and your assistants are requested to obtain, if practicable, and forward to the Census Office, copies of local printed reports of towns, counties, and States, relating to the expenditures, to schools, pauperism, crime, insanity, and other local matters which are required to be investigated by the schedules.

6. You should instruct your assistants, upon the receipt of the instructions and blanks, to commence immediately the discharge of their duty, and use all exertion to have them performed during the earlier portion of the time allotted for the work, and not procrastinate, in the expectation of being able to prosecute the work during the latter portion of the period.

When such procrastination occurs, or other causes (which might by timely caution be avoided) operate to defeat the consummation of the duty, neither you nor your assistants will be entitled to compensation, but render yourselves liable to a penalty.

TO THE ASSISTANT MARSHALS: 1. The assistant marshal, having been duly commissioned, will be provided with a portfolio, to be furnished with the schedules, of sufficient size to contain several sheets of the same without folding, that may be easily opened, and used for writing on, if necessary; and he should furnish himself with ink, blotting paper, and pens. Strings should be attached to the portfolio, to prevent the loss of any of its contents.

2. He is to approach every family and individual from whom he solicits information, with civil and conciliatory manners, and adapt himself, as far as practicable, to the circumstances of each, to secure confidence and goodwill, as a means of obtaining the desired information with accuracy and despatch.

3. If any person, to whom application is made for information, should refuse to give it, or should designedly give false information, the assistant should inform him of the responsibility he thereby incurs, and that he renders himself liable to a penalty, according to the fifteenth section of the act of Congress.

4. The act provides that "the assistant marshals shall make the enumeration by actual inquiry at every dwelling house, or by personal inquiry of the head of every family, and not otherwise." This requirement must be strictly observed.

5. As soon as the schedules are filled up, and the information in relation to each family is obtained according to the instructions, the assistant should read over, and exhibit to the parties from whom he received the same, the record of the information obtained, and correct or supply any error or omission. The object of this rule is to prevent mistakes, and secure accuracy.

6. Each assistant is to complete the enumeration with as little delay as possible, after commencing it, and should inform the marshal, at least once in two weeks, of the progress he is making in his district.

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7. On each page of the Population and Agricultural schedules is to be inserted the date when such page was commenced, although it may not have been completely filled up over, and each compared to see that it is correct and agrees with the original.

8. Each assistant is to sign his name on each page of the schedule, and certify, and make oath or affirmation, at the end of each set of returns, that they were made according to his oath and instructions, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Two of the sets are to be forwarded to the marshal of his district, and one filed with the clerk of the court for preservation with the county records; in proof of the filing of which he must procure, and forward to his marshal, the certificate of the clerk of the county.

Discretion as to what schedules will be needed by each assistant is lodged with the marshal, and is at all times to be used. In the free States schedule No. 2 will be omitted.

For the guidance of assistants, each will be furnished with a set of schedules filled up in the manner contemplated by the act of Congress and these instructions.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCHEDULES.

Schedule No. 1.—Free Inhabitants.

This schedule is to be filled up in the following manner:

Insert in the heading the name or number of the district, town, or city, of the county or parish, and of the State, and the day of the month upon which the enumeration was taken. This is to be attested on each page of each set, by the signature of the assistant.

The several columns are to be filled as follows:

1. Under heading 1*, entitled "*Dwelling houses numbered in the order of visitation,*" insert the number of the dwelling-houses occupied by free inhabitants, as they are visited. The first house visited to be numbered 1; the second one visited, 2; the third one visited, 3; and so on to the last house visited in the subdivision. By a dwelling-house is meant a separate inhabited tenement, containing one or more families under one roof. Where several tenements are in one block, with walls either of brick or wood to divide them, having separate entrances, they are each to be numbered as separate houses; but where not so divided, they are to be numbered as one house.

If a house is used partly for a store, shop, or for other purposes, and partly for a dwelling-house, it is to be numbered as a dwelling-house. Hotels, poor-houses, garrisons, hospitals, asylums, jails, penitentiaries, and other similar institutions, are each to be numbered as a dwelling-house; where the house is of a public nature, as above, write perpendicularly under the number, in said column, the name or description, as "hotel," "poor-house," &c.

2. Under heading 2, entitled "*Families numbered in the order of visitation,*" insert the number of the families of free persons, as they are visited. The first family visited by the assistant marshal is to be numbered 1; the second one visited, 2; and so on to the last one visited in his district.

By the term family is meant, either one person living separately in a house, or a part of a house, and providing for him or herself, or several persons living together in a house, or in part of a house, upon one common means of support, and separately from others in similar circumstances. A widow living alone and separately providing for herself, or two hundred individuals living together and provided for by a common head, should each be numbered as one family.

The resident inmates of a hotel, jail, garrison, hospital, an asylum, or other similar institution, should be reckoned as one family.

3. Under heading 3, entitled "*The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the 1st day of June, 1850, was in this family,*" insert the name of every free person in each family, of every age, including the names of those temporarily absent, as well as those that were at home on that day. The name of any member of a family who may have died since the 1st day of June is to be entered and described as if living, but the name of any person born since the 1st day of June is to be omitted. The names are to be written, beginning with the father and mother; or if either, or both, be dead, begin with some other ostensible head of the family; to be followed, as far as practicable, with the name of the oldest child residing at home, then the next oldest, and so on to the youngest, then the other inmates, lodgers and boarders, laborers, domestics, and servants.

All landlords, jailors, superintendents of poor-houses, garrisons, hospitals, asylums, and other similar institutions, are to be considered as heads of their respective families, and the inmates under their care to be registered as members thereof, and the details concerning each designated in their proper columns.

Indians not taxed are not to be enumerated in this or any other schedule.

By place of abode is meant the house or usual lodging place of a person. Any one who is temporarily absent on a journey, or for other purposes, without taking up his place of residence elsewhere, and with the intention of returning again, is to be considered a member of the family which the assistant marshal is enumerating.

Students in colleges, academies, or schools, when absent from the families to which they belong, are to be enumerated only as members of the family in which they usually boarded and lodged on the 1st day of June.

Assistant marshals are directed to make inquiry at all stores, shops, eating-houses, and other similar places, and take the name and description of every person who usually slept there, provided such person is not otherwise enumerated.

Inquiries are to be made at every dwelling-house, or of the head of every family. Those only who belong to such family, and consider it their home or usual place of abode, whether present or temporarily absent on a visit, journey, or a voyage, are to be enumerated. Persons on board of vessels accidentally or temporarily in port, those whose only habitation was the vessel to which they belong, those who are temporarily boarding for a few days at a sailors' boarding or lodging house, if they belong to other places, are not to be enumerated as the population of a place.

The sailors and hands of a revenue cutter which belongs to a particular port should be enumerated as of such port. A similar rule will apply to those employed in the navigation of the lakes, rivers, and canals. All are to be taken at their homes or usual places of abode, whether present or absent; and if any live on board of vessels or boats who are not so enumerated, they are to be taken as of the place where the vessel or boat is owned, licensed, or registered. And the assistant marshals are to make inquiry at every vessel and boat employed in the internal navigation of the United States, and enumerate those who are not taken as belonging to a family on shore; and all persons of such description in any one vessel are to be considered as belonging to one family, and the vessel their place of abode. The assistants in all seaports will apply at the proper office for lists of all persons on a voyage at sea, and register all citizens of the United States who have not been registered as belonging to some family.

Errors necessarily occurred in the last Census in enumerating those employed in navigation, because no uniform rule was adopted for the whole United States. Assistant marshals are required to be particular in following the above directions, that similar errors may now be avoided.

4. Under heading 4, entitled "*Age,*" insert in figures what was the specific age of each person at his or her last birth day previous to the 1st of June, opposite the name of such person. If the exact age in years cannot be ascertained, insert a number which shall be the nearest approximation to it.

The age, either exact or estimated, of every one, is to be inserted.

If the person be a child under one year old, the entry is to be made by the fractional parts of a year, thus: one month, one-twelfth; two months, two-twelfths; three months, three-twelfths; and so on to eleven months, eleven-twelfths.

5. Under heading 5, entitled "*Sex,*" insert the letter M for male, and F for female, opposite the name, in all cases, as the fact may be.

6. Under heading 6, entitled "*Color,*" in all cases where the person is white, leave the space blank; in all cases where the person is black, insert the letter B; if mulatto, insert M. It is very desirable that these particulars be carefully regarded.

7. Under heading 7, entitled "*Profession, occupation, or trade of each person over fifteen years of age,*" insert opposite the name of each male the specific profession, occupation, or trade which the said person is known and reputed to follow in the place where he resides—as clergyman, physician, lawyer, shoemaker, student, farmer, carpenter, laborer, tailor, boatman, sailor, or otherwise, as the fact may be. When more convenient, the name of the article he produces may be substituted.

When the individual is a clergyman, insert the initials of the denomination to which he belongs before his profession—as Meth. for Methodist, R. C. for Roman Catholic, O. S. P. for Old School Presbyterian, or other appropriate initials, as the fact may be. When a person follows several professions or occupations, the name of the principal one only is to be given. If a person follows no particular occupation, the space is to be filled with the word "none."

8. Under heading 8 insert the value of real estate owned by each individual enumerated. You are to obtain the value of real estate by inquiry of each individual who is supposed to own real estate, be the same located where it may, and insert the amount in dollars. No abatement of the value is to be made on account of any lien or encumbrance thereon in the nature of debt.

9. Under heading 9, "*Place of birth,*" The marshal should ask the place of birth of each person in the family. If born in the State or Territory where they reside, insert the name or initials of the State or Territory, or the name of the government or country if without the United States. The names of the several States may be abbreviated. Where the place of birth is unknown, state "unknown."

10. Under No. 10 make a mark, or dash, opposite the name of each person married during the year previous to the 1st of June, whether male or female.

11. Under heading 11, entitled "*At school within the last year,*" The marshal should ask what member of this family has been at school within the last year; he is to insert a mark, thus, (1) opposite the names of all those, whether male or female, who have been at educational institutions within that period. Sunday schools are not to be included.

12. Under heading 12, entitled "*Persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write,*" The marshal should be careful to note all persons in each family, over 20 years of age, who cannot read and write, and opposite the name of each make a mark, thus, (1). The spaces opposite the names of those who can read and write are to be left blank. If the person can read and write a foreign language, he is to be considered as able to read and write.

13. Heading 13, entitled "*Deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict,*" The assistant marshal should ascertain if there be any person in the family deaf, dumb, idiotic, blind, insane, or pauper? If so, who? and insert the term "deaf and dumb," "blind," "insane," and "idiotic," opposite the name of such persons, as the fact may be. When persons who had been convicted of crime within the year reside in families on the 1st of June, the fact should be stated, as in the other cases of criminals; but, as the interrogatory might give offence, the assistants had better refer to the county record for information on this head, and not make the inquiry of any family. With the county record and his own knowledge he can seldom err.

Should a poor-house, asylum for the blind, insane, or idiotic, or other charitable institution, or a penitentiary, a jail, house of refuge, or other place of punishment, be visited by the assistant marshal, he must number such building in its regular order, and he must write after the number, and perpendicularly in the same column, (No. 1,) the nature of such institution—that it is a penitentiary, jail, house of refuge, as the case may be; and in column 13, opposite the name of each person, he must state the character of the infirmity or misfortune,

* These numbers are omitted in the schedules inserted on page xii. The text can be understood without them.

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In the one case, and in the other he must state the crime for which each inmate is confined, and of which such person was convicted; and in column No. 3, with the name, give the year of conviction, and fill all the columns concerning age, sex, color, &c., with as much care as in the case of other individuals.

Schedule 2.—Slave Inhabitants.

This schedule is to be filled up in the following manner: Insert in the heading the number or name of the district, town, city, and the county or parish, and of the State in which the slave inhabitants enumerated reside, and the day of the month upon which the enumeration was taken. This is to be attested on each page of each set, by the signature of the assistant marshal. The several columns are to be filled up as follows:

1. Under heading 1, entitled "*Name of slaveholders*," insert, in proper order, the names of the owners of slaves. Where there are several owners to a slave, the name of one only need be entered, or when owned by a corporation or trust estate, the name of the trustee or corporation.
2. Under heading 2, entitled "*Number of slaves*," insert, in regular numerical order, the number of all the slaves of both sexes, and of each age, belonging to such owners. In the case of slaves, numbers are to be substituted for names. The number of every slave who usually resides in the district enumerated is to be entered, although he may happen to be temporarily absent. The slaves of each owner are to be numbered separately, beginning at No. 1, and a separate description of each is to be given. The person in whose family, or on whose plantation, the slave is found to be employed, is to be considered the owner—the principal object being to get the number of slaves, and not that of masters or owners.
3. Under heading 3, entitled "*Age*," insert, in figures, the specific age of each slave opposite the number of such slave. If the exact age cannot be ascertained, insert a number which shall be the nearest approximation to it. The age of every slave, either exact or estimated, is to be inserted. If the slave be a child which, on the 1st of June, was under one year old, the entry is to be made by fractional parts of a year; thus, one month old 1-12th, two months 2-12ths, three months 3-12ths, eleven months 11-12ths; keeping ever in view, in all cases, that the age must be estimated at no later period than the 1st of June.
4. Under heading 4, entitled "*Sex*," insert the letter M for male, and F for female, opposite the number, in all cases, as the fact may be.
5. Under heading 5, entitled "*Color*," insert, in all cases, when the slave is black, the letter B; when he or she is a mulatto, insert M. The color of all slaves should be noted.
6. Under heading 6 insert, in figures, opposite the name of the slave owner, the number of slaves who, having absconded within the year, have not been recovered.
7. In column 7, insert opposite the name of the former owner thereof, the number of slaves manumitted within the year. The name of the person is to be given, although at the time of the enumeration such person may not have held slaves on the 1st of June. In such case, no entry is to be made in column No. 2.
8. Under heading 8, entitled "*Deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic*," the assistant should ascertain if any of these slaves be deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; and if so, insert, opposite the name or number of such slave, the term deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, as the fact may be. If slaves be found imprisoned convicts, mention the crime in column 8, and the date of conviction before the number in the vacant space below the name of the owner. The convict slaves should be numbered with the other slaves of their proper owner.

Schedule 3.—Statistics of Mortality.

This schedule is to be filled up in the following manner:

1. Insert in the heading the name or number of the district, town, or city, the county or parish, and the State, in which the persons described resided. This is to be attested on each page of each set by the signature of the assistant marshal. The several columns are to be filled up as follows:
1. Under heading 1 insert the "*name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1850, whose place of abode at the time of his death was in the family*." The family in which the death occurred from disease is to be considered as having been the place of abode of the deceased. It is intended that the names of all those who died, from whatever cause, within each subdivision within the last year previous to June 1, should be obtained and inserted. Where the death was sudden, or the result of accident, the usual place of abode should be given, although the death may have occurred during temporary absence and in another family.
2. Under heading 2, entitled "*Age*," insert in figures opposite the name the specific age in years of each person at the last birth day. If the exact age cannot be ascertained, insert a number which shall be the nearest approximation to it. The age in years, either exact or estimated, is in all cases to be inserted. If the person be a child which was under one year old, the entry is to be made in the fractional part of a year.
3. Under heading 3, entitled "*Sex*," insert the letter M for male, or F for female, opposite the name in all cases.
4. Under heading 4, entitled "*Color*," in all cases where the person is white, leave the space blank. In all cases where the person is black, insert the letter B. If mulatto, the letter M.
5. Under heading 5, entitled "*Free or slave*," in all cases where the person is free, leave the space blank. In all cases where the person is a slave, make a letter S opposite his or her name.
6. Under heading 6, entitled "*Married or widowed*." This column only applies to the free inhabitants. The spaces opposite all slaves are to be left blank. When the deceased, being a free person, has been married, and the wife, or husband, as the case may be, survived, insert (M.) When the deceased has been married, but left no wife, or husband, as the case may be, insert (W.) In all other cases where the deceased is unmarried, or whether it is not known whether he or she was ever married, leave the space opposite such names blank.
7. Under heading 7, entitled "*Place of birth*." The marshal should ascertain the place of birth of the deceased. If unknown, he should insert "unknown." If born in the town, city, or district where the deceased died, or in a foreign country, insert the name of the State, Territory, government, or country of birth.
8. Under heading 8, entitled "*Month in which the person died*," insert in all cases the month when the death occurred, opposite the name of the deceased. Should it happen that the date is not known, insert "unknown."
9. Under heading 9, entitled "*Profession, occupation, or trade*," insert the specific profession, occupation, or trade which the person was known or reputed to follow. Where the deceased, being an adult, had no particular occupation, insert the word "none;" when it is unknown, insert "unknown."
10. Under heading 10, entitled "*Disease or cause of death*," insert the name of disease or cause of death opposite each name. The usual name given to a disease is to be inserted. When unknown, state "unknown;" where by accident, as steamboat explosion, so state; where the death was sudden, but natural, say "sudden," and enter also the cause.
11. In column 11, state the number of days' sickness. If of long duration, insert C for chronic.

Remarks.—At the bottom of the page is left a space for remarks, where the assistant marshal should state any particular malady which has been prevalent in his district, and any cause which may account for the same. He is desired to state the character of the water, the character of the soil or rocks, kind of timber which grows naturally, the existence of natural fertilizers, (as lime, or marl, or ores,) or any other facts of interest relating to mines, seasons, or any particular or unusual natural phenomena—in fine, record any interesting event or circumstance connected with the history of his region for which he may find space.

In every case where the assistant has reason to believe that a portion of the information sought to be obtained by this schedule can be more accurately ascertained from any reliable bills of mortality, the facts may be abstracted from such registry, according to the form of this schedule, and the same rate of compensation will be allowed as if taken by actual visitation. It is, however, only admissible to avail one's self of such information where the record is of the most reliable nature or character.

Schedule 4.—Agriculture.

This schedule is to be filled up in the following manner: Insert in the heading the name of the district, town, or city, and the county or parish, and the State in which the farms enumerated are located, and insert the date when the enumeration was made. This is to be attested on each page of each set by signing the schedule.

In many agricultural returns the amount stated must sometimes be estimated, as the number of bushels of wheat or of oats; but under other headings, as to the number of live stock, the precise number or amount can usually be stated. The assistant must use his discretion in assisting a farmer to estimate fairly and accurately the amount of his crops when he keeps no exact account; and in all instances it is desired to make the nearest approximate returns which the case will admit of.

The returns of all farms or plantations, the produce of which amounts to one hundred dollars in value, are to be included in this schedule; but it is not intended to include the returns of small lots, owned or worked by persons following mechanical or other pursuits, where the productions are not one hundred dollars in value.

1. Under heading 1, entitled "*Name of individual managing his farm or plantation*," insert the name of the person residing upon or having charge of the farm, whether as owner, agent, or tenant. When owned or managed by more than one person, the name of one only should be entered.

2 and 3. Under general heading, "*Acres of land*," and under particular heading, "*Improved land*," insert the number of acres of improved land; by which is meant, cleared and used for grazing, grass, or tillage, or which is now fallow, connected with or belonging to the farm which the assistant marshal is reporting. It is not necessary that it should be contiguous; but it must be owned or managed by the person whose name is inserted in the column.

Under heading "*Unimproved*," insert the number of acres of unimproved land connected with the farm. It is not necessary that it should be contiguous to the improved land; but may be a wood lot, or other land at some distance, but owned in connexion with the farm, the timber or range of which is used for farm purposes.

4. Under heading No. 4, "*Cash value of farm*," include the actual cash value of the whole number of acres returned by you as improved and unimproved. In this, as in all cases where an amount of money is stated, make your figures represent dollars; thus, if the cash value of the farm be five thousand dollars, insert simply the figures 5,000. This rule must be particularly and carefully observed in all cases where amounts of money are to be entered in the columns.

5. Under heading No. 5 place the aggregate value of all the farming or planting implements, and machinery, including wagons, thrashing machines, cotton gins, sugar mills; in fact, all implements and machinery used to cultivate and produce crops and fit the same for market or consumption.

Under general heading, "*Stock, 1st June, 1850*," of the whole number of animals which belong to the farm on the 1st day of June, the number of each description thereof is to be inserted under the proper headings, taking care that under heading "*Other cattle*," you insert the number of all cattle not before enumerated, which are one year old and older.

11. The number of all animals which were on the 1st day of June one year old is to be inserted in column 11.

13. Under heading 13 insert, in dollars, the cash value of all live stock on hand on the 1st of June.
- 14 to 44, inclusive, entitled in general heading, "*Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1850.*" Insert in the appropriate columns the whole number of tons, bales, bushels, pounds, or value, as the heading may call for, of the respective crops raised on the farm during the year ending the 1st of June. The grain which is gathered in that year is meant, though it may have been sown in 1848.
45. "*Value of home-made manufactures.*" Under this heading is to be included the value of all articles manufactured within the year preceding the 1st day of June, in or by the family, whether for home use or for sale. If the raw material has been purchased for such manufacture, the value of such raw material should not be included; the object being to ascertain the value of manufactures by the family from their own productions, or the value of the labor expended on the productions of others. This discrimination is important.
46. Under heading 46 insert, in dollars, the value of all animals slaughtered during the year.

Schedule 5.—Products of Industry.

This schedule is designed to contain the returns of all the products of industry (excepting agricultural, which is provided for in the previous schedule) of each producer or establishment.

Should any one object on the ground of *not wishing to expose the nature of his business*, the assistant marshal should state that it is not desired to elicit any information which will be used or published as concerning the operations of any individual or concern. The individual facts are confidentially imparted and received, and will only be published, if at all, in connexion with and as part of a great body of similar facts, from which it will be impossible to abstract or distinguish those of individual firms or corporations. All aggregate results must be made up of individual statements.

1. Under heading 1, entitled "*Name of the corporation, company, or individual,*" is to be inserted the name of the owner of the establishment or business inquired into, either individual, company, or corporation, as the case may be.

2. Under heading 2, "*Name of business or manufacture,*" is to be inserted the name of each kind of business, or of each kind of article produced, concerning which information is to be obtained. The question which the assistant marshal should ask is: What is the name of the business you follow, or the name of the principal article or articles you produce? The answer to this question should state the specific name by which the business or article is known in the place where produced.

If an establishment consists of several mills, or is carried on in several different places within the same subdivision, but for the same concern, it is to be considered as one, being owned by one individual or company.

The assistant marshals are directed not to include in this schedule household manufactures and small mechanical operations, where the annual productions do not exceed five hundred dollars.

All kinds of mercantile, commercial, or trading business, where no specific article is produced or manufactured, but which are confined to dealing and exchange of articles of merchandise or manufacture, are not to be included in this schedule.

The first entry in relation to the details of each separate business, in each column, is to be on the same line with the name of the corporation, &c., so as to prevent confusion or mistake.

3. Under heading 3, entitled "*Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business,*" the aggregate amount of the capital, real and personal, is to be inserted.

Under general heading "*Raw material used,*" and under heads 4, 5, and 6, the quantity, kind, and value of each material used in the business during the last year are to be inserted.

By "*raw material*" is meant the fuel, and articles used for the production of a manufacture. An article produced or manufactured by one establishment may be the raw material of another, as copper ore, the article produced by the miner, is the raw material of the copper smelter; or pig iron, the article produced at the furnace, is the raw material used by the rolling mill. Hides are the raw material of the tanner; while leather, the article he produces, is the raw material in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

The number of entries in all cases, and in each column, should be limited to six lines. The first four (in case that number be required) should specify the most prominent and important articles: the last line, the kind and value of fuel; and under the headings "*Quantity*" and "*Kinds,*" the terms "*Other articles,*" or "*Miscellaneous,*" should include the value of all other materials used.

In several kinds of business, such as quarrying, mining, &c., no raw material being used, the spaces under this general heading are to be left blank.

4. Under heading 4, entitled "*Quantity,*" is to be inserted the quantity of each article used, as far as it can be ascertained. By quantity is meant the usual mode and terms of expressing the weights, measurement, or amount of the articles when bought and sold—as pounds of tallow, bales of cotton, reams of paper, tons or bushels of coal, bushels or barrels of salt, &c.; and the initial letter of such terms should precede the amount, as T. for tons, B. for bales, Bush. for bushels, Bl. for barrel, &c.

5. Under heading 5, entitled "*Kinds,*" insert an ordinary brief name, designating the article referred to. When the quantity cannot easily be stated and expressed, the kind and value only need be inserted.

6. Under heading 6, entitled "*Value,*" is to be inserted the whole value of each article specified and named in the two preceding columns. This value is always to represent the cost of the article at the place where it is used. Opposite the term "*Other articles,*" or "*Miscellaneous,*" when such terms are used, is to be inserted the aggregate value of all the articles not previously specified; when there are several articles included, the aggregate value need only be stated.

7. Under heading 7, entitled "*Kind of motive power, machinery, structure, or resource,*" is to be inserted—1st, in regard to *motive power*, as water, steam, horse, wind, or otherwise, as the fact may be. 2d, in regard to *machinery*, the number of spindles, looms, power printing presses, mills, and runs of stones, saw mills, number of saws, or other appropriate amount of the quantity and kind of machinery. 3d, in regard to other kinds of *structure or resource*, as furnaces, number of fires; bloomeries, number of fires; stone quarries, mines of any kind, ships, vessels, or boats used for fishing, &c.

8 and 9. Under the general heading, "*Hands employed,*" is to be inserted, under *Male* and *Female*, columns 8 and 9, the average number of each sex employed during the year in the manufacture or business. These numbers are to be estimated either by an average of the whole year, or by selecting a day when about an average number was employed, and inserting the number on such a day as the average.

10 and 11. Under heading 10 and 11, entitled "*Wages,*" is to be inserted the average monthly amount paid for all the labor of all the hands, *male and female*, employed in the business or manufacture during the course of the year. In all cases when the employer boards the hands, the usual charge of board is to be added to the wages; so that the cost of labor is always to mean the amount paid, whether in money, or partly in money and partly in board; and the average number of hands and the average monthly wages working on his own account, whose productions are separately enumerated. This is also to include the individual labor of a producer,

12, 13, 14. Under the general heading, entitled "*Annual products,*" is to be inserted the quantity, kind, and value of each produced during the whole year. It will require great care to fill this column properly. When several articles are manufactured, the first four only need be particularly specified, and the remainder classed under a general heading of "*Other articles,*" and the aggregate value of such articles carried out, the quantity being omitted; or, where otherwise impracticable in any case, the aggregate value, without the specific quantity or kind. In stating the value of the products, the value of the articles at the place of manufacture is to be given, exclusive of the cost of transportation to any market.

Schedule 6.—Social Statistics.

The information required in this schedule is not to be ascertained entirely by personal inquiry of individuals, but in part from the public records and reports, and public offices of towns, counties, States, or other sources of information.

The information which it purposes to obtain should be separately entered for the civil subdivisions of each assistant division as far as practicable, even when there are several of such towns, &c., in one assistant marshal's district. The title of the schedule is to be filled by inserting after the words "*Social Statistics*" the name of the division, county, and State where situated, and the signature of the assistant marshal on each return of each separate blank. In filling this schedule, the matters relating to taxation and valuation will necessarily be obtained from the county records.

1. Under heading 1, entitled "*Name of division,*" insert name of the district, town, city, township, ward, or parish of such division.

2. Under heading 2, entitled "*Valuation of estate, real and personal,*" insert, as the fact may be, opposite *real*, the amount in dollars (omitting cents in all cases) of the aggregate valuation of all the real estate in the division; and opposite *personal*, the aggregate valuation of all the personal estate in the division. Add these together, if your district includes a whole county, and insert the amount as the total valuation of the town or county. In some places no distinction is made between the real and personal estate. In such cases, the aggregate value of both only is to be inserted in column No. 2, and the word "and" to be written between the words "real" and "personal," and the other spaces are to be left blank. After "*How valued,*" state the title of the officers who rated the value as previously stated.

The "*true valuation*" of all property should be estimated at what is its cash value in the place where it is situated. In some places, however, it is valued by appraisers at two-thirds or one-half of its just value, and the assessment made upon such valuation. If in the estimate of an estate it is valued at other than its true worth, the true valuation should be stated, which may easily be done by adding the proper per centum to the recorded valuation.

3. Under the heading "*Annual taxes,*" and in the appropriate columns, insert the name of each tax assessed, and the amount of each kind. Where the public records are appended to for valuation and taxes, great care will be necessary to avoid confusion. Where these returns do not exist with reference to the subdivisions, one or more assistants in a county may omit them, when he knows them to be returned by another; but he must state the fact on the face of his own schedule, and the same fact must appear in the schedule of the one taking the same, viz: that it is for the entire county.

5. Under No. 5 is to be entered the manner in which a certain tax is paid. As the fact may be, insert the words cash, work, or half cash, half work, &c.

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Colleges, Academies, and Schools.

6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13. These columns are to include an account of all places where educational instruction is imparted to the youth of the land. Where there are more than one of a particular kind in your district, you may give the number of such in column No. 6; and if there be but one of a particular character, you will place the figure in this column.

Under the heading "*Rank or kind*," you are to insert the character of the educational institution; specify whether it be a college, academy, female seminary, public school, military, theological, or other school. After such description, give the usual number of teachers or professors in column 8; then, under the proper heading, (9,) state the average number of scholars in regular attendance.

10. Under this heading give the amount annually realized from any permanently invested fund. You are not to give the amount invested, but the annual resource or return from such investment.

11. Under heading 11 you are to state the amount received by each institution from taxes assessed for educational purposes. If no record exists from which you can ascertain the amounts received by each in the way of taxes, insert at the foot of the column (11) the gross amount of taxes assessed in your district for school purposes.

12. Under this heading you will give the amount received the past year from State or district appropriations, not including any part of the tax assessed for this special purpose.

13. Under column 13 you should include the amounts annually received from sources not enumerated in the other columns.

Libraries.

18, 19, and 20. In these columns you are to give in regular order an account of the number and kind of libraries, and the number of volumes contained therein. Where private libraries contain 1,000 volumes or more, the particulars relating thereto should be given. This will only be known by inquiry of individuals, who may be supposed to possess such collections, and the assistant should not overlook the same.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

21, 22, 23, and 24. Under the heading "*Newspapers and periodicals*," record the character and circulation of every paper and periodical published in your district. Cases exist where the publication purports to be issued simultaneously in two or more places; in such instances the whole number is to be entered where the printing is done.

You are to state each account separately: first enter the name of the publication, then its character, whether scientific, literary, political, religious, medical, or agricultural. If religious, give the initial of the denomination; also if political.

Religion.

25, 26, 27, and 28. Under the heading entitled "*Religion*," insert a separate account of churches, and other places of worship, belonging to all religious denominations, in the town or county described, including halls and chapels, if stately used as places of public worship. By number of sittings is meant the number of seats for individuals in such places of worship, or the number of persons they will accommodate.

Under the "*Value of church property*," is to be inserted the present value of each of the churches or chapels, including the lands and estate, real and personal, owned by such religious societies. If a chapel or other place of worship is rented, its value is not to be here included; in such case you must include the name of denomination and the number of members, leaving blank the column numbered 28. As it is possible for a society to have property without a place of worship, the value of such property should be given in column No. 28. The facts relating to churches may generally be obtained with perfect accuracy from the pastor or clergyman having the same in charge; and, in case of his absence, application should be made to a warden, elder, or trustee.

Pauperism.

Under column 30 you must give the whole number of paupers of American birth who have received public support within the year, and under column 31 must be entered the whole number of paupers, born out of the United States, who have been supported, in whole or in part, within your subdivision.

The whole number of those public paupers, native, supported on the 1st June, is to be inserted in No. 32; and the number of those of foreign birth, supported on the 1st June, in column 33. The cost of the support of all public paupers within your subdivision is to be inserted in column 34.

It is presumed that the facts with reference to columns 30 and 31 may be inserted from your public records; the facts with reference to 32 and 33 will be obtained with certainty by population schedule No. 1. The cost of support can be obtained, it is presumed, from your county, parish, or other records. You will avail yourself of the best sources of information within reach; and, where the exact amount cannot be obtained, insert the nearest estimate at which you may be enabled to arrive.

CRIME.—The directions with reference to "Pauperism" will apply to columns 35, 36, 37, and 38.

Wages.

The information called for in the six columns relating to wages is so simple, and so plainly set forth in the headings thereof, that it is deemed unnecessary to add thereto.

You will be expected to have all your duties in connexion herewith performed previous to the first day of October next, and by that date to have forwarded the two copies of the returns, as by law required, to the marshal of your district, and to have filed one copy thereof with the proper officer of your subdivision.

With the explanation and directions given in the foregoing pages, it is believed that the marshals and their assistants will be enabled, without further information, to proceed to the proper discharge of their duties in taking the Seventh Census.

CIRCULAR TO MARSHALS, &c., 1850.

To the United States Marshals and Assistants:

Information has been received at this office that in some cases unnecessary exposure has been made by the assistant marshals with reference to the business and pursuits, and other facts relating to individuals, merely to gratify curiosity, or the facts applied to the private use or pecuniary advantage of the assistant, to the injury of others. Such a use of the returns was neither contemplated by the act itself nor justified by the intentions and designs of those who enacted the law. No individual employed under sanction of the Government to obtain these facts has a right to promulgate or expose them without authority.

Although designed ultimately for the use of the people at large, the Department reserves to itself the privilege of examining into the correctness of the returns, and arranging them into proper form for publication by Congress before any other use shall be made thereof; and all marshals and assistants are expected to consider the facts entrusted to them as if obtained exclusively for the use of the Government, and not to be used in any way to the gratification of curiosity, the exposure of any man's business or pursuits, or for the private emolument of the marshal or assistants, who, while employed in this service, act as the agents of the Government in the most confidential capacity. When your original copies are filed with the clerks of the courts and Secretary of your State, they will be under the control of those officers and subject to the usual regulations of the respective offices, and you can enjoy the same access to them which can be had by every citizen. To the publication of the mere aggregate number of persons in your district there can be no objection.

TERRITORIES—SUPPLEMENTARY.—*Be it enacted, &c.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the compensation allowed to marshals or agents, and their assistants, for taking the Seventh Census in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, so as to secure the prompt and faithful execution of the work.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in enumerating persons residing in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, the several assistant marshals or agents shall include those who may have removed from their residence in any State or Territory of the United States prior to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, and settled subsequent to that date in either of the said countries.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That each assistant marshal or agent shall be paid for making out and returning complete copies of the original census returns, as required in the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, eight cents for each page of the two copies of the original census returns, required to be furnished by the seventh section of the act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in any of the districts of the United States where causes beyond the control of the marshal shall have tended to delay the taking of the census so that the same could not be taken, and return thereof made within the time prescribed by the act of twenty-third May, the Secretary of the Interior may, if he sees proper, extend the time to any day not later than the first of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-one: *Provided,* That the said Secretary may extend the time for completing the census in California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, to such time as in his discretion may be deemed advisable.—*Approved August 30, 1850.*

EUROPEAN CENSUS SYSTEM.

CENSUS OF SPAIN, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, SARDINIA, DENMARK, SWEDEN, NORWAY, PRUSSIA, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, SAXONY, FRANCE, IRELAND, GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

In Spain there is a census of population taken at very irregular periods. In Portugal the latest census was in 1849. In Russia a system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths exists, and a census is occasionally ordered. In Austria there is a similar system of registration, and the total number of the people is computed annually. In Sardinia very complete returns as to most particulars of population, age, name, condition, place of birth, occupation, religion, &c., are furnished by a central statistical commission, aided by local committees of provinces. In Denmark the information collected is minute and varied, and differs little from that collected in Sweden. In Sweden a board called Table Commission was instituted in 1749 for digesting the returns of population supplied by the clergy. The census exhibits the circumstances of the people as "having more than is required for subsistence," "having enough," "having less than enough," &c. A census is also taken by civil officers for purposes of taxation. In Norway a census is taken by the magistrates in towns, and by the rectors of parishes in the country; and persons having more occupations than one are returned under each occupation. Inquiries extend to the number of cattle and production of grain, the occupations of the people, the deaf, dumb, blind, &c. Temporary persons and strangers are not included. General censuses were ordered in 1769, 1801, 1815, 1825, 1835, &c. In Prussia there is a census every three years, and the males and females are considered in five classes, and the religious professions are noted. A very complete census was taken in 1849 of population by ages, sex, occupations, religious faith, deaf, dumb, blind, &c., education, &c., the number of churches, school-houses, asylums, dwellings, factories, &c. The number of animals, &c., was included. In Saxony the returns embrace sex, ages, married, widowed, &c., religious faith, blind, deaf and dumb, &c. In Belgium, the town and county population are distinguished; the sex, ages, married, widowed, &c.—the occupations, as liberal or industrial, the one having seven subdivisions and the other twelve; the religious faith, &c.* In France the census was taken in 1801, 1806, 1821, 1826, 1831, 1836, 1841, 1846, 1851. In some instances the single and married have been distinguished. In Ireland there was an incomplete census in 1813, but better ones were taken in 1821, 1831, and 1841. In 1834 a specific census of religious denominations. In the British colonies the census is very irregularly provided for, and ascertains the ages, religious faith, value of produce, &c.

The population of England was in much dispute until Mr. Rickman, in 1836, addressed a circular to the clergy, requesting an examination of the parish registers of births, marriages, and deaths, running back in some cases as far as 1570. Supposing these to bear the same relation to the total population before, that they did after, a regular census was taken, he estimated the population of England and Wales at the following periods: 1570, 1600, 1630, 1670, 1700, 1750.

FIRST CENSUS, 1801.—The first regular census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, and included the number in each parish, distinguishing the males and females, but not their ages; the number of inhabited houses, and the number of families in the same; the number of uninhabited houses; the occupation, as in agriculture, trade, manufactures, and in all others together, and in the army and militia, &c.

The inquiry concerning the occupations of the people, Mr. Rickman says, failed, from the difficulty of determining whether or not the women, children, and servants should be put under the occupations of the male head of the family.

SECOND CENSUS, 1811.—The same inquiries were made, except that the houses in course of construction were noted, and the number of families supported chiefly by commerce, trade, manufactures, &c., &c., instead of the occupation of each person, as before.

THIRD CENSUS, 1821.—Followed that of 1811, except that the ages were distinguished, for the first time, as under five, and the quinquennial period adopted for those under 20, then the decennial, &c.

FOURTH CENSUS, 1831.—In consequence of a doubt as to what was meant by "a family," the occupations were taken differently. In this census the returns were by families, as in the last two, and the number of persons, males of 20 years and upwards, was taken as engaged in manufactures, or making manufacturing machinery; in retail trade or handicraft, as masters or workmen; as capitalists, bankers, and other educated men; as laborers employed in non-agricultural labor, &c.; other males aged 20 years and upwards, (not including servants,) male servants of 20 years and upwards, and also under 20, female servants, &c. As to land, the divisions were, occupiers employing laborers, occupiers not employing laborers, and laborers. Inquiry in regard to ages was abandoned, except as to males of 20 and upwards, being thought to involve too great labor, and to be unnecessary and inconclusive in so short a period as ten years. To exhibit the number of males above 20 years engaged in handicraft, manufactures, and trade, a list of 100 employments was furnished to the overseers in each parish, with instructions to add others. The whole number of occupations returned was 598. The area of each parish and township was first given in this census.

The above censuses were superintended by Mr. Rickman, clerk of the House of Commons, and the business of the enumeration was conducted by the overseers of the poor in England and Wales, and by the parochial schoolmasters in Scotland.

FIFTH CENSUS, 1841.—In this the officers of the registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths, were employed as enumerators, instead of the less intelligent parochial overseers. England and Wales were divided into about 35,000 enumeration districts, each of not less than 25 nor more than 200 persons, so as to complete each district in a single day. Public institutions, jails, &c., were taken by the officers resident therein. The exact age of every person was taken, and also the employment of every person; also the number born in the county or out of it, or abroad; the total number of parishes, towns, hamlets, &c., in Great Britain, was 22,303.

SIXTH CENSUS, 1851.—In addition to the facts concerning occupation, age, and birth-place, the relationship of husband, wife, son, daughter, and the civil conditions of married, unmarried, widower or widow, the blind and deaf and dumb were considered. Inquiries extended, also, to the number and accommodation of churches, number of attendants, educational establishments, scholars, and teachers. Under the registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths—an office which has long been in existence in England and Wales—are 624 superintendent registrars and 2,190 local registrars. These latter divided their districts into enumeration districts, 30,610 in number, each having one enumerator. The enumerators completed their respective portions in a single day. In this manner the whole system was perfected. In Scotland, there being no registration system, the duty of taking the census devolved upon the sheriffs, schoolmasters, &c., and there were 7,873 districts, making the whole number of districts in Great Britain, including those in the islands of the British seas, 32,740. The masters of prisons, asylums, hospitals, &c., with more than 200 inmates, were enumerators, and every such institution a district.

"The first proceeding of the enumerators thus appointed was to deliver, in the course of the week preceding the 31st March, 1851, to every occupier of a house or tenement, a HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE. This schedule was the form upon which every such occupier was directed by the act of Parliament, under penalty in case of wilful default, to supply, on behalf of himself and family, information as to all the particulars specified." * * * *

"Upon the back of the schedule were printed instructions as to the best manner of filling up the column headed 'Rank, Profession, or Occupation.' * * * * "The schedules were of two sizes—the smaller size, adapted for ordinary families, containing spaces for fifteen names; and the larger, adapted for schools, asylums, and other extensive establishments, affording room for thirty-five." * * * * "One or more of these forms was to be delivered to every separate 'occupier;' *i. e.*, to every resident owner or person who paid rent, whether (as a tenant) for the whole of a house, or (as a lodger) for any distinct floor or apartment. The form was to be filled up with the requisite information concerning every person who abode in the house or apartment on the night of March 30, 1851. No person present on that night was to be omitted, and no person absent included. An exception was, however, allowed in the case of *miners, potters,* and other work-people usually engaged at their labor during the night and regularly returning home in the morning; and persons *travelling* by railway or otherwise on the night of March 30 were in like manner to be enumerated at the hotels or houses at which they might stop on the morning of the 31st. In the case of hotels, inns, and lodging-houses, the form was to be filled up by the master or keeper with as much information as could be obtained respecting travellers and the persons who abode in the house during the night of the 30th March. Police stations were treated as private houses, and the persons confined in them were returned by the officer in charge.

"At the same time that the householder's schedules were thus to be distributed, the enumerators were also to deliver the forms prepared for collecting information respecting places of religious worship and scholastic establishments. In the course of the house-to-house visitation necessary for the former object, the enumerator was directed to make diligent search for every description of school; and if he should find that the person to whom he delivered a householder's schedule was the master or mistress of a school, he was to deliver an additional form, to be filled up (at the option of the party) with information as to the number and sex of the scholars, their ages, the number of teachers, the subjects of instruction, and various other particulars. There were three kinds of school forms—one for day schools, another for Sunday schools, and a third applicable to evening schools for adults. There was also a form for literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions, which the enumerator was to leave with every secretary or manager. The form for places of public worship was to be left at the residence of the clergyman or warden, minister or deacon, of every church or chapel. Every enumerator was also to make and forward at once to the registrar a complete list of all the religious or educational establishments within his enumeration district." * * * * "The same course was adopted in *Scotland*—the superintendent of the parish occupying there the position of the registrar in England and Wales.

"On the 31st of March, 1851, the enumerators visited every dwelling-house in Great Britain, in order to collect the schedules which they had left in the course of the week preceding. If the schedule was found to have been filled up by the occupier, or by any person on his or her behalf, the enumerator was directed merely to peruse it and see that the entry was made in a proper manner, and that the particulars inserted were, to the best of his knowledge, ample and correct. If, from the inability of the parties to write, or from any other cause, the schedule was returned to him blank, the enumerator was instructed to fill it up himself from the verbal information given by the parties in answer to his own inquiries. He was directed to ascertain, carefully, that no person who abode in the house on the previous night was omitted from the schedule, and that no person then absent was included.

"He was also authorized to correct any schedule which should contain, manifestly, false particulars. When satisfied of the correctness of the entry, the enumerator was to endorse upon the schedule the name of the parish or township in which the particular house was situated.

"When a house was uninhabited, (*i. e.*, having no person whatever resident in it during the night of March 30,) or in process of erection, the enumerator was ordered to make a note of such a case on the schedule last collected.

"The forms for places of worship and schools were to be collected at the same time from the parties with whom they had been left in the course of the week preceding.

"The instructions to the enumerators for *Scotland* were almost identical with those for England and Wales.

"The process of enumeration being completed by the collection of all the schedules, properly filled up, the next duty of the enumerator was to copy the particulars of these schedules into a book prepared for the purpose." * * * *

"Having completed the copying of the schedules into the books, the enumerators were to make totals at the foot of each page of the number of houses and persons included in that page, and a summary of these various totals was to be entered in a form given upon page ii of the book; while another summary, upon page iii, was to express the number of houses and persons in each parish or township, or portion of each parish or township, included within their respective districts.

"The totals thus obtained would indicate correctly the total number of *houses*—whether inhabited, uninhabited, or building—in the country; but the number of *persons* thus given would only express the number of those who were *inmates of dwelling-houses* on the night of March 30, 1851, with the special addition of some peculiar classes—such as miners, travellers, and policemen. Each enumerator, therefore, was directed to provide for the supposed remainder by estimating the number of persons who, on the night of March 30, slept or abode within his district, either (i) in barges, boats, or other small vessels, remaining stationary on canals or other navigable waters; (ii) in barns, sheds, or the like; and (iii) in tents or in the open air. This estimate, however, was not to include people in coasting or other sea-going vessels, nor persons *travelling* through the district, as the former would be dealt with by a separate instrumentality, yet to be described, and the latter would be enumerated, as already mentioned, at the place of their sojourn upon the following day.

"In some cases, the total number of persons returned would not correctly express the ordinary population of a particular locality; as when, from exceptional circumstances, such as a fair, the construction of a railway, or the pursuit of fishing, a number of persons might be residing merely temporarily within the district, or a larger number than usual of the permanent inhabitants might be temporarily away. The enumerator was, therefore, directed to make an estimate of the probable number of persons thus only temporarily present in or absent from their usual places of abode, so that notes of explanation might be framed at the Census Office to accompany the published statement.

"After this transcription of the contents of the householder's schedules into the enumeration-book, and the completion of these summaries and estimates, the duties of the enumerator terminated; and he was directed to forward both schedules and book, together with the returns relating to schools and places of worship, to the registrar by whom he was instructed. This was to be accomplished *before the 8th of April.*"

This local registrar, after receiving the returns, carefully examined and revised them upon a system which was prescribed, transmitting the householder's schedules, &c., to the Census Office in London, and the enumeration-books to the superintending registrar for further and systematic revision. This latter was to receive them by the 22d of April, and to forward them to the Census Office with his revision early in May.

"The revision required from the superintendent registrar was not of so minute a character as that demanded from the registrar; the attention of the former officer being principally directed to the more general and important points upon which mistakes might possibly be committed. He was requested to expedite this investigation, so that he might be enabled to transmit the books *early in May* to the Census Office, where they would undergo a still further process of revision before the commencement of the abstracts.

"By the machinery hitherto described, it was expected that a complete and perfect enumeration would be effected of all persons resident upon the *land* of Great Britain on the night of March 30, 1851, whether in houses or not. There would still, however, remain an important portion of the population which would not be reached by this instrumentality, *viz:* the persons on board vessels in harbors and navigable streams, and those at sea in ships belonging either to the royal navy or the merchant service."

The enumeration of persons on board of vessels of every description, in port or at sea, was effected by the officers of the customs, the Admiralty and the registrar of merchant seamen.

"The persons thus to be enumerated would, therefore, be comprised in four classes: I. Those who would sleep on board vessels in harbor on the night of March 30, 1851, (and who were to be included in the population of Great Britain;) II. Those who on that night would be at sea in vessels engaged in the *home trade*, (under which designation are classed all vessels which trade or voyage within the limits of the coasts of the United Kingdom, of the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Serk, Alderney, and Man, and of the coasts of the continent of Europe, extending, inclusively, from the river Elbe to Brest;) III. Those who would be absent from the United Kingdom in ships bound to foreign parts; and, IV, the royal navy.

"For the purpose of enumerating (iii) persons on board vessels in the home trade, there was prepared a special 'ship schedule.' On March 15th, the officers of the respective ports, as instructed, in order to secure a return, left a schedule on board every ship then in port or dock in Great Britain and Ireland, and on each day between the above date and March 30th, on board every ship which arrived at the port unprovided with a schedule. Early on the morning of March 31st, the officers collected the returns filled up by the masters of the ships in port on that day. II. Ships engaged in the home trade, and being *at sea* on the night of March 30th, were supplied, either before their departure or on their *return*, with schedules of the same description, which were collected as the vessels arrived in British ports, from March 31st down to the end of April. Thus, on the morning in which the enumerators on land were collecting the householder's schedules, the officers of the customs were enumerating the persons on board vessels in the Thames and the Mersey, and in 122 ports, subdivided into 253 sub-ports, on the coasts of the United Kingdom; and the masters of ships at sea around the coast were also at the same time enumerating the men on board. On the 1st day of April, or a few days afterwards, the returns were

The army and navy, and the various officers and servants of the Crown at home, or in the Indies, were taken from special returns made through the government. The latest population returns of the colonies were obtained through the Secretary of State, and the number of British subjects in foreign countries throughout the world was ascertained by a correspondence with the various governments, &c.

"By the end of the month of May the householder's schedules, amounting to about 4,300,000 distinct returns, and the enumeration books, more than 33,000 in number, were received at the central office. The result of the enumeration having been obtained from the summaries forwarded with the returns by the registrars in England and Wales, and the numbers for Scotland also ascertained, a statement of the total population and number of houses was transmitted on the 7th June to the Secretary of State, and at once made public."

A final revision now took place in the Census Office, and the work in detail was prepared for the press, and the first and second parts, containing about 700 pages, quarto, were published in the summer of 1853. These parts embrace many beautiful maps and diagrams, and show—

"The numbers of the people in Great Britain, distinguishing males and females, with the number of houses occupied, unoccupied, and building, &c. In a future publication, the ages of the population, their birth place, condition as regards marriage, and occupations, the numbers of blind and the numbers of deaf and dumb people in the country, will appear, and also the results of the analysis of the return of churches, chapels, schools, and scientific institutions."

STATISTICAL CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

M. Quetelet, in a circular of the date of May 20, 1853, presents a plan for the action of a statistical congress, proposed to be held at Brussels. It is to be organized in three sections.

1. Organization of statistics, population, territory, estates, and emigration.
2. Statistics of agriculture, of manufactures, &c., and of commerce.
3. The laboring classes, the indigent, education, crime and its suppression, &c.

The object of the first is to introduce a uniform plan of official statistics to be adopted by all nations. M. Quetelet furnishes some details which are valuable. He says in Belgium, as in England, the census is taken on a fixed day, and the person is recorded in the place where he spent the previous night. In France, Austria, Sardinia, and the Zoll-Verrein, &c., they distinguish between the population of right and of fact. Nothing is more variable than the time fixed for the enumeration. In France and in England it is in April, in Norway in November, in Denmark in February, in Belgium in October, in Germany in December. (In the United States in June.) December would seem to be most favorable, as removals are then less frequent families are less dispersed, and the floating population least. In England, the United States, Norway, Holland, and Sardinia, the census is taken decennially; in France, quinquennially; in the German States, triennially; in others, as in Belgium, irregularly. The decennial system, for all nations, recommends itself as the best. The name, surname, civil state, age, profession, nationality, religion, &c., is generally taken. In Belgium are added language, number of floors or parts of the house, adjacent gardens, protection against fire, the degree of instruction or ignorance; in France, the number of aliens, of deaf mutes, of blind, infirm, &c. M. Quetelet submits the following propositions, among others, to the Congress, and we note them in proof of the extent to which statistical investigations are being pressed in Europe, and the lively interest which is taken in them:

1. Enumerations of population should be made by name, and based on the principle of population *in fact*. Nevertheless, special documents or other sources of information can be consulted in order to establish the population *of right*, according to the circumstances of the case.
 2. These enumerations should take place every ten years, the first being fixed for the 31st December, 1860.
 3. There should be a separate schedule for each family or household.
 4. Special agents, charged with distributing, and again collecting these schedules, should make it their duty to see that they are accurately filled up, or else should fill them up themselves, according to the best information they can obtain.
 5. The enumeration by census should comprise—
 - a. The Christian and surname, place of birth, language spoken, religion, civil condition, profession or means of livelihood, length of residence in locality; children who receive common-school, middling, or a high degree of education; families or individuals who receive aid from eleemosynary institutions or the municipal authorities; classification of houses according to their number of stories, or the portions in the occupation of each family; the gardens contiguous to each house, and insurances against loss by fire.
 - b. Diseases and apparent infirmities—those blind in both eyes or of one only; deaf and dumb—those who are removed from their families and reside in public or private establishments; idiots; individuals affected in any way or afflicted with a curved spine, the loss of an arm, of a leg, club-footed or other apparent diseases or infirmities.
 6. It will be necessary that the abstract of the census returns of each country should be made according to a uniform plan, in order that the returns may be in a condition to compare them with each other.
 7. It is indispensable that a registry of the population should be kept in each municipal jurisdiction. Each family should occupy a separate page of it, and the first memoranda made should be according to the notes furnished by the general census. All changes which take place in the number or condition of the members of each family should be accurately noted therein. Such municipal regulations can be adopted for verifying any change of residence as will preserve a perfect harmony between the real changes and those noted in the register.
 8. The progress of civil condition must be ascertained every year. It comprises—
 - a. Births according to sex, distinguishing between those which are legitimate and illegitimate; twins, still-born, deaths, marriages and divorces—all by months.
 - b. Deaths, according to age and according to months.
 - c. Deaths, according to diseases and months.
 - d. Marriages according to age, and distinguishing the civil condition of the parties marrying.
- In regard to certain queries, the following rules should be observed:
- Marginal notes should be made to the names of natural children, to indicate such as have been acknowledged or rendered legitimate by legal process.
- Still-born children should be distinguished into such as died before, during, or immediately after accouchement.
- The table of deaths according to age should indicate, in addition to the sex, the civil condition of the deceased. The ages at the time of death, as well as those of the living, as established by the census, should be minutely detailed—for each month up to the 12th inclusive, then for each three months up to the age of two years, and from the third year the age must be specified by year and month, it being necessary to indicate the months in order to be enabled to classify the deaths according to scales of ages and to prevent the transposition of one scale for another.
9. There should be established a uniform nomenclature of the causes of death, which should be applicable to all countries. This nomenclature, the importance of which will be readily acknowledged, may form the subject of future discussion, and be decided upon at the next statistical Congress.

CENSUS OF 1850.

The extent of the shore-line of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts of the United States will be seen in the following table made up at the office of the Coast Survey, and furnished through the kindness of Professor Bache. A statement is added of the length of the ocean coast-line in steps of ten miles, as no accurate idea can be had of its extent without closely following the meanderings and indentations.

TABLE V.—SHORE-LINE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN STATUTE MILES.

	Main shore, including bays, sounds, &c.	Islands.	Rivers, to head of tide.	Total.	Ocean-line, in steps of 10 miles.
Atlantic coast.....	6,861	6,328	6,655	19,844	2,053
Pacific coast.....	2,281	702	712	3,695	1,405
Gulf coast.....	3,467	2,217	3,846	9,530	1,643
Total.....	12,609	9,247	11,213	33,069	5,107

Such portions of the above as have not been surveyed by the Coast Survey are not perfectly reliable, though estimated from the best geographical maps.*

POPULATION.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION—COLONIAL POPULATION—POPULATION AT EACH CENSUS PERIOD—EUROPEAN POPULATION, ETC.

One of the earliest estimates of population in the colonial period of the United States is to be found in Holmes's American Annals, and was made in the year 1701.

TABLE VI.—COLONIAL POPULATION IN 1701.

Colonies.	Whites.	Colonies.	Whites.
Massachusetts.....	70,000	Maryland.....	25,000
Connecticut.....	30,000	Virginia.....	40,000
Rhode Island.....	10,000	North Carolina.....	5,000
New Hampshire.....	10,000	South Carolina.....	7,000
New York.....	30,000		
New Jersey.....	15,000	Total.....	262,000
Pennsylvania.....	20,000		

In the middle of this century another conjectural estimate was made, founded upon various data, which exhibited a population of about one million of persons in the then thirteen colonies, a four-fold increase in fifty years.

*TABLE VII.—River navigation and frontier lines of the United States.

Colonel Abert has estimated the shore-line of the rivers of the United States to head of tide-water or steamboat navigation, from Maine to Texas.....	10,501 miles.	Missouri and tributaries.....	7,630 miles.
Shore-line of rivers of Texas.....	1,210 "	Ohio and tributaries.....	7,312 "
Lower Mississippi, &c.....	8,372 "	Total miles, including both banks of rivers.....	47,355 "
Upper Mississippi and tributaries.....	2,738 "	Frontier of United States bordering on British possessions.....	3,303 "
Big Black, Bayous, and Yazoo.....	1,130 "	" " bordering on Mexico.....	1,456 "
Red river and tributaries.....	4,924 "	Shore-line of Northern Lakes 3,620 miles, American }.....	6,240 "
Arkansas and tributaries.....	3,280 "	" " " 2,620 " British }	

COLONIAL POPULATION, ETC.

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TABLE VIII.—POPULATION IN 1749.

Colonies.	Whites.	Colonies.	Whites.
New Hampshire.....	30,000	Virginia.....	85,000
Massachusetts.....	20,000	North Carolina.....	45,000
Rhode Island.....	35,000	South Carolina.....	30,000
Connecticut.....	100,000	Georgia.....	6,000
New York.....	100,000		
New Jersey.....	60,000		
Pennsylvania and Delaware.....	250,000		
Maryland.....	85,000	Total.....	1,046,000

About the year 1775 there was a third estimate of the population, which made a total of all classes of 2,803,000; an increase of over one hundred per cent. in twenty-five years, despite of the troubles of the times, tending, as they must have done, to check immigration and promote the contrary.*

TABLE IX.—POPULATION IN 1775.

Colonies.	Whites.	Colonies.	Whites.
New Hampshire.....	102,000	Virginia.....	300,000
Massachusetts.....	352,000	North Carolina.....	181,000
Rhode Island.....	58,000	South Carolina.....	93,000
Connecticut.....	262,000		
Georgia.....	27,000	Total whites.....	2,303,000
New York.....	238,000	Slaves, estimated.....	500,000
New Jersey.....	138,000		
Pennsylvania.....	341,000		
Delaware.....	37,000	Total of all classes of population.....	2,803,000
Maryland.....	174,000		

It is scarcely necessary to add that none of these estimates could have been more than mere approximations, and that they are only valuable in the absence of any other statistical data.

In 1790 the first Census, under the constitution of the United States, was taken by act of Congress. It has been followed by similar enumerations in 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1850, distinguishing the age, sex, color, and condition of the people, &c. The aggregates of all of these Census enumerations for every State and Territory in the Union will be found condensed into one view on page viii of this volume; and in another place will be found a statement of the ages and sex of each class of persons. There were, in 1790, 17 States and Territorial governments included in the Union; in 1800, 21 States and Territories; in 1810, 25 States and Territories; in 1820, 27 States and Territories; in 1830, 28 States and Territories; in 1840, 30 States and Territories; in 1850, 36 States and Territories. The total population at the several Census periods will be seen below.

TABLE X.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
Whites.....	3,172,464	4,304,489	5,862,004	7,861,937	10,537,378	14,195,695	19,553,068
Free colored.....	59,466	108,395	186,446	238,156	319,599	386,303	434,495
Slaves.....	697,897	893,041	1,191,364	1,538,038	2,009,043	2,487,455	3,204,313
Total.....	3,929,827	5,305,925	7,239,814	9,638,131	12,866,020	17,069,453	22,191,876

* Holmes's Annals—De Bow's Industrial Resources, Vol. III, p. 404.

† In the documents of Congress for 1775, the estimated population reaches as high as 3,000,000.

‡ Including all persons, except Indians not taxed.

§ See note and table on next page.

CENSUS OF 1850.

For the year 1850, a more specific and detailed view is annexed of the three classes of population in every State and Territory, together with the areas of each of these divisions in square miles, the density of population, and the period of admission into the Union, &c. (See table on page xxxiii.) The areas are taken from the reports of the Land Office, after careful examination, and are believed to be very nearly correct. It is almost impossible, however, to find any two published accounts agreeing in the details, and the aggregates of the table referred to differ considerably from those of Colonel Abert's statistics, on another page.

Note to Population Table of United States for 1850, on page xxxi.

The army and the navy, and seamen in the merchant service, are of course included in the aggregate population of 1850, (under the instructions to marshals.) By a note from the War and from the Navy Departments, we ascertain that, near the close of the year 1850, there were 10,540 officers and men in the army, of whom one-third were native-born. In the navy, 6,638 seamen, marines, &c., were at sea on the 1st of June, 1850; 862 were on board receiving-ships, including recruits—total, 7,500; of whom about nine-elevenths, or 6,140, were native-born.

TABLE XI.—General Abstract of the Militia force of the United States, according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army.

States and Territories.	For what year.	General officers.	General staff officers.	Field officers, &c.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
Maine.....	1850	22	62	478	1,239	1,801	48,804	50,605
New Hampshire.....	1849	12	54	339	1,118	1,523	20,344	21,867
Massachusetts.....	1849	7	35	78	357	477	101,304	101,781
Vermont.....	1843	12	51	224	361	1,083	23,837	24,920
Rhode Island.....	1850	6	16	30	19	71	14,966	15,037
Connecticut.....	1846	11	38	292	983	1,324	56,395	57,719
New York.....	1850	122	356	1,798	5,940	8,214	216,451	224,665
New Jersey.....	1839	19	58	435	1,476	1,988	37,183	39,171
Pennsylvania.....	1847	55	164	1,245	6,054	7,518	268,552	276,070
Delaware.....	1827	4	8	71	364	447	8,782	9,229
Maryland.....	1838	22	68	544	1,763	2,397	44,467	46,864
Virginia.....	1850	28	60	1,395	5,147	6,620	117,103	123,723
North Carolina.....	1845	28	133	657	3,449	4,267	75,181	79,448
South Carolina.....	1848	19	96	452	2,024	2,591	52,618	55,209
Georgia.....	1839	36	98	746	2,212	3,093	54,220	57,312
Florida.....	1845	3	14	95	508	620	11,562	12,182
Alabama.....	1850	32	170	760	1,425	2,387	55,661	58,048
Louisiana.....	1847	10	55	159	1,168	1,392	42,431	43,823
Mississippi.....	1838	15	70	392	348	625	35,259	36,084
Tennessee.....	1840	25	79	859	2,644	3,607	67,645	71,252
Kentucky.....	1850	43	145	1,136	3,474	4,798	82,809	87,607
Ohio.....	1845	91	217	462	1,281	2,051	174,404	176,455
Michigan.....	1850	30	154	401	2,208	2,793	61,145	63,938
Indiana.....	1832	31	110	566	2,154	2,861	51,052	53,913
Illinois.....	1841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,234
Wisconsin.....	1848	9	31	212	1,552	1,804	30,399	32,203
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1844	45	94	790	2,990	3,919	57,081	61,000
Arkansas.....	1843	8	29	310	762	1,109	16,028	17,137
Texas.....	1847	15	45	248	940	1,243	18,518	19,766
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territory of Utah.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territory of New Mexico.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	1832	1	3	24	68	96	1,153	1,249
Grand aggregate.....	761	2,513	15,196	54,468	72,938	1,850,224	2,006,456

POPULATION, ETC., OF UNITED STATES.

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TABLE XII.—POPULATION—SQUARE MILES, DENSITY, ETC., OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITE.	FREE COLORED.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.	SQUARE MILES.	INHABITANTS TO SQ. MILE.	REMARKS.
*Alabama	426,514	2,265	342,844	771,623	150,722	15.21	Formed out of territory ceded to United States by South Carolina and Georgia. Admitted into the Union December 14, 1819.
Arkansas	162,189	608	47,100	209,897	52,198	4.02	Formed from territory ceded to United States by France. Admitted into the Union June 15, 1836.
California	91,635	962	.....	92,597	188,982	0.49	Formed of territory ceded by Mexico. Admitted into the Union September 9, 1850.
Carolina, North.....	553,028	27,463	288,548	869,039	45,500	19.1	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States November 21, 1789.
Carolina, South.....	274,563	8,960	384,984	668,507	23,000	23.87	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States May 23, 1788.
Columbia, District of.....	37,941	10,059	3,687	51,687	50	1033.74	Formed from territory ceded by Maryland and Virginia. Established as seat of government July 16, 1790. Alexandria retroceded July, 1846.
Connecticut	363,099	7,693	.....	370,792	4,750	78.06	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States January 3, 1788.
Delaware	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532	2,120	43.17	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States December 7, 1787.
Florida	47,203	932	39,310	87,445	59,268	1.48	Formed from territory ceded to United States by Spain. Admitted into the Union March 3, 1845.
Georgia.....	521,672	2,931	381,682	906,185	58,000	15.62	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States January 2, 1788.
Illinois	846,034	5,436	.....	851,470	55,400	15.37	Formed out of territory ceded to United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union December 3, 1818.
Indiana	977,154	11,262	.....	988,416	33,800	29.24	Formed from territory ceded to United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union December 11, 1816.
Indian Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187,171	.....	.....
Iowa.....	191,881	333	.....	192,214	50,914	3.77	Formed from part of the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted into the Union December 28, 1846.
Kentucky	761,413	10,011	210,081	981,405	37,680	26.07	Formed from the territory of Virginia. Admitted into the Union June 1, 1792.
Louisiana	255,491	17,462	244,809	517,762	41,346	12.52	Formed from territory ceded to United States by France. Admitted into the Union April 8, 1812.
Maine.....	581,813	1,356	.....	583,169	35,000	16.66	Formed out of part of the territory of Massachusetts. Admitted into the Union March 15, 1820.
Maryland.....	417,943	74,723	90,368	583,034	11,000	53.00	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States April 23, 1788.
Massachusetts	985,450	0,064	.....	984,514	7,250	137.17	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States February 6, 1788.
Michigan	395,071	2,583	.....	397,654	56,243	7.07	Formed from territory ceded to United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union January 26, 1837.
Minnesota Territory.....	6,038	39	.....	6,077	141,839	0.04	Territorial government established March 3d, 1849.
Mississippi.....	295,718	930	309,878	606,526	*47,151	12.86	Formed from territory ceded to United States by South Carolina. Admitted into the Union December 10, 1817.
Missouri.....	592,004	2,618	87,423	682,044	65,037	10.49	Formed from territory ceded to United States by France. Admitted into the Union August 10, 1821.
Nebraska Ter., (proposed).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136,700	.....	.....
New Hampshire	317,456	520	.....	317,976	8,030	39.6	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States June 21, 1788.
New Mexico Territory	61,535	22	.....	61,547	210,774	0.29	Formed from territory ceded by Mexico and Texas. Territorial government established September 9, 1850.
New York.....	3,048,335	49,069	.....	3,097,394	46,000	67.33	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States July 26, 1788.
New Jersey.....	465,509	23,810	236	489,555	6,851	71.46	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States December 18, 1787.
Northwest Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	523,725	.....	.....
Ohio	1,955,050	25,279	.....	1,980,329	39,964	49.55	Formed out of territory ceded to United States by Virginia. Admitted into the Union November 23, 1802.
Oregon Territory.....	13,087	207	.....	13,294	341,463	0.01	Territorial government established August 14, 1848.
Pennsylvania	2,258,160	53,626	.....	2,311,786	47,000	49.19	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States December 12, 1787.
Rhode Island	143,875	3,070	.....	147,545	1,200	122.95	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States May 29, 1790.
Tennessee.....	756,636	6,422	229,459	1,002,717	44,000	22.79	Formed of territory ceded to United States by North Carolina. Admitted into the Union June 1, 1796.
Texas	154,034	307	53,161	212,502	325,620	0.65	Independent republic. Admitted into the Union December 29, 1845.
Utah Territory.....	11,330	21	26	11,380	187,923	0.06	Territorial government established September 9, 1850.
Virginia	694,800	54,333	472,528	1,421,661	61,352	23.17	One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Constitution of the United States June 26, 1788.
Vermont	313,402	718	.....	314,120	8,000	39.26	Formed from part of the territory of New York. Admitted into the Union March 4, 1791.
Wisconsin.....	304,756	635	.....	305,391	53,924	5.66	Formed from part of the territory of Michigan. Admitted into the Union May 29, 1849.
Total United States....	19,553,088	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876	3,306,865	7.01	.....

* The alphabetical arrangement of States is recommended for all of our statistical publications in the future. It would have been adopted in the present volume in the aggregate tables, and in the order of considering the States, had not the material in great part been previously prepared upon the old method. In the extension of the country, the geographical method of arrangement creates embarrassment, and ought to be abandoned.
 † This amount is larger than that given for the United States by the tables of Colonel Abert, in another place; but the details are made up from the reports of the Land Office, revised by the present intelligent Commissioner.

The following table has been compiled with great care from numerous authoritative sources, including the official documents of almost every nation in Europe.* The statistics of the population of all of these countries at different periods, furnished in a single view, will be found to be valuable for purposes of comparison with the results of our own Census. Had time admitted, the comparisons would have been made in the present volume; but they are necessarily postponed, to have place with other comparative tables, of interest and value, in a supplementary report, now in course of preparation in the office.

* These documents (Reports of Manufactures, Population, Agriculture, and General Industry, &c.) were furnished through the valuable system of International Exchange, established by Mr. Vattemara. The sheets of the French Census of 1851, in advance of their publication, were presented by the courtesy of Mr. Legoyat, of the Bureau of Statistics of France.

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE XIII.—POPULATION OF EUROPEAN STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.				FRANCE.				RUSSIA.			
Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Year.	M.	F.	Total.	Year.	M.	F.	Total.
1700.....			7,650,000	1700.....			19,669,000	1836.....	22,296,323	30,237,313	59,133,563
1750.....			9,670,000	1762.....			21,789,000	1828.....	With Asiatic & Amer. Russia, (Guib).....		53,673,260
1800.....			15,800,000	1784.....			24,800,000	1846.....	Russian Europe, ".....		60,355,800
1821.....			21,193,458	1801.....			27,349,063	1846.....	".....		60,303,263
1831.....	11,958,503	12,548,816	24,507,319	1806.....			29,107,425	1846.....	".....		56,855,100
1841.....	13,113,778	13,741,591	26,855,369	1821.....			30,461,875	1850.....	".....		62,982,000
1851.....	13,400,285	14,074,986	27,475,271	1825.....			31,858,937				
				1831.....			32,569,223				
				1836.....			33,540,910				
				1841.....			34,213,929				
				1851.....	17,794,939	17,988,211	35,783,170				
WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.			
1801.....	257,248	284,420	541,677	1707.....			1,050,030	1672.....			1,100,000
1831.....	394,612	411,662	806,274	1801.....	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	1719.....			2,099,091
1851.....	499,401	506,230	1,005,721	1811.....	826,226	979,528	1,805,754	1777.....			2,684,556
				1821.....	932,623	1,108,898	2,041,521	1805.....			5,305,456
				1831.....	1,114,455	1,349,930	2,464,385	1821.....	3,391,926	3,459,901	6,851,827
				1841.....	1,241,832	1,378,322	2,620,154	1831.....	3,794,860	3,973,791	7,768,651
				1851.....	1,375,479	1,513,203	2,888,742	1841.....	4,036,374	4,166,329	8,202,703
								1851.....	3,170,727	3,339,087	6,519,794
ENGLAND.				AUSTRIA.				BELGIUM.			
1695.....	Including	Wales.	5,566,603	1844.....	17,914,972	18,378,544	36,293,516	1831.....			3,785,814
1750.....			6,030,624	1851.....	18,206,207	18,307,590	36,514,397	1840.....			4,073,162
1801.....	3,997,487	4,353,372	8,350,859					1850.....	2,217,346	2,208,856	4,426,202
1811.....	4,532,210	4,970,811	9,503,021								
1821.....	5,498,798	5,783,085	11,281,883								
1831.....	6,370,584	6,713,939	13,084,523								
1841.....	7,325,632	7,671,735	14,997,367								
1851.....	8,281,731	8,640,154	16,921,885								
PRUSSIA.				DENMARK.				SWEDEN.			
1816.....			10,349,031	1810.....			925,680	1810.....			2,377,851
1822.....			11,664,133	1820.....			1,086,521	1820.....			2,684,000
1831.....			13,038,960	1830.....			1,199,894	1830.....			2,838,082
1840.....			14,928,501	1840.....			1,227,384	1840.....			3,138,884
1849.....	8,162,865	8,168,382	16,331,247	1850.....	694,805	703,071	1,402,876	1849.....			2,433,865
NETHERLANDS, (without Luxemburg.)				SAXONY.				HANOVER.			
1840.....			2,860,450	1834.....	775,244	820,494	1,595,668	1816.....			1,031,000
1850.....			3,656,591	1845.....	859,620	902,180	1,767,800	1833.....			1,662,629
				1852.....	970,142	1,017,690	1,987,832	1848.....			1,761,632
								1852.....	907,659	911,594	1,819,253
BAVARIA.				SWITZERLAND.				PORTUGAL.			
1818.....			3,707,960	1837.....			2,190,258	1836.....			3,061,684
1824.....	2,006,656	2,122,107	4,128,763	1850.....			2,320,116	1841.....			3,419,890
1843.....	2,036,431	2,203,156	4,239,587	1850 (official).....	1,181,911	1,210,629	2,392,740	1849.....			3,473,758
1852.....	2,234,082	2,322,960	4,557,042								
NORWAY.				WIRTEMBERG.				BADEN.			
1837.....			1,651,315	1816.....			1,398,680	1830.....			1,651,388
1845.....			1,944,847	1822.....			1,445,001	1830.....			1,901,091
1840.....			1,943,709	1834.....			1,539,714	1833.....			1,208,637
1845.....			1,932,471	1846.....			1,732,538	1840.....			1,296,967
				1849.....	848,357	896,238	1,744,595	1849.....	650,625	693,261	1,343,886
				1852.....			1,732,263				
SPAIN.				SARDINIA.				TWO SICILIES.			
1723.....			7,625,000	1836.....			4,300,000?	1826.....			7,420,000?
1768.....			9,307,803	1838.....			4,649,000?	1836.....			6,110,000?
1803.....			10,351,075	1841.....			4,879,000?	".....			1,947,000
1821.....			11,328,623					".....			6,356,320
1830.....			13,712,000					".....			2,015,830
1834.....			112,622,194					1851.....			6,684,114
			112,168,774								
PAPAL STATES.				PARMA.				EUROPEAN TURKEY.			
1826.....			2,590,000?	1833.....			465,673	1841.....			112,186,000
1833.....			2,732,436	1832.....			485,826	1850.....			116,500,000
1841.....			2,877,290	1849.....			496,403				112,000,000
				1852.....			494,737				
TUSCANY.				HESSE-CASSEL.				NASSAU.			
1836.....	731,057	705,726	1,436,783	1821.....			578,501	1821.....			314,262
1845.....			1,565,751	1834.....			643,047	1834.....			374,601
1849.....			1,780,785	1846.....			754,702	1840.....			391,651
1852.....			1,692,483	1849.....	376,147	383,604	759,751	1849.....	213,952	211,691	425,643
HESSE-DARMSTADT.				OLDENBURG.				SAXE-GOTHA.			
1835.....			718,373	1830.....			231,200	1834.....			134,065
1834.....			750,694	1835.....			258,086	1843.....			144,945
1849.....	421,242	431,522	852,764	1849.....			270,653	1852.....	51,965	54,051	106,016
1852.....			854,314	1852.....	140,948	140,975	281,923				
BRUNSWICK.				SAXE-MEININGEN.				GREECE.			
1813.....	101,598	107,920	209,518	1834.....			146,394	1837.....			801,863
1820.....			235,380	1843.....			156,850	1849.....			856,470
1841.....			268,229	1849.....			163,323				
1852.....			267,177								
SAXE-WEIMAR.											
1831.....			236,672								
1843.....			242,833								
1851.....			261,370								

* For this and many others, Hubner.

† M. Köppen.

‡ M. Tegoborski.

§ Gulbert.

¶ M'ulloch.

‡ Urquhart.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS 1790, 1850.

Under the rules of apportionment framed upon the basis of the federal population, to wit: the total of the free, and three-fifths of all others combined, the representation of each State in Congress, under the several Census enumerations, (including fractions,) has been as follows. The act which regulated the last apportionment, and which is to apply to all of the future ones, will be seen on another page of this volume. In the case of California a supplemental act in regard to her fraction has been passed, to be found among the laws of 1851-'52.

TABLE XIV.—NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS ASSIGNED TO EACH OF THE UNITED STATES PREVIOUS TO 1790, AND FROM 1790 TO 1850.

APPORTIONMENT BEFORE THE CENSUS.		1790.		1800.		1810.	
States.	No. of Reprs.	States.	No. of Reprs.	States.	No. of Reprs.	States.	No. of Reprs.
Virginia.....	10	Virginia.....	19	Virginia.....	22	New York.....	27
Massachusetts.....	8	Massachusetts.....	14	Pennsylvania.....	18	Pennsylvania.....	23
Pennsylvania.....	8	Pennsylvania.....	13	New York.....	17	Virginia.....	23
New York.....	6	New York.....	10	Massachusetts.....	17	Massachusetts.....	23
Maryland.....	6	North Carolina.....	10	North Carolina.....	13	North Carolina.....	13
Connecticut.....	5	Maryland.....	8	Maryland.....	9	Kentucky.....	10
North Carolina.....	5	Connecticut.....	7	South Carolina.....	8	Maryland.....	9
South Carolina.....	5	South Carolina.....	6	Connecticut.....	7	South Carolina.....	9
New Jersey.....	4	New Jersey.....	5	New Jersey.....	6	Connecticut.....	7
New Hampshire.....	3	New Hampshire.....	4	Kentucky.....	6	New Hampshire.....	6
Georgia.....	3	Rhode Island.....	2	New Hampshire.....	5	Vermont.....	6
Rhode Island.....	1	Vermont.....	2	Vermont.....	4	New Jersey.....	6
Delaware.....	1	Georgia.....	2	Georgia.....	4	Georgia.....	6
13 States.....	65	Kentucky.....	2	Tennessee.....	3	Tennessee.....	6
		Delaware.....	1	Rhode Island.....	2	Ohio.....	6
		Tennessee*.....	1	Delaware.....	1	Rhode Island.....	2
		16 States, under 1st apportionment...	106	Ohio*.....	1	Delaware.....	2
				17 States, under 2d apportionment...	142	Louisiana*.....	1
						Indiana*.....	1
						19 States, under 3d apportionment...	183
1820.		1830.		1840.		1850.	
States.	No. of Reprs.	States.	No. of Reprs.	States.	No. of Reprs.	States.	No. of Reprs.
New York.....	34	New York.....	40	New York.....	34	New York.....	33
Pennsylvania.....	26	Pennsylvania.....	28	Pennsylvania.....	24	Pennsylvania.....	25
Virginia.....	23	Virginia.....	21	Ohio.....	21	Ohio.....	21
Ohio.....	14	Ohio.....	19	Virginia.....	15	Virginia.....	13
Massachusetts.....	13	North Carolina.....	13	Tennessee.....	11	Massachusetts.....	11
North Carolina.....	13	Kentucky.....	13	Massachusetts.....	10	Indiana.....	11
Kentucky.....	12	Tennessee.....	13	Kentucky.....	10	Tennessee.....	10
Maryland.....	9	Massachusetts.....	13	Indiana.....	10	Kentucky.....	10
South Carolina.....	9	South Carolina.....	9	North Carolina.....	9	Illinois.....	9
Tennessee.....	9	Georgia.....	9	Georgia.....	8	North Carolina.....	8
Georgia.....	7	Maine.....	8	Maine.....	7	Georgia.....	8
Maine.....	7	Maryland.....	8	Maryland.....	7	Alabama.....	7
New Hampshire.....	6	Indiana.....	7	South Carolina.....	7	Alabama.....	7
Connecticut.....	6	Connecticut.....	6	Alabama.....	7	Missouri.....	7
New Jersey.....	6	New Jersey.....	6	Illinois.....	7	Maine.....	6
Vermont.....	5	New Hampshire.....	5	Maryland.....	6	Maryland.....	6
Louisiana.....	3	Vermont.....	5	New Jersey.....	5	South Carolina.....	6
Indiana.....	3	Alabama.....	5	Missouri.....	5	New Jersey.....	5
Alabama.....	3	Louisiana.....	3	New Hampshire.....	4	Mississippi.....	5
Rhode Island.....	2	Illinois.....	3	Connecticut.....	4	Connecticut.....	4
Delaware.....	1	Rhode Island.....	2	Vermont.....	4	Louisiana.....	4
Mississippi*.....	1	Mississippi.....	2	Louisiana.....	4	Michigan.....	4
Illinois*.....	1	Missouri.....	2	Vermont.....	3	New Hampshire.....	3
Missouri*.....	1	Delaware.....	1	Rhode Island.....	2	Vermont.....	3
		Michigan*.....	1	Delaware.....	1	Wisconsin.....	3
		Arkansas*.....	1	Arkansas.....	1	Rhode Island.....	2
		26 States, under 5th apportionment.	242	26 States, under 6th apportionment.	223	Arkansas.....	2
						Iowa.....	2
						Texas.....	2
						California.....	2
						Delaware.....	1
						Florida.....	1
						31 States, under 7th apportionment.	234

*Admitted into the Union after the apportionment under which they are here arranged was made, but before the succeeding census.

NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, giving specifically the places of birth of the inhabitants of all of the States, was published in the Abstract Report of the Census ordered to be printed by the last Congress. It seems proper to include it among the aggregate tables of the present volume, although time has not admitted of its examination, and although in many particulars it does not agree with the other published results; and in some cases, as in regard to the number of natives of California residing in Connecticut, and in regard to the number of native-born residents of the Territories, objections have been raised, etc.

TABLE XV.—PLACE OF BIRTH.—NATIVE.

Table with columns for STATES (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Dist. Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida) and rows for each state, showing population counts.

Table with columns for STATES (Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Territories) and rows for each state, showing population counts. Includes a 'Total native' column.

NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION.

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TABLE XV.—NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

PLACE OF BIRTH.—FOREIGN.

STATES.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	Germany.	France.	Spain.	Portugal.	Belgium.	Holland.	Turkey.	Italy.	Austria.	Switzerland.	Russia.	Norway.	Denmark.
Maine.....	1,949	13,871	533	60	290	143	18	58	2	12	4	20	3	11	2	12	47
New Hampshire.....	1,469	8,811	467	11	147	69	5	8	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Vermont.....	1,546	15,377	1,045	67	215	40	3	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	181
Massachusetts.....	16,085	115,917	4,430	214	4,313	895	174	290	56	198	14	196	10	8	25	.....	15
Rhode Island.....	4,490	25,944	948	12	230	85	14	58	2	19	1	16	20	55	5	.....	16
Connecticut.....	5,091	26,689	1,916	111	1,671	321	12	74	2	10	1	16	20	108	1	.....	499
New York.....	84,820	343,111	23,418	7,582	118,493	12,515	461	194	461	2,017	12	813	108	1,650	617	392	28
New Jersey.....	11,377	31,022	2,263	166	10,686	942	23	10	43	367	.....	30	20	204	23	4	27
Pennsylvania.....	36,043	151,723	7,222	8,920	78,322	4,023	101	34	120	27	.....	172	49	914	139	27	1
Delaware.....	952	3,513	155	17	343	73	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	1
Maryland.....	3,467	13,557	1,993	260	26,936	537	18	22	.....	106	.....	62	16	64	29	10	35
District of Columbia.....	682	2,373	142	20	1,404	60	6	.....	.....	4	.....	74	3	26	.....	.....	6
Virginia.....	2,998	11,653	947	173	5,511	324	12	7	.....	.....	.....	65	15	53	6	.....	15
North Carolina.....	394	567	7	7	344	45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	3	.....	.....	6
South Carolina.....	321	4,051	651	16	2,469	274	20	14	.....	.....	.....	53	11	18	10	7	24
Georgia.....	679	3,292	367	13	1,447	177	13	5	41	11	.....	33	13	38	8	.....	24
Florida.....	300	378	192	11	467	67	70	17	4	8	.....	40	8	7	.....	.....	21
Alabama.....	941	1,938	384	67	1,688	503	163	39	4	1	.....	33	13	38	9	.....	15
Mississippi.....	593	1,938	317	10	1,364	440	40	2	3	.....	.....	121	16	8	.....	.....	24
Louisiana.....	3,520	24,236	1,136	48	17,507	11,522	1,417	157	115	112	48	915	156	723	65	61	285
Texas.....	1,022	1,493	261	17	8,491	647	62	5	.....	.....	.....	41	11	134	10	105	49
Arkansas.....	196	514	71	11	616	77	3	3	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	12	.....	.....	7
Tennessee.....	704	2,640	327	17	1,168	215	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	10	263	6	.....	8
Kentucky.....	2,805	9,465	1,891	171	19,667	1,110	21	5	27	38	.....	143	12	279	70	18	53
Ohio.....	25,060	51,362	5,232	5,849	111,257	7,375	28	4	103	348	.....	174	29	3,291	84	18	13
Michigan.....	10,620	13,433	2,361	127	10,070	945	10	2	112	.....	.....	12	21	112	25	10	10
Indiana.....	5,550	12,787	1,341	169	28,424	2,270	3	6	26	43	.....	6	7	721	16	.....	23
Illinois.....	18,638	37,786	4,661	372	38,160	3,366	70	22	38	220	.....	43	65	1,635	27	2,415	83
Missouri.....	5,370	14,734	1,049	176	44,353	2,138	46	11	53	189	.....	7	134	681	20	361	10
Iowa.....	3,755	4,855	712	352	7,152	362	1	4	.....	1,108	.....	1	13	175	41	.....	55
Wisconsin.....	18,922	21,043	3,527	4,310	34,519	775	4	4	45	1,157	.....	9	61	1,214	71	8,651	146
California.....	3,050	2,452	883	182	2,626	1,546	220	169	12	63	.....	223	87	177	48	124	82
MINNESOTA.....	84	271	39	2	141	29	1	.....	.....	16	.....	1	1	23	9	7	1
OREGON.....	207	196	106	9	155	45	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	5	.....	8	1	.....	2
UTAH.....	1,059	106	232	125	50	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
NEW MEXICO.....	43	292	49	1	915	26	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	.....	2
Total.....	278,075	901,719	70,550	29,868	573,225	54,069	3,113	1,274	1,913	9,848	106	3,645	946	13,358	1,414	12,078	1,838

STATES.	Sweden.	Prussia.	Sardinia.	Greece.	China.	Asia.	Africa.	British America.	Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	West Indies.	Sandwich Islands.	Other countries.	Total foreign.	Unknown.	Aggregate.
Maine.....	55	27	.....	.....	3	5	5	14,191	.....	.....	31	61	1	51	31,416	581	533,109
New Hampshire.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	2,601	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	13,571	178	317,976
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	14,470	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	23	32,631	322	314,180
Massachusetts.....	353	08	1	.....	2	31	27	15,662	32	.....	84	323	69	466	160,909	3,529	894,514
Rhode Island.....	17	5	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	1,021	7	21	4	57	.....	62	23,111	125	147,545
Connecticut.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	72	979	4	.....	35	192	45	57	37,473	794	370,732
New York.....	753	2,911	.....	.....	.....	34	66	47,200	.....	29	179	1,067	40	1,941	651,891	6,247	3,097,394
New Jersey.....	34	57	.....	.....	.....	10	17	241	.....	.....	27	265	.....	65	58,394	323	469,323
Pennsylvania.....	139	419	.....	.....	.....	42	41	2,540	.....	4	83	660	.....	261	291,871	2,380	2,511,760
Delaware.....	2	23	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	21	.....	.....	3	25	.....	35	5,211	63	80,922
Maryland.....	67	158	.....	.....	.....	10	10	215	.....	.....	52	279	.....	231	59,268	403	424,666
District of Columbia.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	17	4,967	77	48,000
Virginia.....	16	36	.....	.....	.....	3	4	235	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	70	22,394	552	919,133
North Carolina.....	9	19	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	30	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	2,624	.....	580,491
South Carolina.....	29	44	.....	.....	.....	4	9	57	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	50	6,602	217	283,523
Georgia.....	11	25	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	108	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	37	5,907	48	594,503
Florida.....	33	17	.....	.....	.....	3	23	97	.....	.....	3	599	.....	37	7,623	58	428,779
Alabama.....	51	45	.....	.....	.....	18	49	49	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	110	4,958	576	296,648
Mississippi.....	14	71	.....	.....	.....	6	79	79	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	66,413	619	372,553
Louisiana.....	249	320	.....	.....	.....	17	99	499	.....	.....	15	1,037	.....	1,173	16,774	604	154,441
Texas.....	48	75	.....	.....	.....	4	137	437	4,459	.....	1	.....	.....	50	16,774	604	154,441
Arkansas.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	1	41	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	8	32	.....	.....	.....	3	78	78	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	133	29,189	1,351	771,424
Kentucky.....	20	193	.....	.....	.....	3	275	275	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	20	51,512	4,350	1,920,427
Ohio.....	55	765	15	.....	3	6	7	5,880	22	12	41	.....	.....	66	54,852	1,211	307,654
Michigan.....	16	199	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	14,008	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	102	54,420	2,599	428,416
Indiana.....	16	740	.....	.....	.....	4	4	1,878	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	9	110,593	3,946	651,470
Illinois.....	1,123	286	.....	.....	.....	11	7	19,592	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	944	73,474	1,322	594,023
Missouri.....	37	657	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1,353	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	134	21,322	383	192,214
Iowa.....	221	88	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	6,977	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	191	103,625	784	305,391
Wisconsin.....	88	3,545	.....	.....	.....	117	65	894	6,454	29	877	.....	.....	400	22,358	629	93,597
California.....	162	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MINNESOTA.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,048	22	6,077
OREGON.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	293	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	57	1,159	142	13,294
UTAH.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,396	9	11,364
NEW MEXICO.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,063	223	61,547
Total.....	3,559	10,549	34	80	758	377	551	147,711	13,217	141	1,543	5,772	588	8,214	2,210,830	39,154	19,987,571

TABLE XVI.—NATIVITIES OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.	BORN IN THE STATE.			BORN OUT OF THE STATE AND IN THE UNITED STATES.			BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			UNKNOWN.			AGGREGATE.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
Maine.....	260,037	254,618	514,655	18,816	16,203	35,019	17,634	14,161	31,695	358	48	444	581,813
New Hampshire.....	127,150	130,922	258,132	20,510	24,415	44,925	8,211	6,946	14,257	19	53	142	317,456
Vermont.....	114,626	113,633	228,259	25,656	25,235	50,891	19,147	14,541	33,688	229	102	331	313,492
Massachusetts.....	334,492	346,133	679,625	67,511	71,608	139,119	81,129	84,466	165,595	1,961	897	2,698	915,450
Rhode Island.....	48,552	50,196	98,748	10,263	11,913	22,176	11,431	12,201	23,632	48	29	65	133,675
Connecticut.....	139,222	145,746	284,968	20,242	18,875	39,117	19,968	18,463	38,431	442	188	630	333,099
New York.....	1,041,446	1,050,630	2,092,076	156,274	146,480	302,754	343,900	311,324	655,224	2,460	1,462	4,221	3,048,325
New Jersey.....	179,355	182,336	361,691	21,995	21,896	43,891	32,509	27,795	60,304	183	120	303	465,500
Pennsylvania.....	690,111	637,399	1,327,510	85,634	80,132	165,766	165,899	137,413	303,312	1,639	680	1,479	2,028,100
Delaware.....	27,773	27,818	55,591	5,195	5,131	10,326	2,770	2,473	5,243	8	1	9	71,109
Maryland.....	160,522	165,473	326,040	22,622	17,278	40,610	27,414	26,188	53,602	160	102	262	417,913
District of Columbia.....	8,924	9,451	18,375	6,831	7,789	14,620	2,724	2,189	4,913	15	17	32	37,921
Virginia.....	404,331	409,530	813,861	31,084	26,413	57,497	15,006	7,347	22,353	249	175	331	834,806
North Carolina.....	260,546	268,937	529,483	10,808	9,901	20,709	1,583	981	2,564	39	104	195	553,028
South Carolina.....	125,515	127,854	253,369	7,043	5,558	12,601	5,136	3,952	9,088	33	22	55	254,333
Georgia.....	198,561	136,415	334,976	63,169	59,123	122,292	49,232	2,210	5,422	208	286	464	521,572
Florida.....	9,684	9,436	19,120	14,658	11,274	25,932	1,953	787	2,740	10	1	11	47,209
Alabama.....	118,012	116,679	234,691	95,288	87,330	182,618	4,928	2,573	7,501	555	416	1,031	426,514
Mississippi.....	50,000	66,591	116,591	82,730	71,210	153,940	3,226	1,546	4,772	321	163	489	230,718
Louisiana.....	63,634	63,269	126,903	26,265	24,265	50,530	40,714	26,594	67,308	479	146	695	265,491
Texas.....	22,336	20,885	43,221	51,418	41,233	92,651	10,529	9,391	19,920	329	341	670	133,334
Arkansas.....	37,45	29,851	67,306	53,266	45,681	98,947	989	479	1,468	54	51	105	104,190
Kentucky.....	290,177	290,518	580,695	87,519	81,447	168,966	3,731	1,001	5,638	805	722	1,527	756,586
Tennessee.....	293,422	293,687	587,109	79,167	69,315	148,482	19,461	11,040	31,401	567	1,201	1,768	761,417
Missouri.....	135,003	130,369	265,372	131,324	117,609	248,933	66,172	36,362	76,570	590	357	947	502,004
Illinois.....	169,665	151,421	321,086	210,225	189,568	399,793	63,427	43,483	111,890	2,225	1,129	3,354	816,634
Indiana.....	284,541	254,312	538,853	237,767	199,989	337,756	32,922	22,845	55,767	1,538	831	2,369	977,141
Ohio.....	605,320	593,161	1,198,481	196,868	253,773	450,641	529,262	123,531	95,568	2,822	1,331	4,153	1,955,050
Michigan.....	69,528	67,139	136,667	106,463	94,718	201,181	31,678	23,915	54,593	921	391	1,312	305,011
Wisconsin.....	23,346	27,664	51,010	75,163	64,091	139,254	48,240	110,471	607,200	200	80	280	304,753
Iowa.....	21,406	19,299	40,705	67,463	61,943	129,406	11,953	9,015	20,968	226	91	314	191,881
California.....	4,539	3,164	7,703	39,471	2,365	41,836	61,866	20,278	1,351	6,629	447	17	81,411
Minnesota Territory.....	773	795	1,568	1,013	874	1,887	1,065	672	1,737	1	1	2	6,006
N. Mexico Territory.....	29,450	29,452	58,902	417	114	531	1,263	629	2,151	265	4	269	61,525
Oregon Territory.....	1,071	1,227	2,298	6,123	3,574	9,697	800	159	959	182	9	191	13,087
Utah Territory.....	559	669	1,228	4,357	3,760	8,117	1,104	910	2,014	1	1	2	11,330
Total.....	8,546,021	8,557,629	17,103,650	2,219,331	1,956,894	4,176,225	1,236,434	1,001,101	2,237,535	21,551	11,067	32,618	19,533,038

TABLE XVII.—NATIVITIES OF THE FREE COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.	BORN IN THE STATE.			BORN OUT OF THE STATE AND IN THE UNITED STATES.			BORN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			UNKNOWN.			AGGREGATE.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	
Maine.....	448	450	898	178	98	276	81	40	130	18	4	22	1,356
New Hampshire.....	65	174	239	61	83	147	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290
Vermont.....	231	218	449	117	103	220	14	13	27	3	3	6	713
Massachusetts.....	2,710	2,980	5,690	1,948	1,399	3,347	22	191	213	125	127	252	6,064
Rhode Island.....	1,120	1,377	2,497	353	520	873	42	73	115	7	11	18	3,470
Connecticut.....	2,428	2,539	4,967	1,231	1,238	2,469	169	35	204	54	30	84	7,683
New York.....	17,680	19,395	37,075	5,277	5,277	10,554	379	326	705	301	119	420	49,069
New Jersey.....	9,978	10,451	20,429	1,655	1,451	3,106	86	58	144	79	49	128	23,810
Pennsylvania.....	17,608	20,165	37,773	7,767	7,791	15,558	151	13	164	248	135	383	51,696
Delaware.....	8,467	8,465	16,932	530	570	1,100	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,073
Maryland.....	36,485	38,871	75,356	571	531	1,102	1,129	163	2,258	33	34	67	74,723
District of Columbia.....	2,586	3,417	6,003	1,655	2,366	4,021	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,059
Virginia.....	25,719	28,060	53,779	266	218	484	15	17	32	11	6	16	54,383
North Carolina.....	12,909	13,879	26,788	275	608	883	12	3	15	6	17	24	27,473
South Carolina.....	3,994	4,623	8,617	98	74	172	69	130	199	19	9	28	8,860
Georgia.....	1,223	1,358	2,581	139	170	309	19	21	40	2	2	4	3,031
Florida.....	357	447	804	46	53	99	15	14	29	.....	.....	.....	923
Alabama.....	768	823	1,591	270	310	580	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,700
Mississippi.....	317	323	640	144	121	265	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	327
Louisiana.....	6,821	8,321	15,142	967	692	1,659	283	687	970	33	23	66	17,462
Texas.....	92	163	255	79	171	250	30	22	52	1	1	2	308
Arkansas.....	165	198	363	138	159	297	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497
Tennessee.....	2,500	2,640	5,140	524	624	1,148	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,772
Kentucky.....	3,793	3,036	6,829	1,166	1,166	2,332	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,698
Missouri.....	842	788	1,630	492	451	943	17	19	36	23	23	46	1,611
Illinois.....	1,368	1,366	2,734	1,365	1,267	2,632	15	7	22	17	11	28	3,018
Indiana.....	2,563	2,556	5,119	3,073	2,958	6,031	16	16	32	52	50	102	6,433
Ohio.....	6,093	6,202	12,295	6,451	6,311	12,762	29	16	45	39	17	47	11,362
Michigan.....	453	337	790	898	874	1,772	67	37	104	34	17	47	23,279
Wisconsin.....	100	67	167	255	190	445	53	57	110	25	12	40	23,683
Iowa.....	26	25	51	138	142	280	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325
California.....	60	9	69	641	68	709	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	833
Minnesota Territory.....	7	7	14	14	11	25	161	12	179	10	1	11	902
N. Mexico Territory.....	47	4	51	10	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Oregon Territory.....	47	63	110	23	13	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237
Utah Territory.....	2	2	4	12	8	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Total.....	168,050	185,338	353,388	37,383	37,642	75,025	2,015	2,052	4,067	1,266	739	2,001	434,495

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

In another place is presented a table showing the number of Foreign-born persons resident in each of the counties of the United States. This table is instructive in indicating the direction to which the foreign immigration tends, and in accounting, to some extent, for the rapid increase of population there. It will be interesting to consider the character of this immigration, their ages, sex, and occupation; and also to contrast the results afforded by the Census with those that are deducible from the Immigration returns of the custom-houses, &c., with the reports of Emigration societies, and with the reasonings of statisticians. Many tables have been prepared upon these heads, but they will have to be reserved for a supplemental report, as time has not admitted of their entire completion. A few of them will be included in another part of the volume, showing the arrival of foreigners in the United States, according to the annual reports of the State Department.

The tables of the Census which undertake to give the total number of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in the year preceding the first of June, 1850, can be said to have but very little value. Nothing short of a registration system in the States will give these data with even approximate truth; and, where such a system has been best established, difficulties have continually occurred, requiring a very long period of time to be removed. Against all reasonings, the facts have proved that people will not, or cannot, remember and report to the Census taker the number of such events, and the particulars of them, which have happened in the period of a whole year to eighteen months prior to the time of his calling. It might be possible to obtain the facts for a single month.

The table of Births, as is stated in the notes to each of the States, includes only those who were born within the year, and were surviving at the end of it: in other words, it comprises the figures of the column of population under one year of age. It was made up in this manner in the Maryland table adopted by Congress as the model for this. To arrive at the true number of births, some laborious calculations become necessary. It will not do to add to the living the number that have died under one year of age, as was done in another place in the Maryland volume: the aggregate is then too large. A child who had died two months before the first of June, at the age of eleven months, and so for other cases, would be considered as a death under one year of age, though certainly not a birth within the year. Time did not admit of these precise calculations; and if it had admitted, as Congress refused to order publication of the details of the deaths, the office did not feel free to incur the expense of an investigation, which, at the best, considering the deficiencies of the reports, would have been but to substitute one approximation for another.*

The experiment made upon Rhode Island, mentioned in the note, gives, for the figures to be added to the births from the death statistics, 163. If this were assumed to be anything of an average for all of the States, the published births would be increased by 24,473, and amount to 653,917 for the United States.†

* A trial was, however, made for Rhode Island, which showed that out of 353 deaths of children under one year of age, 163 only were born within the year. In many counties the assistant marshals have adopted one year as the lowest designation of age; and, therefore, the births, as published in those counties, show proportionately small. This was often the case with slaves.

† DEATHS OF PERSONS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

States, &c.	White and free colored.	Slaves.	Total.	States, &c.	White and free colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine.....	919		919	Louisiana.....	724	538	1,262
New Hampshire.....	451		451	Texas.....	369	186	555
Vermont.....	301		301	Arkansas.....	390	134	524
Massachusetts.....	2,930		2,930	Tennessee.....	1,537	1,028	2,565
Rhode Island.....	353		353	Kentucky.....	1,803	808	2,611
Connecticut.....	705		705	Missouri.....	1,631	873	1,007
New York.....	6,705		6,705	Illinois.....	2,201		2,201
New Jersey.....	1,081		1,081	Indiana.....	2,213		2,213
Pennsylvania.....	4,791		4,791	Ohio.....	4,381		4,381
Delaware.....	249	7	256	Michigan.....	555		555
Maryland.....	1,545	306	1,851	Wisconsin.....	645		645
District of Columbia.....	143	11	154	Iowa.....	446		446
Virginia.....	1,585	1,565	3,150	California.....	36		36
North Carolina.....	872	1,059	1,931	Minnesota.....	5		5
South Carolina.....	380	1,120	1,500	New Mexico.....	207		207
Georgia.....	368	1,373	2,241	Oregon.....	5		5
Florida.....	62	85	147	Utah.....	41		41
Alabama.....	833	1,190	2,023				
Mississippi.....	796	793	1,589				
					43,055	10,481	53,536

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE XXI.—CLASSIFICATION OF AGES OF THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.	Under 1.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.
Maine.....	7,041	6,915	31,497	30,161	37,705	36,580	36,408	35,168	33,452	32,439	51,456	49,279	33,955	33,606	27,436
New Hampshire.....	3,967	3,939	13,659	13,247	17,379	16,833	17,426	16,841	16,920	16,821	28,232	28,918	19,258	20,222	15,837
Vermont.....	3,345	3,226	15,623	15,366	19,437	18,640	18,485	17,609	17,490	16,778	27,451	25,661	19,766	19,263	15,860
Massachusetts.....	11,527	11,460	45,469	44,544	51,145	50,697	49,139	48,034	48,868	46,014	101,266	107,836	72,540	70,093	47,696
Rhode Island.....	1,740	1,804	6,939	6,944	7,589	7,611	7,365	7,378	7,172	7,828	14,652	15,152	10,353	10,191	6,630
Connecticut.....	3,851	3,649	16,190	15,908	19,992	19,052	19,373	18,594	18,527	19,286	35,239	35,050	25,078	24,251	17,902
New York.....	38,099	37,126	162,639	159,801	187,834	184,305	170,053	167,472	157,151	171,692	309,816	308,392	216,512	197,333	141,496
New Jersey.....	6,491	6,436	26,544	25,887	30,614	30,081	28,912	26,913	24,394	23,766	42,193	43,152	30,191	28,851	20,887
Pennsylvania.....	31,929	31,017	139,268	135,990	157,939	154,424	138,633	133,258	118,773	121,428	239,438	236,801	141,029	133,052	97,558
Delaware.....	983	970	4,191	4,120	5,036	4,882	4,581	4,342	3,814	3,954	6,351	6,335	4,665	4,481	3,198
Maryland.....	6,639	5,962	24,309	24,037	27,553	27,016	25,307	24,608	23,767	22,161	40,161	39,173	29,380	28,685	18,740
Dist. of Columbia.....	493	505	2,681	1,964	2,451	2,466	2,156	2,225	1,829	2,220	3,529	3,950	2,679	2,599	1,647
Virginia.....	12,036	11,715	57,266	55,100	66,363	63,859	59,955	57,485	47,638	50,013	77,492	77,559	51,151	49,967	36,103
North Carolina.....	8,171	7,650	35,721	34,080	40,793	39,407	37,577	35,722	30,178	31,777	46,018	49,620	33,310	31,753	20,213
South Carolina.....	3,313	3,139	17,973	17,081	20,589	19,688	18,842	18,132	14,732	15,539	23,474	23,826	16,331	15,273	10,573
Georgia.....	7,894	7,271	37,844	35,698	42,642	41,118	37,075	35,671	28,497	30,885	44,873	43,527	29,962	27,531	18,839
Florida.....	651	646	3,365	3,133	3,811	3,647	3,077	2,812	2,838	2,412	3,725	3,555	2,317	2,217	2,078
Alabama.....	6,259	5,927	30,241	28,283	31,295	33,485	30,145	29,059	24,548	25,215	36,330	35,729	21,661	21,657	15,976
Mississippi.....	4,464	4,209	22,045	20,669	24,404	23,495	21,105	20,081	15,817	16,157	27,161	23,539	19,461	14,216	11,378
Louisiana.....	3,467	3,421	15,380	14,897	16,931	16,274	14,103	13,857	10,620	12,488	30,729	24,589	17,451	15,954	13,829
Texas.....	2,437	2,326	11,133	10,638	12,277	11,347	10,346	9,453	7,936	8,673	16,454	12,311	11,117	7,323	6,036
Arkansas.....	2,617	2,655	12,441	11,944	13,476	12,912	11,920	11,178	9,059	8,920	15,193	13,298	10,043	7,429	6,056
Tennessee.....	11,670	11,247	52,891	50,780	60,477	58,416	54,444	51,825	42,676	45,094	64,089	64,527	38,917	38,311	25,541
Kentucky.....	12,035	11,528	53,441	50,140	59,604	57,315	51,610	49,454	42,115	42,891	61,673	61,506	43,211	39,672	28,267
Missouri.....	10,044	9,529	41,134	39,466	46,356	44,696	40,589	38,451	32,250	32,299	58,245	49,952	41,069	39,761	23,540
Illinois.....	13,546	12,935	55,383	53,436	66,392	63,513	58,559	54,201	46,539	45,739	79,465	70,579	52,178	46,218	34,789
Indiana.....	16,344	15,636	65,294	65,613	79,653	76,369	68,240	64,447	55,477	55,136	80,319	75,145	59,459	53,823	41,213
Ohio.....	28,488	27,707	127,036	123,348	145,958	141,724	128,101	123,632	107,069	111,126	178,777	168,473	120,457	117,048	80,904
Michigan.....	5,462	5,362	25,016	23,775	30,384	28,847	25,491	24,040	21,210	21,238	36,181	32,491	25,629	23,629	19,412
Wisconsin.....	5,279	5,131	20,845	20,045	21,765	20,432	17,571	16,375	14,522	14,217	31,922	29,366	26,069	19,638	14,245
Iowa.....	3,141	2,952	14,302	13,850	15,095	15,095	13,172	12,137	9,981	10,134	16,792	15,646	10,613	10,441	7,784
California.....	148	122	840	784	1,080	1,011	1,134	813	4,569	877	44,770	1,297	21,360	180	7,586
TERRITORIES.															
Minnesota.....	66	162	368	363	363	356	299	263	225	231	1,154	565	799	251	260
Oregon.....	161	149	902	835	937	933	717	692	677	525	2,375	802	1,233	546	583
Utah.....	220	212	871	863	695	668	683	685	659	666	1,234	891	701	529	519
New Mexico.....	639	594	3,773	3,792	4,462	4,325	3,678	3,399	3,187	3,833	6,326	6,270	3,919	3,393	2,407
Total.....	273,297	264,354	1,193,746	1,166,651	1,372,438	1,331,680	1,225,575	1,176,534	1,091,116	1,087,690	1,839,092	1,756,469	1,288,662	1,129,257	840,929

CLASSIFICATION OF AGES OF THE WHITE POPULATION—Continued.

STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.	40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and under 70.		70 and under 80.		80 and under 90.		90 and under 100.		100 and upwards.		Age unknown.		Total.	Aggregate.
	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Maine.....	25,802	17,644	17,460	10,463	10,230	5,924	5,247	1,683	1,760	149	180	9	4	613	207	293,713	254,068	587,781
New Hampshire.....	10,445	11,299	12,372	7,773	8,169	3,995	4,556	1,330	1,731	151	251	5	4	28	21	153,960	161,496	315,456
Vermont.....	15,212	10,679	10,397	6,639	6,730	3,621	3,554	1,226	1,165	116	139	4	4	26	11	129,648	153,744	283,392
Massachusetts.....	47,612	28,340	21,293	16,743	19,837	7,784	10,003	2,335	3,220	107	369	4	4	1,016	177	451,656	501,237	952,893
Rhode Island.....	7,305	4,047	4,665	2,443	2,967	1,659	1,510	319	489	38	48	3	3	15	3	70,749	73,535	144,284
Connecticut.....	18,190	11,845	13,436	7,408	8,978	3,698	4,751	1,174	1,661	109	202	4	2	191	62	139,181	150,215	289,396
New York.....	128,561	85,449	78,911	45,927	43,929	19,317	19,264	5,709	6,877	719	33	29	1,151	510	1,154,323	1,262,836	2,417,159	
New Jersey.....	19,631	12,796	13,039	7,234	7,705	3,126	3,454	898	1,143	62	123	4	6	75	41	233,439	237,957	471,396
Pennsylvania.....	89,451	58,632	55,919	31,811	32,224	13,182	13,869	3,344	4,035	335	404	20	31	654	446	1,122,734	1,116,436	2,239,170
Delaware.....	2,948	1,713	1,806	881	1,005	373	440	76	109	9	15	2	2	21	11	37,746	36,123	73,869
Maryland.....	17,414	10,647	10,892	5,429	6,088	2,161	2,631	568	719	63	114	7	10	6	6	91,148	96,576	187,724
Dist. of Columbia.....	1,633	993	1,056	464	557	133	203	35	52	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,494	49,447	67,941
Virginia.....	34,756	23,631	22,258	12,724	12,711	5,518	5,914	1,569	1,810	228	280	28	15	12	12	451,560	449,310	900,870
North Carolina.....	21,922	13,084	14,315	7,169	8,407	3,363	3,858	1,454	1,431	135	216	18	43	63	57	253,013	243,663	496,676
South Carolina.....	10,693	6,895	6,778	3,059	3,809	1,547	1,825	494	633	78	133	5	21	33	42	137,414	135,816	273,230
Georgia.....	17,403	10,891	10,125	6,232	5,508	2,447	2,329	725	797	119	149	28	27	101	91	266,253	255,293	521,546
Florida.....	1,410	1,269	810	544	376	188	125	49	37	5	8	1	1	4	1	3,769	31,498	35,267
Alabama.....	13,721	9,842	7,843	4,544	3,795	1,822	1,529	470	490	103	84	10	19	57	4	919,487	907,031	1,826,518
Mississippi.....	8,776	6,667	4,742	2,847	2,216	968	863	228	225	35	32	7	11	67	63	156,397	139,431	295,828
Louisiana.....	7,539	5,639	3,657	2,055	1,678	621	573	123	119	30	29	9	12	23	11	111,245	111,245	222,490
Texas.....	4,366	3,462	2,117	1,212	840	365	291	81	63	9	13	1	12	170	19	83,969	69,165	153,134
Arkansas.....	2,941	3,041	1,304	902	411	278	69	82	7	13	6	4	18	19	.....	.....	160,189	
Tennessee.....	25,860	18,269	14,950	8,567	8,234	4,066	3,797</											

CLASSIFICATION OF AGES.

TABLE XXII.—CLASSIFICATION OF AGES OF THE FREE COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.	Under 1.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Maine.....	26	13	64	50	83	75	83	64	69	65	133	127	105	85	69	48
New Hampshire.....	7	7	22	23	30	23	24	23	23	18	41	44	32	35	26	28
Vermont.....	15	8	41	25	49	34	44	39	28	40	66	75	57	32	33	37
Massachusetts.....	85	114	409	440	459	493	428	439	381	448	944	801	704	685	473	486
Rhode Island.....	37	29	161	150	197	194	159	184	153	163	363	339	287	300	180	206
Connecticut.....	74	72	350	360	434	413	397	411	361	397	815	732	543	541	307	369
New York.....	582	539	2,213	2,390	2,666	2,800	2,507	2,619	2,045	2,541	4,556	5,280	3,719	3,911	2,619	2,635
New Jersey.....	361	358	1,302	1,395	1,484	1,579	1,498	1,421	1,174	1,183	2,018	2,111	1,526	1,536	1,049	1,000
Pennsylvania.....	637	748	2,897	2,911	3,286	3,417	2,900	3,131	2,397	2,075	4,607	5,787	3,480	3,792	2,471	2,549
Delaware.....	271	271	1,145	1,140	1,391	1,361	1,232	1,146	1,033	971	1,328	1,522	975	986	683	677
Maryland.....	1,017	998	4,423	4,502	4,950	5,131	4,516	4,582	3,396	4,015	5,427	6,816	4,244	5,273	3,030	3,625
District of Columbia.....	125	125	533	511	657	603	534	614	394	637	672	1,156	531	703	367	606
Virginia.....	695	717	3,403	3,288	3,924	3,911	3,633	3,609	2,637	2,978	4,298	5,159	2,787	3,344	2,014	2,272
North Carolina.....	412	385	1,812	1,837	2,138	2,067	1,907	1,815	1,520	1,520	2,195	2,581	1,250	1,574	793	1,003
South Carolina.....	77	78	571	541	695	712	653	634	395	495	606	612	474	635	283	356
Florida.....	44	30	178	165	231	202	203	180	147	171	193	287	131	179	97	96
Alabama.....	9	16	55	54	70	89	62	55	36	44	58	64	44	71	29	47
Mississippi.....	20	29	143	143	160	144	147	154	115	127	142	226	89	131	95	98
Louisiana.....	8	6	58	61	57	53	56	60	44	38	90	70	49	50	35	41
Texas.....	191	213	910	931	1,183	1,183	1,059	1,034	704	998	1,147	1,761	900	1,474	678	975
Arkansas.....	6	5	42	39	38	31	27	36	24	43	43	37	39	31	41	23
Tennessee.....	81	83	418	423	483	504	440	407	307	364	455	497	249	339	230	277
Kentucky.....	101	141	545	530	673	648	501	539	306	459	634	749	493	554	460	469
Missouri.....	31	28	110	143	136	143	110	122	114	79	298	228	205	198	151	136
Illinois.....	75	65	331	376	371	312	312	313	285	292	551	533	353	277	216	186
Indiana.....	161	155	723	737	867	915	823	765	627	625	903	681	561	590	400	371
Ohio.....	370	349	1,565	1,493	1,793	1,811	1,572	1,613	1,332	1,513	2,324	2,457	1,556	1,431	980	901
Michigan.....	39	35	177	175	176	169	133	122	105	104	281	243	252	143	146	76
Wisconsin.....	15	6	26	32	50	32	25	37	27	27	81	56	86	46	26	17
Iowa.....	3	3	18	21	29	28	17	20	18	17	35	37	24	17	11	12
California.....	1	2	3	1	4	5	11	20	72	14	374	29	256	12	111	3
TERRITORIES.																
Minnesota.....						2	3	3	4	2	7	6	4	4	3	1
Oregon.....			23	18	13	19	9	11	11	10	38	15	20	9	5	
Utah.....			4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	1
New Mexico.....				1										3		
Total.....	5,576	5,600	24,743	24,002	28,806	29,246	26,061	26,247	20,395	23,399	35,782	41,705	26,153	29,072	18,169	19,741

CLASSIFICATION OF AGES OF THE FREE COLORED POPULATION—Continued.

STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.	50 and under 60.		60 and under 70.		70 and under 80.		80 and under 90.		90 and under 100.		100 and upwards.		Age unknown.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Maine.....	43	47	29	30	11	13	8	8	3						726	630	1,356
New Hampshire.....	22	29	15	12	8	11	8	8	2	2	1				260	260	520
Vermont.....	26	27	9	15	8	10	4	5	1	3	1	1			373	343	718
Massachusetts.....	284	337	129	158	61	88	29	36	7	16	3	3	29	12	4,424	4,640	9,064
Rhode Island.....	83	128	58	106	40	51	15	26	1	7					1,738	1,932	3,670
Connecticut.....	237	269	147	161	61	89	25	29	5	7	1	3	1	1	3,820	3,873	7,693
New York.....	1,432	1,476	702	820	268	355	100	171	24	44	12	14	7	23	23,452	25,617	49,069
New Jersey.....	715	683	407	439	166	188	63	79	23	28	3	12	9	9	11,798	12,012	23,810
Pennsylvania.....	1,467	1,513	744	790	297	357	120	152	22	60	9	15	35	30	25,369	28,257	53,626
Delaware.....	450	480	310	269	143	132	40	52	17	13	2	3	15	5	9,035	9,038	18,073
Maryland.....	2,104	2,252	1,242	1,334	503	605	175	239	45	110	11	48			35,192	39,531	74,723
District of Columbia.....	256	353	115	203	52	97	20	67	2	11					4,248	5,811	10,059
Virginia.....	1,259	1,461	794	869	349	432	137	182	51	64	20	35	1	10	26,002	28,331	54,333
North Carolina.....	638	671	337	362	176	210	89	103	22	20	7	17	2		13,298	14,165	27,463
South Carolina.....	188	281	105	151	47	73	25	41	8	13	3	7	1		4,131	4,829	8,960
Georgia.....	62	99	44	67	35	44	8	18	9	14	2	4	1		1,375	1,556	2,931
Florida.....	16	27	20	23	7	11	6	8	2	4	4	1			418	514	932
Alabama.....	63	61	43	36	18	31	13	13	5	10	3	5			1,056	1,209	2,265
Mississippi.....	31	33	25	25	17	9	4	6							474	456	930
Louisiana.....	370	663	172	420	87	156	35	67	11	45	11	21	16	3	7,479	9,983	17,462
Texas.....	14	9	2	2	3	1	1	2	3						211	180	397
Arkansas.....	20	22	12	15	13	9	3	1	2						314	294	608
Tennessee.....	205	173	123	144	72	56	29	28	11	5	7	1	4	4	3,117	3,305	6,422
Kentucky.....	458	440	335	334	178	156	62	68	18	25	6	11	4	5	4,863	5,148	10,011
Missouri.....	108	92	64	56	23	14	5	9	1	4	1	4	1	2	1,961	1,857	3,818
Illinois.....	171	124	64	74	27	34	9	11	5	4	1	2	1	2	2,777	2,659	5,436
Indiana.....	346	217	166	194	57	52	16	16	7	9					5,715	5,547	11,262
Ohio.....	568	534	413	294	137	138	53	47	14	18	5	6	9	11	19,691	12,588	32,279
Michigan.....	78	40	30	22	10	13	1	3			1	1	2	1	1,431	1,152	2,583
Wisconsin.....	15	13	8	2	3	1	3				1				335	270	605
Iowa.....	6	5	1	5		2									165	168	333
California.....	32	4	6		2										672	90	762
TERRITORIES.																	
Minnesota.....															21	18	39
Oregon.....															120	87	207
Utah.....															14	10	24
New Mexico.....															17	5	22
Total.....	11,771	12,672	6,671	7,362	2,878	3,438	1,166	1,512	319	540	114	239	150	136	208,724	225,771	434,495

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE XXIII.—CLASSIFICATION OF AGES OF THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.	Under 1.		1 and under 5.		5 and under 10.		10 and under 15.		15 and under 20.		20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Maine.....																
New Hampshire.....																
Vermont.....																
Massachusetts.....																
Rhode Island.....																
Connecticut.....																
New York.....																
New Jersey.....					1	2	2	2	5	2	10	1			2	9
Pennsylvania.....																
Delaware.....	27	32	155	148	223	178	205	194	219	151	212	213	67	84	31	43
Maryland.....	1,243	1,203	5,961	5,931	6,902	6,712	6,963	6,400	5,643	5,466	8,092	7,443	4,269	4,500	2,933	2,931
District of Columbia.....	30	41	165	184	208	287	239	341	207	319	239	425	127	215	91	183
Virginia.....	5,341	5,814	32,419	32,687	35,356	34,897	33,883	32,331	25,584	24,659	30,991	35,974	25,435	24,240	18,416	17,514
North Carolina.....	4,032	4,064	21,891	22,043	23,400	23,536	20,711	19,890	15,710	15,800	23,969	23,536	14,687	13,927	8,444	8,641
South Carolina.....	4,450	4,744	27,019	28,229	27,069	28,131	24,890	24,825	20,521	21,875	31,745	33,472	20,583	22,338	13,108	14,513
Georgia.....	4,730	4,889	27,984	28,070	28,941	28,711	26,894	26,749	21,895	23,072	33,959	34,590	19,146	20,427	12,108	13,005
Florida.....	465	451	2,840	2,918	2,889	2,874	2,507	2,442	1,974	2,087	3,858	3,681	2,277	2,312	1,314	1,340
Alabama.....	3,992	4,118	25,471	25,687	25,724	25,671	23,190	22,260	18,989	19,871	31,658	31,208	19,668	19,514	11,433	11,779
Mississippi.....	3,611	3,788	22,705	23,417	23,240	23,106	20,636	19,812	16,611	17,087	29,915	30,021	18,565	18,986	9,993	9,933
Louisiana.....	2,349	2,591	14,260	14,814	14,874	15,009	13,855	13,410	11,151	11,799	26,047	23,971	20,259	18,415	12,690	10,550
Texas.....	705	724	4,406	4,366	4,336	4,504	4,152	4,091	3,175	3,442	5,585	5,683	3,131	3,449	1,750	1,878
Arkansas.....	540	619	3,475	3,573	3,460	3,546	3,389	3,179	2,745	2,765	4,350	4,684	2,528	2,612	1,415	1,421
Tennessee.....	3,452	3,609	17,620	18,075	18,647	19,087	17,889	17,253	14,004	14,621	21,709	21,064	11,370	11,984	6,550	7,115
Kentucky.....	3,033	3,245	14,952	15,311	16,761	16,838	15,602	15,293	12,370	12,695	19,031	17,637	10,325	10,422	6,520	7,115
Missouri.....	1,365	1,394	6,420	6,634	7,093	6,845	6,492	6,558	5,395	5,400	8,623	7,988	3,902	4,300	2,278	2,779
Illinois.....																
Indiana.....																
Ohio.....																
Michigan.....																
Wisconsin.....																
Iowa.....																
California.....																
TERRITORIES.																
Minnesota.....																
Oregon.....																
Utah.....			2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	2		1	
New Mexico.....																
Total.....	30,343	41,266	227,745	232,140	239,163	239,925	221,480	214,712	176,169	181,113	289,595	282,615	175,300	178,355	109,152	110,780

CLASSIFICATION OF AGES OF THE SLAVE POPULATION—Continued.

STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.	50 and under 60.		60 and under 70.		70 and under 80.		80 and under 90.		90 and under 100.		100 and upwards.		Age unknown.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Maine.....																	
New Hampshire.....																	
Vermont.....																	
Massachusetts.....																	
Rhode Island.....																	
Connecticut.....																	
New York.....																	
New Jersey.....	21	38	27	42	17	31	9	7	2	5				1	96	140	236
Pennsylvania.....																	
Delaware.....	20	22	8	11	6	7		7									
Maryland.....	1,926	1,850	1,187	1,175	549	510	190	196	41	74	21	31			1,174	1,116	2,290
District of Columbia.....	55	139	44	70	12	29		4							45,944	44,424	90,368
Virginia.....	12,138	10,850	7,614	6,981	3,028	3,264	958	1,196	263	334	87	184			1,422	2,265	3,687
North Carolina.....	6,814	6,327	3,637	3,606	1,520	1,665	638	638	154	200	81	86	49	41	240,562	231,066	473,598
South Carolina.....	8,771	8,750	5,426	5,502	2,008	2,022	613	638	132	202	66	98	8	14	144,581	143,967	288,548
Georgia.....	6,584	6,560	4,585	4,544	1,399	1,439	460	519	142	162	81	79			1,288	1,303	2,591
Florida.....	895	798	474	497	141	123	45	45	22	21	15	14			188,857	193,825	382,683
Alabama.....	6,368	6,030	3,774	3,451	1,068	959	338	338	97	93	65	61			19,804	19,596	39,400
Mississippi.....	4,854	4,390	3,139	2,859	825	727	288	243	85	85	47	73			171,894	171,040	342,934
Louisiana.....	5,955	4,864	3,032	2,388	937	771	319	225	81	59	57	66	127	3	154,674	154,626	309,278
Texas.....	898	829	373	332	100	93	40	34	13	12	6	10			125,874	118,935	244,809
Arkansas.....	653	560	378	339	75	88	30	34	11	6	9	5			28,700	29,401	58,101
Tennessee.....	4,421	4,468	2,050	2,137	719	833	233	287	62	98	31	47			23,658	23,442	47,100
Kentucky.....	3,744	3,985	1,819	2,123	621	913	198	255	62	94	31	47	3	2	118,780	120,679	239,459
Missouri.....	1,136	1,291	535	632	141	220	63	65	25	25	8	9			105,063	105,918	210,981
Illinois.....																	
Indiana.....																	
Ohio.....																	
Michigan.....																	
Wisconsin.....																	
Iowa.....																	
California.....																	
TERRITORIES.																	
Minnesota.....																	
Oregon.....																	
Utah.....	1	1															
New Mexico.....																	
Total.....	65,254	61,762	38,102	36,560	13,166	13,688	4,378	4,740	1,211	1,473	606	819	1,581	1,533	1,603,245	1,601,480	3,204,725

* 578 age unknown—sex not given.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE STATES.

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In the tables of classification of ages for the white, free colored, and slaves, the first and most striking fact is that of the excess of the females in the free colored, and that of the males in the white and the slaves. There are other points worthy of attention embraced in the columns of ages, which will be noted in our remarks upon some of the other tables which have been framed from these. In Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland, in 1851, to every 100,000 females, the males were 96,741; in 1801, 103,353 females to 100,000 males—being, for each Census, 30 males (nearly) to 31 females.

Excess of females over males in Great Britain.—1801, 180,027; 1811, 201,598; 1821, 210,537; 1831, 297,246; 1841, 348,950; 1851, 349,871. To 100,000 males at home, in 1851, there were 105,012 females, or 20 males to 21 females.

The table annexed will exhibit the per cent. of persons at different ages living in the United Kingdom in 1821 and 1841. It is taken from Porter's Progress of the Nation. The ages for 1851 have not yet been published.

TABLE XXIV.—PER-CENTAGE OF AGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

AGES.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	1821.	1841.	1821.	1841.	1821.	1841.	1821.	1841.
Under 5 years.....	14.92	13.23	14.47	13.37	13.69	13.16	15.32	15.25
5 to 10 years.....	13.04	11.95	13.42	12.26	12.62	12.03	13.55	13.21
10 to 15 years.....	11.12	10.87	11.50	11.19	11.47	11.39	12.19	11.95
15 to 20 years.....	9.93	9.96	10.06	10.11	10.40	10.33	12.20	11.61
20 to 30 years.....	15.78	17.87	14.98	16.79	16.37	17.56	17.60	17.61
30 to 40 years.....	11.84	12.95	11.40	12.05	11.53	12.58	11.49	11.57
40 to 50 years.....	9.36	9.63	8.92	8.99	9.19	9.35	7.72	8.42
50 to 60 years.....	6.59	6.42	6.59	6.82	6.82	6.27	6.01	6.06
60 to 70 years.....	4.53	4.36	5.06	4.95	4.81	4.40	2.73	2.70
70 to 80 years.....	2.25	2.13	2.62	2.53	2.21	2.18	0.96	1.15
80 to 90 years.....	0.60	0.58	0.89	0.93	0.62	0.69	0.20	0.28
90 and upwards.....	0.05	0.05	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.03	0.05

* Unascertained.

RELATIVE RANK OF THE STATES—INCREASE AND DECREASE.

In the table which follows, the relative rank of the several States is shown, according to their respective populations in white, free colored, and slaves, and the total of all classes, the federal population, and the area in square miles. The extent of square miles assumed as the basis of calculation is the same as that adopted in another place; though, as was remarked then, its aggregate differs from that of the table furnished by Colonel Abert. At another time the reasons of this difference will be examined into; but it is sufficient now to say that the areas of the States are given on the authority of late reports of the Land Office, and, in a few instances, on the authority of a report made under the direction of Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State in 1835. As all of the statements, except those that relate to the Western States, are, at best, approximations, and as in no two publications have they ever agreed, it will be safe to rely upon the figures of Colonel Abert.

A few pages further in the volume will be found many other interesting comparative tables of population for the States and for the United States at different periods, which were not sufficiently complete to appear in the regular order.

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE XXV.—RELATIVE RANK OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES WITH REGARD TO EACH CLASS OF POPULATION, TOTAL AND FEDERAL, AND RANK IN SQUARE MILES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	WHITES.					FREE COLORED.					SLAVES.											
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	
Maine.....	9	10	14	13	16	19	10	12	13	18	19	21	21	23	23	14	15	17	19	21	24	26
New Hampshire.....	11	12	11	15	15	18	20	15	16	19	20	21	21	25	27	14	15	17	19	21	24	26
Vermont.....	1	2	3	5	5	5	4	4	6	6	8	8	10	10	13	13	13	15	19	21	24	26
Massachusetts.....	12	15	16	19	21	24	28	8	10	12	14	17	18	18	18	13	15	19	21	24	24	26
Rhode Island.....	6	6	7	10	14	17	18	9	9	10	10	13	13	15	15	14	14	16	20	21	19	19
Connecticut.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	6	6	6	6	11	11	13	13
New York.....	8	9	10	12	11	13	14	10	9	9	7	7	6	6	8	8	9	9	11	13	16	16
New Jersey.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	13	13	18	18
Pennsylvania.....	15	16	17	22	24	26	30	7	5	5	5	6	8	8	9	9	10	13	15	15	15	15
Delaware.....	7	7	8	11	13	16	16	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	9	9	10	13	15	15
Maryland.....	18	23	25	26	29	33	33	14	13	13	13	11	11	11	12	12	12	14	14	13	13	14
District of Columbia.....	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia.....	5	5	5	7	8	10	12	5	5	7	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
North Carolina.....	10	8	13	14	17	20	23	11	11	11	11	11	12	14	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
South Carolina.....	14	13	15	16	12	12	13	13	13	15	17	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Georgia.....	19	20	24	23	23	23	23	19	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Florida.....	18	20	23	23	23	24	24	9	8	8	7	7	5	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9
Alabama.....	26	27	25	26	27	25	26	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Mississippi.....	19	20	24	23	23	23	23	19	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Louisiana.....	18	20	23	23	23	24	24	9	8	8	7	7	5	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	9
Texas.....	26	27	25	26	27	25	26	27	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Arkansas.....	16	14	12	8	6	6	7	9	14	18	17	16	15	16	16	11	8	7	7	7	7	8
Tennessee.....	13	11	6	6	7	8	8	16	15	16	15	14	14	14	12	7	6	6	6	6	6	7
Kentucky.....	21	21	20	15	10	7	7	20	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Missouri.....	20	19	17	10	6	5	5	20	22	18	16	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Illinois.....	17	9	4	3	3	3	3	17	14	12	9	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Indiana.....	24	27	25	21	17	17	17	24	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Michigan.....	24	27	25	21	17	17	17	24	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Wisconsin.....	24	27	25	21	17	17	17	24	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Iowa.....	24	27	25	21	17	17	17	24	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
California.....	24	27	25	21	17	17	17	24	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Minnesota Territory.....	24	27	25	21	17	17	17	24	26	27	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
New Mexico Territory.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Oregon Territory.....	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Utah Territory.....	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35

RELATIVE RANK OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	FREE COLORED AND SLAVES.					TOTAL POPULATION.					FEDERAL REPRESENTATION.					Rank, 1850, according to extent in sq. mls.				
	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.					
Maine.....	15	17	20	25	25	27	10	11	15	12	12	13	16	10	11	11	11	14	14	25
New Hampshire.....	16	18	22	26	26	29	11	13	14	12	12	13	16	11	11	11	11	14	14	26
Vermont.....	11	12	15	18	20	22	2	4	4	7	7	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	30
Massachusetts.....	13	15	17	20	23	24	14	15	16	20	23	24	28	13	13	13	13	16	16	31
Rhode Island.....	12	13	16	17	19	21	8	8	9	14	16	20	21	12	12	12	12	14	14	32
Connecticut.....	6	7	9	10	11	12	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	33
New York.....	8	9	10	12	11	13	9	10	12	13	14	18	19	9	9	9	9	11	11	34
New Jersey.....	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	35
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	11	13	14	15	18	9	10	12	13	14	18	10	10	10	10	12	12	36
Delaware.....	8	10	13	14	15	17	19	15	16	18	22	24	26	15	15	15	15	17	17	37
Maryland.....	2	4	4	5	6	10	10	6	7	8	10	11	15	6	6	6	6	8	8	38
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39
Virginia.....	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
North Carolina.....	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	6	6	8	8	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	41
South Carolina.....	5	5	5	4	4	3	3	12	12	11	11	10	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	42
Georgia.....	16	14	16	14	16	14	16	12	12	11	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	43
Florida.....	9	9	9	5	4	6	6	19	19	15	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	44
Alabama.....	16	12	10	6	6	4	4	19	19	15	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	45
Mississippi.....	16	12	10	6	6	4	4	19	19	15	11	12	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	46
Louisiana.....	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	17	17	17	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	47
Texas.....	21	21	21	16	15	15	15	17	17	26	28	25	26	16	16	16	16	16	16	48
Arkansas.....	14	11	7	7	9	8	8	14	14	10	9	7	7	16	16	16	16	16	16	49
Tennessee.....	9	6	6	5	8	9	13	9	7	6	6	6	6	14	14	10	6	6	6	50
Kentucky.....	18	15	13	11	11	11	11	23	23	23	23	21	16	13	13	13	13	13	13	51
Missouri.....	21	22	24	23	24	24	24	23	23	24	20	14	11	22	22	22	22	22	22	52
Illinois.....	20	23	23	22	22	21	21	20	20	18	13	10	7	21	21	21	21	21	21	53
Indiana.....	19	19	19	18	18	17	17	17	13	5	4	3	3	20	20	20	20	20	20	54
Michigan.....	24	27	27	26	26	26	26	24	27	27	27	27	27	17	17	17	17	17	17	55
Wisconsin.....	24	27	27	26	26	26	26	24	27	27	27	27	27	17	17	17	17	17	17	56
Iowa.....	24	27	27	26	26	26	26	24	27	27	27	27	27	17	17	17	17	17	17	57
California.....	24	27	27	26	26	26	26	24	27	27	27	27	27	17	17	17	17	17	17	58
Minnesota Territory.....	24	27	27	26	26	26	26	24	27	27	27	27	27	17	17	17	17	17	17	59
New Mexico Territory.....	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	60
Oregon Territory.....	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	61
Utah Territory.....	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	62

* The above numerical rank of New Hampshire and Indiana in 1830, and Ohio and Indiana in 1840, relative to slave population, is arbitrary, each State in both Census reports having returned three slaves.

TABLE XXVIII—INCREASE AND DECREASE OF THE SLAVE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES UNDER EACH CENSUS, FROM 1790 TO 1850.

STATES, TERRITORIES, &c.	1800.		1810.		1820.		1830.		1840.		1850.	
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Alabama							180.68		115.68		35.92	
Arkansas							182.99		335.64		136.36	
California												
Connecticut		65.53		67.4		68.7		74.32		32.0		
Delaware		30.78		33.11		7.94		26.99		20.86		12.09
District of Columbia						18.2		4.01		23.28		21.45
Florida									65.9		52.85	
Georgia	102.99		77.12		42.23		45.35		29.15		35.85	
Illinois					445.83			18.53		55.68		
Indiana			75.55			19.83		98.42				
Iowa												
Kentucky	241.02		99.69		57.31		30.36		10.31		15.75	
Louisiana					99.26		58.67		53.71		45.32	
Maine												
Maryland												
Massachusetts	2.52		5.55			3.68		4.09		12.87		0.7
Michigan												
Mississippi			359.70									
Missouri					92.03		100.09		197.31		38.74	
New Hampshire					239.48		145.46		132.11		30.1	
New Jersey		94.93										
New York	8.74		12.64			30.35		70.17		66.63		64.98
North Carolina		4.6		26.18		52.82		99.25		70.09		91.66
Ohio	32.53		26.65			91.43		19.79		0.98		17.38
Pennsylvania												
Rhode Island		54.34		53.39		73.45		90.99		50.0		81.11
South Carolina		59.97		71.65		55.55		64.58		70.58		
Tennessee		33.46		34.35		31.63		22.02		3.68		17.71
Texas		297.54		227.81		79.87		76.76		29.27		30.8
Vermont												
Virginia	17.84		13.51			8.31						
Wisconsin							10.49			4.4		5.21
Territories												

DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC.

The tables of Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic, it will be seen, differ in many respects very materially from those which were previously published by the office, particularly in regard to the numbers of each color and class in the several States. The aggregates for the United States correspond more nearly with the previous publication.

As this portion of the Census of 1840 led to very great discussion, and excited a good deal of public feeling, it was deemed important to bestow upon it more than ordinary attention. The work which had been finished when the present Superintendent took charge of the office, being examined for one or two States by the Schedules, was found to differ so materially from the new results obtained, that no alternative seemed to be left than to examine the whole of the States anew, and to publish the results of the re-examination rather than of the previous one, in which errors had been detected. This was at once undertaken. Before aggregating the tables for the United States, however, it was deemed proper to institute a third and final examination of those States in which the differences were the most considerable, to wit: Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, District of Columbia, Florida, etc. For the performance of this task the most capable persons were assigned, under the most minute and particular instructions. Their report, although differing in some respects from both of the results referred to, was found to sustain very nearly those that are published in the present volume.

In examining the Schedules it is almost impossible for any two persons to arrive at the same results. This was discovered by referring the same State to two of the best qualified, consecutively, with identical instructions. Their reports, in every instance, differed. The manner of indicating the insane, idiotic, &c., among the whole mass of the population, leads to many mistakes, and involves an amount of labor in taking them off which may be conceived of in reflecting that the name of every person in the United States must be passed in review for the purpose. It is also difficult at times to decide between the letters used to indicate the insane and the idiotic. Sometimes an individual will be "blind and insane," or "deaf and dumb, and blind and insane," and so of other combinations; and different persons will classify them differently. Again, in poor-houses, hospitals, etc., it is difficult, in many cases, to say if the party be only pauper, or blind dumb, etc.

If these statistics are hereafter to be taken, it will be better to have a separate schedule for the purpose. The chances of error will thus be materially diminished, and the labor of preparation for publication reduced very much. For practical purposes, it would be well to publish the ages of each of the classes of blind, insane, etc., as well as the sex; so as to show what proportion of the whole are subjects of instruction or treatment, and many other facts interesting to vital statisticians and philanthropists. It would also be well to separate the black from the mulatto, etc. Many interesting tables are in part prepared upon these and other kindred matters, but cannot be included in this volume.

The following tables will show the whole number of deaf and dumb, etc., in each of the States, and in the United States, as ascertained by the Census of 1830 and 1840. It was deemed proper to include them with the tables of 1850, but not to make any comparisons for the three periods until a further and particular examination could be had of the schedules of 1840, about which so many difficulties occurred, together with the reports which were made upon them at the time in Congress and at the State Department. When this is done, the whole subject of 1850 will again come under examination and revision.

It would, perhaps, be desirable to have copied into a volume, preserved in the department, to be consulted by institutions for the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, etc., the names and address, age, etc., of every person in the United States embraced within either of these classes. Several institutions have expressed an anxious wish that such a catalogue should be prepared. It would be imparting a new and enhanced value to the results of this portion of the Census.

In the thirty-fourth report of the institution for the deaf and dumb, in New York, Dr. Peet, after criticising the statistics of the Census previously published, relating to this class of persons, makes some remarks in regard to the "deaf" only, which, in connexion with the tables published, are worthy of notice. He says:

"But another difficulty is the variety of phrases employed by the assistant marshals to designate the deaf and dumb, and the gratuitous return, as 'deaf,' of a large number of middle-aged and elderly persons, who were, perhaps, only hard of hearing. In the list of names from our own State, (New York) which, as we have already observed, appears to embrace only about four-fifths of those to be found in the original schedules, seven hundred and twenty-eight are returned as 'deaf and dumb,' seventy-eight as 'dumb,' twenty-two (for the sake of euphemism, we suppose) as 'mute,' one as 'deaf mute,' two as 'speechless,' and one hundred and seventy-six as 'deaf.' Of this last number, seventy were under the age of twenty, thirty-nine between twenty and thirty, and sixty-seven above thirty. The number over thirty would have been much larger if the clerk who compiled the list had not been desired to omit 'deaf' persons over that age, a distinction which he generally remembered, but sometimes forgot. Of the persons thus returned as 'deaf' under twenty, the greater number were doubtless proper subjects for an institution like our own; while the elderly people returned as 'deaf,' had nothing to do with our calculations.

"This distinction was not understood at Washington. Some of the clerks who compiled the tables of the deaf and dumb, included not only the 'dumb,' (whether they included the 'mute' we cannot say,) but all the 'deaf' of whatever age; thus making it appear, as many of the 'deaf' were very old people, that there was an incredible portion of deaf mutes over seventy years of age in certain States. When this error was pointed out, a re-examination of the returns for those States was made, and *all* the deaf, of whatever age, excluded—an error in the other extreme. The proper mode would have been to classify the 'deaf and dumb,' and the 'deaf,' in separate columns.

"It must be admitted, however, that the instructions to the assistant marshals do not require the 'deaf' who are not dumb to be returned at all. Most of the officers, therefore, neglected them entirely. Here and there, an assistant marshal, with rather more zeal than knowledge, returned all the persons commonly called 'deaf' (perhaps some of them merely hard of hearing) to the number sometimes of a dozen in a single town. It might be of some interest to know in what part of our country this infirmity of deafness, occurring late in life, is most prevalent; but from the desultory nature of the returns of this kind that we have, no conclusions can be drawn from them.

"It is not generally understood that a degree of deafness, which is little more than a serious social inconvenience when it occurs in middle life, or comes with other infirmities in old age, occurring in infancy, would induce dumbness, or at least disqualify the child for instruction in ordinary schools. The child under ten who is now deaf will hereafter become mute, at least so far that he needs and is entitled to the privileges of a special institution for the education of deaf mutes. The man or woman who becomes deaf in mature life does not, therefore, become mute. Such cases might, as a part of 'vital statistics,' be noted, as well as the cases of those who become blind late in life; but to judge of the probable number of deaf mutes who require the means of education, the deaf who become so late in life should be carefully distinguished from those who are so from birth or infancy. This can be done in another census, by merely noting, in each case, at what age the hearing was lost; and we would suggest this as a very desirable improvement whenever a census of the deaf and dumb is taken.

"As we have already stated, though some of the 'deaf' were doubtless inadvertently included in the official tables, the plan finally adopted was to exclude all the 'deaf,' and to include the 'deaf and dumb' and 'dumb' only. Thus it is, that while so many deaf and dumb children were overlooked, and so many deaf children withheld from the original returns by misapprehension or false pride, those of the latter who were returned were excluded from the tables prepared in the Census office."

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE XXIX.—DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DEAF AND DUMB.			BLIND.			INSANE.			IDIOTIC.			AGGREGATE.	DEAF.*
	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.		
Maine.....	955	1		198			556	5		555	2		1,682	57
New Hampshire.....	162			132			378			359	1		1,025	64
Vermont.....	147	1		139	1		560			297	2		1,147	52
Massachusetts.....	356	2		457	6		1,661	19		786	5		3,222	84
Rhode Island.....	62	3		61	6		210	7		110	4		423	187
Connecticut.....	398	6		174	12		464	6		233	3		1,227	117
New York.....	1,256	7		1,137	44		2,387	34		1,644	4		6,629	462
New Jersey.....	184	5		172	29		370	9		466	13		1,194	17
Pennsylvania.....	1,130	15		941	28		1,865	49		1,432	36		5,395	288
Delaware.....	48	4	2	25	14		48	20		71	14	4	253	5
Maryland.....	197	38	26	215	63	45	477	44	25	255	36	68	1,521	191
District of Columbia.....	17	2		15	8	1	13	9	1	10	3		79	
Virginia.....	540	13	89	497	85	299	864	47	59	891	30	201	2,675	260
North Carolina.....	389	7	75	379	27	155	467	10	33	615	28	151	2,336	138
South Carolina.....	134	2	29	150	14	134	221	4	21	249	5	91	1,030	84
Georgia.....	208	1	57	224	4	129	294	2	28	515	1	148	1,611	53
Florida.....	13		11	15	1	14	9		2	28		8	101	8
Alabama.....	151	1	58	156	2	138	201	2	30	313		133	1,215	78
Mississippi.....	79	1	27	112		93	105		24	136		21	663	56
Louisiana.....	82	3	32	72	20	123	144	11	45	166	6	62	765	94
Texas.....	10		61	61	1	11	37			11		11	273	12
Arkansas.....	50		4	78	1	13	60		3	163		10	354	13
Tennessee.....	334	2	41	383	9	82	389	5	24	736	5	85	2,104	101
Kentucky.....	507	5	51	419	20	113	592	2	23	736	20	21	2,339	119
Missouri.....	263		19	191	3	38	219	2	11	265		23	1,133	89
Illinois.....	354	2		259	5		236	2		361			1,221	87
Indiana.....	533	4		341	12		556	7		925	13		2,391	101
Ohio.....	905	10		630	12		1,303	14		1,344	17		3,255	174
Michigan.....	121	1		125			123	1		186	3		322	69
Wisconsin.....	69			63			54			92			220	23
Iowa.....	59			50			42			94			245	17
California.....	7			1			2			7			17	3
TERRITORIES.														
Minnesota.....														
New Mexico.....	34			98			11			44			187	33
Oregon.....														9
Utah.....														1
Total.....	9,136	136	531	7,978	429	1,387	14,972	311	337	14,257	348	1,124	50,394	3,060

* Not included in the aggregate.

TABLE XXX.—NATIVITIES OF DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DEAF AND DUMB.				BLIND.				INSANE.				IDIOTIC.				AGGREGATE.	
	Born in the State.	Born out of the State and in the United States.	Born in foreign countries.	Unknown.	Born in the State.	Born out of the State and in the United States.	Born in foreign countries.	Unknown.	Born in the State.	Born out of the State and in the United States.	Born in foreign countries.	Unknown.	Born in the State.	Born out of the State and in the United States.	Born in foreign countries.	Unknown.		
Maine.....	253	6	6	1	158	28	11		473	59	26	10	536	96	12		1,602	
New Hampshire.....	134	26	2		188	19	7		324	43	11	1	362	18	1		1,025	
Vermont.....	114	27	7		81	45	11	3	271	260	23	1	266	46	5		1,147	
Massachusetts.....	279	47	28	4	361	58	43	4	1,147	149	321	63	794	47	52	8	3,222	
Rhode Island.....	54	6	5		55	8	4		189	20	7	1	110	3	1		423	
Connecticut.....	196	188	18	2	149	97	4	6	392	56	19	3	552	15	4	10	1,227	
New York.....	1,002	130	136	5	666	296	211	8	1,388	390	612	101	1,236	164	161	19	6,629	
New Jersey.....	170	12	7		167	24	16		322	23	23	2	322	24	13		1,194	
Pennsylvania.....	946	111	88		657	166	141	1	1,317	227	355	15	1,228	24	21	4	5,395	
Delaware.....	46	3	3		39				51	8	3	6	66	2	4		253	
Maryland.....	208	14	11	2	238				51	8	3	6	66	2	4	10	1,521	
District of Columbia.....	10	8			7	14	31		366	65	39	31	290	17	10	5	79	
Virginia.....	527	23	3		518	49	13		811	9	9	1	6	6	1		2,675	
North Carolina.....	383	9	4		367	27	19	2	841	59	20		305	29	7		2,336	
South Carolina.....	128	5	2	1	122	22	19		431	16	3		617	23	2	1	1,030	
Georgia.....	165	42	2		113	108	7	1	179	22	17		247	5	2		782	
Florida.....	7				1	12	2		176	107	9	4	395	120	1		1,215	
Alabama.....	79	69	4		35	119		4	56	129	6	9	13	13	2	7	66	
Mississippi.....	37	42	1		26	85			24	75	2	4	161	129	6		354	
Louisiana.....	62	15	8		53	18	20	1	59	28	61		55	26	2		273	
Texas.....	14	33	2		17	39	5		4	28	4	1	16	2	1		101	
Arkansas.....	25	54		1	22	62	3		4	28	4	1	16	2	1		354	
Tennessee.....	264	69	1	2	168	217	9	1	11	45	1	3	39	7	3		2,104	
Kentucky.....	365	113	4		181	242	14	2	219	154	2	10	529	126	2		2,339	
Missouri.....	127	107	23	6	43	118	29		345	127	20	2	630	166	3	4	1,133	
Illinois.....	115	142	19	80	42	161	39	23	31	160	44	3	129	177	17	3	1,221	
Indiana.....	313	204	14	6	87	235	25		151	34	169	29	129	268	29	3	2,391	
Ohio.....	587	263	59	6	222	344	72	6	489	568	218	42	343	329	84	17	3,255	
Michigan.....	34	78	11	2	16	96	12		10	22	4		48	119	12	5	322	
Wisconsin.....	7	40	21	1	4	30	28		30	24	1		3	29	22		220	
Iowa.....	9	44	5	1	4	38	8		37	5			10	77	7		245	
California.....	2	3	2		1				1				5	1			17	
TERRITORIES.																		
Minnesota.....																		
New Mexico.....	34				98				11				1				9	
Oregon.....																		187
Utah.....																		9
Total.....	9,136	136	531		7,978	429	1,387		14,972	311	337		14,257	348	1,124		50,394	

DEAF, DUMB, BLIND, ETC.

TABLE XXXI.—AGGREGATES OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC, IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Aggregate.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Insane.	Idiotic.	Aggregate.
Maine.....	266	198	561	577	1,602	Texas.....	59	73		104	
New Hampshire.....	163	134	378	351	1,025	Arkansas.....	84	92	37	115	273
Vermont.....	148	140	560	299	1,147	Tennessee.....	377	474	63	816	354
Massachusetts.....	358	463	1,080	791	3,392	Kentucky.....	503	552	407	967	2,104
Rhode Island.....	65	67	217	114	463	Missouri.....	282	232	232	307	2,549
Connecticut.....	404	186	470	257	1,347	Illinois.....	550	204	238	363	1,133
New York.....	1,263	1,181	2,521	1,665	6,630	Indiana.....	537	353	563	938	1,921
New Jersey.....	189	307	379	419	1,194	Ohio.....	915	642	1,317	1,361	2,391
Pennsylvania.....	1,145	969	1,914	1,467	5,495	Michigan.....	125	133	54	169	4,235
Delaware.....	54	39	68	92	253	Wisconsin.....	69	63	54	94	572
Maryland.....	261	323	546	391	1,521	Iowa.....	59	50	43	94	280
District of Columbia.....	19	24	23	13	79	California.....	7	1	2	7	245
Virginia.....	642	881	970	1,182	3,675	TERRITORIES.					17
North Carolina.....	471	561	510	794	2,336	Minnesota.....			1	1	2
South Carolina.....	165	298	249	348	1,060	New Mexico.....	34	98	11	44	187
Georgia.....	266	357	324	664	1,611	Oregon.....			5	5	9
Florida.....	24	30	11	36	101	Utah.....			5	1	8
Alabama.....	210	296	233	476	1,215						
Mississippi.....	107	205	139	232	663						
Louisiana.....	117	214	200	174	705						
						Total.....	9,803	9,794	15,610	15,787	50,994

TABLE XXXII.—PERSONS IN SEVERAL OF THE STATES, AFFECTED WITH THE LOSS OF MORE THAN ONE SENSE.

CLASS.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Maryland.	Dist. of Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.	Tennessee.	Illinois.	Ohio.	Wisconsin.	Aggregate.
Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.....	1				4			1	1	1				10
Deaf and Blind.....	2				6			1	2	1		2		15
Deaf and Idiotic.....					1									3
Deaf, Dumb, and Idiotic.....	2				1			2		3		2		24
Deaf, Dumb, Blind, and Insane.....														1
Deaf, Dumb, Blind, and Idiotic.....	1				1									4
Deaf, Dumb, and Insane.....	1				1									2
Deaf and Insane.....					1			1		1				3
Dumb and Blind.....					3			1		1				5
Dumb and Idiotic.....	1				14			9	2	5				10
Dumb and Insane.....					1									46
Blind and Insane.....					1			2						9
Blind and Idiotic.....	2				4			5	1	6				14
Blind, Deaf, and Insane.....					8									31
Insane and Idiotic.....	5				1									6
Idiotic, Blind, and Dumb.....	1													1

TABLE XXXIII.—NUMBER OF DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, AND INSANE, OF THE WHITE AND COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1830 AND 1840.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	DEAF AND DUMB, AND BLIND, (1830.)										DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC, (1840.)											
	WHITES.					COLORED PERSONS.					WHITES.					COLORED PERSONS.						
	Deaf and dumb.					Deaf and dumb.					Deaf and dumb.					Deaf and dumb.						
	Under 14.	14 to 25.	25 and up-wards.	Total.	Blind.	Under 14.	14 to 25.	25 and up-wards.	Total.	Blind.	Under 14.	14 to 25.	25 and up-wards.	Total.	Blind.	Insane and idiots.	Under 14.	14 to 25.	25 and up-wards.	Total.	Blind.	Insane and idiots.
Maine.....	64	60	56	180	159	4	5	1	5	1	47	73	102	223	180	537	13	10	94			
New Hampshire.....	32	55	48	135	105	5	5	3	9		43	41	97	181	153	486	9	3	19			
Vermont.....	39	59	55	153	51	3	2	5	5		27	19	89	135	101	398	2	2	13			
Massachusetts.....	56	62	138	256	218	2	2	4	9	5	56	63	154	273	308	1,071	17	22	200			
Rhode Island.....	6	22	28	56	56	2	2	6	7		15	25	34	74	63	203	3	1	13			
Connecticut.....	43	152	99	294	188	4	2	4	6	7	60	141	108	309	143	498	8	13	44			
New York.....	277	310	255	842	642	17	14	12	43	82	269	362	408	1,039	875	2,146	68	91	194			
New Jersey.....	64	71	72	207	205	5	2	8	15	32	33	29	102	104	126	369	15	26	73			
Pennsylvania.....	224	279	255	758	475	12	12	15	39	98	225	235	331	781	540	1,946	51	96	187			
Delaware.....	6	15	14	35	18		4	4	9	11	15	17	32	47	15	53	15	18	28			
Maryland.....	50	31	54	135	147	40	30	26	96	124	43	68	77	178	165	387	66	191	141			
District of Columbia.....	4	5	3	12	11	2			2	8												
Virginia.....	132	118	169	419	355	51	41	38	130	428	133	111	209	459	426	1,049	150	466	384			
North Carolina.....	70	81	79	230	223	31	27	25	83	161	82	80	118	280	233	580	74	167	231			
South Carolina.....	60	52	62	174	162	9	27	33	69	126	40	41	59	149	133	378	78	156	137			
Georgia.....	50	51	44	145	150	26	21	12	59	123	78	62	53	193	136	294	64	151	134			
Florida.....	2	2	3	5	3	1	2	3	6	16	6	4	4	14	9	10	2	10	12			
Alabama.....	45	25	19	89	68	9	7	7	23	46	72	53	48	173	113	292	53	96	125			
Mississippi.....	12	10	7	29	25	2	2	2	12	31	25	16	23	64	43	116	28	69	82			
Louisiana.....	15	15	19	49	36	7	5	9	21	77	14	17	11	43	37	55	17	36	45			
Tennessee.....	59	59	54	172	176	13	9	6	28	37	18	11	11	40	26	45	2	8	21			
Arkansas.....	6	2	2	10	8				4	2	102	93	96	291	255	699	67	99	152			
Kentucky.....	100	113	90	303	169	16	25	5	46	83	120	128	152	400	236	795	77	141	180			
Missouri.....	12	5	10	27	27	2	1	5	8	10	48	32	46	126	82	202	27	42	68			
Ohio.....	148	160	118	426	232	5	5	4	9	6	167	198	194	559	372	1,195	33	39	165			
Indiana.....	49	59	33	141	85	1	2		3	2	112	91	91	297	135	487	15	19	75			
Illinois.....	23	27	16	66	35				4		54	48	53	155	86	213	24	10	79			
Michigan.....	4	4	4	15	5				3		7	9	15	31	25	39	3	4	26			
Wisconsin.....									3		1	4	5	9	8	7			3			
Iowa.....									3		3	2	5	10	3	8	4	3	4			
Total.....	1,652	1,905	1,806	5,363	3,974	273	216	224	743	1,470	1,919	2,058	2,707	9,684	5,024	14,508	981	1,892	2,296			

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE XXXIV.—COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF THIRTY-TWO OF THE LARGEST CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

CITY.	STATE.	YEARS.	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1845.	1850.
Portland	Maine			3,677	7,169	8,581	12,601	15,218		20,815
Portsmouth	New Hampshire		4,720	5,539	6,934	7,327	8,082	7,887		9,738
Boston	Massachusetts	1723 10,567 1765 15,520	18,038	24,937	33,250	43,298	61,392	93,383	111,366	136,881
Lowell	do.				2,767	3,914	6,474	20,796	28,841	33,383
Springfield	do.					6,784	10,985			11,766
Salem	do.	1637 400 1765 4,427	7,921	9,457	12,613	12,731	13,895	15,082	16,762	20,264
Providence	Rhode Island		6,380	7,614	10,071	11,767	16,832	23,171		41,513
New Haven	Connecticut			4,049	5,772	7,147	10,180	12,960		20,345
Hartford	do.				3,955	4,523	7,076			13,555
New York	New York	1656 1,000 1731 8,628 1773 21,876	33,131	60,489	96,373	120,706	202,589	312,410	371,223	515,547
Brooklyn	do.			3,298	4,402	7,175	15,396	36,233	59,566	96,838
Albany	do.		3,498	5,289	9,356	12,630	21,238	33,721	41,139	50,793
Buffalo	do.				1,508	2,095	8,653	18,213	29,773	42,261
Rochester	do.	1812 15				1,502	9,269	20,191	25,265	36,403
Troy	do.				3,895	5,264	11,405	19,334	21,709	28,785
Utica	do.					2,972	8,223	12,782		17,565
Newark	New Jersey					6,507	10,953	17,290	34,140	38,894
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1683 600 1731 12,000	42,520	69,403	91,874	112,772	161,410	220,423		310,045
Pittsburg	do.			1,565	4,768	7,248	12,568	21,115		46,601
Baltimore	Maryland		13,503	26,114	35,583	62,738	80,625	102,313		169,054
Washington	District of Columbia			3,210	8,208	13,247	18,827	23,264		40,001
Richmond	Virginia		3,761	5,737	9,735	12,067	16,030	20,153		27,570
Charleston	South Carolina		16,359	20,473	21,711	21,780	30,289	29,231		42,985
Savannah	Georgia			5,166	5,215	7,776	11,214			15,312
Mobile	Alabama	1785 746* 1788 1,468*				1,500	3,194	12,672		20,515
Nashville	Tennessee						5,566	6,929		10,478
Louisville	Kentucky	1788 20		359	1,357	4,012	10,341	21,210		43,194
Cincinnati	Ohio			750	2,540	9,642	21,831	46,338		115,436
St. Louis	Missouri	1769 891* 1785 897* 1788 1,197* 1769 3,180			1,600	4,598	5,852	16,469	63,491	77,860
New Orleans	Louisiana	1785 4,980 1788 5,331 1797 8,056			17,242	27,176	46,310	102,193		116,375
San Francisco	California									131,776
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	1846 9,655						1,500		29,061

NOTE.—The year 1845 and the periods earlier than 1790 are taken from State enumerations, and from other sources of information.
* Population of the settlement. † State census of 1852.

TABLE XXXV.—COMPARATIVE POPULATION OF FIFTY-SIX OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 1840 AND 1850.

CITY OR TOWN.	STATE.	1840.	1850.	CITY OR TOWN.	STATE.	1840.	1850.
Augusta	Maine	5,314	8,225	Johnstown	New York	5,409	6,131
Bangor	do.	8,027	14,432	Poughkeepsie	do.	10,006	13,944
Bath	do.	5,141	8,020	Schenectady	do.	6,784	8,921
Gardiner	do.	5,042	6,486	Syracuse	do.	6,500	22,271
Thomaston	do.	*6,227	2,723	Newburgh	do.	6,000	11,415
Dover	New Hampshire	6,458	8,196	Lockport	do.	6,500	12,323
Nashua	do.	*6,054	5,820	West Troy	do.	5,000	7,564
Andover	Massachusetts	5,207	6,945	Whitestown	do.	5,156	6,810
Cambridge	do.	8,409	15,215	Klugston	do.	5,824	10,282
Danvers	do.	5,020	8,109	Paterson	New Jersey	7,526	11,334
Fall River	do.	6,798	11,524	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania	5,986	7,824
Gloucester	do.	6,350	7,786	LANCASTER	do.	8,417	12,269
Lynn	do.	9,367	14,557	Reading	do.	8,410	15,743
Marblehead	do.	5,575	6,167	Wilmington	Delaware	8,367	12,979
Middleborough	do.	5,065	5,336	Fredricktown	Maryland	5,182	6,628
Nantucket	do.	9,013	8,452	Georgetown	District of Columbia	7,312	8,386
Newburyport	do.	7,161	9,572	Alexandria	Virginia	8,459	8,734
Plymouth	do.	5,281	6,024	Lynchburg	do.	6,395	8,071
Roxbury	do.	9,089	18,364	Portsmouth	do.	6,477	8,122
Taunton	do.	7,645	10,441	Wheeling	do.	7,885	11,435
Worcester	do.	7,497	17,040	Augusta	Georgia	6,403	11,753
Newport	Rhode Island	8,333	9,563	Memphis	Tennessee		8,839
Smithfield	do.	9,534	11,500	Lexington	Kentucky	6,027	19,180
New London	Connecticut	5,519	8,991	Cleveland	Ohio	6,071	17,634
Auburn	New York	5,626	9,548	Columbus	do.	6,038	17,892
Canadaigua	do.	5,632	6,143	Dayton	do.	6,067	10,977
Hudson	do.	5,672	6,286	Detroit	Michigan	9,192	21,019
Ithaca	do.	5,650	6,909	Indianapolis	Indiana	2,622	8,034

* Population of township, since subdivided.

† Population in 1852.

‡ Estimated population in 1852.

POPULATION OF GREAT CITIES.

TABLE XXXVI.—POPULATION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

EUROPE.														
CITIES.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
London	1801*	888,198	1811	1,013,003	1821	1,234,398	1831	1,508,469	1841	2,560,281	1851	2,363,141		
Paris	1789	524,186	1821	713,966	1826	890,431	1831	912,033	1841	909,136	1851	1,033,262		
Constantinople	1841*	500,000	1850†	630,000	1852‡	786,990			1841	875,495	1846†	1,053,897		
St. Petersburg	1725	75,000	1750	138,000	1770	158,782	1780	174,778	1789	217,948	1805	271,137		
Vienna	1814	335,713	1828	322,066	1833	442,890	1838*	469,720	1852‡	478,437				
Berlin	1754	175,606	1780	202,044	1800	232,638	1815*	250,000	1830†	319,873	1834	326,253		
Naples	1837	333,582	1840*	337,927	1846†	410,947	1852‡	477,846						
Liverpool	1688†	18,000	1721	53,355	1770	106,606	1775*	135,500	1800†	155,706	1817	188,485		
Glasgow*	1828	236,830	1837	283,722	1838	290,797	1852‡	441,931						
Moscow	1820	337,815	1827	355,885	1833	358,504	1837*	351,719	1838*	336,302	1839	336,537		
Manchester	1801	82,857	1811	103,851	1821	140,314	1831	205,964	1841	286,487	1851	375,955	1852‡	384,265
Madrid	1560	4,500	1610	7,644	1660	14,678	1708	12,766	1763	28,300	1791	66,578		
Dublin	1801	77,385	1811	100,749	1821	147,043	1831	202,426	1840	285,000	1851	329,037	1852‡	367,800
Lyons	1811	265,000	1823	246,545	1830*	305,631	1833	311,463	1838†	348,562	1842†	349,167		
Amsterdam	1773	27,246	1801*	95,313	1801†	84,020	1811†	98,573	1811†	98,812	1831*	239,388		
Marseilles	1841†	203,282	1841*	360,000	1852‡	296,000			1850†	316,213				
Rome	1820†	181,400	1840*	236,000	1852‡	260,000								
Warsaw	1682*	64,483	1753	128,570	1798	183,370	1813	176,610	1821	185,881	1831	203,650		
Leeds	1834	240,300	1852‡	254,850										
Lisbon	1789	138,684	1821	149,171	1831	133,715	1836†	150,814	1836*	147,223	1841†	155,939		
Antwerp	1811†	143,977	1841*	200,000	1852‡	249,225	1846†	177,976	1851†	177,190				
Brussels	1833†	256,838	1841*	300,000	1852‡	241,500								
Genoa	1622	100,000	1785	235,000	1796	217,000	1809	207,714	1813†	150,179	1814*	180,000		
Barcelona	1820	193,000	1826	200,784	1836†	199,500	1841*	207,000	1852‡	232,800	1850†	224,235		
Palermo	1789	76,222	1821	103,483	1836	146,239	1841†	154,035	1841†	147,191	1840†	170,000		
Venice	1852‡	195,257	1846†	183,186	1851†	195,257								
Turin	1737	102,106	1798	140,500	1831	173,478	1840*	140,000	1852‡	180,000				
Copenhagen	1820†	142,320	1839	153,720	1845	175,789	1847	175,883	1852‡	173,382				
Bordeaux	1823	117,284	1828	136,724	1833	129,705	1838	137,837	1841	140,471	1844	154,078		
Hamburg	1811	62,534	1821	83,796	1831	123,393	1851	172,270	1852‡	152,000				
Milan	1830†	128,589	1837	145,478	1852‡	151,438								
Hannover	1840*	128,000	1850*	130,000	1852‡	148,754								
Frankfurt	1824	81,004	1830	98,279	1836†	130,713	1852‡	136,208	1852‡	138,159	1851	142,289		
Stuttgart	1706	41,822	1799	80,752	1830	116,000	1834	119,000	1839†	120,596	1852‡	135,000		
Copenhagen	1801	100,075	1825	108,600	1830	11,793	1834	119,292	1840†	123,000	1852‡	133,140		
Bordeaux	1789	82,602	1821	89,203	1831	99,062	1836	98,705	1841†	99,513	1846†	125,520		
Venice	1834†	97,156	1837	119,932	1852‡	129,708								
Pesth	1827†	56,577	1837	60,657	1852‡	125,000								
Prague	1834†	102,918	1837	105,329	1846	120,000	1852‡	124,181						
Barcelona	1826†	120,000	1852‡	130,000	1785	80,000	1800	49,000	1834	106,000	1838†	115,257		
Genoa	1290	128,000	1597	60,259					1852‡	120,000				
Bristol	1811	76,433	1821	85,758	1831	117,016	1841	130,531	1851†	137,328	1852‡	115,000		
Ghent	1836†	88,291	1838	93,421	1849†	104,618	1850†	106,704	1852‡	112,410				
Munich	1840†	93,435	1852‡	108,776										
Breslau	1817†	76,813	1831	82,894	1837	88,800	1852‡	104,000						
Florence	1838†	80,000	1851	60,773	1799	58,716	1815	79,772	1825	89,373	1833	95,927		
Rome	1836†	97,201	1836†	97,648	1839	100,782	1836*	97,548	1852‡	102,154				
Bonn	1789	64,922	1821	86,736	1831	88,080	1836	92,083	1841†	96,002	1846	99,295		
Belfast	1821	37,277	1831	58,287	1834	60,763			1852‡	100,265				
Cologne	1837†	66,179							1852‡	99,660				
Dresden	1801	55,178	1811†	61,227	1813	33,264	1834	66,133	1841	74,122	1852‡	91,277		
Stockholm	1751†	55,700	1805	72,652	1825	79,473	1830	80,621	1840	84,161	1852‡	90,823		
Rotterdam	1840	78,008	1850‡	88,812										
The Hague	1706†	38,000	1815	42,300	1837	63,556	1850†	73,467	1852‡	66,000				
Antwerp	1568†	200,000	1830	72,962	1837	75,363	1849†	93,118	1850†	95,501	1852‡	88,800		
Cork	1821	100,658	1831†	107,016	1852‡	86,485								
Liege	1835†	68,008	1843	79,937	1849†	79,901	1850†	81,789	1852‡	77,587				
Bologna	1850†	73,000	1852‡	75,100										
Leghorn	1551†	1,562	1745	32,534	1825	67,565	1837	76,397	1839†	78,989	1852‡	74,530		
Trieste	1617†	3,000	1758	6,421	1819	33,510	1837	52,587	1842†	76,953	1852‡	70,846		
Konigsberg	1810†	55,197	1831	62,375	1837	64,200	1841	65,892	1841†	65,892	1852‡	70,198		
Sheffield	1801†	45,755	1831	91,693	1841	110,891	1851	135,310						
Birmingham	1801†	73,670	1811	85,753	1821	106,722	1831	146,996	1841	188,883	1851	232,841		
York	1811†	18,217	1821	20,787	1831	20,260	1841	28,883	1851	40,359	1851	81,090		
Hull	1811†	26,792	1821	31,425	1831	46,426	1841	41,130						
Newcastle	1831†	53,613	1841	65,000	1851	87,784			1831	50,389	1841	53,027	1851	72,096
Portsmouth	1801	30,266	1811	40,567	1821	45,648								
Aberdeen	1821	44,796	1831	58,019	1851	71,973								
Toulouse	1789	55,068	1821	52,328	1831	59,639	1841†	76,905	1846†	94,236	1851†	93,479		
Nantes	1789†	64,904	1821	68,427	1831	77,992	1836	75,895	1841	103,389	1851†	96,362		
Lille	1789†	12,818	1821	64,291	1831	69,073	1841	72,537	1846†	75,430	1851	75,795		
Strasbourg	1789†	41,502	1821	49,680	1831	49,712	1841	61,150	1846†	71,992	1851	75,565		
Rouen	1789†	64,922	1821	86,736	1831	88,086	1841	190,589	1846†	99,295	1851	100,265		
Leipzig	1834†	44,802	1837	47,514	1843	54,514	1843	54,514						
Odessa	1803†	8,000	1834	55,000	1838	73,023								
Bremen	1841*	42,000	1850	46,000	1852‡	53,152								
Frankfurt	1838*	51,822	1838	63,036	1839†	57,552								
Dantzic	1834†	55,400	1837	56,237	1852‡	58,010								
Mahaga	1826†	51,829	1834	60,757	1840	55,000	1852‡	60,000						
Oporto	1827*	80,000	1850†	80,000	1852‡	62,000								
Belfast	1821	37,277	1831	58,287	1834	60,763	1839	70,000	1841†	26,453	1851†	28,954		
Havre	1789	17,224	1821†	21,108	1831	23,816								

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE XXXVII.—INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—MALE AND FEMALE, WHITE, FREE COLORED, AND SLAVE—IN SIXTY YEARS.

CENSUS.	FREE WHITE PERSONS.						FREE COLORED PERSONS,* INCLUDING THOSE RETURNED UNDER THE DENOMINATION OF "ALL OTHER FREE PERSONS, EXCEPT INDIANS NOT TAXED."							SLAVES.			
	Number of males at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Number of females at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Excess of males at the several periods.	Total number of free white persons at the several periods.	Actual increase in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	Increase per centum in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	Number of males at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Number of females at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Excess of females at the several periods.	† All other free persons, except Indians not taxed;—sexes not designated.	Total number of free colored persons at the several periods.	Actual increase in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	Increase per centum in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	The proportion which the number of free colored bore to the number of free white persons within the United States at the several periods, was as one colored to the number of white persons indicated below.	Number of males at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Number of females at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Excess of males at the several periods.
1790.....	1,615,625	1,556,839	58,786	3,172,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,466	59,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800.....	2,204,421	2,100,058	104,363	4,304,479	1,132,025	35.0828	.....	.....	.....	168,395	182,395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810.....	2,937,571	2,874,433	113,138	5,802,004	1,537,515	36.1835	.....	.....	.....	186,446	195,446	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820.....	3,995,133	3,860,804	128,329	7,861,937	1,969,933	34.1169	113,734	120,730	.....	8,056	74,051	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	5,355,133	5,171,115	184,018	10,526,248	2,675,441	31.0303	153,453	166,146	.....	14,632	238,156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Add, for errors of marshal's assistants of New York and Louisiana, and for the naval service, (vide Fifth Census).....	.....	.....	.....	111,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number free whites in 1830.....	.....	.....	.....	10,537,378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	7,255,534	6,940,181	315,353	14,195,695	3,658,317	34.7175	186,481	199,822	13,341	.....	380,303	66,704	20.8712	36,7476	1,216,517	1,210,928	5,579
1850.....	10,026,402	9,526,666	499,736	19,553,068	5,357,373	37.7394	208,724	225,771	17,047	.....	434,495	48,192	12.4752	45,0018	1,602,545	1,601,778	757
Total increase of each class in 60 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,380,604	516.3370	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375,039	630.6612	.....	.....	.....	.....

INCREASE OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

CENSUS.	SLAVES.			COMBINED FREE COLORED AND SLAVE POPULATION.							AGGREGATE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS.						
	Decimal periods of enumeration.	Total number of slaves at the several periods.	Actual increase in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	Number of males at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Number of females at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Excess at the several periods of—	Total number of the combined free colored and slave population at the several periods.	Actual increase in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	Increase per centum in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	The proportion which the combined free colored and slave population bore to the free white population within the United States, at the several periods, was as one colored to the number of white persons indicated below.	Number of males at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Number of females at the several periods, as far as ascertained.	Excess of males at the several periods.	Aggregate number of persons of every description at the several periods.	Actual increase in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	Increase per centum in each ten years; also in sixty years, from 1790 to 1850.	
1790.....	697,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	757,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1800.....	893,041	185,144	27,9617	.....	.....	.....	1,001,436	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810.....	1,191,364	298,323	33,4053	.....	.....	.....	1,377,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820.....	1,538,638	346,674	29,0989	.....	.....	.....	1,776,194	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1830.....	2,009,043	471,005	30.6237	.....	.....	.....	2,338,642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1840.....	2,487,455	478,412	23.8120	.....	.....	.....	2,873,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1850.....	3,204,313	716,858	28.8189	.....	.....	.....	3,638,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total increase of each class in 60 years.....	.....	2,506,416	359.1384	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* It is proper to remark, that prior to 1820 the returns of slaves and free negroes were made in gross numbers, without regard to sex or age; and, indeed, at that period a small omission occurred in the returns from New York and Louisiana, in which the sexes were not designated.
 † In the Census of 1820, 4,632 are returned as "all other persons, except Indians not taxed." It is found that these have been generally added to the "free colored," and they are so placed in this table—divided, however, in the general proportion of the sexes, viz: males, 2,232; females, 2,400.
 ‡ 111,130 added to the "whites," in the Census of 1830, have been distributed as follows, viz: 5,318 sailors included with the males; and the residue, 5,812, have been apportioned between the sexes, viz: 2,969 males, 2,843 females.
 § In Mississippi 578 slaves are returned without distinction as to age or sex. They have been distributed in the following manner: 278 to the males, and 300 to the females.

The Church Statistics are as complete as they can be ascertained from the schedules of the marshals. It will be observed that they do not undertake to give, as they are often quoted to do, the number of members of each religious denomination, or even the number of attendants upon churches. Nothing in this respect is given but the capacity of the buildings to accommodate. In a previous publication of the office, places returned as churches, but without the extent of accommodation, or the value of church property, were not included in the tables, on the ground that it was not probable they were places exclusively set apart for religious worship. If the object extended no further than the mere ascertainment of the number of church buildings, their value, etc., the rule would not have been objectionable; but as it is evident that conclusions will be drawn from the results, favorable or adverse to the religious character of the various communities, a matter vastly more important than mere questions of bricks and mortar, it cannot be considered a sound one, and ought to have been, as it has been, reversed. In the South and West, more particularly, thousands of buildings are used both for school-houses and for places of religious worship—rude log-houses in themselves, but in which denominations meet with regularity, and in which prayer is as fervently offered as in the cathedrals of the cities. To have excluded all of these worshipping communities would have been to destroy the value of this portion of the Census.

Wherever several sects are reported as worshippers in the same building, its accommodations, etc., are divided between them in the table. This, though objectionable in itself, seemed to be less so than any other method which could conveniently be adopted.

Under the head of "Minor Sects," in the tables, are included such sects in each of the States as were so few in number as not to be deemed entitled to special notice. Had all of these been mentioned, the aggregate of several denominations given for the United States would have been somewhat increased. As it is, the minor sects must be divided between the denominations mentioned by name and those (very few in number) not mentioned specifically in the United States tables.

None of the tables have been examined in comparison with those which are occasionally framed and published by the various denominations, and which have been collected with some care in the office.

Here, as in the tables of Education, the notes at the end of the volume indicate all the deficiencies upon the sheets of the marshals which, if properly filled up, would have altered at all the results. The reader may fill up the blanks for himself, for in no instance has the Superintendent felt at liberty to allow any deficiencies in the returns to be filled up in the office, except by actual correspondence with the marshals, or allowed any figures to be changed which were clearly discernible upon the sheets. To have vested such a power in the office would have been to supersede the necessity of enumerators at all, and to make the numbers, the occupation, the industry, and the faith of the people, exactly what the Superintendent might elect them to be.

The Education results of the Census are given exactly as they are returned by the marshals, with such notes at the end of the work, upon the deficiencies of the schedules of each State, as were deemed necessary to a complete understanding of the subject. In reference to the classifications of the tables, the same objections will, in many cases, be raised that were raised to those of the Census of 1840. There is no doubt that the marshals did not always distinguish carefully between the different kinds of income. There are difficulties, too, in regard to the arrangement of institutions in the manner adopted in the Census. Among the colleges, institutions find place that are nothing more than the higher class of academies. Again, all medical, law, and theological institutions, are placed under the head of colleges—a distribution to which some will perhaps object.

Time has not admitted of an examination of all of these results in comparison with those that are afforded by the returns of State and city governments, collected in the office, and also with other sources of information; nor has it admitted of such criticisms as are absolutely necessary to prevent erroneous conclusions, and to present the subject correctly, if anything is to be said or published upon it at all. The matter will receive careful attention hereafter.

The number of teachers employed in all of the colleges, schools, etc., in the United States, as returned in the tables of education, differs very widely, of course, from that which is obtained in the occupation sheets. In the latter the male teachers only are returned, and many who are engaged but a part of the time in teaching, or with whom teaching is not the leading pursuit, are returned under the head of other professions, or students, etc.

By comparing again the number of scholars returned in the schedules of population with the returns on the education schedules made up by the marshals, and furnished in another place, a very notable discrepancy will be found to exist. In a former publication of the office the discrepancy was explained by the fact that in one of the results the whole number of children at school during the year is included, and in the other, only such children as were at school on a particular day. It is evident that the explanation is not satisfactory, and the subject is worthy of future attention.

The table going to show the number of persons in each of the States over 20 years of age who are unable to read and write is no doubt reliable, so far as the whites are concerned; at least as reliable as any similar table published in previous years.

In the whole of England and Wales, among 367,894 couples married during three years, it appears that there were 122,458 men and 181,378 women who either could not write at all, or who had attained so little proficiency in penmanship that they were averse to the exposure of their deficiency. The numbers so subscribing the marriage register in each year were:

Year ending June 30—	Number of marriages.	Persons affixing marks.		Year ending Dec. 31—	Number of marriages.	Persons affixing marks.	
		Men.	Women.			Men.	Women.
1839.....	121,083	40,587	58,959	1842.....	118,825	38,031	56,965
1840.....	124,329	41,812	62,523	1843.....	123,818	40,520	60,715
1841.....	122,482	40,059	59,896	1844.....	132,249	42,912	65,073

The per-centage of persons who affixed their marks to the registers in 1846 was—

Metropolis..... 11.6 men; 22.6 women. || England and Wales..... 32.6 men; 48.1 women.

For purposes of comparison, the Education Statistics of the Census of 1830 and 1840 are appended; as are also the Statistics of the British Census of 1851, politely furnished for the purpose, in advance of their regular publication, through the courtesy of the Census Office in London. It will be interesting to frame some comparative tables of education in our own and in the most advanced European nations.

Upon the table, as published, of the Public Libraries in the United States, nothing seems necessary to be said. The Private Libraries of over a thousand volumes each were ordered to be taken; and although the order was not very strictly obeyed in all cases, the data obtained and not directed to be published may be regarded valuable. A table is appended from a work published in 1851 by the Smithsonian Institution, and prepared by Professor Jewett, on the Libraries of the United States. The facts were collected through the correspondence of the institution:

* The Newspaper and Periodical Statistics fall short of, rather than exceed, the reality. An effort was made to obtain at least one copy of every journal published in the United States in 1850, and the assistant marshals were directed to take the matter in charge. On examining, however, the papers furnished by them, it is found that they fall very short of the actual number returned by name. This is much to be regretted, as such a file, complete in every respect, if properly bound and placed away in the Library of Congress, would have been a great national curiosity, and a matter of deep interest to the future antiquarian, etc. As far as the papers extend, proper care will be taken in their preservation. Of the whole list, between forty and fifty are published in German; about a dozen in French; several in Spanish, Italian, etc. A table of the number of newspapers in the United States in 1840 is annexed.

CHURCHES, CHURCH PROPERTY, ETC.

TABLE XXXVIII.—NUMBER OF CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Baptist.	Christian.	Congregational.	Dutch Reformed.	Episcopal.	Free.	Friends.	German Reformed.	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Mennonite.	Methodist.	Moravian.	Orthodox Congregational.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Swedenborgian.	Trunker.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Minor sects.	Total.	
Maine.....	336	12	180	.....	9	22	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	7	12	2	.....	73	15	60	2	945
New Hampshire.....	193	24	178	.....	11	2	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	13	2	.....	.....	32	13	38	4	626
Vermont.....	102	9	175	.....	26	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	11	8	.....	.....	76	2	38	4	599
Massachusetts.....	286	30	448	.....	54	7	39	.....	1	1	.....	262	.....	.....	15	41	3	.....	6	163	123	16	1,475
Rhode Island.....	106	8	21	.....	26	2	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	2	228
Connecticut.....	114	4	252	.....	101	1	5	.....	2	1	.....	185	.....	.....	17	12	.....	.....	4	5	22	10	734
New York.....	781	65	215	233	279	15	133	1	9	81	4	1,231	3	.....	671	176	2	.....	75	23	113	25	4,134
New Jersey.....	108	8	8	.....	52	7	52	.....	.....	7	.....	312	.....	.....	149	22	.....	.....	5	2	3	10	813
Pennsylvania.....	320	21	.....	7	136	25	142	209	7	498	93	889	84	9	775	139	3	15	81	4	21	89	3,566
Delaware.....	12	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	139
Maryland.....	45	.....	.....	.....	133	6	26	23	.....	40	.....	479	.....	.....	55	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	909
District of Columbia.....	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	46
Virginia.....	649	16	.....	.....	178	108	14	9	1	59	6	1,025	.....	.....	240	17	1	8	52	.....	1	5	2,383
North Carolina.....	615	29	.....	.....	50	54	31	16	.....	49	.....	784	.....	.....	151	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1,795
South Carolina.....	413	.....	1	.....	72	5	1	.....	.....	41	.....	484	.....	.....	138	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,182
Georgia.....	879	5	1	.....	20	6	2	.....	.....	8	.....	795	1	.....	97	8	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1,892
Florida.....	56	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,177
Alabama.....	579	17	.....	.....	17	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	577	.....	.....	182	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,373
Mississippi.....	385	8	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	451	.....	.....	143	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1,016
Louisiana.....	77	3	.....	.....	14	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	125	.....	.....	18	55	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	366
Texas.....	82	5	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	.....	.....	45	13	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	341
Arkansas.....	114	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	52	7	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	362
Tennessee.....	646	59	.....	.....	17	30	4	.....	.....	12	.....	881	.....	.....	363	3	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	2,014
Kentucky.....	893	111	.....	.....	19	34	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	530	.....	.....	224	48	.....	.....	30	1	7	31	1,845
Missouri.....	300	57	.....	.....	11	13	.....	.....	1	21	1	250	9	.....	125	65	.....	.....	11	2	1	19	880
Illinois.....	282	69	46	.....	27	2	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	405	2	.....	206	59	1	4	30	4	7	26	1,223
Indiana.....	428	187	2	5	24	10	89	5	.....	63	.....	778	57	.....	282	63	.....	.....	5	5	1	15	1,039
Ohio.....	551	90	100	5	79	13	94	71	3	260	10	1,529	160	.....	663	130	2	14	48	1	53	60	3,036
Michigan.....	66	2	29	10	25	1	7	.....	.....	12	.....	119	1	.....	72	44	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	999
Wisconsin.....	49	4	37	2	19	2	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	110	.....	.....	40	64	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	365
Iowa.....	20	10	14	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	71	2	.....	38	18	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	193
California.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	.....	.....	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
TERRITORIES.																								
Minnesota.....	1	1	1	3
New Mexico.....	73	73
Oregon.....	1	1	1	1	5	9
Utah.....	9
Total.....	9,375	853	1,706	330	1,450	386	726	338	30	1,217	113	13,280	328	9	4,821	1,221	16	51	608	242	539	409	38,161	

* Including two churches returned simply as "Protestant."

† The marshal returns nine churches without giving the denominations.

TABLE XXXIX.—VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Baptist.	Christian.	Congregational.	Dutch Reformed.	Episcopal.	Free.	Friends.	German Reformed.	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Mennonite.	Methodist.
Maine.....	\$436,732	\$14,626	\$529,970	.....	\$52,600	\$28,150	\$15,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$268,716
New Hampshire.....	282,956	30,350	527,340	.....	41,100	4,000	15,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	173,590
Vermont.....	159,475	12,450	454,667	.....	81,500	300	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	247,783
Massachusetts.....	1,469,350	84,450	3,279,080	.....	697,250	12,650	108,600	.....	\$1,200	\$11,193	.....	934,380
Rhode Island.....	367,800	24,300	178,550	.....	248,500	5,000	57,800	.....	1,000	.....	.....	102,900
Connecticut.....	406,634	5,200	1,657,185	.....	773,875	800	7,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	351,550
New York.....	2,253,050	79,650	779,304	\$3,542,850	4,110,824	28,700	309,380	\$15,000	126,000	252,200	2,050	2,886,041
New Jersey.....	334,600	10,400	37,700	460,430	625,409	7,500	207,100	.....	.....	38,512	.....	688,350
Pennsylvania.....	811,195	24,400	.....	79,500	1,483,700	15,050	662,287	648,110	25,700	1,642,656	82,400	1,726,038
Delaware.....	16,800	.....	.....	.....	78,900	.....	24,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,845
Maryland.....	130,710	.....	.....	.....	610,877	6,100	114,050	197,800	.....	247,950	.....	837,065
District of Columbia.....	29,300	.....	.....	.....	57,500	.....	1,000	.....	.....	15,000	.....	71,900
Virginia.....	688,518	7,595	.....	.....	629,450	61,900	18,825	16,200	4,000	52,445	6,550	725,003
North Carolina.....	206,768	10,575	.....	.....	112,140	16,860	8,075	17,500	.....	29,525	.....	290,930
South Carolina.....	293,863	.....	70,000	.....	616,950	1,700	500	.....	83,700	109,500	.....	341,168
Georgia.....	399,801	12,059	2,700	.....	109,910	2,650	400	.....	.....	31,850	.....	393,043
Florida.....	25,040	.....	.....	.....	37,800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,260
Alabama.....	227,497	6,165	.....	.....	76,300	2,300	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	276,279
Mississippi.....	186,192	9,950	.....	.....	66,600	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,265
Louisiana.....	30,470	61,000	.....	.....	57,900	10,430	.....	4,000	20,000	.....	.....	236,500
Texas.....	21,090	150	.....	.....	15,100	7,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,195
Arkansas.....	21,870	.....	.....	.....	4,250	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,070
Tennessee.....	271,899	48,295	.....	.....	85,300	6,665	1,300	.....	.....	2,600	.....	381,711
Kentucky.....	570,505	164,925	.....	.....	112,150	13,600	.....	.....	13,000	21,300	.....	460,755
Missouri.....	154,480	43,210	.....	.....	135,600	4,400	.....	.....	7,000	34,560	420	280,245
Illinois.....	204,095	42,950	89,250	2,700	78,350	6,400	2,340	310	.....	40,120	.....	327,640
Indiana.....	212,735	89,799	8,000	1,800	74,000	5,700	60,355	3,500	.....	37,425	.....	492,560
Ohio.....	621,730	56,155	207,880	2,600	367,425	9,550	82,175	71,800	29,000	259,975	1,925	1,545,831
Michigan.....	84,050	1,000	59,550	6,250	82,800	3,000	4,850	.....	.....	12,625	.....	142,850
Wisconsin.....	52,500	1,200	61,200	750	45,750	250	.....	.....	.....	14,650	.....	64,130
Iowa.....	19,550	6,300	21,550	.....	5,000	.....	.....	6,300	800	6,950	.....	43,473
California.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,300
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Territory.....	2,000	.....	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,000
Utah Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11,020,855	847,036	7,970,195	4,096,880	11,375,010	263,205	1,713,787	975,080	330,600	2,854,286	92,345	14,822,870