

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON,

December 1, 1851

Sir: I have the honor to report that full and complete returns of the Seventh Census have been received from all the States of the Union on this side of the Rocky mountains, and from the Territories of New Mexico and Oregon. A portion of the California returns were destroyed by the conflagration at San Francisco—an accident which rendered it necessary for the census agent to prepare new copies from the originals, which are expected here daily. The other returns have been received.

On the 30th September there were employed in this office ninety-one clerks, two messengers, two watchmen and two laborers. In the month of November it was found necessary, in order to prepare certain information in time for the meeting of Congress, to make a large temporary addition to the clerical force of the office, and the number was increased to one hundred and forty-eight, who have performed extra duty.

The frequent demands made by State officers and private individuals for statistical information, has much increased our labors. All such calls have been promptly responded to, when compliance therewith would not interfere too much with the progress of business.

The schedules used in taking the Seventh Census of the United States were arranged on principles different from any heretofore used for that purpose. The plan adopted for their construction, while adding immensely to the labor of the office, presents, on the face of the schedule, much more information in the same space, and a better combination of facts relating to persons and things than has heretofore been attained, while it is perfectly simple, without complication, but little liable to error, furnishing easy means of detecting and correcting most of the errors which occur. These blanks were prepared under the direction of the Census Board, and were furnished in timely season. They proved to be well adapted to the purpose for which they were designed. Among the great number transmitted through the mails from every portion of our territory, not one schedule was received at the office in a mutilated condition, or in any way injured.

The expenses of the Census Office have been as follows, viz:

For printing and stationary, including the amount reported at the first and second sessions of the last Congress, and by the Census Board.....	\$33,153 71
For amount paid United States marshals.....	34,001 25
For amount paid to assistant marshals.....	891,245 18
For amount paid for clerk hire and contingent expenses of the office.....	105,929 66
The aggregate amount appropriated for taking the Seventh Census was.....	1,267,500 00
The balance on hand this first day of December, 1851.....	203,179 00
The balance due to marshals and assistant marshals of the United States.....	130,291 00
To pay our contingent expenses, including clerk hire, office rent, fuel, stationary, etc., to the 30th day of June, 1853, there will be required an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.....	150,000 00

The cost of printing the compilation of the Seventh Census forms no portion of this estimate—that must be determined by the plan adopted by Congress for the execution of the work.

In the few cases where payment has not been made to marshals and their assistants in full, their accounts have been delayed, either on account of negligence in making a proper or timely return of their work, or to admit of some further consideration, in cases where the question of amount is, under the act of Congress, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and the data still too imperfect to enable him to decide the matter, without, perhaps, doing injustice to the parties themselves, or the Government.

To such marshals as the act of Congress authorizes the payment of "a reasonable amount for clerk hire, provided the charges under the act for taking the census do not reach \$500," the principle has been adopted, to pay in no case a larger amount than that which, added to the other charges of the marshal, will make his gross receipt equal to that sum. This construction of the act of Congress is believed to be in accordance with its intention.

The compensation of some of the assistant marshals, particularly in remote regions of the United States and Territories, which are not included within the provisions of the supplementary act of August 30, 1850, is entirely inadequate to the amount of duty performed. It is my opinion that additional compensation is equally due to some of the marshals.

To the marshals and assistants, with but few exceptions, too much credit cannot be accorded for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged the duties prescribed by the law, and for the readiness with which they have responded to calls for information on a variety of subjects, some of which were not embraced in the schedules. To them is due the credit of returns being made and rendered from this widely-extended country in time to admit of placing the aggregate enumeration of population before the Congress succeeding that which enacted the law, and on the first day of its session. The zeal and industry of many of these officers have contributed to furnish materials, rich and various, illustrative of the history, geography and geology of the country, and it would be gratifying to the superintendant of the census to be permitted to send to each marshal and assistant, who has thus respected the calls upon his time and labor, a copy of that census which their united exertions have contributed to enhance in value. Good results would, doubtless, be experienced in future years from liberality thus dispensed.

When it is remembered that previous to the date of its commencement, eight days only elapsed after the passage of the act to take the seventh census, and, considering the large increase of population, and the immense extent of new territory comprised within its scope, it is not to be supposed that this office can be charged with delinquency; in view of the fact that we have received all the returns from every portion of the country, (excepting those accidentally destroyed in California,) within a shorter time than they were received after the commencement of the sixth census, for the taking of which the law was enacted fifteen months previous, which gave ample time for executing the preparatory measures.

In the performance of the present work, there have been engaged forty-five marshals and 3,281 assistants; to each of whom, in addition to the schedules, were sent pamphlets of printed instructions, together with "form" schedules ready filled up for their guidance.

Payment has been made to the officers in two portions—the first, on the receipt of the marshals' certificate that the assistant had made proper returns to his office, and the second, after an examination of every item of the work in detail by this office, and adding to or abating the amount certified to be his due, as the result justified. The entire number of payments made to marshals and assistants has been 5,959. In some cases the assistant has preferred to receive payment at one time, after the final examination of his returns.

In the compilation of the seventh census, it has not been deemed necessary to divide the population (as has been done heretofore) into divisions other than by counties, cities, wards or boroughs. Each county of the United States possesses a copy of its own returns, and for its own purposes it enjoys facilities of arriving at the interests of the separate towns or townships—divisions uninteresting to the community at large. Each separate State possesses also a copy of the complete returns of the whole State, and from these may be able easily to subdivide, for State purposes, as minutely as desirable. To include all the subdivisions of each State would make the work, if not now, very soon, entirely too unwieldy. The subdivisions are, however, laid down in the original returns, and if it should be deemed desirable, may easily be designated in the general work.

The original returns should be carefully preserved, and should, as heretofore, be bound for their better preservation. It seemed to me doubtful whether the office possessed the authority to expend more in the preservation of these valuable records, than would secure them from injury while in actual use for preparing the census. The only expense incurred for this purpose has been for book boards, which can be used for binding them.

Duty to coming generations requires that documents containing so many proofs relating to the history of the present, should be carefully guarded from injury or harm. While they contain the last record of the dead for one year, they comprise no insignificant portion of the history of every man, woman and child living; and long after all those whose names they contain will have passed from earth, will they be appealed to in proof of our once having lived, for our place of residence, our children, and our property. Those now living use them to learn whether friends or relatives long unheard of may not be found, and the search is not always made in vain; they have led to the discovery of lost relations, and their developments have brought happiness to many families.

It would be well worth the expense to have recorded in volumes, alphabetically arranged, the name of every adult citizen or head of a family, as it appears in the return, with his occupation, and with a reference to the schedule upon which it may be found. This would furnish facilities of search hereafter, and save unnecessary handling of the papers. The advantages of such a plan would be somewhat analogous to that in practical operation in England, with respect to the registration of their deaths, births and marriages. Names to the number of 14,000,000 have there been registered during the past twelve years, in the ordinary course of events, in one office alone. The returns are rendered the more valuable for future reference by the incessant vigilance exercised to the detection of errors.

The utmost care has been exercised to insure correct returns, and the manner of taking our census has been calculated to effect such a result. In connection with every variety of statistics given, the name of each per-

son to whom every entry on the tables applies has been furnished. In all cases where error or inconsistency could be detected, real or imaginary, the individual has been written to, in order that the discrepancy might be corrected. The replies have been, for the most part, prompt and satisfactory. It has been necessary in only three cases to call the attention of an United States district attorney to require enforcement of the act of Congress for refusal to reply to the interrogations of the assistants. In all but one of these cases return has been eventually made without the necessity of making costs to the parties—in that excepted, the individual paid costs before appearance, and made satisfactory return to the office. These facts speak loudly in favor of the general intelligence of our people, and their deference to the laws, and prove that as liberty and intelligence are diffused, these investigations, made for the benefit of the people, cease to be deemed inquisitorial. Here no fears of an excise duty or tax deters individuals from contributing to a stock of knowledge, the dissemination of which must lead to the benefit of all.

The seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States exhibits results which every citizen of the country may contemplate with gratification and pride. Since the census of 1840, there have been added to the territory of the republic, by annexation, conquest and purchase, 833,970 square miles; and our title to a region covering 341,463 square miles, which before properly belonged to us, but was claimed and partially occupied by a foreign power, has been established by negotiation, and it has been brought within our acknowledged boundaries. By such means the area of the United States has been extended, during the past ten years, from 2,055,163 to 3,220,572 square miles, without including the great lakes which lie upon our northern border, or the bays which indent our Atlantic and Pacific shores; all of which has come within the scope of the seventh census.

In the endeavor to ascertain the progress of our population since 1840, it will be proper to deduct from the aggregate number of inhabitants shown by the present census, the population of Texas in 1840, and the number embraced within the limits of California and the new Territories, at the time of their acquisition. From the best information which has come to hand, it is believed that Texas contained, in 1840, 75,000 inhabitants; and that when California, New Mexico and Oregon came into our possession, in 1846, they had a population of 97,000. It thus appears that we have received, by accessions of territory since 1840, an accession of 172,000 to the number of our people.

The increase which has taken place in those extended regions, since they came under the authority of our government, should obviously be reckoned as a part of the development and progress of our population; nor is it necessary to complicate the comparison by taking into account the probable natural increase of this acquired population, because we have not the means of determining the rate of its advancement, nor the law which governed its progress, while yet beyond the influence of our political system. The year 1840, rather than the date of the annexation of Texas, has been taken for estimating her population, in connection with that of the Union, because it may safely be assumed that, whatever the increase during the five intervening years may have been, it was mainly, if not altogether, derived from the United States.

Owing to delays and difficulties mentioned in completing the work, which no action on the part of this office could obviate, some of the returns from California have not yet been received. Assuming the population of California to be 165,000, (which we do partly by estimate,) the total number of inhabitants in the United States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,263,488. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,194,035, and the actual increase per cent. is 36.28. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last census. These reductions diminish the total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 23,091,488, and the increase to 6,022,035. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35.27 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,630,738, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,434,933, and a relative increase of 38.28 per cent. But excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,281,933, and the increase per cent. is 37.20.

The number of slaves, by the present census, is 3,204,089, which shows an increase of 716,733, equal to 28.81 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 697,733, and the rate per cent. 28.05.

The number of free colored in 1850, was 428,661; in 1840, 386,292. The increase of this class has been 42,369, or 10.96 per cent.

From 1830 to 1840, the increase of the whole population was at the rate of 32.67 per cent. At the same rate of advancement, the absolute gain for the ten years last past would have been 5,576,590, or 445,445 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions of territory.

The aggregate increase of population, from all sources, shows a relative advance greater than that of any other decennial term, except that from the second to the third census, during which time the country received an accession of inhabitants by the purchase of Louisiana, considerably greater than one per cent. of the whole number. Rejecting from the census of 1810, 1.45 per cent. for the population of Louisiana, and from the census of 1850 one per cent. for that of Texas, California, &c., the result is in favor of the last ten years by about one-fourteenth of one per cent.; the gain from 1800 to 1810 being 35 per cent. and from 1840 to 1850, 35.28 per cent. But, without going behind the sum of the returns, it appears that the increase from the second to the third census was thirty-two hundredths of one per cent. greater than the increase from the sixth to the seventh.

The decennial increase of the most favored portions of Europe is less than one and a half per cent. per annum, while with the United States it is at the rate of three and a half per cent. According to our past progress, viewed in connection with that of European nations, the population of the United States in forty years will exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland combined.

The relative progress of the several races and classes of the population is shown in the following tabular statement:



*Increase per cent. of each class of inhabitants in the United States for sixty years.*

Classes.	1790 to 1800.	1800 to 1810.	1810 to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1830 to 1840.	1840 to 1850.
Whites.....	25.7	36.2	34.19	33.95	34.7	38.28
Free colored.....	82.2	72.2	25.25	26.85	20.9	10.96
Slaves.....	27.9	38.4	29.1	30.61	28.8	28.81
Total colored.....	32.2	37.6	28.66	31.44	23.4	26.41
Total population.....	35.01	26.45	33.12	33.48	32.67	36.28

The census had been taken previously to 1830 on the 1st of August; the enumeration began that year on the 1st of June, two months earlier, so that the interval between the fourth and fifth census was two months less than ten years, which time allowed for would bring the total increase up to the rate of 34.36 per cent.

The table given below shows the increase from 1790 to 1850, without reference to intervening periods :

Number of—	1790.	1850.	Absolute increase in sixty years.	Increase per cent. in 60 years.
Whites.....	3,172,464	19,630,738	16,458,274	518.78
Free colored.....	59,466	428,661	369,195	620.85
Slaves.....	697,897	3,204,069	2,506,192	359.10
Total free colored and slaves.....	757,363	3,632,760	2,875,397	379.65
Total population.....	3,929,827	23,263,498	19,333,661	491.97

Sixty years since, the proportion between the whites and blacks, bond and free, was 4.18 to 1. In 1850, it was 5.4 to 1, and the ratio in favor of the former race is increasing. Had the blacks increased as fast as the whites during these sixty years, their number, on the first of June, would have been 4,686,410; so that, in comparison with the whites, they have lost, in this period, 1,053,660.

This disparity is much more than accounted for by European emigration to the United States. Dr. Chickering, in an essay upon emigration, published at Boston in 1848—distinguished for great elaborateness of research—estimates the gain of the white population, from this source, at 3,922,152. No reliable record was kept of the number of emigrants in the United States until 1820, when, by the law of March, 1819, the collectors were required to make quarterly returns of foreign passengers arriving in their districts. For the first ten years, the returns under the law afford materials for only an approximation to a true state of the facts involved in this inquiry.

Dr. Chickering assumes, as a result of his investigations, that of the 6,431,088 inhabitants of the United States in 1820, 1,430,906 were foreigners arriving subsequent to 1790, or the descendants of such. According to Dr. Seybert, an earlier writer upon statistics, the number of foreign passengers, from 1790 to 1810, was, as nearly as could be ascertained,

120,000; and from the estimates of Dr. Seybert, and other evidence, the Hon. George Tucker, author of a valuable work on the census of 1840, supposes the number, from 1810 to 1820, to have been 114,000. These estimates make, for the thirty years preceding 1820, 234,000.

If we reckon the increase of these emigrants at the average rate of the whole body of white population during these three decades, they and their descendants, in 1820, would amount to about 360,000. From 1820 to 1830 there arrived, according to the returns of the custom-houses, 135,986 foreign passengers, and from 1830 to 1840, 579,370, making for the twenty years 715,356. During this period a large number of emigrants from England, Scotland and Ireland came into the United States through Canada. Dr. Chickering estimates the number of such from 1820 to 1830, at 67,993; and from 1830 to 1840, at 199,130—for the twenty years together, 267,123. During the same time, a considerable number are supposed to have landed at New York with the purpose of pursuing their route to Canada; but it is probable that the number of these was balanced by the omissions in the official returns.

From 1840 to 1850, the arrivals of foreign passengers, in the ports of the United States, have been as follows:

1840-41.....	83,504	1847.....	224,756
1842.....	101,107	1848.....	226,524
1843.....	75,159	1849.....	269,610
1844.....	74,607	1850†.....	173,011
1845.....	102,115		
1846*.....	202,157	Total.....	1,542,850

Within the last ten years there has probably been very little immigration of foreigners into the United States over the Canada frontier, the disposition to take the route by Quebec having yielded to the increased facilities for direct passenger transportation to the cities of the Union; what there has been may, perhaps, be considered as equalled by the number of foreigners passing into Canada, after landing at New York, many having been drawn thither by the opportunities of employment afforded by the public works of the province. As the heaviest portion of this great influx of immigration took place in the latter half of the decade, it will probably be fair to estimate the natural increase during the term, at twelve per cent., being about one-third of that of the white population of the country at its commencement.

Taking for granted the substantial correctness of the above estimates, and the accuracy of the returns during the last ten years, the following statement will show the accessions to our population from immigration from 1790 to 1850:

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810.....	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of ten years.....	47,560
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1820.....	114,000

\* This return includes fifteen months, from July 1, 1845, to 30th of September, 1846.  
 † The report from the State Department for this year, gives 815,333, as the total number of passengers arriving in the United States; but of these 80,023 were citizens of the Atlantic States proceeding to California by sea, and 5,320 natives of the country returning from visits abroad. A deduction of 103,879 is made from the balance, for that portion of the year from June 1 to September 30.

Increase of the above to 1820.....	19,600
Increase from 1810 to 1820 of those arriving previous to 1810.....	58,450
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1820.....	359,010
Number of immigrants arriving from 1820 to 1830.....	208,979
Increase of the above.....	35,728
Increase from 1820 to 1830 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the country in 1820.....	134,130
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830.....	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840.....	778,500
Increase of the above.....	135,150
Increase from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1830.....	254,445
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840.....	1,900,942
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850.....	1,542,850
Increase of the above at twelve per cent.....	185,142
Increase from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the United States in 1840.....	722,000
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1850.....	4,350,934

The density of population is a branch of the subject which naturally attracts the attention of the inquirer. The following table has been prepared from the most authentic data accessible to this office :



Table of the area and the number of inhabitants to the square mile in each State and Territory in the Union.

State and Territory.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1850.	Number of inhabitants to square mile.
Maine.....	30,000	588,188	19.44
New Hampshire.....	9,280	317,962	34.26
Vermont.....	10,212	314,120	30.74
Massachusetts.....	7,800	994,499	127.49
Rhode Island.....	1,808	147,534	81.60
Connecticut.....	4,674	370,791	79.33
New York.....	45,000	3,097,394	68.83
New Jersey.....	8,320	489,555	58.84
Pennsylvania.....	46,000	2,311,786	50.25
Delaware.....	2,120	91,535	43.17
Maryland.....	9,356	688,085	73.54
Virginia.....	61,352	1,421,661	23.17
North Carolina.....	45,000	868,908	19.31
South Carolina.....	24,500	668,507	27.26
Georgia.....	58,000	905,999	15.62
Alabama.....	50,722	771,671	15.21
Mississippi.....	47,156	600,555	12.73
Louisiana.....	46,431	517,739	11.15
Texas.....	287,321	212,592	.74
Florida.....	59,268	87,401	1.47
Kentucky.....	37,680	982,405	26.07
Tennessee.....	45,600	1,002,625	21.98
Missouri.....	67,880	682,048	10.12
Arkansas.....	52,198	209,639	4.01
Ohio.....	39,964	1,980,408	49.55
Indiana.....	35,800	988,416	27.61
Illinois.....	55,405	851,470	15.36
Michigan.....	56,243	397,654	7.07
Iowa.....	50,914	192,214	3.77
Wisconsin.....	58,924	305,191	5.18
California.....	188,982	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	88,000	6,077	.07
Oregon.....	341,468	18,298	.05
New Mexico.....	219,774	61,547	.28
Utah.....	187,928	11,381	.06
Nebraska.....	186,700	.....	.....
Indian.....	187,171	.....	.....
Northwest.....	587,564	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	60	51,687	861.45

From the location, climate and productions, and the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, the States of the Union may be properly arranged into the following groups:

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of inhabitants to square mile.
New England States, (6).....	68,272	2,728,106	43.11
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6).....	151,790	8,558,718	56.36
Coast planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (6).....	286,077	3,557,872	12.43
Central slave States: Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, (6).....	309,210	5,167,276	16.71
Northwestern States: Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, (6).....	250,295	2,784,945	10.92
Texas.....	287,321	212,592	.59
California.....	188,982	165,000	.87

There are points of agreement in the general characteristics of the States combined in the foregoing groups, which warrant the mode of arrangement adopted. Maryland is classed, as heretofore, with the middle States, because its leading interests appear to connect it rather with the commercial and manufacturing section to which it is here assigned than with the purely agricultural States. Ohio is placed in the same connection for nearly similar reasons.

There seems to be a marked propriety for setting off the new agricultural States of the Northwest by themselves, as a preliminary to the comparison of their progress with other portions of the Union. The occupations which give employment to the people of the central range of States south of the line of the Potomac distinguish them to some extent from that division to which we have given the appellation of the coast planting States. In the latter cotton, sugar and rice are the great staples, the cultivation of which is so absorbing as to stamp its impress on the character of the people. The industry of the central States is more diversified, the surface of the country is more broken, the modes of cultivation are different, and the minuter divisions of labor create more numerous and less accordant interests. So far as Texas is settled its population closely assimilates with that of the other coast planting States; but it would obviously convey no well-founded idea of the density of population in that section to distribute their people over the vast uninhabited region of Texas. For the same reason, and the additional one of the isolation of her position, California is considered distinct from other States.

Taking the thirty-one States together, their area is 1,486,917 square miles, and the average number of their inhabitants is 15.54 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,230,572 square miles, and the average density of population is 7.2 to the square mile.

The areas assigned to those States and Territories in which public lands are situated are doubtless correct, being taken from the records of the Land Office; but as to those attributed to the older States, the same means of verifying their accuracy, or the want of it, do not exist. But care has

been taken to consult the best local authorities for ascertaining the extent of surface in those States; and as the figures adopted are found to agree with, or differ but slightly from those assumed to be correct at the General Land Office, it is probable they do not vary essentially from the exact truth.

The area of some of the States, as Maryland and Virginia, are stated considerably below the commonly-assumed extent of their territory, which may be accounted for from the supposition that the portions of the surface within their exterior limits covered by large bodies of water have been subtracted from the aggregate amount. This is known to be the case in regard to Maryland, the superficial extent of which, within the outlines of its boundaries, is 13,959 square miles; and is deemed probable with reference to Virginia, from the fact that many geographers have given its total area as high as 66,000 square miles.

It appears from the returns that during the year ending on the 1st of June, 1850, there escaped from their owners one thousand and eleven slaves, and that during the same period fourteen hundred and sixty-seven were manumitted. The number of both classes will appear in the following table:

*Manumitted and fugitive slaves—1850.*

States.	Manumitted.	Fugitives.
Delaware.....	277	32
Maryland.....	498	272
Virginia.....	218	82
Kentucky.....	152	96
Tennessee.....	45	70
North Carolina.....	2	64
South Carolina.....	2	16
Georgia.....	19	80
Florida.....	22	18
Alabama.....	16	29
Mississippi.....	6	41
Louisiana.....	159	60
Texas.....	5	20
Arkansas.....	1	21
Missouri.....	50	80
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,011</b>

In connexion with this statement, and as affecting the natural increase of the free colored population of the United States, it may be proper to remark that, during the year to which the census applies, the Colonization Society sent five hundred and sixty-two colored emigrants to Liberia. In our calculations respecting the increase of the free colored population, we have considered that class of persons independent of these two causes which respectively swell and diminish their number.

**MORTALITY.**

The statistics of mortality for the census year represent the number of deaths occurring within the year as 320,433, the ratio being as one to 72.6

of the living population, or as ten to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement, taken as a whole, seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must, at present, be received with some degree of allowance.

Should a more critical examination, which time will enable us to execute, prove the returns of the number of deaths too small, such a result will not affect their value; for the purposes of comparison of one portion of the country with another, or cause without effect, the table will possess an interest second to none other in the work, and the many valuable truths which they will suggest will be found of great practical advantage. Medical men will accord to the Census Board no small meed of credit for the wisdom manifested in an arrangement which will throw more light on the history of disease in the United States, and present in connection more interesting facts connected therewith, than the united efforts of all scientific men have heretofore accomplished.

The registration of the annual deaths, as well as of the living, marks an epoch in the history of "life contingencies" in the United States. To trace the effect of the wide range of physical features and natural productions upon the human constitution and faculties, presents to every reflecting mind an interesting field of research. Likewise, to investigate the influence of mental occupations and industrial pursuits, and of the wide diversity of climate, from the highlands of Maine to the everglades of Florida, upon the persistence and duration of life, is an object of permanent importance, not only in a scientific, but in a commercial and national point of view. For all such inquiries, the returns of 1850 furnish facilities, less satisfactory indeed than would have been given by a permanent system of registration, but far superior to those hitherto available.

Among the more immediate advantages to be derived from data of this kind, through the medium of life-tables, they would form a basis for the equitable distribution of life-interest in estates, pensions and legacies; they would assign the true valuation of life annuities, assurances, and reversions of heritable property, and tend to protect the public from many ill-adjusted financial schemes founded in ignorance of the true probabilities of life. They would correct a multitude of prejudices and misconceptions respecting the healthiness of the different localities, and besides this, form a common standard of reference in all those moral, sanitary and mercantile statistics which have brought to light most valuable truths and generalizations, and which give promise of still greater benefits in the advancement of civilization.

Without intending to discuss several attempts heretofore made for the construction of life-tables in this country, let it be observed, as is universally admitted, that the ratio of the annual deaths to the contemporary number living at each age, constitutes the implicit element of computation.

An enumeration of the living, or of the deaths only, is insufficient for the purpose, unless the population is stationary, or due allowance is made for the changes wrought by births and migration during the whole century previous.

The assumption of a stationary population, however, can scarcely be entertained of even the oldest settled parts of the Union. The value and prospects of life, and the influence of climate on longevity, are lost or obscured, both by recent and remote changes. It is within the memory of persons now living, when most of our large cities were in their infancy

where forests were standing on grounds since occupied by the busiest marts of trade, and the corn was waving in the wind where now are the most populous streets.

Periods of unusual emigration or exodus have been followed by a temporary decrease, only to recommence with augmented numbers. But the chief inequality with reference to the present inquiry arises from the fact that the great mass of emigrants are almost exclusively in the prime of life. Traced upon the texture of society, as these changes must be, in relative excesses and deficiencies at the several ages, the joint statistics of the living and of the annual deaths afford the only feasible mode of arriving at the law of mortality, independent of those former changes.

A life-table for the State of Maryland has been prepared from a joint comparison of the abstracts of the returns of 1850. It comprises a very full interpretation of the laws of vitality, indicated by the data for the year of the enumeration, which may be regarded as one of average mortality. In the present case the investigation relates exclusively to the white population of Maryland, irrespective of city or country residents, or of the sexes, or of foreign or indigenous extraction.

The results and derived tables are specified at length in the report on Maryland. From the preliminary table of population there given, it would appear that the line of equal division of the living falls upon the age of twenty; one half of the white population being under, and the other half above twenty years of age; or, distributing with reference to three equal parts, one third of the population are under thirteen and a half years of age; one third are included between this and the age of twenty-nine, and the remaining third are above twenty-nine years of age. With respect to the deaths, the points of equal division fall upon ages several years younger than in the corresponding distributions of the living.

For exhibiting the law of mortality for individual lives, the data of the census were equated, and reduced to the simple case of 10,268 infants born on the same day, and commencing life simultaneously.

Assuming that like circumstances will continue to prevail during the years to come in this State, which may be regarded as certain, the population will continually be affected by the same rate of mortality. And hence we may safely estimate and predict, that, of the specified number of infants at the outset of life, 1,243 will perish prematurely in the first year of existence, and 9,025, or numbers in that proportion, will survive to enter upon the second year. A very considerable but decreasing mortality likewise prevails in the second and third years, leaving only 8,183, or about four-fifths of the original number, to commence upon their fourth year. But after this age the juvenile system acquires more firmness, and a greater degree of the vigor and experience to guard against disease. At the age of twenty-one, 7,134 survive to enter upon a more active and responsible career of life; of whom 6,302 attain to "thirty-five"—the meridian of manhood. Proceeding onward for twenty years, to the age of "fifty-five," only 4,727, or less than one half the original number, then survive. From this age the numbers are decimated more frequently, and the vacated places of the fallen are occupied by advancing generations, till, having passed the mental and physical changes in the round and mystery of life, so graphically portrayed in the "Seven Ages" of the dramatist, a few become centenarians, and linger on the verge of life, till, virtually, at the age of one hundred and six years, all have closed their earthly existence.

The table for Maryland also comprises the "Expectations of Life," or the average number of years which the great mass of the white population live after a given present age. This arrangement of the data is justly described as that which is of the most interest to society; for it points out the average number of years in which one member of the community with another participates in the pleasures and cares of life.

An individual, for instance, on attaining his thirtieth birth-day, has an expectancy of nearly thirty-five years. At fifty years of age the lease of time's estate (so to express the idea) is limited to a little more than nineteen years longer. The maximum expectation—52.86 years—is at the age of four in this table; in the well-known Carlisle table, it is represented to occur at the age of five; and at six in the Swedish table. The joint expectation for two lives, as in the marriage relation, or the average period during which both shall be living, may now be determined in like manner, and also for three or more lives of given ages.

It has been remarked that tables, properly constructed from sufficient data, never differ widely from each other. For this reason, and on account of their high value, insertion is likewise given in that report to three standard European tables; from no one of which does the Maryland table differ in the comparison so much as they differ among themselves.

Indeed, the duration of life by the Maryland table is found to be almost an exact medium between the British Female Annuitant's and the Carlisle values, which affords strong proof of accuracy. From these tabular forms for Maryland, the probabilities of life can readily be ascertained in a given case, with the value of annuities, assurances, and other reversions dependent upon lives. And when extended to other localities, the results will eventually promote a most important national purpose, one which has long been desired—that of obtaining a correct estimate of the standard of human life among different classes of population in this country.

*Statement of deaths during the year ending June 1, 1850.*

	Number of deaths.	Ratio to the number living.
Maine.....	7,545	77.29
New Hampshire.....	4,268	74.49
Vermont.....	3,132	100.29
Massachusetts.....	19,414	51.23
Rhode Island.....	2,241	65.63
Connecticut.....	5,781	64.13
New York.....	44,339	69.85
New Jersey.....	6,467	75.70
Pennsylvania.....	28,818	81.63
Delaware.....	1,209	75.71
Maryland.....	9,594	60.77
Virginia.....	19,053	74.61
North Carolina.....	10,207	85.12
South Carolina.....	7,997	88.59
Georgia.....	9,920	91.33
Alabama.....	9,064	84.94
Mississippi.....	8,711	69.63
Louisiana.....	11,948	42.85
Texas.....	3,046	69.79
Florida.....	933	98.67



Statement of deaths—Continued.

	Number of deaths.	Ratio to the number living.
Kentucky .....	15,208	64.69
Tennessee .....	11,759	85.28
Missouri .....	12,211	55.85
Arkansas .....	2,987	70.18
Ohio .....	28,949	68.41
Indiana .....	12,728	77.65
Illinois .....	11,619	73.23
Michigan .....	4,520	87.97
Iowa .....	2,044	94.03
Wisconsin .....	2,884	106.82
California .....	.....	.....
Minnesota .....	30	202.58
Oregon .....	47	282.82
New Mexico .....	1,167	53.19
Utah .....	289	47.51
District of Columbia .....	846	61.09

AGRICULTURE.

The great amount of labor requisite to the extraction of the returns of agriculture will admit, at this time, of presenting but limited accounts, though, perhaps to some extent, of the most important separate interests.

The returns of the wheat crop for many of the western States will not at all indicate the average crop of those States. This is especially the case with Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from which, especially the former, the assistant marshals return a "short crop," to the extent of fifty per cent. throughout the whole State. The shortness of the wheat crop in Ohio, in 1849, is verified by returns made during the subsequent season, by authority of the legislature. The causes which affected the wheat crop in those States were not without their influence in reducing that of Western Virginia and Western Pennsylvania to some considerable extent.

MANUFACTURES.

The period which has elapsed since the receipt of the returns has been so short, as to enable the office to make but a general report of the facts relating to a few of the most important manufactures. If, in some instances, the amount of "capital invested" in any branch of manufacture should seem too small, it must be borne in mind that where the product is of several kinds, the capital invested not being divisible is connected with the product of greatest consequence. This to some extent reduces the capital invested in the manufacture of bar-iron, in such establishments where some other article of wrought-iron predominates—sheet iron, for example. The aggregate, however, of the capital invested in the various branches of wrought-iron, will, it is confidently believed, be found correct.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of \$500, amounted, in round numbers, to-----

Value of raw material-----	\$530,000,000
Amount paid for labor-----	550,000,000
Value of manufactured articles-----	240,000,000
Number of persons employed-----	1,020,300,000
	1,050,000

More minute particulars respecting these separate interests will be found incorporated in tables A, B, C, D, E, F, G.

#### THE PRESS.

The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the seventh census.

It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on the 1st day of June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. Of these, 2,494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California, the Territories, and for those that may have been omitted by the assistant marshals.

From calculations made on the statistics returned, and estimated circulations where they have been omitted, it appears that the aggregate circulation of these 2,800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and that the entire number of copies printed annually in the United States amounts to 422,600,000.

The following table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class:

	No.	Circulation.	No. of copies printed annually.
Dailies.....	350	750,000	285,000,000
Tri-weeklies.....	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weeklies.....	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weeklies.....	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthlies.....	50	300,000	7,200,000
Monthlies.....	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterlies.....	25	29,000	80,000
	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

Four hundred and twenty-four papers are issued in the New England States, 876 in the Middle States, 716 in the Southern States, and 784 in the Western States.

The average circulation of papers in the United States, is 1,785. There is one publication for every 7,161 free inhabitants in the United States and Territories.

In accordance with the views expressed in the commission with which the department honored me in May last, I visited, during the three summer

months, the capitals of many of the important governments of Europe, for the purpose of examining into the methods adopted for the procuring and classification of such facts as are enumerated by those governments in their statistical investigations, in order that our own census might, when published, prove of the greatest value to ourselves, and not seem inferior to those of countries which have the credit of having paid more attention to statistical science, although they may not have made greater advances in what we esteem rational forms of government.

It seems more desirable to possess every ray of light on this subject, when considering that the present census is one of unexampled importance to ourselves and our posterity, as exhibiting our condition to the middle of a century, and illustrative of the progress of a people flourishing beyond all precedent under a new form of government; one whose history and example must, as it becomes known, exert an important influence throughout the civilized world. This census, while it exhibits our progress for sixty years, with a precision and certainty which no other country has been able to enjoy; and giving a reality to the past, unattainable with respect to any other people, discloses the present statistical history, and that for the first time, of a country embracing more than a million of square miles of territory, the future destiny of which is inseparably connected with that of the original thirteen States. Not only, however, in connection with these statistical investigations did it seem desirable to avail ourselves of any improvements introduced into the censuses of Europe, to enable us to prepare our own great national work on the best system; but for many of the practical purposes to which statistics are applied and deemed valuable, it seemed desirable to effect some arrangement by which the publication of the results of the great elementary facts among nations should be made as nearly simultaneous as possible, and classified on the same general principles, as far as the facts taken would justify, in order that, while we use every exertion to analyze society at home, we may, from their statistics, enjoy the advantage of being able to arrive at a similar analysis with respect to other nations; and that, while contemplating our own progress from time to time, we may be able to institute comparisons with the advancement of other people. Heretofore, at almost every step of investigation, the statist, wishing to prosecute inquiries respecting different nations touching the great elements of society, has met with the insurmountable difficulty arising from the different elements elucidated and the diverse methods of combination adopted, which lessen the value of their labors reciprocally, and, in the absence of more reliable data, lead to the frequent use of one set of elements to ascertain the condition of some different set, producing results equally unsatisfactory to the man of science, as they are often dangerous, if made the basis of the political economy and legislation of a government.

In addition to the effort to effect a general sympathy or concert of action among nations, with reference to their periodical statistics, it has been my aim, in which I have succeeded, often in the absence of published records, to procure a knowledge of the exact condition of the people of all classes in each country visited, and learn their true state, with reference to numbers, and the products of their agriculture and manufactures, their social and moral condition, the state of education, the price of labor, and the practical management of the farming interests; in no case, however, relying upon information not either obtained from personal observation, or derived officially, and in a manner which can leave no doubt of its correct-

ness. My opportunities abroad will not only enable me to effect valuable improvements in compiling our census, but it will be my aim to make the statistical facts useful to the country, by forming them into a report to be supplemental hereto, the completion of which has been retarded by my other official duties.

Another object had in view, was the procuring information with reference to the manner in which the various offices in Europe, especially those connected with agriculture and statistics, are organized, and the manner in which the information obtained is made available to the government and people. To the attainment of these purposes, the few weeks to which my time limited me, and the diversity of languages among those with whom my investigations were pursued, interposed difficulties only surmounted by a zealous determination to effect the duty undertaken—one in which failure must have ensued, were it not for the official character sustained in connection with the office here, and that with which the department honored me, as its representative abroad; the one enabling me to impart as much valuable information to others as was solicited in return; the other giving facilities of intercourse and a claim to consideration which was never slighted by any officer of a foreign government.

In England, in addition to the free intercourse enjoyed with the officers of government connected with statistical matters, several opportunities were offered for bringing the object of my mission before public audiences; and invitations were tendered me to address the members of the London Statistical Society at its annual meeting in that city, the Society of Actuaries at Richmond, and the British Association at Ipswich, during its annual meeting, which was attended by Prince Albert, one of its members, and many of the most distinguished literary and scientific gentlemen of Great Britain and the Continent. The Statistical Council of Belgium, M. Quetelet, President, gave me a place in their board at one of its regular meetings. On each opportunity it gave me pleasure to present a full account of the character and extent of our investigations, under the act of Congress, for taking the seventh Census, to make a fair and impartial exhibit of our progress in wealth and numbers during the past ten years, and at the same time urge the propriety of mutual efforts towards the attainment of more uniform and useful statistical publications by different governments. The propriety of this measure was felt by individuals who had made statistics a study, and the necessity for some action was universally conceded; and it affords me infinite gratification to state that an arrangement has been made for a general statistical Congress, to be held at Brussels, (Belgium,) during the ensuing fall—a measure which has received the approbation of several of the most distinguished statisticians of Europe, and from which the most beneficial results are anticipated.

Mr. Porter, of the Board of Trade, has been appointed a delegate to this Statistical Congress from England. He is a gentleman distinguished, no less by his laborious researches and valuable contributions to the science of political economy and statistical knowledge of the British empire, than for the elevated position he holds as a public officer and man of letters.

#### PLAN OF UNITED STATES CENSUS.

In order that Congress may judge of the propriety of the plan in contemplation for preparing the tables of the population and other statistics,

and be fully advised of any new features introduced to other portions of the work, it has been deemed proper to prepare, in printed form, the statistics of one State, of which copies will be laid before the members of both Houses for their inspection. For this purpose the State of Maryland has been selected, as best adapted, from its central position and combination of more of the various elements which enter into our interests, than any other State of its limited extent.

It has been my endeavor, according to the act, to arrange the facts "in the best and most convenient manner for use." To judge of the character of a statistical work in manuscript would require the long, laborious, and perhaps unsatisfactory investigation of a congressional committee, and Congress would be possessed of no means of forming an independent opinion of the matter. It has been deemed the more proper to lay before Congress a printed copy, inasmuch as the expense of the entire work may readily be known and some standard of excellence in execution clearly and intelligibly understood.

The variations of the plan heretofore adopted in the compilation of the decennial census, with every portion of which the facilities of comparison are maintained, consist:

1. In the form—that adopted being in conformity with the size and appearance of the "American Archives."
2. In accompanying the statistics of each State with a condensed account of the most important events connected with its history, from its first settlement; exhibiting the progress of our whole social system to the year 1850; also, in presenting short accounts of each separate county, from the date of its settlement, with the date of its organization; an account of its physical features, its rocks, minerals, streams, timber, water, and adaptation, naturally and artificially, to the purposes of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.
3. In the general geological account of the State.
4. In the account of its progress in population, from the first to the seventh census, inclusive, with tables of population, to make which correctly, it has been necessary to refer to the original returns of the census twenty and thirty years back, as reliance could not be placed on the figures officially given in the printed work.
5. In the review of its character for the health and longevity of its inhabitants, an account of the prevailing diseases and rates of mortality, with full tables, presenting a perfect history of the statistics of disease and mortality, and calculations of the value of life among the several classes.
6. In the number of new subjects embraced in the statistical details and in the manner of classification, so as to admit of extracting all the essential facts respecting the raw materials of each variety of manufactures, together with other features, in which the statist will perceive variations from any previous census.

Allusion is not made to these things with the view to represent their advantages, or as predicating any argument for their adoption. The plan, with all the disadvantages which must result from the sudden formation of a department for its execution, is the result of much study and reflection, and, it is thought, will prove useful. Should the work be found to possess real value, the result must be attributed mainly to the abundant materials collected, and the zeal and intelligence of the persons employed thereon, some of whom are men whose ability should secure a better remuneration, which, it is hoped, Congress will be willing to accord. If, however, the

general plan shall be considered faulty, or by its imperfect execution be deemed unworthy of adoption, it will have been well thus to bring it to the test, that it may be condemned.

The work, of course, has not been submitted to the public for its judgment; but where opinions have been at all expressed by those deemed good authority, on the propriety of our classifications, they have been invariably favorable. Some such have found their way into the public documents. In the thirty-second annual report of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, made to the legislature of that State, the following language occurs, with respect to our designed classification of such portions of the work as interested particularly the directors of that institution: "Such a list will furnish valuable materials, never possessed to any extent before, for solving many highly interesting statistical questions, and its publication is looked for with much interest. We shall endeavor in our next annual report, to set forth the results of a careful analysis of the census returns respecting the deaf and dumb."

So far as the judgment of the public press is concerned, its expression has been much more favorable than could be wished with its imperfect knowledge of the plan, as expectations may thereby be raised which the results will not justify. None of the information, as imparted in the volume of statistics, has been promulgated, it being considered indelicate to make known to the world information due first to the head of the department, and through him to Congress; and it would not be decorous to forestall the dispassionate judgment of either.

It has seemed to me that a work, the expense of which is shared by the whole community, should be arranged, as far as possible, for general utility, and not a compilation of mere columns of figures, interesting only to the man of science for legislative purposes or for reference, but should be so adapted that while it will furnish practical information to the statesman and philosopher, and useful data to the legislator, it will contain, also, matters interesting to every portion of the community, furnished somewhat in advance of those deductions from analytical investigations made years after its publication. To this end, if supported by the favorable opinion of Congress, it will be made to evolve all of instruction which zealous efforts, though limited ability, are capable of eliciting from the facts within each period of time as it must be accomplished without retarding its publication.

It may be contended by some that the gazetteers furnish most of the information we include. To such it may be replied, that whilst these publications possess great value, and are all replete with instruction, many present but a reprint of former editions, with the title page changed to suit the date, and a few unimportant alterations in other respects. Others may contend that the plan presented takes within its scope subjects not legitimately embraced within that of statistics. Such an opinion might be maintained by forming conclusions from our previous publications, but they are, however, at variance with the best authority on this subject. The definition of "statistics," as given by one author, consists in "such a description of a country, or any part, as gives the present or actual state thereof." But as it is only by a thorough knowledge of the present state of the country and its inhabitants, with their customs, habits, morals, health, and manners of life, that we can form an accurate estimate of the condition of the people, so to enjoy the knowledge necessary for the amelioration of their circum-



stances, or improve their condition, it is necessary to take a retrospective glance, and study their past history, and trace it to its first beginning, as we survey a river to its source to acquire a knowledge of its geography, or of the permanent character of its supplies.

The term "census" applies more particularly to wealth and possessions than to numbers. It was so understood by the Romans, who first used the term. Livy, in his first book of the history of Rome, chapter 42, speaking of Servius Tullius, says:

"He then entered on the improvement of the civil polity of the utmost importance, for he instituted the census—an ordinance of the most salutary consequence in our empire, that was to rise to such a pitch of greatness, and according to which the several contributions in peace and war were to be discharged, not by every person indiscriminately, as formerly, but according to the proportion of their several properties.

And after describing the contributions required in proportion to the wealth of individuals, who appeared on a certain day every year, each in his own century, and gave in the amount of his property, he continues: "In all these instances, the burden was taken off the poor, and laid on the rich."

The census was completed with great ceremonies and offering of sacrifices, termed closing the lustrum. In his fourth book he speaks of a "survey" under the census, and a description of all the lands and houses, and the entire revenue of the Roman people, (B. C. 440.) In the twelfth book, it is stated that "the Senate then received the survey of twelve colonies, presented by the censors of those colonies."

Tacitus mentions that Augustus wrote with his own hand an exact account of his dominions, which is termed a "census." Although the term "census" in our Constitution is limited to, and contemplates a bare enumeration of inhabitants, such construction does not apply to the act of Congress under which this office is organized, "An act for taking the seventh and subsequent Censuses," &c., the body of the act referring to the collection of statistics.

But it is, perhaps, unnecessary to go back to antiquity for the meaning of the term census, or that of statistics, when we have such good modern authority not only as to the meaning of the terms, but the practical carrying into effect what the most distinguished statisticians understand to be comprised within their meaning.

The term "statistics" originated in England, with Sir John Sinclair, with respect to which, in the twentieth volume of his statistical account of Scotland, he remarks: "Many people were at first surprised at my using the new words, statistics and statistical. The idea I annex to the term is an inquiry into the state of a country for the purpose of ascertaining the quantum of happiness enjoyed by its inhabitants, and the means of its future improvement."

With such an understanding of the term, he applied the title "Statistical Account" to a work, perhaps, of the greatest magnitude, importance, and public utility ever attempted by one individual, devoted to a perfect history of Scotland.

Among almost numberless other features, the statistical account of Scotland contains the ancient and modern names of each parish, its history, extent and nature of the soil and surface, extent and description of sea-coast, lakes, rivers, islands, hills, rocks, caves and woods, the climate, diseases, longevity, state of the church, manse and glebe, the minerals, mineral springs, eminent men, antiquities, parochial records, with an account of the manners, habits and customs of the people.

The collection of the materials occupied seven years and seven months, and their compilation engaged the attention of nine hundred learned men, and fill twenty volumes. Its publication led to a parliamentary survey of England and Wales on somewhat similar principles. "If similar surveys," remarked the founder of British statistics, "were instituted in the other kingdoms of Europe, it might be the means of establishing on sure foundations the principles of that most important of all sciences, viz: political or statistical philosophy—the science which in preference to any other ought to be held in reverence. No science," he continues, "can furnish to any mind capable of receiving useful information, so much real entertainment; none can yield such important hints for the improvement of agriculture, for the extension of our commercial industry, for regulating the conduct of individuals, or for extending the prosperity of the State; none can tend so much to promote the general happiness of the species."

The example of all enlightened Europe sustains the views of Sinclair, although falling far, very far behind him in the extent embraced within their periodical statistics.

McCullough, in the introductory chapter to the last edition of "Smith's Wealth of Nations," uses the following language: "To arrive at a true knowledge of the laws which regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of national wealth, we must draw our materials from a very wide surface—study man in every different situation—resort to the history of society, arts, commerce, and government; to the works of philosophers and travellers; to everything, in short, fitted to throw light on the progress of opulence and civilization. We should mark the successive changes which have taken place in the fortunes and condition of the different ranks and orders of men in our own country and in others; should trace the rise, progress, and decline of population and industry; and above all, should analyze and compare the influence of different institutions and regulations, and carefully discriminate the various circumstances wherein advancing and declining societies differ from each other. These investigations are so very complex and difficult, that it is not possible, perhaps, always to arrive at a right conclusion. But though they may not be quite free from error, they are sufficient, when made with the requisite care and attention, to unfold the principal sources of national opulence and refinement, and of poverty and degradation; and however defective, they furnish the only available means for satisfactorily solving the various problems in the science of wealth, and for devising a scheme of public administration fitted to insure the advancement of nations in the career of improvement."

The commissioners for the census of Ireland, in 1841, in the introduction to the census of that country, which comprises a folio of nearly one thousand pages, and was published in 1843, use the following very appropriate language: "We feel, in fact, that a census ought to be a social survey, not a bare enumeration."

In connexion with the population of England, they have published many large folio volumes, containing maps of all the counties and boroughs in the kingdom. In other portions of Europe the same expanded view is taken of what should constitute a statistical work.

The European statistical publications, in point of execution, far exceed our own, which have heretofore been most inconvenient and unwieldy volumes. The only volumes in its possession which the shelves of the royal library of Belgium are not adapted to hold, are those of our last cen-

sons which have occupied a place on the floor beneath the shelves for several years. The inconvenient shape of these volumes has led to their destruction and almost entire extermination. Their extreme rarity at this time leads me to believe that they have, in many instances, unfortunately been used as so much waste paper, not esteemed worth the room they occupied.

These explanations are deemed necessary only for information relating to the views of cotemporaneous nations, and not as an apology for what is deemed correct and proper.

Our materials are more varied and of better character than any nation has ever possessed; and shall it be said, that insensible of their value we have not known how to render them useful?

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. G. KENNEDY.

Hon. ALEX. H. H. STUART,

*Secretary of the Department of the Interior.*

*Statement of the population in each State and Territory*

State, &c.	1790.	1800.	Ratio of increase.	1810.	Ratio of increase.	1820.	Ratio of increase.
<i>New England.</i>							
Maine.....	96,540	151,719	57.1	228,705	50.7	298,225	39.4
New Hampshire...	141,899	183,762	29.5	214,860	16.0	244,161	13.9
Vermont.....	85,416	154,465	80.8	217,713	41.0	235,764	8.2
Massachusetts.....	378,717	423,245	11.7	472,040	11.5	523,287	10.9
Rhode Island.....	69,110	69,122	.....	77,031	11.4	88,059	7.8
Connecticut.....	238,141	251,002	5.4	262,042	4.3	275,202	5.0
	1,009,823	1,233,315	22.1	1,471,891	19.3	1,659,808	12.8
<i>Middle.</i>							
New York.....	340,120	586,756	72.5	959,049	63.4	1,372,812	43.1
New Jersey.....	184,139	211,949	15.1	245,555	15.9	277,575	13.0
Pennsylvania.....	434,373	602,365	38.6	810,091	34.4	1,049,458	29.5
Delaware.....	59,096	64,273	8.7	72,674	13.0	72,749	.....
Maryland.....	319,723	341,548	6.8	330,546	11.4	407,350	7.0
Ohio.....	.....	45,365	.....	230,750	408.7	581,434	152.0
	1,337,456	1,852,256	38.49	2,698,675	45.69	3,761,378	39.37
<i>Cotton Planting.</i>							
South Carolina....	249,073	345,591	38.7	415,115	20.1	502,741	18.1
Georgia.....	82,548	162,101	96.4	252,433	55.1	340,937	35.1
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,901	.....
Mississippi.....	.....	8,350	.....	40,352	356.0	75,448	87.0
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	76,556	.....	153,407	100.4
	331,621	516,542	55.76	784,456	51.86	1,200,434	53.06
<i>Central Slave.</i>							
Virginia.....	748,308	880,200	17.6	974,622	10.7	1,065,379	9.3
North Carolina....	398,751	478,103	21.3	555,500	16.2	638,329	15.0
Tennessee.....	35,791	105,602	200.0	261,727	147.8	422,313	61.5
Kentucky.....	73,077	220,955	200.0	406,511	83.1	564,317	38.8
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	20,845	.....	66,536	219.5
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,273	.....
	1,250,927	1,684,860	34.68	2,219,205	31.71	2,772,197	24.91
<i>Northwestern.</i>							
Indiana.....	.....	4,375	.....	24,520	403.0	147,178	500.2
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	12,282	.....	55,211	349.5
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	4,762	.....	8,896	86.8
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	4,375	.....	41,564	752.59	211,285	403.33

tory decennially, commencing 1790 to 1850, inclusive.

1830.	Ratio of increase.	1840.	Ratio of increase.	1850.	Ratio of increase.	Representatives of each State.		Present number of representatives.
						No.	Fractions.	
899,455	33.9	501,792	26.2	583,188	16.22	6	20,802	7
269,328	10.3	284,574	5.6	317,964	11.73	3	36,771	4
280,632	19.0	291,948	4.0	314,120	7.59	3	32,927	4
610,408	16.6	737,699	20.8	994,499	34.81	*11	57,189	19
97,199	10.0	108,830	11.9	147,544	35.57	*2	58,818	2
297,675	8.1	309,978	4.1	370,791	19.61	*4	89,598	4
<b>1,954,717</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>2,284,822</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>2,728,106</b>	<b>22.07</b>			
1,918,608	39.7	2,428,921	26.6	3,097,394	27.52	33	4,271	34
320,828	15.5	373,806	16.3	489,555	31.14	5	20,811	5
1,348,238	28.5	1,724,033	27.9	2,311,786	34.09	*25	62,242	24
76,748	5.5	78,085	1.7	91,525	17.22	1	.....	1
447,040	9.7	470,019	5.1	583,085	24.01	*6	78,232	6
987,903	61.3	1,519,467	62.0	1,980,406	30.82	21	12,057	21
<b>5,049,855</b>	<b>34.24</b>	<b>6,593,831</b>	<b>30.58</b>	<b>8,553,713</b>	<b>29.72</b>			
581,185	15.6	594,398	2.3	668,507	12.46	5	45,858	7
516,823	51.2	691,392	33.8	905,999	31.03	8	3,478	8
84,730	.....	54,477	56.8	87,401	60.43	1	.....	1
309,527	142.0	590,756	90.8	771,671	30.62	*7	72,128	7
186,621	81.0	375,651	175.0	606,555	61.46	5	18,940	4
215,739	40.6	352,411	63.3	517,739	46.91	4	44,900	4
<b>1,794,625</b>	<b>49.49</b>	<b>2,659,085</b>	<b>48.16</b>	<b>3,557,872</b>	<b>33.80</b>			
1,211,405	18.7	1,239,797	2.3	1,421,661	14.66	13	14,146	15
737,987	15.5	753,419	2.1	868,903	15.32	8	3,690	9
681,904	61.8	829,210	21.6	1,002,625	20.91	*10	63,261	11
687,917	21.9	779,828	13.3	982,405	25.98	*10	54,433	10
140,455	110.9	383,702	173.2	682,043	77.75	*7	81,688	5
30,385	112.9	97,574	221.1	209,639	114.85	2	3,384	1
<b>3,490,056</b>	<b>25.89</b>	<b>4,083,531</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>5,167,276</b>	<b>26.53</b>			
343,031	133.0	685,836	99.9	983,416	44.11	*11	51,106	10
157,445	185.2	476,133	202.4	851,470	78.81	9	7,391	7
31,639	255.6	212,267	570.9	397,654	87.33	4	22,730	3
.....	.....	30,945	.....	305,191	390.43	3	23,998	3
.....	.....	43,112	.....	192,214	345.84	2	4,752	2
<b>532,115</b>	<b>151.84</b>	<b>1,443,373</b>	<b>172.19</b>	<b>2,734,946</b>	<b>38.82</b>			

\* Have the addition on account of the fractions.

## STATEMENT

States, &c.	1790.	1800.	Ratio of increase.	1810.	Ratio of increase.	1820.	Ratio of increase.
Texas .....							
California .....							
District of Columbia .....		14,098		24,028	86.8	33,089	87.5
Minnesota Terr'y. ....							
New Mexico Ter. ....							
Oregon Territory .....							
Utah Territory .....							
Seamen in United States service .....							
		14,098		24,028	86.8	33,089	87.5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,929,827</b>	<b>5,305,941</b>	<b>35.01</b>	<b>7,289,814</b>	<b>86.45</b>	<b>9,638,191</b>	<b>83.12</b>

## Statement of population by classes decen

Classes.	1790.	1800.	Ratio of increase.	1810.	Ratio of increase.
Whites .....	3,172,464	4,304,489	35.7	5,862,004	38.2
Free colored .....	59,466	108,396	82.2	188,448	72.2
Slaves .....	697,897	898,057	27.9	1,191,864	33.4
Seamen in U. States service .....					
	3,929,827	5,305,941		7,289,814	
<b>Total free .....</b>	<b>3,231,930</b>	<b>4,412,884</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>6,043,450</b>	<b>37.0</b>
<b>Total colored population, free and slaves .....</b>	<b>557,363</b>	<b>1,001,452</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>1,377,810</b>	<b>37.6</b>

\* The population of California is set down at 165,000 as an approximation to the real population, which may be essentially varied by complete returns. Should the returns vary from our estimate so far as to reduce the population of California 80,000, South Carolina will be entitled to a member additional, as being next above on the list of fractions. The official returns of California will *slightly* affect the calculation respecting the aggregate increase of the free population for the year 1850. Ratio of representation, 93,781.



—Continued.

1830.	Ratio of Increase.	1840.	Ratio of Increase.	1850.	Ratio of Increase.	Representatives of each State.		Present number of representatives.
						No.	Fractions.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	212,592	.....	2	1,865	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	165,000	.....	2	.....	19
39,884	29.2	48,712	28.8	51,687	18.24	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,077	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	61,547	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,298	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,380	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,318	.....	6,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45,152	29.2	49,812	28.8	521,577	18.24	.....	.....	.....
12,866,020	83.48	17,069,458	82.67	23,263,488	86.28	233	.....	233

nially, from 1790 to 1850, inclusive.

1820.	Ratio of increase.	1830.	Ratio of increase.	1840.	Ratio of increase.	1850.	Ratio of increase.
7,866,569	34.19	10,532,060	38.95	14,189,705	34.71	19,680,738	38.28
283,524	25.25	819,599	36.85	386,292	20.86	428,661	10.96
1,588,098	29.1	2,009,048	30.61	2,487,356	23.8	3,204,089	28.81
.....	.....	*5,818	.....	*6,100	.....	.....	.....
9,638,191	.....	12,866,020	.....	17,069,458	.....	23,263,488	.....
8,100,093	33.02	10,856,977	34.08	14,582,097	34.31	20,059,899	37.56
1,771,622	28.58	2,328,642	31.44	2,873,648	28.4	3,632,750	26.41

\* Added to white population.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

STATES.	Acres of land improved.	Value of farming imple- ments and machinery.	Value of live stock.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of Indian corn.	Tobacco—pounds of.	Ginned cotton—bales of 400 pounds each.	Wool—pounds of.
Maine.....	2,019,598	\$2,863,517	\$9,831,488	867,980	1,741,715	.....	.....	1,866,866
New Hampshire.....	2,251,888	2,314,125	8,871,901	185,658	1,573,670	.....	.....	1,108,476
Vermont.....	2,822,928	2,774,959	11,292,748	498,606	1,625,776	.....	.....	3,492,087
Massachusetts.....	2,127,924	8,178,809	9,619,964	29,784	2,326,167	119,806	.....	576,786
Rhode Island.....	887,672	478,385	1,466,688	89	516,138	.....	.....	111,937
Connecticut.....	1,784,277	2,048,026	7,858,996	40,167	1,996,462	1,893,982	.....	512,529
New York.....	12,285,077	22,217,568	74,672,856	13,078,857	17,844,808	70,222	.....	10,021,507
New Jersey.....	1,770,387	4,267,124	10,078,264	1,508,216	8,605,896	.....	.....	375,982
Pennsylvania.....	8,619,681	14,981,998	42,146,711	15,482,191	19,707,702	857,619	.....	4,784,867
Delaware.....	580,862	510,279	1,819,281	482,511	3,145,583	.....	.....	57,768
Maryland.....	2,797,905	2,463,443	7,997,634	4,491,680	11,104,631	21,407,497	.....	480,226
District of Columbia.....	17,088	40,220	71,578	17,370	65,280	15,000	.....	.....
Virginia.....	10,860,135	7,021,762	83,656,659	11,212,616	35,254,319	56,808,227	8,947	2,860,765
North Carolina.....	5,443,137	4,056,006	17,837,108	2,147,899	28,286,999	12,058,147	98,028	915,289
South Carolina.....	4,071,855	4,143,709	15,060,015	1,066,278	16,272,308	78,285	300,901	487,248
Georgia.....	6,378,479	5,891,150	25,278,416	1,088,534	30,080,099	423,924	499,091	990,021
Florida.....	849,423	675,885	2,945,668	1,225	1,993,462	932,584	45,078	28,285
Alabama.....	4,435,614	5,123,663	21,690,112	291,044	28,754,048	164,990	564,429	657,118
Mississippi.....	3,489,640	5,759,788	19,308,598	215,181	21,836,154	48,819	494,774	558,057
Louisiana.....	1,567,998	11,826,810	10,988,608	84	10,915,051	23,922	169,084	105,898
Texas.....	685,918	2,093,308	10,268,088	42,448	5,796,785	60,770	55,945	122,118
Arkansas.....	780,888	1,591,941	6,728,254	198,902	8,857,296	224,184	64,987	181,427
Tennessee.....	5,087,037	5,851,178	29,134,198	1,688,470	52,137,868	20,144,380	192,635	1,849,888

Kentucky.....	6,068,688	5,888,092	20,898,886	2,184,768	58,922,788	55,765,259	1,669	2,246,168
Ohio.....	9,780,650	12,716,158	43,276,187	14,967,056	59,788,750	10,480,967	.....	10,039,607
Michigan.....	1,923,582	2,784,171	8,003,429	4,918,706	5,620,216	2,226	.....	2,047,864
Indiana.....	5,019,822	6,748,722	22,398,965	6,625,474	52,887,564	1,035,146	5	2,502,768
Illinois.....	5,114,041	6,849,826	21,817,954	9,433,965	57,179,288	844,129	8	2,129,189
Missouri.....	2,924,901	3,965,945	19,766,851	2,966,928	86,069,543	17,100,984	.....	1,615,880
Iowa.....	824,682	1,172,869	3,589,275	1,580,581	8,656,799	6,049	.....	873,898
Wisconsin.....	1,011,808	1,701,047	4,591,717	4,292,208	1,983,878	768	.....	243,065
California.....	84,812	88,598	3,456,725	98,282	90,082	1,000	.....	4,800
Minnesota.....	5,085	15,981	92,859	1,401	16,725	.....	.....	85
Oregon.....	132,857	183,423	1,876,189	211,913	2,918	825	.....	29,666
Utah.....	15,219	78,495	523,951	103,441	9,144	.....	.....	8,897
New Mexico.....	161,296	78,217	1,504,497	196,575	355,795	1,118	.....	82,641
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>112,483,684</b>	<b>151,869,627</b>	<b>512,545,149</b>	<b>101,607,628</b>	<b>592,020,591</b>	<b>200,099,288</b>	<b>2,484,531</b>	<b>52,451,903</b>

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A—Continued.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS—Continued.

STATES.	Wine—gallons of.	Butter—pounds of.	Cheese—pounds of.	Hay—tons of.	Hemp, dew-rotted— tons of.	Hemp, water-rotted— tons of.	Flaxseed—bushels of.	Maple sugar—pounds of.	Cane sugar—hogheads of 1,000 pounds.	Value of the exact manufactures.
Maine.....	806	8,488,234	2,201,105	791,780	.....	.....	862	87,541	.....	\$510,098
New Hampshire.....	35	8,977,056	3,196,563	598,854	.....	.....	91	1,292,429	.....	88,155
Vermont.....	140	12,128,095	6,755,006	763,579	.....	.....	307	5,159,641	.....	261,539
Massachusetts.....	4,122	7,825,837	7,124,461	645,749	5	.....	72	768,596	.....	210,076
Rhode Island.....	842	1,066,625	296,748	73,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,098
Connecticut.....	3,346	6,620,579	4,512,019	499,706	.....	.....	9,775	87,781	.....	18,005
New York.....	6,483	82,013,823	49,785,905	3,714,734	81	20	53,824	10,310,764	.....	1,277,170
New Jersey.....	517	9,070,710	500,319	429,119	.....	.....	12,353	5,886	.....	110,350
Pennsylvania.....	23,839	40,554,741	2,395,279	1,826,265	173	636	43,627	2,218,644	.....	755,104
Delaware.....	145	1,055,808	3,187	30,159	.....	570	858	.....	.....	88,121
Maryland.....	1,481	3,806,160	3,975	157,956	63	.....	2,446	47,740	.....	111,923
District of Columbia.....	863	14,869	.....	1,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
Virginia.....	5,418	11,089,379	486,202	869,998	3,735	1,931	52,318	1,227,665	.....	2,156,312
North Carolina.....	10,801	4,141,258	95,013	145,180	13	478	38,183	27,448	.....	2,008,834
South Carolina.....	3,680	2,979,975	4,810	25,427	.....	.....	11	200	150	392,516
Georgia.....	796	4,640,559	46,976	23,449	.....	73	622	50	1,641	1,888,963
Florida.....	10	375,853	18,324	2,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,411	74,392
Alabama.....	220	4,008,811	81,412	32,085	.....	70	67	613	8,242	1,384,120
Mississippi.....	301	4,388,112	20,314	12,517	.....	.....	21	110	278	1,166,195
Louisiana.....	.....	685,186	1,148	20,672	.....	.....	.....	260	262,486	188,773
Texas.....	94	2,319,574	92,018	8,327	.....	.....	16	.....	7,017	265,526
Arkansas.....	10	1,854,104	28,440	8,924	.....	145	695	8,825	.....	644,923
Tennessee.....	204	3,180,686	179,577	72,942	405	535	19,405	159,647	.....	3,168,116

Kentucky .....	4,202	10,115,287	228,744	115,286	87,168	2,685	80,458	888,525	.....	2,487,498
Ohio .....	44,884	84,180,458	21,850,478	1,860,686	628	464	185,598	4,521,648	.....	1,636,601
Michigan .....	1,448	7,048,794	1,012,551	394,717	40	14	1,186	2,428,897	.....	854,926
Indiana .....	18,004	12,748,186	666,986	402,791	794	775	85,808	2,921,638	.....	1,617,200
Illinois .....	2,348	12,605,554	1,283,758	586,011	1,099	1,828	11,878	246,078	.....	1,218,211
Missouri .....	10,508	7,692,499	202,122	116,743	17,207	5,351	18,641	178,750	.....	1,048,016
Iowa .....	420	2,168,188	209,840	89,055	2	110	1,959	77,807	.....	221,202
Wisconsin .....	68	888,816	440,961	295,927	.....	100	884	661,969	.....	67,506
California .....	.....	705	150	2,088	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500
Minnesota .....	.....	1,100	.....	2,019	.....	.....	.....	2,950	.....	.....
Oregon .....	.....	211,464	86,980	878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah .....	.....	74,084	82,646	4,288	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1,804
New Mexico .....	2,058	101	5,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,081
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>142,528</b>	<b>311,998,180</b>	<b>108,200,524</b>	<b>13,622,968</b>	<b>61,413</b>	<b>15,885</b>	<b>566,413</b>	<b>82,777,127</b>	<b>827,228</b>	<b>27,541,670</b>

B.  
COTTON GOODS.

STATES.	Capital invested.	Bales of cotton.	Tons coal.	Value of all raw material.	Number of hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Av'age wages per month.		Value of entire product.	Yards sheeting, &c.	Sundries.	
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Maine.....	\$3,329,700	31,581	2,921	\$1,573,110	780	2,959	\$22,895	\$35,973	\$29 85	\$12 15	\$2,596,356	32,852,556	.....	<i>Pounds.</i>
N. Hampshire..	10,950,500	83,026	7,679	4,839,429	2,911	9,211	75,718	124,181	26 00	13 47	8,830,619	113,106,247	Yarn.....	149,700
Vermont.....	202,600	2,248	.....	114,415	94	147	1,460	1,861	15 53	12 67	196,100	1,651,000	..do.....	53,050
Massachusetts.	23,455,630	223,807	46,546	11,289,309	9,293	19,437	212,892	264,514	22 90	13 55	19,712,461	293,751,392	..do.....	353,660
Rhode Island..	6,675,000	50,713	13,116	3,484,579	4,959	5,916	92,282	76,656	18 60	12 95	6,447,120	96,725,612	Thread & yarn..	1,922,980
Connecticut...	4,219,100	39,483	2,866	2,500,062	2,708	3,473	51,679	41,060	19 08	11 84	4,257,522	51,780,700	Yarn.....	950,000
New York.....	4,176,920	37,778	1,539	1,983,973	2,632	3,638	48,244	33,699	18 32	9 68	3,591,989	44,901,475	..do.....	2,180,600
New Jersey...	1,483,600	14,487	4,467	666,645	616	1,096	11,073	10,487	17 98	9 56	1,109,524	8,122,580	..do.....	2,000,000
Pennsylvania..	4,523,925	44,162	24,139	3,152,630	3,564	4,099	63,642	40,650	17 35	9 91	5,322,262	45,746,790	..do.....	5,308,561
Delaware.....	460,100	4,730	1,920	312,068	413	425	6,326	4,926	15 31	11 59	538,439	3,521,636	..do.....	532,000
Maryland.....	2,236,000	23,325	2,212	1,165,579	1,008	2,014	15,546	19,108	15 42	9 53	2,120,504	27,883,923	..do.....	46,000
Virginia.....	1,908,900	17,735	4,805	823,375	1,275	1,638	12,983	11,791	10 18	6 98	1,486,884	15,610,107	..do.....	1,755,915
North Carolina.	1,058,800	13,617	.....	531,903	442	1,177	5,153	7,216	11 66	6 13	321,342	2,470,111	..do.....	2,207,000
South Carolina.	357,200	9,929	.....	295,971	399	620	5,565	5,151	13 94	8 30	748,333	6,563,733	..do.....	1,318,313
Georgia.....	1,736,156	20,230	1,000	900,419	873	1,399	12,725	10,352	14 57	7 39	2,135,041	7,209,292	..do.....	4,193,351
Florida.....	30,000	600	.....	30,000	28	67	900	335	32 14	5 00	49,920	624,000	.....	.....
Alabama.....	651,900	5,208	.....	237,081	346	369	4,053	2,946	11 71	7 93	332,260	3,081,000	Yarn.....	790,000
Mississippi....	33,000	4,30	.....	21,500	19	17	270	101	14 21	5 94	30,500	.....	..do.....	171,000
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	16,500	170	.....	8,975	13	18	190	100	14 61	5 88	10,637	.....	Yarn.....	81,250
Tennessee.....	669,600	6,411	3,010	297,500	310	531	3,394	3,730	10 95	6 42	510,624	363,259	..do.....	2,326,250
Kentucky.....	239,000	3,760	720	180,907	181	221	2,707	2,070	14 95	9 30	273,439	1,003,000	..do.....	725,000



Ohio.....	207,000	4,270	2,152	237,060	132	209	2,191	2,534	16 60	9 42	394,700	280,000	..do.....	488,000
Michigan.....														
Indiana.....	43,000	678	800	28,220	88	57	495	380	18 00	6 77	44,200		Yarn.....	800,000
Illinois.....														
Missouri.....	102,000	2,160	1,658	86,440	75	80	820	800	10 94	10 00	142,900		Battug. bales..	13,280
Iowa.....														
Wisconsin.....														
California.....														
Dist Columbia	85,000	900		67,000	41	103	575	825	14 02	8 00	100,000	1,400,000		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>74,601,061</b>	<b>641,240</b>	<b>121,099</b>	<b>31,885,056</b>	<b>33,150</b>	<b>59,136</b>	<b>653,773</b>	<b>703,414</b>	.....	.....	<b>61,869,181</b>	<b>763,678,407</b>	<b>Lbs. &amp; bales...</b>	<b>27,878,000</b>

C.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

STATES.	Capital invested.	Pounds of wool used.	Tons of coal.	Value of all raw material.	Number of hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Average wages per month.		Value of entire products.	Yards of cloth manufactured.	Sundries.
					Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Maine.....	\$467,600	1,488,484	.....	\$495,940	310	314	\$6,998	\$8,697	\$22 57	\$11 77	\$758,300	1,023,020	Yarn, lls..... 1,2 0
New Hampshire	2,487,700	8,604,108	3,600	1,267,329	926	1,201	21,177	17,451	22 84	14 51	2,127,745	9,712,840	.....do..... 165,2 0
Vermont.....	886,800	2,328,100	.....	890,684	688	710	16,712	8,888	24 50	11 80	1,579,161	2,830,400	.....do.....
Massachusetts	9,089,342	22,229,952	15,400	8,671,671	6,167	4,863	141,583	70,581	22 95	14 22	12,770,565	25,865,658	Yarn, lls..... 749,550
Rhode Island..	1,018,000	4,108,370	2,082	1,463,900	987	771	20,431	11,708	20 70	15 18	2,381,825	8,612,400	.....do..... 46,000
Connecticut....	3,773,950	9,414,100	7,912	3,325,709	2,907	2,581	70,141	38,216	24 12	12 86	6,465,216	9,408,777	.....do.....
New York.....	4,459,370	12,538,786	.....	3,688,292	4,262	2,412	85,147	28,377	19 97	11 41	7,080,604	7,924,252	Yarn, lls..... 261,700
New Jersey....	494,274	1,510,289	1,889	548,367	411	487	10,367	4,192	25 22	8 59	1,164,446	771,100	.....do..... 350,000
Pennsylvania..	3,005,061	7,560,379	10,777	3,282,718	3,490	2,236	67,186	23,279	19 20	10 40	5,821,866	10,099,234	.....do.....1,941,621
Delaware.....	148,500	398,000	45	204,172	122	18	2,298	312	18 79	17 33	251,010	152,000	.....do.....
Maryland.....	244,000	430,300	100	165,568	262	100	4,875	1,189	18 60	11 89	295,140	378,100	.....do.....
Virginia.....	392,640	1,554,110	357	488,899	478	190	8,088	1,888	18 15	9 90	841,018	2,037,025	Yarn, lbs..... 398,705
North Carolina.	18,000	30,000	.....	18,950	15	15	270	105	18 00	7 00	28,760	31,000	.....do.....
South Carolina.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....
Georgia.....	68,000	158,816	.....	80,892	46	38	1,099	536	27 47	14 10	88,750	340,660	.....do.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....
Mississippi....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....
Texas.....	8,000	30,000	.....	10,000	4	4	80	80	20 00	20 00	15,000	14,000	Blankets..... 4,000
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....
Tennessee.....	10,800	6,200	.....	1,075	15	2	265	12	17 66	6 00	6,810	.....	Hats..... 2,220
Kentucky.....	249,820	678,900	.....	205,287	256	62	8,919	639	15 29	11 11	818,819	878,084	.....do.....

Ohio .....	870,220	1,657,725	2,110	578,428	908	298	18,191	8,250	20 14	10 80	1,111,027	1,374,087	Yarn, lbs.....	65,000
Michigan .....	94,000	182,250	.....	48,402	78	51	1,680	585	21 65	11 47	90,242	111,570	.....	.....
Indiana .....	171,348	418,850	90	120,488	189	57	4,122	680	21 81	11 05	265,802	285,500	Yarn, lbs.....	104,000
Illinois .....	151,500	306,961	987	115,807	124	54	2,728	678	22 00	12 52	208,572	306,995	.....do.....	187,000
Missouri .....	20,000	80,000	1,071	18,000	15	10	480	65	82 00	6 50	56,000	12,000	Blankets, pairs.	6,000
Iowa .....	10,000	14,500	.....	8,500	7	.....	78	.....	11 14	.....	18,000	14,000	.....	.....
Wisconsin .....	81,225	184,200	.....	82,680	25	.....	562	.....	22 45	.....	87,992	86,000	Yarn, lbs.....	74,850
California .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dist Columbia .....	700	5,000	.....	1,680	2	.....	60	.....	30 00	.....	2,400	10,000	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>24,118,630</b>	<b>70,862,829</b>	<b>46,870</b>	<b>25,735,988</b>	<b>22,678</b>	<b>16,574</b>	<b>489,089</b>	<b>210,901</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>48,207,555</b>	<b>82,206,652</b>	<b>Yarn, lbs.....</b>	<b>4,294,826</b>

## D.

## FIG IRON.

STATES.	Capital invested.	Tons of ore used.	Tons of mineral coal.	Bushels of coke and charcoal.	Value of all raw material, fuel, &c.	Number of hands employed.		Entire wages per month.		Average wages per month.		Tons of pig iron made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.
						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Maine.....	\$214,000	2,907		218,970	\$14,890	71		\$1,562		\$22 00		1,484		\$36,616
New Hampshire..	2,000	500		50,000	4,900	10		180		18 00		200		6,000
Vermont.....	62,500	7,676	150	826,487	40,175	100		2,200		22 08		3,200		68,000
Massachusetts...	469,000	27,900		1,855,000	185,741	268		7,288		27 50		12,287		295,128
Rhode Island.....														
Connecticut.....	225,600	35,450		2,870,000	289,225	148		3,967		26 80		18,420	\$20,000	415,600
New York.....	605,000	46,885	20	3,000,074	321,027	505		12,625		24 96		28,022	12,800	587,920
New Jersey.....	967,000	51,260	20,865	1,621,000	332,707	600		12,720		21 20		24,031		560,544
Pennsylvania.....	8,570,425	877,288	816,000	27,505,186	3,782,427	9,285	9	201,089	\$46	31 65		285,702	40,000	6,071,518
Delaware.....														
Maryland.....	1,420,000	99,806	14,088	3,707,500	560,725	1,370		27,595		20 14		48,641	96,000	1,056,400
Virginia.....	513,800	67,819	39,962	1,811,000	158,307	1,115	14	14,232	96	12 67	\$6 86	22,168		521,924
North Carolina...	25,000	900		150,000	27,900	20	5	208	22	8 00	4 40	400		12,500
South Carolina...														
Georgia.....	25,000	5,189		430,000	25,840	185	3	2,355	15	17 44	5 00	900	28,000	57,300
Florida.....														
Alabama.....	11,000	1,888		145,000	6,770	40		700		17 50		522	5,000	22,500
Mississippi.....														
Louisiana.....														
Texas.....														
Arkansas.....														
Tennessee.....	1,021,400	88,810	177,167	160,000	254,900	1,713	109	21,958	558	12 82	5 10	80,420	41,900	676,100
Kentucky.....	924,700	72,010		4,576,269	260,152	1,845	10	87,335	47	20 28	4 70	24,245	10,000	604,037
Ohio.....	1,506,000	140,610	21,780	5,428,800	680,087	2,415		59,129		24 48		52,658		1,225,660

Michigan.....	15,000	2,700	185,000	14,000	25	675	66 00	660	6,000	21,000		
Indiana.....	72,000	5,200	810,000	24,400	88	2,290	26 00	1,850	58,000	58,000		
Illinois.....	68,000	5,500	170,000	15,500	150	8,310	22 06	2,700	70,200	70,200		
Missouri.....	619,000	87,000	55,180	07,837	884	8,112	24 28	19,250	814,600	814,600		
Iowa.....												
Wisconsin.....	15,000	8,000	150,000	8,250	60	1,800	80 00	1,000	27,000	27,000		
California.....												
Dist. of Columbia.....												
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,846,425</b>	<b>1,679,809</b>	<b>645,242</b>	<b>84,185,286</b>	<b>7,005,289</b>	<b>20,208</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>421,485</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>564,755</b>	<b>259,700</b>	<b>12,748,777</b>

E.

## CASTINGS.

STATES.	Capital invested.	Tons of pig iron.	Tons of old metal.	Tons of ore.	Tons of mineral coal.	Bushels of coke and charcoal.	Value of raw material, fuel, &c.	Number of hands employed.		Average wages per month.		Tons castings made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.
								Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Maine.....	\$150,100	3.591	245	.....	1,819	14,000	\$112,570	248	1	\$29 00	\$5 00	3,691	.....	\$265,000
New Hampshire	242,700	5,677	500	.....	1,680	20,500	177,080	874	.....	33 05	.....	5,764	\$27,700	371,710
Vermont.....	290,720	5,277	274	.....	1,066	128,400	150,608	881	.....	28 27	.....	5,000	87,770	460,881
Massachusetts	1,499,051	81,137	3,831	.....	12,401	3,500	1,057,904	1,596	.....	30 90	.....	82,074	.....	2,235,685
Rhode Island..	428,800	8,911	.....	.....	4,670	4,000	258,267	800	.....	29 63	.....	8,558	119,500	728,705
Connecticut...	580,800	11,890	337	.....	7,592	30,600	351,389	942	7	27 02	8 00	11,210	70,000	981,400
New York.....	4,622,482	108,910	8,212	.....	22,755	181,190	2,398,768	5,925	.....	27 49	.....	101,688	.....	5,921,980
New Jersey...	598,250	10,660	850	.....	5,444	176,800	301,048	808	.....	24 09	.....	10,259	.....	636,430
Pennsylvania..	3,422,924	69,501	819	.....	49,222	276,855	2,372,467	4,782	1	27 55	6 00	57,310	661,160	5,854,881
Delaware.....	378,500	4,410	.....	.....	4,967	.....	153,852	250	.....	23 36	.....	3,680	55,000	297,462
Maryland.....	839,100	7,220	.....	.....	5,000	30,000	259,190	761	.....	27 50	.....	6,244	80,000	685,000
Virginia.....	471,160	7,114	205	.....	7,872	71,600	297,014	810	1	19 91	9 44	5,577	.....	674,415
North Carolina	11,500	19	.....	.....	.....	6,375	8,841	15	.....	23 46	.....	172	.....	12,867
South Carolina	185,700	169	.....	2,800	.....	405,560	90,128	158	2	18 59	4 00	1,286	.....	87,688
Georgia.....	85,000	440	.....	.....	100	9,800	11,950	39	.....	27 43	.....	415	.....	46,200
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	216,625	2,318	.....	.....	.....	81,300	102,085	212	.....	30 05	.....	1,915	.....	271,126
Mississippi...	100,000	1,197	.....	.....	248	92,000	50,870	112	.....	37 91	.....	924	2,800	117,400
Louisiana.....	255,000	1,660	.....	.....	8,205	.....	75,200	317	.....	35 60	.....	1,570	4,000	312,500
Texas.....	16,000	250	.....	.....	251	.....	8,400	35	.....	43 43	.....	200	15,000	55,000
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	189,600	1,682	.....	5,050	21,090	13,200	90,020	261	8	17 46	4 50	3,884	.....	264,325
Kentucky.....	502,300	9,741	.....	.....	2,641	432,750	293,533	558	20	24 89	4 10	5,888	.....	744,315
Ohio.....	2,068,650	37,555	1,812	2,000	30,000	355,120	1,199,790	2,758	.....	27 32	.....	87,899	208,700	3,089,550

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Michigan.....	196,460	2,494	.....	.....	901	16,200	91,865	887	.....	28 68	.....	2,070	25,618	279,097
Indiana.....	82,800	1,938	5	.....	132	29,600	66,918	148	.....	25 74	.....	1,767	.....	119,480
Illinois.....	260,400	4,818	50	.....	1,412	12,500	172,880	882	.....	28 50	.....	4,100	80,250	441,185
Missouri.....	187,000	5,100	200	.....	2,598	.....	188,114	297	.....	19 68	.....	5,200	.....	836,485
Iowa.....	5,500	81	.....	.....	.....	200	2,524	17	.....	82 85	.....	71	2,600	8,500
Wisconsin.....	116,850	1,871	15	.....	595	2,700	86,980	228	.....	26 78	.....	1,842	64,025	216,195
California.....	5,000	75	.....	.....	25	.....	8,580	8	.....	28 88	.....	75	.....	20,740
Dist. Columbia.	14,000	545	.....	.....	80	.....	18,100	27	.....	27 05	.....	512	11,000	41,690
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,416,801</b>	<b>845,558</b>	<b>11,416</b>	<b>0,850</b>	<b>100,891</b>	<b>2,418,750</b>	<b>10,846,855</b>	<b>28,541</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>822,745</b>	<b>1,524,121</b>	<b>25,108,155</b>



**WROUGHT IRON.**

STATES.	Capital invested.	Tons of pig metal.	Tons of blooms used.	Tons of ore used.	Tons of mineral coal.	Bushels of coke and charcoal.	Value of raw materials used.	Number of hands employed.		Average wages per month.		Tons of wrought iron made.	Value of other products.	Value of entire products.
								Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Maine .....														
New Hampshire .....	\$1,000	14				50,000	\$5,600							
Vermont .....	62,700	750	525	2,825		337,000	66,194	6		\$32 00		110		\$10,400
Massachusetts .....	610,800	7,080			11,022	78,500	221,194	57		31 05		2,045		163,986
Rhode Island .....	208,000	8,000			6,000		111,750	260		22 50		6,720		428,820
Connecticut .....	529,500	7,081	1,614		5,062	788,600	358,780	220		26 00		2,650		222,400
New York .....	1,181,800	8,540		44,612	18,908	5,554,150	838,314	874		31 59		6,325	\$5,000	667,560
New Jersey .....	1,014,848	10,480		14,549	4,507	1,991,180	320,950	1,637		26 00		13,680	195,000	1,423,948
Pennsylvania .....	7,620,066	163,702	20,405		325,967	8,939,998	5,488,391	598		27 78		8,102		629,278
Delaware .....	15,000	57	60			228,000	19,500	6,764	7	27 68	\$7 50	182,506	219,500	8,902,907
Maryland .....	780,630	10,172	3,880		10,455	214,000	439,511	50		24 19		550		55,000
Virginia .....	791,211	17,296	2,500		66,515	108,000	591,448	568		23 33		10,000		771,481
North Carolina .....	103,000			4,650		857,900	28,114	1,295		23 62		15,328		1,254,995
South Carolina .....								178	14	10 37	5 28	850		65,980
Georgia .....	9,200	100				78,600	5,986							
Florida .....								26	1	11 85	5 00	30		15,384
Alabama .....	2,500	120				30,000	3,000							
Mississippi .....								14		20 00		100		7,500
Louisiana .....														
Texas .....														
Arkansas .....														
Tennessee .....	755,050	11,698	825	9,151	62,088		385,616	781	55	15 20	5 00	10,844	38,800	670,618
Kentucky .....	174,000	2,000	1,600			234,000	180,800	188		32 06		3,070		299,700
Ohio .....	620,800	18,676	2,900		22,755	466,900	601,493	708		33 61		14,419		1,075,192

Michigan.....														
Indiana.....	17,000	50		8,150		85,000	4,425	22	2	27 45	4 00	175		11,760
Illinois.....														
Missouri.....	42,100	1,204			9,884		24,509	101		80 00		968		68,700
Iowa.....														
Wisconsin.....														
California.....														
Dist. Columbia.....														
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,495,220</b>	<b>251,401</b>	<b>88,844</b>	<b>78,787</b>	<b>588,088</b>	<b>14,510,828</b>	<b>9,698,109</b>	<b>18,178</b>	<b>79</b>			<b>278,044</b>	<b>458 800</b>	<b>16,747,074</b>

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**G.—MALT AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.**

STATES.	Capital invested.	Quantities and kinds of grain, &c., consumed.							Hands employed.	Quantities of liquors produced.		
		Bushels of barley.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of apples.	Hhds. of molasses.	Tons of hops.		Barrels of ale, &c.	Galls. whiskey and high wines.	Gallons of rum.
Maine.....	\$17,000						2,000		5			220,000
Vermont.....	7,000	2,500						1	2	800		
Massachusetts.....	457,500	80,000	19,400	26,600			35,130	29	181	25,800	120,000	3,788,010
Rhode Island....	17,000	12,500						6	9	8,900		
Connecticut.....	15,500		20,000	20,000			10	2	20		130,000	1,200
New York.....	2,595,900	2,062,250	1,647,266	909,067	6,707	60,940	24,500	581	1,380	644,700	9,281,700	2,488,840
New Jersey.....	409,655	108,700	254,000	58,400		409,700		42	197	84,750	1,250,530	
Pennsylvania....	1,719,960	550,105	1,488,555	517,180	24,700	51,200	10	283	911	189,581	6,548,810	1,500
Maryland.....	247,100	76,900	166,100	54,300	460			25	128	26,380	787,400	
Virginia.....	100,915	20,000	250,700	62,680	450			14	128	5,600	879,440	
North Carolina..	21,980		64,650	4,700					75		158,080	
South Carolina..	8,475		18,100						83		48,900	
Georgia.....	7,150		20,150	2,500	1,500				15		60,450	
Alabama.....	500						25		2			8,000
Louisiana.....	8,500	10,000						10	8	8,000		
Kentucky.....	168,885	65,650	551,350	30,520		5,000		18	274	19,500	1,491,745	
Tennessee.....	66,125	3,000	258,400	5,480					159		657,000	
Missouri.....	298,900	124,440	309,200	24,800				81	179	44,850	939,400	
Ohio.....	1,262,974	330,350	3,588,140	281,750	19,500			178	1,088	96,943	11,865,150	
Indiana.....	384,950	118,150	1,417,900	48,700	1,000			18	287	11,005	4,689,900	
Illinois.....	808,400	98,000	708,500	48,700	2,200			80	274	27,325	2,815,000	
Michigan.....	189,425	32,080	212,800	19,150				16	98	10,820	680,900	
Iowa.....	19,500		51,150	7,200					19		160,600	
Wisconsin.....	98,703	91,020	29,900	9,200				28	98	81,820	127,000	
New Mexico.....	7,800		2,000	12,900					21		42,000	
Utah.....	8,000	1,000							8	800		
Distict Columbia	12,000	5,000						2	5	1,850		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,884,254</b>	<b>3,787,195</b>	<b>11,067,761</b>	<b>2,148,927</b>	<b>56,517</b>	<b>526,840</b>	<b>61,075</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>1,177,924</b>	<b>42,138,955</b>	<b>6,500,500</b>

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NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS IN OPERATION.

STATES.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Castings.	Pig Iron.	Wrought Iron.
Maine .....	12	86	25	1	.....
New Hampshire.....	44	61	26	1	.....
Vermont.....	9	72	26	3	.....
Massachusetts.....	218	119	68	6	.....
Rhode Island.....	158	45	20	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	128	149	60	13	18
New York.....	86	249	323	18	60
New Jersey.....	21	41	45	10	53
Pennsylvania.....	207	380	320	180	131
Delaware.....	12	8	13	.....	2
Maryland.....	21	38	16	18	17
Virginia.....	27	121	54	29	39
North Carolina.....	28	1	5	2	19
South Carolina.....	18	.....	6	.....	.....
Georgia.....	35	3	4	3	3
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	12	.....	10	3	1
Mississippi.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	33	4	16	23	42
Kentucky.....	8	25	20	21	4
Ohio.....	8	180	188	35	11
Michigan.....	.....	15	63	1	.....
Indiana.....	2	33	14	2	3
Illinois.....	.....	16	29	2	.....
Missouri.....	2	1	6	5	2
Iowa.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	9	15	1	.....
California.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	1	2	.....	.....
Total.....	1,094	1,559	1,891	377	422

*Population of the United States, and representation in the Thirty-third Congress.*

STATES.	Whites.	Free colored.	Total free population.	Slaves.	Total population.	Representative population.	Representatives of each State.	
							No.	Fractions.
Maine.....	581,868	1,825	583,693	.....	583,693	583,693	6	20,802
New Hampshire.....	817,489	475	817,964	.....	817,964	817,964	8	86,771
Vermont.....	813,411	709	814,120	.....	814,120	814,120	8	82,927
Massachusetts.....	935,704	8,795	944,499	.....	944,499	944,499	*11	57,189
Rhode Island.....	144,060	8,544	152,604	.....	152,604	152,604	*2	53,813
Connecticut.....	868,805	7,486	876,291	.....	876,291	876,291	*4	89,593
New York.....	8,049,457	47,987	8,097,444	.....	8,097,444	8,097,444	33	4,271
Pennsylvania.....	2,258,468	58,823	2,317,291	.....	2,317,291	2,317,291	*25	62,242
Ohio.....	1,956,108	24,300	1,980,408	.....	1,980,408	1,980,408	21	12,057
Indiana.....	977,623	10,788	988,411	.....	988,411	988,411	*11	51,106
Illinois.....	846,104	5,860	851,964	.....	851,964	851,964	9	7,891
Michigan.....	895,097	2,557	897,654	.....	897,654	897,654	4	22,730
Wisconsin.....	804,555	626	805,181	.....	805,181	805,181	3	28,993
Iowa.....	191,879	385	192,264	.....	192,264	192,264	2	4,752
California (estimated).....	163,200	1,800	165,000	.....	165,000	165,000	2	.....
New Jersey.....	466,240	23,093	489,333	↑ 222	489,555	489,406	5	20,611
Delaware.....	71,289	17,957	89,246	2,289	91,535	90,619	1	.....
Maryland.....	418,590	74,077	492,667	90,868	583,535	546,887	*6	78,232
Virginia.....	895,304	58,629	953,933	472,528	1,426,461	1,282,649	18	14,146
North Carolina.....	553,295	27,190	580,485	288,412	868,897	753,588	8	8,690
South Carolina.....	274,623	8,900	283,523	364,934	648,457	514,513	5	45,853
Georgia.....	521,438	2,850	524,288	881,681	1,405,969	758,326	8	8,478
Alabama.....	426,507	2,272	428,779	842,892	1,271,671	684,514	*7	72,128
Mississippi.....	295,758	899	296,657	809,898	1,106,555	482,595	5	18,940
Louisiana.....	255,416	17,537	272,953	244,786	517,739	419,824	4	44,900
Tennessee.....	756,538	6,271	762,809	239,461	1,002,270	906,840	*10	68,261
Kentucky.....	761,658	9,738	771,396	210,981	982,377	898,012	*10	64,433
Missouri.....	502,077	2,544	504,621	87,422	592,043	647,074	*7	84,688
Arkansas.....	192,088	589	192,677	46,852	239,529	190,846	2	3,88

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Florida .....	47,167	926	48,092	89,809	87,401	71,667	1	.....
Texas .....	154,100	881	154,481	58,161	212,592	189,827	2	1,865
District of Columbia.....	88,027	9,978	48,000	3,687	51,687	.....	.....	.....
Utah (Territory) .....	11,880	24	11,854	26	11,880	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota (Territory) .....	6,088	89	6,077	.....	6,077	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico (Territory).....	61,530	17	61,547	.....	61,547	.....	.....	.....
Oregon (Territory).....	18,087	206	18,293	.....	18,293	.....	.....	.....
<b>Aggregate population of the United States ...</b>	<b>19,630,788</b>	<b>428,661</b>	<b>20,059,899</b>	<b>8,204,489</b>	<b>28,268,488</b>	.....	.....	.....

\* Have the addition on account of the fractions.

† "Apprentices" by the "act to abolish slavery," passed April 18, 1846.

## CENSUS BOARD.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS BOARD,  
WASHINGTON, December 1, 1851.

The undersigned, Secretary of the Census Board, (constituted by the act of the 3d of March, 1849, and to which certain duties were assigned by the nineteenth section of the act providing for the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, passed the 23d of May, 1850,) begs leave respectfully to report, that of the amount appropriated by the act of the 3d of March, 1849, an unexpended balance was transferred to the treasury of the United States, amounting to \$506 48.

That the amount paid for blanks, paper and printing under said act of the 3d of March, 1849, entitled "An act to make arrangements for taking the seventh census"—from 20th of June, 1849, to the 23d of May, 1850 .....

\$ 6,023 50

The amount paid from the 23d of May, 1850, to the 31st of

December, 1850, under act of the 23d of May, 1850, appropriating \$150,000 "for defraying the preliminary expenses of taking the seventh census" .....

18,510 00

The amount paid from the 1st of January, 1851, up to and including the 30th day of September, 1851 .....

6,895 39

31,429 39

Making the total amount paid under the direction of the Census Board for blanks, paper and printing from the 20th of June, 1849, to include the 30th of September, 1851, thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Which is respectfully submitted.

Approved :

DANL. WEBSTER,  
J. J. CRITTENDEN,  
N. K. HALL,

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY.

*Census Board.*

To the CENSUS BOARD.