ABSTRACT

OF THE

CENSUS LEGISLATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

FROM 1790 TO 1850 INCLUSIVE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Returns, Printing, Distribution, Appropriations, etc.—1820. Each Congressman, the President, the Vice President, the governors of States, the Attorney General and judges of the Supreme Court, all colleges and universities, to have one copy each of the printed Census; five copies for each of the Departments; five for the Senate; ten for the House of Representatives; and the rest to be placed in the Congress library. Secretary to have printed 1,500 copies of the returns of manufactures of 1820, (by act passed March 30, 1822.) Secretary shall, as soon as received, print 3,000 copies of aggregates by marshals of Census of 1830. The President of the United States shall have a revision made of the Census of 1830, and of previous ones, by counties or parishes, and print 2,000 copies; $2,000 appropriated for the purpose. $200,000 of the appropriation for taking the Census of 1830, being unnecessary, was passed to the sinking fund. Clerks of county required to return to the office of Secretary all the previous Census reports from 1790 to 1820, inclusive. Census of 1830, with the revision of previous ones, ordered to be distributed: five copies to Congressmen, to the President and Vice President; same to governors and to each legislative branch of the States; colleges and incorporated societies, one copy; five for the departments at Washington; Senate, ten; House of Representatives, twenty; the rest to be placed in Congress library. Census of 1840, [for distribution of this Census see note,*] Secretary required to print immediately, as returned, 10,000 copies marshals' aggregate returns. $20,000 appropriated in aid of the act for 1840. Secretary of State may revise and correct clerical errors of marshals. For this appoint superintending clerk, $1,500; one clerk at $800, and two at $650; and for others, same as paid in 1839. Extra clerks for industrial statistics not to be paid higher than upon the Third Census. Disbursing agent of department of State allowed extra pay. Industrial statistics to be published by Secretary of State, and also of pensioners. Secretary shall print 2,000 copies of Compendium, or abridgment by counties and towns, with the apportionment of members, and bind the volumes, at not more than fifty cents each volume. Payment for printing Compendium of 1840 suspended till further act by Congress. 3,000 of the above Compendiums to be retained in library—afterwards ordered 200 only to be retained, and 50 of all previous returns. $10,000 appropriated in aid of Census Board of 1850; $12,000 appropriated for postage on returns. $150,000 and $49,000 appropriated; ditto, $1,116,000; ditto, $25,000. Other Census enumerations in the future to follow the provisions of that of 1850, if no new law be passed before January of the year in which the Census is to be taken. California State Census to be appended.

Cost of taking and printing the different Censuses since 1790.

1790	$44,377 28
1800	66,109 04
1810	178,444 67
1820	208,525 99
1830	378,545 13
1840	832,370 95
1850	1,318,027 53 to 30th September

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

These amounts will be given in detail in another place.

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* The Census reports, aggregates, and abstracts of 1840 were thus distributed by acts of Congress: To the State of Maine, 200; New Hampshire, 115; Massachusetts, 300; Rhode Island, 40; Connecticut, 120; Vermont, 110; New York, 980; New Jersey, 150; Pennsylvania, 690; Delaware, 40; Maryland, 190; Virginia, 500; North Carolina, 300; South Carolina, 240; Georgia, 280; Kentucky, 310; Tennessee, 330; Ohio, 610; Louisiana, 140; Indiana, 280; Mississippi, 150; Illinois, 230; Alabama, 210; Missouri, 160; Arkansas, 50; Michigan, 90; Territory of Florida, 30; Wisconsin, 20; Iowa, 30; to each member of the present Congress, and the delegates from the Territories, the President and Vice President of the United States, 5 copies—being in the whole eight thousand five hundred and ten copies; and that the remaining copies be placed in the library of Congress for future disposition. * * * * * * * * * * * *

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CIRCULAR TO MARSHALS—CENSUS OF 1840.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington City, D. C.*"
"Census."

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

CIRCULAR TO MARSHALS, 1840.

SIR: I herewith enclose to you copies of the interrogatories, (No. 3.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INSTRUCTIONS TO MARSHALS—CENSUS OF 1840.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACTS RELATING TO THE CENSUS OF 1850.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Representation in Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. By the 5th section it is also made your duty "*carefully to examine the returns of each assistant,* to see whether the work has been executed in a lawful manner."

You should carefully examine the returns, to see that every part of the district embraced has been visited, and all the required information obtained, and the schedules filled up according to the instructions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. On each page of the Population and Agricultural schedules is to be inserted the date when such page was *commenced*, although it may not have been completely filled up until the following day. When the whole enumeration in his district shall have been completed, two complete copies of all the pages are to be made. These are to be carefully read over, and each compared to see that it is correct and agrees with the original.

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

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

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

EXPLANATION OF THE SCHEDULES.

Schedule No. 1.—Free Inhabitants.

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

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

The several columns are to be filled as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where the place of birth is unknown, state "unknown."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule 2.—Slave Inhabitants.

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

1. Under heading 1, entitled "*Name of slaveholders,*" insert, in proper order, the names of the owners of slaves. Where there are several owners to a slave, the name of one only need be entered, or when owned by a corporation or trust estate, the name of the trustee or corporation.

2. Under heading 2, entitled "*Number of slaves,*" insert, in regular numerical order, the number of all the slaves of both sexes, and of each age, belonging to such owners. In the case of slaves, numbers are to be substituted for names. The number of every slave who usually resides in the district enumerated is to be entered, although he may happen to be temporarily absent. The slaves of each owner are to be numbered separately, beginning at No. 1, and a separate description of each is to be given. The person in whose family, or on whose plantation, the slave is found to be employed, is to be considered the owner—the principal object being to get the number of slaves, and not that of masters or owners.

3. Under heading 3, entitled "*Age,*" insert, in figures, the specific age of each slave opposite the number of such slave. If the exact age cannot be ascertained, insert a number which shall be the nearest approximation to it. The age of every slave, either exact or estimated, is to be inserted. If the slave be a child which, on the 1st of June, was under one year old, the entry is to be made by fractional parts of a year; thus, one month old 1-12th, two months 2-12ths, three months 3-12ths, eleven months 11-12ths; keeping ever in view, in all cases, that the age must be estimated at no later period than the 1st of June.

4. Under heading 4, entitled "*Sex,*" insert the letter M for male, and F for female, opposite the number, in all cases, as the fact may be.

5. Under heading 5, entitled "*Color,*" insert, in all cases, when the slave is black, the letter B; when he or she is a mulatto, insert M. The color of all slaves should be noted.

6. Under heading 6 insert, in figures, opposite the name of the slave owner, the number of slaves who, having absconded within the year, have not been recovered.

7. In column 7, insert opposite the name of the former owner thereof, the number of slaves manumitted within the year The name of the person is to be given, although at the time of the enumeration such person may not have held slaves on the 1st of June. In such case, no entry is to be made in column No. 2.

8 Under heading 8, entitled "*Deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic,*" the assistant should ascertain if any of these slaves be deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic; and if so, insert, opposite the name or number of such slave, the term deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, as the fact may be. If slaves be found imprisoned convicts, mention the crime in column 8, and the date of conviction before the number in the vacant space below the name of the owner. The convict slaves should be numbered with the other slaves of their proper owner.

Schedule 3.—Statistics of Mortality.

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

1. Insert in the heading the name or number of the district, town, or city, the county or parish, and the State, in which the persons described resided. This is to be attested on each page of each set by the signature of the assistant marshal.

The several columns are to be filled up as follows:

1. Under heading 1 insert the "*name of every person who died during the year ending June 1, 1850, whose place of abode at the time of his death was in the family.*" The family in which the death occurred from disease is to be considered as having been the place of abode of the deceased. It is intended that the names of all those who died, from whatever cause, within each subdivision within the last year previous to June 1, should be obtained and inserted. Where the death was *sudden*, or the *result of accident*, the *usual* place of abode should be given, although the death may have occurred during temporary absence and in another family.

Under heading 2, entitled "*Age,*" insert in figures opposite the name the specific age in years of each person at the last birth day. If the exact age cannot be ascertained, insert a number which shall be the nearest approximation to it. The age in years, either exact or estimated, is in all cases to be inserted. If the person be a child which was under one year old, the entry is to be made in the fractional part of a year.

3. Under heading 3, entitled "*Sex,*" insert the letter M for male, or F for female, opposite the name in all cases.

4. Under heading 4, entitled "*Color,*" in all cases where the person is *white*, leave the space blank. In all cases where the person is black, insert the letter B. If mulatto, the letter M.

5. Under heading 5, entitled "*Free or slave,*" in all cases where the person is free, leave the space blank. In all cases where the person is a slave, make a letter S opposite his or her name.

6. Under heading 6, entitled "*Married or widowed.*" This column only applies to the free inhabitants. The spaces opposite all slaves are to be left blank. When the deceased, being a free person, has been married, and the wife, or husband, as the case may be, survived, insert (M.) When the deceased *has been* married, but left no wife, or husband, as the case may be, insert (W.) In all other cases where the deceased is unmarried, or whether it is not known whether he or she was ever married, leave the space opposite such names blank.

7. Under heading 7, entitled "*Place of birth.*" The marshal should ascertain the place of birth of the deceased. If unknown, he should insert "unknown." If born in the town, city, or district where the deceased died, or in a foreign country, insert the name of the State, Territory, government, or country of birth.

8. Under heading 8, entitled "*Month in which the person died,*" insert in all cases the month when the death occurred, opposite the name of the deceased. Should it happen that the date is not known, insert "unknown."

9. Under heading 9, entitled "*Profession, occupation, or trade,*" insert the specific *profession, occupation, or trade* which the person was known or reputed to follow. Where the deceased, being an adult, had no particular occupation, insert the word "none;" when it is unknown, insert "unknown."

10. Under heading 10, entitled "*Disease or cause of death,*" insert the name of disease or cause of death opposite each name. The usual name given to a disease is to be inserted When unknown, state "unknown;" where by accident, as steamboat explosion, so state; where the death was sudden, but natural, say "sudden," and enter also the cause.

11. In column 11, state the number of days' sickness. If of long duration, insert C for chronic.

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

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

Schedule 4.—Agriculture.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. The number of all [illegible] which were on said date of one or more years old is to be inserted in column 11.

13. Under heading 13 insert, in dollars, the cash value of all live stock on hand on the 1st of June.

14 to 44, inclusive, entitled in general heading, "*Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1850.*" Insert in the appropriate columns the whole number of tons, bales, bushels, pounds, or value, as the heading may call for, of the respective crops raised on the farm during the year ending the 1st of June. The grain which is gathered in that year is meant, though it may have been sown in 1848.

45. "*Value of home-made manufactures.*" Under this heading is to be included the value of all articles manufactured within the year preceding the 1st day of June, in or by the family, whether for home use or for sale. If the raw material has been purchased for such manufacture, the value of such raw material should not be included; the object being to ascertain the value of manufactures by the family from their own productions, or the value of the labor expended on the productions of others. This discrimination is important.

46. Under heading 46 insert, in dollars, the value of all animals slaughtered during the year.

Schedule 5.—Products of Industry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Schedule 6.—Social Statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colleges, Academies, and Schools.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Libraries.

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

Newspapers and Periodicals.

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

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

Religion.

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

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

Pauperism.

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

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

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

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

Wages.

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

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

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

CIRCULAR TO MARSHALS, &c., 1850.

To the United States Marshals and Assistants:

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

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

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

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

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

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

EUROPEAN CENSUS SYSTEM.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sixth Census, 1851.—In addition to the facts concerning occupation, age, and birth-place, the relationship of husband, wife, son, daughter, and the civil conditions of married, unmarried, widower or widow, the blind and deaf and dumb were considered. Inquiries extended, also, to the number and accommodation of churches, number of attendants, educational establishments, scholars, and teachers. Under the registrar-general of births, marriages, and deaths—an office which has long been in existence in England and Wales—are 624 superintendent registrars and 2,190 local registrars. These latter divided their districts into enumeration districts, 30,610 in number, each having one enumerator. The enumerators completed their respective portions in a single day. In this manner the whole system was perfected. In Scotland, there being no registration system, the duty of taking the census devolved upon the sheriffs, schoolmasters, &c., and there were 7,873 districts, making the whole number of districts in Great Britain, including those in the islands of the British seas, 38,740. The masters of prisons, asylums, hospitals, &c., with more than 200 inmates, were enumerators, and every such institution a district.

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

* [illegible] 1848

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"By the end of the month of May the householder's schedules, amounting to about 4,300,000 distinct returns, and the enumeration books, more than 38,000 in number, were received at the central office. The result of the enumeration having been obtained from the summaries forwarded with the returns by the registrars in England and Wales, and the numbers for Scotland also ascertained, a statement of the total population and number of houses was transmitted on the 7th June to the Secretary of State, and at once made public."

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

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

STATISTICAL CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

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

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

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

1. Enumerations of population should be made by name, and based on the principle of population *in fact*. Nevertheless, special documents or other sources of information can be consulted in order to establish the population *of right*, according to the circumstances of the case.
2. These enumerations should take place every ten years, the first being fixed for the 31st December, 1860.
3. There should be a separate schedule for each family or household.
4. Special agents, charged with distributing, and again collecting these schedules, should make it their duty to see that they are accurately filled up, or else should fill them up themselves, according to the best information they can obtain.
5. The enumeration by census should comprise—

a. The Christian and surname, place of birth, language spoken, religion, civil condition, profession or means of livelihood, length of residence in locality; children who receive common-school, middling, or a high degree of education; families or individuals who receive aid from eleemosynary institutions or the municipal authorities; classification of houses according to their number of stories, or the portions in the occupation of each family; the gardens contiguous to each house, and insurances against loss by fire.

b. Diseases and apparent infirmities—those blind in both eyes or of one only; deaf and dumb—those who are removed from their families and reside in public or private establishments; idiots; individuals affected in any way or afflicted with a curved spine, the loss of an arm, of a leg, club-footed or other apparent diseases or infirmities.

6. It will be necessary that the abstract of the census returns of each country should be made according to a uniform plan, in order that the returns may be in a condition to compare them with each other.
7. It is indispensable that a registry of the population should be kept in each municipal jurisdiction. Each family should occupy a separate page of it, and the first memoranda made should be according to the notes furnished by the general census. All changes which take place in the number or condition of the members of each family should be accurately noted therein. Such municipal regulations can be adopted for verifying any change of residence as will preserve a perfect harmony between the real changes and those noted in the register.
8. The progress of civil condition must be ascertained every year. It comprises—

a. Births according to sex, distinguishing between those which are legitimate and illegitimate; twins, still-born, deaths, marriages and divorces—all by months.

b. Deaths, according to age and according to months.

c. Deaths, according to diseases and months.

d. Marriages according to age, and distinguishing the civil condition of the parties marrying.

In regard to certain queries, the following rules should be observed:

Marginal notes should be made to the names of natural children, to indicate such as have been acknowledged or rendered legitimate by legal process.

Still-born children should be distinguished into such as died before, during, or immediately after accouchement.

The table of deaths according to age should indicate, in addition to the sex, the civil condition of the deceased. The ages at the time of death, as well as those of the living, as established by the census, should be minutely detailed—for each month up to the 12th inclusive, then for each three months up to the age of two years, and from the third year the age must be specified by year and month, it being necessary to indicate the months in order to be enabled to classify the deaths according to scales of ages and to prevent the transposition of one scale for another.

9. There should be established a uniform nomenclature of the causes of death, which should be applicable to all countries. This nomenclature, the importance of which will be readily acknowledged, may form the subject of future discussion, and be decided upon at the next statistical Congress.