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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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