TABLE XIX.

STATISTICS

OF

PAUPERISM AND CRIME

IN THE UNITED STATES,

AT THE CENSUSES OF 1870, 1860, AND 1850.

(BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.)

REMARKS ON THE STATISTICS OF PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

PAUPERISM.

The Superintendent, being well aware that the following table will be subject to severe criticism from certain specialists, has thought it best to prefix a full statement of the plan which has been followed in its construction, as well as to make a frank admission, as has been done in respect to some of the preceding tables of this volume, of occasional errors and deficiencies.

The necessity for a distinct exposition of the rules which govern in the treatment of the subject of Pauperism will be best appreciated after a comparison of the numbers which would respectively be returned under the several classifications possible, and indeed wholly reasonable, in this connection.

Returns from the county poor-houses and the city work and alms houses of the State of New York show that on the 1st of December, 1869, the actual number of the inmates of these institutions was 15,053. On the 1st of December, 1870, the aggregate number of inmates was 15,352. The date taken for this return, viz, the 1st of December, would probably not show quite so large a number of paupers as a date nearer the close of the winter; but December would certainly exhibit a larger number than any other month of the spring, summer, or autumn, excepting March, and possibly April, and is therefore to be regarded as presenting an unexceptionably fair average for the year.

Yet the books of the same institutions record the admission during the year, whose beginning and ending are thus defined, including those remaining at the beginning of the year, of no less than 59,136 "persons." In addition, the number of persons receiving temporary and partial out-door relief in the State of New York through the year in question (at an expense of $911,855.15) is returned at 101,796, making the total number of "persons" receiving aid from funds appropriated distinctly for the poor, 160,932.

But a still further extension of the list of public pensioners might, upon a possible, and indeed from its own point of view an entirely reasonable, theory of the case, be claimed and allowed. The immigration commissioners for New York report having expended during the year 1869 $330,000 for the relief of poor immigrants. There was also appropriated from the treasury of the State, or of the city of New York under laws of the State, during the same year, in assistance to hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, asylums, &c., the sum of $1,903,075.59.

Allowing for the persons participating in the benefits of these expenditures, we should have the State poor very considerably increased, even above the enormous numbers already expressed.

The number of persons given in the following table as "supported during the year," for the State of New York, is 26,152.

The foregoing statements will sufficiently illustrate the importance of having the tables of Pauperism for the several States and Territories made up upon a uniform plan.

It was the want of such uniformity of construction, in connection with manifest looseness in the collection of material, which yielded such impossible and altogether irrational results in the publication of the census of 1860, as New York, with a population of 3,880,735, having a pauperism of 164,782, (average cost per head less than $9,) while Pennsylvania, with a population of 2,906,215, in the same general condition of settlement and industry, showed only 16,463 persons supported during the year, (at a cost of something over $40 a head;) Michigan, with a population of only 749,113, having a pauper list of 9,104, (average, $12,) while Illinois, with a population of 1,711,951, was returned with only 4,628, (average, $42;) Massachusetts, with a population of 1,231,066, engaged principally in manufactures, having a pauperism of 51,880, (average, $11,) while Connecticut, also a manufacturing State, with a population of 460,147, was returned with only 4,044 paupers, (average, $31.) Comparisons like these, which might be extended through pretty much the whole list of the then existing States, show at a glance that no effort was made at the Eighth Census to impose anything like a uniform rule upon the returns of Pauperism;

that some States were returned with a pauper list three, five, or ten times as large as States in the same general condition of settlement and industry, for no other reason than that in one State the aggregate cost of poor relief was practically divided by the known cost of sustaining one pauper one year, and the quotient taken for the number of persons supported during the year, while in another State all persons entering a work or alms house for ever so limited a period were included, and, in a third, every person receiving so much as a half ton of coal in a hard winter or a dozen soup-tickets was set down among the State's poor. While claiming in respect to this as little as in respect to any other class of the statistics of the census, and indeed less with respect to this than to almost any other, absolute accuracy, the Superintendent must claim the credit of having attempted to introduce as fully as, with the vicious machinery of the present census law, was possible, discrimination and order into the returns of Pauperism.

In a country presenting such wide diversity in the conditions of life, settlement, and industry as the United States, four things would be essential to anything like a complete exhibit of the Pauperism of all the States:

First. The number of persons actually inmates of asylums, alms and work houses, on one or more days certain during the year. It would be desirable that three or four dates should be taken for the count. If, however, only a single return could be obtained, the date taken should be as strictly representative of the year as possible. This condition the day previously indicated as taken for the return in New York, viz, December 1, fairly answers. The census date, June 1, is as little representative as any could be.

Second. The amount of pauperism calculated *impersonally*, *i. e.*, by dividing the aggregate expenditure for poor-support by the ascertained cost of maintaining, in each State and section by turns, one pauper for one year.

Third. The number of persons who, for any period, however limited, from beginning to close of the year, become inmates of any of the different classes of charitable institutions.

Fourth. The number of persons receiving, in any form and in any degree, relief or assistance in money or by supplies at the public expense.

Nothing less than the above would put the statistician, the economist, or the social philosopher in a position to work out all the relations of the Pauperism of such a country as this to the social and economical interests of the people. But unfortunately the census law of 1850 allows the authorities and agents of the census to compass but two of the four points of importance in the consideration of the subject. One of the two is the number of inmates of asylums, alms and work houses on a day certain, corresponding to the first of the series of four just enumerated. The other of the two questions which the law allows may, by the authorities of the census, be made at their discretion to cover any one of the three remaining points, and of necessity must leave the other two uncovered.

The phraseology of the law on this subject, "number supported during the year," is, as usual, ambiguous. It would certainly be within the scope of administrative construction to determine this inquiry to meet any one of the three following points:

First. Number supported during, *i. e.*, throughout, the year. The philological argument is rather in favor of this construction. This would give the *impersonal amount* of pauperism, provided, at least, it were held legitimate, as it clearly might be, to reduce partial to total support at the ascertained cost of the latter.

Second. The number during the year receiving support, greater or less, in public institutions, *i. e.*, receiving support at any time and for any time "during the year," *i. e.*, within the year.

Third. The number receiving support, *i. e.*, assistance, at public expense, as above, but without reference to the manner in which such assistance be rendered, whether total support in alms and work houses, or occasional out-door relief.

It being within the discretion of the authorities of the census to direct the one remaining inquiry of the census so as to reach one of these three points, the effort has been made at the present census to bring the returns as nearly as practicable to what may be termed the solid amount of Pauperism.

The reasons which controlled the Census Office in selecting this in preference to any other form of returning Pauperism were as follows:

First. The most exact single expression possible for the actual Pauperism of a country is undoubtedly obtained by dividing the aggregate cost of support by the ascertained cost of supporting one pauper for one year. This gives the *amount* of Pauperism, reducing it to a solid form, and affording opportunity for easy and just comparison between States and sections.

Second. The number of "persons" shown, by the records of asylums, alms and work houses to have been received and discharged during the year, is largely fictitious, sometimes even to the extent of one-half, two-thirds, or five-sixths. An individual of the pauper class will sometimes put in as many appearances during the year at the almshouse, as an individual of the criminal class at the police court; and when he has worn out his welcome at all the institutions of the metropolis, by turns, will make the tour of the provinces. In fact, at many city almshouses,

almost the only steady boarders, besides young children, are the insane, the blind, and the crippled. Such facts are too notorious to require extended evidence. An analysis of the returns of the county and city alms and work houses for the State of New York affords a striking illustration. Of the 15,352 inmates on the 1st of December, 1870, 5,517 were stated to be children under sixteen years of age, or to be insane, idiotic, blind, or deaf and dumb. These persons, it may be assumed, did not move about to any appreciable extent, but belonged permanently to the *personnel* of their respective institutions. Deducting these 5,517 from the entire body of inmates, we have but 9,835 who, in the absence of any stated disability, may be assumed, for the purpose of this argument, to belong potentially to the vagabond class of paupers, although large numbers even of these must have been disabled for self-removal by reason of being crippled or maimed. The records of these institutions, however, show that not less than 59,136 "persons" were admitted during the year. Deducting the same 5,517, we have 53,619 entries during the year, to 9,835 actual inmates (not disabled as above) on a day certain, which day, December 1, may be accepted as fairly representative of the year. Such facts as these show how little the record of "admissions" to poor-houses can be taken as affording a just measure of Pauperism.

Third. Not only do the difficulties of the work increase almost indefinitely as we seek to carry our inquiries out to determine, free of duplications, the actual number of persons receiving temporary and partial assistance, out of doors, from public funds; but the value of the results diminishes with much the same rapidity. If it were practicable, it would certainly be of curious interest to know the exact number of persons thus relieved in any city or section of the country; but when we consider that the relief thus extended ranges from partial support to the most trifling assistance—a bushel of coal, a few soup-tickets, or even a single dinner, in some cities being scrupulously made a matter of record and report—it must appear plain that these are not the facts in respect to poor-support which are to be obtained at the sacrifice of those which could be used to determine with approximate accuracy the absolute amount of Pauperism, its bearing on the social system, and its burden on the industry of the country.

For the reasons above indicated, the Census Office has sought to compass in the following table the positive amount of Pauperism in each State and Territory, reduced to permanent and entire support. No one who appreciates the lack of system which exists in ninety-nine out of one hundred of even the important communities of this land in respect to matters of this kind, the general absence of well-kept and properly-posted records, and the frequent indifference of officials to statistical or scientific inquiries, will be surprised to find much in this table, after all has been done which the existing law authorizes and enables the Census Office to do, which cannot be said to consist strictly with any single rule.

The cost of support varies greatly in city and in country, and very much also according to the system of poor-relief adopted. The difference between city and country may be stated approximately as follows: Annual cost of support in rural districts, $75 to $90; annual cost in cities and large towns $90 to $125. The local system of poor-relief, however, enters, sometimes to equalize these expenditures, and sometimes to exaggerate the differences above indicated. Under a system uniform throughout the State, it happens in more than one State that the paupers in purely rural districts are maintained quite as expensively as the poor of the largest cities.

Unquestionably the most economical method of treating the pauperism of a community is found in the town farm system. Land, buildings, and farming-tools being provided by the town, only one salary, that of the overseer, requiring to be paid, and the labor of the paupers being employed to the full extent of their physical ability, the annual charge of support in the States using this agency is reduced to a minimum, often not exceeding sixty or even fifty dollars. When it is remembered that an able-bodied laborer, engaged in agriculture in this country, can without difficulty provide food for himself and for three, four, or five persons dependent on him, it will appear wholly reasonable that even the partial and ineffective labor of the pauper on the town farm should so far reduce the cost to the State of his maintenance. In those States, on the other hand, where paupers are gathered into large establishments, with numerous officials and expensive appointments, and with no opportunity for employing the inmates productively, all articles of food and clothing have to be directly purchased by the State, and the cost of support rises to $100, $125, and even $140. In the mining States and Territories, where all articles of merchandise bear high prices, and where the number of paupers to be maintained is not sufficiently large to make it important to rigidly reduce expenditure on this account, the average cost of support rises to even a higher figure.

In addition to the points already discussed, two questions remain as to what elements shall or shall not be included in the statistics of Pauperism:

First. Shall the amounts expended in the immediate relief of poor immigrants by the immigration commissioners of New York and other large ports of entry be regarded, for the purposes of the following table, as forming a part of the poor-support of those cities and of the States in which they are severally situated? The amount thus expended by the immigration commissioners of New York during the year 1869 was, as already stated, $330,000. The amount so expended at other points must have been considerable.

The Superintendent is disposed to hold that such an expenditure should be regarded merely as incidental to a gigantic system of immigration directly encouraged by the Government. While immigrants continue to arrive at our shores by hundreds of thousands each year, it is a matter of course that some, from sickness, from failure through ignorance to make proper provision, from accidents of one sort and another, and last, not least, from the villainies of the organized hordes of ruffians which beset our immigrant ships, will have occasion, in a wholly strange land, to appeal for temporary assistance to the guardians by law appointed over them. This is hardly Pauperism in any proper sense, and until the immigrant has passed from under the control of the commissioners of immigration into the condition of a recognized and registered inmate of some asylum or almshouse, he cannot be said to constitute one of the paupers of the city or the State.

Second. Shall the amounts paid from the treasuries of States, counties, or cities toward the support of charitable institutions of the various classes known to modern philanthropy, hospitals, dispensaries, asylums for the insane, the idiotic, the blind, the deaf and dumb, be included in such tables as the following?

Here, again, the best reason of the case seems to be in favor of the stricter construction and the exclusion of these elements as not pertaining to the proper poor-support of the country.

The pauperism of the afflicted classes, inmates of such institutions, is to be regarded as an incident of their several disabilities or infirmities. Some of these persons would undoubtedly be paupers were they not so afflicted; but far more are only paupers because they are thus afflicted, and while thus afflicted. The greater fact, the principal, is properly the one in contemplation; the minor, the incident, may justly be disregarded in such a compilation as the present. One point certainly can be successfully maintained, and it is conclusive of the question, were there nothing else to be said, viz: that the framers of the census law did not have it in contemplation that the beneficiaries of hospitals, dispensaries, and asylums distinctly for the blind, the sick, or the insane would be embraced in the returns of the census.

If it were worth while to accumulate reasons, it might further be said that the inclusion of these classes in the Pauperism of the country would be a troublesome precedent in view of the acknowledged fact that nineteen-twentieths of the academies, colleges, and professional schools of the country are, by virtue of their endowments, accumulated often through several generations, rendered mainly eleemosynary, and that not one-half, perhaps not one-fourth of those who now enjoy their advantages could aspire to do so if required to pay the real cost of what is thus furnished them.

CRIME.

The necessity for a discriminating treatment of the returns of assistant marshals is even more evident in respect to the statistics of Crime than has been noted in the remarks above upon the statistics of Pauperism, while on the other hand the difficulties of the subject are found to be much greater.

No single measure can be taken for determining the proportions of crime in the several communities of our country.

It is easy, by a simple arithmetical process, to obtain the *solid amount* of Pauperism, but not so of Crime. The absence of any effort to reduce to a consistent body the returns on this subject at the last census led to similar misrepresentations of States and sections as have been noted in the published statistics of Pauperism, Pennsylvania, for example, being returned with but 2,930 convictions during the year, while New York, with a population only a little larger and in much the same social and industrial condition, was returned with 58,067, or nearly twenty times as many as Pennsylvania. It would not even require the most casual acquaintance with the communities thus characterized, or stigmatized, to establish the certainty that such statements could not be true. Human nature, with its opportunities and its temptations, does not vary to that extent with two degrees of latitude.

Returns thus out of all proportion were due to the fact that in the former State convictions of crime before courts of record only were taken for the census returns, while in the latter the convictions of police and justices' courts were indifferently admitted. Again, in another class of cases, the returns from one State would be restricted to convictions for grave offenses, without reference to the character of the tribunal, while in a neighboring State convictions for the most petty offenses were equally considered.

In the preparation of the following tables the effort has been made to reduce the material to something like consistency and uniformity. Of course it is not possible, with the inadequate inquiries authorized to be made by the act of 1850, and with the more inadequate agencies provided for the prosecution of these inquiries, to present the criminal statistics of the States satisfactorily, according to any idea or plan. Even to present the most summary view of the subject with anything approaching success, it would be indispensable that the Census Office be furnished with a statement of the convictions in each State, classified according to the crimes for which convictions were had. This the scheme of enumeration in use in the United States does not provide for. So

far as it has been practicable to obtain the information at the Census Office by subsequent correspondence, it has been done without consideration of the amount of labor involved therein, and the following table has been corrected accordingly.

Owing to the fact that the constitution of courts of record in the several States varies greatly as to the crimes over which they have jurisdiction, it has not been found practicable to make this table strictly one of convictions for crimes by courts of record. The effort has been, however, to make the returns for each State an equivalent for those of every other, and the results are now submitted with the remark that neither the statements of Crime nor those of Pauperism *for the year* are regarded as possessing any high degree of statistical authority. They are believed, however, to contain a very much larger amount of exact and of approximate information than it is in the power of any individual or of any other public agency to collect. The numbers reported respectively as receiving poor-support, and as in prison *on the 1st of June*,1870, are regarded as quite accurately determined. Errors may be found to exist, but an extensive correspondence on the part of the Census Office has established their substantial accuracy and completeness.

From the number in prison have been excluded the inmates of houses of refuge, houses of correction, and institutions of kindred character.

TABLE XIX.—THE UNITED STATES—1870.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.					PAUPERISM.							CRIME.					
								RECEIVING SUPPORT JUNE 1, 1870.						NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRISON JUNE 1, 1870.				
									Native.						Native.			
	Total.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Number of persons supported during the year ended June 1, 1870.	Cost of annual support.	Total.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Foreign.	Number of persons convicted during the year ended June 1, 1870.	Total.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Foreign.
The United States	38,558,371	33,589,377	4,880,009	32,991,142	5,567,229	116,102	$10,930,429	76,737	53,939	44,539	a9,400	22,798	36,562	32,901	24,173	16,117	b8,056	8,728
Alabama	996,992	521,384	475,510	987,030	9,962	890	81,459	687	681	354	327	6	1,269	593	585	149	436	8
Arizona	9,658	9,581	26	3,849	5,809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	11	.....	.....	.....	11
Arkansas	484,471	362,115	122,169	479,445	5,026	626	74,917	538	490	288	202	48	343	362	322	137	c185	40
California	560,247	499,424	4,272	350,416	209,831	2,317	273,147	991	354	351	3	637	1,107	1,574	668	662	6	906
Colorado	39,864	39,221	456	33,265	6,599	73	11,422	19	8	8	.....	11	32	19	16	11	5	3
Connecticut	537,454	527,549	9,668	423,815	113,639	1,728	189,918	1,705	1,237	1,123	114	468	450	430	278	215	63	152
Dakota	14,181	12,887	94	9,366	4,815	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	2
Delaware	125,015	102,221	22,794	115,879	9,136	556	41,266	453	403	223	180	50	145	66	57	13	44	9
District of Columbia	131,700	88,278	43,404	115,446	16,254	303	26,364	279	234	135	99	45	121	143	117	38	79	26
Florida	187,748	96,057	91,689	182,781	4,967	147	9,830	147	142	80	62	5	335	179	176	20	156	3
Georgia	1,184,109	638,926	545,142	1,172,982	11,127	2,181	159,793	1,816	1,777	1,270	507	39	1,775	737	723	126	597	14
Idaho	14,999	10,618	60	7,114	7,885	41	7,247	4	3	3	.....	1	26	28	18	17	1	10
Illinois	2,539,891	2,511,096	28,762	2,024,693	515,198	6,054	556,061	2,363	1,254	1,213	41	1,109	1,552	1,795	1,372	1,229	143	423
Indiana	1,680,637	1,655,837	24,560	1,539,163	141,474	4,657	403,521	3,652	2,790	2,583	207	862	1,374	907	755	691	64	152
Iowa	1,194,020	1,188,207	5,762	989,328	204,692	1,543	175,179	853	542	486	56	311	615	397	287	273	14	110
Kansas	364,399	346,377	17,108	316,007	48,392	361	46,475	336	190	105	85	146	151	329	262	202	d60	67
Kentucky	1,321,011	1,098,692	222,210	1,257,613	63,398	2,059	160,717	1,784	1,667	963	704	117	603	1,067	968	525	443	99
Louisiana	726,915	362,065	364,210	665,088	61,827	590	53,300	507	409	279	130	98	1,559	845	818	460	358	27
Maine	626,915	624,809	1,606	578,034	48,881	4,619	367,000	3,631	3,188	3,149	39	443	431	371	261	255	6	110
Maryland	780,894	605,497	175,391	697,482	83,412	1,857	163,584	1,612	1,347	781	566	265	868	1,035	967	304	663	68
Massachusetts	1,457,351	1,443,156	13,947	1,104,032	353,319	8,036	1,121,604	5,777	5,396	5,323	73	381	1,593	2,526	1,291	1,152	139	1,235
Michigan	1,184,059	1,167,282	11,849	916,049	268,010	3,151	269,682	2,042	853	768	a85	1,189	835	1,095	679	617	d62	416
Minnesota	439,706	438,257	759	279,009	160,697	684	66,167	392	126	120	6	266	214	129	73	65	8	56
Mississippi	827,922	382,896	444,201	816,731	11,191	921	96,707	809	793	413	380	16	471	449	421	128	293	28
Missouri	1,721,295	1,603,146	118,071	1,499,028	222,267	2,424	191,171	1,854	1,415	1,090	325	439	1,503	1,623	1,217	893	324	406
Montana	20,595	18,306	183	12,616	7,979	104	17,065	23	8	8	.....	15	24	16	14	13	1	2
Nebraska	122,993	122,117	789	92,245	30,748	93	11,161	92	54	54	.....	38	53	69	44	35	9	25
Nevada	42,491	38,959	357	23,690	18,801	196	23,702	54	29	27	2	25	132	99	40	37	3	59
New Hampshire	318,300	317,697	580	288,689	29,611	2,636	235,126	2,129	1,754	1,739	15	375	182	267	201	199	2	66
New Jersey	906,096	875,407	30,658	717,153	188,943	3,356	283,341	2,390	1,669	1,368	301	721	1,040	1,079	640	483	157	439
New Mexico	91,874	90,393	172	86,254	5,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	24	21	18	3	3
New York	4,382,759	4,330,210	52,081	3,244,406	1,138,353	26,152	2,661,385	14,100	5,953	5,289	664	8,147	5,473	4,704	2,658	2,323	335	2,046
North Carolina	1,071,361	678,470	391,650	1,068,332	3,029	1,706	136,470	1,652	1,647	1,119	528	5	1,311	468	462	132	330	6
Ohio	2,665,260	2,601,946	63,213	2,292,767	372,493	6,383	566,280	3,674	2,860	2,659	201	814	2,560	1,405	1,018	892	126	387
Oregon	90,923	86,929	346	79,323	11,600	133	24,800	81	62	62	.....	19	80	104	67	55	e12	37
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	3,456,609	65,294	2,976,642	545,309	15,872	1,256,024	8,796	4,822	4,354	468	3,974	3,327	3,231	2,532	2,088	444	699
Rhode Island	217,353	212,219	4,980	161,957	55,396	1,046	97,702	634	442	407	35	192	209	180	125	113	12	55
South Carolina	705,606	289,667	415,814	697,532	8,074	2,343	224,805	2,071	1,994	888	1,106	77	1,399	732	714	130	584	18
Tennessee	1,258,520	936,119	322,331	1,239,204	19,316	1,349	99,811	1,332	1,280	966	314	52	722	981	902	342	560	79
Texas	818,579	564,700	253,475	756,168	62,411	204	21,219	202	177	73	104	25	260	732	602	237	365	130
Utah	86,786	86,044	118	56,084	30,702	56	6,206	51	20	19	1	31	27	19	19	19	.....	.....
Vermont	330,551	329,613	924	283,396	47,155	2,008	178,628	1,785	1,262	1,231	31	523	139	193	145	143	2	48
Virginia	1,225,163	712,089	512,841	1,211,409	13,754	3,890	303,081	3,280	3,254	1,942	1,312	26	1,090	1,244	1,232	331	901	12
Washington	23,955	22,195	207	18,931	5,024	34	5,283	20	15	13	2	5	20	19	8	7	1	11
West Virginia	442,014	424,033	17,980	424,923	17,091	1,102	80,628	994	948	839	109	46	155	191	175	138	37	16
Wisconsin	1,054,670	1,051,351	2,113	690,171	364,499	1,553	151,181	1,126	390	374	16	736	837	418	215	192	d23	203
Wyoming	9,118	8,726	183	5,605	3,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	13	7	7	.....	6

(a) Includes 33 Indians. (b) Includes 10 Indians. (c) Includes 1 Indian. (d) Includes 2 Indians. (e) Includes 3 Indians.

TABLE XIX.—THE UNITED STATES—1860.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.					PAUPERISM.					CRIME.			
								RECEIVING SUPPORT JUNE 1, 1860.				NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRISON JUNE 1, 1860.		
	Aggregate.	White.	Colored.	Native.	Foreign.	Number of persons supported during the year ended June 1, 1860.	Cost of annual support.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Number of persons convicted during the year ended June 1, 1860.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.
The United States.	31, 443, 321	26, 922, 537	4, 441, 830	27, 304, 624	4, 138, 697	(*)321, 665	$5, 445, 143	82, 942	50, 483	32, 459	(*)98, 836	19, 086	10, 143	8, 943
Alabama	964, 201	526, 271	437, 770	951, 849	12, 352	582	38, 890	449	431	18	179	226	183	43
Arkansas	435, 450	324, 143	111, 259	431, 850	3, 600	289	16, 702	178	175	3	200	78	61	17
California	379, 994	323, 177	4, 086	233, 466	146, 528	2, 183	99, 171	293	105	188	915	882	336	546
Colorado	34, 277	34, 231	46	31, 611	2, 666	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	460, 147	451, 504	8, 627	379, 451	80, 696	4, 044	126, 355	2, 238	1, 548	690	1, 473	646	449	197
Dakota	4, 837	2, 576	.....	3, 063	1, 774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	112, 216	90, 589	21, 627	103, 051	9, 165	742	22, 830	447	331	116	63	27	19	8
District of Columbia	75, 080	60, 763	14, 316	62, 596	12, 484	2, 081	12, 650	142	95	47	264	210	163	47
Florida	140, 424	77, 746	62, 677	137, 115	3, 309	168	4, 654	107	105	2	33	15	13	2
Georgia	1, 057, 286	591, 550	465, 698	1, 045, 615	11, 671	1, 451	45, 161	1, 196	1, 106	90	251	111	77	34
Illinois	1, 711, 951	1, 704, 291	7, 628	1, 387, 308	324, 643	4, 628	196, 184	1, 856	707	1, 149	812	485	313	172
Indiana	1, 350, 428	1, 338, 710	11, 428	1, 232, 144	118, 284	3, 565	151, 851	1, 589	1, 120	469	1, 184	284	129	155
Iowa	674, 913	673, 779	1, 069	568, 836	106, 077	2, 165	83, 737	683	322	361	278	95	61	34
Kansas	107, 206	106, 390	627	94, 515	12, 691	21	423	21	7	14	24	31	22	9
Kentucky	1, 155, 684	919, 684	236, 167	1, 095, 885	59, 799	1, 265	71, 603	899	749	150	600	232	147	85
Louisiana	708, 002	357, 456	350, 373	627, 027	80, 975	194	11, 395	162	146	16	3, 197	849	359	490
Maine	628, 279	626, 947	1, 327	590, 826	37, 453	8, 946	226, 945	4, 618	4, 147	471	1, 215	255	197	58
Maryland	687, 049	515, 918	171, 131	609, 520	77, 529	4, 275	75, 113	720	621	99	283	116	99	17
Massachusetts	1, 231, 066	1, 221, 432	9, 602	970, 960	260, 106	51, 880	579, 397	6, 503	5, 206	1, 297	12, 732	2, 679	1, 495	1, 184
Michigan	749, 113	736, 142	6, 799	600, 020	149, 093	9, 104	113, 227	1, 423	679	744	871	757	505	252
Minnesota	172, 023	169, 395	259	113, 295	58, 728	350	26, 871	156	39	117	33	32	16	16
Mississippi	791, 305	353, 899	437, 404	782, 747	8, 558	374	26, 675	301	270	31	219	53	35	18
Missouri	1, 182, 012	1, 063, 489	118, 503	1, 021, 471	160, 541	958	70, 445	784	513	271	516	286	166	120
Nebraska	28, 841	28, 696	82	22, 490	6, 351	30	724	6	3	3	8	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	6, 857	6, 812	45	4, 793	2, 064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	326, 073	325, 579	494	305, 135	20, 938	4, 394	153, 958	2, 311	2, 072	239	795	193	138	55
New Jersey	672, 035	646, 699	25, 336	549, 245	122, 790	8, 200	132, 646	1, 861	1, 308	553	1, 645	215	124	91
New Mexico	93, 516	82, 924	85	86, 793	6, 723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	10	8	2
New York	3, 880, 735	3, 831, 590	49, 005	2, 879, 455	1, 001, 280	164, 782	1, 440, 904	19, 215	7, 666	11, 549	58, 067	6, 882	2, 861	4, 021
North Carolina	992, 622	629, 942	361, 522	989, 324	3, 298	1, 922	83, 486	1, 431	1, 422	9	450	71	62	9
Ohio	2, 339, 511	2, 302, 808	36, 673	2, 011, 262	328, 249	5, 953	311, 109	14, 092	5, 700	8, 392	6, 830	623	265	358
Oregon	52, 465	52, 160	128	47, 342	5, 123	50	13, 155	25	15	10	29	13	6	7
Pennsylvania	2, 906, 215	2, 849, 259	56, 949	2, 475, 710	430, 505	16, 463	665, 396	7, 776	4, 495	3, 281	2, 930	1, 161	756	405
Rhode Island	174, 620	170, 649	3, 952	137, 226	37, 394	1, 108	42, 785	613	445	168	718	181	100	81
South Carolina	703, 708	291, 300	412, 320	693, 722	9, 986	1, 640	65, 242	1, 439	1, 404	35	141	88	57	31
Tennessee	1, 109, 801	826, 722	283, 019	1, 088, 575	21, 226	3, 038	64, 774	935	776	159	200	511	433	78
Texas	604, 215	420, 891	182, 921	560, 793	43, 422	139	12, 849	122	108	14	214	105	65	40
Utah	40, 273	40, 125	59	27, 519	12, 754	4	344	1	1	.....	24	8	5	3
Vermont	315, 098	314, 369	709	282, 355	32, 743	3, 387	120, 473	1, 850	1, 510	340	43	119	80	39
Virginia	1, 596, 318	1, 047, 299	548, 907	1, 561, 260	35, 058	6, 027	208, 649	4, 534	4, 320	214	608	189	163	26
Washington	11, 594	11, 138	30	8, 450	3, 144	7	1, 870	2	1	1	15	15	3	12
Wisconsin	775, 881	773, 693	1, 171	498, 954	276, 927	5, 256	126, 500	1, 964	815	1, 149	754	353	172	181

*In the opinion of the Superintendent of Census, no use of these figures for purposes of comparison between States and sections, or between the several periods of time covered by this publication, will be justifiable, unless reference is had to the remarks which precede the table.

TABLE XIX.—THE UNITED STATES—1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	POPULATION.					PAUPERISM.					CRIME.			
	Aggregate.	White.	Colored.	Native. (†)	Foreign. (†)	Number of persons supported during the year ended June 1, 1850.	Cost of annual support.	RECEIVING SUPPORT JUNE 1, 1850. Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Number of persons convicted during the year ended June 1, 1850.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN PRISON JUNE 1, 1850. Total.	Native.	Foreign.
United States	23,191,876	19,553,068	3,638,808	20,912,612	2,244,602	*134,972	$2,954,806	50,353	36,916	13,437	*26,679	6,737	4,326	2,411
Alabama	771,623	426,514	345,109	763,089	7,509	363	17,559	315	306	9	122	70	69	1
Arkansas	209,897	162,189	47,708	207,636	1,471	105	6,888	67	67	.....	25	17	17	.....
California	92,597	91,635	962	70,340	21,802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	62	35	27
Connecticut	370,792	363,099	7,693	331,560	38,518	2,337	95,624	1,744	1,463	281	850	310	244	66
Delaware	91,532	71,169	20,363	86,268	5,253	697	17,730	273	240	33	22	14	14	.....
District of Columbia	51,687	37,941	13,746	46,720	4,918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	46	26	20
Florida	87,445	47,203	40,242	84,665	2,769	76	937	62	58	4	39	11	9	2
Georgia	906,185	521,572	384,613	899,132	6,488	1,036	27,820	854	825	29	80	43	36	7
Illinois	851,470	846,034	5,436	736,149	111,892	797	45,213	434	279	155	316	252	164	88
Indiana	988,416	977,154	11,262	930,458	55,572	1,182	57,560	583	446	137	175	59	41	18
Iowa	192,214	191,881	333	170,931	20,969	135	5,358	44	27	17	3	5	5	.....
Kentucky	982,405	761,413	220,992	949,652	31,420	1,126	57,543	777	690	87	160	52	41	11
Louisiana	517,762	255,491	262,271	448,848	68,233	423	39,806	106	76	30	297	423	240	183
Maine	583,169	581,813	1,356	550,878	31,825	5,503	151,664	3,535	3,209	326	744	100	66	34
Maryland	583,034	417,943	165,091	531,476	51,209	4,494	71,668	2,001	1,681	320	207	397	325	72
Massachusetts	994,514	985,450	9,064	827,430	164,024	15,777	392,715	5,549	4,059	1,490	7,250	1,236	653	583
Michigan	397,654	395,071	2,583	341,656	54,703	1,190	27,556	429	248	181	659	241	139	102
Minnesota	6,077	6,038	39	4,097	1,977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
Mississippi	606,526	295,718	310,808	601,230	4,788	260	18,132	257	245	12	51	46	45	1
Missouri	682,044	592,004	90,040	604,522	76,592	2,977	53,243	505	251	254	908	180	55	125
New Hampshire	317,976	317,456	520	303,563	14,265	3,600	157,351	2,184	1,998	186	90	33	25	8
New Jersey	489,555	465,509	24,046	429,176	59,948	2,392	93,110	1,578	1,339	239	603	290	198	92
New Mexico	61,547	61,525	22	59,187	2,151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	38	37	1
New York	3,097,394	3,048,325	49,069	2,436,771	655,929	59,855	817,336	12,833	5,755	7,078	10,279	1,288	649	639
North Carolina	869,039	553,028	316,011	866,241	2,581	1,931	60,085	1,580	1,567	13	647	44	43	1
Ohio	1,980,329	1,955,050	25,279	1,757,746	218,193	2,513	95,250	1,673	1,254	419	843	133	102	31
Oregon	13,294	13,087	207	12,081	1,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	5	.....
Pennsylvania	2,311,786	2,258,160	53,626	2,006,207	303,417	11,551	232,138	3,811	2,654	1,157	857	411	296	115
Rhode Island	147,545	143,875	3,670	123,564	23,902	2,560	45,837	696	492	204	596	103	58	45
South Carolina	668,507	274,563	393,944	659,743	8,707	1,642	48,337	1,293	1,113	180	46	36	21	15
Tennessee	1,002,717	756,836	245,881	995,478	5,653	1,005	30,981	591	577	14	81	288	276	12
Texas	212,592	154,034	58,558	194,433	17,681	7	438	4	4	.....	19	15	5	10
Utah	11,330	11,330	50	9,326	2,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	6	3
Vermont	314,120	313,402	718	280,055	33,715	3,654	120,462	1,879	1,565	314	79	105	64	41
Virginia	1,421,661	894,800	526,861	1,398,205	22,985	5,118	151,722	4,458	4,356	102	107	313	291	22
Wisconsin	305,391	304,756	635	194,099	110,477	666	14,743	238	72	166	267	61	26	35

(*) See note (*) on preceding page.

(†) At the census of 1850, the nativity of 34,662 free persons was not returned on the schedule. For their distribution among the States and Territories, see Table IV.