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# STATISTICAL VIEW

OF THE

# UNITED STATES,

EMBRACING

ITS TERRITORY, POPULATION—WHITE, FREE COLORED, AND SLAVE—
MORAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION, INDUSTRY, PROPERTY, AND
REVENUE; THE DETAILED STATISTICS OF CITIES,
TOWNS, AND COUNTIES;

BEING A

## COMPENDIUM OF THE SEVENTH CENSUS;

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE RESULTS OF EVERY PREVIOUS CENSUS, BEGINNING WITH 1790, IN COMPARATIVE TABLES,
WITH EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES, BASED UPON THE SCHEDULES
AND OTHER OFFICIAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

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BY J. D. B. DEBOW,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

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WASHINGTON:
BEVERLEY TUCKER, SENATE PRINTER.
1854.

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IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

JULY 12, 1854.

*Resolved*, That there be printed, for the use of the Senate, fifty thousand copies of a Compendium of the Seventh Census, to be arranged by the Superintendent of the Census, embracing the population by towns and counties; the ratio tables of population; tables of nativities, births, marriages, and deaths; of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic; of schools and colleges; of aggregates of occupations; of churches; of newspapers and libraries; and of agricultural products; and also a table showing the number of acres of land in cultivation in each of the principal staple productions of the soil, and the aggregate number of acres in cultivation in each of the States and Territories of the United States, with illustrative notes and comparative tables: *Provided*, The Compendium shall be printed in royal octavo form, and not exceed four hundred pages.

Attest:

ASBURY DICKINS,
*Secretary.*

CENSUS OFFICE, *Washington, Sept.* 1, 1854.

TO THE HON. R. MCCLELLAND,
*Secretary of the Interior.*

In the volume which is now handed you—though restricted in size by the order of Congress—will be found a very full compendium of the Census Statistics of the United States from the earliest period, together with all of the tables embraced in the quarto publication of 1850, with the few exceptions noted below. To these has been added a large amount of information collected for the first time from the returns and from other official sources, with illustrative notes, and ratio and comparative tables.

In lieu of the classification of ages by counties and their subdivisions, the births, marriages, and deaths, the church and school statistics by counties, and the occupations by States, I have inserted, as of wider interest, county tables in the following particulars—of population, white, free-colored and slave, native and foreign, male and female, in 1850, with the aggregate in 1840, and the changes of county organization within that time; of college, private school and public school scholars, with the revenues appropriated to each; the total educational income; the illiterate; the number of persons within the school age, and the actual average of scholars in the year; of the number of farms; and the capital, product, and amount of labor in manufactures, mining, and the mechanic arts. The occupations and the number of births, marriages, and deaths, are given in States and in great sections of the Union, and the specific ages and nativities in all the leading cities.

The tables embraced in the volume have been examined and revised, involving in most cases a re-examination of the returns, during which care was taken to exhaust, by way of illustration, for certain cities, counties, or States, every source of information embodied in them. This would have been done for the whole Union had time and the means at my disposition admitted. As it was, however, the time and labor actually expended will, I trust, be amply repaid in the results. Never before has so large a part of the census material, collected by such expensive machinery, been made available by the government, for popular use, in compact and systematic form.

The statistics of manufactures and of mortality, which alone remain of the census, will be ready for publication by the meeting of Congress, and can be included, if desired, in a volume of the size of the present.

For other suggestions in relation to the administration of the office and the history of the census system of the United States, I beg to refer you in particular to the Introductory Chapter.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DEBOW.

# COMPENDIUM OF THE CENSUS.

## 1790—1850.

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INTRODUCTION.

PART I.—TERRITORY.

II.—POPULATION.

1. White, Native and Foreign;
2. Free Colored, } Black, Mulatto;
3. Slave, }
4. Aggregate.

} Aggregate. Families and Dwellings. Sex. Age. Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Deaf, Dumb, Blind, &c. Occupations. Nativities.

III.—MORAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

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2. Education;
3. The Press;
4. Libraries;
5. Charities;
6. Wages of Labor;
7. Crime.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

1. Agriculture;
2. Manufactures;
3. Commerce;
4. Internal Improvements.

V.—PROPERTY, REVENUE, TAXATION, &c.

VI.—STATISTICAL DETAIL OF CITIES, TOWNS, COUNTIES, &c.

APPENDIX.


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In table XII the population of Alabama, in 1820, is taken at the figures first reported, since they have invariably been admitted into all the government publications, except one, and any changes would have created disturbances in all of the calculations, without materially affecting the general results. By a note to the table it will be seen that the number was subsequently ascertained to be larger. On page 29, had space admitted, the following particulars of the expense of the census of 1850 would have been added: Enumeration, $468,838; travel, $176,668; agricultural items, $145,112; other industry, $18,278; mortality, $6,492; social statistics, $9,278; copying, $101,021. These are as near as can be ascertained, and are exclusive of extra pay in California. In a few copies of the House edition some points escaped before their correction. The only ones of any note were to read *free* inhabitants in Table III, Appendix, and .1 instead of 1. in page 115, showing proportion of foreigners in Ireland. To correct the proportion of males and females in the Southwest and Northwest in 1850, in Table XXVI; to change the proportion, in Table CLI, of those "actually at school" in Great Britain, exclusive of Scotland, from 1 in 7 to 1 in 10.2; and the home manufactures in Table CXC. In the Senate edition a few additional tables are also published.

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# INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

ORIGIN—HISTORY AND USES OF STATISTICAL INVESTIGATIONS—ADVANTAGES OF THE CENSUS—THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN CENSUS AND STATISTICAL SYSTEMS—SYSTEMS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND LARGE CITIES OF THE UNION—STATISTICAL BUREAUS—CENSUS EXPERIENCE AND PROPOSED SCHEDULES FOR FUTURE ENUMERATIONS—CENSUS LEGISLATION AND EXPENDITURE AT EACH PERIOD—MACHINERY OF THE CENSUS OFFICE—FUTURE IMPROVEMENT—MODE OF PUBLISHING THE RESULTS.

In every country, and almost at all periods, the exigencies of revenue or of military service must have rendered occasionally necessary some sort of estimation of the numbers of the people. Among the Greeks and Romans inquiries in regard to population were often pressed to a considerable extent, yet the science of statistics, as now understood, may be said to belong altogether to the present age. Achenwall, of Prussia, who lived about the middle of the last century, has the credit of having given form and name to this important branch of knowledge, and is said to have left the full development of its principles to be carried out by his pupil, Schlözer. Other writers followed each other in rapid succession, until Sir John Sinclair at last introduced the term into Britain, and the Society of Universal Statistics was founded in 1829, in France. The transactions of this Society, arranged under the several divisions, give a better idea of the scope of the science of statistics than could be otherwise expressed. They include—

1*st. Physical and Descriptive Statistics*—embracing topography, hydrography, meteorology population, man physically, hygiene, and the sanitary state. 2*d. Positive and Applied Statistics*—embracing animal and vegetable productions, agriculture, industry, commerce, navigation, state of the science, general institutions, literature, language and the fine arts. 3*d. Moral and Philosophical Statistics*—including the forms of religious worship, legislative and judicial powers, public administration, finance, the marine, military and diplomacy.

The importance of correct information regarding the age, sex, condition, occupation and numbers of a people, their moral and social state, their education and industry, is now universally recognized among the enlightened of all civilized nations. Where this information can be had for periods running back very far, and for many countries, it furnishes the material for contrasts and comparisons the most instructive, and for deducing the soundest rules in the administration of Government, or in promoting the general welfare of society.

Statistics are far from being the barren array of figures ingeniously and laboriously combined into columns and tables, which many persons are apt to suppose them. They constitute rather the ledger of a nation, in which, like the merchant in his books, the citizen can read, at one view, all of the results of a year or of a period of years, as compared with other periods, and deduce the profit or the loss which has been made, in morals, education, wealth or power.

Are the results objected to upon the score of being imperfect, or in some respects unreliable? Let the objection be admitted, and is it necessary to grope in absolute darkness because it is impossible to have absolute truth? If the census of a people, for example, cannot be received implicitly, does it become proper and right to have no data whatever? Are men acting upon this principle in other matters? Is not a large and valuable mass of human knowledge derived entirely from approximations? If there cannot be faith in the results of a census, can there be in those of imports and of exports, returned at the custom-houses, or by the registries of the several ports, or in the returns of the popular elections? Without doubt the degree of accuracy of a census may be very great or very small—dependent upon the pains which has been bestowed, the qualifications of the parties employed in taking, or afterwards combining it, and the intelligence of the masses of the people. The chances of error are countless at almost every step. In Europe, where the system is thought to be comparatively perfect, and where the best talent is always employed, the chances of error will be as great, perhaps from the want of general intelligence in the people and in their fear of taxation, as in the United States, where the people are generally informed, but the census system is bad, and the enumerators are worse. Hence there is little practical difference in the results in either case. Moreover, the imperfections of the census are believed to be exaggerated. All intention to deceive must of course be excluded, and a faithless performance of duties can be easily detected by the exposure to the public view, of the returns in the several neighborhoods where they are made, which is invariably required. There is, besides, an equal chance that errors will compensate or balance each other, and those that remain will not greatly impair the result. Admitting the latter to be the case, and that it is a question, what proportion the children of a State, under one year of age, bear to the whole population of that State? Let the population be 1,000,000, and the children 25,000, or two and a half per cent. If the marshal has entered 500 of these children erroneously—which would be a great amount of error certainly—the ratio will only be affected to the extent of the one twentieth of one per cent.; a very trifling fraction. However deficient the census system of the United States has been, any one who will take the trouble to compare the results upon certain points, will perceive how strikingly and truly the several enumerations harmonize—a confirmation, at least, of their general accuracy, whatever the particular errors which may be pointed out.*

An enlightened people will not object to the apparent exposure of their affairs, involved in a census, (that exposure, after all, amounting to very little, since the Government is pledged against the use of the material, except in the aggregate, and merging all individuality,) when satisfied that the great object is the promotion of the public welfare, and is disconnected from any plans of legislative spoliation. This is evidenced in the fact that every census has descended into more particulars than the last, and found the people more willing to respond. The publication and general comprehension of the results increase the public zest for more. This will be seen hereafter in referring to the State and city census, and other local reports, becoming every where so frequent and so full. Satisfied that there is a great purpose to be subserved, the people always acquiesce. Though seemingly impertinent, at first sight, to be interrogated in regard to their age, their place of birth, their occupation, and degree of education, if they are married or single, if there is a deaf or a dumb person in their family, if they own real estate, if they cultivate land, and how much of it, what crops they are producing, if any of their household have been born or have died within the year, yet, when twenty millions of people have responded to these questions, and their answers have been digested into tables, and made public, the idea of impertinence falls at once to the ground. By questions, such as these, they perceive, can be ascertained

* The remarkable uniformity in the proportions of the sexes as shown in the table on page 49, is an illustration in point. For every 100 males in 1790, there were 96.4 females; in 1800, 95.3; 1810, 96.2; 1820, 96.8; 1830, 96.4; 1840, 95.6; and in 1850, 95; the results of immigration, composed as it is largely of males, being exactly indicated.

for cities and States, the proportion of the sexes to each other, indicating the capacity for industry or development; the productive power, duration of life, degree of health or mortality, the migration of population and its homogeneous or heterogeneous elements, the occupations which yield the greatest and the least results, or are more favorable to longevity, the extent of education imparted, or to which it is neglected, how the soil is parcelled out, in what cultivated and how much is the distributive share of wealth to each individual, in the several localities. The examples are few out of a multitude presenting themselves. Who will then deny its great importance to information of this character, or, refuse his cheerful co-operation in obtaining it? The extensive publication given to the results of the present census—320,000 bound volumes having been already ordered at different times, to say nothing of countless other abstracts—will take a copy into almost every family, where it must become, to some extent, the subject of conversation and discussion. It is not easy to estimate the effect which this will have in diffusing true notions of the nature and character of the census, and in inciting the people and the enumerators to greater alacrity and more accuracy in their future reports.

In the United States a general census has been taken every tenth year, beginning with 1790, the leading results of which are digested in the present volume. The *first* of this series included but five particulars—the white males over and under 16, the white females, the slaves, and all other free persons, "except Indians, not taxed." The *second*—1800—retained the same divisions of class, and distinguished the white males and females into ages, under 10, between 10 and 16, 16 and 26, 26 and 45, and of 45 and over. The *third*—1810—was identical with the second, but a schedule of manufactures was ordered to be added, showing the capital, labor, material used in manufactures, and the kind and value of the product. The *fourth*—1820—divided the whites as the second had done, but added a column for the white males between 16 and 18, and another for foreigners not naturalized, with blanks for those of the population employed in agriculture, in commerce, or in manufactures. This census regarded also, for the first time, the ages of the free colored and slaves, male and female; under 14, between 14 and 26, between 26 and 45, and 45 and upwards. A schedule of manufactures, similar to, but an improvement on, that of 1810, was appended. By an oversight the column for "all other persons," by which was previously meant the "free colored," was retained, although this class was specifically mentioned, and the error has given rise to subsequent difficulties. The *fifth* census—1830—divided the white males and females into ages quinquennially until 20, and decennially afterwards to 100, &c.; divided the colored and slaves, male and female, into those under 10, between 10 and 24, 24 and 36, 36 and 55, 55 and 100, 100 and upwards; added columns, for the first time, of white and colored deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age, between 14 and 25, of 25 and upwards, and for the blind in the aggregate; also a column for aliens not naturalized. No returns of manufactures were embraced. The *sixth* census—1840—followed the divisions of age, sex and color in the fifth, and the divisions for the deaf, dumb and blind, but added columns for the insane and idiotic, at public or private charge, the universities and colleges, academies and schools, students and scholars, scholars at public charge, and adult whites who cannot read and write. It also embraced, as a part of the general schedule, more full particulars of industry than had been previously obtained.

These enumerations were published, within one, two, or three years, severally, from the time when they were made, but in such a manner as unfitted them for general use, understanding, or reference, and with very little tabular system and accuracy. A complete set of them does not exist in the public departments at Washington, and one or two are nearly, if not entirely, out of print. A new edition of these decennial reports, uniform with the quarto volume of 1850, considering the heavy outlay they required, and that they are the only existing records of the facts, especially recommends itself. The whole could be embraced in a small type, and by condensation, into a single volume.

The *Seventh* census—or that of 1850—began a new era, by adopting six instead of one or two schedules. The first related to the *Free Inhabitants*, embracing the number of dwellings and families, and introduces the principle of recording the name and sur-name of every free person, old or young, in the Union, with their sex, and exact age, from one month upwards; their color, as white, black, or mulatto; their nativity, as born in the State or in some other State or country, at home or abroad; their condition, as married or single; their education, as attending school in the year, or over 20 years of age and unable to read and write. The deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict, and the owners of real estate were also noted.

The second schedule, *Slaves*, included the names of slaveholders, the sex, color, and specific age of the *slave*, the fugitive, and manumitted, the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic.

The third, *Mortality*, gave the names of such persons as had died within the previous year, their age, sex, color, (white, black or mulatto,) whether free or slave, married or widowed, their specific place of birth, at home or abroad, the month of their decease, the occupation of the person, the duration of the sickness, and the cause of death. Remarks upon topography, &c., accompany these schedules, and were made by the enumerators.

The fourth, *Agriculture*, embraced the name of every farmer or planter, and all of the particulars included in the agricultural tables of this volume.

The fifth, *Manufacturing Industry*, with the name and location of every person or establishment producing over $500 annually; the quantity, kind, and value of raw material used; the motive power, and labor employed, male and female, the rate and amount of wages, the quantity, kind, and value of productions, leaving the marshals to enter them in detail.

The sixth, *Social statistics*, included real and personal estate in each county or town; the several kinds and amounts of taxes levied; the schools, libraries, newspapers; religious, criminal, pauper, and wages statistics as they are now published; and the facts—if the crops were average or not? which of them if any were short, and to what extent, and the average annual crop?

These schedules as well as those of every previous decade may be consulted with the instructions that accompanied them, by reference to the introduction of the Quarto Census, where they are collected and published; nearly all the points of instruction have however, been referred to in their proper places in the present volume.

Objections were raised in 1840 to the searching nature of the industrial investigations, and several counties in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, as there was no penalty attached, refused peremptorily to answer them. It was asked by a leading journal "Is this federal prying into the domestic economy of the people a precursor to direct taxes? Is nothing to escape its inquisitors or its tax gatherers? Is it worthy of the dignity and high functions of the federal government to pursue such petty investigations?" Such objections were rarely raised in 1850, and in but two or three cases was it necessary to call in the services of the district attorney to enforce the requisitions of the law.

The schedule of the census of 1840 originated in Congress, and was carried through without opposition, upon a suggestion of the President in his annual message, that "the decennial enumerations might be extended so as to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great interests especially entrusted to or necessarily affected by the legislation of Congress."

As the time for taking the last census approached, the whole subject began to be agitated again in Congress. It was proposed at the session of 1848 to revive the schedules of 1840, omitting only the minute, and as it was thought, objectionable inquiries. Against such a course protests were made by statisticians in and out of Congress, and N. Capen of Massachusetts, suggested the appointment of commissioners for taking the census, and in a letter to a senator from Massachusetts published among the official documents, recommended that a board of inquiry

be appointed to examine and report upon the particulars which should properly be embraced, sketching himself some of the leading outlines. The act of 3d March, 1849, establishing the Census Board was the result. Mr. Shattuck, of Boston, made, also, a similar suggestion to the board when constituted. In his own language:

* * "A Central Board of three persons, as Commissioners, should be organized at Washington. It might be denominated the Central Statistical Department, or Bureau, or Commission, or any other appropriate name. These men should be appointed not for their political opinions, but for their scientific attainments and knowledge of the matters they are to investigate. They should have the whole management of planning and carrying into execution all matters relating to the Census. Similar Commissions, should be appointed by this Central Board, with the consent of the governors of each state, of three competent persons in each state; and this state commission should appoint district commissions in their state, and see that all the facts sought should be obtained in their respective states and districts. By this machinery a more perfect collection of facts could be obtained than in any other way. The National, State, and District Statistical Bureaus, acting in concert with each other, would act intelligently and cheaply, and would accomplish far more and with greater accuracy than by any plan heretofore adopted."

The Census Board consisted of the Secretary of State, the officer previously entrusted exclusively with the census, the Postmaster General, as it was conceived possible the machinery of the Post Office Department might prove adequate to the requisitions of the census, or at least greatly auxiliary, and the Attorney General whose legal advice would at times be necessary. There was then no Department of the Interior, to which when created the whole charge of the work was entrusted. A secretary was appointed, who remained in charge of the census over three years, preparing several reports, of which large editions were published.

At the ensuing session of Congress a special committee upon the census was raised in the Senate which went to work assiduously in preparing the schedules, unassisted as they alleged by any suggestions from the board, but with some unofficial ones from its secretary. Pending the discussion upon the plan which the committee proposed, another was submitted by the board, very full in its details and embracing some of the same points, which was adopted. Mr. Shattuck, who was invited to visit Washington near the close of the year 1849, gave the benefit of his great experience and statistical knowledge in the preparation of the plan, (being afterwards assisted in the same labors by Archibald Russell of New York.) The general act for taking the census was passed substantially as it was drawn up by him, except as to the rate of compensation and the ratio of representation. The instructions to marshals, prepared by him, were also adopted, but with a few modifications. The feature of recording the name and description of every person enumerated, was proposed by this gentleman, and was first adopted in the Boston census of 1845. Neither the blanks for "real estate owned," nor for married within the year, were his. He drew up the mortality schedule, by request, though against his own advice,* and also furnished the schedule of social statistics and that in part of slaves.

* See Shattuck's Report on the State Census of Massachusetts, 1850—also Sanitary report of Massachusetts, 1850, pp. 126-133, appendix 375. A more limited census had been originally recommended by this gentleman, Dr. Jarvis, and others in a memorial to Congress. The Census Board reported to Congress, March 19, 1850, as follows:

"At the request of the secretary of the board, during the autumn we invited the assistance of two other persons, who had bestowed much attention on the subject, to an examination of the work and its arrangement previous to its final adoption; and after a full consideration of all their suggestions, we then agreed upon a full set of schedules, and ordered them to be delivered to the printer we had employed for the purpose of printing them.

"After thus terminating our labors, in obedience to the law, we requested the persons we had employed to assist us, in connexion with the secretary of the board, to submit for our approval a set of instructions to the marshals, necessary to carry into effect the objects we had in view in making the schedules."

The plan of the Senate committee was very extended, embracing ten schedules and a multitude of particulars. Some reference to it may be of future value.

Schedule 1. *Those engaged in Agriculture*—embracing the head of the family's name, his place of birth, if out of the state; his male and female apprentices, those in his house who cannot read and write, and those of all of the usual ages, under 5, of 5 and 10, &c., male and female, and the ages of the male and female slaves: Heads of families of the free colored, their ages and sex as of the white: Aliens in the family, name of the head, male aliens under and over 21 years of age, female aliens under and over 18 years of age.

Schedule 2. *Those in Mechanic Arts*—the same particulars as in agriculture, except that the name of the business was added, the number of journeymen, the yearly wages paid to them, the number of laborers engaged in the shop or business, the stone, brick or wood houses wholly or partially built.

In regard to the six schedules which were at last adopted, though they are conceded to be a great improvement upon any previous ones, several particulars were omitted, which ought to have been included, at the expense of others much less important. The adoption of so many schedules, whatever merits they individually have, was calculated to make the work unnecessarily cumbersome and expensive, without securing by any means greater or more certain results. On the contrary, it precluded the possibility of some very valuable comparisons, and made unattainable information easily secured by another arrangement. For example: if a slave existed in a non-slaveholding State, he would not by the schedules be returned, nor can any of the facts relating to slaveholders now be ascertained—such as, their nativity, age, occupation, education, &c.; nor can the deaths of individuals be associated with families, and with the remainder living in families, without almost impracticable labor. The schedules are otherwise admirable.

It will not be out of place to suggest, as the result of experience acquired during eighteen months familiarity with the returns, an outline for the next decennial census, which may possibly afford some aid also to those who are engaged in framing the forms for State and city enumerations, now becoming almost annual.

It is suggested that there be but two schedules hereafter—one of POPULATION, and the other of PRODUCTION. These, with proper instructions to the enumerators, will include all of the information embraced at present in six, and a great deal besides, in a form much more compact and less expensive.

SCHEDULE 3. *Those engaged in Commerce*—the same particulars as the last, including clerks and the wages paid to them.

SCHEDULE 4. *Those not engaged in Agriculture, Arts, or Commerce*—treated as those in agriculture.

SCHEDULE 5. *The Idiots, Lunatics, Deaf and Dumb, Blind and Paupers*—male or female, their ages, and the age when lunacy was discovered, and the occupation of the party: The sex, age and occupation of Deaf and Dumb and Blind and Idiots. The same for slaves and free colored, and whether the party were supported by public charity, or by friends or by his own means. Paupers, foreign or native not affected as above at public charge in the last year.

SCHEDULE 6. *Agricultural Statistics*—name of the farmer, his improved and unimproved land, his laborers over 15 years old employed in tillage. The other particulars of crops, &c., as in the present volume, except that turnips, indigo, fodder, number of hogs and sheep slaughtered, houses built, were added to the list of products.

SCHEDULE 7. *Manufactures when other power is used than that of the man himself*—name of the owner, president or superintendent; grist mills—number of pairs of stones; saw mills—number of saws employed, quantity of lumber, planks, &c., in feet made per annum; cotton gins; wool carding machines; cotton mills—number of spindles employed, number of bales of cotton annually consumed, quantity of yards made per annum, quantity of cotton goods or number of yards made per annum; mills for the manufacture of wool, pounds of wool of domestic growth annually consumed, pounds of wool of foreign growth annually consumed, quantity of cloth, cassimeres, &c., in yards, made per annum; forges and rolling mills—quantity of blooms made per annum, quantity of bar iron made per annum, quantity of railroad iron, quantity of boiler iron, quantity of other description of iron; anthracite furnaces; charcoal furnaces—quantity of castings and pig metal made per annum; silk manufactories—quantity of goods produced annually; hemp and flax manufactories—quantity of goods produced annually; founderies, and what articles engaged in manufacturing—quantity of articles and value made per annum; glass works—quantities and kinds and value of glass manufactured per annum, capital invested in the manufactory, dividends declared, number of males employed under 18 years of age, number of males employed over 18 years of age, number of females employed under 15 years of age, number of females employed over 15 years of age, average wages paid to men per annum, average wages paid to boys per annum, average wages paid to women per annum, average wages paid to girls per annum; water, principal agent in propelling machinery, horses ditto, number of horses, mules or oxen employed; locomotive manufactories; machine shops and hands employed and value of annual productions.

SCHEDULE 8. *Mining Interests*—owner, superintendent or manager's name; gold mines—number of laborers employed, quantity of ounces raised preceding year; silver mines—number of laborers employed, quantity of ounces raised; lead mines—number of laborers employed, number of pounds smelted during preceding year, value of the lead per pound at the furnace; copper mines—number of laborers employed, number of pounds made during preceding year, price per pound at the mines; copperas mines—number of laborers employed, number of pounds made during preceding year; salt springs or wells, or furnaces to evaporate sea water—number of hands employed, number of bushels made during preceding year, value per bushel at the furnace; coal mines, (anthracite;) coal mines, (bituminous;) coal mines, (cannel)—cost of machinery in working mines, number of tons raised during preceding year, value per ton at the mine, number of laborers employed.

SCHEDULE 9. *Colleges, &c.*—this schedule adds to the one which was adopted the name of the pastor and the number of male and female communicants of churches, the number of historical societies and of lunatic asylums.

SCHEDULE 10. *Internal Improvements, Railroad, Canals, &c.*—name of improvement, miles finished, cost, locks in line, lift of locks, income from passengers, persons employed, wages paid, dividends, fare per mile, freight per mile.

| SCHEDULE I.—POPULATION. | |
|---|---|
| 1. | Dwelling Houses in the order of visitation. |
| 2. | Families in the order of visitation. |
| 3. | Name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June was in this family, or who has died in it in the year preceding such date. |
| 4. | Age of the person. |
| 5. | Sex. |
| 6. | Color—White, Black, Mulatto, or Domesticated Indian. Free or Slave. |
| 7. | Occupation—if a male over 15 years of age. |
| 8. | Relation to the head of the family, as wife, child, apprentice or servant. |
| 9. | Married, unmarried, or widowed. |
| 10. | Married within the year. |
| 11. | Born within the year. |
| 12. | Number of children now living away from the parents. |
| 13. | Number of months attending school or college in the year. |
| 14. | Over 20 years of age and unable to read and write. |
| 15. | Place of birth, in the town, county or State, or in what other State or country, (in the United States or abroad.) |
| 16. | Years resident of present locality—if a foreigner, also the year of immigration to the United States. |
| 17. | If a native voter or naturalized foreigner. |
| 18. | If confined to bed or room by illness, and how long. |
| 19. | Disease, if died within the year. |
| 20. | If Deaf and Dumb, Deaf alone, Blind, Insane or Idiotic, or Pauper, or partially receiving public relief, Pensioner or Convict. |
| 21. | If a Fugitive or Manumitted Slave. |
| 22. | If an owner of real estate and the amount owned. |
| 23. | If the person has built a house during the year, of stone, brick or wood, and its cost. |

This schedule condenses three into one: that of Free, of Slaves, and of Deaths. The number of columns and the expense of paper, printing and copying will be reduced one-half or two-thirds, whilst every fact, except only the month of decease, and that may be embraced if necessary, will be included, with a number of additional ones. Every untenanted or unfinished house should be noted upon

the margin of the returns, and also such as are used for boarding houses, hotels, asylums, colleges, jails, barracks, etc. Column 3. There will be no greater difficulty in separating the living and the dead upon the returns than is now experienced in separating the deaf and dumb, &c. 4. The ages under one year should be given in months; those between 1 and 3 years in quarters of a year, as recommended by Quetelet; those of 3 years and over in years. 6. The introduction of Slaves and of Indians domesticated does not at all complicate this column. Domesticated Indians are reckoned by the New York census. 8. The omission of this head from the present schedule was a cardinal defect, and closed the door upon a multitude of valuable facts. It is included in the British and Boston census. 9. This column is equally important, and is a new one. 11. Another proposed column, though these facts may be deduced, with some pains, from the column of ages. 12. New, also, and essential to any correct reasonings upon the extent of families, the number of children to each, etc. 14. Perhaps it would be better to indicate every person over 10 years of age who cannot read and write, and then those over 20 can be deduced for comparison with previous returns. 15. Changed from the present so as to denote whether the party was born in the town, city or county of his residence, or in another part of the same State, etc. (embraced in Boston and English census.) 17. Valuable for statistical purposes, and especially so in vital statistics. 17, 18. The United States census of 1820 and 1830 included naturalized foreigners. 18. It might be well to know the number of persons actually confined from illness, as an important element in the sanitary statistics. This column, in case of deceased persons, will show the number of days or months they have been sick. 19. Perhaps it would be better to say died within one month, as it is next to impossible for persons to report from memory facts for a whole year. In this case a separate column for month of decease is obviated. 20. The deaf ought to be taken as well as the deaf and dumb, as explained in this volume. Insane and idiotic should not be separated, as they are popularly confounded; and persons receiving partial relief ought to be distinguished from paupers. Pensioners of the United States, if included as was once or twice done, would put an end to many of the frauds so frequent upon the Government. 23 refers to houses *owned* by the party.

SCHEDULE II.—PRODUCTION.

| Name of corporation, company or individual producing articles to the value of $500, on his own account or as employer. | Name of business, manufacture or product, or if engaged in agriculture or farming, etc. | Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business, or disposition, value, and other statistics of land and agriculture. | Raw material used, including fuel, or farming stock. | | | Kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resource. | Average number of hands employed. | | Average wages paid monthly without board. | | Annual product. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Quantity. | Kind. | Value. | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Quantity. | Kind. | Value. |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | | | 5. | 6. | | 7. | | 8. | | |

The schedule of Industry for 1850, with slight alterations, will answer perfectly for all mechanical, manufacturing, mining, agricultural and commercial interests. The directions should be printed at the top. If the interest be agricultural, under division 3 would be included the acres cultivated, the acres occupied, the new

land taken into cultivation, the acres in each of the crops and in pastures, the value of the farm and of its implements and machinery. Under division 4 the number of each description of live stock. Column 5 will show any mills in use on the farm. Column 6, all persons over 12 years of age actually employed on the farm. Column 7, blank on a slave interest. 8 to include *bushels*, *pounds*, &c. of each of the following articles, or any others, (dispensing with hhds., tons and bales, which lead to confusion and incompleteness, as experience has shown,) wheat, rye, corn, oats, rice, tobacco, cotton, wool, peas and beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, barley, buckwheat, fruit, wine, market gardens, butter, cheese, hay, clover, other grass seed, hops, hemp—dew and water-rotted, flax, flax-seed, silk cocoons, sugar—cane or maple, molasses, beeswax and honey, home-made manufactures, &c.

There is no greater propriety in ruling out separate columns for each agricultural product or article of live stock, than in having such columns for the articles of raw material used, or of annual products in the manufacturing schedule. There were no such columns in that schedule, and aggregates from the returns are as simple and as easily comprehended without them. All that is necessary is to print at the head of the schedules a list of such articles as the enumerators will be instructed to call over. A great many columns will increase the space to be occupied, and increase also the chances of error by making it more probable that facts will fall out of their proper division. Not one man in fifty will furnish an entry for half of the blanks in the present agricultural schedule.*

These schedules include all that at present require six, excepting only the valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes, the cost of pauperism, and the average crop per acre; facts which an intelligent superintendent could procure easily from the State reports or from correspondence with the county officers, as has been done before with but little expense. The schools, colleges, &c., and their means of support, can all be obtained when the schoolmaster is called upon for enumeration, or when the school or college is visited. The entries may be made upon the back of the returns. If a private teacher, and not a school teacher, the fact should be stated. Facts for churches can be obtained when the clergyman is called upon, as also for Sunday school scholars and libraries. Those for newspapers and periodicals, together with a copy of the paper, on calling upon the editor: from librarians obtain the number of volumes. Particulars are thus obtained for the British census and the difficulties which present themselves, (such as a clergyman with several churches or a church with several clergymen, &c.,) can be easily obviated by careful and well digested instructions. "Public paupers" and "criminals," are all in schedule 1, and arranged much better. The "cost of labor" "Seasons," etc., are in schedule 2.

But however perfect may be the schedules of a census, if a corresponding perfection is not found in the machinery for taking it in the field, and for aggregating and combining it, and deducing the results in the office, little advantage will be gained upon the score of accuracy or of sound science. These two subjects, therefore—the enumerators and collators, will receive a moment's attention.

The Enumerators. The persons who have been entrusted with the work in the United States at every census, have been, in general, found (so low was the rate of compensation,) among those who were willing to undertake it, rather than among those who would have been selected for their especial fitness. Political service has also entered into the element of qualification. That the latter should have great weight, is not surprising, considering how the appointments are provided for, but so ample was the remuneration in 1850 that capacity might well have been secured. An examination of the returns and the correspondence of the office will

* Americans resident abroad should be ascertained through the State Department. Circumstances giving a temporary enlargement to the population of a neighborhood, such as the construction of a rail road, canal, etc. ought also to be noted. In many of the old and thickly settled States, the English plan of enumeration in a single day, and by means of householder's schedules, left in advance to be filled up by heads of families, on the day preceding the census is practicable, and recommends itself for accuracy and perhaps for economy. The time is very far off, it is feared, when it can be applied with any advantage for the general census throughout all the States and Territories of the Union.

show that capacity was as often the exception as the rule. It would be better to entrust the work to the regular officers of each county, employed by them for assessments and taxation purposes, or in general, for taking the census as will be seen hereafter, provided for by local authority. There are no counties without such officers, and it may be safely assumed that if not always among the most educated, they will at least have the advantage of some previous familiarity with the business upon which they are employed and recognize an accountability that may affect their future positions. If the fact however explained, that these persons are a part of the recognized tax machinery, might be supposed to interfere with their receiving correct returns, the recourse must then be had to a better system of appointments requiring proof of education and experience and some general knowledge of statistical investigations. In Great Britain the census has been entrusted to the overseers of the poor, the parochial school masters, or to the office of the Registrar-General and his subordinates, all of them permanent.

THE OFFICE. Unless there is machinery in advance at the seat of Government no census can ever be properly taken and published. There is a peculiar education required for these labors which neither comes from zeal or genius, but is the result only of experience. They are the most irksome and trying imaginable, requiring inexhaustible patience and endurance, and baffling almost every effort after accuracy. Long familiarity can alone secure system, economy and certainty of result. This office machinery exists in all European countries where statistics are the most reliable, but there has been none of it in the United States. Each census has taken care of itself. Every ten years some one at Washington will enter the hall of a department, appoint fifty or a hundred persons under him, who, perhaps, have never compiled a table before, and are incapable of combining a column of figures correctly. Hundreds of thousands of pages of returns are placed in the hands of such persons to be digested. If any are qualified it is no merit of the system. In 1840 returns were given out by the job to whoever would take them. In 1850, such was the pressure of work, that almost any one could at times have had a desk. Contrast this with the English system and reflect that one individual, as hereafter remarked, presided over the census of 1801, '11, '21 and '31. In Washington, as soon as an office acquires familiarity with statistics, and is educated to accuracy and activity, it is disbanded, and even the best qualified employee is suffered to depart. The government may rely upon paying heavily for the experience which is being acquired. Even the head of the office, whatever his previous training, must expect, if faithful, to learn daily; and it is not going too far to say that a matter of one or two hundred thousand dollars is the difference between the amount which a census would cost, conducted by an office which has had the experience of a previous one, (even if partly or entirely in new hands, which might often be desirable, since the machinery, as in other offices, would be kept up,) and an office without such experience. This can be demonstrated if required. Half of that amount would sustain an office of several persons from census to census and defray all of the expenses of an annual or biennial report after the closing of the regular one, which itself would be executed with despatch, with greatly less force, and with a more economical and wiser application of labor. The permanent force would have no other interest than the prompt execution of the work.

The establishment of a regular statistical Office is therefore suggested, as a matter of economy, and essential to the proper execution of the census. In it would be collected—and they could be obtained without expense by exchange—official statistical reports, upon any subject whatever, published by every city, town, county, or State in the Union, or in any other part of the world. The absence of such documents in Washington was severely felt during the whole progress of the present census, although the former Superintendent obtained many by a visit to Europe, and others were subsequently sent by Mr. Vattemare, of Paris, and Mr. Hübner, of Berlin, and by the several states and cities which politely furnished such as were especially asked. All of this created labor and delay. The office ought also to be provided with a complete statistical library, and

with all the leading statistical journals in the world, together with maps, charts, &c. The returns of immigration and of foreign consuls could be sent to it, especially such as are in answer to circulars that were lately prepared in obedience to a call of Congress. A digest of such material, published annually or semi-annually, in a small and compact volume, would keep up the results of the general census to date, and shed no little light upon the industry and general and comparative wealth of the country. It would have charge of the manuscript volumes of every census, and respond to calls made by Congress in regard to them, or upon other kindred matters. Duties somewhat similar to these were performed by Mr. Porter for the English Government, and a Bureau of Statistics, as will be seen hereafter, exists in most of the European governments..

Such a bureau is recommended, also, in each of the States; and it would be the means of corresponding with the Central office, furnishing very much of the material to be aggregated by it. It has been proposed in South Carolina,* Rhode Island, Virginia, and Illinois, and was actually established in Louisiana,† but failed for the want of adequate legislation, after reports had been published upon about half of the parishes. The city of New York has such a bureau. In every State there are the materials for one with but little expense, if properly organized. The various local census, assessments of property and production, reports on

*A special committee of the legislature of South Carolina, in the session of 1848, after having ably shown in a variety of instances how little information existed in regard to the resources of that State, declare: "There are facts and considerations which, properly exhibited, would prove the necessity of providing some such organization as would lead to a correct understanding of these important matters; and the insufficiency of the matters here presented only serves to show conclusively that we have been heretofore neglectful of those means of information which are calculated to elicit correct apprehensions of our advantages and duties. The establishment of an efficient bureau of statistics will be the means of collecting and disseminating statistical information touching all the interests of the State, of the most valuable kind." The Governor, in his annual message to the legislature of the same State, says, "I recommend the careful collection of statistical information on all the branches of industry. By the possession of facts and materials, lucidly arranged and methodized, we shall be furnished with complete data as to the present state of the population, white and colored, their agriculture, commerce, navigation, manufactures, trade, finance, health, and indeed of whatever may be interesting or instructive."

† The following Circular was prepared by the author of this Report and issued from the Bureau of Statistics of the State of Louisiana: with some modifications it will be applicable to any of the States.

I. Time of *settlement* of your parish or town; dates of oldest land grants; number and condition of first settlers; whence emigrating; other facts relating to settlements and history.

II. *Indian names* in your vicinity; what tribes originally; what relicts or monuments of them; if Indians still in what condition?

III. *Biography*, anecdotes, &c., of individuals distinguished in your vicinity in the past for ingenuity, enterprise, literature, talents, civil or military, &c.

IV. *Topographical description* of your parish, mountains, rivers, ponds, animals, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, &c., vegetable growths, rocks, minerals, sand clays, chalk, flint, marble, pit coals, figments, medicinal and poisonous substances, elevation above the sea, nature of surface, forests, or undergrowth, what wells and quality of well water, nature of coasts, does the water make inroads, mineral springs, caves, &c.

V. *Agricultural description* of parish; former and present state of cultivation; changes taking place; introduction of cotton, sugar, rice, indigo, tobacco, grains, fruits, wines, &c., &c.; present products; lands occupied and unoccupied, and character of soil; value of lands; state of improvements; value of agricultural products; horses, cattle, mules, hogs, and whence supplied; profits of agriculture, prices of products; new estates opening; improvements suggested in cultivation and new growths; improvements in communication, roads, bridges, canals, &c.; kind and quantity of timber; fuel, &c.; state of the roads, summer and winter; kind of enclosures, and of what timber; manures; natural and artificial pastures; agricultural implements used; fruit trees, vines and orchards; modes of transportation; extent of internal navigation; levees, &c.; modes of cultivating and manufacturing sugar in use.

VI. Instances of *longevity* and *fecundity*; observations on diseases in your section; localities, healthful or otherwise; statistics of diseases; deaths; summer seats, &c.

VII. *Population* of your parish; increase and progress, distinguishing white and black; Spanish, French, American or German origin; foreigners, classes of population; number in towns; growth of towns and villages, &c.; condition, employment, ages; comparative value of free and slave labor; comparative tables of increase; marriages, births, &c.; meteorological tables of temperature, weather, rains, &c.

VIII. *Education and Religion.*—Advantages of schools, colleges, libraries enjoyed; proportion educated at home and abroad; expense of education; school returns; churches or chapels in parish, when and by whom erected; how supplied with clergy; how supported and attended, oldest interments; church vaults, &c.

IX. *Products in Manufactures and the Arts.*—Kinds of manufactures in parish; persons employed; kind of power; capital; wages; per centum profit; raw material; sugar and cotton; machinery and improvements; kind and value; manufacturing sites, &c.

X. *Commercial Statistics.*—Value of the imports and exports of the State with each of the other States of the Union, as far as any approximation may be made, or data given; growth and condition of towns; increase in towns, &c.

XI. *General Statistics.*—Embracing banking, rail roads, insurances, navigation, intercommunication; learned and scientific societies; crime, pauperism, charities, public and benevolent institutions; militia, newspapers, &c.; application of parish taxes; expenses of roads, levees, &c.; number of suits decided in different courts; expenses and perfection of justice; number of parish officers, lawyers, physicians, &c.

XII. Date, extent, consequences, and other circumstances of droughts, freshets, whirlwinds, storms, lightnings, hurricanes, or other remarkable physical events, in your section, from remote periods; other meteorological phenomena; changes in climate, &c., &c.

XIII. Literary productions emanating from your neighborhood; your associations, if any; what manuscripts, public or private records, letters, journals, &c., or rare old books, interesting in their relation to the history of the State, are possessed by individuals within your knowledge.

XIV. Add any other matters of interest.

schools, asylums, penitentiaries, boards of health and commerce, furnish abundant details. Hundreds of other facts could be ascertained when the local assessments are made, with little if any more cost. The State and city census should be made to correspond, as far as possible, with the national, and be provided for at some intervening period. At present they are often taken in the same year, thus entailing a great waste of labor. The time is at hand when the several State governments should look to this matter; and as it was deemed important for European statisticians to meet in convention in order to bring about uniformity in their several systems, the States should also secure uniformity. A meeting of persons properly appointed by each, and fitted for the duties, would be the means of maturing some practical plan of co-operation.

In 1845 the subject of a statistical bureau was before Congress, and two very able and elaborate reports were made in its advocacy. A bill was introduced providing for the collection of material relating to all the great Industrial interests of the country to be published in an annual report by the Secretary of the Treasury, who was authorized to constitute an office of several persons for the purpose. The Secretary himself recommended that authority be given him to appoint a chief of the bureau with an appropriate salary, two assistants, and one clerk. "A statistical bureau," he says, "properly organized and supported, will be able to respond promptly and correctly to all calls by Congress for information on statistical subjects, save great waste of time and money, and furnish information highly interesting and useful to the great body of the people." The result of the movement, however, was a failure, in consequence of a single clerk only, with a small salary, being detached for the service.

What the agricultural department of the Patent Office is doing for agriculture, it is proposed that this office shall do for the great Industrial interests; gathering and combining their results, and developing them in connexion with the movement of population, and the growth or decline of cities and states.

Before closing these remarks, it will be proper to show what is now accomplished by the several foreign and State governments, as well as by the larger cities, in regard to statistical investigations. The information will be valuable, and has been obtained from official reports; and for our country, from replies made to circular letters directed to the Secretaries of State and leading geologists and statisticians in every part of the Union.

The decennial system of enumeration adopted in the United States has been imitated by *Great Britain*, beginning with the census of 1801. In *Denmark* a statistical central commission exists, which published eighteen large volumes of statistics between 1835 and 1849; subsequently ten volumes have been published by a central bureau. In *Bavaria* there is a statistical bureau. In *Austria* one was established in 1828, and besides the yearly statistics, there have been published in the last four years monthly and quarterly reports of foreign statistics, including the report of consuls. In *France* every ministry publishes its own statistics, though some have special bureaus. Those of Finance and Commerce have published thirteen volumes on finance, population, industry, &c. Individual effort is combined with official by establishing in every district statistical commissions which fill up the blanks, &c. To the commissions are assigned the reports on population, foundlings, beggars, &c. A census has been published every five years beginning with 1841. In *Saxony* a statistical bureau exists which has published three volumes. In *Spain* the census is rarely taken; M. Madoz prepared a Statistical and Geographical Dictionary of Spain in sixteen volumes by sending commissions into every part of the country. There are frequent statistical reports in relation to *Cuba*. In *Sardinia*, in 1820, a commission to collect statistics was established, with which thirty-seven juntas, of six members each, corresponded; four large volumes have been published. In *Holland* a statistical bureau was established in 1826, which published several volumes. A census was published in 1840; there is now no general bureau. In *Wurtemburg* a bureau has published thirty-three volumes. In *Switzerland* detailed reports have been received

since 1830 from nearly all the cantons. *Zurich* has a census of population made two hundred and twenty years ago. In *Portugal* there was a census in 1838, 1843, 1849, and 1851. In *Russia* there is a system of registration of births, &c., and occasionally a census has been ordered. In *Sweden* a board of table commission digests the returns of population supplied by the clergy. The census considers the people as having subsistence, or less or more than subsistence. In *Norway* there is a census by the magistrates in the towns, and rectors in the country; and inquiries extend to productions, occupations, deaf and dumb, &c. The *Prussian* census is taken every three years; that of 1849 gives ages, sex, faith, occupation, deaf and dumb, &c., education, schools, churches, asylums, dwellings, and families. There are lists of population in Prussia running back to 1748. In 1805 a statistical bureau was established, and eleven volumes have been published by it, as, also, every fortnight a statistical journal. In *Belgium* the town and country population are distinguished; the sex, ages, married, widowed, occupation, faith, language, number of floors or parts of the house, gardens, protection against fire, degree of instruction, &c. The early population of *England* was in much dispute until Mr. Rickman, in 1836, addressed a letter to the clergy and obtained their returns as far back as 1570. The census of 1801, 1811, 1821, and 1831, were each 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 the parochial schoolmasters in Scotland. In 1841 and 1851 the duty devolved upon the Registrar-General and his subordinates. The census was taken in one day, and in 1851 employed 38,740 persons as enumerators.

The first census of Great Britain included the sex, but not the age; also the number of houses and the occupations; the second made some improvements in the mode of recording the occupations; the third carried out the plan, but distinguished the ages quinquennially and decennially; the fourth effected important changes in the mode of ascertaining occupations, (a subject full of difficulty at all times,) calculated areas, &c.; the fifth embraced the general features of the sixth and last, which is worthy of minute consideration.

Of the sixth census of Great Britain, 1851, four bulky quarto volumes have been published by the Registrar-General, Major Graham, assisted by Dr. Farr and Horace Mann. Each of the fourteen divisions of the empire is prepared separately, and is illustrated by handsome district and county maps and other drawings, indexes, &c. The volumes include the number of the people, distinguishing male and female; the number of houses occupied, unoccupied, and building; the statistics of public worship, with a condensation of every previous census. In other volumes the ages of the population will be given, their birth-place, condition as regards marriage and occupation, the returns of schools, colleges, and other institutions; the number of blind, deaf and dumb, etc.

"The inquiries undertaken at the census of 1851 were of a far more extensive character than those pursued at any previous enumeration, for it was resolved to exhibit not only the statistics of parishes, and of parliamentary and municipal boroughs, but also of such other large towns in England and Scotland as appeared sufficiently important for separate mention, and the statistics of all the ecclesiastical districts and new ecclesiastical parishes which, during the last forty years, had been created in England and Wales. In addition, also, to the inquiry concerning the occupation, age, and birth-place of the population, it was determined to ascertain various relationships, such as husband, wife, son, daughter,—the civil condition, as married, unmarried, widower or widow,—and the number of blind, or deaf and dumb. Moreover, the design was formed of collecting statistics as to the accommodation afforded by the various churches and other places of public worship throughout the country, and the number of persons generally frequenting them; also as to existing educational establishments, and the actual number of scholars under instruction.

The local machinery by which the objects thus contemplated were to be obtained, differed considerably in England and Scotland. In England and Wales the *registration districts*, which, for the most part, are conterminous with the *unions*, were made available for enumerating the population. Of these districts there were 624, each having a superintendent registrar; and these were divided into 2,190 sub-districts, each having a local registrar of births and deaths. Under the supervision of their 624 superintendents, the 2,190 registrars were directed to form their sub-districts into *enumeration districts*, according to certain instructions.

The number of such enumeration districts in England and Wales was 30,610, each district being the portion assigned to one enumerator, who was required to complete his enumeration in one day.

In Scotland, which is, unfortunately, without any system of registration, the census was taken through the agency of the sheriffs of counties, and the provosts, or other chief magistrates of royal and parliamentary burghs. The sheriffs generally assigned their functions to the sheriff's substitute, who appointed a fit person, generally the parochial schoolmaster, in each parish, to divide it into enumeration districts, and to superintend the proceedings of the census therein. The same course was adopted by the provosts of burghs within their respective jurisdictions, which, for the occasion included the *parliamentary* limits of the burgh in cases where that boundary extended beyond the royalty. The number of parishes in Scotland including those in royal and parliamentary burghs, were 1,010, and that number of dividers, or superintendents were appointed. The number of enumeration districts formed by them throughout Scotland was 7,873.

In the Islands of the British seas dividers of parishes were appointed, in like manner, by the respective Lieutenant-Governors, and 257 enumeration districts were similarly formed.

Public institutions, such as work-houses, prisons, asylums, hospitals, and the like, were treated as districts of themselves, provided they contained upwards of 200 inmates.

In this manner the whole surface of Great Britain and of the small adjacent islands was divided into suitable districts, and an equal number of enumerators appointed. Thus provision was made for obtaining an account of all persons residing on *land* within the above named territory, on the night of the 30th March.

The first step taken by the enumerators was to deliver to every occupier of a house or tenement a *householder's schedule*. Upon this schedule inquiry was made as to the name, relation to head of family, condition, sex, age, occupation and birth-place of every person in Great Britain, and also as to how many of them were blind, or deaf and dumb. For the use of the poorer native population of Wales, a certain number of forms were printed in the language of that country. The total number of schedules forwarded from the Census Office was 7,000,000, weighing some 40 *tons*, or if the blank enumeration books and other forms are included, upwards of 52 tons. The schedule was to be filled up on the night named. No one present on that night was to be omitted, and no person absent was to be included, except *miners, potters*, and other work people usually engaged at their labor during the night, and regularly returning home in the morning; or *policemen* and others on night duty. Persons *travelling* were enumerated at the hotels or houses at which they arrived on the following morning.

At the same time that these schedules were distributed, the enumerators delivered forms for collecting information respecting places of worship, scholastic establishments, and miscellaneous institutions, but it was optional with the respective parties to decline making these returns if they thought proper.

When a house was uninhabited, or in progress of building, the enumerators made a note of such a case upon the schedule last collected, by which means the unoccupied houses and houses in course of erection, were enumerated. The number of *inhabited* houses were indicated by the number of householder's schedules filled up.

Having collected all the schedules, filling up those which the parties neglected or were unable to fill, and copied them into books prepared on an uniform plan, the enumerators summed the various totals in their respective districts. The totals thus obtained expressed the number of persons who were *inmates of dwelling-houses* on the night of the census, with the special addition of certain classes on night duty; but several classes had yet to be enumerated, viz., the persons who, on the night named, slept or abode in barges, or boats remaining stationary on canals or small streams; in barns, sheds, and the like; and in tents or in the open air. The number of these in each district were estimated by the respective enumerators; the estimate, however, was not to include people in coasting or other sea-going vessels, as they would be dealt with by other means yet to be described. Where, for some extraordinary reason, a large number of persons belonging to a neighborhood were absent from it, or a large number of strangers were present, the enumerator was required to note the fact on the return.

The enumerators were allowed one week for the transcription of the contents of the householder's schedules into the enumeration book, and for the completion of the various summaries and estimates. The schedules and book, together with the returns relating to schools and places of worship, were then forwarded to the respective registrars, and the duties of the 38,740 enumerators terminated. The census returns were now in the hands of 3,220 registrars, or dividers of districts.

The registrars immediately commenced a careful and systematic examination and revision of the documents described, directing their attention, according to instructions, to nine specially defined points in respect to them. They then prepared a summary of the statements of the enumerators in their respective districts, and transmitted them, together with the enumeration books, to the superintendent-registrar, for a further revision by that officer, forwarding the householders' schedules and returns for places of worship and schools direct to the census office. With the completion of these duties, for which a fortnight was allowed, the functions of the 3,220 registrars, or dividers of districts, ceased. The summaries and enumeration books (as far as England and Wales were concerned) were now in the hands of 624 superintendent-registrars.

The chief duties of the superintendant-registrars were to expedite the investigation, but they had also further to revise the summaries and enumeration books, and to transmit them to the Census Office, there to undergo a still further revision before the commencement of the abstracts.

A complete enumeration was thus effected of all persons resident upon the *land* of Great Britain, and on canals and small streams; but, as before mentioned, an important portion of the population remained yet to be reached, viz., persons on board vessels in harbors and navigable rivers, and those at sea in ships belonging either to the royal navy or to the merchant service. As, however, only a certain portion of the persons on board vessels can be properly described as *residents in the country*, those only who slept on board vessels actually lying in harbor, or in the navigable rivers of the interior, on the night of the 30th of March, were included in the population of Great Britain; but the numbers of those at sea in vessels engaged in the home trade; those absent in ships bound to foreign parts; and those in the royal navy, were recorded as valuable collateral information. Considerable arrangements were requisite to enemerate these.

The enumeration of persons on board vessels in harbors, and in the navigable rivers of the interior, was accomplished by the officers of the customs. The officers of the respective ports left a schedule on board every ship in port or in dock in Great Britain and Ireland, on the night of the census, and on the following morning collected the returns, filled up by the respective masters. Ships engaged in the home trade, and being *at sea* on the night of the census, were supplied with forms either before their departure or on their return, which were collected as they arrived in British ports. The ports on the coasts of the United Kingdom are 122 in number, and are subdivided into 253 sub-ports. The seamen abroad on the night of the 30th of March, in vessels belonging to the British merchant service, were traced to all parts of the world by means of the registry of merchant seamen, and enumerated from the lists under the superintendence of the Registrar of merchant seamen. The seamen in the royal navy and the royal marines were returned by the officers in command, in conformity with instructions issued by the Lords of the Admiralty.

By the machinery explained, all that was necessary in regard to the census of Great Britain was accomplished; but further valuable returns were obtained, presenting a view, in a collective form, of certain important *classes* of the community already enumerated among the general population; as, for instance, the army at home and in the colonies, or on board ship *in transitu;* half-pay officers and pensioners; the civil service; the civilians and European troops in the East India Company's service, and British subjects of European origin not in the Company's service, the latest returns of the population of the colonies; and through the intervention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the number of British subjects in the several States of Belgium, France, Greece, Russia, Sardinia, Saxony, Turkey, the two Sicilies, China, Persia, Egypt and Mexico.

In two months from the taking of the census, the householders' schedules, amounting to about 4,300,000 distinct returns, and the enumeration books, nearly 39,000 in number were received at the census office; and the result of the enumeration being obtainable from the *summaries* forwarded with the books, a *rough* statement of the total population and number of houses was transmitted on the 7th of June, ten weeks from the night of the census, to the Secretary of State, and at once made public.

With the view to secure accuracy in the census, it was considered an indispensable process to examine every total and summary throughout the enumerators' returns; accordingly a minute revision of the whole was undertaken, involving the examination and totaling of more than 20 *millions* of entries, contained on upwards of 1,250,000 pages of the enumerators' books; and thus the figures forming the groundwork of the abstracts to be prepared of the numbers of the people, their occupations, birth-places, and condition as regards marriage, were finally settled and determined." [See Compendium of British Census.]

Having taken a rapid survey of the United States and European census and statistical system, some remarks will be appropriate upon that of the several States and cities of the Union.

*Alabama.*—There is a census every six years, the last being in 1850, which cost $9,594, and was taken by persons appointed by the court of each county. Assessments are made every year. Reports on penitentiary and other subjects annual. Explorations have been made by Mr. Tuomey and Mr. Bromby, upon the inexhaustable coal fields of the State, and others by Mr. Hale, of Mobile. Traces of copper, sulphurate of lead and antimony were discovered.

*Arkansas.*—A census every four years; last in 1854, and embraced population divided into sex and certain ages; acres in cotton and grain, production of cotton, wheat, corn and oats. Cost of census $10,000. Assessments annual by sheriffs. Partial geological explorations have been made.

*Connecticut.*—There is no regular census. Assessments annual by a board of assessors, acting upon the reports of parties; includes real and personal property taxable, annual reports upon banks, deaf and dumb and insane, schools, rail roads,

&c. with great minuteness. Reports upon the geology of the State were made by Professor Percival, and also by Professor Shepard.

*California.*—A State census was taken, with many particulars, in 1852. Cost $80,000. Another is provided for by law in 1855. The assessment of property annual. Regular reports of hospitals, &c. Geological report of J. B. Trask, published by the Legislature in 1853.

*Florida.*—Census in every ten years—last 1845; expense $2,237.59; taken by assessors and collectors of counties; includes all classes of population. Assessments annual by regular assessors, and children between five and eighteen ascertained at the same time. Regular reports upon the State lands from State engineer and geologist.

*Georgia.*—Census every seven years—last in 1852; cost $25,000; embraced white males between six and sixteen, females six and fifteen, total male and female, total colored and slave, families, deaf, dumb, blind, lunatics, &c. Population returned 935,000, exclusive of three counties. Assessments annual through tax receivers. Biennial reports by the governor on State institutions. Education reports annual. Census takers appointed by county courts. An appropriation was made many years ago for a geological survey under Dr. Cotting, which was, however, not carried through. A partial report was printed, but not circulated. It is said a granite vein penetrates and in some places passes through the gneiss, mica and talcose slates in Columbia county about six miles above Richmond, and from this point to the south-eastward gneiss, mica slate, talcose slate and chloride slate formations exist. On these rest beds of clay, underlaid with beds of gravel. Animal remains occur lower in the valley. Fine particles of gold have been found in the gravel beds. Iron and manganese are the predominating colorings in the sand and gravel. The slate contains veins of arroganite, beds of spidote and small beds of limestone with specimens of sulphuret of iron and sulphuretted copper.

*Iowa.*—Census every two years by the constitution—latest in 1852 and 1854; expense paid by counties; taken by township assessors, who assess property every year. Annual reports upon education, &c. Last census embraced males and females, voters, militia, foreigners not naturalized, deaf, dumb, blind, &c. Each town and village to be separated. For the geology of Iowa, see Owen's report on the Northwest.

*Illinois.*—Census every ten years—last in 1845. Cost $9,738; taken by commissioners appointed by county courts. Assessments of personal property annual, of real, biennial. Regular reports upon education, &c. A geological survey is now in progress, with an appropriation of $10,000, under Dr. J. G. Norwood, and has extended over a considerable portion of the State. The work of Dr. Owen may also be consulted. A survey of Northern Illinois some years ago was published in Silliman's Journal.

*Indiana.*—Census every six years—last in 1853; cost about $4,000. Taken by townships. Assessors include white males over 21. Assessment every year of personal, and every five years of real property. Regular reports from State board of agriculture, and annual returns of farm and mechanical products, also of education, deaf and dumb, blind, insane, &c. The governor has frequently recommended a statistical bureau.

*Kentucky.*—There is no regular census. Regular reports are made on internal improvements, public institutions, deaf and dumb, blind and lunatic asylums, &c. A geological survey of Kentucky has recently been commenced by Dr. D. D. Owen, the State geologist. Operations were begun in the south-western part of the State, and between the mouth of Tradewater and Anvil Rock, a distance of about eight miles, eleven beds of coal, thick enough to be worked to advantage, have been found. These beds vary from two to five feet. Eleven others have been discovered, varying from four inches to two feet, and Dr. O. thinks, from indications he has seen, that there are probably six other beds from two and a half to five feet thick, lying above the part of the coal measures he has examined.

*Louisiana.*—A regular census taken—latest in 1853; embracing white, free colored and slave, number of electors, white males between 18 and 45. The State reports of education and of public institutions, banks, internal improvements, hospitals, asylums, annually, are very complete. A bureau of statistics was established a few years ago, as previously adverted to. A geological, botanical and natural history survey of the State was partially made a few years ago at large expense, but the reports were not published and are lost.

*Maryland.*—There is no stated time for a census. Assessments every ten years provided for by counties and cities. Surveys have been made by Ducatel and Alexander, which were published by the State. There are other reports by Dr. Higgins, State chemist. In regard to the geology of Maryland it is stated that the Eastern Shore is free from mountain chains or elevated table lands, the highest elevation being less than 100 feet above tidewater level, and the entire region almost wholly unexplored. Shell marl abounds everywhere, containing innumerable varieties of fossil shells, tombs of the Moluscæ of a former world. (Consult Lyell's map of United States.) Near the estuaries of the Chesapeake are extensive banks of oyster shells. The Eastern Shore is devoid of coal and iron formations and limited in water power, consequently it must remain agricultural. Tradition and observation maintain that the land is being gradually elevated.

*Maine.*—No census. Assessments at least every ten years by mayors, selectmen and assessors, who note also the males over twenty. Reports upon prisons, reform schools, asylums, &c. The third annual report of the geology of Maine was published in 1839.

*Massachusetts.*—This State is in advance of every other in the extent and accuracy with which it presses statistical investigations, and is worthy of all praise. Nothing is too minute to escape attention, and among her citizens are the first statisticians of America. Census every ten years, 1840, 1850, &c.; very full; taken by assessors of towns. Assessment every ten years, or as often as the Legislature requires. The last in 1850. Very complete reports are published occasionally upon industry, manufactures, public health, &c., and annually of births, marriages and deaths, hospitals, crime, reform schools, prisons, the poor, children under fourteen supported by towns, agriculture, education, banks, insurance, rail roads, &c. These works are handsomely issued, and are doing much for the advancement of statistical knowledge. An invaluable sanitary survey of the State has been issued.

*Michigan.*—Census every ten years; last in 1854, taken by marshals appointed by the Executive in each county. Annual assessments by persons properly elected. A manuscript report of survey, by Dr. Houghton, unpublished, is in possession of Prof. Douglass, of the medical college of Ann Arbor.

*Missouri.*—A census every four years; the last in 1852; cost $7,000. Taken by sheriffs. Annual assessments by regularly elected officers. Regular reports of deaf and dumb, blind and insane, asylums incorporated, internal improvement companies, schools, &c. A geological survey has been ordered but no progress made.

*Mississippi.*—Census generally every six or eight years; last in 1853. Cost three cents per head. Embraced whites, males and females. Total returned 288,718. Assessment every four years. Number of slaves taxable in 1853, 303,000. Regular reports from universities, penitentiary, &c. The census taken by assessors of counties, includes whole free white. Personal property assessed annually. A geological survey is in progress by Prof. Wailes, State Geologist, and a report will probably be published soon.

*Minnesota.*—Returns of population and militia regularly made by the assessors of taxes. This is general in the Territories, and a census is usual before the formation of a State government.

*New Hampshire.*—No regular census; last in 1783, embracing inhabitants, houses, barns and acres of land. School, agricultural and similar reports regularly. See transactions of the State Agricultural Society.

*New Jersey.*—No State census in this century. No State taxes assessed. County and township taxes assessed by township assessors. Reports on education, asylums, &c. Report by H. D. Rogers, State Geologist in 1840.

*New York.*—A census every ten years; latest in 1845. Taken by a marshal in each election district, which is not to exceed 500 voters. Blanks are furnished by the State. Expenses met by the counties. Particulars embraced very minute, and more than a hundred in number, to wit: nativities, voters, aliens, foreigners, naturalized, unmarried or married, births, deaths, paupers, militia, education, religion, manufactures, agriculture, crops and land in cultivation, deaf, dumb, blind, &c., occupations, &c. This is the most complete census of any State. The assessments of property are annual, and annual reports are made on canals and their trade, asylums, railroads, schools, colleges and academies. Geological surveys of the State have been partially made, and their results published by the State Agricultural Society. The legislature has made liberal appropriations for general surveys of the State; scientific men have been engaged to explore the *field* as well as the *mine*. The State and county agricultural societies, with their annual productions, are exciting a happy and noble influence in promoting scientific and practical agriculture, in the increase of crops, the breeding of stock, the drainage of wet lands, the reclamation of barren patches, the general improvement of farms, and the development of the mineral resources of the State.*

*North Carolina.*—No census taken; assessments once in ten years of the real estate only; the last nearly ten years ago. A geological report has been published by the State.

*Ohio.*—Census every fourth year; last in 1851, and includes white males above twenty-one and white and colored children between five and twenty-one; annual assessments of personal property; every six years for real; assessors elected in districts, and ascertain yearly the acres in wheat and corn and their yield; regular reports upon benevolent institutions, schools, penitentiaries, &c. The whole State, with few exceptions, lies on a substratum of secondary limestone, considerable alluvion, lime, sand stone, and much iron. Clays mixed with protoxide of iron, potash, and soda, valuable for vegetable productions. The State contains great quantities of vegetable mould, and an abundance of limestone.

*Pennsylvania.*—No census ever authorized; assessments triennially for real and annually for personal property. The first partial survey of Pennsylvania was made in 1836 by Professor Henry D. Rodgers; in 1851 the legislature passed an act for the publication of his survey. Some few counties have had surveys made independently of the State action. Professor Rodgers' survey was conducted for a period of six years, but little progress has been made in the publication of the results.

*Rhode Island.*—No census; no county taxes; the rateable property of the State was last estimated in 1849 by a committee of eleven persons. There are regular reports upon prisons, schools, banks, railroads, public health, births, marriages, and deaths. An effort was made to establish a bureau of statistics. A report upon the geology of the State was made by Dr. Charles T. Jackson. See also the report of a committee on the Cumberland coal mines.

*South Carolina.*—Census every ten years; latest in 1849; number of the white inhabitants and the deaf and dumb only taken. Cost, $8,989 for 280,000 people. Assessment of personal estate annual, of real, fixed by the legislature and remains permanent, the party only determining whether his land be of the first, second, or third quality. In regard to geology, an act of the legislature was passed in 1842, authorizing the Governor to appoint a person to survey the State. Mr. Ruffin, of Virginia, was selected, who commenced the work. His attention was principally directed to the extensive marl beds and calcareous deposits abounding in the lower portions of the State, and which could be made available for agri-

* The Industrial Exhibition of New York employed itself in making a collection, under the superintendence of Professor Silliman, the leading object of which was to present a geological view of the mineralogical and mining wealth of the country, and at the same time to illustrate its geology.

cultural purposes. His report was made in 1843. He resigned, and Professor Tuomey was selected to continue the work, his report being published in 1844, and a final report in 1848. Nothing of consequence has been done since, excepting the labors of Professor F. S. Holmes in exploring bays, islands, &c. of the coast. Fossils collected were to have been published in figure, but were omitted. These fossils have since been presented to the Charleston Cabinet of Natural History. The valuable Transactions of the State Agricultural Society have been published by the legislature.

*Texas.*—Census by constitution every eight years, embracing all free inhabitants, and the number of qualified electors; expense two cents for each white inhabitant, and one cent for each slave and free person of color. The latest census in 1850, when taken, embraced white males of eighteen and under forty-five, children under eighteen and over twelve, over six and under twelve, under six; slaves, colored. Census taken by the regular collectors and assessors of taxes; assessments of taxable property annual; annual reports on penitentiary, schools, railroads, the attorney general's office, &c. The last legislature established a school system, and $2,000,000 United States bonds, together with one-tenth of the whole taxation, were set apart for it.

*Tennessee.*—Census decennially, qualified voters enumerated; the latest in 1851, taken by Commissioners elected for each county. Expense $4,500 for 150,000 voters; assessments annually by similar commissioners. Reports are made on the penitentiary, lunatic and other asylums, internal improvements, geology, banks, &c. every two years. Surveys were made by Dr. Troost, who submitted eight or ten partial reports to the legislature. Before his death his report was presented to Professors Aggasiz and Hall for revision, and will be published by the Smithsonian Institution. [Consult Silusian Basin of Middle Tennessee, 1851.]

*Virginia.*—Census every fifth year after the national census by the late constitution. Provision not yet carried into effect. It is to include population and such statistics as may be prescribed by law; assessments irregularly for real, and by special act for personal property annually; a permanent rate is fixed for real estate; regular reports upon public institutions, internal improvements, and education. A bill is now pending in the legislature for a statistical bureau. Professor Rodgers was engaged several years since to survey the State. He submitted annual reports (1836 to 1841) which are published in the journal of the House of Delegates; he has not issued his final report, the legislature not having made an appropriation for its publication. The mineralogy of Virginia is receiving some attention from a number of miners, who are examining different localities for economic purposes.

*Vermont.*—No regular census provided for; the last was taken in 1771, and was but partial. Real estate is appraised every five years by regular appraisers, personal every year, including everything but household furniture, fuel, and provisions necessary for life. Annual reports are made on banks, railroads, asylums, prisons, and schools; the latter suspended during the last two years. Thompson's Natural History of the State contains a sketch of its geology. Four annual reports have been made by Professor Adams, State geologist. Roofing and writing slate, granite, marble, limestone for quick lime, soapstone, manganese, &c., are abundant and of fine quality in the State.

*Wisconsin.*—Census every ten years from and after 1855; the last was taken in 1848; annual assessments, and reports upon deaf and dumb, blind, insane, &c., the penitentiary, public schools, &c. For geology of the State, see Owens' Report, 1839, 1849, 1853, of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, published by order of Congress, and also Lapham's Wisconsin. An appropriation for a geological survey was made by the legislature in 1852, and Mr. Daniels was appointed to conduct it.*

* For other data upon the geology of the States, see American Journal of Sciences, (Silliman's,) for proceedings of the meetings of American Geologists, Nos. 39, 41, 43, 45, 47; American Geology, No. 35; Geological Surveys No. 40; Geology of Massachusetts, Nos. 1, 32, 36; N. American Review, 42, 49; Geology of New York, (Silliman) Nos. 31, 35, 40, 42, 46, 48; 2d Series, 1 and 3; Geology of Northern States, N. A. Review, No. 11; of Western States, (Silliman,) No. 42. The successful investigation of American Geology was begun

In a volume little larger than the quarto, and in the same type with this compendium, it was possible to have embraced the whole material of the census, that which has been published, and that which is still buried in the returns together with two hundred pages of comparative and illustrative notes. Without such notes the tables of a census cannot be understood, or at least, without great labor and will often lead even the most careful examiner astray.†

in 1807 by Mr. McClure. In 1814 De Witt Clinton urged in New York a geological, mineralogical botanical, zoological and agricultural survey, the results of which were published in a magnificent series of volumes, at the expense of half a million of dollars. North Carolina has the merit of having sent the first geologist into the field, Prof. Olmstead, whose report was prepared in 1825. The subject is now introduced into many of the leading colleges, together with that of agricultural chemistry. In addition to the State and Federal Census, the larger cities obtain annual or periodical statistics of their population and wealth. In *New Orleans* there is a census of voters every five years, the last being in 1852, which embraced 13,401 names at an expense of $2,600. The State assessments of real estate are adopted for municipal purposes. Annual reports from the Board of Health, from schools, and commercial statistics are very complete. *Indianapolis*: Census every year by assessors. Assessments also annual and reports of common schools. *Cleveland*, latest census in 1853—cost $76.00. Total population 31,914. *Assessment* of personal property annual, real every six years. *Augusta*, Georgia, latest census 1852, cost $200, total population 15,000, particulars embraced, white, colored and slave, male and female; whites between 6 and 15 and 16. *Richmond*, Va., assessment of real estate every four years, none of personal. *Wilmington*, Del., last census 1853, population 16,163, embraced also statistics of manufactures. *Chicago*, census nearly every year, last 1853, taken by special commissioners and embraced dwellings, families, schools, churches, native and foreign, white and colored. Total population 60,652, cost $1,000. *Charleston*, S. C., latest census, 1848, two regular assessors; a board in 1854 raised the valuation of real estate to $23,000,000. Statistics of health complete. In 1848 an elaborate statistical volume was published by the city. *Lowell*, Mass., a census is taken once or twice in ten years, latest in 1850, cost $150, and included the number of families, children between 5 and 15 and foreigners. There are regular reports of births, marriages, &c., and of manufactures. *Portland*, Maine, latest census 1854. *New Haven*, last census 1845, total population 17,674. New Haven, Fair Haven and Westville, make up the town of New Haven. *Detroit*, assessments annual, reports on education, etc. *Milwaukie*, Wis.—the board of trade in 1853 published an extended report of commerce and manufactures. *Providence*, R. I.—Assessment annual, last census 1845. *St. Louis*.—Census every two years, last in 1852, taken by regular assessors and included color, sex, age and school children; cost $1,000. Assessment annual, and full commercial statistics published annually. *Baltimore*, no city census is taken; regular reports are published upon health and public schools, etc. *Cincinnati*, no city census except of children. Real estate assessed every six years, personal every year. Board of health and other statistical and commercial reports annual. *Memphis*, Tennessee, assessment annual, value of real and personal estate 1854, $7,116,500. Last census 1854, total population 12,687 persons. Annual reports on education, etc.

The above are all the replies that were received to a circular from the office. Of the larger cities omitted it may be asserted that their statistics are equally full. In *Boston* the statistical reports are frequent and thorough and the census descends into numerous and important details. That of 1850 was especially complete. The census of Boston, published in 1846 by Mr. Shattuck, by public authority, was an invaluable statistical document. In *New York* a statistical bureau has been established; and reports upon population, health, industry, education, etc., are issued, which are worthy of imitation every where. The city of *Philadelphia* has lately provided for a report upon its manufactures. Its health reports are annual.

† A plan, something like the following, would have presented the greatest advantages, though a great deal of discretion must necessarily be allowed to the head of the office.

I. *Sub-Divisions of Counties Alphabetically*—Population, white, free colored and slave, (disregarding age or sex,) of every place whatever, found in the schedules.

II. *Counties alphabetically*—The total population of each county at every census from 1790 with the date of formation.

III. *Counties*—Statistics of every county in 1850 precisely as published in this Compendium, adding the deaf and dumb, &c., births, marriages, deaths, and real and personal estate.

IV. *Counties*—Detailed population of counties in 1850.

| Counties. | White.<br>Free colored.<br>Slave.<br>Total. | Divided into males and females, and into the ages as now classified. | Counties. | Total Blacks.<br>" Mulattoes.<br>" Native born pop.<br>" Foreign " " | Divided into males and females, and into the ages as now classified. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

V. *Towns and Cities Alphabetically*—Of over 2,000 population, each arranged as the counties in No. IV.

VI. *Cities*—Of over 10,000 with occupations, specific nativities, houses with one family; one to two, two to five families, &c.

VII. *Cities*—Of over 10,000 by every census, white, colored and slave, male and female.

VIII. *States*—Population of States and Territories at each census, white, colored and slave, male and female.

IX. *States*—Population of States and Territories between certain ages, as under 15; 15 and 30; 30 and 45; 45 and 60; and over 60.

X. *States*—Considered as in Table IV.

XI. *States*—Occupations in each State.

XII. *States*—Specific nativities of the population of each State.

XIII. *States*—Statistics of each with more full particulars of education, newspapers, libraries, real estate holders, persons occupying under five acres, 5 to 20; 20 to 50; 50 to 100, &c.; producing under and over certain quantities of leading crops; natives and foreigners, white, blacks and mulattoes, holding real estate, &c.

XIV. *United States*—Specific ages of the population of the United States in the aggregate, as of 1 year, two years, &c., to the highest ages. They should be taken from the returns, in this manner.

XV. *United States*—Aggregate Statistics of the United States combined as in this compendium, with Statistics of States and Sections and Cities, upon such points as have not yet been aggregated from the returns, except in a few particular cases. Ratio tables.

*Appendix* I.—*Manufacturing Statistics* of each county and large town, as they are prepared in the office.

*Appendix* II.—*Mortality* tables, condensed upon the plan of the Massachusetts Reports by Counties and towns.

The States should be printed as in the Compendium, alphabetically, though prepared in the order of Sections, each Section being added and the results appended at the foot of the Table. Thus, New England, etc., slaveholding States, non-slaveholding, etc. The Tables can then be cut up and pasted in the alphabetical order. The work should be illustrated by diagrams.

GENERAL NOTES.—The U. S. marshals, the governors of territories and assistants under them have always been employed. The district of each enumerator in the last census was not to exceed, when practicable, 20,000 persons.

The marshals have always received a fixed compensation, varying from $100 to $2,500 or $3,000, and the assistants from 1 to 2 cents for each inhabitant enumerated, with an increase in the way of mileage in sparsely

settled neighborhoods. The mileage by the last census was fixed at 10 cents per mile, to be ascertained by multiplying the square root of the number of houses visited by the square root of the number of miles in the district. For each inhabitant 2 cents were allowed, for each death 2 cents, each farm 10 cents, each manufacturing establishment 15 cents. For social statistics 2 per cent. on the earnings for population. For copies 8 cents per page. An addition of 100 per cent. was allowed California. The mileage rule in 1850 came as near expressing the number of miles travelled as any which could be devised. If the district embraced 100 square miles and the number of dwellings was 10,000, the result would be expressed by $10 \times 100 = 1{,}000$. In other words it was assumed that the district would have been traversed ten times in order to call at every house, which would be very nearly the fact. The clerical duties previous to 1850 were for the most part performed by marshals and their assistants. Accuracy has in general been secured by the oaths of these officers and by the penalties affixed. Parties were also compelled to answer under penalty. The returns are required to be exposed for inspection and the originals in 1850 were to be deposited in the county court, one copy to be sent to the Secretary of State at home, and one to the Secretary of the Interior. It is now provided that future census enumerations shall follow that of 1850 if no other law be passed, and a permanent system of representative numbers has been adopted, as will be seen in another place. The Secretary is also authorized to order a new census hereafter in any instance where there is a failure of returns.

*Comparative Expense of the National Census* 1840 *and* 1850, *to each State and individual.*

| States and Territories. | Enumerating Whites, Free Col'd. & Slaves. | | | | To Marshals and assistants for all statistics. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aggregate. | | Each individual. | | 1840. | | 1850. | |
| | 1840. | 1850. | 1840. | 1850. | Aggregate. | Pr. head | Aggregate. | Pr head |
| | | | Cents. | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents. |
| Alabama | $15,481.54 | $22,564.00 | 2.62 | 2.92 | $19,532.50 | 3.31 | $30,209.90 | 3.92 |
| Arkansas | 7,854.90 | 8,497.00 | 8.05 | 4.01 | 9,910.44 | 10.16 | 11,372.80 | 5.42 |
| California | ..... | 6,927.00 | ..... | 7.48 | ..... | ..... | 7,597.45 | †8.20 |
| Columbia, Dist. of | ..... | 1,530.00 | ..... | 2.96 | ..... | ..... | 1,862.25 | 3.60 |
| Connecticut | 8,569.09 | 9,612.00 | 2.76 | 2.59 | 10,811.35 | 3.49 | 14,389.30 | 3.88 |
| Delaware | 2,449.54 | 2,834.00 | 3.14 | 3.10 | 3,090.43 | 3.96 | 4,000.65 | 4.37 |
| Florida | 3,278.71 | 4,676.00 | 6.02 | 5.35 | 4,136.61 | 7.59 | 5,497.45 | 6.29 |
| Georgia | 24,706.30 | 27,210.00 | 3.57 | 3.00 | 31,171.15 | 4.51 | 36,537.05 | 4.03 |
| Illinois | 21,505.53 | 26,734.00 | 4.56 | 3.14 | 27,133.57 | 5.70 | 39,541.60 | 4.64 |
| Indiana | 17,536.58 | 28,687.00 | 2.56 | 2.90 | 22,125.32 | 3.23 | 44,455.20 | 4.50 |
| Iowa | 2,530.19 | 7,245.00 | 5.87 | 3.77 | 3,192.34 | 7.40 | 9,839.30 | 5.17 |
| Kentucky | 28,261.93 | 28,904.00 | 3.62 | 2.94 | 35,656.63 | 4.57 | 41,831.35 | 4.26 |
| Louisiana | 13,499.55 | 15,167.00 | 3.83 | 2.93 | 17,031.93 | 4.83 | 18,722.55 | 3.62 |
| Maine | 13,590.73 | 16,906.00 | 2.71 | 2.90 | 17,146.70 | 3.42 | 25,474.55 | 4.37 |
| Maryland | 10,925.05 | 15,461.00 | 2.32 | 2.65 | 13,783.97 | 2.93 | 20,998.20 | 3.60 |
| Massachusetts | 14,576.39 | 24,345.00 | 1.95 | 2.45 | 18,390.47 | 2.49 | 34,193.85 | 3.44 |
| Michigan | 8,630.80 | 13,022.00 | 4.07 | 3.27 | 10,889.24 | 5.13 | 19,029.45 | 4.79 |
| Mississippi | 19,651.03 | 17,817.00 | 5.23 | 2.94 | 24,793.04 | 6.60 | 23,891.55 | 3.94 |
| Missouri | 17,161.30 | 21,786.00 | 4.47 | 3.19 | 21,651.82 | 5.64 | 31,322.35 | 4.59 |
| New Hampshire | 10,390.91 | 8,992.00 | 3.65 | 2.83 | 13,109.60 | 4.61 | 14,237.65 | 4.48 |
| New Jersey | 9,229.74 | 12,844.00 | 2.47 | 2.62 | 11,644.23 | 3.12 | 18,422.20 | 3.76 |
| New York | 57,865.56 | 77,525.00 | 2.38 | 2.50 | 73,006.30 | 3.01 | 114,474.95 | 3.70 |
| North Carolina | 17,775.17 | 26,419.00 | 2.36 | 3.04 | 22,422.21 | 2.98 | 36,487.60 | 4.20 |
| Ohio | 35,347.26 | 52,711.00 | 2.33 | 2.66 | 44,598.17 | 2.93 | 78,700.30 | 3.97 |
| Pennsylvania | 50,405.43 | 60,453.00 | 2.92 | 2.61 | 63,613.33 | 3.69 | 88,829.75 | 3.84 |
| Rhode Island | 2,389.60 | 3,969.00 | 2.19 | 2.69 | 3,014.86 | 2.77 | 5,384.95 | 3.65 |
| South Carolina | 28,321.89 | 17,941.00 | 4.76 | 2.68 | 35,732.61 | 6.01 | 23,747.65 | 3.55 |
| Tennessee | 28,479.71 | 29,923.00 | 3.43 | 2.98 | 35,931.79 | 4.33 | 42,619.15 | 4.25 |
| Texas | ..... | 11,442.00 | ..... | 5.38 | ..... | ..... | 13,756.35 | 6.47 |
| Vermont | 7,843.16 | 8,938.00 | 2.69 | 2.85 | 9,894.97 | 3.39 | 13,998.35 | 4.46 |
| Virginia | 36,604.46 | 42,149.00 | 2.95 | 2.96 | 46,182.01 | 3.72 | 56,876.15 | 4.00 |
| Wisconsin | 2,810.88 | 10,273.00 | 9.08 | 3.36 | 3,545.70 | 11.46 | 14,001.30 | 4.58 |
| Terr'ts. Minnesota | ..... | 1,516.00 | ..... | 24.95 | ..... | ..... | 1,569.75 | 25.83 |
| Terr'ts. New Mexico | ..... | 5,525.00 | ..... | 8.98 | ..... | ..... | 6,405.45 | 10.47 |
| Terr'ts. Oregon | ..... | 3,419.00 | ..... | 25.72 | ..... | ..... | 3,620.80 | 27.24 |
| Terr'ts. Utah | ..... | 1,283.00 | ..... | 11.27 | ..... | ..... | 1,458.10 | 12.81 |
| | Extra pay to California marshals and assistants | | | | | | 8,424.00 | †9.10 |
| Total | 517,672.93 | 675,176.00 | 3.03 | 2.91 | 653,141.34 | 3.83 | 963,781.25* | 4.16 |

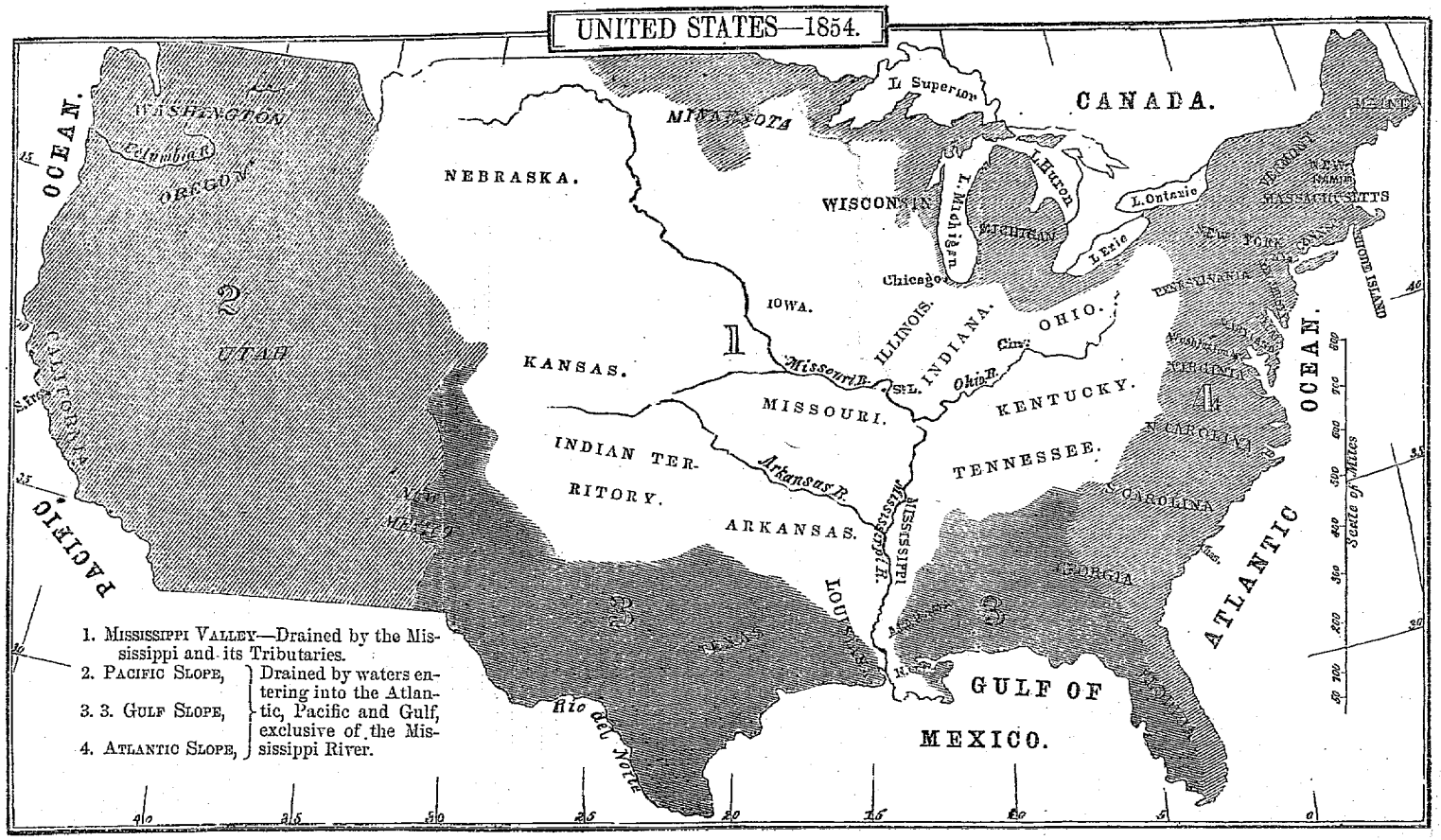
*Remarks.*—The census of 1790 cost $44,377.28 or cts. 1.13 to each head enumerated or cts. 9.6 to each sq. mile.
" 1800 " 66,109.04 " 1.95 " " " 11.3 " "
" 1810 " 178,444.67 " 2.46 " " " 22.2 " "
" 1820 " 208,525.99 " 2.16 " " " 23.0 " "
" 1830 " 378,545.13 " 2.94 " " " 39.2 " "
" 1840 " 833,370.95 " 4.88 " " " 77.8 " "
" 1850 "1,362,500.00 " 5.87 " " " 59.4 " "

The preceding table, will show the expense incurred upon each national census in the aggregate and to the individual. It has reference to the whole amount expended, inclusive of printing and binding, except for the census of 1850. The cost of printing and binding in 1840 reached $184,629. It is not yet ascertained for the present census. The amounts in the large table are exclusively of office work, which in 1840 cost but about $40,000 and in 1850 over $300,000. In the former instance the marshals performed the most of such labors which was taken into consideration in their pay, and in the latter instance they performed very little. The cost to each individual may be compared with that incurred by the States and cities for their own enumerations as shown when upon those subjects.

The schedules of the United States census, 1850, embraced about 640,000 medium pages, and will make 800 or 1,000 volumes. Those of 1840 are bound in 350 volumes; those of 1830 in 150 volumes. The earlier schedules are unbound. Three thousand reams of blanks were sent out by express in 1850, and returned by mail between the 29th August, 1850, and 17th February, 1852. The weight in tons was one hundred. They were uninjured, except a few in California destroyed by fire. In 1840 a million of blanks were distributed. The number of marshals in 1850 was 45, assistants 3,231. In 1840 marshals and assistants 2,087. Whenever the schedules were incomplete the assistants were written to and part of their pay retained until the corrections were made if important. The principle should be more stringently adhered to hereafter.

* Per head in 1850, exclusive of the extra pay to California marshals and assistants, 4.12.

† Per head in 1850 in California, including the extra pay, as above, 17.30.


UNITED STATES—1854.
PACIFIC OCEAN.
WASHINGTON
Columbia R.
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
UTAH
NEBRASKA.
KANSAS.
INDIAN TERRITORY.
MINNESOTA
L. Superior
CANADA.
WISCONSIN
L. Michigan
L. Huron
MICHIGAN
L. Erie
L. Ontario
Chicago
IOWA.
ILLINOIS.
INDIANA.
OHIO.
Cinn.
Missouri R.
Ohio R.
MISSOURI.
KENTUCKY.
TENNESSEE.
ARKANSAS.
Arkansas R.
Mississippi R.
LOUISIANA
Rio del Norte
GULF OF MEXICO.
ATLANTIC OCEAN.
MAINE
VERMONT
N. HAMP.
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONN.
PENNSYLVANIA
N. YORK
VIRGINIA
N. CAROLINA
S. CAROLINA
GEORGIA
ALABAMA
MISSISSIPPI
Scale of Miles
1. Mississippi Valley—Drained by the Mississippi and its Tributaries.
2. Pacific Slope,
3. 3. Gulf Slope,
4. Atlantic Slope,
Drained by waters entering into the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf, exclusive of the Mississippi River.