STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1840.				CENSUS OF 1850.			
	Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	F. col'd.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine	500498	1355	.....	501798	581813	1356	.....	583169
New Hampshire	284036	537	1	284574	317456	520	.....	317976
Massachusetts	729030	8669	.....	737699	985450	9064	.....	994514
Rhode Island	105587	3238	5	108830	143875	3670	.....	147545
Connecticut	301856	8105	17	309978	363099	7693	.....	370792
Vermont	291218	730	.....	291948	313402	718	.....	314120
New York	2378890	50027	4	2428921	3048325	49069	.....	3097394
New Jersey	351588	21044	674	373306	465509	23810	236	489555
Pennsylvania	1676115	47854	64	1724033	2258160	53626	.....	2311786
Delaware	58561	16919	2605	78085	71169	18073	2290	91532
Maryland	318204	62078	89737	470019	417943	74723	90368	583034
Virginia	740858	49852	449087	1239797	894800	54333	472528	1421661
North Carolina	484870	22732	245817	753419	553028	27463	288548	869039
South Carolina	259084	8276	327038	594398	274563	8960	384984	668507
Georgia	407695	2753	280944	691392	521572	2931	381682	906185
Kentucky	590253	7317	182258	779828	761413	10011	210981	982405
Tennessee	640027	5524	183059	829210	756836	6422	239459	1002717
Ohio	1502122	17342	3	1519467	1955050	25279	.....	1980329
Indiana	678698	7165	3	685366	977154	11262	.....	988416
Mississippi	179074	1366	195211	375651	295718	930	309878	606526
District of Columbia	30657	8361	4694	43712	37941	10059	3687	51687
Illinois	472254	3598	331	476183	846084	5436	.....	851470
Michigan	211560	707	.....	212267	395071	2583	.....	397654
Louisiana	158457	25502	168452	352411	255491	17462	244809	517762
Missouri	323888	1574	58240	383702	592004	2618	87422	682044
Alabama	335185	2039	253532	590756	426514	2265	342844	771623
Arkansas	77174	465	19935	97674	162189	608	47100	209897
Florida	27948	817	25717	54477	47203	932	39310	87445
Wisconsin	30749	185	11	30945	304756	635	.....	305391
Iowa	42924	172	16	43112	191881	333	.....	192214
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	154034	397	58161	212592
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	91635	962	.....	92597
Minnesota Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	6038	39	.....	6077
New Mexico Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	61525	22	.....	61547
Oregon Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	13087	207	.....	13294
Utah Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	11330	24	26	11380
Aggregate	*14195695	386303	2487455	*17069453	19553068	434495	3204313	23191876

* 6,100 persons on board of vessels of war in the United States naval service, included in 1840.

PART III.

MORAL AND SOCIAL CONDITION.

The subject, so far as the materials of the Census admit, may be thus considered: I. RELIGIOUS WORSHIP; II. EDUCATION; III. THE PRESS; IV. LIBRARIES; V. CHARITIES; VI. WAGES OF LABOR; VII. CRIME.

I. RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.—In the United States there is no established system, but freedom of religious faith and worship is guaranteed by the Constitution.

The statistics of the Census are as complete as they can be obtained from the schedules. It will be observed that they do not undertake, as they are often quoted, to give the number of members of each religious denomination, or even the number of actual attendants upon churches, but simply the capacity of the churches to accommodate. In an early publication of the office, places returned as churches, but without the extent of accommodation or the value of church property, were not included in the tables, upon the ground that they were not probably exclusively set apart for religious worship. If the object were simply to ascertain the number of church buildings, their value, &c., this would have answered; but as it is evident that conclusions will be drawn from the results favorable or adverse to the religious character of the several communities, it must be exceptionable. In the rural districts thousands of buildings are used both for school houses and for places of religious worship—rude sheds or log houses, in which denominations meet with regularity, and in which prayer is as fervently offered as in the cathedrals of the cities. There would be no propriety in excluding these. Where several sects worship in the same building, as the best that could be done, its accommodation and value are divided between them; if named otherwise, they are placed under the head of Free.*

* Under the head of "Minor Sects," such denominations in the States are included as were so few in number as to be deemed unworthy of special notice. Had they all been mentioned, the aggregate of the several denominations would have been somewhat increased. The minor sects will therefore be divided between the denominations mentioned by name and the following, and perhaps a few others not specifically referred to in the tables: Albright, Associate Reformed, Covenanters, Campbellites, Church of Brotherly Love, Church of God, Disciples, Dissenters, Emanuels, Evangelicals, New Jerusalem, Public Reformers, Second Advent, United Brethren, New Lights, Whitfield, Winnebrenarian, Independent Welch, Grace, Central, Seceders, &c.

There are 38,183 buildings returned as used for purposes of religious worship in the United States in 1850, belonging to denominations having accommodations for 14,270,189 persons, and of a total value, including other church possessions, of $87,446,371. The occupation sheets show 26,842 regular clergymen, to which, if those performing occasional clerical duties be added, the number will be swelled to about 30,000.

TABLE CXXXVII-III.—*Number of Churches in the United States, 1850.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NUMBER OF CHURCHES.																			
	Baptist.	Christian.	Congregational.	Dutch Ref.	Episcopal.	Free.	Friends.	Germ. Ref.	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Mennonite	Methodist.	Moravian.	Or'x Cong.	Presbyt'n.	Rom. Cath.	Sw'borg'n.	Tunker.	Union.
Alabama	579	18	....	...	17	5	...	...	..	1	...	577	...	..	162	5	..	..	4
Arkansas	114	...	....	...	2	1	...	...	..	.....	...	168	...	..	52	7	..	..	5
California	1	...	....	...	1	...	...	...	..	.....	...	5	...	..	3	18	..	..	...
Columbia, District of	6	...	....	...	8	...	1	...	..	2	...	16	...	..	6	6	..	..	...
Connecticut	114	4	252	...	101	1	5	...	2	...	...	185	...	..	17	12	..	..	4
Delaware	12	...	....	...	21	...	9	...	..	.....	...	106	...	..	26	3	..	..	1
Florida	56	...	....	...	10	1	...	...	..	.....	...	87	...	..	16	5	..	..	...
Georgia	879	5	1	...	20	6	2	...	..	8	...	809	1	..	97	8	..	..	16
Illinois	232	69	46	2	27	2	6	3	..	42	...	405	2	..	206	59	2	4	30
Indiana	430	157	2	5	24	10	89	5	..	63	...	779	57	..	282	62	..	5	5
Iowa	23	11	14	...	5	...	5	4	..	5	...	76	3	..	38	18	..	..	3
Kentucky	798	120	....	...	19	34	...	...	1	5	...	536	...	..	224	48	..	1	30
Louisiana	77	3	....	...	15	3	...	1	1	.....	...	125	...	..	18	55	..	..	6
Maine	326	12	180	...	9	22	26	...	...	.....	...	199	...	..	7	12	2	..	73
Maryland	45	...	....	...	188	6	26	22	..	40	...	479	...	..	56	65	..	..	...
Massachusetts	266	30	448	...	54	7	40	...	1	1	...	262	...	..	16	41	6	..	6
Michigan	66	2	29	10	25	1	7	...	..	12	...	119	1	..	72	44	..	..	3
Mississippi	385	8	....	...	13	3	...	...	..	.....	...	454	...	..	143	9	..	..	1
Missouri	304	57	....	...	11	13	...	...	2	24	1	263	3	..	128	68	..	..	11
New Hampshire	193	24	176	...	11	2	15	...	..	.....	...	108	...	..	13	2	..	..	82
New Jersey	108	8	8	66	52	7	52	...	..	7	...	312	...	..	149	23	..	2	5
New York	781	65	215	233	279	15	133	1	14	81	4	1231	3	..	700	176	2	..	75
North Carolina	604	29	....	...	51	54	31	16	..	49	..	786	7	..	151	4	..	1	4
Ohio	551	90	100	5	79	13	94	71	3	260	10	1531	160	..	663	130	2	15	48
Pennsylvania	321	21	....	7	186	25	142	212	8	498	91	907	86	10	778	140	3	15	78
Rhode Island	106	8	21	...	26	2	18	...	1	.....	...	23	...	..	.....	7	2	..	4
South Carolina	413	...	1	...	72	5	1	...	3	41	...	484	...	..	136	14	..	..	...
Tennessee	648	63	....	...	17	80	4	...	..	12	...	867	...	..	363	4	..	1	15
Texas	70	5	....	...	5	7	...	...	..	.....	...	173	...	..	47	13	..	..	2
Vermont	102	9	175	..	26	1	7	...	..	.....	...	140	...	..	11	8	..	..	76
Virginia	650	16	....	...	173	108	15	9	1	50	6	1025	8	..	241	17	1	8	52
Wisconsin	49	4	37	2	19	2	...	...	..	20	...	110	...	..	40	64	..	..	1
Minnesota Territory	....	...	....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	.....	...	1	...	..	1	1	..	..	...
New Mexico..do	....	...	....	...	.....	...	...	...	..	.....	...	.....	...	..	.....	78	..	..	...
Oregon.. ....do	1	...	1	...	.....	...	...	...	..	.....	...	1	...	..	1	5	..	..	...
Total	9,260	868	1,706	330	1,461	389	728	344	37	1,221	112	13,338	381	10	4,868	1,227	20	52	59

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	NO. CHURCHES.				TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.						
	Unitarian.	Universlist.	Min'r sects	Total.	Baptist.	Christian.	Congregational.	Dutch Reformed.	Episcopal.	Free.	Friends.
Alabama	1	3	3	1,375	$227,497	$6,165	.....	.....	$76,300	$2,300	.....
Arkansas	...	...	13	362	21,570	.....	.....	.....	4,250	200	.....
California	...	...	...	28	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, District of	1	...	...	46	29,300	.....	.....	.....	57,500	.....	$1,000
Connecticut	5	22	10	734	406,684	5,200	1,57,185	.....	773,875	800	7,150
Delaware	...	...	2	180	16,800	.....	.....	.....	78,900	.....	24,900
Florida	...	...	2	177	25,640	.....	.....	.....	37,800	400	.....
Georgia	...	3	7	1,862	390,801	12,050	2,700	.....	109,910	2,650	400
Illinois	4	7	25	1,223	204,035	42,950	89,250	$2,700	78,350	6,400	2,340
Indiana	1	15	13	2,035	212,735	89,790	8,000	1,800	74,000	5,700	60,355
Iowa	...	1	1	207	19,550	6,300	21,550	.....	5,000	.....	6,300
Kentucky	1	7	31	1,849	549,955	184,945	.....	.....	112,150	13,000	.....
Louisiana	...	1	2	397	30,470	61,000	.....	.....	57,900	10,480	.....
Maine	15	60	2	945	436,732	14,626	529,970	.....	52,600	28,150	15,680
Maryland	...	...	37	909	130,710	.....	.....	.....	610,877	6,100	114,050
Massachusetts	163	123	13	1,477	1,460,350	84,450	3,279,050	.....	697,250	12,650	108,600
Michigan	...	7	1	399	84,050	1,000	59,550	6,250	82,800	3,000	4,850
Mississippi	...	...	...	1,016	186,192	9,950	.....	.....	66,800	1,850	.....
Missouri	2	1	21	969	154,480	43,210	.....	.....	144,600	4,400	.....
New Hampshire	13	38	4	626	322,950	30,350	527,340	.....	41,100	4,000	15,200
New Jersey	2	8	10	814	334,600	10,400	37,700	460,430	525,409	7,500	207,100
New York	22	114	25	4,169	2,253,650	79,650	779,304	3,542,850	4,110,824	28,700	309,380
North Carolina	...	...	...	1,757	205,090	10,575	.....	.....	112,340	16,860	8,075
Ohio	1	53	60	3,939	621,730	56,155	207,880	2,000	367,425	9,550	82,175
Pennsylvania	4	22	89	3,596	611,395	24,400	.....	79,500	1,488,700	15,450	662,287
Rhode Island	4	4	5	231	367,800	24,300	178,550	.....	248,500	5,000	57,800
South Carolina	1	3	8	1,152	293,863	.....	70,000	.....	616,950	1,700	500
Tennessee	...	...	3	2,027	271,299	48,295	.....	.....	85,300	6,665	1,300
Texas	...	...	6	328	28,690	150	.....	.....	15,100	7,100	.....
Vermont	2	38	4	599	159,475	12,350	454,667	.....	81,500	300	5,500
Virginia	...	1	5	2,386	668,818	7,595	.....	.....	529,459	61,900	18,825
Wisconsin	...	6	11	365	52,500	1,200	61,260	750	45,750	250	.....
Minnesota Territory	...	...	...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico..do	...	...	...	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....do	...	...	...	9	2,000	.....	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....do	...	...	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	242	582	422	38,183	11,001,127	867,056	7,970,195	4,096,880	11,884,210	263,606	1,718,767

TABLE CXXXVII–III.—*Number of Churches, &c.*, continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.								
	Germ. Reformed.	Jewish.	Lutheran.	Mennonite	Methodist.	Moravian.	Orthodox Congl.	Presbyt'n.	Rom. Cath.
Alabama	.....	.....	$250	.....	$276,279	.....	.....	$222,775	$300,000
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,070	.....	.....	28,275	6,650
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,300	.....	.....	11,000	233,500
Columbia, Dist. of	.....	.....	15,000	.....	71,000	.....	.....	78,000	105,800
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	351,550	.....	.....	88,700	97,500
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	127,845	.....	.....	75,500	15,000
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,200	.....	.....	31,500	18,600
Georgia	.....	.....	34,850	.....	393,943	$25	.....	218,805	79,500
Illinois	$310	.....	40,120	.....	327,040	350	.....	395,180	220,400
Indiana	3,500	.....	37,425	.....	492,560	21,600	.....	326,520	167,725
Iowa	800	.....	6,950	.....	43,475	2,200	.....	28,350	28,250
Kentucky	.....	$13,000	21,300	.....	460,755	.....	.....	491,303	336,910
Louisiana	4,000	20,000	.....	.....	236,500	.....	.....	149,300	1,045,650
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	268,716	.....	.....	82,000	20,700
Maryland	197,800	.....	247,950	.....	837,665	.....	.....	376,300	1,161,532
Massachusetts	.....	1,200	11,193	.....	934,380	.....	.....	82,500	477,500
Michigan	.....	.....	12,625	.....	142,850	500	.....	142,850	159,775
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,265	.....	.....	183,085	67,000
Missouri	.....	7,000	34,560	$420	281,745	20	.....	299,270	497,575
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	175,590	.....	.....	71,000	20,000
New Jersey	.....	.....	28,512	.....	688,350	.....	.....	1,225,250	133,385
New York	15,000	211,000	252,200	2,050	2,886,043	36,000	.....	4,356,606	1,560,875
North Carolina	17,500	.....	29,525	.....	292,608	34,000	.....	172,530	5,900
Ohio	71,860	29,000	259,975	1,925	1,545,831	93,072	.....	1,389,699	703,307
Pennsylvania	648,110	45,700	1,642,656	82,400	1,726,038	221,350	$17,250	2,585,250	1,084,204
Rhode Island	.....	1,000	.....	.....	102,900	.....	.....	.....	72,500
South Carolina	.....	83,700	109,500	.....	341,168	.....	.....	489,175	78,315
Tennessee	.....	.....	2,600	.....	381,811	.....	.....	367,081	45,000
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,195	.....	.....	20,070	79,700
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	227,783	.....	.....	17,500	42,200
Virginia	16,200	4,000	52,445	5,550	725,003	2,550	.....	571,165	126,100
Wisconsin	.....	.....	14,650	.....	64,190	.....	.....	35,800	66,085
Minnesota Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	100
New Mexico..do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,100
Oregon.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	.....	.....	5,000	41,320
Total	975,080	415,600	2,854,286	92,845	14,826,148	411,667	17,250	14,557,089	9,256,758

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	TOTAL VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.						
	Swedenborgian.	Tunker.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Min'r sects	Total.
Alabama	.....	.....	$1,050	$6,000	$400	$12,000	$1,131,016
Arkansas	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	89,315
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,800
Columbia, District of	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	363,000
Connecticut	.....	.....	28,400	42,000	90,200	6,000	3,555,194
Delaware	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	400	340,345
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200	105,400
Georgia	.....	.....	21,100	.....	1,000	1,025	1,269,229
Illinois	$5,800	$2,250	30,550	8,700	13,800	11,550	1,482,185
Indiana	.....	8,100	2,350	600	17,800	4,025	1,529,555
Iowa	.....	.....	7,100	.....	1,600	.....	177,425
Kentucky	.....	200	17,000	15,000	11,650	24,150	2,251,018
Louisiana	.....	.....	8,220	.....	100,000	59,000	1,782,470
Maine	8,000	.....	93,670	103,000	121,301	400	1,725,845
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	264,900	3,947,884
Massachusetts	66,000	.....	9,550	2,320,147	643,875	17,450	10,206,184
Michigan	.....	.....	1,400	.....	7,100	15,000	723,600
Mississippi	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	755,542
Missouri	.....	.....	6,200	70,000	500	43,430	1,537,410
New Hampshire	.....	.....	39,350	72,800	83,100	8,000	1,405,788
New Jersey	.....	1,800	6,500	1,500	6,800	5,700	3,680,936
New York	1,400	.....	110,300	292,075	827,400	55,500	21,219,207
North Carolina	.....	100	650	.....	.....	.....	905,758
Ohio	15,800	9,975	87,900	15,000	100,500	111,650	5,793,009
Pennsylvania	11,700	11,700	77,925	28,000	86,800	240,500	11,586,315
Rhode Island	4,400	.....	5,000	127,000	55,000	4,650	1,254,400
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	80,000	6,000	57,875	2,172,246
Tennessee	.....	300	8,800	.....	.....	2,150	1,216,201
Texas	.....	.....	525	.....	.....	8,000	206,930
Vermont	.....	.....	107,950	32,000	74,100	800	1,216,125
Virginia	500	8,200	24,025	.....	5,000	13,650	2,860,876
Wisconsin	.....	.....	800	.....	3,000	7,125	358,900
Minnesota Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900
New Mexico..do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,100
Oregon.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,520
Utah.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,000	51,000
Total	113,600	37,625	644,315	3,173,822	1,756,816	1,017,130	87,446,871

Thus the Methodist and Baptist together have more than one-half of all the churches, and the Episcopal and Roman Catholic are about equal in number.

The Methodist and Presbyterian have a larger amount of church property than any other denomination, the two being very nearly equal in amount. The Baptist and Episcopal are next, and are also about equal. The Catholics, though they have but one-eleventh as many churches as the Methodists, have much more than half the church property.

TABLE CXXXIX.—*Church Accommodations of the United States in* 1850.

States and Territories.	Baptist.	Christian.	Congregational.	Dutch Reformed.	Episcopal.	Free.	Friends.	German Reformed.	Lutheran.
Alabama	189,980	4,350	.....	.....	6,920	1,800	.....	.....	200
Arkansas	18,600	.....	.....	.....	350	200	.....	.....	.....
California	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, District of	3,460	.....	.....	.....	6,400	.....	200	.....	1,000
Connecticut	44,434	950	127,320	.....	45,150	325	1,025	.....	.....
Delaware	2,975	.....	.....	.....	7,650	.....	2,633	.....	.....
Florida	11,935	.....	.....	.....	2,810	400	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	321,666	1,710	250	.....	9,325	1,730	500	.....	2,825
Illinois	94,130	30,864	15,026	675	14,090	750	1,550	280	16,040
Indiana	132,783	65,341	1,400	1,275	7,200	2,750	44,915	1,150	19,050
Iowa	3,993	2,810	4,725	.....	730	.....	1,550	375	1,030
Kentucky	288,455	50,640	.....	.....	7,050	9,377	.....	.....	2,850
Louisiana	16,660	1,500	.....	.....	5,210	675	.....	500	.....
Maine	101,389	4,930	70,623	.....	4,137	7,442	7,725	.....	.....
Maryland	15,950	.....	.....	.....	60,105	1,350	7,760	14,800	24,700
Massachusetts	114,680	11,020	239,142	.....	24,195	1,850	14,423	.....	450
Michigan	17,865	350	10,500	1,975	8,425	700	1,400	.....	3,205
Mississippi	113,675	2,350	.....	.....	4,550	700	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	74,725	19,655	.....	.....	4,500	2,350	.....	.....	8,160
New Hampshire	64,671	7,240	80,531	.....	4,425	750	4,700	.....	.....
New Jersey	43,425	2,835	3,500	39,148	19,647	2,400	25,545	.....	2,900
New York	335,474	20,300	102,430	131,625	140,195	4,600	49,314	600	38,270
North Carolina	201,797	11,690	.....	.....	15,245	14,870	13,220	5,725	19,750
Ohio	185,673	30,190	41,920	1,150	31,973	5,100	30,866	26,315	90,448
Pennsylvania	128,458	6,500	.....	4,640	67,574	7,950	61,274	105,793	261,502
Rhode Island	42,105	3,600	11,703	.....	11,606	611	6,370	.....	.....
South Carolina	165,805	.....	2,000	.....	28,940	1,550	500	.....	14,750
Tennessee	197,315	18,350	.....	.....	7,810	7,250	1,600	.....	3,400
Texas	10,090	100	.....	.....	1,025	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	35,627	2,770	75,302	.....	10,535	100	2,550	.....	.....
Virginia	247,539	4,900	.....	.....	80,684	36,025	6,450	3,800	18,750
Wisconsin	16,814	875	11,059	550	5,140	275	.....	.....	5,390
Terr's. Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terr's. New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terr's. Oregon	100	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Terr's. Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,248,530	304,630	801,825	190,636	644,598	115,480	287,079	159,338	535,180

TABLE CXXXIX—*Continued.*

States and Territories.	Methodist.	Moravian.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalists.	Minor Sects.	Total.
Alabama	169,025	.....	58,805	5,200	1,125	1,000	750	1,000	440,155
Arkansas	25,745	.....	10,731	1,600	1,800	.....	.....	1,200	60,226
California	1,500	.....	700	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,200
Columbia, District of	10,460	.....	5,000	7,100	.....	500	.....	.....	34,120
Connecticut	57,775	.....	7,560	9,015	1,850	1,750	8,905	1,300	307,299
Delaware	29,300	.....	10,100	1,635	200	.....	.....	250	55,741
Florida	30,015	.....	5,900	1,850	.....	.....	.....	1,000	44,960
Georgia	240,638	75	40,398	4,250	7,250	.....	900	1,275	632,992
Illinois	178,452	400	83,129	29,100	8,625	1,050	2,000	7,740	486,576
Indiana	226,372	18,250	105,582	25,115	1,250	250	5,050	2,892	709,655
Iowa	14,609	560	7,855	4,490	502	.....	200	100	43,529
Kentucky	169,050	.....	99,196	24,240	10,900	700	2,200	8,150	673,528
Louisiana	32,180	.....	9,510	37,780	1,350	.....	1,000	1,650	109,615
Maine	59,421	.....	4,096	6,650	23,537	10,144	21,043	300	291,167
Maryland	151,715	.....	22,635	31,100	.....	.....	.....	19,350	379,465
Massachusetts	94,691	.....	8,150	32,165	1,810	92,938	51,089	4,430	693,828
Michigan	33,285	300	22,530	16,122	800	.....	1,360	800	120,117

TABLE CXXXIX—*Continued.*

States and Territories.	Methodist.	Moravian.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Union.	Unitarian.	Universalist.	Minor Sects.	Total.
Mississippi	121,083	.....	48,316	3,250	180	.....	.....	.....	294,104
Missouri	62,844	12	45,570	33,950	2,350	2,100	250	7,850	204,979
New Hampshire	32,640	.....	6,500	1,450	10,450	8,380	14,280	1,100	237,417
New Jersey	109,350	.....	81,650	9,485	1,450	450	1,000	2,150	345,733
New York	481,270	1,500	370,189	126,288	27,529	10,225	55,570	9,350	1,915,179
North Carolina	222,687	3,000	64,230	1,400	1,200	.....	.....	.....	574,924
Ohio	543,490	51,105	272,274	76,215	18,646	650	20,765	21,332	1,457,769
Pennsylvania	341,858	33,015	360,000	89,501	27,700	1,630	2,782	30,837	1,576,245
Rhode Island	9,310	.....	.....	7,300	2,450	2,950	2,230	1,780	102,040
South Carolina	165,740	.....	67,765	6,030	.....	700	950	3,320	460,450
Tennessee	249,853	.....	135,517	1,400	3,900	.....	.....	1,600	628,495
Texas	34,085	.....	8,530	6,780	350	.....	.....	1,695	64,155
Vermont	48,560	.....	4,160	4,305	31,010	1,000	14,775	850	234,534
Virginia	323,708	1,500	104,125	7,930	13,250	.....	200	1,825	858,086
Wisconsin	21,370	.....	8,533	24,967	400	.....	665	1,921	97,773
Territories. Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Territories. *New Mexico*	.....	.....	.....	28,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,650
Territories. Oregon	500	.....	200	1,833	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,133
Territories. Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200	4,200
Total	4,354,101	109,617	2,079,504	675,721	201,864	136,417	214,965	141,177	14,270,139

Jewish 19,588, included in aggregate, viz: Kentucky 600, Louisiana 600, Massachusetts 200, Missouri 462, New York 9,700, Ohio 1,300, Pennsylvania 3,425, Rhode Island 300, South Carolina 2,400, and Virginia 600.

Mennonite 28,860, included in aggregate, viz: Missouri 200, New York 1,000, Ohio 1,830, Pennsylvania 23,580, Virginia 2,250.

Orthodox Congregational 3,100, included in aggregate, viz: Pennsylvania 3,100.

Swedenborgian 5,475, included in aggregate, viz: Illinois 140, Maine 640, Massachusetts 1,645, New York 450, Ohio 700, Pennsylvania 1,475, Rhode Island 325, Virginia 100.

Tunkers 22,400, included in aggregate, viz: Illinois 1,325, Indiana 3,000, Kentucky 200, New Jersey 800, North Carolina 200, Ohio 5,825, Pennsylvania 6,250, Tennessee 500 and Virginia 4,400.

In capacity to accommodate worshippers at one time, the Methodists are placed highest upon the list; next in order are the Baptists, then the Presbyterians. The Catholics occupy the fourth place, though in point of fact, they have no doubt more actual worshippers than they can accommodate at one sitting in their churches.*

After filling out by averages, the blanks which were left by the marshals in the value and accommodation of many churches, the following figures result, which may be considered as expressing more nearly the facts. Three columns are added, showing the population and church accommodation and churches to the square mile. The average being about four churches to every 300 square miles, or one church to about seventy-five. In Massachusetts

* In Great Britain the churches are adequate to the accommodation of 57 per cent. of the population. There are *14,078 churches attached* to the established religion, and among the dissenters the Catholics have 570 congregations, Congregationalists 3,244. ...ptists 2,489; Friends 381; Unitarians 229; Methodists 11,007; Calvanistic Methodists, 806. Of the total population of Canada in 1851, 1,842,265 persons: 914,561 were of the Church of Rome; 268,592 Church of England. The remainder were of other creeds, including 42,261 unknown.

In Prussia there were in 1849, 8,164 parochial churches, and 837 houses of worship, with 10,016,793 Protestants; 5,320 churches and 2,008 chapels, with 6,079,613 Roman *Catholics*; *3* churches with 1,260 of the Greek Catholic faith; 30 houses of worship with 14,508 Mennonites and 901 Synagogues, with 218,998 Jews.

In *Switzerland* in 1850, there were 80,038 Catholics; 153,491 Protestants; and 599 Jews; total 234,128.

In *Austria* in 1851, there were 22,099,044 Roman Catholics, with 14,412 places of worship; 3,492,114 Greek Catholics, with 4,285 places of worship; 2,743,055 of the Independent Greek Church, with 3,198 places of worship, and 2,986,362 Protestants, with 3,175 places of worship. There were also 46,020 Unitarians, 836,196 Jews; other sects, 9,695.

From the annual publications of the several religious denominations in the United States, the following facts are condensed. Being made up from sources of information peculiar to each, they may be compared to advantage with the statistics of the census:

Congregationalists, 1854, 1,595 churches.

Reformed Protestant Dutch, 1853, 322 churches, 332 ministers.

Unitarian, 1850, 248 churches.

Lutheran, 1854, 3,000 congregations; 900 ministers, 25,000 communicants.

Catholics, 1,245 churches; 585 stations; 1,203 clergy; 28 institutions of Ecclesiastical education; 332 students; 223 educational institutions; 108 charitable institutions; 1,334,500 Catholic population.

Baptists, 1851, 578 associations; 10,441 churches; 7,464 clergy; 754,652 members.

Universalists, 1853, one general convention, one historical society, one reform convention, 20 State and Territorial conventions, 14 State societies for missionary, education, and other purposes, 83 ecclesiastical associations, 10 societies connected with associations for missionary and other purposes, 16 periodicals beside 3 annuals, 12 books published within the year, 12 schools of an academic character, 1,076 churches or societies, 821 meeting-houses, and 635 ministers.

there are nearly 19 churches to every 100 square miles, whilst in Texas the number is only about 1 in every 700, and in Arkansas 1 in 175 square miles.

TABLE CXL.—*Corrected Value and Accommodations of Churches, with their proportion to the area of the United States.*

States and Territories.	Value of Churches.	Accommodations of Churches.	Population to sq. mile.	Accommodations to square mile.	Churches to every 100 sq. ms.
Alabama	1,244,741	443,708	15.21	8.75	2.71
Arkansas	149,686	67,914	4.02	1.34	.69
California	288,400	10,984	.59	.07	.02
Columbia, District of	363,000	34,129	861.45	568.67	76.67
Connecticut	3,599,330	309,409	79.33	66.20	15.70
Delaware	340,345	55,741	43.18	26.25	8.49
Florida	192,600	44,960	1.48	.76	.30
Georgia	1,327,112	640,560	15.62	11.04	3.21
Illinois	1,532,305	488,172	15.37	8.81	2.21
Indiana	1,568,906	718,490	29.24	21.25	6.02
Iowa	235,412	44,604	3.78	.88	.41
Kentucky	2,295,353	676,456	26.07	17.95	4.91
Louisiana	1,940,495	111,063	12.55	2.69	.74
Maine	1,794,209	325,907	18.36	10.26	2.97
Maryland	3,974,116	379,465	52.41	34.11	8.17
Massachusetts	10,504,888	695,183	127.50	89.13	18.94
Michigan	793,180	128,838	7.07	2.29	.71
Mississippi	832,622	294,104	12.86	6.24	2.15
Missouri	1,730,135	270,028	10.12	4.01	1.35
New Hampshire	1,433,266	239,325	34.26	25.79	6.75
New Jersey	3,712,863	350,474	58.84	42.12	9.78
New York	21,539,561	1,917,479	65.90	40.80	8.87
North Carolina	907,785	577,185	17.14	11.38	3.52
Ohio	5,830,059	1,457,769	49.55	36.48	9.86
Pennsylvania	11,853,291	1,581,085	50.26	34.38	7.82
Rhode Island	1,293,600	103,384	112.97	79.16	17.89
South Carolina	2,181,476	460,450	22.75	15.67	4.92
Tennessee	1,246,951	632,551	21.99	13.87	4.45
Texas	408,944	74,325	.89	.31	.14
Vermont	1,251,655	237,544	30.76	23.26	5.87
Virginia	2,902,220	858,606	23.17	14.00	3.89
Wisconsin	512,552	97,773	5.66	1.81	.68
Territories. Minnesota	1,350	300	.04	.....	.....
Territories. New Mexico	94,100	28,650	.30	.14	.04
Territories. Oregon	76,520	3,133	.07	.02	.....
Territories. Utah	.....	.....	.04	.....	.....
Total	89,983,028	14,360,038	7.90	4.89	1.39

The average value of churches in the United States, would therefore seem to be $2,357; their average capacity of accommodation 376 persons. There are about five churches to

Presbyterians, 1850, Synods 23; Presbyteries 127, 2,160 clergy, 2,595 churches, communicants 207,254; religious contributions for religious purposes, $390,630. These are the Old School. The census includes all Presbyterians, and irregular as well as regular churches, which may account for the *difference*.

A statement taken from the Baptist Almanac of 1850, with corrections for Cumberland Presbyterians, gives the following for all denominations.

Religious Denominations in the United States.

Names.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.	Names.	Churches.	Ministers.	Members.
Methodist Episcopal	.....	3,716	629,660	Presbyterians, Old School,	2,512	1,860	200,830
Do. do. South,	.....	1,500	465,553	Do. New School	1,555	1,453	139,047
Do. Protestant	.....	740	64,313	Do. Cumberland,	1,250	900	100,000
Do. *Wesleyan*,	.....	500	20,000	Do. Associate, &c.	530	290	45,500
Baptists, (Regular)	8,406	5,142	696,807	Dutch Reformed	276	280	32,840
Do. Anti-Mission,	2,035	907	67,845	German Reformed,	261	273	69,750
Do. Seventh Day	52	43	6,243	*Lutherans*,	1,604	663	163,000
Do. Six Principle,	21	23	3,586	United Brethren,	800	500	15,000
Do. Free Will	1,252	1,089	56,452	Evangelical, (German)	600	250	18,000
Do. Church of God,	97	122	10,102	*Moravians*,	22	24	6,000
Do. Campbellites,	1,892	848	118,618	Mennonites,	400	250	58,000
Do. Christian (Uni.)	607	498	33,040	*Swedenborgians*,	42	30	3,000
Congregationalists (Orth.)	1,971	1,687	197,196	Universalists,	918	700	60,000
Do. Unitarian.	244	250	30,000	Mormons	.....	100	20,000
Protestant Episcopal,	1,192	1,497	67,550	Roman Catholic,	812	864	1,173,700

The British Census of 1851, included religious statistics, but the returns are not yet published. In many European countries these statistics are carefully collected.

every 3,000 of the total population, and every 2,600 of the white and free colored. The average value of churches to each person, excluding slaves, is $4.50. Six hundred and nineteen persons in every 1,000 of the whole population of the United States, and 72 in every 100 of the whites and free colored, can be accommodated at one sitting in the churches. The Methodists have 1 church for every 1,739 of the total population, the Baptists 1 in 2,478, the Presbyterians 1 in 4,769, Episcopal 1 in 15,874, Catholic 1 in 18,901, other sects 1 in 2,923. For the several States the particulars of the table are curious and instructive.

TABLE CXLI.—*Ratio of Churches, Accommodations and Values.*

States and Territories.	Average value of Churches.	Average accommodation of churches.	Churches to every 1000 of the total population.	Churches to every 1000 white and free colored.	Church property to white and free colored.	Seats per 1000 of the whole population.	Accommodations to white & free col'd.	In the total population there is one church to the number of persons given.					
								Methodist.	Baptist.	Presbyterian.	Episcopal.	Catholic.	Other sects.
Alabama	$905	323	1.78	3.21	$2.90	575	1.03	1,337	1,333	4,763	45,390	154,325	22,046
Arkansas	413	188	1.72	2.22	.92	324	.42	1,249	1,841	4,036	104,948	29,985	11,047
California	10,300	392	.30	.30	3.11	119	.12	18,519	92,597	30,865	92,597	5,144	.....
Columbia, District of.	7,891	742	.89	.91	7.56	660	.71	3,230	8,614	8,614	6,461	8,614	12,922
Connecticut	4,904	422	1.98	1.98	9.71	834	.83	2,004	3,252	21,811	3,671	30,899	1,216
Delaware	1,891	310	1.97	2.02	3.81	609	.61	864	7,628	3,520	4,359	30,511	7,628
Florida	1,088	254	2.02	3.68	4.00	514	.93	1,005	1,562	5,465	8,744	17,489	29,148
Georgia	713	344	2.05	3.55	2.53	707	1.22	1,120	1,031	9,342	45,309	113,273	18,494
Illinois	1,253	399	1.44	1.44	1.80	573	.57	2,102	3,019	4,133	31,536	14,432	3,490
Indiana	771	353	2.06	2.06	1.59	727	.73	1,269	2,299	3,505	41,184	15,689	2,163
Iowa	1,137	215	1.08	1.08	1.22	232	.23	2,529	8,357	5,058	38,443	10,679	4,990
Kentucky	1,241	366	1.88	2.40	2.98	689	.88	1,854	1,231	4,386	51,708	20,467	4,271
Louisiana	6,321	362	59	1.12	7.19	214	.41	4,142	6,724	26,765	34,517	9,414	30,457
Maine	1,899	345	1.62	1.62	3.08	559	.56	2,930	1,789	33,310	64,797	46,597	1,488
Maryland	4,372	417	1.56	1.85	8.06	651	.77	1,217	12,956	10,411	4,384	8,970	4,451
Massachusetts	7,112	471	1.49	1.49	10.56	699	.70	3,796	3,739	62,157	18,417	24,256	1,187
Michigan	1,988	323	1.03	1.03	1.99	324	.32	3,342	6,025	5,523	15,906	9,038	5,447
Mississippi	820	289	1.68	3.42	2.81	485	.99	1,336	1,575	4,241	46,656	67,392	50,544
Missouri	1,903	297	1.33	1.53	2.91	396	.45	2,593	2,944	5,328	62,004	10,030	5,052
New Hampshire	2,290	382	1.97	1.97	4.51	753	.75	3,087	1,648	24,460	28,907	158,988	1,046
New Jersey	4,561	431	1.66	1.66	7.59	716	.72	1,569	4,533	3,286	9,415	91,285	2,880
New York	5,167	460	1.35	1.35	6.95	619	.62	2,516	3,966	4,425	11,102	17,599	3,091
North Carolina	508	323	2.06	3.08	1.56	664	.99	1,106	1,439	5,755	17,041	217,260	4,550
Ohio	1,488	370	1.99	1.99	2.96	736	.74	1,293	3,594	2,987	25,067	15,233	2,010
Pennsylvania	3,296	440	1.56	1.56	5.13	684	.68	2,549	7,202	2,971	16,998	16,513	1,759
Rhode Island	5,600	448	1.57	1.57	8.77	701	.70	6,415	1,392	.....	5,675	21,078	2,138
South Carolina	1,846	390	1.77	4.17	7.69	689	1.62	1,381	1,619	4,915	9,285	47,750	10,611
Tennessee	615	312	2.02	2.66	1.63	631	.83	1,157	1,547	2,762	58,983	250,679	7,834
Texas	1,247	226	1.54	1.80	2.24	350	.41	1,229	3,037	4,523	42,518	16,353	10,630
Vermont	2,090	430	1.91	1.91	3.98	756	.76	2,244	3,080	28,556	12,082	39,265	2,190
Virginia	1,216	360	1.68	2.51	3.06	604	.90	1,387	2,187	5,899	8,218	83,627	5,077
Wisconsin	1,404	268	1.20	1.20	1.68	390	.32	2,776	6,242	7,635	16,073	4,772	3,690
Territories. Minnesota	450	100	.49	.49	.22	49	.05	6,077	.....	6,077	.....	6,077	.....
Territories. New Mexico	1,289	392	1.19	1.19	1.53	466	.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	843	.....
Territories. Oregon	8,502	348	.68	.68	5.76	236	.24	13,294	13,294	13,294	.....	2,659	13,294
Territories. Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,264
Total	2,357	376	1.65	1.91	4.50	619	.72	1,739	2,478	4,769	15,874	18,901	2,923

According to the returns of the marshals without correction in the office, the church statistics for the great sections of the Union, show that the New England and Middle States and the Territories and California, have nearly the same average value to their churches, which is nearly four times that of other sections. The average accommodation of churches differs much less. The South accommodates as much of its population as the Middle States, and only a little less than New England.

TABLE CXLII.—*Church Value and Accommodation for the several great Sections.*

Geographical Divisions.	Churches.	Church Property.	Average value.	Accommodation.	Average accommodation.	Ratio of accommodation.	Total population.
New England	4,612	$19,363,534	4,198	1,895,285	411	69.47	2,728,116
Middle States	9,714	41,137,687	4,235	4,306,483	443	65.00	6,624,988
Southern States	7,394	7,373,634	997	2,571,412	348	65.05	3,952,837
Southwestern States	5,415	5,182,074	957	1,596,750	295	48.08	3,321,117
Northwestern States	10,926	13,899,192	1,272	3,853,926	353	60.41	6,370,923
California and Territories	122	490,320	4,019	46,283	379	25.03	184,895

The annexed tables show the ratio of the whole church accommodation possessed by each of the leading denominations in the several sections. In New England the Congregational preponderates; in all others except the territories, the Methodist; in the Territories and California, the Catholic. The Baptists are second in rank every where except in the Middle States and California. The churches of Charleston accommodate a larger portion of the whole population than do those of Boston, and their average property and value to each person is about equal. If the slaves be excluded, the average value to each person is twice as large in Charleston as in Boston, &c.

TABLE CXLIII.—*Church Statistics of several large Cities.*

Cities.	States.	Churches.	Accommodation.	Church Property.	Ratio of accommodation.	Average accommodation.	Average population to each church.	Average value of property of each church.	Total population.	Total white and free colored population.	Average value to white and free colored.
Albany	New York	29	35,800	$448,900	70.52	1,234	1,750	$15,479	50,763	50,763	$8.84
Baltimore	Maryland	99	80,455	2,410,300	47.59	813	1,708	24,346	169,054	166,108	14.51
Boston	Massachusetts	94	77,015	3,152,393	56.93	819	1,456	33,536	136,881	136,881	23.03
Charleston	S. Carolina	31	29,050	1,037,700	67.58	937	1,386	33,474	42,985	23,453	44.25
Chicago	Illinois	29	22,100	273,200	73.76	762	1,033	9,421	29,963	29,963	9.12
Cincinnati	Ohio	73	53,837	1,427,200	46.63	737	1,581	19,551	115,435	115,435	12.36
Louisville	Kentucky	35	24,590	487,350	56.92	703	1,234	13,924	43,194	37,762	12.91
Mobile	Alabama	14	13,000	419,000	63.37	929	1,465	29,929	20,513	13,710	30.56
New Orleans	Louisiana	30	27,350	1,153,500	23.50	912	3,879	38,450	116,375	99,364	11.61
New York	New York	214	219,698	9,098,700	41.53	1,023	2,409	42,517	515,547	515,547	17.65
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	246	186,814	4,779,050	45.70	759	1,662	19,427	408,762	408,762	11.69
St. Louis	Missouri	50	34,425	1,043,900	42.74	689	1,557	20,878	77,860	75,204	13.88

TABLE CXLIV.—*Ratio of the Leading Sects to the Whole Church Accommodation.*

New England States.			Middle States.			Southern States.		
Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.	Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.	Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.
Congregational	32.07	607,921	Methodist	26.80	1,153,953	Methodist	37.79	971,788
Baptist	21.26	402,906	Presbyterian	19.73	849,574	Baptist	36.51	948,844
Methodist	15.95	302,307	Baptist	12.30	529,642	Presbyterian	10.99	282,616
Unitarian	6.18	117,162	Lutheran	7.62	328,372	Episcopalian	5.37	138,004
Universalist	5.92	112,232	Episcopalian	7.00	301,571	Lutheran	2.18	56,075
Episcopalian	5.28	100,038	Roman Catholic	6.16	265,104	Free	2.12	54,575

South Western States.			North Western States.			California and Territories.		
Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.	Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.	Denomination.	Ratio pr. ct.	Seats.
Methodist	39.64	622,971	Methodist	33.50	1,290,982	Roman Catholic	82.28	38,683
Baptist	34.21	546,250	Baptist	21.29	820,438	Methodist	4.54	2,100
Presbyterian	17.00	271,499	Presbyterian	16.73	644,579	Presbyterian	1.94	900
Roman Catholic	3.50	55,990	Roman Catholic	6.08	234,199	Baptist	1.08	500
Christian	1.67	26,650	Christian	5.47	200,725	Congregational	1.08	500
Episcopalian	1.62	25,865	Lutheran	3.80	146,683			

2. EDUCATION.—The objections that were taken to the statistics of Insanity in the Census of 1840, were also taken to those of Education, and were replied to in the report of the office, noticed under the chapter of Free Colored Population. Under Universities or Colleges in that census were included all institutions that were not academies, primary or common schools, and thus it was thought that their number was made too large. The distinction of "scholars at public charge," and not at public charge, was also objected to, since in some of the States common schools are supported by a public tax or by funds provided by the public *for the education of all the children*, and therefore none of them it was said could be considered as educated otherwise than at public charge. The distinction was no doubt one of difficult application, and by no means as satisfactory as that which was adopted in 1850, though at neither census was it true that *all* of the children at common schools in any of the States are educated at the public expense. Where a portion of the expense is voluntarily raised or contributed by parents, their children can hardly be considered as at public charge.

Instead of the distribution of institutions into "universities and colleges," "academies and grammar schools," and "primary schools," adopted in 1840, in 1850 they were classed as 1st. "Colleges," or institutions empowered to grant degrees, as well for male or female, including law, medical and theological institutions. 2d. "Academies and other schools," or all such as are not embraced under 3d, "Public schools," receiving their support in whole or in part from taxation or public funds. In framing the tables, however, it was found that female colleges, law institutions, etc., had been sometimes classed improperly with academies. In many of the States, particularly at the South, there is no general public school system, some counties, etc., supporting schools by taxes levied within their own limits, and in other cases the State contributing a proportion towards the support of private schools. Such schools are considered always as public in the census. Many academies also receive a limited support from public funds.

The marshals were instructed to specify whether the institution be a college, academy, female seminary, public school, military, theological, or other school, and state the number of teachers, and the average number of scholars in regular attendance. They were also instructed to give the annual revenue from any permanently invested fund or endowment—the amount received by each institution from taxes assessed for educational purposes, and if this cannot be ascertained, then the gross amount of taxes assessed in the district for school purposes—the amount received from State or district appropriations or public funds, exclusively of the taxes above mentioned—the amount otherwise received, including every other kind of revenue. There is no doubt that they did not always distinguish very carefully between the different sources of revenue and that the statistics upon the whole are imperfect, though the best that can be obtained.

TABLE CXLV.—*Educational Institutions—Scholars and Income*, 1850.

1. *Colleges.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Annual Income.				
				Endowment.	Taxation.	Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.
Alabama	5	55	567	$5,900	.....	$305	$35,050	$41,255
Arkansas	3	14	150	.....	.....	.....	3,100	3,100
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, Dist. of	2	36	218	1,200	.....	.....	22,800	24,000
Connecticut	4	56	738	24,060	.....	.....	29,579	53,639
Delaware	2	16	144	1,200	.....	.....	16,000	17,200
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	13	84	1,535	21,720	.....	500	83,210	105,430
Illinois	6	35	449	4,500	.....	700	8,100	13,300
Indiana	11	61	1,069	14,000	.....	300	29,050	43,350
Iowa	2	4	100	200	.....	.....	1,800	2,000
Kentucky	15	100	1,773	45,608	$15,447	.....	70,406	131,461
Louisiana	6	41	629	19,100	.....	25,000	41,650	85,750
Maine	3	21	262	1,500	.....	6,000	6,500	14,000
Maryland	13	98	1,127	.....	.....	1,700	112,014	113,714
Massachusetts	6	85	1,043	52,223	.....	5,000	50,678	107,901
Michigan	3	22	308	.....	.....	.....	14,000	14,000
Mississippi	11	45	862	10,600	.....	.....	31,800	42,400
Missouri	9	65	1,009	23,000	.....	.....	56,528	79,528
New Hampshire	1	18	273	4,000	.....	.....	7,000	11,000
New Jersey	4	49	470	6,000	.....	.....	73,700	79,700
New York	18	174	2,673	29,567	.....	12,855	105,836	148,258
North Carolina	5	29	513	11,300	.....	.....	29,400	40,700
Ohio	26	180	3,621	25,136	.....	.....	100,656	125,792
Pennsylvania	22	134	3,530	97,900	38	7	188,860	286,805
Rhode Island	1	12	283	13,300	.....	9,700	.....	23,000
South Carolina	8	43	720	9,650	.....	41,709	53,440	104,799
Tennessee	18	83	1,705	9,300	.....	482	55,525	65,307
Texas	2	7	165	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,000
Vermont	5	30	464	4,700	.....	.....	16,858	21,558
Virginia	12	73	1,343	30,550	.....	90,000	39,240	159,790
Wisconsin	2	8	75	400	.....	.....	4,300	4,700
Territories. Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territories. N. Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territories. Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territories. Utah	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	239	1,678	27,821	466,614	15,485	194,249	1,288,080	1,964,428

TABLE CXLV.—*Continued.*

2. *Public Schools.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Annual Income.				
				Endowment.	Taxation.	Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.
Alabama	1,152	1,195	28,380	$2,016	$800	$56,367	$255,519	$315,602
Arkansas	353	355	8,493	1,720	250	8,959	32,834	43,763
California	2	2	49	3,600	.....	.....	.....	3,600
Columbia, District of	22	34	2,169	1,100	7,000	5,550	492	14,239
Connecticut	1,656	1,787	71,269	5,674	39,476	154,701	31,369	231,220
Delaware	194	214	8,970	.....	14,422	27,753	1,686	43,861
Florida	69	73	1,878	.....	.....	250	22,136	22,386
Georgia	1,951	1,965	32,705	500	21,520	16,959	143,252	182,231
Illinois	4,052	4,248	125,735	20,526	100,694	129,906	98,586	349,712
Indiana	4,822	4,660	161,500	10,630	76,746	134,078	95,501	316,955
Iowa	740	828	29,556	.....	16,549	19,078	15,865	51,492
Kentucky	2,234	2,306	71,429	.....	41,276	46,376	124,200	211,852
Louisiana	664	822	25,046	3,200	194,984	93,428	58,067	349,679
Maine	4,042	5,540	192,815	2,695	269,603	31,110	12,028	315,436
Maryland	893	956	33,111	1,559	86,663	67,097	63,517	218,836
Massachusetts	3,679	4,443	176,475	16,906	935,141	37,341	17,407	1,006,795
Michigan	2,714	3,231	110,455	.....	88,879	54,279	24,648	167,806
Mississippi	782	826	18,746	3,820	33,626	32,492	184,221	254,159
Missouri	1,570	1,620	51,754	7,178	3,034	74,807	75,761	160,770
New Hampshire	2,381	3,013	75,643	2,523	141,016	14,990	8,415	166,944
New Jersey	1,473	1,574	77,930	2,573	76,003	66,092	72,004	216,672
New York	11,590	13,965	675,221	20,426	756,693	564,104	131,434	1,472,657
North Carolina	2,657	2,730	104,095	1,535	42,936	97,378	16,715	158,564
Ohio	11,661	12,886	484,153	20,159	285,266	329,671	107,978	743,074
Pennsylvania	9,061	10,024	413,706	21,425	1,119,871	184,167	22,786	1,348,249
Rhode Island	416	518	23,130	660	62,296	31,434	6,091	100,481
South Carolina	724	739	17,838	3,000	1,200	35,973	160,427	200,600
Tennessee	2,630	2,819	104,117	8,912	4,500	98,548	86,558	198,518
Texas	349	360	7,946	.....	.....	.....	44,088	44,088
Vermont	2,731	4,173	93,457	6,737	91,984	56,693	20,697	176,111
Virginia	2,930	2,997	67,353	12,235	43,470	60,828	198,092	314,625
Wisconsin	1,423	1,529	58,817	385	86,391	21,993	4,364	113,133
Territories. Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territories. N. Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territories. Oregon	3	4	80	.....	2,527	.....	1,400	3,927
Territories. Utah	13	.....	.....	.....	8,200	.....	3,312	11,512
Total	80,978	91,966	3,354,011	182,594	4,653,096	2,552,402	2,141,450	9,539,542

3. *Academies and Private Schools and Total in all Schools, &c.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Annual Income.					Schools, &c. to 100 sq. miles of the area.	Scholars in colleges, academies and public schools.
				Endowment.	Taxation.	Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.		
Alabama	166	380	8,290	$1,100	.....	$4,949	$158,116	$164,165	2.61	37,237
Arkansas	90	128	2,407	.....	.....	.....	27,937	27,937	.85	11,050
California	6	5	170	3,000	.....	70	11,200	14,270	.....	219
Columbia, District of	47	196	2,333	.....	.....	.....	84,040	84,040	118.33	4,720
Connecticut	202	329	6,996	3,365	$1,729	25	140,838	145,967	39.84	79,003
Delaware	65	94	2,011	225	.....	1	47,606	47,832	12.31	11,125
Florida	34	49	1,251	1,900	.....	.....	11,189	13,089	.17	3,129
Georgia	219	318	9,059	7,397	.....	200	101,386	108,983	2.56	43,209
Illinois	83	160	4,244	1,935	.....	806	37,697	40,488	7.47	130,411
Indiana	131	233	6,185	710	.....	80	62,739	63,520	14.68	168,754
Iowa	33	46	1,111	2,500	.....	.....	5,480	7,980	1.52	30,787
Kentucky	330	600	12,712	5,445	.....	5,534	241,638	252,617	6.84	85,914
Louisiana	143	354	5,328	52,200	.....	2,985	137,892	193,077	1.97	31,003
Maine	131	239	6,648	8,376	120	6,986	35,705	51,187	13.15	199,745
Maryland	223	503	10,787	14,995	.....	8,141	209,205	232,341	10.19	45,025
Massachusetts	403	521	13,436	19,470	100	48	290,559	310,177	52.41	190,924
Michigan	37	71	1,619	7,960	.....	.....	16,987	24,947	4.90	112,382
Mississippi	171	297	6,628	100	50	5,743	67,824	73,717	2.04	26,236
Missouri	204	368	8,829	.....	.....	870	142,301	143,171	2.65	61,892
New Hampshire	107	183	5,321	6,136	775	157	36,134	43,302	26.82	81,237
New Jersey	225	453	9,844	1,800	146	125	225,517	227,588	20.46	88,244
New York	887	3,136	49,328	23,185	4,812	46,465	735,870	810,332	26.56	727,222
North Carolina	272	403	7,822	15,987	.....	.....	171,661	187,648	5.79	112,430
Ohio	906	474	15,052	5,690	.....	16,260	127,442	149,392	29.76	502,826
Pennsylvania	594	914	23,751	73,459	375	3,552	390,457	467,843	20.88	440,977

TABLE CXLV—*Continued.*

3. *Academies and Private Schools and Total in all Schools, &c.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Number.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Annual Income.					Schools, &c. to 100 sq. miles of the area.	Scholars in colleges, academies and public schools.
				Endowment.	Taxation.	Public funds.	Other sources.	Total.		
Rhode Island	46	75	1,601	$6,500	.....	.....	$26,248	$32,748	35.45	25,014
South Carolina	202	333	7,467	8,700	.....	$226	196,563	205,489	3.18	26,025
Tennessee	264	404	9,928	6,183	$230	10,008	139,481	155,902	6.50	115,750
Texas	97	137	3,389	.....	.....	.....	39,384	39,384	0.19	11,500
Vermont	118	257	6,864	3,727	5,865	1,989	37,354	48,935	27.95	100,785
Virginia	317	547	9,068	6,740	.....	504	227,128	234,372	5.31	77,764
Wisconsin	58	86	2,723	.....	.....	.....	18,796	18,796	2.75	61,615
Territories: Minnesota	1	1	12	.....	.....	.....	140	140	.....	12
Territories: New Mexico	1	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Territories: Oregon	29	44	842	.....	.....	.....	20,888	20,888	.02	922
Territories: Utah	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,050	2,050	.01	.....
Total	6,085	12,260	263,096	288,855	14,202	115,724	4,225,433	4,644,214	2.97	3,644,928

TABLE CXLVI.—*Corrected and estimated Educational Income to each Pupil, 1850.*

States and Territories.	Colleges.	Academies.	To each academy scholar		Public Schools.	To each P. S. scholar.		Total educational income.	White persons between 5 and 20.	To all bet. 5 & 20 white.	
			Returned.	Estimated.		Returned.	Estimated.			Returned.	Estimated.
Alabama	$48,530	$224,279	$19.80	$27.05	$390,980	$11.12	$13.77	$663,793	176,657	2.95	3.75
Arkansas	3,100	34,308	11.60	14.25	68,411	5.15	8.05	105,819	67,545	1.10	1.50
California	.....	20,392	83.94	119.95	14,700	73.47	300.00	35,092	9,484	1.88	3.70
Columbia, Dis. of	24,000	84,040	36.02	36.02	14,232	6.56	6.56	122,272	13,357	9.14	9.14
Connecticut	53,639	152,120	20.86	21.74	231,220	3.24	2.24	436,979	114,204	3.77	3.82
Delaware	17,200	53,498	23.76	26.60	43,861	4.89	4.89	114,559	26,609	4.09	4.30
Florida	.....	22,742	10.46	18.17	31,777	11.92	16.92	54,519	18,097	1.96	3.01
Georgia	105,490	184,849	12.03	20.40	190,235	5.57	5.81	480,514	215,091	1.84	2.23
Illinois	15,389	47,678	9.54	11.23	356,416	2.78	2.83	419,483	335,463	1.23	1.25
Indiana	43,350	73,219	10.27	11.84	329,095	1.96	2.04	445,664	399,292	1.06	1.12
Iowa	2,000	11,180	7.18	10.06	52,620	1.74	1.78	65,800	76,363	.80	.86
Kentucky	131,461	306,507	19.87	24.11	215,068	2.96	3.01	653,036	302,699	1.96	2.15
Louisiana	85,750	283,003	36.24	53.12	362,412	13.96	14.96	731,165	84,283	7.45	8.67
Maine	17,784	64,366	7.69	9.79	318,597	1.63	1.65	401,347	212,782	1.78	1.88
Maryland	122,403	239,083	21.53	23.10	221,817	6.60	6.73	583,303	147,717	3.82	3.95
Massachusetts	121,929	354,591	23.08	26.38	1,010,346	5.70	5.72	1,486,796	303,920	4.68	4.89
Michigan	14,000	31,953	15.40	19.73	168,764	1.51	1.52	214,717	151,216	1.36	1.42
Mississippi	47,652	144,732	11.12	21.83	267,821	13.55	14.28	460,205	121,089	3.05	3.80
Missouri	88,277	183,403	16.21	20.77	168,961	3.10	3.26	440,641	234,773	1.63	1.87
New Hampshire	11,000	52,591	8.12	9.88	167,938	2.21	2.22	231,529	104,220	2.12	2.22
New Jersey	79,700	300,242	23.12	30.50	220,340	2.78	2.82	600,282	165,881	3.16	3.62
New York	217,267	1,015,249	16.02	20.58	1,486,423	2.18	2.20	2,718,939	1,038,407	2.34	2.61
North Carolina	40,700	222,695	23.99	28.47	158,564	1.52	1.52	421,959	215,454	1.79	1.95
Ohio	145,292	201,077	9.92	13.36	751,576	1.53	1.55	1,097,945	757,633	1.34	1.44
Pennsylvania	318,070	570,501	19.69	24.02	1,362,949	3.25	3.29	2,251,520	824,670	2.55	2.73
Rhode Island	23,000	37,423	20.45	23.37	100,481	4.34	4.34	160,904	44,943	3.47	3.58
South Carolina	104,790	205,489	27.52	27.52	200,600	11.24	11.24	510,879	107,813	4.73	4.73
Tennessee	67,689	175,926	15.70	17.72	200,253	1.90	1.92	443,868	214,199	1.96	2.07
Texas	4,125	79,732	11.62	23.52	94,554	5.54	11.89	178,411	59,335	1.42	3.01
Vermont	21,558	56,159	7.13	8.18	179,181	1.88	1.91	256,898	108,420	2.27	2.36
Virginia	162,574	351,007	25.84	38.70	341,279	4.67	5.06	854,860	345,265	2.05	2.47
Wisconsin	4,700	19,299	6.90	7.30	113,874	1.92	1.93	138,473	104,882	1.30	1.32
Territories: Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,737	....	....
Territories: N. Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,774	....	....
Territories: Oregon	.....	24,495	24.80	29.09	3,927	49.08	.....	28,422	4,452	5.57	6.38
Territories: Utah	.....	2,921	.....	.....	11,512	.....	.....	13,733	4,057	3.34	3.38
Slaveholding States	.....	2,795,293	.....	26.05	2,970,834	.....	5.09	6,819,808	2,350,104	....	2.90
Non-slaveholding do.	.....	3,035,886	.....	19.49	6,879,959	.....	2.48	11,004,523	4,784,869	....	2.30
Total	.....	5,831,179	.....	22.16	9,850,793	.....	2.94	17,824,331	7,134,973	....	2.50

The blanks which were left by the marshals in many of the returns of education are not supplied in table CXLV. Filling them up, however, with figures which are the average

of the institutions returned in the same localities, the preceding table will result. The deficiencies were in the number of scholars, or amount of income, or both. The results for California must be considered questionable, growing out of a wrong classification of scholars, though the average to scholars in all schools may be nearer correct. It will be seen that the cost of academy and private school education to each pupil is a third larger at the south than at the north, and the average for the Union is $22.16. To each public school scholar the expense at the south is twice as great as at the north, and the average for the Union is $2.94. Whilst the south pays to its institutions of learning $2.90 for each person between the ages of five and twenty, the north pays but $2.30, and the average paid in the whole Union is $2.50.

The following table will show the number of persons returned by families at school in 1850. The number falls short of that returned by the institutions themselves, as will be seen on comparison. The families returned those at school at any time during the year excluding Sunday schools. The institutions returned the average at school during the year, which should be a smaller number, whereas, in fact, it is larger. Either, institutions have put their averages too high or families have been negligent in their returns. The latter is most probable, though the error may have occurred in both.

TABLE CXLVII.—*Attending School during the year as returned by Families.*

States and Territories.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			WHITE AND FREE COLORED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Aggregate.
Alabama	34,125	28,653	62,778	33	35	68	62,738	108	62,846
Arkansas	12,918	10,432	23,350	6	5	11	23,343	18	23,361
California	800	192	992	1	.....	1	976	17	993
Columbia, Dist. of	3,137	2,966	6,103	232	235	467	6,485	85	6,570
Connecticut	42,457	39,976	82,433	689	575	1,264	81,221	2,476	83,697
Delaware	7,632	6,584	14,216	92	95	187	14,077	326	14,403
Florida	2,545	2,201	4,746	29	37	66	4,704	108	4,812
Georgia	42,365	34,650	77,015	1	.....	1	76,915	101	77,016
Illinois	97,245	84,724	181,969	162	161	323	173,403	8,889	182,292
Indiana	119,496	100,538	220,034	484	443	927	218,227	2,734	220,961
Iowa	18,677	16,779	35,456	12	5	17	34,383	1,090	35,473
Kentucky	69,782	61,134	130,917	128	160	288	129,955	1,250	131,205
Louisiana	16,903	15,935	32,838	629	590	1,219	30,795	3,262	34,057
Maine	97,445	88,496	185,941	144	137	281	183,051	3,171	186,222
Maryland	32,214	28,233	60,447	866	730	1,616	60,386	1,677	62,063
Massachusetts	112,210	108,571	220,781	726	713	1,439	211,293	10,927	222,220
Michigan	55,546	50,208	105,754	105	101	207	100,251	5,110	105,361
Mississippi	25,092	23,801	48,893	.....	.....	.....	48,751	52	48,803
Missouri	51,146	44,099	95,245	23	17	40	92,031	3,254	95,285
New Hampshire	45,764	42,384	88,148	41	32	73	86,998	1,223	88,221
New Jersey	48,065	41,210	89,775	1,243	1,083	2,326	88,892	2,709	91,601
New York	356,602	331,272	687,874	2,849	2,607	5,447	644,087	49,234	693,321
North Carolina	54,737	45,864	100,591	113	104	217	100,258	550	100,808
Ohio	270,254	243,024	513,278	1,321	1,210	2,531	498,527	16,282	514,809
Pennsylvania	263,451	234,660	498,111	3,385	3,114	6,499	483,823	15,787	504,610
Rhode Island	14,782	13,577	28,359	304	247	551	27,712	1,198	28,910
South Carolina	21,738	18,555	40,293	54	26	80	40,073	300	40,373
Tennessee	72,943	67,187	140,130	46	30	76	140,033	167	140,200
Texas	10,570	8,799	19,369	11	9	20	18,788	601	19,389
Vermont	47,937	44,155	92,152	58	32	90	88,746	3,496	92,242
Virginia	59,294	50,507	109,711	37	27	64	109,564	211	109,775
Wisconsin	29,095	27,253	56,354	32	35	67	45,508	10,913	56,421
Territ's. Minnesota	105	102	207	.....	2	2	202	7	209
Territ's. N. Mexico	361	105	466	.....	.....	.....	464	2	466
Territ's. Oregon	1,016	859	1,875	2	.....	2	1,852	25	1,877
Territ's. Utah	1,113	922	2,035	.....	.....	.....	1,969	66	2,035
Total	2,146,432	1,916,614	4,063,046	13,864	12,597	26,461	3,942,081	147,426	4,089,527

The American Almanac for 1854 reports the names of 119 colleges and professional schools in the United States, 44 theological schools, 16 law schools, and 36 medical colleges; in all 215 such institutions. It will be seen that the number does not fall far short of the census, although the report of students is much less. The census gives the average of the whole year and should on that account exceed this statement, which has also many blanks unfilled.

TABLE CXLVIII.—*Colleges, Theological, Medical, and Law Schools.*

States, &c.	Colleges.				Theological Schools.				Medical Schools.			Law schools			Total.	
	Number.	Professors.	Students.	Volumes in library.	Number.	Professors.	Students.	Volumes in library.	Number.	Professors.	Students.	Number.	Professors.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.
Alabama	4	40	330	21,240	1	1	13	1,000	..	....	.....	1	1	....	6	343
Columbia, District of	2	26	215	30,000	..	....	.....	.....	1	6	40	....	....	....	3	255
Connecticut	3	45	631	80,170	2	7	55	5,900	1	6	35	1	2	38	7	759
Delaware	1	6	45	7,500	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	....	1	45
Georgia	5	32	633	27,600	1	2	6	2,200	1	7	115	....	....	....	7	754
Illinois	4	29	223	13,560	1		not	given	1	6	70	....	....	....	6	293
Indiana	4	26	295	19,600	1	3	15	4,000	2	15	154	2	3	18	9	482
Kentucky	6	61	761	38,000	1	4	18	2,000	2	14	590	2	6	....	13	1,369
Louisiana	5	43	320	4,300	..	....	.....	.....	1	7	188	1	3	50	7	558
Maine	2	19	241	43,000	1	3	37	7,000	1	5	51	....	....	....	4	329
Maryland	5	66	433	33,292	..	....	.....	.....	2	12	125	....	....	....	7	558
Massachusetts	4	53	844	131,271	3	12	147	29,759	2	11	230	1	3	158	10	1,379
Michigan	2	21	94	9,400	..	....	.....	.....	1	5	95	....	....	....	3	189
Mississippi	3	14	220	8,750	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	....	3	220
Missouri	6	47	548	23,100	..	....	.....	.....	2	16	210	....	....	....	8	758
New Hampshire	1	10	237	25,000	3	8	99	8,300	1	6	45	....	....	....	5	381
New Jersey	3	42	428	29,000	2	8	178	18,000	..	....	.....	1	3	8	6	614
New York	8	82	834	78,000	7	21	256	49,450	4	31	692	1	3	50	20	1,832
North Carolina	3	20	427	23,700	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	1	1	10	4	437
Ohio	11	83	665	75,700	7	18	105	17,379	4	30	518	1	3	....	23	1,288
Pennsylvania	9	95	1,004	61,221	7	18	207	30,500	4	28	1,189	1	1	9	21	2,409
Rhode Island	1	10	243	31,000	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	....	1	243
South Carolina	2	14	190	23,800	3	10	72	7,400	1	8	158	....	....	....	6	420
Tennessee	8	39	570	29,737	1	2	24	6,000	1	11	152	1	3	75	11	821
Vermont	3	18	222	20,400	..	....	.....	.....	1	7	104	....	....	....	4	326
Virginia	10	81	1,197	71,875	3	10	119	10,000	3	16	186	2	3	116	18	1,618
Wisconsin	2	10	53	3,500	..	....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	....	....	....	2	53
Total	119	1,032	11,903	963,716	44	127	1,351	198,888	36	247	4,947	16	35	532	215	18,733

TABLE CXLIX.—*Persons in the United States over twenty years of age who cannot read and write.*

States and Territories.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			WHITE AND FREE COLORED.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Aggregate
Alabama	13,163	20,594	33,757	108	127	235	33,853	139	33,992
Arkansas	6,810	10,009	16,819	61	55	116	16,908	27	16,935
California	4,237	881	5,118	88	29	117	2,318	2,917	5,235
Columbia, District of	601	856	1,457	1,106	2,108	3,214	4,349	322	4,671
Connecticut	2,037	2,702	4,739	292	275	567	1,293	4,013	5,306
Delaware	2,012	2,524	4,536	2,724	2,921	5,645	9,777	404	10,181
Florida	1,736	2,123	3,859	116	154	270	3,834	295	4,129
Georgia	16,552	24,648	41,200	208	259	467	41,261	406	41,667
Illinois	16,633	23,421	40,054	605	624	1,229	35,336	5,947	41,283
Indiana	26,132	44,408	70,540	1,024	1,146	2,170	69,445	3,265	72,710
Iowa	2,928	5,192	8,120	15	18	33	7,076	1,077	8,153
Kentucky	27,754	38,933	66,687	1,431	1,588	3,019	67,359	2,347	69,706
Louisiana	9,842	11,379	21,221	1,038	2,351	3,389	18,339	6,271	24,610
Maine	3,259	2,888	6,147	77	58	135	2,134	4,148	6,282
Maryland	8,557	12,258	20,815	9,422	11,640	21,062	38,426	3,451	41,877
Massachusetts	11,578	15,961	27,539	375	431	806	1,861	26,484	28,345
Michigan	4,037	3,875	7,912	201	168	369	5,272	3,009	8,281
Mississippi	5,523	7,883	13,405	75	48	123	13,447	81	13,528
Missouri	14,458	21,833	36,291	271	226	497	34,917	1,861	36,778
New Hampshire	1,662	1,295	2,957	26	26	52	945	2,064	3,009
New Jersey	6,007	8,241	14,248	2,167	2,250	4,417	12,787	5,878	18,665
New York	39,178	52,115	91,293	3,387	4,042	7,429	30,670	68,052	98,722
North Carolina	26,239	47,327	73,566	3,099	3,758	6,857	80,083	340	80,423
Ohio	22,994	38,036	61,030	2,366	2,624	4,990	56,958	9,062	66,020
Pennsylvania	24,380	42,548	66,928	4,115	5,229	9,344	51,283	24,989	76,272
Rhode Island	1,330	2,010	3,340	130	137	267	1,248	2,359	3,607
South Carolina	5,897	9,787	15,684	421	459	880	16,460	104	16,564
Tennessee	28,469	49,053	77,522	506	591	1,097	78,114	505	78,619
Texas	4,988	5,537	10,525	34	24	58	8,095	2,488	10,583
Vermont	3,601	2,588	6,189	32	19	51	616	5,624	6,240
Virginia	30,244	46,761	77,005	5,141	6,374	11,515	87,383	1,137	88,520
Wisconsin	2,930	3,431	6,361	55	37	92	1,551	4,902	6,453
Territories. Minnesota	389	260	649	.....	.....	.....	259	390	649
Territories. N. Mexico	13,334	11,751	25,085	2	2	4	24,429	660	25,089
Territories. Oregon	86	71	157	3	2	5	99	63	162
Territories. Utah	88	65	153	1	.....	1	121	33	154
Total	389,664	573,234	962,898	40,722	49,800	90,522	858,306	195,114	1,053,420

"It has," says Chancellor Kent, "been uniformly a part of the land system of the United States to provide for public schools. The Articles of Confederation, 1787, the acts admitting into the Union Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, &c., all provided for the appropriation of lands in each township for the use of public schools. The elevated policy of the federal government as one of our statesmen has observed, was a noble and beautiful idea of providing wise institutions for the unborn millions of the west, of anticipating their good by a sort of parental providence, and of associating together the social and the territorial development of the people, by incorporating these provisions with the land titles derived from the public domain."

TABLE CL.—*Whole amount of Lands appropriated by the Federal Government for Educational Purposes, to 1st of January*, 1854.

States and Territories.	For Schools.	For Universities.	States and Territories.	For Schools.	For Universities.
Ohio	704,468	23,040	Iowa	905,144	46,080
Indiana	650,317	23,040	Wisconsin	958,648	46,080
Illinois	978,755	23,040	California	6,719,324	46,080
Missouri	1,199,139	23,040	Tennessee	.....	*3,553,824
Alabama	902,774	23,040	Territories. Minnesota	5,089,224	.....
Mississippi	837,584	23,040	Territories. Oregon†	12,140,907	46,080
Louisiana	766,044	46,080	Territories. New Mexico	7,493,120	.....
Michigan	1,067,397	46,080	Territories. Utah	6,681,707	.....
Arkansas	876,460	46,080			
Florida	908,503	46,080	Total acres,	48,909,535	4,060,704

Some pains have been taken in the census office to collect the reports of the several States from year to year, from which the following in regard to common school education is condensed. The reader will compare the items with those of the census. The discrepancies may in part be explained by the faulty system of classification adopted, and by the distinction of average and regular scholars. The statistics which follow relate to the public schools of the several States and cities.‡ (See Note.)

* The vacant lands in Tennessee, amounting to 3,553,824 acres, were granted to the State provided $40,000 of the proceeds, if they amount to so much, be applied to establish and support a college.

† Donations not yet reported.

‡ *Alabama*—The Government of the United States has contributed in lands for Schools, about $2,000,000. *Louisiana*—Public expenditure for schools, New Orleans, 1853, $200,000; school funds paid out in the State same year under general system, $320,000; at school, 1853, $40,000. *Illinois*, 1852—schools 3,955; scholars taught 139,255. *Wisconsin*—Education funds of the State, if well administered, estimated at from 3 to 5 million dollars. *Ohio*—State common school fund apportioned among counties, $1,134,000; common schools, 1852, 12,664, scholars, 238,571 males, and 207,426 females; expended, 1851, $686,093 to teachers. *Pennsylvania*, 1852—9,693 schools, 11,713 teachers, scholars 480,778; paid out, including school houses, $1,116,018. *New Jersey*, 1850—children taught, 75,245; number of colored children taught, 1,607; received for school purposes, $152,578.62; expended, $99,560 13; 1853, amount appropriated, $325,219; number of teachers, 1,757. *New York*, 1850—794,500 children taught, of whom 9,679 were taught for 12 whole months; unincorporated and private schools, 1,697, and 70,606 pupils; number of colored pupils, 4,971; expended for school purposes, 1851, $2,249,814. *Rhode Island*, 1852—whole number of scholars, 26,200; average attendance, 18,722; cannot read and write, 2,744. *California*, 1853—3,314 scholars. *Indiana*—State Board reports to Legislature, State pays a quota out of fines and licenses, etc. *Iowa*, 1850—914 schools, 799 teachers, academies 14, colleges 4, other schools 44; public scholars 24,804. *Connecticut*, 1853—1,642 school districts; whole number of children between 4 and 16, 96,382; capital of school fund, $2,049,482; revenue from $143,693; town deposit fund, $763,661; society and local funds, $100,000; income from two last, $31,000; number of scholars, winter, 74,100 under 16, 1780 over 16; average attendance, 55,100; private schools, in winter 403, pupils 8,100, tuition $162,000; teachers, winter, 1,060 male, 730 female; summer, 670 male, 1,020 female. *Vermont*, 1850—2,594 districts; public moneys for same, $90,893, exclusive of district taxes; whole expense of schools, $217,402; paid to teachers, $127,671, board, $70,492, fuel, $19,837; average expense scholar, $2.20. *Rhode Island*—over 4 and under 15, 1852, 32,959; at school, 26,200; expended, $115,160 21. *New Hampshire*, 1852,—raised for schools, $189,925; average number at school, 55,770 in winter; summer, 44,564; number at school for two weeks, 84,000. *Maine*—2,853 male teachers in 1851, and 4,142 female; attendance in summer 129,000; winter, 157,000. *Massachusetts*, 1852—number of public schools 4,056—persons between 5 and 15, 202,880; scholars in summer, 185,752; in winter, 199,183: average attendance, 136,309; number under 5 years old at school, 18,260; over 15 at school, 21,695; teachers in summer, 369 males, and 3,973 females; in winter, 2,085 males, and 2,483 females; total 4,568; average length of public schools, 7 months and 15 days; average wages male teachers, including board, $37.26 per month—wages of female including board, $15.36; raised by taxes for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers, board and fuel, $910,216.04; voluntary contributions of board, fuel and money, to maintain or prolong public schools, $39,778.87; appropriated to schools, as income of local funds, $27,174.63; received by the towns as their share of the income of the State school fund, $41,558.22; aggregate expended on public schools, for wages, fuel, and superintendence, $1,036,646.32; raised by taxes, (including income of surplus revenue,) for the education of each child in the State between 5 and 15, per child, $4.54; number of incorporated academies returned, 71; average number of scholars, 4,220; aggregate paid for tuition; $82,580.29; number of private schools, 749; estimated average attendance upon private schools, 16,131; estimated amount paid for tuition in private schools, $231,967.28; expended on public and private schools, and academies, exclusive of the cost of repairing and erecting school edifices, $1,351,193.89. In addition to this expenditure, the State appropriated, in 1852, to the State reform school, $20,000; education of the blind, $9,000; education of the deaf and dumb, at Hartford, $9,726; education of idiots, $3,750; American Institute of instruction, $300; county teachers' association, $550; agricultural societies, $10,000. *Georgia*—no public schools strictly, but schools receive a certain amount of aid from State funds. This is true for many Southern States. *Maryland* has appropriated $600,000 from government distribution fund as a school fund, yielding with other means, $65,631 per annum. *Indiana*—value of school fund $3,628,215; scholars, 1851, 225,318, schools, 5,899, children in State 400,000. *North Carolina*—annual common school

The proportion of scholars of every description in institutions of learning in all countries as compared with the United States will here be seen. The figures for foreign nations are taken from the note below, and from the table of population on page 42.

fund, $90,000. *Virginia*—school fund $1,606,802—32,072 scholars. *Arkansas*, 1850—though common schools are generally organized, their condition is not flourishing. *Texas*—primary and common schools are established in the chief towns and counties. *Delaware*, 1853—12,288 scholars, income of school fund, $27,507; contributions and taxes, $17,089; total, $44,596. *Mississippi*, 1850—762 public schools and 189 academies and other schools. *Kentucky*, 1851—school fund, $1,400,270; yields annually $75,000; scholars, 186,111; average scholars, 74,343; total expended for schools, $111,666. *Missouri*—State and school fund, $575,667; scholars, 160,000. *Tennessee*, 1851—common school fund, $114,468; academy fund, $18,000. *South Carolina*, 1852—appropriated for free schools, $36,188.34. *Florida*, 1851—payment from school fund, $39,000. *Michigan*—the present constitution of Michigan contains this liberal provision, which the State from her land and other funds has abundant means of carrying out.

"The legislature shall, within five years after the adoption of this constitution, provide for and establish a system of Primary Schools, whereby a school shall be kept without charge for tuition, at least three months in each year, in every school district in the State; and all instruction in said school shall be conducted in the English language. A school shall be maintained in each school district at least three months in each year. Any school district neglecting to maintain such schools, shall be deprived, for the ensuing year, of its proportion of the income of the primary school fund; and all funds arising from taxes for the support of schools."

Boston, 1850.—Number of public schools 220; scholars in summer, 21,723, winter, 21,942; average summer, 17,540, winter, 18,123; number under 5 years old, at school, 1,629; number over 15 at school, 519; number between 5 and 15 in the town, 24,722; average length of schools for the year, 10 months; amount raised by taxes for schools, including wages of teachers, board and fuel, $196,650; school funds, income of which for schools, $8,000; number of academies, and private schools 53; average scholars 1,549; paid for tuition, $94,800.

New York, 1850.—Average length of schools, 11 months; paid teachers $162,451; public money received, $230,585; number of volumes in district libraries, 9,240; number of children taught, 64,478, of whom 27,808 attended less than 4 months, and but 958 the whole 12 months; number of children between 5 and 16, 92,559; average number of pupils, 36,586; number of colored children at school, 2,610.

Philadelphia, 1850-51.—One high school, one normal, 53 grammar, 34 secondary—total schools 270; scholars, male, 24,508, female, 23,548; total 48,056. Expended for schools, 1851-52, $446,199; pupils, 49,635.

Baltimore, 1852.—Three high schools, 21 grammar and 26 primary schools, and 9,081 pupils, of whom in grammar schools and high schools, 5,280. Expended for school purposes, $72,308.

Charleston, 1850.—One college and one high school; 5 public schools, 394 scholars, $3,900 expended—average time of scholars at school, 5 years.

New Orleans, 1852.—Thirty-four schools, 8,761 pupils; estimated expenditure 1853, $200,000; receipts $65,000.

Cincinnati, 1853.—Number of pupils remaining in schools, 8,881, of which 15 were over 16 years old and none were under six.

The returns for the above cities are taken from official reports. A comparative statement for the several cities, was prepared for one of these reports, and is appended, with some omissions supplied, though the figures differ from those already given. This difference is perhaps to be attributed to the statistics being for different years.

Cities.	Population.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Cost of Tuition.
Boston	135,000	200	331	21,000	*$241,860.00
New York	517,000	199	332	35,164	230,585.74
Philadelphia	409,000	256	727	45,383	336,979.54
Baltimore	169,012	34	119	7,093	45,352.84
Cincinnati	116,000	†17	124	6,006	*81,623.97
St. Louis	81,000	73	168	6,642	.....
New Orleans‡	101,778	34	.....	8,761	200,000.00

* Besides the amounts expended for tuition, there were paid for new buildings, in Boston, $56,000—and in Cincinnati, $10,004.08.

† The number of schools in Cincinnati, is taken from the several tabular statements in the report of 1850. From the number of teachers and amount of money expended, it seems to be too small.

‡ 1853—Whites.

Germany.—School laws adopted in Wirtemberg 1559, and modified in 1565, in Saxony in 1560, and improved in 1580, in Hesse in 1565, and in Brandenberg still earlier, substantially established the school system, which prevails at this day throughout Germany. Thus is recognized on the part of government the duty to cooperate with parents in the education of their children, and to provide against their neglect of doing so. This was secured in every state of Germany before the beginning of the present century.

Prussia.—The cardinal provisions of the school system are, that all children between the ages of 7 and 14 shall regularly attend school, and that their teachers shall be educated. As a proof of the workings of the system, in 1846 out of 122,897 men in the standing army, only 2 soldiers were found who could not both read and write. In 1846 there were 24,030 schools—average attendance of scholars, boys 1,235,448, girls 1,197,885 in elementary schools; in higher schools 43,516 boys and 48,302 girls; in town schools 15,624 scholars; in normal schools 2,186 pupils. Population 1848, 16,000,000; aggregate schools, primary 25,332 and 2,540,775 pupils; add 117 gymnasia for classical education, with 29,474 scholars and 1,664 professors; 7 universities, with 4,000 students and 471 professors; 382 infant schools, and 25,000 scholars, besides other special schools. In 1845 there were in the whole of Prussia only 2 young men in one hundred between the ages of 20 and 22, who could not read, write and cipher; 34,000 teachers had all been thoroughly educated in the studies they were to teach; 1843, number of children between 7 and 14, 2,992,124; at school 2,328,146; 1849 there were 24,201 elementary schools with 30,865 teachers, and 2,453,062 pupils; 890 academies, with 4,187 teachers, and 122,872 pupils; 117 gymnasia or colleges, with 1,664 teachers, and 29,474 pupils; and 7 universities with 255 professors and 4,306 students. The number of children between 6 and 14 years of age, and capable of receiving instruction, was 3,223,362, while the number of those who actually received it was 2,605,408.

Saxony.—Population 1846, 1,809,623—1 university, 85 professors and 835 students, 6 academics in arts and mining, 43 professors and 1,400 pupils; 11 gymnasia, 131 teachers, 1,590 pupils, 6 higher schools, 18 teachers and 270 pupils; 3 special, for commerce, &c., 240 pupils, 9 teachers, seminaries, 362 pupils, 17 schools of industry, &c., 779 pupils; 69 others, 6,966 pupils; 24 schools for lace making, 1,928 pupils; 2,155 common schools, 2,175 teachers, and 278,022 pupils, besides infant and private schools, &c.; 1849, 812 university students, 311,454 elementary scholars.

Baden, 1844.—Population 400,000—two universities, 4 lyceums, 6 gymnasiums, 6 pedagogiums, 14 latin schools, 8 female seminaries, 4 normal schools, 2 trade and military schools, 2,121 common schools.

TABLE CLI.—*Proportion of Scholars at Schools, to the whole Population.*

Countries.	1 scholar to every	Countries.	1 scholar to every
	Persons		Persons
Maine	3.1	Great Britain	8.5
Denmark	4.6	" actually at school	7.
United States	4.9	France	10.5
" including slaves	5.6	Austria	13.7
Sweden	5.6	Holland	14.3
Saxony	6.0	Ireland	14.5
Prussia	6.2	Greece	18.
Norway	7.0	Russia	50.
Belgium	8.3	Portugal	81.7

The comparisons in every instance are to the total population, and therefore will be somewhat affected by the greater or less predominance of persons at the school ages. With all

Wirtemberg—1 University—nine real schools, six gymnasia, five lycea, 87 latin schools, 2 religious, 1 polytechnic, 1 agricultural, 7 of art, 2 girl seminaries, 2,332 common schools, 6 teachers' seminaries. At the institute near Stutgard the course of agricultural education is as follows:—*Barnard.*

1st. *Agriculture.*—General principles of farming and horticulture, including the culture of the vine. The breeding of cattle, growing of wool, raising of horses, rearing of silkworms, arrangement and direction of farms, estimation of the value of farms, book-keeping.

2d. *Forestry.*—Encyclopedia of forestry, botany of forests, culture and superintendence of forests, guard of forests, hunting, taxation, uses of forests, technology. Laws and regulations, accounts, and technical correspondence relating to forests.

3d. *Accessory Branches.*—Veterinary art, agriculture technology, especially the manufacture of beet sugar, brewing, vinegar making and distilling. The construction of roads and hydraulic works. Besides these special branches, the following general courses are pursued. 1st. *The Natural Sciences.*—Geology, physiology of plants, botany as applied to agriculture and forestry. Natural history of animals, beneficial or noxious to plants and trees. General chemistry and its applications to agriculture. Physics and meteorology. 2d. *Mathematics.*—Theoretical and practical geometry, elements of trigonometry, arithmetic, elements of algebra.

Bavaria.—Population 4,250,000; 6,065 common schools, with 556,239 pupils, and 150 higher schools, universities, &c., with 99,512 scholars.

Austria, 1838.—Population 23,652,000; children from 5 to 13, 2,886,441; total at school 2,338,985, of which, boys 1,314,460, girls 1,024,525—superior institutions exclusive of Hungary, 222, with 1868 professors and 50,497 scholars, besides academies, &c.; 1849, 12,776 university students, 1,057,146 boys, 830,793 girls; total 1,887,939 elementary scholars, (exclusive of Hungary;) 1850, 549 colleges, with 72,286 students, 33,340 public schools, 43,381 teachers and 2,502,874 pupils, and 34,127 academy and other scholars.

Switzerland.—Nearly every boy and girl below the age of 17 can read and write.

France, 1843.—Whole number of communes 37,038; number provided with primary schools 34,578; total number of schools, primary and superior, for boys and girls 59,838; to which add night and Sunday schools for laborers, at which in 1843, 95,064 adults were taught. Of the total primary schools 56,812 are Catholic, 1,080 Protestant, 115 Jewish; 1,831, mixed; total scholars 1843, 3,164,297, of which 763,820 were gratuitously educated, and 2,400,447 who paid something. Normal schools 78, professors 495; secondary pupils in colleges and higher institutions, 69,341.

Belgium.—The system embraces primary schools, high schools, intermediate schools, normal, universities, industrial schools; 1850, 1,975 university students, 4,438 gymnasia students, 32,019 scholars in academies and higher schools, 268,186 boys, and 225,587 girls; total, 493,773 in elementary schools.

Holland.—362,370 scholars in primary schools, 1,300 in Latin schools, 1,800 in universities, total 385,470 in 1846, or one in every eight of the population; 1849, 3 universities and 1,037 students, 67 gymnasia with 1,776 scholars, 1,619 academies with 40,020 scholars, 2,448 elementary schools, with 166,880 scholars; total scholars, excluding students, 208,685.

Denmark.—4,700 primary schools and 300,000 pupils.

Ireland, 1847.—402,632 scholars; 1848, 507,469; 1849, 480,623.

Sweden, 1850.—Population 3,358,867, of which in various schools and educated at home, between 9 and 15 years of age, 448,205.

Portugal, 1850.—1,206 university scholars, 2,840 academy, 38,754 elementary scholars.

Norway.—In 1837 one-seventh of the population were being educated in the public schools.

Russia.—600,000 scholars educated by the government, and 597,000 estimated as receiving home education; total 1,200,000.

Greece.—47,000 pupils at all schools, 1853. In England and Wales the whole number of day scholars at school has risen from 674,885, or 1 in 17 of the population in 1818, to 2,108,473 in 1851, or 1 in 8½ of the population. The day scholars having increased 212 per cent., and the population but 57 per cent. There were also in 1851, 2,407,409 children attending the Sunday schools.

Great Britain, 1851.

Pupils.	Public Day Schools.			Private Day Schools.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
On the books	791,548	616,021	1,407,569	347,694	353,210	700,904
Attending school March 31st, 1851	635,107	480,130	.....	317,388	322,351	639,739
Total public and private on books	1,139,242	969,231	2,108,473	.....	.....	.....
Total at school 31st March, public and private	952,495	802,481	1,754,976	.....	.....	.....

Proportion of scholars on books to total population, 11.76 per cent, or 1 in 8½. Number in attendance to those on books, 83½ per cent.

Estimating for the schools not properly returned, the whole number of day schools will be swelled to 46,114, of which 15,584 were public, and 30,530 were private, number of scholars to 2,144,377, of which 1,417,300 public, and 727,077 private. There were 955,565 scholars by one report in Church of England schools, 34,750 in Roman Catholic, 29,000, in ragged schools, etc.

corrections, the results are sufficiently remarkable. Maine has a larger proportion at school than any other State or country; Denmark exceeds the United States, and the United States exceeds all other countries, even if the slaves are not excluded from the calculation. Portugal is lowest in the list and is followed by Russia. The results cannot be considered as more than a fair approximation though founded upon official data. They do not take into account the greater or less time which each scholar is at school, or the greater or less amount of proficiency attained.

In the Southern States the number of children educated at home by private tutors in consequence of the population being scattered, is immensely greater in proportion to the whole than in other parts of the Union. Such children are therefore not reported in the table of institutions, and would perhaps be omitted in that of scholars by families, since the marshals were only required to ask what member of the family has been at school within the last year: "he is to insert a mark opposite the names of all those whether male or female who have been at educational institutions within that period." Again in the same States a large number of students are always abroad for education, and are returned with the schools, colleges, &c., of other States. An examination of Massachusetts shows, out of 2,357 "students" mentioned, 711 or one-third nearly, born out of the State, and 152, or one-fifteenth born in the South. On the other hand a southern town taken at random, furnished one out of three editors, four out of twelve teachers, two out of seven clergymen born in the non-slave-holding States.

The average annual time of attendance at school of each child is much larger in the Southern than in the Northern States, in consequence of white labor being less required in industrial pursuits. Thus three children at school for nine months may, for some purposes be compared with nine children at school for three months, &c. It would require perhaps ten times the number of school-houses and teachers in Virginia, to educate the same number of persons as in Massachusetts. "The social intercourse of the South compensates to some extent for its want of schools. The people are taught to think and to converse, and the reunions which are so frequent are the occasions of interchanging opinions and of diffusing intelligence."*

The statistics for this note are made up from official sources, and in some cases where these have not been accessible, from other data. In addition there are in Europe 345 schools of agriculture, with lectures in 16 universities on the same subject.

In the whole of England and Wales, among 367,894 couples married in 3 years, 122,458 men and 181,378 women could neither read nor write. In 1842, 38,031 men and 56,965 women, out of a total of 118,825 couples, affixed their marks instead of signatures; in 1844, 42,912 men and 65,073 women out of a total of 132,249 couples. In 1846 in London, 11.6 per cent. of the men, and 22.6 of the women affixed their mark. Throughout all England and Wales, 32.6 per cent. of the men and 48.1 of the women marrying, affixed their mark. In the French army in 1851, of 311,218 conscripts, 34 in a hundred could neither read nor write, 3¼ could read only, 59¼ in a hundred could read and write, 3 in 100 unknown. It has already been stated that in the Prussian army of 122,897 only 2 persons could not read and write.

* Professor Tucker remarks as follows upon the statistics of education for 1840, at the North and the South:

"These diversities are attributable to several causes, but principally to the difference in density of numbers, and in the proportion of town population. In a thinly peopled country, it is very difficult for a poor man to obtain schooling for his children, either by his own means, or by any means that the State is likely to provide, but where the population is dense, and especially in towns, it is quite practicable to give to every child the rudiments of education, without onerously taxing the community. This is almost literally true in all the New England States and New York, and is said to be the case in the Kingdom of Prussia. It is true that, in the North-western States, and particularly those which are exempt from slaves, the number of their elementary schools is much greater than that of the Southern or South-western States, although their population is not much more dense; but, besides that, the settlers of those States, who were mostly from New England or New York, brought with them a deep sense of the value and importance of the schools for the people, they were better able to provide such schools, in consequence of their making their settlement, as had been done in their parent States, in townships and villages. We thus see that Michigan, which has but a thin population even in the settled parts of the State, has schools for nearly one-seventh of its population. The wise policy pursued, first in New England, and since by the States settled principally by their emigrants, of laying off their territory into townships, and of selling all the lands of a portion before those of other townships are brought into market, has afforded their first settlers the benefits of social intercourse and of co-operation. In this way they were at once provided with places of worship, and with schools adapted to their circumstances."

Mr. Porter, in his Progress of Great Britain, remarks upon the deficiency of actual information which often exists among those who are capable of reading and writing:

"The reports of the statistical societies of Manchester and London have shown how unworthy of the name of education, is the result of what is attempted in the majority of schools frequented by children of the working classes, and which are frequently kept by persons whose only qualification for this employment seems to be their unfitness for every other.

"A lamentable proof of the correctness of this remark is offered in the following extract from the report for 1839, of the chaplain of the Juvenile Prison at Parkhurst:—One point has forcibly struck my attention, and that is, the comparatively large amount of acquirement in the mechanical elements of instruction (the art of reading and repetition from memory,) contrasted with the lamentably small degree of actual knowledge possessed, either of moral duty or religious principle.

"This appears mainly to have arisen from the meaning of the words read, or sounds repeated, having rarely been made the subjects of inquiry or reflection. The following digest will in some degree illustrate this position. Your Lordship will perceive that although fifty-eight prisoners can in some degree read, eighty-three repeat some or all of the church catechism, and forty-three possess some knowledge of Holy Scripture, only twenty-nine (exactly half the number of readers) can give even a *little* account of the meaning of words read, or sounds in use; and of these it appears very often to be the strength of the intellect exercised *at the moment*, and not the result of *prior* reflection, that leads them to the meaning of a word.

"Another feature of the moral condition of the Parkhurst prisoners cannot but arrest the attention strongly, and that is, the very large proportion that have received instruction for a considerable period of time in the various schools with which our country abounds. A digest of this portion of the general table will show, that out of 102 lads; 94 have attended schools; 69 of whom have been day scholars for terms longer than a year, eight only having never been at school.

"Read tolerable 20; read indifferently 38; read scarcely at all 14; read not at all 30—total 102. Of those there attended school from 8 to 12 years, 2; from 5 to 8, 5; from 3 to 5, 21; from 1 to 3, 44; under 1 year, 22; never at school, 8—total 102."

In the table which follows, the proportion of whites at school, as returned by families, to the total whites, and to the whites between the ages of 5 and 15, native and foreign, is given. The foreign whites of those ages were obtained by taking 14 per cent. of the whole foreign, as is explained in the note.*

TABLE CLII.—*Native and Foreign Whites, and the proportion of those at School*—1850.

States and Territories.	Native whites.	Foreign whites.	Whites, including unknown nativity.	Native whites between 5 and 15.	Foreign whites between 5 and 15.	Native whites at school.	Per cent. of whites at school.	Per cent. of native whites at school.	Per cent. of foreign at school.	Per cent. of native whites at school to those of 5 and under 15.	Foreign whites at school to those of 5 and under 15.
Alabama	418,015	7,498	426,514	125,845	1,049	62,670	14.72	15.01	1.44	49.80	10.29
Arkansas	159,946	1,468	162,189	49,291	205	23,332	14.39	13.33	1.22	47.33	8.78
California	69,562	21,629	91,635	1,010	3,028	975	1.08	1.40	.08	96.53	.56
Columbia, Dist. of	32,995	4,913	37,941	8,620	688	6,018	16.08	18.24	1.73	69.81	12.35
Connecticut	324,095	38,374	363,099	70,879	5,372	79,957	22.70	21.58	6.45	112.81	46.09
Delaware	65,917	5,243	71,169	18,107	734	13,890	19.97	21.07	6.22	76.71	44.41
Florida	44,452	2,740	47,203	12,964	383	4,638	10.05	10.43	3.93	35.77	28.19
Georgia	514,566	6,452	521,572	155,606	903	76,914	14.76	14.95	1.56	49.43	11.18
Illinois	730,822	111,860	846,034	227,105	15,660	173,080	21.51	23.68	7.94	76.21	56.76
Indiana	919,278	55,537	977,154	280,844	7,775	217,300	22.52	23.64	4.95	77.23	35.16
Iowa	170,553	21,014	191,881	53,326	2,942	34,366	18.48	20.15	5.20	64.44	37.13
Kentucky	728,711	31,401	761,413	213,587	4,396	129,667	17.19	17.79	3.98	60.71	28.43
Louisiana	187,558	67,302	255,491	51,742	9,423	29,576	12.85	15.76	4.85	57.16	34.63
Maine	549,674	31,695	581,813	141,454	4,437	182,770	31.96	33.25	10.00	129.21	71.57
Maryland	366,650	51,011	417,943	97,348	7,141	58,770	14.46	16.03	3.28	60.37	23.48
Massachusetts	819,044	163,598	985,450	176,104	22,904	209,854	23.40	25.62	6.68	119.16	47.70
Michigan	339,223	54,593	395,071	101,119	7,643	100,644	26.77	26.72	9.36	99.53	63.53
Mississippi	290,447	4,782	295,718	88,416	669	48,751	16.50	16.78	1.09	55.14	7.47
Missouri	514,527	76,570	592,004	159,504	10,720	91,991	16.09	17.88	4.25	57.61	3.12
New Hampshire	303,057	14,257	317,456	66,483	1,996	86,925	27.76	25.05	8.58	130.72	61.27
New Jersey	405,402	59,804	465,509	107,449	8,372	86,566	18.75	21.33	4.53	80.56	32.36
New York	2,388,830	655,224	3,048,325	617,933	91,731	638,640	22.56	26.73	7.51	103.35	53.67
North Carolina	550,267	2,565	553,098	153,140	359	100,041	18.19	18.18	21.44	65.32	152.63
Ohio	1,732,698	218,099	1,955,050	508,884	30,534	495,996	26.20	28.62	7.46	97.46	53.33
Pennsylvania	1,953,276	303,105	2,258,160	540,972	42,442	482,324	22.05	24.69	5.21	89.16	37.30
Rhode Island	119,975	23,832	143,875	26,607	3,336	27,161	19.71	22.64	5.01	102.08	35.91
South Carolina	266,000	8,508	274,563	76,360	1,191	39,993	14.67	15.03	3.53	52.37	25.19
Tennessee	749,661	5,638	756,836	224,367	789	145,963	19.30	19.47	2.78	65.05	21.22
Texas	135,938	17,620	154,034	40,960	2,466	18,768	12.57	13.81	3.41	45.82	24.37
Vermont	279,383	33,688	313,402	69,455	4,716	88,656	29.40	31.73	10.38	127.48	74.13
Virginia	871,393	22,953	894,800	244,399	3,213	109,500	12.26	12.56	.92	44.80	6.55
Wisconsin	193,478	110,471	304,756	60,677	15,466	45,441	18.49	23.48	9.88	74.90	70.56
Territories. Minnesota	4,058	1,977	6,038	1,004	277	200	3.43	4.93	.35	19.92	2.53
Territories. New Mexico	59,165	2,151	61,525	15,453	301	464	.75	.78	.09	3.00	.65
Territories. Oregon	11,937	959	13,087	3,116	134	1,850	14.33	10.72	2.61	59.37	18.65
Territories. Utah	9,276	2,044	11,330	2,446	286	1,969	17.96	21.12	3.23	80.50	23.07
Total	17,279,829	2,240,581	19,553,068	4,792,576	313,681	3,015,620	20.78	20.00	6.58	80.81	51.73

The following table will show the educational results of the Census of 1840. Under the instructions, white and free colored scholars would be included.

TABLE CLIII.—*Education Statistics of* 1840.

STATES.	Universities and colleges.	Students.	Academies and grammar schools.	Scholars.	Primary schools.	Scholars.	Scholars at public charge.	White illiterate over 20 years old.
Maine	4	266	86	8,477	3,385	164,477	60,212	3,941
New Hampshire	2	433	68	5,799	2,127	83,632	7,715	992
Vermont	3	233	46	4,113	2,402	82,817	14,701	2,970
Massachusetts	4	769	251	16,746	3,362	160,257	158,351	4,098
Rhode Island	2	324	52	3,664	434	17,355	10,749	1,614
Connecticut	4	832	127	4,865	1,619	65,739	10,912	523
New England States	19	2,857	630	43,664	13,329	574,277	262,640	13,011

* The foreign born children between five and fifteen years of age in four counties of Iowa, four of Michigan, three of Tennessee, three of Rhode Island, five of Louisiana, and one ward of New York, were exactly ascertained from the returns, and constituted 13.5 per cent. of the whole foreign born there. The proportion of those who arrived in the country between five and fifteen years of age in 1845, '47, and '52, was about 15 per cent. A mean between the two was taken, or 14 per cent. The foreign born over twenty years of age were obtained from the returns of immigration for the same years, which showed an average of about 60 per cent.

TABLE CLIII.—*Continued.*

STATES.	Universities and colleges.	Students.	Academies and grammar schools.	Scholars.	Primary schools.	Scholars.	Scholars at public charge.	White illiterate over 20 years old.
New York	12	1,285	505	34,715	10,595	502,367	27,075	44,452
New Jersey	3	443	66	3,027	1,207	52,583	7,128	6,385
Pennsylvania	20	2,034	290	15,970	4,968	179,989	73,908	33,940
Delaware	1	23	20	764	152	6,924	1,571	4,832
Maryland	12	813	127	4,178	567	16,982	6,565	11,605
District of Columbia	2	224	26	1,389	29	851	482	1,033
Middle States	50	4,822	1,034	60,043	17,516	759,696	116,729	102,247
Virginia	13	1,097	382	11,083	1,561	35,331	9,791	58,787
North Carolina	2	158	141	4,398	632	14,937	124	56,609
South Carolina	1	168	117	4,326	566	12,520	3,524	20,615
Georgia	11	622	176	7,878	601	15,561	1,333	30,717
Florida	.....	.....	18	732	51	925	14	1,303
Southern States	27	2,045	834	28,417	3,411	79,274	14,786	168,031
Alabama	2	152	114	5,018	639	16,243	3,213	22,592
Mississippi	7	454	71	2,553	382	8,236	107	8,360
Louisiana	12	989	52	1,995	179	3,573	1,190	4,861
Arkansas	.....	.....	8	300	113	2,614	.....	6,567
Tennessee	8	492	152	5,539	983	25,090	6,907	58,531
Southwestern States	29	2,087	397	15,405	2,296	55,756	11,417	100,911
Missouri	6	495	47	1,926	642	16,788	526	19,457
Kentucky	10	1,419	116	4,906	952	24,641	429	40,018
Ohio	18	1,717	73	4,310	5,186	218,609	51,812	35,394
Indiana	4	322	54	2,946	1,521	48,189	6,929	38,100
Illinois	5	311	42	1,967	1,241	34,876	1,683	27,502
Michigan	5	158	12	485	975	29,701	998	2,173
Wisconsin	.....	.....	2	65	77	1,937	315	1,701
Iowa	.....	.....	1	25	63	1,500	.....	1,118
Northwestern States	48	4,422	347	16,630	10,657	376,241	62,692	165,463
Total	173	16,233	3,242	164,159	47,209	1,845,244	468,264	549,693

TABLE CLIV.—*Age of Population for purposes of Educational Comparison*, 1850.

States and Territories.	Under 20 Whites.	TWENTY YEARS AND OVER. Whites.	free colored.	white and free colored.	white foreign.	foreign white and free col'd.	native white and free col'd.
Alabama	248,097	178,417	1,083	179,500	4,498	4,595	174,995
Arkansas	97,402	64,787	310	65,097	880	882	64,215
California	11,378	80,257	829	81,086	12,937	13,081	68,005
Columbia, District of	18,400	19,541	5,277	24,818	2,977	2,950	21,868
Connecticut	153,862	209,237	4,425	213,662	23,024	23,110	185,552
Delaware	36,873	34,296	8,112	42,408	3,145	3,151	39,277
Florida	25,898	21,305	442	21,747	1,644	1,661	20,086
Georgia	303,798	217,774	1,390	219,164	3,871	3,892	215,272
Illinois	476,823	369,213	2,657	371,868	67,116	67,135	304,733
Indiana	565,179	411,975	4,815	416,790	33,332	33,343	383,447
Iowa	110,608	81,273	159	81,432	12,608	12,609	68,823
Kentucky	429,043	332,370	5,478	337,848	18,840	18,852	318,996
Louisiana	121,458	134,033	9,052	143,085	40,385	40,939	102,146
Maine	288,396	293,417	755	294,172	19,017	19,095	275,077
Maryland	208,084	209,859	37,194	247,053	30,606	30,725	216,328
Massachusetts	416,917	568,533	5,374	573,907	98,158	98,414	475,493
Michigan	210,831	184,240	1,348	185,588	32,755	32,821	152,767
Mississippi	172,496	123,222	489	123,711	2,869	2,872	120,839
Missouri	334,936	257,068	1,602	258,670	45,942	45,955	212,715
New Hampshire	137,224	180,232	322	180,554	8,554	8,559	171,995
New Jersey	230,849	234,660	12,055	246,715	35,882	35,968	210,747
New York	1,436,113	1,612,212	28,167	1,640,379	393,134	393,557	1,246,822
North Carolina	301,106	251,922	12,050	263,972	1,539	1,548	262,424
Ohio	1,064,212	890,838	11,898	902,736	130,860	130,915	771,821
Pennsylvania	1,162,874	1,095,286	28,337	1,122,623	181,863	182,050	941,573
Rhode Island	62,270	81,605	2,231	83,836	14,300	14,341	69,495
South Carolina	149,332	125,241	4,109	129,350	5,105	5,224	124,126
Tennessee	440,627	316,209	2,912	319,121	3,382	3,391	315,730
Texas	85,869	68,165	103	68,358	10,572	10,608	57,750
Vermont	145,989	167,413	411	167,824	20,212	20,229	147,595
Virginia	481,372	413,428	25,538	438,966	13,772	13,791	425,175
Wisconsin	156,175	148,581	358	148,939	66,282	66,286	82,653
Territories. Minnesota	2,656	3,382	25	3,407	1,186	1,186	2,221
Territories. New Mexico	31,572	29,953	20	29,973	1,291	1,291	28,682
Territories. Oregon	6,499	6,588	93	6,681	575	613	6,068
Territories. Utah	6,223	5,107	10	5,117	1,926	1,226	3,891

The annexed table will show the ratio of whites and colored, native and foreign, who cannot read and write, over 20 years of age, when compared with the whole number of each of these classes, and also when compared with the actual number of and over 20 years of age. The population at 20 was necessarily included, the ages being only classified in periods of 5 and 10 years. As to foreigners over 20 see note on page 150.

TABLE CLV.—*Foreign and Native Illiterate.*

States and Territories.	Per cent. of white illiterate to total white.	Per cent. of free colored illiterate to total free colored.	Per cent. of native white and free colored illiterate to total native white and free colored.	Per cent. of foreign white and free colored illiterate to total foreign white and free colored.	Per cent. of native illiterate white and free colored to total of both native over 20 years of age.	Per cent. of foreign illiterate white and free colored to the total of both foreign over 20 years of age.	Foreign illiterate over 20 years of age.	Per cent. of foreign illiterate to total foreign over 20 years of age, supposing the illiterate to be all white
Alabama	7.91	10.37	8.06	1.85	18.85	3.08	139	3.09
Arkansas	10.37	19.08	10.53	1.84	24.44	3.13	27	3.97
California	5.58	12.16	3.30	13.38	2.86	22.30	2,917	22.54
Columbia, District of	3.84	31.95	10.11	6.55	17.52	11.14	322	10.93
Connecticut	1.30	7.37	.39	10.42	.62	17.36	4,013	17.43
Delaware	6.37	31.23	11.64	7.69	23.03	12.91	404	12.52
Florida	8.17	28.97	8.45	10.73	9.18	17.76	295	17.94
Georgia	8.99	15.93	7.97	6.26	18.82	10.43	406	10.49
Illinois	4.85	22.61	4.80	5.31	9.47	8.86	5,947	8.88
Indiana	7.22	19.26	7.46	5.88	9.46	9.79	3,265	9.80
Iowa	4.23	9.99	4.14	5.13	8.69	8.54	1,077	8.56
Kentucky	8.74	30.15	9.12	7.47	19.93	12.43	2,347	12.45
Louisiana	8.30	19.40	8.99	9.19	12.89	15.32	6,271	15.28
Maine	1.05	9.95	.39	13.03	.73	21.72	4,148	21.81
Maryland	4.98	28.18	8.71	6.74	11.10	11.23	3,451	11.27
Massachusetts	2.79	8.89	.22	16.15	.32	26.91	26,484	26.98
Michigan	2.00	10.41	1.54	5.50	2.84	9.17	3,009	9.19
Mississippi	4.53	13.92	4.62	1.69	10.87	2.82	81	2.82
Missouri	6.12	15.16	6.75	2.43	13.49	4.05	1,861	4.05
New Hampshire	.93	10.00	.31	14.47	.52	24.11	2,064	24.13
New Jersey	3.06	18.76	2.98	9.81	5.10	16.33	5,878	13.59
New York	2.99	15.14	1.26	10.37	1.87	17.29	68,059	17.31
North Carolina	13.30	21.32	13.86	13.17	30.34	2.19	340	22.03
Ohio	3.12	19.74	3.24	4.15	6.31	6.92	9,062	6.92
Pennsylvania	2.50	17.42	2.56	8.24	4.56	13.72	24,989	13.74
Rhode Island	2.32	7.27	1.01	9.87	1.49	16.45	2,359	16.49
South Carolina	5.71	9.82	5.99	1.19	12.73	1.99	104	2.04
Tennessee	10.21	17.08	10.33	8.92	18.64	14.89	505	14.90
Texas	6.18	14.60	5.94	14.07	11.84	23.45	2,488	23.53
Vermont	1.97	7.10	.23	16.68	.37	27.80	5,624	22.33
Virginia	8.60	21.19	9.44	4.95	19.90	8.24	1,137	8.25
Wisconsin	2.08	14.49	.80	4.44	1.04	7.39	4,903	7.39
Territories. Minnesota	10.74	.....	6.32	19.73	7.60	3.29	390	32.80
Territories. New Mexico	40.77	18.18	41.27	30.68	61.11	51.12	660	51.15
Territories. Oregon	1.38	24.15	.82	6.16	1.48	10.27	63	10.05
Territories. Utah	.25	4.17	1.30	1.61	2.36	2.69	33	2.69
Total	4.92	20.83	4.85	8.24	10.35	14.48	195,114	14.51

TABLE CLVI.—*Ratio of Pupils and Illiterate in the great Sections*—1840-50.

Geographical Divisions.	1840. Whites.*	1840. Free Colored.	1840. Pupils.	1840. Illiterate.	Pupils to white population per cent., 1840.	Pupils to white and free colored population pr. ct., 1840.	Pupils to white population per cent., 1850.	Pupils to white and free colored population pr. ct., 1850.	Illiterate to white population per ct., 1840.	White illiterate to white population per cent., 1850.
New England States	2,212,165	22,634	620,798	13,041	28.06	27.78	25.90	25.71	.59	1.88
Middle States	4,814,015	206,283	824,561	102,247	17.13	16.42	21.79	21.02	2.12	3.16
Southern States	1,920,450	84,430	109,736	168,031	5.71	5.47	14.52	13.92	8.75	9.22
Southwestern States	1,390,517	34,896	73,248	100,911	5.27	5.14	16.32	16.10	7.26	8.45
Northwestern & Territories.	3,852,448	38,060	397,293	165,463	10.31	10.21	21.72	21.51	4.30	5.03
Slaveholding States	4,634,519	215,575	265,307	345,887	5.72	5.47	15.70	15.12	7.46	8.27
Non-slaveholding States	9,561,176	170,728	1,760,329	203,806	18.41	18.09	23.35	23.01	2.13	3.36
Total	14,195,695	386,303	2,025,636	549,693	12.27	13.89	14.27	20.46	3.87	4.92

* population of the several sections is exclusive of 6,100 sailors, except in the Slaveholding and Non-olding States.

By the preceding table it seems that the proportion of pupils to the whole population has increased largely in the several sections, but most considerably in the South and Southwest. The figures for 1850 are those which were returned by families. The proportion for the Union has increased from 13.89 to 20.14 per cent. On the other hand, in consequence of the large influx of foreigners, those over twenty years of age of the whole white population who cannot read and write has increased in every section, and in the United States from 3.77 per cent. to 5.03. By another table which follows, the proportion of the illiterate native and foreign white and free colored, will be seen. The proportion of foreign illiterate in the Union is twice that of the native, whilst the proportion of foreign illiterate to the whole number of foreign over 20 is only a little less than twice as great as for the native.

TABLE CLVII.—*Ratio of Illiterate Persons, Foreign, Native, and Free Colored in* 1850.

Geographical Divisions.	Whites.										Free Colored	
	Native including unknown.	Illiterate.	Ratio per cent.	Native over 20 years old.	Ratio.	Foreign.	Illiterate.	Ratio per cent.	Foreign over 20 years old.	Ratio of illiterate per cent.	Illiterate.	Ratio per cent.
New England.	2,399,651	6,219	.26	1,495,437	.42	305,444	44,692	14.63	183,266	24.39	1,878	8.45
Middle States.	5,219,747	96,181	1.84	3,205,854	3.00	1,079,300	103,096	9.55	647,580	15.92	51,111	22.42
Southern "	2,247,948	209,032	9.30	1,029,570	20.30	43,218	2,282	5.28	25,930	8.80	19,989	21.20
Southwestern.	1,946,468	163,738	8.41	984,833	16.63	104,314	9,511	9.12	62,588	15.20	5,018	18.54
Northwest....	5,343,818	265,515	4.97	2,675,557	9.92	679,499	31,470	4.63	407,699	7.72	12,399	21.44
California and Territories ..	154,855	27,099	17.50	125,287	21.63	28,806	4,063	14.13	17,283	23.51	127	12.47
Slave States..	5,905,748	494,161	8.37	2,867,537	17.23	316,670	20,178	6.37	190,002	10.62	58,444	24.75
Free States...	11,406,759	273,623	2.40	6,649,001	4.12	1,923,911	174,936	9.09	1,154,344	15.15	32,078	16.55
Total	17,312,487	787,784	4.55	9,516,538	8.28	2,240,581	195,114	8.71	1,344,346	14.51	90,522	21.03

In New England, so admirable is the school system and so deserving of all imitation, that only one person over twenty years of age is incapable of reading and writing, in every four hundred of the number of native whites. In the south and southwest the number is one in about twelve; and in the territories one in about six; in the slaveholding states one in twelve; in the non-slaveholding one in forty; in the whole Union one in about twenty-two. In this calculation the unknown nativities are given to the natives, and the free colored illiterate are supposed to be native, as they have not been separated. If all the foreign illiterate be assumed to be white, it would seem they are in excess in the southern States over the northern, in proportion to the whole number, and that for the Union they are nearly twice as numerous as the native, being about one illiterate to every twelve foreign born persons. Comparing, however, with the total foreign over twenty, assuming sixty per cent. to be of that age, as is explained in another place, it appears that one in every seven in the United States cannot read and write, whilst for the native one in twelve. The proportion of colored natives who cannot read and write is about 21.03; the same at the south and in the north west; sixteen per cent. in the non-slaveholding States and twenty-four per cent. in the slaveholding States, assuming all the illiterate colored to be native. The assumptions do not affect the result in any appreciable manner, though necessary to the calculation.

TABLE CLVIII.

Geographical Divisions.	Native whites at school to those of 5 & under 15, per ct.	Foreign whites at school to those of 5 & under 15, per ct.
New England States	122.57	52.60
Southern States	51.53	21.00
Northwest	80.28	52.05
Slaveholding States	56.09	27.23
Non-slaveholding States	96.90	50.25
Total	82.25	47.00

The actual ages of persons attending school is given in the table for the county of Franklin, in Kentucky; for East Feliciana, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, Rapides and Ouachita, Louisiana; Allegan, Barry, Berrien and Branch, Michigan; Erie, Ohio; Pike and Potter, Pennsylvania; Bristol, Kent and Washington, Rhode Island; Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Beaufort, Charleston, Marion and Marlboro', South Carolina. In the same counties there was but one foreign colored at school, and 219 native colored, of whom six were under 5, three above 20, and thirty-one between 15 and 20, of the whole population of these counties.

TABLE CLIX.—*Classification of the Age and Nativity of Whites attending School.*

For several counties in the States of	Under 5.				5 and under 15.				15 and under 20.				20 and upwards.				Total.				Aggregate classified.
	Male		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Fem		Male.		Female.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	
Kentucky	5	..	1	..	510	2	526	2	140	....	79	..	15	..	8	..	670	2	614	2	1,288
Louisiana	8	..	4	1	912	4	858	3	228	3	139	1	46	..	24	..	1,194	7	1,025	5	2,231
Michigan	140	4	121	..	3,359	82	3,285	80	922	27	694	11	128	5	53	11	4,549	118	4,153	102	8,922
Ohio	78	..	85	..	1,696	105	1,653	94	512	31	381	26	54	7	25	4	2,340	143	2,144	124	4,751
Pennsylvania	83	3	77	2	1,122	25	1,088	17	199	4	170	2	15	1	10	..	1,419	33	1,345	21	2,818
Rhode Island	196	7	149	8	3,229	93	3,118	93	775	5	546	3	92	..	74	..	4,292	105	3,887	104	8,388
South Carolina	34	1	23	..	6,034	110	5,711	77	1,561	7	1,001	10	230	..	49	..	7,859	118	6,784	87	14,848

TABLE CLX.—*Education—Free Colored—Mulatto and Black.*

States and Cities.	Attending School.			Illiterate.		
	Blacks.	Mulattoes	Total.	Blacks.	Mulattoes	Total.
Connecticut	945	319	1,264	416	151	567
Louisiana	127	1,092	1,219	1,157	2,232	3,389
New York	963	455	1,418	1,263	404	1,667
New Orleans	118	890	1,008	1,031	1,248	2,279

3. THE PRESS.—Another important branch of social statistics is supplied by the periodical press. In every country the Press must be regarded a great educational agency. Professor Tucker well remarks: "In attending to the vast it does not overlook the minute. We meet with the speculations of wisdom and science, the effusions of sentiment, the sallies of wit. The most secluded hermit, if he only takes a newspaper, sees as in a telescope, and often as in a mirror, every thing that is transacted in the most distant regions; nor can any thing memorable happen, that it is not forthwith communicated with the speed of steam to the whole civilized world." Freedom of speech and of the press are the inalienable birth right of every American citizen, and constitute the ægis of his liberties.

The origin of newspapers may be traced to Italy in the sixteenth century. The first in England appeared under Queen Elizabeth, at the time of the Spanish Armada. The earliest newspaper was entitled the English Mercurie, imprinted at London, by her Highness' printer, 1588. *Periodical* papers were first used during the civil wars of the commonwealth.* The earliest newspaper in North America was the Boston News-Letter, issued April 24, 1704. In 1720, there were but seven newspapers in the American Colonies. In 1775 thirty-five, to wit: 7 in Massachusetts, 1 each in New Hampshire, and Georgia, 2 each in Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, 3 in South Carolina, 4 each in Connecticut and New York, and 9 in Pennsylvania.

The newspaper and periodical statistics of 1850 fall short of, rather than exceed, the reality. An effort was made to obtain at least one copy of every journal published in the United States in that year, and the assistant marshals were entrusted with the matter. It has been attended to but partially, and the papers obtained fall very far short of the actual number returned by name. This is to be regretted, as such a file, complete in every respect, properly bound and placed away in the Library of Congress, would be a great national curiosity, and have great interest with the future antiquarian. As far as the papers are received, proper care will be taken in their preservation. In the whole list, between forty and fifty are published in German; about a dozen in French; several in Spanish, Italian, etc.

* In 1827, there appeared in Great Britain, 483 different newspapers and other periodicals to 23,400,000 inhabitants. In 1842: papers in London 125, circulation 32,166,474; England, exclusive of London, 221 papers. 17,508,381 circulation; Wales 12 papers, 445,930 circulation; Scotland 76 papers, 5,388,079; Ireland 87, 5,986,639. Total papers 521, circulation 61,495,503. In Sweden and Norway, 82 journals to 3,866,000 inhabitants; in the States of the Church, 6 newspapers to 2,598,000 inhabitants, (Stockholm, with 78,000 inhabitants, has 30 journals; Rome, with 154,000 only 3;) Denmark, to 1,950,000 inhabitants, has 80 journals, of which 71 are in the Danish language; 23 are devoted to politics; 25 to the sciences. Prussia has 12,416,000 inhabitants, and 288 journals and periodicals. (Berlin has 221,000 inhabitants, and 53 periodical works; Copenhagen has 109,000 inhabitants, and 57 journals.) The Netherlands have 3,000,000 inhabitants, and 150 journals. In the German Confederation, (excluding Austria and Prussia,) there are 13,300,000 inhabitants, and 305 journals; in Saxony, to 1,400,000 inhabitants, 54 newspapers; in Hanover, to 1,550,000 inhabitants, 16 newspapers; in Ba-

TABLE CLXI.—*Newspaper and Periodical Statistics*, 1810, 1828 *and* 1840.†

STATES, &c.	1810.		1828.	1840.				
	Papers.	Circulation.	Papers.	Daily.	Weekly.	Semi and Tri-weekly.	Periodicals.	Total.
Alabama	.....	.....	10	3	24	1	.....	28
Arkansas	.....	.....	2	.....	6	3	.....	9
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, District of	6	686,400	9	3	5	6	3	17
Connecticut	11	657,800	33	2	27	4	11	44
Delaware	2	166,400	4	.....	3	3	2	8
Florida	.....	.....	2	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Georgia	13	707,200	18	5	24	5	6	40
Illinois	.....	.....	4	3	38	2	9	52
Indiana	1	15,600	17	.....	69	4	3	76
Iowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Kentucky	17	618,800	23	5	26	7	8	46
Louisiana	11	‡763,900	9	11	21	2	3	37
Maine	.....	.....	29	3	30	3	5	41
Maryland	21	1,903,200	37	7	28	7	7	49
Massachusetts	32	2,873,000	78	10	67	14	14	105
Michigan	.....	.....	2	6	26	.....	1	33
Mississippi	4	83,200	6	2	28	1	.....	31
Missouri	.....	.....	5	6	24	5	.....	35
New Hampshire	12	624,000	17	.....	27	.....	6	33
New Jersey	8	332,800	22	4	31	1	4	40
New York	66	4,139,200	161	34	198	13	57	302
North Carolina	10	416,000	20	.....	26	1	2	29
Ohio	14	473,200	66	9	107	7	20	143
Pennsylvania	71	4,542,200	185	12	165	10	42	229
Rhode Island	7	332,800	14	2	10	4	2	18
South Carolina	10	842,400	16	3	12	2	4	21
Tennessee	6	171,600	8	2	38	6	10	56
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	14	582,400	21	2	26	2	3	33
Virginia	23	1,289,600	34	4	35	12	5	56
Wisconsin	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
Total	359	22,321,700	852	198	1,141	125	227	1,631

TABLE CLXII.—*Newspapers and Periodicals published in the United States*, 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Daily.		Tri-weekly.		Semi-weekly.		Weekly.	
	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.
Alabama	6	869,201	5	*266,500	.....	.....	48	1,509,040
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	377,000
California	4	626,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	135,200
Columbia, District of	5	6,149,198	5	*1,208,610	.....	.....	8	3,769,428
Connecticut	7	1,752,800	4	374,400	.....	.....	30	2,117,232
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	62,400	7	358,800
Florida	.....	.....	1	*31,200	.....	.....	9	268,600
Georgia	5	1,086,110	3	*146,380	.....	.....	37	2,609,776
Illinois	8	1,120,540	4	*214,500	.....	.....	84	3,575,936
Indiana	9	1,153,092	2	*195,000	.....	.....	95	2,920,736
Iowa	.....	.....	2	*577,200	.....	.....	25	929,000
Kentucky	9	2,243,584	7	*1,125,280	.....	.....	38	3,053,624
Louisiana	11	2,947,140	6	*676,000	.....	.....	37	1,646,684
Maine	4	984,040	5	*302,900	.....	.....	30	2,906,124
Maryland	6	15,806,500	4	490,700	.....	.....	54	3,166,124
Massachusetts	22	40,498,444	4	351,000	11	2,070,016	126	20,371,104
Michigan	3	1,252,000	2	*52,000	.....	.....	47	1,885,736

varia, to 3,960,000 inhabitants, 48 newspapers. France, with a population of 32,000,000 has 490 periodical works, (660 printing establishments, 1,500 presses;) in Paris, 81 printing establishments, or 850 presses. In Paris alone, containing 890,000 inhabitants, there are 176 periodical works. This note has reference to the population at the periods when the newspaper statistics were collected.

† The figures for 1810 and 1828 of the above table are taken from the American Almanac, 1830, and from an early issue of the National Intelligencer.

‡ Including Louisiana and Orleans Territories.

* Papers "tri-weekly and semi-weekly" arranged under the head of "tri-weekly;" those "semi-monthly and monthly" under the head of "semi-monthly."

TABLE CLXII.—*Continued.*

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Daily.		Tri-weekly.		Semi-weekly.		Weekly.	
	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.
Mississippi	.....	.....	4	*245,440	.....	.....	46	1,507,064
Missouri	5	3,380,400	4	*273,000	.....	.....	45	2,406,560
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	3,538,152
New Jersey	6	2,175,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	1,900,288
New York	51	63,928,685	8	776,100	13	3,116,360	308	39,205,920
North Carolina	.....	.....	5	*414,310	.....	.....	40	1,530,204
Ohio	26	14,285,633	10	*1,047,930	.....	.....	201	13,334,204
Pennsylvania	24	50,416,788	2	78,000	1	62,400	261	27,359,384
Rhode Island	5	1,768,450	.....	.....	2	25,200	12	963,300
South Carolina	7	5,070,600	5	*549,250	.....	.....	27	1,413,880
Tennessee	8	4,407,666	2	*266,240	.....	.....	36	2,139,644
Texas	.....	.....	5	*525,400	.....	.....	29	771,524
Vermont	2	172,150	.....	.....	1	228,800	30	2,142,712
Virginia	15	4,992,350	12	*1,416,550	.....	.....	55	2,518,568
Wisconsin	6	1,053,245	4	*198,250	.....	.....	35	1,395,992
Territories. Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20,800
Territories. New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	58,968
Territories. Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territories. Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	254	235,119,966	115	11,811,140	31	5,565,176	1,902	153,120,708

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Semi-monthly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Aggregate.	
	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.	Number.	Number of copies printed annually.
Alabama	1	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	2,662,741
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	377,000
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	761,200
Columbia, District of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11,127,236
Connecticut	.....	.....	1	6,000	2	8,800	46	4,267,932
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	421,200
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	319,800
Georgia	6	*928,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4,070,866
Illinois	3	43,200	7	147,200	1	900	107	5,102,276
Indiana	1	48,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	4,316,823
Iowa	.....	.....	2	12,600	.....	.....	29	1,512,800
Kentucky	8	*160,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	6,582,838
Louisiana	.....	.....	1	146,400	.....	.....	55	12,416,224
Maine	.....	.....	1	30,000	.....	.....	49	4,203,064
Maryland	1	48,000	3	92,400	.....	.....	68	19,612,724
Massachusetts	3	61,800	29	1,357,200	7	24,000	209	64,620,564
Michigan	3	134,400	3	123,600	.....	.....	58	3,247,736
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	1,752,504
Missouri	.....	.....	7	135,600	.....	.....	61	6,195,560
New Hampshire	1	15,600	2	13,800	.....	.....	38	3,067,552
New Jersey	2	23,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	4,098,678
New York	9	1,704,000	36	6,629,808	3	24,600	428	115,385,473
North Carolina	6	*76,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	2,020,564
Ohio	23	*1,781,640	.....	.....	1	24,000	261	30,473,407
Pennsylvania	19	6,972,000	.....	.....	2	7,600	310	84,898,672
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2,756,950
South Carolina	5	*102,600	.....	.....	2	9,600	46	7,145,930
Tennessee	.....	.....	4	127,200	.....	.....	50	6,940,750
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	1,296,924
Vermont	.....	.....	2	24,000	.....	.....	35	2,567,662
Virginia	3	267,600	1	24,000	1	4,000	87	9,223,068
Wisconsin	.....	.....	1	18,000	.....	.....	46	2,665,487
Territories. Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territories. New Mexico	1	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38,800
Territories. Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	58,968
Territories. Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	95	11,703,480	100	8,887,808	19	103,500	2,526	426,409,978

* Papers "tri-weekly and semi-weekly," arranged under the head of "tri-weekly;" those "semi-monthly and monthly" under the head of "semi-monthly."

The following journals, though included in the aggregates of the States, are not classified under any of the heads: Massachusetts, four bi-monthly, 42,000 circulation per annum; three annuals, aggregate circulation of 45,000. Connecticut, one bi-monthly, circulation 7,200 per annum; one published three times a year, 1,500 annual circulation. Pennsylvania, one annual, 2,500 circulation.

TABLE CLXIII.—*Character of the Newspaper and Periodical Press.*

1. *Number of Copies Printed Annually.*

States and Territories.	Literary and Miscellaneous	Neutral and Independent.	Political.	Religious.	Scientific.	Aggregate.
Alabama	265,200	313,000	1,889,109	158,400	36,972	2,662,741
Arkansas	171,600	.....	205,400	.....	.....	377,000
California	135,200	626,000	.....	.....	.....	761,200
Columbia, Dist. of	81,900	54,600	10,990,736	.....	.....	11,127,236
Connecticut	489,900	.....	3,422,432	223,200	7,200	*4,267,932
Delaware	46,800	.....	374,400	.....	.....	421,200
Florida	.....	.....	202,800	117,000	.....	319,800
Georgia	1,411,976	747,340	1,491,350	239,200	181,000	4,070,866
Illinois	721,700	403,770	3,384,162	499,044	93,600	5,102,276
Indiana	647,504	.....	3,569,324	100,000	.....	4,316,828
Iowa	36,000	187,200	1,281,800	7,800	.....	1,512,800
Kentucky	650,800	250,400	5,245,888	429,450	6,300	6,582,838
Louisiana	657,300	3,335,100	8,356,224	52,000	15,600	12,416,224
Maine	987,216	.....	2,501,680	438,568	275,600	4,203,064
Maryland	14,654,000	8,400	4,196,924	669,400	84,000	19,612,724
Massachusetts	11,794,304	13,591,000	32,996,800	4,405,200	2,033,260	64,820,564
Michigan	456,500	26,000	2,556,836	134,400	74,000	3,247,736
Mississippi	233,480	.....	1,519,024	.....	.....	1,752,504
Missouri	608,800	.....	5,496,280	90,480	.....	6,195,560
New Hampshire	579,480	.....	1,673,672	776,000	36,400	3,067,552
New Jersey	181,640	93,900	3,823,138	.....	.....	4,098,678
New York	18,449,016	37,317,010	45,463,015	12,438,432	1,718,000	115,385,473
North Carolina	266,200	113,750	1,457,664	182,950	.....	2,020,564
Ohio	3,865,880	4,220,805	18,865,282	3,334,240	187,200	30,473,407
Pennsylvania	18,515,028	21,908,548	37,808,960	6,588,136	78,000	84,898,672
Rhode Island	280,800	782,500	1,693,650	.....	.....	2,756,950
South Carolina	474,800	2,140,400	4,310,930	195,000	24,800	7,145,930
Tennessee	206,200	503,930	5,138,580	1,092,040	.....	6,940,750
Texas	350,324	148,400	660,400	137,800	.....	1,296,924
Vermont	202,600	.....	2,025,430	333,632	.....	2,567,662
Virginia	247,880	1,251,900	6,698,176	1,001,112	24,000	9,223,068
Wisconsin	130,000	.....	2,517,487	.....	18,000	2,665,487
Territories. Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territories. New Mexico	38,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,800
Territories. Oregon	32,448	.....	26,520	.....	.....	58,968
Territories. Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	77,877,276	88,023,953	221,844,133	33,645,484	4,893,932	426,409,978

2. *Number of Papers and the Circulation of each Class.*

States and Territories	Literary and Miscellaneous.		Neutral and Independent.		Political.		Religious.		Scientific.		Aggregate.	
	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.
Alabama	11	5,100	1	1,000	45	24,336	2	3,450	1	711	60	34,597
Arkansas	3	3,300	..	.....	6	3,950	....	.....	..	.....	9	7,250
California	3	2,600	4	2,000	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	7	4,600
Columbia, Dist. of	2	1,575	1	350	15	99,437	....	.....	..	.....	18	101,362
Connecticut	12	11,200	..	.....	28	34,916	4	5,400	1	1,200	46	53,116
Delaware	2	900	..	.....	8	6,600	....	.....	..	.....	10	7,500
Florida	....	.....	..	.....	7	3,500	3	2,250	..	.....	10	5,750
Georgia	18	29,638	6	3,046	20	20,900	3	4,600	4	9,300	51	67,484
Illinois	23	17,725	1	1,200	73	51,111	8	12,097	3	6,400	107	88,633
Indiana	21	12,452	..	.....	84	47,900	2	3,000	..	.....	107	63,352
Iowa	2	1,000	1	1,200	25	20,150	1	650	..	.....	29	23,000
Kentucky	12	14,900	2	800	42	55,936	5	12,525	1	525	62	84,686
Louisiana	13	22,025	6	12,000	34	45,522	1	1,000	1	300	55	80,847
Maine	15	20,458	..	.....	29	29,695	4	8,434	1	5,300	49	63,887
Maryland	20	71,000	1	700	39	31,637	6	13,950	2	7,000	68	124,287
Massachusetts	80	283,027	9	50,700	82	171,387	24	117,650	14	94,205	209	716,969
Michigan	13	13,625	1	200	39	28,793	3	5,600	2	4,500	58	52,718
Mississsppi	10	4,490	..	.....	40	23,380	....	.....	..	.....	50	30,870
Missouri	17	19,400	..	.....	42	48,340	2	2,740	..	.....	61	70,480
New Hampshire	10	11,790	..	.....	22	32,186	5	15,500	1	700	38	60,176
New Jersey	6	4,010	1	300	44	40,144	....	.....	..	.....	51	44,454
New York	101	528,908	15	127,370	263	399,755	37	507,246	12	59,600	428	1,022,779
North Carolina	8	5,675	2	875	35	24,564	6	5,725	..	.....	51	36,839

* Including one paper—character not defined—400 circulation and 125,000 printed annually.

TABLE CLXIII—*Continued.*

States and Territories	Literary and Miscellaneous.		Neutral and Independent.		Political.		Religious.		Scientific.		Aggregate.	
	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.
Ohio	37	111,790	6	13,485	192	189,304	21	90,130	5	10,400	261	415,109
Pennsylvania	71	445,364	12	70,396	198	267,940	28	198,018	1	1,500	310	983,218
Rhode Island	6	5,400	1	2,500	12	18,075	....	.....	....	.....	19	25,975
South Carolina	10	12,700	5	8,300	24	28,115	5	4,600	2	2,000	46	55,715
Tennessee	5	10,350	2	1,610	36	33,147	7	22,770	..	.....	50	67,877
Texas	17	6,737	1	1,400	14	8,350	2	2,650	..	.....	34	19,137
Vermont	5	5,550	..	.....	27	33,990	3	6,416	..	.....	35	45,956
Virginia	10	5,690	5	4,200	62	51,988	9	25,256	1	2,000	87	89,134
Wisconsin	3	2,500	..	.....	42	29,236	....	.....	1	1,500	46	33,236
Territories. Minnesota	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	2	900
Territories. New Mexico	2	900	..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	2	900
Territories. Oregon	1	624	..	.....	1	510	....	.....	..	.....	2	1,134
Territories. Utah	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....
Total	568	1,092,403	83	303,722	1,630	1,907,794	191	1,071,657	53	207,041	2,526	5,183,017

TABLE CLXIV.—*Circulation of Newspapers &c., to White Population.*

Years.	Total white Population.	Number of Papers.	Proportion to every 100,000 persons.	Annual circulation.	Number to each person.
1810	5,862,004	359	6.1	22,321,700	3.81
1828	*11,500,000	852	7.4	*68,117,796	5.92
1840	14,195,695	1,631	11.5	*195,838,673	13.80
1850	19,553,068	2,526	12.9	426,409,978	21.81

TABLE CLXV.—*Annual Circulation of Papers to White Population*—1850.

Geographical Divisions.	Literary.		Political.		Religious.	
	Number.	Ratio to each person.	Number.	Ratio to each person.	Number.	Ratio to each person.
New England	14,340,300	5.30	44,313,664	16.38	6,178,600	2.28
Middle States	51,928,384	8.24	102,657,173	16.30	19,695,968	3.13
Southern States	2,400,856	1.05	14,160,920	6.18	1,735,262	.76
Southwestern	1,884,104	.92	17,768,797	8.66	1,449,240	.70
Northwestern and Territories	7,323,632	1.18	42,943,579	6.92	4,595,414	.74
Total	77,877,276	3.98	221,844,133	11.35	33,645,484	1.72

TABLE CLXVI.—*Publications and their Circulation in the Principal Cities*—1850.

Cities.	States.	Publications	Annual circulation.	Average circulation.	Annual Circulation to each white inhabitant.
Albany	New York	8	16,050,460	2,006,307	321
Baltimore	Maryland	31	20,711,100	668,100	147
Boston	Massachusetts	113	54,482,644	482,147	404
Charleston	South Carolina	†12	5,675,800	472,983	284
Chicago	Illinois	†17	1,886,952	110,997	64
Cincinnati	Ohio	39	8,753,200	224,441	78
Louisville	Kentucky	23	3,186,638	138,550	88
Mobile	Alabama	4	1,002,000	250,500	77
New Orleans	Louisiana	18	11,260,860	625,603	‖126
New York	New York	104	78,747,600	757,188	157
Saint Louis	Missouri	18	*4,890,030	271,668	66
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	51	48,457,240	950,142	125

* Estimated. † The weekly and tri-weekly issues not returned for Charleston as in other cities, and one paper (weekly) has a circulation of 10,000 instead of 1,000 as returned.

‡ In addition to seventeen entered there are three weekly and one daily left blank, circulation uncertain.

‖ New Orleans Price Current circulation returned uncertain.

Averaging the subscription of each newspaper and periodical published in the United States, the daily at two cents, tri-weekly, &c., at three, weekly at five, semi-monthly at seven, monthly at twelve, and quarterly at fifty cents, there would be a total of $15,000,000 expended upon that department of the press, if actually collected. The whole issue for one year, estimateed upon the basis of an ordinary country paper, would cover a surface of one hundred square miles, or constitute a belt of thirty feet wide around the earth, and weigh nearly 70,000,000 pounds. The very heavy circulation of the Northern cities is accounted for from the fact that these cities supply every section of the country, and more especially the Southern and South-western States, which show such a small proportion of native papers. Unless the proper deductions are made, the newspaper statistics will not be a fair criterion in judging of the several sections, but no data exists in the office for such corrections.

4. PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—Great attention is bestowed in every part of the United States in the establishment of libraries for the use of institutions and the public. The number of such libraries and their statistics, as returned by the census of 1850, are given in the table. Private libraries containing over 1000 volumes were also returned, but not generally, and they will not therefore be published.

TABLE CLXVII.—*Libraries, other than private, in the United States.*

States, &c.	PUBLIC.		SCHOOL.		SUNDAY SCHOOL.		COLLEGE.		CHURCH.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.
Alabama	4	3,848	32	3,500	15	5,775	5	7,500	....	.....	56	20,623
Arkansas	1	250	.....	.....	2	170	....	.....	....	.....	3	420
California*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia, Dis.of	7	66,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32,500	....	.....	9	98,600
Connecticut	42	38,600	4	5,039	107	38,445	8	82,600	3	625	164	165,318
Delaware	4	10,250	.....	.....	12	2,700	1	5,000	....	.....	17	17,950
Florida	1	1,000	2	800	4	860	....	.....	....	.....	7	2,660
Georgia	3	6,500	11	1,800	15	1,988	9	21,500	....	.....	38	31,788
Illinois	33	35,982	29	5,875	86	19,829	4	7,800	....	.....	152	69,486
Indiana	58	46,238	3	1,800	85	11,265	4	8,700	1	400	151	68,403
Iowa	4	2,650	4	100	24	2,920	....	.....	....	.....	32	5,790
Kentucky	47	40,424	.....	.....	18	4,617	11	33,225	4	1,200	80	79,466
Louisiana	5	9,800	2	12,000	.....	.....	3	5,000	....	.....	10	26,800
Maine	77	51,439	11	2,225	131	26,988	8	39,625	9	1,692	236	121,969
Maryland	17	54,750	8	6,325	84	28,315	10	33,792	5	1,850	124	125,042
Massachusetts	177	257,737	792	104,645	433	165,476	18	141,400	42	14,757	1,462	684,015
Michigan	280	65,116	119	31,427	15	3,500	3	7,900	....	.....	417	107,943
Mississippi	4	7,284	103	3,650	6	730	4	10,093	....	.....	117	21,737
Missouri	13	23,106	13	17,150	66	14,500	4	19,700	1	600	97	75,056
New Hampshire	47	42,017	3	1,200	70	20,117	3	19,975	6	2,450	129	85,759
New Jersey	77	43,903	10	4,080	35	8,564	4	24,000	2	338	128	80,885
New York	43	197,229	10,802	1,388,729	137	33,294	25	138,870	6	2,698	11,013	1,760,820
North Carolina	4	2,500	1	1,500	19	2,352	5	21,593	9	1,647	38	29,592
Ohio	65	65,703	13	9,665	248	53,910	22	56,573	4	975	352	186,826
Pennsylvania	90	184,666	30	17,161	226	58,071	21	77,050	26	26,452	393	363,400
Rhode Island	26	42,007	12	5,814	50	23,765	1	31,000	7	1,756	96	104,342
South Carolina	16	73,758	3	2,750	.....	.....	7	30,964	....	.....	26	107,472
Tennessee	9	5,373	2	5,100	18	2,498	5	9,925	....	.....	34	22,896
Texas	3	2,100	3	430	5	1,600	1	100	....	.....	12	4,230
Vermont	30	21,061	16	9,700	38	10,020	9	23,280	3	580	96	64,641
Virginia	21	32,595	6	2,706	11	1,975	14	50,856	2	330	54	88,462
Wisconsin	9	12,040	33	2,163	28	5,017	2	1,800	....	.....	72	21,020
Total	1,217	1,446,015	12,067	1,647,404	1,988	542,321	213	942,321	130	58,350	15,615	4,636,411

In a volume on Public Libraries, published by the Smithsonian Institution, and prepared by Professor Jewett, the following statistics appear, obtained for a large part from replies to circulars, and therefore less full than those of the Census.

Libraries.	No.	Volumes.
State Libraries	39	288,937
Social Libraries	126	611,334
College Libraries	126	586,912
Students' Libraries	142	254,639
Seminaries and Professional Libraries	227	320,909
Scientific and Historical Societies, do.	34	138,901

* None returned.

Whole number of libraries exclusive of Public School; libraries having 1,000 volumes and upwards, 423; having 1,000 and less than 5,000, 198; having 5,000 and less than 10,000, 175; having 10,000 and less than 20,000, 43; having 20,000 and less than 50,000, 11; having 50,000 and over, 5, viz: Harvard University 84,200, Philadelphia Library 60,000; Yale College 50,481; Library of Congress 50,000; Boston Athenæum 50,000. The number of volumes in the libraries of cities will be found in the appropriate chapter. The following statistics of European libraries are taken from the work of Edward Edwards, published in London, in 1849.

TABLE CLXVIII.—*The chief University Libraries of Europe in* 1848 *ranked as follows.*

Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.
* † Göttingen University ..	360,000	† Cambridge, Public.....	166,724	* † Turin University.....	110,000
Breslau University.....	250,000	Bologna University	150,000	Louvain do.	105,000
† Oxford, Bodleian.....	220,000	* † Prague do.	130,000	† Dublin, Trinity College..	104,239
Tubingen University.....	200,000	Vienna do.	115,000	* Upsal University.....	100,000
Munich do.	200,000	Leipsic do.	112,000	Erlangen do.	100,000
Heidelberg do.	200,000	Copenhagen do.	110,000	Edinburgh do.	90,854

The date of the foundation of some of the libraries is as follows: Turin 1436, Cambridge 1484, Leipsic 1544, Edinburgh 1582, the Bodleian 1597. The library of the University of Salamanca (24,000 volumes) is said to have been founded in 1215.

TABLE CLXIX.—*Whole number of Printed Volumes in the Public Libraries of some of the principal Cities of Europe in* 1848.

Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
Aberdeen	46,000	Cologne	109,300	Leipsic.....	192,000	Paris	1,474,000
Amsterdam	16,000	Copenhagen ...	557,000	Lisbon.....	98,000	Prague	198,000
Antwerp	15,000	Dresden	340,500	London	490,500	Rome	465,000
Barcelona	45,000	Dublin	143,654	Lyons	82,000	Seville	58,000
Berlin.....	460,000	Edinburgh.....	268,854	Milan	250,000	Stockholm	82,000
Bologna	233,000	Florence	259,000	Moscow	66,000	St. Petersburg..	595,900
Bremen	36,000	Genoa.....	120,000	Munich.....	600,000	Stutgard.....	197,000
Breslau	370,000	Glasgow	80,096	Naples	290,000	Venice	137,000
Brussels.....	143,500	Göttingen	350,000	Oxford	273,000	Vienna	453,000
Buda-Pesth	68,000	Halle	121,000	Padua.....	177,000	Weimar	110,000
Cambridge.....	261,724	Hamburg	200,367				

TABLE CLXX.—*Libraries of Europe,* 1848.

States.	Libraries.	Volumes of printed books.	Volumes of manuscript.	States.	Libraries.	Volumes of printed books.	Volumes of manuscript.
Anhalt	2	25,700	.....	Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1	50,000	.....
Austrian States.....	49	2,408,000	41,163	Modena	1	90,000	3,000
Baden.....	5	404,300	3,170	Naples and Sicily	8	413,000	3,000
Bavaria	18	1,368,500	30,156	Nassau	1	50,000	.....
Belgium.....	14	509,100	20,728	Oldenburg.....	1	60,000	.....
Bremen	2	36,000	.....	Papal States	16	957,000	33,495
Brunswick	6	223,000	4,550	Parma.....	3	146,000	.....
Cracow	2	52,000	2,210	Portugal.....	7	276,000	7,587
Denmark.....	5	647,000	3,200	Prussian States	53	2,040,450	15,417
France	186	5,510,295	119,119	Reuss	1	5,000	.....
Frankfort-on-the-Maine.....	1	62,000	550	Rudolstadt.....	1	46,000	.....
Great Britain and Ireland	34	1,771,493	62,149	Russian Empire.....	12	852,090	21,604
Hamburg‡	6	200,367	5,000	Sardinia and Piedmont.....	11	297,000	4,500
Hanover.....	5	492,000	5,743	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	5	247,000	5,000
Hesse	5	273,200	400	Saxe-Meininger	1	32,000	.....
Hesse-Darmstadt	3	282,600	5,268	Saxe-Weimar	2	180,000	2,000
Hildburghausen.....	1	12,000	.....	Saxony‡	9	570,500	7,950
Holland	7	228,310	12,000	Spain	27	711,050	8,262
Lippe-Detmold	1	21,500	100	Sweden and Norway.....	8	353,000	9,300
Lubec.....	2	52,000	400	Switzerland	13	480,300	12,73
Lucca	1	25,000	.....	Tuscany	10	401,000	30,000
Luxemburg.....	1	19,600	162	Waldeck Pyrmont	1	30,000	.....
Mecklenburg	3	85,400	.....	Wurtemburg	6	433,000	5,200

* These are leading libraries. † These are legally entitled to copies of all works published in the states to which they respectively belong.

‡ In these States the enumeration embraces libraries of less extent than 10,000 volumes.

TABLE CLXXI.—*Great Libraries of Europe in* 1848.

Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.	Libraries.	Vols.
* Paris National	624,000	Madrid National	200,000	* Naples Royal	150,000
* Munich Royal	600,000	Wolfenbuttel Ducal	200,000	* Brussels Royal	133,500
Petersburg Imperial	446,000	Stutgard Royal	187,000	Rome Casanate	120,000
* London British Museum	435,000	Paris Arsenal	180,000	* Hague Royal	100,000
* Copenhagen Royal	412,000	*Milan Breza	170,000	Paris Mazarin	100,000
* Berlin Royal	410,000	Paris St. Genevieve	150,000	Rome Vatican	100,000
* Vienna Imperial	313,000	Darmstadt Grand Ducal	150,000	* Parma Ducal	100,000
* Dresden Royal	300,000	*Florence Magliabecchian	150,000		

These marked thus (*) are entitled by law to a copy of every book published within the States to which they respectively belong.

5. CHARITIES.—Pauperism being one of the evils of old and densely settled communities, could not prevail in the United States to any considerable extent, even were the system of government and laws prevailing not an additional guarantee against its existence. An examination of the returns of public hospitals, poor houses, &c., will show that the foreign immigrants furnish a large part of their material. It is also found as in other countries, that in communities purely agricultural pauperism is much less recognized than in those that are commercial and manufacturing*.

The census returns the number of paupers supported in each county in the United States, in whole or in part at public expense within the year preceding, and the actual number on the 1st June, 1850, native and foreign, with other particulars. As no account is taken in it of those supported or relieved by individual charities, the statistics, it has been thought, would not represent the whole of the facts, and if absolutely relied upon as a test of condition would be unjust towards those sections in which nearly the whole of the relief is public. Perceiving the weight of the objection the superintendent issued a circular in March, 1854, to the proper officers of several States in different sections, in order, if possible, to make some estimates of the *private* charities, benevolent associations, etc., but although many interesting returns were received, they were not as numerous as were desired. The following, however, from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, New Jersey, Georgia and South Carolina will show that private relief by societies and associations, is administered to a large extent in States where the poor laws are most perfect, and reasoning for the whole from a part taken from sections indiscriminately, it may not be unfair to assume that the proportion relieved by other than public means does not differ much in the several States.†

TABLE CLXXII.—*Charities.*‡

Town.	County.	State.	Population.	Number relieved. Wholly.	Number relieved. In part.	Amount annually expended.	Remarks.
Patterson	Passaic	N. J.	22,569	30	12	.....	.....
Chalmond	.....	Mass.	1,000	15	10	$500	Estimated. Report says, "From 10 to 15 paupers supported wholly or in part."
Bristol	Bristol	R. I.	4,616	....	73	410	
Worthington	Hampshire	Mass.	1,134	....	20	500	.....
Brewster	Barnstable	"	1,525	....	55	490	.....
Northborough	Worcester	"	1,535	....	1	25	.....
Truro	Barnstable	"	2,051	....	16	300	.....
Sudbury	Middlesex	"	1,578	55	.....	500	Estimated—being the income from legacies.
Northampton	Hampshire	"	5,278	38	16	633	Of the 38 wholly relieved, 17 were by the Masons and Odd-Fellows.
Harwich	Barnstable	"	3,258	....	20	52	Relieved by Congregational, Baptist, and Methodist sewing circles.
Colerain	Franklin	"	1,785	....	10	25	One Odd-Fellows' Lodge in the town.
Bangor	Penobscot	Me.	14,432	12	218	1,638	By Fuel Society, City Mission, Female Orphan Society, and Old Ladies' Society.
Tisbury	Dukes	Mass.	1,800	....	.....	.....	No charitable societies; poor supported by private charity.
Falmouth	Barnstable	"	2,621	....	24	80	Ladies' Sewing, Widows and Orphans', and the church, individuals.
Roxbury	Norfolk	"	18,364	....	800	5,500	Thirteen charitable societies.

* Mr. Porter in his "Progress of the Nation," page 98, however states that the burthen of the poor rate in proportion to population in England, was found to press generally greatest in the most agricultural counties.

‡ The northern population and returns are of the towns which are named, and the southern of the counties, including slaves, except in the case of Macon, which is for the town only, and the aggregates of each are nearly equal; yet the north expends one-third more and relieves more than four times the number of persons. Compared with the white population, she would still relieve as much or more.

† The annual sum expended in relief by the several societies in Charleston, is estimated in its census at about $25,000, which is exclusive of clothing, food, medicine, &c., and private relief. Of 410 persons admitted to the poor house of Charleston in 1848, only 63 were born in the city, and 258 were foreigners. In the five

TABLE CLXXII—*Continued.*

Town.	County.	State.	Population.	Number relieved.		Amount annually expended.	Remarks.
				Wholly.	In part.		
Rockport	Essex	Mass.	3,274	....	13	168	I. O. O. F. $8, Rechabites $75, Masons $25, and Sons of Temperance $60.
Gloucester	"	"	7,786	....	150	680	Religious Societies $120, Fem. Char. Ass. $114, I. O. O. F. $233, Sons of T. $55, and Daughters of T. $158.
Medfield	Norfolk	"	966	....	9	80	Four charitable societies.
West Boylston	Worcester	"	1,749	....	25	151	Five charitable societies in the town.
New Shoreham	Newport	R. I.	1,262	8	4	400	A charitable society.
Wellfleet	Barnstable	Mass.	2,411	....	21	577	Marine Benevolent So. $177, Sons of T. $400.
Marblehead	Essex	"	6,167	3	67	1,666	Six charitable associations.
Franklin	Norfolk	"	1,818	....	2	20	Ladies' sewing circle.
West Norbury	Essex	"	1,746	....	22	80	Hill Fund.
Total northern			110,725	161	1,588	14,475	
.....	Scriven	Geo.	6,847	....	.....	250	Assessed by Superior Court.
Lincolnton	Lincoln	"	5,998	....	.....	106	.....
Palmyra	Lee	"	6,660	....	15	150	.....
Bennetsville	Marlboro'	S. C.	10,789	27	.....	253	Sons of Temperance.
Watterboro'	Colleton	"	30,505	....	1	20	Masonic Lodge, in addition to $40 sent away.
.....	Walton	Geo.	.....	23	.....	311	.....
Lancaster	Lancaster	S. C.	376	....	7	70	Four societies, Masons $30, and S. of T. $40.
Cassville	Cass	Geo.	13,300	....	4	150	Three Masonic Lodges, two I. O. O. F., and two Knights of Jericho.
Franklin	Heard	"	6,923	....	20	100	Four Masonic Lodges.
Spring Place	Murray	"	14,433	....	25	100	Estimated. One Masonic Lodge, one Republicans, one S. T., and one Knights of Jericho.
Macon	Bibb	"	5,720	5	259	9,349	County court, $2,200, Hibernian Society, $15, Masonic Lodge $44, Presbyterian church $165, Methodist $154, Baptist $63, Episcopal $60, Ladies' Benevolent Society $474, Odd-Fellows' Lodges $603, Annual Conference of the Methodist Church South in Dec., 1853, for indigent preachers, &c., $5,470.
Total southern			110,551	54	331	10,759	

The following table will show the number of public paupers and the amount expended in their support during the year preceding June 1, 1850, as returned in the schedules of social statistics. These schedules did not separate the color of either criminals or paupers as indicated in the act of Congress. For such distinction the schedules of population must be consulted. The number of paupers on the 1st of June the marshals were required to obtain from the population returns and the other facts from parish or county records.

years ending 1843, the cost of pauperism in Charleston averaged less than $7,000 per annum, of which the city, deducting the value of labor, did not pay much more than $1,000. In a pamphlet upon the charities of Boston, published in the North American Review, the donations by individuals for charitable institutions and charitable purposes in that city in 30 years, are given, and average about $40,000 per annum. A more complete statement in the Boston census gives the total contributions up to 1845, to institutions for charitable purposes, $2,272,990. An average of 2,076 paupers, by the same volume, received out door support in the years 1841 to 1845, 1,402, in door, 3,478 total. In the year 1837–'40 of 8,671 paupers of Massachusetts, 2,567 only were American. In 1845 the cost of pauperism in Boston was paid by the city, $23,944, and by the State $26,894. The local report of New York shows number admitted to Blackwell Island alms house, last six months of 1849, 1,672, of whom 411 were natives, and 1,005 Irish. At Belleview 3,114 admitted, 618 being native and 2,052 Irish. Colored in the Colored Home of New York, 1849, 713. New York city, January to July 1849, 1st District sent to State Prison 28 white and 4 colored; to Blackwell Island 783 white, 94 colored; remaining in prison, 253 white and 27 colored; 2d District, whole year 1849, committed 1,908 whites, 21 colored. As the amount of mortality has much to do with the physical well being of a people, and will be dependent in some measure upon pauperism, some remarks may be appended here which were too late for the sections of mortality. According to Dr. Emerson, the proportion of black deaths to the total black population, in Philadelphia, for the ten years from 1821 to 1830, was about one in every 21; in the ten years ending in 1840, 1 in every 31; the ratio for the whites in the latter period being 1 in every 43. In the report of the Prison Discipline Association at Philadelphia in 1845, it is said, out of 1,000 of each color residing in the city, 195 blacks die for every 100 whites, and in the Penitentiary 316 blacks for every 100 whites. In the Wethersfield (Conn.) Penitentiary, the average rate of deaths from 1841 to 1844 was, white 2.82; colored 10.96. In the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, during the three years ending with 1843, the average rate of deaths was 1.85 white deaths and 6.63 black. In the Philadelphia Prison during a period of ten years the proportion of deaths among the whites was one in 46, among the blacks, one in 12. The admissions into the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania from October 29th, 1845 until December 1845, were 2,054 whites, 692 blacks. The city inspector of New York, in his report for 1853, says that the deaths among the colored population averaged 604 each year from 1847 to 1853, and that "while the general population is rapidly swelling, and the deaths bearing their proportional increase, the colored mortal record exhibits its significant declination.

Public expenditure in England and Wales for the poor—1840, £4,576,965, population 15,710,270; 1843, £5,208,027, population 16,314,671; 1848, £6,180,764, population 17,521,956. The average from 1825 to 1835 was much larger to a smaller population.

Number relieved in England and Wales—1840, in door 169,232, out door 1,030,297, total 1,199,529; 1843, in door 232,559, out door 1,300,930: total 1,539,490; 1848, in door 265,140, out door 1,361,061: total 1,626,201.

Before completing the tables of charities, the following statistics of the Order of Odd Fellows which has been doing so much in this field, may be properly inserted. They are aggregated for ten years, from 1843 to

TABLE CLXXIII.—*Pauperism in the United States*, 1850.

States.	Whole number of Paupers supported in whole or part within the year ending June 1.			Whole number of Paupers on June 1.			Annual cost of support.
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
Alabama	352	11	363	306	9	315	$17,559
Arkansas	97	8	105	67	.....	67	6,888
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	1,872	465	2,337	1,463	281	1,744	95,624
Delaware	569	128	697	240	33	273	17,730
Florida	64	12	76	58	4	62	937
Georgia	978	58	1,036	825	29	854	27,820
Illinois	386	411	797	279	155	434	45,213
Indiana	860	322	1,182	446	137	583	57,560
Iowa	100	35	135	27	17	44	5,358
Kentucky	971	155	1,126	690	87	777	57,543
Louisiana	133	290	423	76	30	106	39,806
Maine	4,553	950	5,503	3,209	326	3,535	151,664
Maryland	2,591	1,903	4,494	1,681	320	2,001	71,668
Massachusetts	6,530	9,247	15,777	4,059	1,490	5,549	392,715
Michigan	649	541	1,190	248	181	429	27,556
Mississippi	248	12	260	245	12	257	18,132
Missouri	1,248	1,729	2,977	251	254	505	53,243
New Hampshire	2,853	747	3,600	1,998	186	2,184	157,351
New Jersey	1,816	576	2,392	1,339	239	1,578	93,110
New York	19,275	40,580	59,855	5,755	7,078	12,833	817,336
North Carolina	1,913	18	1,931	1,567	13	1,580	60,085
Ohio	1,904	609	2,513	1,254	419	1,673	95,250
Pennsylvania	5,898	5,653	11,551	2,654	1,157	3,811	232,138
Rhode Island	1,115	1,445	2,560	492	204	696	45,837
South Carolina	1,313	329	1,642	1,113	180	1,293	48,337
Tennessee	994	11	1,005	577	14	591	30,951
Texas	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	438
Vermont	2,043	1,611	3,654	1,565	314	1,879	120,462
Virginia	4,933	185	5,118	4,356	102	4,458	151,722
Wisconsin	169	497	666	72	166	238	14,743
Total	66,434	68,538	134,972	36,916	13,437	50,353	2,954,806

1853, and extending as they do over the whole Union, furnish interesting material for comparison with the returns of the census relating to sickness and death. The ratios between the States are striking.

State Grand Lodges.	Total paid sick.	Amount paid each.	Annual cost per member.	Number deaths.	Ratio deaths.	Total paid for mortality	Am't each.	Annual cost per member.	Total relief.	Annual cost per member.
Alabama	$12,048	16.34	$1.61	119	62	7,652	$64	106	$19,685	2.63
Columbia, Dist. of	25,779	10.48	2.48	77	135	7,358	95	70	32,844	3.15
Connecticut	83,533	14.28	2.22	273	138	12,454	46	33	98,080	2.60
Delaware	11,272	11.16	1.52	61	120	3,005	49	40	14,739	1.99
Georgia	19,187	13.67	1.63	134	87	9,200	68	98	28,647	2.43
Illinois	16,782	10.40	1.21	162	85	7,015	43	50	25,391	1.77
Indiana	38,551	13.77	2.14	203	88	12,625	62	70	53,352	2.96
Iowa	2,772	6.65	96	36	78	1,466	40	51	5,586	1.97
Kentucky	35,239	16.03	2.00	243	72	17,895	73	101	60,711	3.45
Louisiana	29,732	26.78	2.80	211	45	17,864	83	185	49,287	5.09
Maine	55,047	15.53	1.66	271	122	9,672	35	29	68,289	2.90
Maryland	135,939	10.43	2.30	641	92	133,891	208	226	277,439	4.09
Massachusetts	188,647	19.07	2.39	659	118	48,439	73	61	246,884	3.13
Michigan	22,265	10.71	1.62	111	129	5,322	48	37	26,862	1.87
Mississippi	11,852	14.52	1.43	89	92	6,980	78	84	20,188	2.44
Missouri	23,290	16.10	2.18	187	53	22,037	117	221	45,146	4.10
New Hampshire	33,830	18.66	2.27	120	120	5,810	48	40	34,721	2.40
New Jersey	90,324	12.92	2.11	322	139	20,215	62	47	115,643	2.71
New York, South	483,452	16.77	2.98	1,733	93	136,061	78	84	621,102	3.84
New York, North	188,367	12.84	2.02	653	145	34,551	53	37	222,307	2.38
North Carolina	6,758	10.16	1.06	59	107	3,695	62	58	10,972	1.66
Ohio	142,495	14.29	2.38	639	93	31,979	50	53	168,423	2.82
Pennsylvania	443,563	11.93	2.16	1,829	111	125,174	68	62	568,195	2.77
Rhode Island	23,782	15.40	2.47	78	122	5,957	76	61	30,071	3.12
South Carolina	37,798	18.32	2.01	198	107	21,053	172	151	48,303	3.49
Tennessee	16,527	19.21	1.44	93	123	5,959	64	52	23,063	1.93
Texas	2,136	16.37	1.86	34	33	1,752	51	152	2,943	2.56
Vermont	6,603	13.48	1.63	27	149	1,297	48	32	8,669	2.14
Virginia	51,192	10.61	1.64	336	92	33,934	100	109	84,953	2.73
Wisconsin	9,172	13.05	1.23	58	106	2,367	40	31	11,246	1.82
Total 10 years	2,247,934	14.03	2.22	9,586	103	752,479	78	74	3,023,229	3.02

TABLE CLXXIV.—*Paupers in Poor Houses 1st June,* 1850.

States.	Whites.			Free Colored						Aggregate.	Age.			Nativities.					
				Black.			Mulatto.												
	M.	F.	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.		Under 14 years.	14 and under 24.	24 and over.	Born in the State.	Born out of State and in U. States.	Born in Ireland.	Born in Germany.	Born in other foreign countries.	Unknown.
Massachusetts..	1,947	1,676	3,623	32	38	70	11	8	19	3,712	800	365	2,547	2,488	218	803	13	173	17
Maryland.....	432	397	829	69	83	152	2	5	7	988	123	75	790	661	69	128	88	27	15
Virginia.....	546	807	1,353	63	60	123	28	35	63	1,539	377	111	1,051	1,438	52	30	5	5	9
Mississippi.....	11	3	14	..	1	1	1	..	1	16	1	2	13	2	9	1	....	3	1
Missouri.....	165	110	275	1	..	1	..	..	..	276	74	35	167	62	61	77	43	31	2
Indiana	209	203	412	5	9	14	..	1	1	427	72	64	291	144	177	49	16	18	23
North Carolina..	315	482	797	12	17	29	30	17	47	873	164	87	622	816	43	2	2	4	6

The above table was compiled in the office from the population schedules, and gives the number in poor houses. Time did not admit of an examination of other States. The table differs from the previous one which includes paupers in or out of poor houses, but receiving public support on the same day.

6. WAGES.—The marshals were instructed to report the rates of wages prevailing in the several sections, from which the following was aggregated.

TABLE CLXXV.—*Average Wages,* 1850.

States and Territories.	Monthly to a farm hand with board.	To a day laborer with board.	To a day laborer without board.	Day wages to a carpenter without board.	Weekly to a female domestic with board.	Weekly board to laboring men.	States and Territories.	Monthly to a farm hand with board.	To a day laborer with board.	To a day laborer without board.	Day wages to a carpenter without board.	Weekly to a female domestic with board.	Weekly board to laboring men.
Alabama.....	$ 9.62	$ 49	$ 70	$ 1.76	$ 1.41	$1.89	Missouri	$11.81	$ 55	$ 75	$1.48	$1.17	$1.31
Arkansas.....	10.63	54	75	1.77	1.67	1.61	New Hampshire	12.12	63	89	1.31	1.27	1.63
California.....	60.00	4.00	5.00	7.60	13.00	11.00	New Jersey.....	10.18	65	88	1.28	97	1.89
Columbia, Dis. of	10.00	63	98	1.50	1.31	2.37	New York.....	11.59	67	90	1.38	1.05	1.78
Connecticut....	12.72	76	98	1.30	1.36	1.95	North Carolina.	7.21	42	54	1.22	87	1.33
Delaware.....	8.79	51	78	1.23	84	1.83	Ohio.	11.10	56	78	1.27	96	1.45
Florida.....	10.00	68	1.03	2.15	1.83	2.64	Pennsylvania...	10.82	51	80	1.23	80	1.72
Georgia	9.03	50	72	1.66	1.52	1.82	Rhode Island ...	13.52	72	95	1.23	1.42	2.06
Illinois	12.55	62	85	1.47	1.14	1.47	South Carolina.	7.72	49	66	1.40	1.42	1.73
Indiana.....	10.50	55	78	1.30	90	1.43	Tennessee.....	8.67	43	58	1.38	1.00	1.32
Iowa	11.80	61	83	1.50	1.07	1.58	Texas	12.00	75	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Kentucky	10.00	50	69	1.34	1.09	1.41	Vermont	13.00	72	97	1.44	1.19	1.95
Louisiana.	12.80	73	1.04	2.36	2.57	2.70	Virginia	8.43	47	65	1.22	96	1.49
Maine	13.12	76	1.00	1.40	1.09	1.72	Wisconsin.....	12.69	71	1.00	1.54	1.27	1.88
Maryland	7.88	49	69	1.25	89	1.75	Territories. Minnesota	17.00	86	1.37	2.25	2.25	3.50
Massachusetts ..	13.55	84	1.09	1.45	1.48	2.12	Territories. N. Mexico	6.00	33	53	5.18	78	2.00
Michigan.....	12.00	66	88	1.40	1.10	1.59	Territories. Oregon...	75.00	4.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	7.00
Mississippi.....	11.00	60	95	1.94	1.52	2.00	Territories. Utah.....	22.00	1.32	2.00	3.14	1.46	4.14

The Commissioner of Patents in 1848 sent out a circular to all of the States, in order to ascertain the rates of wages paid by the agricultural interest. Answers were received from most of the States, which showed a remarkable uniformity. The average wages to field laborers with board, ranged from 10 to 15 dollars for the whites, and from 5 to 12 for the slaves, the average for female domestics with board, ranged from 4 to 6 dollars for the whites and 3 to 5 for slaves. The average wages of mechanics from 75 cents to $1.50 per day, reaching in Texas as high as $3. Upon the whole the rates seemed to be lowest in the Northwest, and highest in the Southwest for white labor—the South and the North differing very little.† The money

Since the preparation of table CLXXII, Glynn county, Georgia, reports no persons relieved by private societies, but that all of its schools are free schools supported from a county fund. Quincy, Mass., 112 persons relieved, cost $159.55; Newburyport 280 relieved, cost $2,496; Salem 195 relieved wholly, 1,302 in part, cost $11,675.29; Florida, Alachua county, 69 in part, 28 wholly, cost $731.00.

† The weekly net earnings of factory hands at Manchester, England, in full employment, in 1849:—Card Room, males 12s.: females 8s. 6d.; spinners 12s.; Power Loom Weavers 9s. 5d.; helpers 4s. 8d.; Mechanics 19s. 3d. The wages of other workmen were as follows: Colliers at iron works in Staffordshire, average weekly, 16s. 3d.; miners 13s. 11d.; masons, smiths and carpenters, 10s. 6d.

From the replies addressed by British Consuls to the home government in 1833, it appears that wages ranged upon the continent for agricultural laborers, viz: Ploughmen in France 100 to 160 shillings per annum with board, laborers in France, 5 to 15d. per day, in the latter case without board or dwelling furnished; in Germany 4½d. to 7d., with lodging, but without board; in the Netherlands 3d. to 4d. with board and lodging, 5d. to 10d. without either; in Italy at Genoa, 60 shillings to 100 shillings per annum; in Tuscany 40 shilling per annum, in both cases with board and lodging. These are for farm servants. Farm laborers are returned at 6d. per day, without board or lodging. The replies to the Poor Law Commissioners gave for 6 or 800 parishes in England an average earning to a family consisting of man, wife and four children, ages 14, 11, 8 and 5, the eldest a boy, £41 17s. 8d. In 71 parishes this amount was stated to be insufficient for support without relief, and in 337 barely sufficient or sufficient without meat.

price of wages unless the prices of other articles be known, gives but an unsatisfactory idea of the condition of the laboring population at different periods and in different countries.

7. CRIME.—Upon this subject the material of the Census is very full.

TABLE CLXXVI.—*Statistics of Criminals.*

States and Territories.	Whole number of criminals convicted within the year.			In prison on June 1, 1850.			States and Territories.	Whole number of criminals convicted within the year.			In prison on June 1, 1850.		
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.		Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
Alabama	117	5	122	69	1	70	New Hampshire.	66	24	90	28	5	33
Arkansas	24	1	25	17	.....	17	New Jersey	346	257	603	198	92	290
California	1	.....	1	35	27	62	New York	3,962	6,317	10,279	649	639	1,288
Columbia, Dist.	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	46	North Carolina	634	13	647	43	1	44
Connecticut	545	305	850	244	66	310	Ohio	689	154	843	102	31	133
Delaware	22	.....	22	14	.....	14	Pennsylvania	564	293	857	296	115	411
Florida	33	6	39	9	2	11	Rhode Island	309	287	596	58	45	103
Georgia	72	8	80	36	7	43	South Carolina	32	14	46	21	15	36
Illinois	127	189	316	164	88	252	Tennessee	73	8	81	276	12	288
Indiana	150	25	175	41	18	59	Texas	15	4	19	5	10	15
Iowa	2	1	3	5	.....	5	Vermont	34	45	79	64	41	105
Kentucky	126	34	160	41	11	52	Virginia	98	9	107	291	22	313
Louisiana	197	100	297	240	183	423	Wisconsin	105	162	267	26	35	61
Maine	284	460	744	66	34	100	Terr's Minnesota	1	1	2	.....	1	1
Maryland	183	24	207	325	72	397	Terr's New Mexico	104	4	108	37	1	38
Massachusetts	3,366	3,884	7,250	653	583	1,236	Terr's Oregon	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
Michigan	273	386	659	139	102	241	Terr's Utah	6	3	9	6	3	9
Mississippi	49	2	51	45	1	46							
Missouri	242	666	908	55	125	180	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following tables were made up in the office from the population returns, whilst the preceding is from the schedules of social statistics returned by the marshals. Time admitted only of the examination of a few States.

TABLE CLXXVII.—*Convicts in Penitentiaries,* 1850.

States.	Whites.			Free Colored.						Aggregate.	Ages.			Nativities.					
				Black.			Mulatto.												
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Under 14.	14 and under 24.	24 and over.	Born in the State.	Born out of State and in U. States.	Born in Ireland.	Born in Germany.	Born in other foreign countries.	Unknown.
Massachusetts	389	..	389	34	....	34	8	..	8	431	..	165	266	170	130	74	3	53	1
Maryland	110	5	115	77	19	96	23	2	24	235	2	102	131	163	37	5	25	5	.
Virginia	130	2	132	44	4	48	23	..	23	203	2	21	180	160	33	5	3	3	..
Mississippi	85	..	85	1	....	1	....	....	....	86	..	18	68	5	76	3	....	2	..
Missouri	164	..	164	1	....	1	1	..	1	166	..	55	111	4	103	29	12	17	1
Indiana	146	..	146	....	....	....	....	..	....	146	..	40	106	16	105	8	8	9	.

TABLE CLXXVIII.—*Persons in Jails and Houses of Correction.*

States.	Whites.			Free Colored.						Aggregate.	Ages.			Nativities.					
				Black.			Mulatto.												
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		Under 14.	14 and under 24.	24 and over.	Born in the State.	Born out of State and in U. States.	Born in Ireland.	Born in Germany.	Born in other foreign countries.	Unknown.
Massachusetts	906	212	1,118	60	17	77	12	8	20	1,215	140	458	617	410	222	443	7	104	29
Maryland	86	3	89	16	1	17	9	6	15	121	2	42	77	67	21	14	5	.....	14
Virginia	84	11	95	9	7	16	5	3	8	119	6	29	84	96	15	....	2	1	5
Mississippi	20	3	23	1	....	1	1	..	1	25	1	7	17	....	24	....	....	.....	1
Missouri	243	13	256	6	4	10	3	1	4	270	....	17	253	2	188	35	29	15	1
Indiana	45	....	45	2	....	2	....	....	....	47	....	6	41	5	31	4	1	1	5
North Carolina	31	....	31	1	....	1	2	..	2	34	....	6	28	26	2	....	....	1	5

TABLE CLXXIX.—*State Prisons and Penitentiaries*, 1850.

States, &c.	Place where located.	Whites.					Colored, including slaves.				Total white and colored.	In every 10,000 native whites.	In every 10,000 foreign whites.	In every 10,000 native and foreign white.	In every 10,000 colored.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Foreign.					
Alabama	Wetumpka	116	1	117	21	96	2	..	2	..	119	.502	128.034	2.743	.057
Arkansas	Little Rock	37	...	37	37	.....	1	..	1	..	38	2.312	.....	2.281	.209
Columbia, Dist. of.	Washington	25	2	27	17	10	18	10	28	..	55	5.152	20.354	7.116	20.363
Connecticut	Wethersfield	136	10	146	117	29	27	3	30	2	176	3.610	7.554	4.020	38.996
Delaware	County jails	1	...	1	1	.....	4	1	5	..	6	.151	.....	.140	2.455
Florida	County jails	12	...	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	12	2.699	.....	2.754	.....
Georgia	Milledgeville	88	1	89	85	4	.....	.....	.....	..	89	1.651	6.199	1.514	.....
Illinois	Alton	127	...	127	85	42	8	1	9	..	136	1.162	3.754	1.362	16.556
Indiana	Jeffersonville	131	...	131	106	25	15	..	15	..	146	1.044	4.501	1,340	13.319
Iowa	County jails	2	...	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	2	.117	.....	.104	.....
Kentucky	Frankfort	147	...	147	126	21	15	..	15	..	162	1.729	6.687	1.930	.678
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	191	4	195	89	106	59	12	71	..	266	4.745	15.633	7.632	2.707
Maine	Thomaston	79	...	79	62	17	.....	.....	.....	..	79	1.127	5.363	1.357	.....
Maryland	Baltimore	110	5	115	81	34	99	21	120	1	235	2.209	6.665	2.751	7.268
Massachusetts	Charlestown	389	...	389	264	125	42	..	42	5	431	3.223	7.640	3.947	46.337
Michigan	Jackson	111	...	111	73	38	16	..	16	2	127	2.151	6.960	2.809	61.943
Mississippi	Jackson	85	...	85	80	5	1	..	1	..	86	2.754	10.455	2.874	.032
Missouri	Jefferson City	165	...	165	107	58	1	..	1	..	166	2.079	7.574	2.785	.111
New Hampshire	Concord	89	2	91	77	14	.....	.....	.....	..	91	2.540	9.819	2.866	.....
New York	Auburn	609	...	609	438	171	69	..	69	2	678	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sing Sing	583	70	653	315	338	155	21	176	4	829	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Clinton county	118	...	118	82	36	6	..	6	..	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	1,310	70	1,380	835	545	230	21	251	6	1,631	3.495	8.192	4.527	51.130
New Jersey	Trenton	117	6	123	86	37	48	1	49	..	172	2.121	6.186	2.642	20.377
North Carolina	County jails	11	1	12	12	.....	2	..	2	..	14	.238	.....	.216	.063
Ohio	Columbus	359	3	362	291	71	41	3	44	..	406	1.679	3.255	1.851	17.405
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	227	5	232	153	79	77	8	85	4	317	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Allegheny city	95	1	96	52	44	17	1	18	2	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	322	6	328	205	123	*94	9	103	6	431	1.049	4.057	1.452	19.207
Rhode Island	Providence	35	...	35	21	14	3	..	3	..	38	1.750	5.874	2.432	8.174
South Carolina	District jails	31	1	32	19	13	.....	.....	.....	..	32	.714	15.279	1.165	.....
Tennessee	Nashville	188	1	189	180	9	6	1	7	..	196	2.401	15.962	2.497	.284
Texas	County jails	5	...	5	2	3	1	..	1	..	6	.147	1.703	.324	.170
Virginia	Richmond	128	2	130	119	11	65	4	69	..	199	1.365	4.792	1.452	1.309
Vermont	Windsor	69	...	69	39	30	.....	.....	.....	..	69	1.395	8.905	2.201	.....
Wisconsin	County jails	27	...	27	8	19	3	..	3	..	30	.413	1.719	.685	47.245
Slaveholding States		1,340	16	1,358	988	370	274	49	323	1	1,681	1.673	11.684	2.182	* .938
Non-Slaveholding States		3,303	97	3,400	2,271	1,129	527	38	565	21	3,965	1.991	5.868	2.551	28.743
Total		4,643	115	4,758	3,259	1,499	801	87	888	22	5,646	1.882	6.690	2.433	2.440

The above table includes the statistics of the institutions named in the several States as they are reported in the schedules of population, and also the proportion of white and colored, native and foreign, in each of the States, at the South and at the North.

TABLE CLXXX.—*Statistics of* 20 *Penitentiaries.* [*From Prison Society Report.*]

Penitentiaries, 1850.	Number at the first of the year.	Number at the close of the year.	Average in the year.	Increase.	Diminution.	Received in the year.	Discharged.	Pardoned.	Died.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.
Maine	67	86	76	19	....	19	16	3	.....	3,462	8,562	5,100
New Hampshire	77	82	80	5	....	17	9	2	1	4,735	5,631	895
Vermont	52	62	57	10	....	34	13	6	4	6,713	3,652	3,060
Massachusetts	281	349	315	68	....	190	104	16	3	34,972	36,400	1,428
Rhode Island	20	28	24	8	....	16	4	4	2	1,192	3,613	2,421
Connecticut	157	175	165	18	....	61	35	4	4	14,148	12,315	.....
Auburn, N. Y.	473	645	559	172	....	312	116	15	7	54,762	49,316	.....
Sing Sing, (Male)	611	672	641	61	....	246	133	11	19	81,850	66,376	.....
Sing Sing, (Female)	83	78	80	....	5	29	32	2	.....	2,373	10,411	8,038
Clinton County, N. Y.	163	124	148	....	39	65	33	4	4	9,210	50,127	40,917
New Jersey	176	185	180	9	....	108	79	17	3	16,798	10,557	.....
Philadelphia	293	299	296	6	....	138	81	34	6	11,990	16,632	4,864
Pittsburg, Pa.	115	123	119	8	....	84	54	15	7	9,184	8,560	.....
Baltimore, Md	258	229	243	....	29	78	75	11	21	15,381	32,504	16,123
District of Columbia	40	46	43	6	....	25	15	4	.....	1,772	1,482	.....
Virginia	200	199	200	....	1	56	32	11	14	11,442	10,521	.....
Georgia	98	91	95	....	7	32	.....	34	3	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	161	141	151	....	20	52	42	23	4	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	425	336	381	....	89	156	58	62	121	37,883	29,616	.....
Michigan	128	110	119	....	18	31	30	16	1	8,148	20,835	12,687
Total	3,878	4,060	3,973	390	208	1,739	981	294	224	326,015	377,110	95,533

* Excluding slaves about 13 in ten thousand.

The tables below are taken from a report made in 1845 by the Secretary of State upon the census, now in manuscript in the office. The facts were obtained from answers to a special circular.

TABLE CLXXX.—*Proportion of Convicts, Persons in Jails, Houses of Correction and Refuge, and Almshouses, to the Total Population.*

Cities and Counties.	Colored.	White.
Boston (Suffolk county).....as one to	16.17	34.27
New York (county)	24.3	45.8
Philadelphia (county)	29.8	78.
Richmond, (county) including lowest class of misdemeanors	45.9	112.6
Charleston (district) for four years	63.48	48.

TABLE CLXXXI.—*Number of Convicts, Male and Female, White and Colored, in the States named, for the year* 1840.

Prisons in each of the States named.	Convicts in 1840.				Proportion of white convicts to the whole white population.	Proportion of colored convicts to the whole colored population.
	Whites.		Colored.			
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females		
Maine	63	1	4	0	1 to 7,819	1 to 338
New Hampshire	77	0	1	0	1 to 3,688	1 to 539
Massachusetts*	289	0	33	0	1 to 2,522	1 to 262
Rhode Island	13	0	4	1	1 to 8,122	1 to 648
Connecticut	122	3	40	4	1 to 2,414	1 to 185
Vermont	84	0	2	1	1 to 3,466	1 to 243
New York	1,122	35	319	32	1 to 2,056	1 to 142
New Jersey	97	2	49	4	1 to 3,551	1 to 409
Pennsylvania	376	19	157	27	1 to 4,243	1 to 260
Maryland	180	6	116	27	1 to 1,708	1 to 1,059
Virginia †	134	1	38	5	1 to 5,570	1 to 11,600
Kentucky	149	1	11	1	1 to 3,930	1 to 15,797
Tennessee	115	0	4	0	1 to 4,242	1 to 47,145
Georgia	153	2	0	0	1 to 2,664	none.
Louisiana	141	1	25	7	1 to 1,115	1 to 6,061

The figures below were prepared for a report to the legislature of Virginia by a citizen of that State.

TABLE CLXXXII.—*Ratio of Imprisonment.*

States.	Whites.	Free Colored.	Ratio of white to col'd as 1 to
Virginia—Ratio for 10 years ending 1850 of convicts in penitentiaries to the average population as 1 to	23,003	3,001	7.18
Massachusetts—in the same period	7,587	727	9.58
Do. year ending 30th September, 1852, according to the population of 1850	6,527	488	13.37
Maryland, according to the population of 1850	9,285	1,452	6.39
Pennsylvania, two penitentiaries, year ending 31st December, 1852	11,406	2,158	5.28
New York, three penitentiaries, year ending 1st December, 1851	5,304	723	8.86
			7.71
Ratio of Convicts remaining in Prison.			
Virginia penitentiary, 1st February 1853	5,813	625	9.30
Massachusetts do. 30th September, 1851	2,335	175	13.00
Maryland do. 30th November, 1852	2,584	500	5.16
Pennsylvania, two penitentiaries, 31st December, 1852	7,811	750	10.41
New York, three penitentiaries, 1st December, 1851	1,713	225	7.62
			7.40
Average of the five States	3,554	453	7.84
New Jersey penitentiary, 1st January, 1850	2,838	159	17.85
Connecticut do. do. do.	8,427	719	11.72
Indiana do. 30th September, 1849			12.47
‡ Average			9.11
Average for eight States			

* Female felons, of whom there are a large number, are not sent to the State prison of Massachusetts.

† In the tabular statement for 1840, made by the superintendent of the Penitentiary at Richmond, the precise numbers of the different conditions of convicts do not appear. The numbers set down are the just proportional average for forty-four years.

‡ The following is condensed from the several State reports:

The *Alabama* Penitentiary for 1850, embraced only four colored persons—total confined 129. *Ohio*—convicts in Penitentiary during 1853, 937; permanent number Nov., 1852, 508. *Pennsylvania*—prisoners from July 1826

to January 1853, in Western Penitentiary, 1387 whites and 261 colored; Eastern, 241 whites and 52 colored on the 1st January, 1853. House of Refuge, admitted since 1828, 3,238 whites and 329 colored; remaining 31st December, 1851, 198 whites and 124 colored. Owing to the crowded state of the colored department, the Board declined to receive any longer males of 14 years and over. *Rhode Island*, committed 1852, 307 whites and 10 colored to State prison. *Connecticut*—convicts in State prison, 31st March, 1853, 142 whites and 39 colored. *Massachusetts*—the report of the keeper of jails 1852, shows, whole number of prisoners in the State, 7,281, of which 273 colored, in *Boston* alone, 4,779 whites and 186 colored; in the House of Correction, Boston, 50 colored and 1,006 whites; of the whites 738 foreign; in the State, whole whites 3,028, whole colored 159, of which, foreigners 1,942. Out of a total of 9,353 criminal offences, for which persons were imprisoned, 3,941 were for intemperance, and 1,363 for debt. In 1852 the whole number of paupers supported or relieved in the State was 27,737, of whom 11,321 were foreigners: 12,337 were relieved in alms houses—the average in such houses being 5,010; total expense of paupers $476,674. In *Boston* alone, 9,464 paupers, of whom 5,913 were foreign. Average in alms houses 1,995; 3,098 children under 14 supported at public expense. The average of 5 years, 1841 to 1845, shows 2,653 commitments to jail, 2,855 cases in police courts, 708 in city court, 426 convictions, 33 sent to State prison, and 637 to house of correction—40 per cent. in the house of correction were females, 8.63 per cent. were colored, 25 per cent. were citizens of Massachusetts, and 51.98 per cent. foreigners.

England and Wales.

Year.	Committals.			Convictions.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1840	21,975	5,212	27,187	19,927
1843	24,521	5,340	29,591	21,092
1849	22,415	5,401	27,816	21,001

Mr. Porter, in review of the above result finds nothing whatever, he says, to support the assertion so often hazarded, that vice and crime are fostered by bringing men together in large masses, while innocence is preserved by rural pursuits. For each million of inhabitants there were charged with offences in 20 more agricultural counties in 1841, 1,723, and in 20 less agricultural, 1,842. He adds—if we class together those who can neither read nor write, and those who have acquired only an imperfect acquaintance with those elementary branches of knowledge, in 13 years, out of a total of 335,429 persons committed, and whose degree of instruction was ascertained, the great proportion of 304,772, or more than 90 in 100, were uninstructed, while only 1,333 persons had enjoyed the benefit of instruction beyond the elementary degree, and only 29,324 had mastered without advancing beyond the art of reading and writing.

In England and Wales in 1841, the commitments were 1 in every 573 persons, and in Scotland 1 in 738.

Ireland.

Year.	Committals.			Convictions.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1840	17,835	5,998	23,833	11,197
1843	15,250	4,876	20,126	8,620
1849	31,340	10,649	41,989	21,202

The total number of persons confined in the various State prisons in France on the 31st December, 1852, was 19,720 of which 15,873 were males and 3,847 females. The following interesting statistics are given in the official report for that year:

Description of Convicts.	Males	Fem's	Description of Convicts.	Males	Fem's
From rural districts	5,801	1,317	Condemned to hard labor for 5 to 10 years	488	Both sexes.
From towns	10,072	2,530	Do. do. do. 10 to 20 "	560	
Unmarried or widowed without children.	10,285	1,942	Do. do. do. life	327	
Married, with children	3,887	846	Condemned to solitary confinement for 5		
Married, without children	1,125	354	to 7 years	3,017	
Widowed, with children	549	423	Ditto, from 7 to 10 years	1,551	
Having recognised natural children	27	282	Condemned to correctional imprisonment		
Ages—from 16 to 20	1,579	257	for 1 to 2 years	5,277	
20 to 30	5,610	1,434	Ditto, for 2 to 3 years	2,962	
30 to 40	4,138	1,049	3 to 4 "	1,970	
40 to 50	2,670	666	4 to 5 "	1,738	
50 to 60	1,286	327	5 to 10 "	1,830	
60 and upwards	590	114	Condemned after having before suffered		
Catholics	15,165	3,774	punishment from hard labor	478	
Protestants	547	51	Ditto, after solitary confinement	937	
Israelites	118	12	Ditto, after correctional imprisonment	4,656	
Mahometans	44	9	Having before imprisonment an education		
Farm laborers and servants	3,635	622	superior to that of primary schools	523	36
Artificers in wood, iron, &c	3,255	267	Ditto, knowing how to read and write	6,028	736
Bakers, butchers, and provision venders	655	9	Ditto, knowing how to read and not write	1,680	718
Tailors, shoemakers, barbers, &c	1,265	677	Ditto, entirely illiterate	7,642	2,357
Engaged in commerce	1,082	214	After imprisonment, having learned to		
Engaged in transportation	2,259	580	read	2,667	535
Innkeepers, boarding-house keepers, and			After do., having learned to read and write	4,654	576
city servants	606	697	After do., having received primary in-		
Liberal professions and of independent			struction	1,219	176
means	662	80	Deaths by disease	1,005	227
Without any occupation	2,454	701	Total product of manual labor 1,497,349		
Confined for offences against the person.	3,331	1,181	francs; average daily labor per hand,		
Do. do. do. property	12,356	2,662	(centimes)	42	28
Do. political offences	204	4			