

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

CENSUS OFFICE, *December 1, 1852.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that much the largest portion of the topics embraced within the last Census has been prepared for publication, and that the unfinished parts of those subjects contemplated by the act of Congress are in such a state of forwardness, that their preparation will not interfere with the printing. Had our duties been limited to the preparation of the statistical tables, this work would, ere now, have been completed; but, in addition to our ordinary labors, this office has performed a large amount of work in answering calls from members of Congress, State legislatures, various institutions throughout our country, and the representatives of foreign governments. Many of our reports, in answer to these calls, have been quite voluminous, and several have been printed by authority of State legislatures. The uncertainty which seemed to exist respecting the printing of the Census increased the number of these demands, and induced us the more readily to accede to such requests, especially as they could be complied with without retarding the publication by Congress.

In my last annual report was presented a full statement of the population of the United States, together with a portion of the returns of agriculture and manufactures. At the close of the last session of Congress, a report was made respecting the condition of the finances of this office, and its expenditures from its first organization to that date.

The classification of the returns has greatly advanced since the commencement of the last session of Congress; and the condition of the work will enable me to present a statement respecting our agricultural resources and the relative increase of our agricultural productions, and to exhibit some facts respecting the value of real and personal estate, education, pauperism, crime, internal improvements, and other topics having an important relation to the welfare and progress of our country.

Having obtained, during my visit to Europe last year, from the different government departments, official data respecting the population of other countries, it may be proper to make such information available, to some extent, in this report; and I therefore append tables of the population of several nations, for different periods in the present century, with other statistics of no less interest and importance.

It might seem, from an examination of that portion of our statements relating to internal improvements alone, that the attention of our people was directed solely to the means of intercommunication for thought or ideas and the interchange of matter, and that the entire population were concentrating their energies, as it were, in a spasmodic effort to extend railways and telegraphs over the country. A more general and particular observation, however, will prove that, while these interests have only advanced with the necessities of our people, the subjects of education, morals, and religion have not only not been neglected, but have received their due share of private attention and public consideration.

While a net-work of internal improvements spreads over our country, there appears to be no inhabited space without its schools and churches, for promoting the education and morals of our people. Institutions are everywhere rising to protect comfortably those visited with the infirmities of life, for the restoration of lost or impaired reason, and for the instruction of those whose education was formerly held to be impossible and hopeless; and it is gratifying to realize that the increase of wealth and refinement has not served to blunt the moral sensibilities of our people, and that prosperity has not tended to obstruct, but to enlarge, the avenues to charity and liberality.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, I had the honor to report the number of inhabitants of the United States according to the Census of 1850, and to present a table showing the rate of increase for sixty years, from which it was seen that we had multiplied at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum for the whole period. It may not be out of place here to avail ourselves of one of the uses of statistics to exhibit the comparative progress of the population of the mother country for a portion of the period, that, with a full knowledge of her condition, we may study the causes of her distress, and while thankful for our prosperity, may avoid those evils under which she has so much suffered.

By the Census of 1851 it appears that the population of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the islands, including persons in the army, navy, and the merchant service, amounted to 27,619,866; of whom 13,537,052 were males, and 14,082,814 females.

This population is distributed as follows, viz :

	Houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England and Wales.....	3,280,961	8,762,588	9,160,180	17,922,768
Scotland.....	366,659	1,363,622	1,507,162	2,870,784
Ireland.....	1,047,735	3,176,727	3,339,067	6,515,794
Islands in the British seas.....	21,826	66,511	76,405	142,916
Part of the army and navy out of the kingdom.....		167,604		167,604
	4,717,172	13,537,052	14,082,814	27,619,866

There exists no official record of the population of England previous to the commencement of the present century. The first enumeration of the population of Ireland was made in 1813; but so imperfectly was the work accomplished, that English statisticians place no reliance on the correctness of the returns, and make no use of them as the basis of calculation; so that the only tables upon which we can found statements with reference to the progress of Ireland from time to time, must be made with reference to the termination of each ten years, ending in 1831, 1841, and 1851. The first Census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, at which date the population amounted to 10,567,893. By the census of 1841 the population of Great Britain and the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, and Man, amounted to 18,658,372. During each ten

years, from 1801 to 1851, the actual increase was as follows, viz: 1,479,562, 2,132,896, 2,184,542, 2,260,749, 2,227,438, being at the rate of 14, 18, 15, 14, and 12 per cent. respectively. The actual increase of the population in fifty years has been 10,317,917; the rate per cent. in fifty years 98, the annual rate per cent. being 1.96.

With respect to Ireland and the returns of 1821, the number of inhabitants at that period was 6,801,827. In 1831, 7,767,401—increase, 965,574; rate per cent., 14.19. In 1841, 8,175,124—increase, 407,723; rate per cent., 5.25. In 1851, 6,515,794—*decrease*, 1,659,330; rate per cent., 20.

By this statement we perceive that the population of Ireland increased from 1821 to 1841 at the average rate of about 1 per cent. per annum, while a decrease of 1,659,330 from 1841 to 1851 indicates a most appalling diminution of population, amounting to 2 per cent. per annum, or 20 per cent. for the entire ten years—a reduction amounting to the total emigration from the whole United Kingdom from 1839 to 1850.

The contemplation of such a state of affairs is the more melancholy when we consider that the great diminution of population, in place of being equalized through the period of ten years, must have occurred mainly within one or two years; a reduction of population sinking the number of people to a lower point than it was in 1821, when the first census of Ireland was taken; and it would appear in still stronger light if we were to calculate the natural progress the population would have made up to 1846, the year of famine, and estimate what should be the present population if no unnatural cause had operated to reduce it.

The decrease extended to no less than 31 counties and cities, and varied from 9 to 31 per cent., while the only increase which occurred was confined to 9 towns and cities, to which many probably fled to find relief. The greatest decrease occurred in the county of Cork, the population of which was reduced 222,246, viz: from 773,398 inhabitants in 1841, to 551,152 in 1851—equivalent to a reduction of 28 per cent. The decrease in the several provinces was as follows, viz: Leinster, 305,960; Munster, 564,344; Ulster, 382,084; Connaught, 406,942.

These startling and appalling facts proclaim the reality of the sufferings experienced from the famine in Ireland; yet it is some consolation to feel that our distance did not preclude those efforts in her behalf, by our own citizens and government, without which the desolation would have been even more strongly marked.

During ten years the population of the entire kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland increased from 26,833,496 to 27,452,262, or at the rate of a little more than half a million in ten years. In the last fifty years England and Wales increased 102 per cent., (males 105, females 97.5,) and Scotland, 78 per cent., (males 84, females 73.) The population of the United States during the past fifty years has increased at the rate of 337 per cent., and in ten years intervening between the last two Censuses, it increased from 17 and a fraction millions to over 23 millions, or 36 per cent. During the same period, (leaving Ireland out of view,) the population of Great Britain increased at the rate of 12 per cent. during ten years, or 1.2 per cent. per annum.

Houses.—By the last Census it appears that in the United States the number of houses occupied by free persons amounted to 3,363,427. It would seem from the British reports that the population of that country is supplied with houses almost in the precise proportion as in our own country. The proportion being so very nearly alike in the two countries, it would be perhaps satisfactory to institute some inquiry concerning the character of what are termed "houses" by the British census, that we may be enabled to judge of the propriety of estimating the degree of comfort enjoyed by the people from their house accommodations.

While our country cannot boast the princely residences of European countries, the occupancy of which is limited to comparatively few persons, we think there is a general sufficiency and comfort in the house accommodations of the American people, and that, in the most remote regions of our country, where their accommodations are most limited, they exhibit a very satisfactory degree of comfort and cleanliness. The fact is notorious, that where wretchedness is at all general, there will be found a population which formed habits and imbibed tastes in a foreign land.

In comparing the population of Great Britain and Ireland with the inhabited houses, it appears that the whole number of houses in Great Britain amounts to 3,669,437, being nearly one house to each six persons; and that in Ireland the number of inhabited houses amounts to 1,047,735, being in the proportion of 2 houses to each 13 persons. The fact is somewhat extraordinary, that almost precisely in proportion to the diminution of the Irish population since 1841, has been the reduction in the number of houses. By this is not meant the "inhabited houses," but the whole number, including inhabited and uninhabited, built and building, the number of which in 1841 was 1,384,360, to 1,115,007 in 1851, being a reduction of 269,353. The fact is unquestioned that in a very great number of instances in Ireland, the term "house" should be understood merely as applying to something containing human beings, and not as indicating such a structure as the term usually signifies.

BELGIUM.—Population and Houses.—The population of Belgium on the 31st December, 1845, amounted to 4,298,560; on the 15th October, 1846, to 4,337,196.

In the cities of Belgium the houses inhabited amount to 170,455, and those uninhabited to 9,302. In the rural communes the inhabited houses number 629,393; the uninhabited, 20,411. Total number of inhabited houses, 799,848; uninhabited, 29,713. Of these houses, 78.2 per cent. had but one (basement) story; 18.32 per cent. were of two stories, including the basement, and 3.48 per cent. were of three or more stories, including the basement. Of the entire number of houses 160,500 were insured against fire, for the average amount of 6,811 francs. One-fourth of the Belgian population is found enclosed in cities, and the other three-fourths spread over the rural communes. Of the number of dwelling-houses in cities, 72,407 had but one room for a family; 65,461 had two rooms, and 100,402 had three or more rooms, for a family. In the rural communes 82,047 houses had but one room for a family; 217,324 had two rooms, and 352,925 had three or more rooms, for a family.

PRUSSIA.—For the first time the Prussian government has made provision for the publication of their statistics in an extended form. Their census was taken at the close of the year 1849, of which a portion of the results have been published in one large quarto volume, to be followed by two others, under the direction of Dieterici, Director of the Statistical Bureau. The subjects embraced and the divisions included, are public buildings enumerated as churches and houses for prayer, school-houses, orphan and poor asylums, buildings for the administration of public affairs, justice, customs, &c., buildings for ecclesiastical and communal magistracies, military and hospital buildings, private dwelling-houses, factories, mills, &c., stables and barns. Population: male and female, at the ages of 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 24, 32, 39, 45, and 60, and those over 60. They are enumerated also according to religion, as far as respects Evangelical Christians, Roman Catholics, Greek Christians, Mennonites, and Jews. The deaf and dumb are returned as to age and sex—enumerating them at the ages of 5, 15, 30, and over, respectively; and the blind are returned by age and sex, at the ages of 15, 30, and over 30, respectively. They enumerate their horses, asses, mules, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, dividing the sheep into three classes. By their census, (1849,) the population of Prussia amounts to—

Males.....	8,162,805
Females	8,168,382
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Total	16,331,187
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Number of families.....	3,180,707
Number of dwelling-houses.....	1,945,174
Number of churches, 16,897; school-houses, 23,384; asylums for orphans and destitute persons, 5,710; civil, ecclesiastical, military, and hospital buildings, 35,353.	
The Evangelical Christians number.....	10,020,161
Roman Catholics.....	6,076,252
Deaf and dumb.....	11,973
Blind.....	9,579

Population of France.

Years.	Sex.		Total.	Increase of population.	For all the period.	Yearly.
	Men.	Women.				
1801...	13,311,889	14,037,114	27,349,003	-----	-----	-----
1806...	14,312,850	14,794,575	29,107,425	1,758,422	6.43	1.28
1821...	14,796,775	15,665,100	30,461,875	1,354,450	4.65	0.31
1831...	15,939,095	16,639,128	32,569,223	2,107,348	6.92	0.69
1836...	16,469,701	17,080,209	33,549,910	971,687	3.00	0.60
1841...	16,908,674	17,321,504	34,230,178	689,268	2.05	0.41
1846...	17,542,083	17,858,403	35,400,486	1,170,308	3.42	0.68
1851...	-----	-----	35,781,628	381,142	1.06	0.21

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that France, with a population of more than thirty-five millions, has increased in the number of her people but little more than the two States of New York and Pennsylvania, with not more than one-sixth her population, in the same period.

Mortality.—In a former report, the aggregate number of deaths in each State of the Union, during the twelve months prior to June 1st, 1850, was given, together with the ratio of deaths to the number living; and some considerations were adduced, showing the most feasible mode of arriving at the law of mortality. The work of condensing this order of statistics has been continued with such discrimination as the nature and value of the returns seemed to require. A great diversity of opinions, it is well known, exists, with respect to the salubrity of the northern and the southern, the maritime and the inland localities of our country, and on no point, perhaps, could reliable information be more reasonably desired. It is not here proposed to discuss the numerous inquiries which this important branch of statistics suggests—how far it shall confirm existing opinions, or awaken an interest, and prepare the way for more full researches. The returns, being the first of their kind in the national Census, may seem to require some mode of verification, and in this view the following investigations have been prepared.

The great mass of the white population of this country is of Teutonic origin, with a considerable admixture of Celtic. Located in temperate latitudes, with a climate not greatly differing from that of Europe, the presumption naturally arises that the same laws of life would prevail, and to nearly an equal degree, on both sides of the Atlantic. In the absence of any assignable and special source of change, the universal law of self-preservation and protection might be assumed to produce like results upon both continents. As has been truly observed, "a race of men launched upon the tide of existence, have, by virtue of all the conditions, a determined course to run, which will make its own way, and fulfil its own destiny, in accordance with a system of laws as unalterable and supreme as those which control the physical universe." Without enumerating the conditions and circumstances of vital develop-

ment, the practical conclusion arises, that the values of life for different branches of the Teutonic family of nations, in temperate climates, will not greatly differ; and if the ratios of annual mortality and the expectations of life in America should substantially agree with the like values in European tables, the general correspondence would afford so many credentials of statistical authority. With respect to the northern United States, the returns of Massachusetts have been selected for comparison with those of the national census of England. In applying the same mode of verification to the middle States, the statistics of Maryland have been taken, the table described in last year's report being revised, and male and female lives distinguished. The computations have been executed by Mr. L. W. Meech, whose familiarity with the subject and scientific qualifications afford a sufficient guaranty. In contrast with these results are set the expectations of life in France. The proportion of deaths and the expectations of life, at its several periods, may thus be compared, as follows:

(I.) *Annual deaths per cent., 1850.*

Ages.	MASSACHUSETTS.		MARYLAND.		ENGLAND, 1841.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—5	7.105	6.052	5.466	4.875	6.838	5.860
5—10	1.168	0.983	1.041	0.855	0.955	0.922
10—15	0.452	0.573	0.477	0.606	0.509	0.545
15—20	0.572	0.831	0.605	0.757	0.718	0.801
20—30	0.998	1.170	0.896	0.938	0.949	0.942
30—40	1.253	1.346	0.991	1.146	1.080	1.121
40—50	1.513	1.325	1.884	1.249	1.410	1.308
50—60	2.067	1.654	2.433	1.712	2.230	1.938
60—70	3.482	2.960	3.405	3.285	4.232	3.761
70—80	6.767	5.762	8.977	7.221	9.150	8.378
80—90	15.000	13.470	15.157	12.280	19.850	18.850
90—100	35.240	27.540	31.132	23.430	37.390	34.570

(II.) *Expectation of life.*

Completed age.	MASSACHUSETTS.		MARYLAND.		ENGLAND.		FRANCE.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0	Years. 38.3	Years. 40.5	Years. 41.8	Years. 44.9	Years. 40.2	Years. 42.2	Years. 38.3	Years. 40.8
10	48.0	47.2	47.3	49.5	47.1	47.8	47.0	47.4
20	40.1	40.2	39.7	42.1	39.9	40.8	40.0	40.1
30	34.0	35.4	32.9	35.7	33.1	34.3	34.0	33.4
40	27.9	29.8	25.8	29.5	26.6	27.7	27.0	26.6
50	21.6	23.5	20.2	22.7	20.0	21.1	19.9	19.6
60	15.6	17.0	14.4	16.0	13.6	14.4	13.3	13.2
70	10.2	11.3	9.1	10.5	8.5	9.0	8.1	8.1
80	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.0	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.8
90	2.8	3.0	3.9	4.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.2

The Expectation of life expresses, in years and decimal parts of a year, the future length of life to be lived, on an average, after attaining a given age. Thus, on arriving at the age of thirty, the average future life-time of males, by the Massachusetts table, is 34 years, while that of females is 35.4 years. The expectations for other ages and columns of the table will readily be understood from mere inspection; though the analytic process of deriving the values, requires much collateral research and professional experience. As the year is a natural unit of time, universally familiar, the expectation is, doubtless, the simplest method that could be devised for exhibiting, at a glance, the changing value of life. Viewed as a whole, the general correspondence both of the ratios of mortality and the mean length of life, from independent sources, sufficiently verifies their accuracy.

For general estimates, adopting the current classification of the States, the American Census exhibits the following ratios of mortality, disregarding the ages at death:

	Annual deaths, per cent.	Ratio to the number living.
New England States.....	1.55	1 to 64
Middle States, with Ohio.....	1.39	1 to 72
Central slave States.....	1.38	1 to 73
Coast planting States.....	1.37	1 to 73
Northwestern States.....	1.24	1 to 80
United States, total.....	1.38	1 to 73

It will be seen that the values for the three middle divisions strikingly agree with the average for the United States, as a whole, representing 1 death to 73 living, and this is substantially the ratio stated by Noah Webster for interior towns in 1805. "The annual deaths," he observes, "amount only to one in seventy or seventy-five of the population."

The inquiry might arise, in examining the preceding abstract, why the rate of deaths in the northwestern States should be so much lower than in the middle States, and especially New England. In reply, the mere ratios of mortality are not conclusive upon the question of relative longevity, without taking into account the proportions of young and aged, and the increase of population.* Without attempting a full explanation, one source of the difference referred to undoubtedly lies in the youthful character of the population of the new States, and the comparative absence of aged persons, who remain in the older States of the Union. The influence of this immigration will be understood by table (I,) where, from the age of five to thirty, the deaths are only from one-half to one per cent.; while above the age of fifty-five, the rate of deaths

* Corrections have been made for these circumstances in determining the Expectations of life, tables II and III.

increases from two to thirty-five per cent. Wisconsin, and other north-western States, being newly settled by persons chiefly in the prime of life, in the comparative absence of older persons the per-centage of deaths should be less, as it is indeed given by the Census. This distinction will tend, in a considerable degree, to reconcile apparent differences in the returns.

From the year 1840 to 1850, the population of the United States was augmented from seventeen millions to twenty-three millions, the increase being six millions in ten years. At the rate of annual mortality above stated, the total deaths during the same period were from two and a half to three millions, being nearly equal to half the residual increase by births and immigration. Thus, and in various other ways, which space here precludes our specifying, statistics of the persistence of life, pointing ultimately to the removal of special causes of mortality, are essentially related to national happiness and advancement.

With respect to the longevity and vital characteristics of slaves and the free colored, the following epitome of life tables is given for three localities, selected from the northern, middle, and southern States.

The values for New England are deduced from the general Census, embracing 23,020 colored residents; that of Maryland is founded upon the total returns of 90,368 slaves; and that of Louisiana upon the aggregate of 244,786 slaves, and 17,537 free colored, taken collectively. The relative preponderance of female African life is remarkable, while the prevalent opinion of the greater mortality of male slaves in Louisiana is statistically confirmed. The table possesses a higher interest, not only from the definite and comprehensive information contained, but from its being the first of the kind for the colored classes in the United States.

(III.) *Expectation of life for colored persons.*

Completed age.	NEW ENGLAND.		MARYLAND.		LOUISIANA.	
	Colored, male.	Colored, female.	Slaves, male.	Slaves, female.	Colored, male.	Colored, female.
	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>	<i>Years.</i>
0	39.75	42.20	38.47	39.47	28.89	34.09
10	42.92	45.75	45.30	45.00	35.92	40.69
20	35.87	39.92	39.28	39.62	30.48	35.36
30	29.77	34.96	34.41	34.62	26.87	30.86
40	22.83	28.75	27.50	29.00	23.25	25.85
50	18.27	22.11	21.16	23.17	19.13	21.07
60	13.89	17.31	14.32	16.71	14.75	15.27
70	9.42	13.06	8.76	10.57	11.33	10.93
80	6.44	7.87	5.40	6.80	5.38	6.16
90	3.69	4.61	3.80	4.00	3.43	3.34

Nativity of the Population.—One of the most interesting results of the Census is the classification of inhabitants according to the countries of their birth, presented in an authentic shape in No. 5 of the accompanying tables. We are thus enabled to discover, for the first time, of what

our nation is composed. The investigations under this head have resulted in showing that, of the free inhabitants of the United States, 17,737,505 are natives of its soil, and that 2,210,828 were born in foreign countries; while the nativity of 39,014 could not be determined. It is shown that 1,965,518 of the whole number of foreign-born inhabitants were residents of the free States, and 245,310 of the slave States. It is seen that the persons of foreign birth form 11.06 per cent. of the whole free population. The countries whence have been derived the largest portions of these additions to our population appear in the following statement:

Natives of Ireland in the United States in 1850.....	961,719
Germany do. do.....	573,225
England do. do.....	278,675
British America do. do.....	147,700
Scotland do. do.....	70,550
France do. do.....	54,069
Wales do. do.....	29,868
All other countries do. do.....	95,022
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	<u>2,210,828</u>

The proportion in which the several countries above named have contributed to the aggregate immigrant population, is shown in the sub-joined statement:

Ireland.....	43.04	per cent.
Germany.....	25.09	"
England.....	12.06	"
British America.....	6.68	"
Scotland.....	3.17	"
France.....	2.44	"
Wales.....	1.34	"
Miscellaneous.....	4.47	"

This view of the living immigrant population is important, as serving to correct many extravagant notions concerning it which have attained extensive currency.

With a view to trace the relation between the statistics of nativity and those of immigration, I have procured a series of calculations, to ascertain how many of the immigrants into the United States since 1790 would be living in 1850, according to the laws of survivorship, given by the English life table. An inspection of the returns at the State Department, of the custom-house of New York, and other ports of entry, shows that comparatively few immigrants are above forty-five years of age; that females under that age constitute only two-fifths of the whole number; and that the total proportion of immigrants "under fifteen" is 21.8 per cent.; from "fifteen to thirty," 50.6 per cent.; and from "thirty to forty-five," including the small number at older ages, 27.6 per cent. Also, adopting the statistics of immigration contained in the former report, down to 1830, and correcting subsequent returns for the balance of re-emigration from Canada, according to a comparison of the late Canada returns with those of the United

States, the formula of "life tables" gives 2,460,000 as the number of survivors in 1850. In this calculation, which extends over the space of sixty years, the English life table has been employed; but, owing to peculiar causes, the mortality of immigrants is greater than the average which prevails in the land to which they migrate, as well as in the land of their birth; of which the migration of our own citizens to California has afforded an example. Besides this, a large share of the immigrants have been Irish, among whom the expectation of life is low in their own land, being, at the age of twenty-five, only 32 years, by the seventeen life offices tables for Irish life; where, in the English table, (see Mortality,) the expectation at that age is 37 years. It is furthermore well known, that within the period of cholera visitations the foreign population experienced the dreadful effects of its ravages to a most frightful extent—a fact illustrating their greater susceptibility to disease. In consideration of these and similar facts, deducting ten per cent. from the results of calculation—which all persons of experienced judgment will admit as an allowance favorable to the foreign population—the remainder is 2,214,000 survivors in 1850. The number of foreign-born residents in the United States, according to the Seventh Census, was 2,210,000 in 1850. The near correspondence favors the general accuracy of both branches of statistics, and affords proof, if it were wanting, of no trifling force, of the general correctness of the returns of foreign population in the United States.

Another interesting branch of this inquiry is that which concerns the inter-migration of our native citizens among the States. The tables presenting a view of this movement will be most useful and valuable in tracing the progress of different portions of the country. The facts developed will show how far one section has impressed its own characteristics and peculiar customs on others. It is found that out of 17,736,792 free inhabitants, 4,112,433 have migrated and settled beyond the States of their birth. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand natives of Virginia, equal to 26 per cent. of the whole, have found homes outside of her own borders. South Carolina has sent forth 163,000, which is 36 per cent. of all native citizens of that State living in the United States at the date of the Census, and the very remarkable proportion of 59 per cent. of the number remaining in the State of their nativity. North Carolina has lost 261,575 free inhabitants, equal to 31 per cent., by emigration. Among the northern States, Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely to the settlement of other parts of the country. Their proportion, about 25 per cent. of their native citizens, would exceed, perhaps, that of either of the southern States already mentioned, were the number of slaves in the latter admitted as an element of the calculation. The roving tendency of our people is incident to the peculiar condition of their country, and each succeeding Census will prove that it is diminishing. When the fertile plains of the West shall have been filled up, and men of scanty means cannot by a mere change of location acquire a homestead, the inhabitants of each State will become comparatively stationary, and our countrymen will exhibit that attachment to the homes of their childhood, the want of which is sometimes cited as an unfavorable trait in our national character.

No. 1.—Natives.

STATE.	Maine.	New Hampshire.	Vermont.	Massachusetts.	Rhode Island.	Connecticut.	New York.	New Jersey.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Maryland.	Dist. Columbia.	Virginia.	North Carolina.	South Carolina.	Georgia.	Florida.
Maine.....	57,117																
New Hampshire.....	12,349	13,349	1,177	16,525	410	480	973	134	134	134	113	89	94	27	13	24	24
Vermont.....	9,685	291,330	11,366	18,485	384	1,065	1,171	49	134	134	113	89	94	27	13	24	24
Massachusetts.....	19,089	19,089	232,086	15,059	891	4,561	7,218	171	158	1	34	1	5	7	21	16	16
Rhode Island.....	29,302	29,302	17,646	695,336	11,414	15,062	14,483	778	1,881	90	744	106	706	199	224	237	18
Connecticut.....	708	716	459	11,888	102,641	3,976	2,065	103	427	50	365	50	101	06	16	68	22
New York.....	4,569	670	1,308	11,386	6,890	262,653	14,116	1,174	1,065	58	2,953	538	238	06	16	217	46
New Jersey.....	287	14,519	82,559	55,773	13,129	99,101	151,186	35,319	26,362	899	3,953	538	3,347	673	034	510	135
Pennsylvania.....	1,157	1,772	4,532	1,494	1,946	9,266	29,585	29,117	1,944,672	19,352	1,400	83	628	98	131	167	17
Delaware.....	24	31	113	7,330	1,946	9,266	29,585	29,117	1,944,672	19,352	1,400	83	628	98	131	167	17
District of Columbia.....	46	31	113	1,113	209	464	2,646	1,165	5,067	4,373	4,000,594	1,940	7,030	295	158	74	4
Virginia.....	57	64	43	1,321	309	464	2,646	1,165	5,067	4,373	4,000,594	1,940	7,030	295	158	74	4
North Carolina.....	68	20	201	1,193	100	556	2,934	11,447	6,323	543	10,338	1,164	4,950	100	100	193	96
South Carolina.....	68	20	201	1,193	100	556	2,934	11,447	6,323	543	10,338	1,164	4,950	100	100	193	96
Florida.....	68	20	201	1,193	100	556	2,934	11,447	6,323	543	10,338	1,164	4,950	100	100	193	96
Georgia.....	140	151	165	654	76	172	1,203	331	643	117	703	72	7,343	381	381	844	55
Alabama.....	215	151	165	654	76	172	1,203	331	643	117	703	72	7,343	381	381	844	55
Mississippi.....	139	100	141	329	63	94	1,413	571	676	73	737	66	6,173	52	52	1,103	1,060
Louisiana.....	139	100	141	329	63	94	1,413	571	676	73	737	66	6,173	52	52	1,103	1,060
Texas.....	236	97	144	1,620	233	469	5,510	408	9,493	117	1,400	136	10,838	555,248	4,420	1,504	55
Arkansas.....	80	49	64	174	58	369	1,589	205	1,793	61	321	35	10,838	555,248	4,420	1,504	55
Tennessee.....	97	64	179	331	38	121	1,019	248	2,146	95	1,326	49	7,030	295	158	74	4
Kentucky.....	227	64	179	331	38	121	1,019	248	2,146	95	1,326	49	7,030	295	158	74	4
Ohio.....	3,314	4,931	14,320	16,763	296	448	9,881	1,949	7,491	597	6,354	101	46,631	72,027	15,197	4,863	365
Michigan.....	1,117	2,744	11,113	8,167	1,931	2,255	133,756	23,572	200,634	4,715	36,603	108	64,084	14,379	3,164	882	389
Indiana.....	976	886	3,163	9,465	438	6,751	133,756	23,572	200,634	4,715	36,603	108	64,084	14,379	3,164	882	389
Illinois.....	3,693	4,283	11,361	9,230	1,051	6,885	67,180	6,848	37,979	1,397	6,993	598	85,762	4,807	1,468	447	17
Missouri.....	311	304	630	1,103	124	742	5,040	885	8,291	1,397	6,993	598	85,762	4,807	1,468	447	17
Iowa.....	713	580	1,645	1,251	256	1,090	8,134	1,199	14,744	439	1,858	70	41,304	33,176	4,069	761	21
Wisconsin.....	3,252	2,520	10,157	6,285	690	4,125	68,595	1,566	9,571	141	1,463	33	24,697	17,009	2,919	1,841	23
California.....	2,700	904	1,164	4,760	861	1,317	10,160	1,022	4,506	305	1,164	86	1,461	2,589	676	1,254	67
District of Columbia.....	47	47	100	92	3	48	488	115	297	3	31	3	3,407	1,627	519	876	54
Montana.....	129	44	111	167	20	72	618	96	337	15	73	15	59	6	4	4	4
Utah.....	151	123	232	350	21	193	1,439	69	553	17	97	17	469	201	34	22	22
New Mexico.....	58,421	6	8	24	1	10	1,401	9	97	6	37	12	77	13	18	9	5
Total.....	584,310	371,469	377,741	894,818	145,941	447,544	2,698,414	518,810	2,266,727	104,316	529,393	29,256	1,260,922	899,523	448,639	525,620	25,297

No. 1—Nativities—Continued.

STATES.	Alabama.	Mississippi.	Louisiana.	Texas.	Arkansas.	Tennessee.	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Michigan.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Iowa.	Wisconsin.	California.	Territories.	Total native.
Maine.....	6	16	21	9	6	14	68	19	5	38	11	1	10	2	4	551,129	
New Hampshire.....	13	9	12	2	3	11	66	48	20	31	11	4	4	10	1	304,277	
Vermont.....	11	5	12	1	6	17	165	86	15	15	10	5	12	32	1	290,866	
Massachusetts.....	71	34	179	10	25	75	583	122	60	165	10	12	12	32	7	830,066	
Rhode Island.....	13	8	21	4	4	19	98	23	23	11	13	9	9	6	40	124,299	
Connecticut.....	174	23	64	20	.....	41	400	80	47	80	23	18	18	23	25	338,525
New York.....	184	164	563	46	20	369	3,743	1,921	415	605	173	70	70	360	7	2,439,296	
New Jersey.....	36	43	83	6	21	372	66	61	61	61	28	7	7	15	3	430,441	
Pennsylvania.....	87	101	187	17	138	487	7,729	234	399	333	220	70	45	45	2	2,014,619	
Delaware.....	4	6	4	1	4	16	54	12	19	5	8	8	1	1	2	88,868	
Maryland.....	51	143	181	24	14	131	555	16	65	54	5	5	5	4	1	438,916	
District of Columbia.	45	55	58	4	78	90	133	29	24	24	24	28	2	2	3	42,955	
Virginia.....	92	78	93	7	150	2,020	5,206	33	288	126	223	37	11	11	4	926,154	
North Carolina.....	131	57	14	6	2	48	23	67	67	23	33	33	3	4	3	577,750	
South Carolina.....	225	60	30	1	188	73	23	2	11	6	6	3	3	4	1	274,813	
Georgia.....	3,154	184	146	28	8	458	46	46	3	50	41	6	1	5	.....	518,079
Florida.....	2,340	92	146	8	112	87	53	7	14	14	8	7	7	3	.....	45,320
Alabama.....	237,542	2,892	638	55	91	9,694	276	276	3	83	114	158	7	3	.....	490,032
Mississippi.....	34,047	140,885	2,537	139	456	3,948	594	10	413	401	303	303	4	4	.....	291,114
Louisiana.....	7,246	10,913	145,474	864	803	3,352	2,968	1,473	68	414	401	999	28	7	.....	905,521
Texas.....	12,040	6,545	4,472	49,160	4,693	5,478	7,478	125	1,798	1,798	2,855	5,139	109	43	.....	137,853
Arkansas.....	11,250	4,463	1,086	335	63,206	33,807	7,498	1,051	17	2,128	3,276	5,328	106	13	.....	160,345
Tennessee.....	6,308	2,137	1,086	100	496	585,084	12,609	742	7	769	872	920	30	8	.....	755,855
Kentucky.....	792	657	671	71	271	23,623	601,769	9,985	59	5,808	1,649	1,467	59	11	.....	740,581
Ohio.....	209	422	648	29	141	1,873	12,939	1,219,432	2,238	7,377	1,415	1,656	378	196	.....	1,757,556
Michigan.....	19	34	30	4	25	101	402	14,677	140,648	2,003	495	92	50	393	.....	341,591
Indiana.....	395	287	321	44	44	151	68,651	150,193	1,817	541,079	4,173	1,006	407	99	.....	931,392
Illinois.....	1,325	450	480	63	727	32,303	64,219	2,158	30,953	343,618	7,223	7,223	47	99	.....	736,931
Missouri.....	5,057	638	746	48	2,120	44,970	69,894	19,737	985	12,752	10,917	27,604	1,356	1,085	.....	590,826
Iowa.....	180	138	133	10	163	4,974	8,984	30,713	521	19,625	7,947	27,604	50,380	682	.....	170,620
Wisconsin.....	49	35	78	4	67	1,490	11,403	1,900	1,900	9,773	5,292	1,912	405	63,015	.....	197,912
California.....	631	772	929	250	350	3,145	4,680	5,500	284	2,077	2,722	5,580	341	248	6,602	69,610	
MINNESOTA.....	6	.....	4	.....	11	21	941	941	41	35	168	90	81	391	1	4,007
Oregon.....	20	8	6	15	61	403	720	653	27	739	1,023	2,206	459	10	95	11,982	
Utah.....	62	119	8	6	7	294	266	683	191	303	1,243	519	726	30	14	9,355	
New Mexico.....	5	.....	4	46	6	62	34	34	8	11	24	93	3	1	6	59,361
Total.....	320,920	172,473	160,253	51,541	74,122	826,680	859,407	1,514,885	153,037	639,117	389,507	315,428	56,738	66,790	6,608	949	17,737,578

No. 2.—*Navigators.*

STATES.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Wales.	Germany.	France.	Spain.	Portugal.	Belgium.	Holland.	Turkey.	Italy.	Austria.	Switzerland.	Russia.	Norway.	Denmark.
Maine.....	1,940	13,871	532	60	390	143	18	53	2	12	4	20	3	11	2		
New Hampshire.....	1,469	8,811	467	11	147	69	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Vermont.....	1,546	15,377	1,045	37	218	40	3	5	1	2	1	7	1	2	1		
Massachusetts.....	16,685	115,917	4,469	214	4,319	805	178	290	35	138	14	196	10	72	38		
Rhode Island.....	4,400	15,944	968	12	330	80	14	58	2	12	1	16	1	6	1		
Connecticut.....	5,091	26,689	1,916	111	1,671	231	12	74	2	19	3	33	20	55	5		
New York.....	84,830	343,111	23,418	7,583	118,398	12,515	461	184	401	2,817	13	833	168	1,830	617		
New Jersey.....	11,377	31,092	2,283	166	10,886	942	33	16	43	357	30	30	20	214	22		
Pennsylvania.....	38,048	151,723	7,292	6,930	78,592	4,963	101	54	126	237	2	172	49	914	139		
Delaware.....	3,467	3,513	155	17	343	73	1	1	1	5	11	81	10	22	1		
Maryland.....	3,667	19,557	1,083	290	26,336	507	18	20	5	106	1	10	10	68	23		
District of Columbia.....	2,682	2,373	142	20	1,404	80	20	6	14	4	4	74	3	36	3		
Virginia.....	2,998	11,043	947	173	5,511	321	29	51	7	65	4	63	15	83	8		
North Carolina.....	394	567	1,012	7	344	43	4	22	1	4	4	4	2	3	16		
South Carolina.....	679	3,202	651	13	947	177	30	14	41	11	1	33	13	38	8		
Florida.....	300	578	183	387	307	67	70	17	4	6	1	40	8	113	10		
Georgia.....	911	3,639	584	67	1,064	503	103	39	3	8	1	80	23	113	10		
Alabama.....	563	1,938	317	10	1,064	448	49	8	4	1	1	131	16	723	64		
Mississippi.....	3,550	24,206	1,196	48	17,397	11,552	141	157	15	112	48	94	156	134	10		
Louisiana.....	1,002	1,403	281	17	617	647	62	3	8	1	1	11	11	134	10		
Texas.....	196	514	71	11	516	177	3	3	2	1	1	15	12	13	6		
Arkansas.....	706	2,640	327	17	1,168	242	3	6	4	57	1	59	10	966	9		
Tennessee.....	2,805	9,466	683	171	13,607	1,242	97	5	27	38	1	143	19	379	70		
Kentucky.....	10,620	33,430	5,332	5,619	11,357	7,376	28	7	103	348	2	174	29	3,991	84		
Ohio.....	5,550	12,787	3,341	137	9,945	10	10	2	112	2,542	8	12	21	118	25		
Michigan.....	18,028	27,786	4,661	169	33,160	9,279	3	6	86	43	6	6	6	724	18		
Indiana.....	5,249	14,354	1,719	572	23,782	3,386	70	42	32	220	7	43	65	1,635	27		
Illinois.....	5,249	14,354	1,719	369	43,832	9,138	46	11	58	189	7	154	71	1,984	29		
Missouri.....	18,952	91,043	3,537	4,310	34,519	775	4	8	4	1,108	1	9	13	175	41		
Wisconsin.....	3,650	2,452	863	183	2,933	1,546	230	109	12	1,157	1	228	87	1,244	71		
California.....	84	271	39	2	141	29	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	22	2		
Minnesota.....	207	196	106	9	155	45	1	1	11	1	1	5	3	8	1		
Utah.....	1,056	106	282	125	50	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
New Mexico.....	43	292	29	1	215	26	8	1	1	2	1	1	1	11	4		
Total.....	273,675	961,719	70,530	28,868	573,225	54,069	3,113	1,274	1,313	9,848	106	3,645	946	13,358	1,414	12,678	1,838

No. 2—Nativities—Continued.

STATES.	Sweden.	Prussia.	Sardinia.	Greece.	China.	Asia.	Africa.	British America.	Mexico.	Central America.	South America.	West Indies.	Sandwich Islds.	Other countries.	Total foreign.	Unknown.	Aggregate.
Maine.....	55	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,181	2	.....	31	61	.....	51	31,456	584	583,169
New Hampshire.....	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,501	2	.....	11	17	.....	7	13,571	178	317,976
Vermont.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,470	.....	.....	3	6	.....	23	39,531	323	314,190
Massachusetts.....	253	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,862	32	.....	84	303	.....	466	160,900	3,530	994,514
Rhode Island.....	17	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,024	.....	.....	3	57	.....	93	93,111	135	171,545
Connecticut.....	13	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,920	.....	.....	3	192	.....	87	37,673	74	370,382
New York.....	753	2,911	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,200	83	.....	170	1,067	.....	1,941	651,801	6,297	3,097,394
New Jersey.....	34	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,581	.....	.....	97	1,265	.....	361	53,364	528	486,833
Pennsylvania.....	133	413	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	43	.....	83	686	.....	294,871	22,196	2,311,786	
Delaware.....	9	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	3	95	.....	35	5,311	63	89,242
Maryland.....	57	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....	.....	52	279	.....	231	53,388	462	492,606
District of Columbia.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	5	15	.....	17	4,367	77	46,000
Virginia.....	16	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	7	22	.....	79	22,394	585	949,133
North Carolina.....	0	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	3	37	.....	5	2,324	217	580,491
South Carolina.....	29	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	8	177	.....	60	8,062	48	283,523
Georgia.....	39	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,088	.....	.....	8	95	.....	68	5,907	517	524,503
Florida.....	39	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	8	589	.....	37	2,757	58	46,135
Alabama.....	51	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	2	28	.....	116	7,638	1,109	423,779
Mississippi.....	14	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	2	25	.....	4	4,938	576	296,648
Louisiana.....	248	380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	469	.....	.....	3	1,337	.....	1,173	66,413	619	272,953
Texas.....	46	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	.....	1	22	.....	60	16,774	694	154,431
Arkansas.....	1	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	50	1,628	824	162,797
Tennessee.....	8	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	59	5,740	1,759	763,154
Kentucky.....	20	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	2	41	.....	133	20,189	1,354	771,424
Ohio.....	55	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,880	.....	.....	41	86	.....	544	218,512	4,359	1,980,427
Michigan.....	16	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,008	.....	.....	5	34	.....	66	54,832	1,211	387,654
Indiana.....	16	740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,878	.....	.....	4	12	.....	108	54,426	2,598	988,416
Illinois.....	1,123	286	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,699	.....	.....	12	75	.....	485	110,539	3,946	851,470
Missouri.....	37	697	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,033	.....	.....	20	50	.....	954	72,474	1,322	594,622
Iowa.....	231	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,756	.....	.....	1	14	.....	184	21,233	362	192,214
Wisconsin.....	88	3,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,277	.....	.....	6	50	.....	181	106,685	784	365,391
California.....	163	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634	6,454	39	877	64	.....	400	23,368	629	92,597
TERRITORIES.																	
Minnesota.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2,046	22	6,077
Oregon.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	1,159	143	13,294
Utah.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1,900	9	11,354
New Mexico.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2,063	223	61,547
Total.....	3,559	10,519	34	86	768	377	551	147,711	13,317	141	1,543	5,772	588	8,214	2,210,839	39,154	19,987,571

TABLE OF THE NATIVITIES

Deaf and Dumb.—No one thing, perhaps, better proves the value of the statistical details connected with our Census, than its efficacy in pointing out the number of the unfortunates who come within the above designation, and who are unable to make known their own wants. Not only does it give us the aggregate in each State, and in our whole country, but its unpublished details so designate and particularize the deaf mutes in the United States, that those who have been led to make their condition and improvement a special study, have now, for the first time, the means to arrive at the age, sex, color, condition, and wants of each. It will appear, from the tabular statement annexed, that the number of white mutes in the United States amounts to 9,091, and the colored to 632, of which 489 are slaves. The Census of 1840 returned the number of white deaf and dumb at 6,685, and the colored at 979. The latter amount is clearly erroneous, and was calculated to create an opinion that the deaf mutes were so much more numerous among the colored population of the North than among the whites; in fact, there were, by the Census of 1840, colored mutes returned for counties where no colored persons existed. The proportion of deaf mutes among the colored is less than among the white population; and among the slaves the proportion is still smaller. Among the white population there appears to be one deaf mute to each 2,151 persons; of the free colored, one to each 3,005; and among the slaves, one to each 6,552.

The directors of several institutions for the deaf and dumb memorialized Congress at its last session to provide for the publication of a small volume, to be prepared by this office, in which should be given the name, age, sex, residence, occupation, &c., of each deaf mute in the United States. Such a work would be of great value to such institutions, but of more consequence to the unfortunate class it would be specially designed to benefit. It would lead to the discovery of hundreds whose abode is unknown, and render available to those unable to proclaim their wants, the blessings of instruction. In addition to its beneficent effects upon the afflicted, the information thus imparted would furnish many interesting details useful in a practical point of view.

The method of deaf mute instruction was introduced from Europe, thirty-five years ago. To study into the improvements effected there within that time, institutions in this country have sent, at different periods, commissioners into different portions of Europe, and the result of their investigations appears to have led to the conclusion "that in the matter of intellectual instruction we have very little to learn from European schools, while in the very important point of religious instruction *they* are painfully inferior."

Deaf and Dumb.

States and Territories.	White.		Free colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Maine	140	89	1				230
New Hampshire.....	87	76					163
Vermont.....	75	68		1			144
Massachusetts.....	204	156	1	3			364
Rhode Island.....	34	27	2	1			64
Connecticut.....	211	174	2	2			389
New York.....	682	615	5	5			1,307
New Jersey.....	111	81	7	4			205
Pennsylvania.....	521	465	14	4			1,004
Delaware.....	28	26	1	1		2	58
Maryland.....	103	92	19	17	15	8	254
District of Columbia...	7	9		2	1		19
Virginia.....	325	256	10	8	67	45	711
North Carolina.....	198	153	1	3	29	23	407
South Carolina.....	74	55		1	11	4	145
Georgia.....	116	95			20	21	252
Florida.....	8	4			6	4	22
Alabama.....	96	61	1		28	25	211
Mississippi.....	52	29		1	13	13	108
Louisiana.....	58	31	3	2	22	12	129
Texas.....	33	16			6	3	58
Arkansas.....	46	37			4	2	89
Tennessee.....	195	140		2	16	24	377
Kentucky.....	253	232	1	3	28	22	539
Ohio.....	503	436	6	2			947
Michigan.....	62	59		1			122
Indiana.....	301	213	4				518
Illinois.....	283	190		2			475
Missouri.....	128	116			10	5	259
Iowa.....	27	24					51
Wisconsin.....	42	23					65
California.....	5	1					6
Minnesota Territory.....							
Oregon Territory.....							
Utah Territory.....							
New Mexico Territory.....	19	9					28
Aggregate.....	5,027	4,058	78	65	276	213	9,717

Blind.—By the table annexed, it will be seen that the number of persons in the United States who are destitute of sight is 9,702, of whom 7,997 are white, and 1,705 colored, of which latter 1,211 are slaves. By the Census of 1840, the number of white blind persons in the United States was returned at 5,030; the colored ditto, 1,892. The same error respecting the colored blind existed with the last Census as has been shown to exist respecting the deaf and dumb. We present a table giving the numbers and proportions of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, among the white, free colored, and slaves, respectively. From this table it will be seen that muteness and insanity are more prevalent among the whites, and blindness and idiocy among the colored. Among the white population there appears to be one blind person for each

2,445 persons; among the free colored, one to each 870; and among the slaves, one to each 2,645.

An analysis with respect to native and foreign population, made from the returns, by Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., presents the fact that the blind and insane are much more numerous among our foreign population, which he attributes to "home-sickness, change of climate, and the various hardships of an emigrant's lot," which have a strong influence in inducing insanity, and perhaps blindness.

Blind.

States and Territories.	White.		Colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Maine	115	86					201
New Hampshire	69	65	1	1			136
Vermont	89	49					138
Massachusetts	270	220	4	3			497
Rhode Island	39	22	1	2			64
Connecticut	110	67	12	3			192
New York	738	483	29	22			1,272
New Jersey	114	72	10	17			213
Pennsylvania	443	355	20	11			829
Delaware	10	17	7	12			46
Maryland	96	97	30	41	22	21	307
District of Columbia	7	7	5	3		1	23
Virginia	261	275	56	65	137	202	996
North Carolina	182	205	13	15	57	60	532
South Carolina	91	61	6	8	31	25	222
Georgia	128	96	1	4	38	42	309
Florida	10	2		2	8	4	26
Alabama	82	82	1	2	73	68	308
Mississippi	75	55		1	35	51	217
Louisiana	36	31	15	10	60	66	218
Texas	36	23	2	1	12	2	76
Arkansas	45	30		1	3	2	81
Tennessee	199	186	4	6	29	44	468
Kentucky	249	172	8	11	46	44	530
Ohio	370	283	7	5			665
Michigan	72	50					122
Indiana	189	151	4	5			349
Illinois	156	97	1	3			257
Missouri	104	76	2	1	11	17	211
Iowa	28	19					47
Wisconsin	34	16					50
California							
Minnesota Territory							
Oregon Territory							
Utah Territory	2						2
New Mexico Territory	70	28					98
Aggregate	4,519	3,478	239	255	562	649	9,702

Insane and Idiotic.—The number of insane persons in the United States is given at 15,768; of whom 15,156 are whites, 321 free colored, and 291 slaves. The number of idiots returned is 15,706, distributed as follows: whites, 14,230; free colored, 436; slaves, 1,040; total insane and idiotic, 31,474; total whites, 29,386; total blacks, 2,088. By the Census of 1840 these two classes of persons were returned together—a thing not generally understood—and presented the following numbers; white insane and idiotic, 14,508; colored insane and idiotic, 2,926; total, 17,434. These figures make it appear that with the white population in the United States there exists one insane person for each 1,290 individuals; among the free colored, one to each 1,338; and among the slaves, one to each 11,010. With respect to idiocy, the white population presents one to each 1,374 persons; the free colored, one to each 985; and among the slaves, one to each 3,080. Want of time will not permit a sufficiently detailed examination to arrive at the causes which present these unfortunate beings in such greater number than they appeared in 1840. From the manner of taking the Census of 1850, they could not be rated higher than their actual numbers; and it follows, therefore, that the returns of 1840 must have been deficient, or that an error occurred in placing the figures in the tables. A more particular examination of both sets of returns will be made previous to the printing of the Seventh Census, in which it is hoped the discrepancy will be satisfactorily explained. Throughout our country increased attention is being paid to the amelioration of the condition of this class of our population—a feeling kept in active operation, and made to yield continually practical fruits, mainly through the instrumentality and devoted zeal of one American lady, whose reputation is not limited, and whose influence is not confined to her native country.

Insane.

States and Territories.	Whites.		Free colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Maine	279	254	3				536
New Hampshire	188	197					385
Vermont	276	276					552
Massachusetts	781	848	10	8			1,647
Rhode Island	121	127	3	1			253
Connecticut	218	231	9	4			462
New York	1,198	1,346	18	18			2,580
New Jersey	197	178	3	8			386
Pennsylvania	924	918	16	33			1,891
Delaware	29	28	6	7			70
Maryland	226	251	23	29	9	15	553
District of Columbia	10	3	4	4	1		22
Virginia	505	417	19	27	22	36	1,026
North Carolina	220	242	4	1	9	15	491
South Carolina	108	84	1	2	3	6	204
Georgia	157	124	1	1	7	16	306
Florida	4	2			1	1	8
Alabama	106	102	1	1	18	17	245
Mississippi	71	56			12	10	149
Louisiana	83	67	6	9	14	29	208
Texas	24	15		1	1		41
Arkansas	38	22			2	1	63
Tennessee	258	195	1	3	8	13	478
Kentucky	271	217	1	2	8	8	507
Ohio	695	640	11	6			1,352
Michigan	71	64	1				136
Indiana	300	269	2	8			579
Illinois	137	109		3			249
Missouri	140	131	1	1	2	7	282
Iowa	19	21					40
Wisconsin	27	21					48
California	2						2
Minnesota Territory							
Oregon Territory	4						4
Utah Territory	2	1					3
New Mexico Territory	8	3					11
Aggregate	7,697	7,459	144	177	117	174	15,768

Idiotic.

States and Territories.	Whites.		Free colored.		Slaves.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Maine	330	225	3				558
New Hampshire.....	208	140	4				352
Vermont.....	171	109	1				281
Massachusetts.....	465	320	4	2			791
Rhode Island.....	65	39	1	2			107
Connecticut.....	182	114	3	1			300
New York.....	1,032	689	8	10			1,739
New Jersey.....	242	168	9	7			426
Pennsylvania.....	799	587	34	28			1,448
Delaware.....	38	40	7	12	3	1	101
Maryland.....	147	121	32	21	41	31	393
District of Columbia..	3	4	3	1			11
Virginia.....	560	385	64	56	125	95	1,235
North Carolina.....	338	266	12	20	74	64	774
South Carolina.....	139	103	1	2	26	24	295
Georgia.....	264	212		3	59	39	577
Florida.....	23	6	1		4	3	37
Alabama.....	219	144			80	62	505
Mississippi.....	88	53	1	4	36	28	210
Louisiana.....	67	37	5	8	28	28	173
Texas.....	58	39	1		7	3	108
Arkansas.....	51	40	2		7	2	102
Tennessee.....	439	350	2	2	36	25	854
Kentucky.....	428	321	13	7	48	32	849
Ohio.....	769	611	10	9			1,399
Michigan.....	113	74	3				190
Indiana.....	520	386	7	6			919
Illinois.....	213	155	2	1			371
Missouri.....	186	118			11	18	333
Iowa.....	45	48					93
Wisconsin.....	45	31	1				77
California.....	2	1					3
Minnesota Territory.....		1					1
Oregon Territory.....	4						4
Utah Territory.....	1	1					2
New Mexico Territory..	22	16					38
Total.....	8,276	5,954	234	202	585	455	15,706

Statement showing the ratio of the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic, to the aggregate population, by classes.

	Aggregate population.	Number of deaf and dumb.	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.	Number of blind.	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.	No. of insane	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.	No. of idiotic.	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.	Total afflicted.	Ratio of one to—	Ratio per cent.
Whites	19,553,928	9,091	2,151	0.04	7,997	2,445	0.04	15,156	1,290	0.07	14,230	1,374	0.07	46,474	420	0.23
Free colored.	433,643	143	3,032	0.03	494	877	0.11	321	1,350	0.07	436	994	0.10	1,394	311	0.32
Slaves	3,204,347	489	6,552	0.01	1,211	2,645	0.03	291	11,010	.....	1,040	3,080	0.03	3,031	1,057	0.09
Aggregate.	23,191,918	9,723	2,385	0.04	9,702	2,390	0.04	15,768	1,470	0.06	15,706	1,476	0.06	50,839	455	0.21

Education.—It was intended to accompany this report with a tabular statement, presenting the statistics of education in the United States. We are compelled to defer such table to a future period for want of time to complete it. It may be satisfactory to state that near 4,000,000 of our youth were receiving instruction in the various educational institutions of the country on the 1st of June, 1850, or at the rate of one in every five free persons. The teachers number more than 115,000, and the colleges and schools near 100,000. I will endeavor to furnish in a few weeks a detailed statement of the condition of the American people as respects education, to which time it will be proper to defer extended remarks.

Pauperism.—No State in the Union is without its legal provisions for the protection and support of the indigent population. In many they receive a care and attention which places them in an enviable condition, compared with some of the laboring classes of other countries.

By the table annexed to this report, it will be perceived that the whole number of persons who have received the benefit of the public funds of the different States for the benefit of indigent persons, amounts to 134,972. Of this number there were 68,538 of foreign birth, and 66,434 Americans; while of the whole number receiving support on the first day of June there were 36,916 natives, and 13,437 foreigners, making a total of 50,353 persons. Of those termed Americans, many are free persons of color. The entire cost of the support of these individuals during the year has amounted to \$2,954,806. This aggregate may seem startling to persons who have paid but little attention to pauper statistics in our own and other countries, and it may be useful, and perhaps not amiss, to compare these facts with results as they are officially developed abroad.

In 1818, about \$39,000,000, and during the years 1832, '33, and '34, more than \$100,000,000, was expended for the relief and maintenance of the poor of England and Wales, exclusive of the immense expenditure of the Poor Law administration in the unions and parishes. In 1842 and '43, the amount of \$50,000,000, and during each of the years 1847, '48, and '49, there was expended \$28,500,000 in England and Wales. The entire number of paupers relieved by the public funds in England and Wales for nine years, from 1840 to 1848, inclusive, amounted to 13,193,425, equal to 1,649,178 persons per annum; in 1848, the number relieved was 1,876,541, by which it appears that one person in every eight was a pauper. The average number of those annually relieved, who are represented to have been "adult and able-bodied paupers," amounted to more than 477,000; and it is on British authority asserted that in 1848 more than 2,000,000 in England and Wales were kept from starvation by relief from public and private sources. The total public expenditure for the poor in England and Ireland, in 1848, amounted to \$42,750,000. Within the past seventeen years, the Poor Law fund expended in England and Wales amounted to \$426,600,000. This enormous expenditure, accompanied, as it is, by immense private contributions, falls far short of relieving the wants of the poor of Great Britain. While her population embraces a large number of persons of princely estates, and other classes composed of individuals of every variety of income, combining with it ease, com-

fort, and elegance, the statistics of the nation prove that the substratum of pauperism, or want, is of a magnitude alarming to the English moralist and thinker, as well as to the statesman, and of an extent and nature harrowing to all.

The expenses of the organized benevolent institutions of France amounted, in 1847, to 52,000,000 francs. The number of distressed persons relieved amounted to about 450,000 annually. We have no means of arriving approximately at the number of paupers in France, as the institutions above referred to are confined to the cities and large towns, while among the rural communes, which contain several millions of landed proprietors, there are large numbers of persons in receipt of public support. It appears from a report of M. Duchatel, Minister of Commerce, that 695,932 persons received public alms at their own houses.

The Netherlands, in 1847, with a population of 6,167,000, contained 11,400 charitable institutions, which contributed to the support of 1,214,055 persons—about one-fifth of the entire population.

Pauperism.

States.	Whole No. of paupers who received support within the year ending June 1, 1850.			Whole No. of paupers on June 1, 1850.			Annual cost of support.
	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.	
Maine	4,553	950	5,503	3,209	326	3,535	\$151,664
New Hampshire	2,853	747	3,600	1,998	186	2,184	157,351
Vermont	2,043	1,611	3,654	1,565	314	1,879	120,462
Massachusetts	6,530	9,247	15,777	4,059	1,490	5,549	392,715
Rhode Island	1,115	1,445	2,560	492	204	696	45,837
Connecticut	1,872	465	2,337	1,463	281	1,744	95,624
New York	19,275	40,580	59,855	5,755	7,078	12,833	817,336
New Jersey	1,816	576	2,392	1,339	239	1,578	93,110
Pennsylvania	5,898	5,653	11,551	2,654	1,157	3,811	232,138
Delaware	569	128	697	240	33	273	17,730
Maryland	2,591	1,903	4,494	1,631	320	2,001	71,668
Virginia	4,933	185	5,118	4,356	102	4,458	151,722
North Carolina	1,913	18	1,931	1,567	13	1,580	60,085
South Carolina	1,313	329	1,642	1,113	180	1,293	48,337
Georgia	978	58	1,036	825	29	854	27,820
Florida	64	12	76	58	4	62	937
Alabama	352	11	363	306	9	315	17,559
Mississippi	248	12	260	245	12	257	18,132
Louisiana	133	290	423	76	30	106	39,806
Texas	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	438
Arkansas	97	8	105	67	.....	67	6,888
Tennessee	994	11	1,005	577	14	591	30,981
Kentucky	971	155	1,126	690	87	777	57,543
Ohio	1,904	609	2,513	1,254	419	1,673	95,250
Michigan	649	541	1,190	248	181	429	27,556
Indiana	860	322	1,182	446	137	583	57,560
Illinois	386	411	797	279	155	434	45,213
Missouri	1,248	1,729	2,977	251	254	505	53,243
Iowa	100	35	135	27	17	44	5,358
Wisconsin	169	497	666	72	166	238	14,743
Aggregate	66,434	68,538	134,972	36,916	13,437	50,353	2,954,806

Crime.—The statistics of crime form a subject of our investigation. From the returns, it appears that the whole number of persons convicted of crime in the United States, for the year ending the first day of June 1850, was about 27,000; of these, 13,000 were native and 14,000 foreign born. The whole number in prison on the first day of June was about 6,700, of whom 4,300 were native and 2,460 foreign. It will be borne in mind that the native prisoners include colored convicts, the number of whom it is impossible to state, as time has not sufficed to admit of the more particular separation into classes other than native and foreign. Our criminal statistics, when fully understood, will present many subjects for reflection, and open a wide and interesting field for the study of the Christian, moralist, and statesman.

Churches.—The assistant marshals were required to give an account of churches, including halls and chapels, if stately used as places of public worship, belonging to all religious denominations. By the returns made, it appears there are 36,011 churches in the several States, and 210 in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The churches in California and the Territories are not fully returned; but the religious denominations in those places are not supposed to have possessed numerous or large buildings. The halls and school houses which are used in many of the thinly-settled portions of the country, and in cities, by societies which are unable to build houses of worship for their own use, are not included. By the "aggregate accommodations," in the table, is meant the total number of seats for individuals. Under the "value of church property" is included the valuation of each of the churches and property owned by the different religious denominations.

By the annexed tables it will appear that the total value of church-property in the United States is \$86,416,639, of which one-half is owned in New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. In the table we specify the principal, out of more than 100 denominations returned, although between some of these there are but slight shades of difference in sentiment or form of church government. About 30 are returned as "African," 30 as "Independent," and 20 as "Protestant," without distinguishing them more particularly. These, and all the churches not properly classed under the heads given, are included in "minor sects." All the varieties of Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, are included under their general heads, except where distinctly specified.

There is one church for every 557 free inhabitants, or for every 646 of the entire population.

The average number the churches will accommodate is 384, and the average value \$2,400.

Churches are more numerous, in proportion to the population, in Indiana, Florida, Delaware, and Ohio; and less numerous in California, Louisiana, and Iowa.

Those in Massachusetts are the largest, and have the greatest average value.

The following tables present interesting facts respecting the relative value and size of the churches in the several States, and those of dif-

ferent denominations. They also show the number of churches to the total population in each State:

States.	Number of churches.	Ratio of churches to the population.	Aggregate accommodations of the churches.	Average accommodations in each State.	Total value of church property.	Average value in each State.
Maine.....	851	685	304,477	358	\$1,712,152	\$2,012
New Hampshire.....	602	528	233,892	389	1,401,586	2,327
Vermont.....	564	556	226,444	401	1,213,126	2,151
Massachusetts.....	1,430	695	682,908	473	10,205,284	7,137
Rhode Island.....	221	667	98,736	447	1,252,900	5,669
Connecticut.....	719	515	305,249	425	3,554,894	4,944
New York.....	4,084	758	1,896,229	464	21,132,707	5,174
New Jersey.....	807	606	344,933	427	3,540,436	4,387
Pennsylvania.....	3,509	658	1,566,413	446	11,551,885	3,297
Delaware.....	180	508	55,741	310	340,345	1,891
Maryland.....	909	641	390,265	429	3,947,884	4,343
Virginia.....	2,336	608	834,691	357	2,849,176	1,220
North Carolina.....	1,678	517	558,204	333	889,393	530
South Carolina.....	1,163	574	453,930	391	2,140,346	1,962
Georgia.....	1,723	525	612,892	356	1,269,159	737
Florida.....	152	507	41,170	271	165,400	1,088
Alabama.....	1,235	624	338,605	315	1,132,076	836
Mississippi.....	910	666	275,979	303	754,542	829
Louisiana.....	278	1,862	104,080	374	1,782,470	6,412
Texas.....	164	1,296	54,495	332	200,530	1,223
Arkansas.....	185	1,133	39,930	216	89,315	483
Tennessee.....	1,939	517	606,695	313	1,208,876	623
Kentucky.....	1,818	540	672,033	370	2,260,098	1,243
Ohio.....	3,890	509	1,447,632	372	5,765,149	1,225
Michigan.....	362	1,098	118,892	328	723,200	1,998
Indiana.....	1,947	507	689,330	354	1,512,485	1,777
Illinois.....	1,167	729	479,078	411	1,476,335	1,265
Missouri.....	773	832	241,139	312	1,558,590	2,016
Iowa.....	148	1,298	37,759	255	177,400	1,109
Wisconsin.....	244	1,250	78,455	322	350,600	1,437
California.....	23	7,173	9,600	417	258,300	1,123
Total.....	36,011	646	13,849,896	384	86,416,639	2,400

Denominations.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Average accommodations.	Total value of church property.	Average value of property.
Baptist	8,791	3,130,878	356	\$10,931,382	\$1,244
Christian	812	296,050	365	845,810	1,041
Congregational	1,674	795,177	475	7,973,962	4,763
Dutch Reformed	324	181,986	561	4,096,730	12,644
Episcopal	1,422	625,213	440	11,261,970	7,919
Free	361	108,605	300	252,255	698
Friends	714	282,823	396	1,709,867	2,395
* German Reformed	327	156,932	479	965,880	2,953
Jewish	31	16,575	534	371,600	11,987
* Lutheran	1,203	531,100	441	2,867,886	2,383
Mennonite	110	29,900	272	94,245	856
Methodist	12,467	4,209,333	337	14,636,671	1,174
Moravian	331	112,185	338	443,347	1,339
Presbyterian	4,584	2,040,316	445	14,369,889	3,135
Roman Catholic	1,112	620,950	558	8,973,838	8,069
Swedenborgian	15	5,070	338	108,100	7,206
Tunker	52	35,075	674	46,025	885
Union	619	213,552	345	690,065	1,114
Unitarian	243	137,367	565	3,268,122	13,449
Universalist	494	205,462	415	1,767,015	3,576
Minor Sects	325	115,347	354	741,980	2,283
Total	36,011	13,849,896	384	86,416,639	2,400

* The German Reformed and Lutheran denominations use the same building in many places.

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Seventh Census, 1850.

States and Territories.	BAPTIST.			CHRISTIAN.			CONGREGATIONAL.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....	283	93,079	\$426,787	9	3,580	\$13,800	165	67,153	\$526,270
New Hampshire.....	180	62,631	318,756	23	7,240	30,350	172	79,656	527,340
Vermont.....	88	31,937	153,842	7	2,220	12,000	168	76,122	451,084
Massachusetts.....	262	114,140	1,460,350	29	11,020	84,450	439	237,237	3,279,089
Rhode Island.....	100	40,131	366,300	7	2,500	24,300	21	11,703	178,550
Connecticut.....	113	44,384	406,034	4	950	5,500	252	127,320	1,657,185
New York.....	776	334,274	2,252,350	62	20,000	79,650	214	102,430	779,304
New Jersey.....	107	43,225	334,600	8	2,835	10,400	8	3,500	37,700
Pennsylvania.....	317	127,308	806,395	19	6,400	24,400	9	3,100	17,250
Delaware.....	12	2,975	16,800						
Maryland.....	48	16,800	132,810						
Virginia.....	639	241,689	687,918	16	4,900	7,595			
North Carolina.....	573	195,727	201,448	29	11,600	10,575			
South Carolina.....	413	165,805	293,863						
Georgia.....	821	310,063	390,801	5	1,710	12,050	1	2,000	70,000
Florida.....	45	10,400	25,640				1	250	2,700
Alabama.....	505	158,880	227,297	13	3,550	6,165			
Mississippi.....	336	105,050	186,192	8	2,350	9,950			
Louisiana.....	72	15,385	30,470	2	1,500	61,000			

Texas.....	30	8,075	19,790	1	100	150				
Arkansas.....	73	14,730	21,870							
Tennessee.....	611	188,815	269,424	57	17,800	48,295				
Kentucky.....	789	290,460	571,655	112	48,040	165,725				
Ohio.....	545	184,098	598,730	90	30,190	56,155	100	41,920	207,880	
Michigan.....	58	17,615	84,050	1	350	1,000	29	10,500	59,550	
Indiana.....	412	136,333	211,585	182	64,266	88,640	2	1,400	8,000	
Illinois.....	265	91,620	204,095	67	30,754	42,950	46	15,576	89,250	
Missouri.....	273	71,857	154,480	51	19,370	43,210				
Iowa.....	16	3,497	19,550	8	2,125	6,300	14	4,725	21,550	
Wisconsin.....	28	9,505	52,500	2	700	1,200	33	10,585	61,260	
California.....	1	400	5,000							
	8,791	3,130,878	10,931,382	812	296,050	845,810	1,674	795,177	7,973,962	
District of Columbia.....	6	3,460	29,300							
Minnesota Territory.....										
New Mexico Territory.....										
Oregon Territory.....	1	100	2,000				1	500	6,200	
Utah Territory.....										

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	DUTCH REFORMED.			EPISCOPAL.			FREE.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....				8	3,937	\$52,600	19	6,742	\$25,700
New Hampshire.....				11	4,425	41,400	2	750	4,000
Vermont.....				25	10,525	81,500	1	100	300
Massachusetts.....				53	23,595	697,250	3	1,000	11,750
Rhode Island.....				26	11,606	248,500	2	611	5,000
Connecticut.....				100	44,350	773,875	1	325	800
New York.....	232	131,025	\$3,542,850	275	138,945	4,110,824	15	4,600	28,700
New Jersey.....	66	39,146	460,430	51	19,447	473,409	7	2,400	7,500
Pennsylvania.....	7	6,640	79,500	135	67,324	1,483,700	22	6,400	15,050
Delaware.....				21	7,650	78,900			
Maryland.....				133	60,105	610,877			
Virginia.....				167	73,884	527,150	107	35,025	61,900
North Carolina.....				47	14,970	112,100	51	14,545	15,860
South Carolina.....				71	28,540	615,450	5	1,550	1,700
Georgia.....				19	8,975	109,910	5	1,580	2,650
Florida.....				10	3,810	37,800	1	400	400
Alabama.....				16	6,220	76,300	5	1,800	2,300
Mississippi.....				13	4,550	66,800	3	700	1,850
Louisiana.....				12	4,410	57,900	3	675	10,430

Texas.....					1,025	15,100	7	1,600	7,100
Arkansas.....				2	350	4,250	1	200	200
Tennessee.....				17	7,810	85,300	28	6,900	6,665
Kentucky.....				17	7,050	112,150	32	8,777	13,100
Ohio.....	5	1,150		79	31,975	367,425	13	5,100	9,550
Michigan.....	6	1,575	2,600	25	8,425	82,800	1	700	3,000
Indiana.....	4	1,025	6,250	24	7,300	74,000	10	2,750	5,700
Illinois.....	2	875	1,650	27	14,000	78,350	2	750	6,400
Missouri.....			2,700	10	4,200	135,600	13	2,350	4,400
Iowa.....				4	670	5,000			
Wisconsin.....	2	550	750	19	5,140	45,750	2	275	250
California.....									
	324	181,986	4,096,730	1,422	625,213	11,261,970	361	108,605	252,255
District of Columbia.....									
Minnesota Territory.....				8	6,400	57,500			
New Mexico Territory.....									
Oregon Territory.....									
Utah Territory.....									

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
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Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	FRIENDS.			GERMAN REFORMED.			JEWISH.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....	24	7,225	\$14,580						
New Hampshire.....	15	4,700	15,200						
Vermont.....	7	2,550	5,500						
Massachusetts.....	37	13,823	103,600				1	200	\$1,200
Rhode Island.....	18	6,370	57,800				1	300	1,000
Connecticut.....	5	1,025	7,150						
New York.....	132	49,314	309,880	1	600	\$15,000	9	5,600	126,000
New Jersey.....	52	25,545	207,100						
Pennsylvania.....	141	60,974	661,787	203	104,262	639,210	7	3,175	45,700
Delaware.....	9	3,636	24,900						
Maryland.....	26	7,760	114,050	22	14,800	197,800	3	1,400	41,000
Virginia.....	14	6,300	18,825	9	3,800	16,200	1	600	4,000
North Carolina.....	30	12,620	7,575	15	5,725	17,200			
South Carolina.....	1	500	500				3	2,400	83,700
Georgia.....	2	500	400						
Florida.....									
Alabama.....									
Mississippi.....									
Louisiana.....				1	500	4,000	1	600	20,000

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	LUTHERAN.			MENNONITE.			METHODIST.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....							171	55,111	\$259,695
New Hampshire.....							99	32,340	175,290
Vermont.....							123	45,010	221,850
Massachusetts.....	1	450	\$11,193				255	94,011	934,380
Rhode Island.....							23	9,310	102,900
Connecticut.....							178	56,625	351,550
New York.....	80	37,870	252,200	4	1,000	\$2,050	1,215	478,145	2,885,543
New Jersey.....	7	2,900	28,512				312	109,350	683,850
Pennsylvania.....	495	259,502	1,633,356	86	23,870	82,400	878	339,026	1,715,658
Delaware.....							106	29,300	127,845
Maryland.....	42	26,800	287,950	4	850	2,000	479	181,715	837,665
Virginia.....	50	18,750	52,445	6	2,250	5,550	1,002	315,763	721,003
North Carolina.....	47	19,550	29,025				727	214,937	284,930
South Carolina.....	41	14,750	109,500				467	159,920	311,168
Georgia.....	8	2,825	34,850				735	233,143	393,743
Florida.....							75	18,010	55,260
Alabama.....	1	200	250				531	150,675	276,939
Mississippi.....							406	112,983	240,265
Louisiana.....							106	30,260	236,500

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	METHODIST.			PRESBYTERIAN.			ROMAN CATHOLIC.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4,086	\$32,000	11	6,650	\$20,700
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	13	6,500	71,000	2	1,450	20,000
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,100	17,500	8	4,305	42,200
Massachusetts.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7,785	82,500	36	30,315	477,500
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7,300	72,500
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	17	7,500	88,700	12	9,015	97,500
New York.....	3	1,500	\$36,000	662	369,314	4,347,206	174	122,588	1,569,875
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	146	81,400	1,175,250	21	9,335	99,385
Pennsylvania.....	84	32,715	221,350	755	357,481	2,574,700	139	89,251	1,084,204
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	26	10,100	75,500	3	1,630	15,000
Maryland.....	12	5,350	32,500	57	23,235	378,300	65	31,100	1,161,532
Virginia.....	8	1,500	2,550	236	101,625	567,165	17	7,930	126,100
North Carolina.....	7	3,000	34,000	143	62,730	170,030	4	1,400	5,900
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	125	64,465	471,125	14	6,030	78,315
Georgia.....	1	75	25	92	39,996	218,805	8	4,250	79,500
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	14	5,700	31,500	5	1,850	13,600
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	150	58,705	222,775	5	5,200	300,000
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	135	47,166	183,085	8	3,000	66,000
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	17	9,510	149,300	55	37,240	1,045,650

Texas	15	6,100	19,070	13	6,760	79,700
Arkansas	25	7,200	28,275	6	1,400	6,650
Tennessee	357	132,717	365,531	3	1,300	45,000
Kentucky	222	99,006	492,303	48	24,240	336,910
Ohio	659	271,499	1,388,199	130	76,215	763,307
Michigan	67	22,530	142,650	42	15,972	159,775
Indiana	267	103,432	324,170	63	25,115	167,725
Illinois	198	81,529	395,130	58	29,000	220,400
Missouri	108	41,750	285,970	64	26,102	494,575
Iowa	24	6,655	28,350	17	3,990	28,250
Wisconsin	21	6,000	35,800	57	23,717	66,085
California	1	500	8,000	17	7,300	230,000
	331	112,185	443,347	4,584	2,040,316	14,369,889
District of Columbia				1,112	620,950	8,973,838
Minnesota Territory				6	7,100	105,300
New Mexico Territory				146	76,100	188,200
Oregon Territory	1	200	5,000	5	1,833	41,320
Utah Territory						

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	SWEDENBORGIAN.			TUNKER.			UNION.			UNITARIAN.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accom- modations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accom- modations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accom- modations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accom- modations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....	2	640	\$8,000	.....	.....	.....	83	26,087	\$108,670	15	10,144	\$103,000
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	10,450	39,350	13	8,380	72,800
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	34,550	122,800	2	1,000	32,000
Massachusetts.....	3	1,340	66,000	.....	.....	.....	6	1,810	9,550	162	92,938	2,320,147
Rhode Island.....	2	325	4,400	.....	.....	.....	4	2,450	5,000	4	2,950	127,000
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,850	28,400	5	1,750	42,000
New York.....	2	450	1,400	.....	.....	.....	74	27,379	110,300	22	10,225	292,075
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1,450	6,500	2	450	1,500
Pennsylvania.....	3	1,475	11,700	2	800	\$1,800	80	28,300	78,325	4	1,630	28,000
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6,100	11,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	6	14,100	8,400	10	4,250	13,000	1	1,000	104,000
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4,400	8,200	47	13,250	24,025	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	1	200	100	4	1,200	650	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	7,250	21,100	1	700	30,000
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,125	1,650	1	1,000	6,000

Statistics of the Churches in the United States—Continued.

States and Territories.	UNIVERSALIST.			MINOR SECTS.			TOTAL.		
	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.	No. of churches.	Aggregate accommodations.	Total value of church property.
Maine.....	53	19,893	\$120,150	1	150	\$200	851	304,477	\$1,712,152
New Hampshire.....	36	14,280	83,100	4	1,100	3,000	602	233,892	1,401,586
Vermont.....	34	13,325	71,750	3	700	800	564	226,444	1,213,126
Massachusetts.....	117	49,364	643,875	11	3,880	17,450	1,430	682,908	10,205,284
Rhode Island.....	4	2,230	55,000	2	950	4,650	221	98,736	1,252,900
Connecticut.....	22	8,905	90,200	6	1,250	6,000	719	305,249	3,554,894
New York.....	110	52,470	327,100	22	8,500	64,900	4,084	1,896,229	21,132,707
New Jersey.....	3	1,000	6,800	10	2,150	5,700	807	344,933	3,540,436
Pennsylvania.....	19	8,920	82,800	92	32,560	254,700	3,509	1,566,413	11,551,885
Delaware.....	1	1,000	26,000	2	250	400	180	55,741	340,345
Maryland.....	1	200	500	8	2,825	18,050	909	390,265	3,947,884
Virginia.....	1	200	500	8	2,825	18,050	2,336	834,691	2,849,176
North Carolina.....	2	650	5,600	19	6,620	69,425	1,678	558,204	889,393
South Carolina.....	3	900	1,000	7	1,375	1,625	1,163	453,930	2,140,346
Georgia.....	1	250	400	2	1,000	1,200	1,723	612,892	1,269,159
Florida.....	1	250	400	3	1,000	12,000	152	41,170	165,400
Alabama.....	1	1,000	100,000	2	1,650	59,000	1,235	388,605	1,132,076
Mississippi.....	1	1,000	100,000	2	1,650	59,000	910	275,979	754,542
Louisiana.....	1	1,000	100,000	2	1,650	59,000	278	104,080	1,782,470

Real and Personal Estate.—The table of real and personal estate owned by individuals is made up from official returns of property for taxation. Where the assessment has been made on a sum less than the intrinsic worth, the assistant marshals were instructed to add the necessary percentage. For the purposes of taxation the full amount is not generally given—in rural districts especially. Stocks or bonds owned by States, or by the general government are not represented. The value of slaves is included.

Valuation of real and personal estate of the inhabitants of the United States, for the year ending June 1, 1850.

States and Territories.	Real and personal estate.	
	Assessed value.	True or estimated value.
Maine.....	\$96,765,868	\$122,777,571
New Hampshire.....	92,177,959	103,652,835
Vermont.....	71,671,651	92,205,049
Massachusetts.....	546,003,057	573,342,286
Rhode Island.....	77,758,974	80,508,794
Connecticut.....	119,088,672	155,707,980
New York.....	715,369,028	1,080,309,216
*New Jersey.....	190,000,000	200,000,000
Pennsylvania.....	497,039,649	722,486,120
Delaware.....	16,406,884	21,062,556
Maryland.....	208,563,566	219,217,364
Virginia.....	331,376,660	430,701,082
North Carolina.....	212,071,413	226,800,472
South Carolina.....	283,867,709	288,257,694
Georgia.....	335,110,225	335,425,714
Florida.....	22,784,837	22,882,270
Alabama.....	219,476,150	228,204,332
Mississippi.....	208,422,167	228,951,130
Louisiana.....	220,165,172	233,998,764
Texas.....	51,027,456	52,740,473
Arkansas.....	36,423,675	39,841,025
Tennessee.....	189,437,623	201,246,686
Kentucky.....	291,387,554	301,628,456
Ohio.....	433,872,632	504,726,120
Michigan.....	30,877,223	59,787,255
Indiana.....	152,870,399	202,650,264
Illinois.....	114,782,645	156,265,006
Missouri.....	98,595,463	137,247,707
Iowa.....	21,690,642	23,714,638
Wisconsin.....	26,715,525	42,056,595
†California.....	22,123,173	22,161,872
District of Columbia.....	14,018,874	14,018,874
Total.....	5,997,947,525	7,124,556,200
Minnesota Territory (not returned in full).....		
Utah Territory.....	986,083	986,083
Oregon Territory.....	5,063,474	5,063,474
New Mexico.....	5,174,471	5,174,471
Aggregate.....	6,009,171,553	7,135,780,228

* In New Jersey, as the real estate only was returned, the above is partly estimated.

† Only thirteen counties in California are returned.