

CENSUS OF 1850.

VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Table with columns for States and Territories, and denominations: Moravian, Orthodox Congregational, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Swedenborgian, Tunker, Union, Unitarian, Universalist, Minor Sects, and Total. Lists values for various states like Maine, New Hampshire, etc.

* The marshal returns nine churches, without giving the denominations.
† Including \$1,200 of a church returned simply as "Protestant."

TABLE XL.—CHURCH ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Table with columns for States and Territories, and church denominations: Baptist, Christian, Congregational, Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Free, Friends, German Reformed, Jewish, Lutheran, Mennonite, and Methodist. Lists church counts for various states like Maine, New Hampshire, etc.

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE XLV.—EDUCATION STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES—CENSUS OF 1851.

POPULATION, 1851.			DAY SCHOOLS.														
			SCHOOLS.			SCHOLARS.											
			Total.	Public.	Private.	In all the Schools.						In Public Schools.					
						Belonging to the Schools, or on the Books.			Attending at the Schools on 31st March, 1851.			Belonging to the Schools, or on the Books.			Attending at the Schools on 31st March, 1851.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.			
17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384	44,908	15,477	29,431	2,108,473	1,139,242	969,231	1,754,976	952,495	802,481	1,407,569	791,548	616,021	1,115,237	635,107	480,130

EDUCATION STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES—Continued.

POPULATION, 1851.			DAY SCHOOLS.						SUNDAY SCHOOLS.						Proportion of Scholars to Population.							
			SCHOLARS.						SCHOLARS.													
			In Private Schools.						Belonging to the Schools, or on the Books.								Attending at the Schools on Sunday, March 30, 1851.					
			Belonging to the Schools, or on the Books.			Attending at the Schools on 31st March, 1851.																
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Schools.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Day Scholars.	Sunday Scholars.					
17,927,609	8,781,225	9,146,384	700,904	347,694	353,210	639,739	317,388	322,351	23,121	2,368,785	1,174,642	1,194,143	1,788,358	889,058	899,300	1 in 8½	1 in 7.598					

NOTE.—The above number (15,477) of Public Day Schools represents the number of entire and distinct scholastic establishments. Thus, a school for boys and girls, if under one general management and conducted in one range of buildings, is regarded as only one school, although the tuition may be carried on in separate compartments of the building, under separate superintendence.

In addition to the numbers in this table, there were also reported to the Census Office 1,206 Day Schools, (107 Public, and 1,099 Private,) and 377 Sunday Schools, as existing at the time of the Census, but from which no information was obtainable. If it be assumed that the number of scholars in these schools was the same, on an average, as in the schools which have made returns, the total of schools and scholars in England and Wales will be raised to the following numbers:

	DAY SCHOOLS.			SUNDAY SCHOOLS.	PROPORTION OF SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.	
	Total.	Public.	Private.		Day Scholars.	Sunday Scholars.
Schools	46,114	15,584	30,530	23,498	1 in 8,300	1 in 7.447
Scholars	2,144,377	1,417,300	727,077	2,407,409		

These figures will indicate the statistics of all the schools appearing in the lists of the Census enumerators. Doubtless there are some which escaped the scrutiny of those officers; but of the number of such no estimate can be formed.

LIBRARIES.

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TABLE XLVI.—LIBRARIES, OTHER THAN PRIVATE, IN THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	PUBLIC.		SCHOOL.		SUNDAY SCHOOL.		COLLEGE.		CHURCH.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.	Number.	Volumes.
Maine	77	51,430	11	2,325	131	26,958	8	39,625	9	1,692	236	121,969
New Hampshire	47	42,017	3	1,200	70	20,117	3	19,975	6	2,450	129	55,759
Vermont	30	21,061	10	9,700	38	10,020	9	23,280	3	580	56	64,641
Massachusetts	177	257,737	792	104,645	433	165,476	18	141,400	42	14,757	1,462	684,015
Rhode Island	28	42,007	12	5,814	50	23,765	1	31,000	7	1,753	96	104,342
Connecticut	42	38,009	4	5,039	107	38,445	8	82,600	3	625	164	165,318
New York	43	197,822	10,802	1,388,729	137	33,294	25	138,870	6	2,698	11,013	1,760,820
New Jersey	77	43,503	10	4,080	35	8,564	4	24,000	2	338	128	80,835
Pennsylvania	90	181,666	30	17,161	226	58,071	21	77,050	26	26,452	393	363,400
Delaware	4	10,250			12	2,700	1	5,000			17	17,950
Maryland	17	54,750	8	6,335	84	28,315	10	33,792	5	1,850	124	125,042
District of Columbia	7	66,100					2	32,500			9	98,600
Virginia	21	32,595	6	2,706	11	1,975	14	50,858	2	330	54	88,462
North Carolina	4	2,500	1	1,530	19	2,352	5	21,593	9	1,647	38	29,592
South Carolina	16	73,752	3	2,750			7	30,964			26	107,472
Georgia	3	6,500	11	1,800	15	1,988	9	21,500			38	31,788
Florida	1	1,000	2	800	4	850					7	2,650
Alabama	4	3,848	32	3,500	15	5,775	5	7,500			50	20,623
Mississippi	4	7,264	103	4,650	6	730	4	10,093			117	21,737
Louisiana	5	9,690	2	12,000			3	5,000			10	26,690
Texas	3	2,100	3	430	5	1,600	1	100			12	4,230
Arkansas	1	250			2	170					3	420
Tennessee	9	5,373	2	5,100	16	2,498	5	9,525			34	22,596
Kentucky	47	40,924			18	4,017	11	32,325	4	1,300	80	79,466
Missouri	13	23,105	13	17,150	66	14,500	4	19,700	1	600	97	75,058
Illinois	33	35,982	20	5,375	56	12,320	4	7,800			152	62,483
Indiana	58	46,938	3	1,800	65	11,935	4	8,700	1	400	151	68,403
Ohio	65	65,702	13	0,665	248	53,013	23	58,573	4	975	358	180,826
Michigan	280	65,116	110	31,427	15	3,500	3	7,800			417	107,943
Wisconsin	9	12,040	33	2,163	28	5,017	2	1,800			72	21,020
Iowa	4	2,650	4	160	24	2,980					32	5,790
California												
TERRITORIES.*												
Minnesota												
New Mexico												
Oregon												
Utah												
Total	1,217	1,448,015	12,067	1,647,404	1,983	542,321	213	942,321	130	58,350	15,615	4,036,411

* None returned.

The annexed notes were prepared by Professor Jewett to accompany the table which follows. They explain the method of classification adopted in it.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARIES IN EACH STATE.

These several classes of libraries may be characterized, in general terms, as follows:

1. *State libraries*, including those of the general government and of the executive departments, and those of the State courts.—Almost all the States in the Union have organized State libraries. Those which have not, possess collections of books which will ere long serve as the foundations of such libraries. These libraries are composed, to a great extent, of public documents of the general and State governments, with works on statistics, political economy, history, &c. Some of them, as the Library of Congress, the New York State library, &c., take a much wider range, and are extremely valuable collections for general reference.
 2. *Social libraries*, including atheneums, lyceums, young men's associations, mechanics' institutions, mercantile libraries, &c.—These libraries are generally composed of popular works for reading rather than for reference; but among them are many of the best collections in the country. We think that any one looking over the catalogues of these libraries, would be surprised and gratified to find them generally so well selected.
 3. *College libraries*, (exclusive of students' libraries).—Our colleges are mostly eleemosynary institutions. Their libraries are frequently the chance aggregations of the gifts of charity; too many of them discarded, as well-nigh worthless, from the shelves of the donors. This is not true of all our college libraries; for among them are some very important collections, chosen with care and competent learning, purchased with economy, and guarded with prudence, though ever available to those who wish to use them aright.
 4. *Students' libraries*, in colleges, professional schools, academies, &c.—The societies formed by students in our seminaries of learning, for mutual improvement in debate and composition, for the most part possess libraries. These are generally useful collections of books of a popular character. Sometimes (in Yale College particularly) they are large, well selected, and admirably arranged and kept. But seldom gather on the books in such collections.
 5. *Libraries of professional schools and incorporated academies*.—This class includes theological seminaries, law schools, medical colleges, and military academies, as well as high schools, generally termed in this country "academies." The professional schools, several of them, possess the best special libraries in the country. These institutions (particularly the theological) are so frequently connected with academies, that it was found most convenient to group them together.
 6. *Libraries of learned societies*—scientific, literary, and historical.—These libraries are mostly composed of the Transactions of similar societies, and of periodicals which contain the current records of science and letters. They have been mostly procured by donation and exchange. Some of these collections are extensive and important. The historical societies are doing great service in gathering and guarding the precious memorials of our early annals.
 7. *Public school libraries*.—Several of the States have taken great interest in supplying every township and school district with a library. Other States have commenced such collections, and it is to be hoped that they may be greatly multiplied. They are not intended for pupils alone, but for all the population of the district or township to which they belong. They are composed of valuable books, designed and adapted to communicate useful knowledge in a popular way, and to cultivate all the higher elements of character. They are in continual use, and it is impossible to over-estimate their beneficial influence.
- Another class of libraries, of which it has not been in my power to collect the statistics, comprises *Sunday School libraries*. The aggregate number of books which they contain is very great. These books, though mostly for juvenile readers, are always of a moral or religious tendency, and they have vast influence in forming the intellectual as well as the moral character of the people.

It is much to be regretted that no better exposition could be made in this publication of the employments of the people of the United States. The same difficulties have occurred with us that occurred in taking the census of Great Britain, to which reference is made on a previous page, (page xxvi.) The tables which are given include only the free males over 15 years of age, differing from those of previous returns, which include the females also. It is easy, at a glance, to detect the frequent deficiencies of the figures. States are returned with an aggregate of certain occupations greatly short of what is known to be the fact, and what can be proved by local directories and registers. Occupations are not mentioned, which, in the same manner, are ascertained to exist. A small State will approximate to the number of a large one, in occupations that are known to obtain in very nearly equal proportions in all of the States. The ratio of occupations to the whole number of males over 15 years of age in the several States varies, without regard to, and even in spite of, known rules. The occupations on the population sheet differ widely, more widely than was called for, from those collected on the sheets of industry, and aggregated and annexed, etc., etc.

The heading "Other Occupations" will account for some of these discrepancies. Under it are absorbed a great variety of minor employments, which being in number too few for a State, were thought to be better placed under this head than under any specific ones. The carelessness of the enumerators accounts for others; but more are explained in reflecting how many occupations often belong to the same person, who, in returning them, will not be very apt to follow any general rule, though instructed to do so.

Had the heading "Other Occupations" not been already adopted, and a very large portion of the work arranged under it, the Superintendent would have excluded it, and separated each employment by itself, however unimportant; or if this had not been practicable, would have laid down a rule for condensation, and, in a note, enumerated all of the employments which were disposed of thus. Such a course would have been pursued in any case, whatever the labor involved, if the table which follows, and which is arranged under certain limited classes, could have been by that means perfected. The difficulty was still existing—altogether incapable of removal—of separating the laborers so as to show how many were agricultural, non-agricultural, or engaged in the services of commerce, etc. All that could be done was to arrange the data to the best advantage, and to indicate by the notes,* for the information of the reader, how that arrangement or re-classification was made. In general, it is assumed, for these purposes, that the laborers are not agricultural, though, without question, a great many are, and "other occupations" are taken to include only persons that are employed in trade or manufactures. This arrangement will be more nearly correct than any other. The reader can judge for himself, however, and frame any other tables if he prefers. The subject will receive attention again.

* In the second classification table, (Table LI,) farmers, gardeners and florists, nurserymen and planters, hunters, trappers, herdsmen, &c., are put under the head of *Agriculture*; carriers, carters, chimney-sweeps, colliers, drivers, drovers, firemen, furnacemen, gate-keepers, laborers, lumbermen, ostlers, packers, paters, railroad men, sawyers, scavengers, stevedores, teamsters, wood-corders, wood-cutters, and muleteers, under *Labor not Agricultural*; cadets and soldiers under *Army*; baymen, boatmen, cannalmen, fishermen, mariners, oystermen, pilots, sailing-masters, whalemen, under *Sea and River Navigation*; dentists, oculists, surgeons, and veterinarians, under *Medical Professions*; actors, architects, artists, authors, civil engineers, commissioners, teachers, draughtsmen, editors, engineers, musicians, music teachers, professors, reporters, sculptors, showmen, students, surveyors, &c., under *Pursuits Requiring Education*; city, county, and town officers, judges, watchmen, United States and State officers, under *Government Civil Service*. The other occupations, if not otherwise classed, are all condensed under the head of *Commerce, Trade, Manufactures, and Mining*. These classifications are in many respects arbitrary.

CENSUS OF 1850.

PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.—Continued.

Table with columns for States and Territories and various professions like Oil cloth manufacturers, Oil makers, Opticians, Organ builders, etc. Total counts are provided at the bottom.

PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.—Continued.

Table with columns for States and Territories and various professions like Paper printers, Patent-leather manufacturers, Patent-medicine makers, etc. Total counts are provided at the bottom.

PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Reporters.	Riggers.	Roofers & slaters.	Rope and cord makers.	Saddle and harness makers.	Safe makers.	Sail makers.	Salicatus makers.	Salt makers.	Fash and blind makers.	Saw makers.	Sawyers.	Scale makers.
Maine.....		99	7	46	330		213						
New Hampshire.....		19	14	18	274		24		4			3,111	
Vermont.....			20		327							126	1
Massachusetts.....	17	254	100	432	553		476					179	
Rhode Island.....		22		40	140		41		12			181	7
Connecticut.....		45		43	338		65						
New York.....	39	451	86	394	3,769	46	552					69	7
New Jersey.....	4	7	8	57	978		46		730			2,829	83
Pennsylvania.....	27	80	72	525	3,256	11	275					396	9
Delaware.....				5	30		3		130			1,541	24
Maryland.....	7	93		104	453		181					88	
District of Columbia.....	24	4	0	3	53		3					419	4
Virginia.....	2	3	8	43	1,074	5	90					38	
North Carolina.....					292		33		40			126	
South Carolina.....	15				188		14					39	
Georgia.....					232		4					55	
Florida.....				1	92		0					2	
Alabama.....			3	9	290		0					6	
Mississippi.....					250		5					54	
Louisiana.....	3	39	47	26	214		82					30	
Texas.....			2	5	152		11					44	3
Arkansas.....					105							26	
Tennessee.....			3	10	901							1	
Kentucky.....			16	135	1,239		2					69	
Ohio.....		6	8	155	3,282	5	17		61			160	9
Michigan.....				5	302	5	12					96	26
Indiana.....				27	1,360		6					466	
Illinois.....			4	33	800		16					253	
Missouri.....			15	50	842	8						12	5
Iowa.....				18	126							3	6
Wisconsin.....				13	219		0					8	
California.....				3	31		5					35	9
MINNESOTA TERRITORIES.					4							31	
New Mexico.....					6								
Oregon.....					16								1
Utah.....					11								
Total.....	138	1,115	429	2,200	22,779	92	2,182	62	1,026	2,026	341	11,954	189

PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS, ETC.—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Scourers.	Screw makers.	Sculptors.	Servants.	Sextons.	Shingle makers.	Ship carpenters.	Shoe binders.	Shoe-peg makers.	Shoemakers.	Shoemakers.	Soldiers.	
Maine.....				232	14	34	2,338						
New Hampshire.....			3	47	4	16	32					114	
Vermont.....				34	2	13	9		21			38	
Massachusetts.....	11		19	1,275	42	10	3,347		363			7	
Rhode Island.....				774	7	9	191					79	
Connecticut.....			2	220			404						
New York.....	2	4	5	6,321	121	263	3,267		5			20	
New Jersey.....	26			404	18	23	1,005		6			1,241	
Pennsylvania.....			2	76	76	177	197					9	
Delaware.....		15	20	69	39	69	829					101	
Maryland.....				1,021	3	5	26					67	
District of Columbia.....			1	507	5	33	297					91	
Virginia.....				79	4	84	161					274	
North Carolina.....			3	46	4	8	54						
South Carolina.....				149	4	18	50					18	
Georgia.....				15	4	3	88					433	
Florida.....				12			56						
Alabama.....				42			27					45	
Mississippi.....				69	20	43	45					584	
Louisiana.....		5	1	508		18	2					33	
Texas.....			2	10		17	189						
Arkansas.....				212	18	17	362					204	
Tennessee.....				1,167	23	57	89						
Kentucky.....			27	320	3	67	194					143	
Ohio.....			1	184	7	111	68						
Michigan.....				376	7	7	63						
Indiana.....				1,458	11	3	9					305	
Illinois.....			2	10	3	7	33					71	
Missouri.....			4	101	4	91	5					77	
Iowa.....			1	710								140	
Wisconsin.....				15									
California.....				1,262									
MINNESOTA TERRITORIES.				40								163	
Utah.....					1							655	
Total.....	39	29	177	22,243	436	1,985	14,585	412	49	21	331	102	5,149

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

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TABLE LIII.—OCCUPATIONS OF PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES.

OCCUPATIONS OF PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1845, SEPTEMBER 30, 1847, AND DECEMBER 31, 1852.

OCCUPATIONS.	Year ending Septem- ber 30, 1845.	Year ending Septem- ber 30, 1847.	Year ending Decem- ber 31, 1852.	OCCUPATIONS.	Year ending Septem- ber 30, 1845.	Year ending Septem- ber 30, 1847.	Year ending Decem- ber 31, 1852.	OCCUPATIONS.	Year ending Septem- ber 30, 1845.	Year ending Septem- ber 30, 1847.	Year ending Decem- ber 31, 1852.
	Actors.....	36	14		5	Farmers.....	24,016		50,036	63,628	Painters.....
Agents.....	3	6		Flax dressers.....	14			Physicians.....	179	176	254
Apothecaries.....	1			Foreign ministers.....	1			Planters.....	6	7	28
Artists.....	73	200	174	Gardeners.....	13	1		Printers.....	4	4	
Authors.....				Gentlemen.....	243	234	3	Professors.....	2	1	
Army.....	69	37	70	Gunsmiths.....	1			Shipmasters.....	2	1	2
Accountants.....	1			Housekeepers.....	4	2		Ship-carpenters.....		4	
Bakers.....	4			Indians.....	11			Servants.....	1,650	3,198	342
Barbers.....	1		4	Jewellers.....	2			Sisters of Charity.....	16		
Barkeepers.....		1		Judges.....	2			Spinners.....	116	799	961
Blacksmiths.....	1		8	Laborers.....	18,656	37,571	82,571	Storkkeepers.....	8		
Boarding-house keepers.....	1			Ladies.....	3,518	497	69	Students.....	8	11	23
Book-keepers.....		1		Lawyers.....	92	75	19	Sugar manufacturers.....	1		
Brewers.....	1			Machinists.....	1			Surgeons.....	11	5	7
Butchers.....	10		20	Manu-fac-turers.....	96	183	9	Surveyors.....	1		
Bankers.....			7	Manufacturers.....	13	776	134	Seamstresses.....			147
Cabinetmakers.....	1			Mariners.....	478	409	1,021	Soldiers.....			1
Carpenters.....	11	1	37	Mechanics.....	10,154	25,047	24,514	Tailors.....	10		63
Chandlers.....		1		Merchants.....	5,051	4,216	11,558	Tanners.....	2		
Carriers.....	1			Milliners.....	6			Teachers.....	28	17	27
Chemists.....	1			Millwrights.....	24	1		Tradesmen.....	65	3	
Clerks.....	66	55	131	Miners.....	28	13	1,179	Travellers.....	3	3	
Clergymen.....	148	208	107	Moulders.....	1			Traders.....		85	68
Cigar makers.....	1			Musicians.....	11	4	17	United States officers.....	20	25	27
Coopers.....	3	3		Missionaries.....	9	2		Weavers.....	66	89	49
Children.....	1,686	339	908	Millers.....	1	1	190	Watch makers.....	1		
Cordwainers.....	6		25	Millwrights.....		1		Widows.....	1		2
Carriers.....	1			Nurses.....	9	3	2	Other occupations.....		37	
Dentists.....	1		2	Noblemen.....	5	6		Unknown, mostly females.....	52,768	115,167	209,131
Died on passage.....	2		176	Officers.....	21						
Editors.....	2		2						119,884	239,480	398,470
Engineers.....	53	35	91								

TABLE LIV.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN—1841.

OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	20 years and over.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Under 20 years.	
Persons engaged in commerce, trade, and manufactures.....	2,027,635	387,492	480,450	197,210	3,002,787
Agriculture.....	1,297,989	202,520	65,830	14,446	1,490,785
Labor, not agricultural.....	548,548	91,983	100,991	7,973	788,408
Army at home and abroad, including those on half-pay and in the East India Company's service—					
At home.....	34,381	7,013			41,394
Abroad and in Ireland.....	89,215	15			89,230
Navy and merchant seamen afloat and ashore, including navy half-pay and marines, fishermen, watermen, &c—					
At home.....	109,651	0,901			110,552
Afloat.....	79,619	17,180			96,799
Professions, clerical.....	23,406				23,406
legal.....	17,340				17,340
medical.....	20,585		1,419		22,004
Other pursuits requiring education.....	94,360	13,324	32,296	1,997	141,977
Government civil service.....	15,961	270	620	14	16,865
Municipal and parochial officers, &c.....	22,882	357	1,954	17	25,210
Domestic servants.....	163,657	91,639	558,386	344,016	1,157,688
Persons of independent means.....	129,855	5,591	352,920	15,898	504,264
Alms people, pensioners, paupers, lunatics, and prisoners.....	72,887	20,124	71,719	24,166	197,896
Total returned as occupied, &c.....	4,657,971	859,409	1,672,585	605,737	7,795,702
Remainder of population, including women and children.....	274,482	3,411,253	3,589,154	3,667,279	10,922,268
Total.....	4,932,453	4,270,662	5,261,739	4,273,016	*18,717,970

* This does not include 1,016 persons, officers and prisoners on board convict hulks; nor 1,408 persons, passengers on board her Majesty's ships; together 2,424 persons; making the total population 18,720,394.

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE LV.—PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, ETC., IN THE UNITED STATES AND TERRITORIES—1850.

Table with columns for STATES AND TERRITORIES, ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS (Improved, Unimproved), VALUE OF FARMS AND IMPLEMENTS (Cash value, Value of implements and machinery), and LIVE STOCK (Horses, Asses and mules, Milch cows, Working oxen, Other cattle, Sheep, Swine).

PRODUCTIONS OF AGRICULTURE, ETC.—Continued.

Table with columns for STATES AND TERRITORIES, Value of livestock, Value of animals slaughtered, and PRODUCE DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1850 (Wheat, Rye, Indian corn, Oats, Rice, Tobacco, Ginseng, Potatoes, Peas and beans).

TABLE LVI.—RATIO OF POPULATION AND OF CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS—1850.*

PROPORTION OF POPULATION AND PRODUCT IN THE STATES TO THE TOTAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Table with 10 columns: STATES AND TERRITORIES, Population, Wheat, Indian corn, Rice, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Hemp, water and show retted, Sugar. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Minnesota Territory, New Mexico Territory, Oregon Territory, Utah Territory.

* Small fractions of products are disregarded.

We append a table showing the productions of Agriculture as obtained by the Census of 1840, which will be useful for purposes of comparison.

TABLE LVII.—AGRICULTURAL RETURNS, CENSUS OF 1840.

Table with 10 columns: STATES AND TERRITORIES, Pounds of wool, Pounds of hops, Pounds of wax, Bushels of potatoes, Tons of hay, Tons of hemp and flax, Pounds of tobacco gathered, Pounds of rice, Pounds of cotton gathered. Rows include Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Wisconsin, Iowa, District of Columbia, Total.

CENSUS OF 1850.

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table is taken, without examination, from Mr. Chickering's work on Immigration. The figures for 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852 were added in the office.

TABLE LXVIII.—NUMBER OF FOREIGN PASSENGERS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES AND REGISTERED AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSES FOR EACH YEAR FROM OCTOBER 1, 1820, TO JANUARY 1, 1853.

Table with columns for YEARS, Third quarter, Fourth quarter, First quarter, Second quarter, Total, and additional data for 1845-53 and specific date ranges.

TABLE LXIX.—ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS FROM ABROAD INTO THE SEVERAL STATES.

Table exhibiting the arrivals in each of the United States of passengers during the years ending September 30, 1845 and 1847, and December 31, 1852.

Table with columns for STATES, Year ending September 30, 1845 (Males, Females, Sex not stated, Total), Year ending September 30, 1847, and Year ending December 31, 1852 (Males, Females, Sex not stated, Total).

TABLE LXX.—AGES AND SEX OF PASSENGERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Table exhibiting the ages and sex of passengers who arrived in the United States during the years ending September 30, 1845 and 1847, and December 31, 1852.

Table with columns for AGES, Year ending September 30, 1845 (Males, Females, Sex not stated, Total), Year ending September 30, 1847, and Year ending December 31, 1852 (Males, Females, Sex not stated, Total).

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE LXXIII.—PROGRESS OF POPULATION AND WEALTH.

DIVISIONS.	INCREASED POPULATION FOR EVERY HUNDRED, FROM AUGUST 1, 1790, IS—					
	10 years.	20 years.	30 years.	40 years.	50 years.	60 years.
The New England States	22.14	45.76	64.37	82.57	121.34	170.16
The Middle States, with District of Columbia	36.15	86.39	140.53	216.38	283.67	365.34
The Southern States	26.62	49.13	72.9	109.74	126.2	168.33
The Southwestern States	219.78	957.9	2163.86	3679.45	6174.2	9179.2
The Northwestern States, with the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa	271.11	857.46	1848.14	3043.16	5553.45	8630.41
California, and the Territories of Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah						

NOTE.—It will be recollected that the change of the day of taking the Census, from the 1st of August to the 1st of June, the periods referred to in the three last columns, wants two months of the terms mentioned.

METEOROLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The tables on the next page were prepared at the Smithsonian Institution, under the direction of Professor Blodget, at the request of the Census Office. It was desired to frame them for the year 1849–50, in order to illustrate the Mortality table of the Census by any light which might be shed from such a quarter. The observations for that period, however, proved to be insufficient, and, as the best that could be done, the year 1851 was selected.

The tables are very valuable, and are the most complete ever published of the kind. They embrace points within the Republic several thousand miles apart—from Vermont to Texas; from New Orleans to Santa Fe, California, and Oregon—and condense the labors and observations of more than twenty scientific gentlemen. The brief space they will occupy could not be better employed.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES OF UNITED STATES, 1851.

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MINIMUM TEMPERATURES FOR EACH MONTH OF 1851. MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES FOR EACH MONTH OF 1851.

Table with 24 columns for months and 24 rows for locations, showing temperature ranges.

MEAN TEMPERATURES, MONTHLY, FOR EACH SEASON, AND THE YEAR 1851.

Table with 14 columns for seasons and 24 rows for locations, showing mean temperatures.

MAXIMUM ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1851.

Table with 12 columns for months and 24 rows for locations, showing maximum atmospheric pressure.

MINIMUM ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1851.

Table with 12 columns for months and 24 rows for locations, showing minimum atmospheric pressure.

MEAN ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE FOR EACH MONTH OF 1851.

Table with 14 columns for seasons and 24 rows for locations, showing mean atmospheric pressure.

1852.

Table with 14 columns for seasons and 2 rows for locations (Lebanon, St. Louis), showing mean atmospheric pressure for 1852.

RAIN AND MELTED SNOW FOR EACH MONTH OF 1851.

Table with 14 columns for seasons and 24 rows for locations, showing rain and melted snow measurements.

INDIAN STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES—1789, 1825, 1853.

The following statement was made up on the 10th of November, 1853, at the request of the Superintendent of the Census, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It will be very interesting in showing the past and present location of the Indian tribes which form a portion of the inhabitants of the territory of the United States, though they are not included in any of the Census enumerations, except in a few individual cases, which cannot affect the general correctness of the table.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INDIANS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, NUMBER IN EACH TRIBE, PRESENT AND PAST LOCATION, ETC.

Table with columns: NAMES OF TRIBES, AND LOCATION IN 1825.; 1789. Number.; 1825. Number.; 1853. Number.; Present location, and remarks. The table lists various tribes such as St. John's Indians, Pussamaquoddis, Penobscot, etc., and provides population numbers for 1789, 1825, and 1853, along with notes on their current status and location.

Note.—The great difference in the several aggregates must be accounted for in the extension of the territorial limits of the United States by the acquisition of Texas, &c., bringing with it an increased Indian population; and, further, in the fact that the report of Mr. McKenney for 1825 does not appear to have embraced that of Missouri, the Plains, Oregon, &c., then a part of the United States.

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE OF COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, AND PARISHES—Continued.

Table with columns for County, District, and Parish; State; Whites; Free colored; Slaves; Total population; Foreign-born; Dwellings; Families. The table lists numerous counties and parishes across various states, providing detailed demographic data for each.

* Returns of this county were lost on the way to this office.

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE OF COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, AND PARISHES—Continued.

Table with columns for County, District, and Parish; State; Whites; Free colored; Slaves; Total population; Foreign-born; Dwellings; Families; and corresponding columns for the second set of counties.

TABLE OF COUNTIES, ETC.

TABLE OF COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, AND PARISHES—Continued.

Table with columns: COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND PARISH; State; Whites; Free colored; Slaves; Total population; Foreign-born; Dwellings; Families; COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND PARISH; State; Whites; Free colored; Slaves; Total population; Foreign-born; Dwellings; Families.

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE OF COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, AND PARISHES—Continued.

Table with columns for County, District, and Parish; State; Whites; Free colored; Slaves; Total population; Foreign-born; Dwellings; Families. The table lists data for numerous counties across various states including Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Missouri.

CENSUS OF 1850.

TABLE OF COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, AND PARISHES—Continued.

Table with columns for County, District, and Parish; State; Whites; Free colored; Slaves; Total population; Foreign-born; Dwellings; Families; and corresponding columns for each county listed.

*Including 26 slaves on route for California.