

## Primary Source Information

**Title:** Martin Luther King press conference

**Creator:** Trikosko, Marion S., photographer

**Date Created/Published:** 1964 March 26.

**Notes:** Photograph shows head and shoulders of King leaning on a lectern.

**Call Number:** LC-U9- 11696-9A [P&P]

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2003688129/>



## Primary Source Information

**Title:** 5 Female Negro officers of Women's League, Newport, R.I.

**Date Created/Published:** [1899?]

**Notes:** Reportedly displayed as part of the American Negro exhibit at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Caption card tracings: Woman; African American history; RI Newport; Woman Rights of Negro women; Shelf.

Sources checked: OCAT (Nat'l. Women's League?)

**Call Number:** LOT 11304 [item] [P&P]

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2001705854/>

### Information about the Source from the Library of Congress

The Paris Exposition of 1900 included a display devoted to the history and "present conditions" of African Americans. W.E.B. Du Bois and special agent Thomas J. Calloway spearheaded the planning, collection and installation of the exhibit materials, which included 500 photographs. The Library of Congress holds approximately 220 mounted photographs reportedly displayed in the exhibition (LOTs 11293-11308), as well as material specially compiled by Du Bois: four photograph albums showing "Types" and "Negro Life" (LOT 11930); three albums entitled "The Black Code of Georgia, U.S.A.," offering transcriptions of Georgia state laws relating to blacks, 1732-1899 (LOT 11932); and 72 drawings charting the condition of African Americans at the turn of the century (LOT 11931). The materials cataloged online include all of the photos in LOT 11930, and any materials in the other groups for which copy negatives have been made.

PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THE  
BOSTON SLAVE RIOT,  
AND  
**TRIAL**  
OF  
Anthony Burns,



CONTAINING THE  
REPORT OF THE FANEUIL HALL MEETING; THE MURDER OF  
BACHELDER; THEODORE PARKER'S LESSON FOR THE DAY;  
SPEECHES OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES, CORRECTED  
BY THEMSELVES; VERBATIM REPORT OF JUDGE  
LORING'S DECISION; AND, A DETAILED AC-  
COUNT OF THE EMBARKATION.

BOSTON:  
FETRIDGE AND COMPANY.  
1854.

**BOSTON SLAVE RIOT,**  
**AND**  
**TRIAL**  
**OF**  
**ANTHONY BURNS.**

CONTAINING THE  
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ELDER; THEODORE PARKER'S LESSON FOR THE DAY; SPEECHES  
OF COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES, CORRECTED BY THEMSELVES;  
A VERBATIM REPORT OF JUDGE LORING'S DECISION; AND  
DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE EMBARKATION.

27-5  
BOSTON:  
FETRIDGE AND COMPANY.  
1854.



# TRIAL OF ANTHONY BURNS,

## THE ALLEGED FUGITIVE SLAVE.

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### THE ARREST.

On Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, Anthony Burns, colored, while walking in Court street, was taken into custody by officers Coolidge, Riley, and Loughton, under the orders of Watson Freeman, United States Marshal, and by virtue of a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Edward G. Loring, authorizing the arrest of Burns, as an alleged fugitive from the "service and labor" of Charles F. Suttle, a merchant of Alexandria, Va. The arrest was made very quietly, and he was escorted to an upper room in the court house, where, under a strong guard of officers, he was kept for the night, and the intelligence of his arrest did not transpire until the following morning.

Burns, who is about thirty years old, has for some time been in the employ of Coffin Pitts, clothing dealer, No. 36 Brattle street. He is a shrewd fellow and his story of the manner of his leaving Alexandria is curious. After acquitting his master of all suspicion of cruelty, he stated that leaving him was the result of accident — that one day, while tired, he laid down on board a vessel to rest, got asleep, and that during his slumbers, the vessel sailed! Burns, at one time after his arrest, expressed a willingness to return with his master, but he was induced by his advisers to make his claimants show their authority for his return.

### THE EXAMINATION.

On Thursday, at nine o'clock, the United States Marshal made return of his doings to the Commissioner, who proceeded to investigate the case. Messrs. Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker appeared as counsel for the claimants, and Messrs. Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles M. Ellis and Robert Morris volunteered as counsel for the alleged slave. The official papers — embracing the customary powers of attorney, &c., from the court in Alexandria — having been read, Mr. Parker read the complaint, of which the following is a copy: —

*United States of America, Massachusetts District, ss*  
To the marshal of our District of Massachusetts, or to either of his deputies.  
*Greeting.*

In the name of the President of the United States of America, you are hereby commanded forthwith to apprehend Anthony Burns, a negro man, alleged

now to be in your District, charged with being a fugitive from labor, and with having escaped from service in the State of Virginia, if he may be found in your precinct, and have him forthwith before me, Edward G. Loring, one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States for the said District, then and there to answer to the complaint of Charles F. Suttle, of Alexandria in the said State of Virginia, merchant, alleging, under oath, that the said Anthony Burns, on the twenty-fourth day of March last, did, and for a long time prior thereto had owed service and labor to him, the said Suttle, in the State of Virginia, under the laws thereof; and that while held to service there by said Suttle, the said Burns escaped from the said State of Virginia into the said State of Massachusetts; and that said Burns still owes service and labor to said Suttle, in the said State of Virginia, and praying that said Burns may be restored to him, said Suttle, in said State of Virginia, and that such further proceedings may then and there be had in the premises as are by law in such cases provided. Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ, with your doings thereto, before me.

Witness my hand and seal, of Boston aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

EDW. G. LORING, Commissioner.

*United States of America, Boston, Massachusetts District ss., May 25, 1854.*

Pursuant herewith, I have arrested the within named Anthony Burns, and now have him before the Commissioner within named, for examination.

WATSON FREEMAN, United States Marshal.

The first witness introduced was William Brent, who deposed as follows:—

I reside in Richmond, Virginia, am a merchant; have resided there four years; know Mr. Charles F. Suttle—he now resides in Alexandria; he is a merchant; know Anthony Burns; now see him at the bar in front; he is the man referred to in the record which has been read; he is owned by Mr. Suttle as a slave; he was formerly owned by Mr. Suttle's mother; Mr. Suttle has owned him for the last twelve or fifteen years. I have hired Anthony of Mr. Suttle; this I think was in the years 1846, 1847 and 1848; paid Mr. Suttle for his services. I knew that he was missing from Richmond on or about the 24th day of March last; have not seen him since until a day or two past. Last night I heard Anthony converse with his master.

Mr. Dana here took occasion to say that he had not been regularly retained as counsel, and he addressed the Commissioner as follows:—

May it please your Honor: I arise to address the court as *amicus curiæ*, for I cannot say that I am regularly of counsel for the person at the bar. Indeed, from the few words I have been enabled to hold with him, and from what I can learn from others who have talked with him, I am satisfied that he is not in a condition to determine whether he will have counsel or not, or whether or not and how he shall appear for his defence. He declines to say whether any one shall appear for him, or whether he will defend or not.

Under these circumstances, I submit to your Honor's judgment that time should be allowed to the prisoner to recover himself from the stupefaction of his sudden arrest, and his novel and distressing situation, and have opportunity to consult with friends and members of the bar, and determine what course he will pursue.

Mr. Parker. I feel bound to oppose the motion. The counsel himself says that the prisoner does not wish for counsel, and does not wish for a defence. The only object of delay is to try to induce him to resist the just claim which he is now ready to acknowledge. The delay will cause great inconvenience to my client, the claimant, and his witness, both of whom have come all the way from Virginia for this purpose, and will be delayed here a day or two if this adjournment is granted. If it were suggested that the prisoner were insane, out of his mind, and would be likely to recover soon, we could not object. As it is we do object.



Mr. Dana replied. The counsel for the prosecution misapprehends my statement. I did not say that the prisoner did not wish counsel and defence. I said he was evidently not in a state to say what he wishes to do. Indeed he has said that he is willing to have a trial. But I am not willing to act on such a statement as that. He does not know what he is saying. I say to your Honor, as a member of the bar, on my personal responsibility, that from what I have seen of the man and from what I have learned from others who have seen him, that he is not in a fit state to decide for himself what he will do. He has just been arrested and brought into this scene, with this immense stake of freedom or slavery for life at issue, surrounded by strangers — and even if he should plead guilty to the claim, the Court ought not to receive the plea under such circumstances.

It is but yesterday that the Court at the other end of the building refused to receive a plea of guilty from a prisoner. The Court never will receive this plea in a capital case, without the fullest proof that the prisoner makes it deliberately, and understands its meaning and his own situation, and has consulted with his friends. In a case involving freedom or slavery for life, this Court will not do less.

The counsel for the claimant objects to a delay; he objects on the ground of the inconvenience to which it will put the claimant and his witness, who have come all the way from Virginia for this purpose! I can assure him, I think, that he mistakes the character of this tribunal, by addressing to it such an argument as that. We have not yet come to that state in which we cannot weigh liberty against convenience and freedom against pecuniary expense. We have yet something left by which we can measure those quantities.

I know enough of this tribunal to know that it will not lend itself to the hurrying off a man into slavery to accommodate any man's personal convenience, before he has even time to recover his stupefied faculties, and say whether he has a defence or not. Even without a suggestion from an *amicus curiæ*, the Court would, of its own motion, see to it that no such advantage was taken.

The counsel for the claimant says that if the man were out of his mind, he would not object. Out of his mind! Please your Honor, if you had ever reason to fear that a prisoner was not in full possession of his mind, you would fear it in such a case as this. But I have said enough. I am confident your Honor will not decide so momentous an issue against a man without counsel and without opportunity.

Mr. Ellis urged the postponement on the ground of the importance of the issue. Commissioner Loring informed the prisoner that he was entitled to counsel, and that if he desired it, time would be given to afford him an opportunity to select them. Burns, who seemed somewhat amazed, at length muttered that he desired delay, and the further hearing of the case was thereupon postponed until Saturday morning. The usual order was issued to the Marshal to keep the prisoner in a place of safety, and the Court then adjourned.

## THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The interest felt in the slave was very general, but the leading abolitionists obtained the use of Faneuil Hall for Friday evening and issued the following card, which appeared in all the papers and was placarded throughout the city:

**A MAN KIDNAPPED.**—A Public Meeting will be held at Faneuil Hall this (Friday) evening, May 26, at 7 o'clock, to secure justice for a man claimed as a slave by a Virginia kidnapper, and imprisoned in Boston Court House, in defiance of the laws of Massachusetts. Shall he be plunged into the hell of Virginia slavery by a Massachusetts Judge of Probate?

In the evening an immense concourse of people filled the hall, and the meeting was called to order by Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, and it was organized as follows:—



## Primary Source Information

**Title:** Boston Slave Riot...

**Created/Published:** Boston : Fetridge and Company

**Date Created/Published:** 1854

**Notes:** Burns, Anthony,--1834-1862--Trials, litigation, etc. Fugitive slaves--Legal status, laws, etc.--Massachusetts. Riots--Massachusetts--Boston.

**Call Number:** E450 .B92

**URL:** <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.law/lst.019>

### Information about the Source from the Library of Congress

Boston slave riot, and trial of Anthony Burns : containing the report of the Faneuil Hall meeting, the murder of Batchelder, Theodore Parker's lesson for the day, speeches of counsel on both sides, corrected by themselves, verbatim report of Judge Loring's decision, and, a detailed account of the embarkation.



TO BE SOLD, on WEDNESDAY 3d AUGUST next.

By COWPER & TELFAIRS,

A C A R G O

Of 170 prime young, likely healthy

GUINEA SLAVES,

Just imported, in the Bark Friends, William Ross Master, directly from  
Angola.

Savannah, July 25, 1774.

To be Sold at Private Sale, any Time before the 18th of  
next Month.

THE PLANTATION, containing one hundred acres, on which the  
subscriber lives, very pleasantly situated on Savannah River in sight  
of town. The terms of sale may be known by applying to

July 21, 1774

RICHARD WYLLY.

W A N T E D,

AN OVERSEER thoroughly qualified to undertake the settlement of  
a River Swamp Plantation on the Alatamaha River. Any such  
person, who can bring proper recommendations, may hear of great en-  
couragement by applying to

NATHANIEL HALL.

THE subscriber being under an absolute necessity of closing his concerns without de-  
lay, gives this last publick notice, that all persons indebted to him by bond,  
note or otherwise, who do not discharge the same by the first day of October next,  
will find their respective obligations, &c. in the hands of an Attorney to be sued for  
without distinction. It is hoped the concerned will avail themselves of this notice.

PHILIP BOX.

RUN AWAY the 20th of May last from John Forbes, Esq.'s plantation in St.  
John's parish, TWO NEGROES, named BILLY and QUAMINA, of the  
Guinea Country, and speak good English. Billy is luffy and well made, about 5 feet  
10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, has lost some of his upper teeth, and  
had on when he went away a white negroe cloth jacket and trowsers of the same.  
Quamina is stout and well made, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black,  
has his country marks on his face, had on when he went away a jacket, trowsers  
and robbin, of white negroe cloth. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and deliver  
them to me at the above plantation, or to the Warden of the Work-House in Savan-  
nah, shall receive a reward of 20s. besides what the law allows.

DAVIS AUSTIN.

## Primary Source Information

**Title:** To be sold. . .a cargo of 170 prime young likely healthy Guinea slaves. Savannah, July 25, 1774.

**Notes:** Copy print of a broadside.

**Reproduction Number:** LC-USZ62-16876 (1-2)

**URL:** <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/aopart1b.html>

### Information about the Source from the Library of Congress

Captured Africans were sold at auction as "chattel," like inanimate property or animals. Many literate ex-slaves discussed the degradation and humiliation they felt when they were treated like "cattle."

This 1774 broadside, typical of the advertisements used in the North as well as the South before the Civil War, advertises the sale of slaves and land, the availability of employment for an overseer, a recall of debts, and a reward for anyone who captured two runaway slaves. The captors claim that the Angolan Africans, scheduled to be sold at auction in Savannah, Georgia, were "prime, young, likely healthy." The runaway advertisement on this same broadside gives specific information about two African-born male runaways which includes height, complexion, build, and clothing.

### Transcription of the Document:

To be sold, on Wednesday 3d August next,

By Cowper & Telfairs,

A Cargo of 170 prime young likely healthy Guinea Slaves,

Just imported, in the Bark Friends, William Rols Mafter, directly from Angola.

Savannah, July 25, 1774.

---

To be Sold at Private Sale, any Time before the 18<sup>th</sup> of next Month.

The Plantation, containing one hundred acres, on which the subscriber lives, very pleasantly situated on Savannah in sight of town. The terms of sale may be known by applying to RICHARD WYLLY.

July 21, 1774.

---

## WANTED

An overseer thoroughly qualified to undertake the settlement of a River Swamp Plantation of the Alatamaha River. Any such person, who can bring proper recommendations, may hear of great encouragement by applying to NATHANIEL HALL.

---

The subscriber being under an absolute necessity of closing his concerns without delay, gives this last publick notice, that all persons indebted to him by bond, note or otherwise, who do not discharge the same by the first day of October next, will find their respective obligations, & in the bonds of an Attorney to be sued for without distinction. It is hoped those concerned will avail themselves of this notice. PHILIP BOX

---

Run Away the 20<sup>th</sup> of May lost from John Forbes, Esq.'s plantation in St. John's parish. Two Negroes, named Billy and Quamina of the Guniea Country, and speak good English. Billy is lusty and well made, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a black complexion, has lost some of his upper teeth, and had on when he went away a white negroe cloth jacket and trowsers of the same. Quamina is stout and well made, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, has his country marks on his face, had on when he went away a jacket, trowsers, and robbin, of white negroe cloth. Whoever takes up said Negroes, and deliver them to me at the above plantation, or to the Warden of the Work-House in Savannah, shall receive a reward of 20\$. Besides what the law allows. DAVIS AUSTIN.

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# **\$200 Reward.**

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RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Thursday, the 30th of September,

## **FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,**

To-wit : one Negro man, his wife, and three children.

The man is a black negro, full height, very erect, his face a little thin. He is about forty years of age, and calls himself *Washington Reed*, and is known by the name of Washington. He is probably well dressed, possibly takes with him an ivory headed cane, and is of good address. Several of his teeth are gone.

*Mary*, his wife, is about thirty years of age, a bright mulatto woman, and quite stout and strong.

The oldest of the children is a boy, of the name of *FIELDING*, twelve years of age, a dark mulatto, with heavy eyelids. He probably wore a new cloth cap.

*MATILDA*, the second child, is a girl, six years of age, rather a dark mulatto, but a bright and smart looking child.

*MALCOLM*, the youngest, is a boy, four years old, a lighter mulatto than the last, and about equally as bright. He probably also wore a cloth cap. If examined, he will be found to have a swelling at the navel.

Washington and Mary have lived at or near St. Louis, with the subscriber, for about 15 years.

It is supposed that they are making their way to Chicago, and that a white man accompanies them, that they will travel chiefly at night, and most probably in a covered wagon.

A reward of \$150 will be paid for their apprehension, so that I can get them, if taken within one hundred miles of St. Louis, and \$200 if taken beyond that, and secured so that I can get them, and other reasonable additional charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to **THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.**, at St. Louis, Mo. The above negroes, for the last few years, have been in possession of **Thomas Allen, Esq.**, of St. Louis.

**WM. RUSSELL.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1, 1847.

## Primary Source Information

**Title:** \$200 Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber . . . Five Negro Slaves.

**Created/ Published:** Broadside. 1847.

**Notes:** Rare Book and Special Collections Division. (1-16)

**URL:** <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aaohhtml/aopart1b.html>

## Information about the Source from the Library of Congress

The African American resistance to slavery is demonstrated time and time again in the successful and unsuccessful attempts to escape from bondage. The owners' equal determination to protect their investment is demonstrated by their assiduousness in pursuing the runaways. Advertisements like this one on flyers or in newspapers aided bounty hunters and kidnappers, as well as bona fide law enforcement officers, who worked together to return escapees to their owners.





## Primary Source Information

**Title:** Reynold's Political Map of the United States...

**Creator:** William Reynolds

**Created/ Published:** 1856

**Notes:** Geography and Map Division (3-20)

**URL:** <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/odyssey/archive/03/0320001r.jpg>

### Information about the Source from the Library of Congress

The growing sectionalism that was dividing the nation during the late antebellum years is documented graphically with this political map of the United States, published in 1856. Designed to portray and compare the areas of free and slave states, it also includes tables of statistics for each of the states from the 1850 census, the results of the 1852 presidential election, congressional representation by state, and the number of slaves held by owners. The map is also embellished with portraits of John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, the 1856 presidential and vice presidential candidates of the newly organized Republican Party, which advocated an anti-slavery platform.

**For More Information** see the copy of the 1850 Census that is included in this packet.

**Title:** The Seventh Census of the United States 1850

**Creator:** J.D.B. DeBow

**Created/Published:** Washington: Robert Armstrong, Public Printer. 1853.

**Notes:** Embracing a statistical view of each of the states and territories, arranged by counties, towns, etc..

**URL:** <http://www2.census.gov/prod2/deccennial/documents/1850a-01.pdf>

Visit <http://www.westegg.com/inflation/> for an inflation calculator that can be used to compare costs in 1850 to those of today.

THE  
SEVENTH CENSUS,  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES:  
1850.

EMBRACING A STATISTICAL VIEW OF EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ARRANGED BY COUNTIES,  
TOWNS, ETC., UNDER THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. POPULATION BY COUNTIES—CLASSIFICATION OF AGES AND COLOR—AGGREGATES.</li><li>2. POPULATION BY SUBDIVISIONS OF COUNTIES.</li><li>3. NATIVITIES OF THE POPULATION.</li><li>4. BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, DWELLINGS, AND FAMILIES.</li><li>5. PROGRESS OF THE POPULATION.</li><li>6. DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, INSANE, AND IDIOTIC.</li><li>7. COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, SCHOOLS, &amp;c.</li><li>8. ATTENDING SCHOOL DURING YEAR, AS RETURNED BY FAMILIES.</li></ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>9. ADULTS IN THE STATE WHO CANNOT READ AND WRITE.</li><li>10. PROFESSIONS, OCCUPATIONS, AND TRADES OF THE MALE POPULATION.</li><li>11. AGRICULTURE—FARMS AND IMPLEMENTS, STOCK PRODUCTS, HOME MANUFACTURES, &amp;c.</li><li>12. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.</li><li>13. LIBRARIES OTHER THAN PRIVATE.</li><li>14. CHURCHES, CHURCH PROPERTY, &amp;c.</li></ol> |
|---|--|

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, EMBRACING THE AGGREGATE TABLES FOR THE UNITED STATES COMPARED WITH EVERY PREVIOUS CENSUS SINCE  
1790—SCHEDULES AND LAWS OF CONGRESS RELATING TO THE CENSUS IN THE SAME PERIOD—RATIO TABLES OF  
INCREASE AND DECREASE OF CITIES AND STATES, ETC., BY SEX AND AGES, AND COLOR—TABLE  
OF POPULATION OF EVERY COUNTY, TOWN, TOWNSHIP, ETC., IN THE UNITED  
STATES, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED—TOGETHER WITH  
SOME EXPLANATORY REMARKS, AND

AN APPENDIX,

EMBRACING

NOTES UPON THE TABLES OF EACH OF THE STATES, ETC.

---

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

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WASHINGTON:  
ROBERT ARMSTRONG, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1853.

## PREPARATION OF THE CENSUS VOLUME.

The following portions of the volume were prepared from the schedules, etc., under the direction of the present Superintendent:

1. The table of Population by Counties, Classification of Ages, etc., in part for Pennsylvania, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and a new addition of the tables for all of the States, in which errors are corrected or referred to in the notes.
2. The tables of Population by Subdivisions of Counties for nearly all of the States.
3. The whole of the tables of Nativities, by sex and color. They were prepared before without regard to these distinctions.
4. The tables of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. These were made up from the material for the most part already finished.
5. The whole of the tables showing the Ratio of Population from 1790 to 1850.
6. The whole of the tables of the Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic, for reasons which are explained where these matters are treated of.
7. The whole of the tables of Schools, Colleges, etc.
8. The Occupation tables for New York, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico, and the greatest portion of them for Georgia, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin.
9. The whole of the Church Statistics.
10. The tables of Newspapers, Libraries, Agriculture, etc., were arranged anew, and in some cases, on the discovery of errors, corrected.
11. All the aggregate tables relating to the United States, (except the Agricultural,) the alphabetical list of counties, towns, etc., and the material of every kind connected with them, in the introductory part of the volume, and the notes which form the Appendix.
12. The whole preparation and arrangement of the tables for the press, in the forms in which they appear; the adoption of the plan of publication; the correction of proof, etc.

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Whatever errors have been discovered in the progress of the work have been corrected, in parts of the edition, in the aggregate tables of the United States, and in the notes at the end of the volume. They are fewer in number than are shown in the errata list appended to the British Census of 1851. Innumerable errors have been noted or corrected in all of the previous Census publications. Where figures are involved, the chances of error are infinite.

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## REMARKS UPON THE SCHEDULES OF 1850, ETC.

The present Census system of the United States is, in many respects, defective. It is very difficult to obtain upon short notice, and for a brief period able statistical talent in Washington. By the time an office has acquired experience, it is disbanded. The persons selected as enumerators are often proved, by the returns, to be entirely incompetent, for which, perhaps, the low rate of compensation or the mode of appointment may be assigned as reasons. The districts embraced by each enumerator are too large; if practicable, for accuracy, they should be as small as the districts in Great Britain. In this case, the permanent State and county officers ought to form a part of the machinery. It would be well for Congress to recommend the establishment of State Bureaus of Statistics, and rely upon them for all other information than the decennial enumerations of the people. These State Institutions adopting the machinery at present in operation for assessment purposes, might greatly economise the expense; and, upon condition of their collecting information according to certain forms to be prescribed by the Federal Government, be aided in some shape from the treasury, or at least their reports, annually or biennially, might be condensed and published with those of the Departments at Washington. The reports of foreign consuls could be embraced in the same volume. Information of this sort is indispensable to the National Legislature, and is every day called for in its deliberations. The States would very soon adopt the suggestion, and a beginning is recommended with such as first adopt it.

Ever since the origin of the Government, Congress has been in the habit of collecting and publishing information relating to the industry and progress of the people, as will be seen in the collection of schedules in this volume.

The schedules which were adopted for 1850 seem to require some remarks. They were framed under the superintendency of a Census Board, with the advice of some of the first statisticians of the country—Mr. Shattuck, Dr. Chickering, Dr. Jarvis, Mr. Capen, and others. At another time the suggestions of each of these gentlemen will be referred to, and the points indicated in which their views were adopted or rejected. This experience will be valuable for another Census.

The kind of errors upon the face of the schedules are here noted:

*Schedule 1.*—Names, dwellings, and families are sometimes found to be duplicated. The name of a male is occasionally checked in the column for females, &c. The occupations are not distinguished in a manner calculated to result in any correct conclusions, as will be seen in the notes to the text and in the Appendix. The English system is the only true one. The value of real estate is taken loosely, and induces no confidence. Blanks in the nativity column sometimes extend to whole pages. These blanks were considered in the office to mean that the person was born in the State, as the only probable construction. Frequently, after naming a dozen or more persons born in the State, a person is mentioned born in another State; then a dozen follow with the usual check, ("") though it is evident that the last belonged to the State of the first mentioned.

In regard to ages the assistant marshals are often remiss with infants. They omit fractions, and show all to be of one year of age, instead of noting the parts of the year, etc. On this account some counties include no births within the year.

A few domesticated or taxed Indians are noted in some of the sheets, and are included in the tables of the whites.

It is to be regretted that instructions were not given to separate minutely upon the schedules every village, town, or urban aggregation whatever, as the information thus obtained would have been very valuable. This ought to be done hereafter. In the present work many towns of importance are mixed up with the counties, and could not be separated. The smaller towns at the South are generally neglected in this way by the enumerators.

Under the head of "Married," a straight mark (|) is placed opposite the name of the parties. The mark is often put after only one of the names, in such a manner as to produce a doubt if it were not intended for the column of the illiterate, or was not an error of the assistant in noting the marriage instead of the persons married. The difficulties in the "Deaf, dumb," etc., blank, are explained in the remarks upon those tables.

*Schedule 2.*—Sometimes the names of owners of slaves are duplicated. Slaves resident in the towns are often not distinguishable from those merely owned there and resident in the county. This should be remedied in another Census. As the same person may own slaves in different counties or States, or in several parts of one county, the actual number of slaveholders cannot easily be ascertained, though they may all be given correctly in the general population sheets.

*Schedule 3.*—In another place will be found remarks upon the mortality statistics. The blanks are not filled as generally as they should be by the assistant marshals, even in cases where the deaths are reported by them. Nevertheless, in the opinion of medical statisticians who have examined the tables, they have sufficient utility to be published. The Medical Convention of the United States appointed a committee to request the publication from Congress. Dr. Barton, of New Orleans, who has made the subject the study of his life, and has prepared many valuable charts illustrative of the mortality of the country, after examining the returns, says, in a letter to the office:

"The Mortality Statistics of the city of New Orleans are not correct, nor can they be expected to be correct for any large city, from their fluctuating population and frequent changes of tenants and habitations; for these, the Cemetery Reports of these places could be advantageously substituted. But it is far different in the fixed and permanent population of the country; and there the truth of the returns made by the deputy marshals depends upon the fidelity of the agent, &c. From these views my opinion is clearly deducible. The returns are necessarily imperfect. Such returns are always unavoidably so at first; but they are to be presumed as correct for one section of the country as another, and they therefore furnish a perfect system of comparison—the condition of relative salubrity—one of the most important objects to be attained by such information; but it not only does this—it furnishes a record of the more or less general salubrity. It also enters into detail; it exposes the special liability of each section of our country to particular forms of disease," &c.

Dr. Jarvis, of Massachusetts, in some very valuable and able letters to the office during the past summer, remarks:

"The only use that can be legitimately made of the statistics of mortality is the comparison of diseases and ages in different conditions, and among different people. It seems probable that a fair average of all the actual diseases was reported, though they fall short of complete numbers."

*Schedules 4, 5, and 6* are referred to in the text, or in the notes at the end of the volume. The sixth, entitled "Social Statistics," is in many respects so defective as to have required considerable correspondence with the marshals. On the subject of education much light, it is hoped, will soon be derived from a publication contemplated by the Pennsylvania Teachers' Association, who have sent out a circular to every part of the Union, asking for information upon the following points:

1. The provisions made for establishing a general system of common-school education, and the length of time the schools so established are kept open during the year.
2. The general character of incorporated and other private schools, academies, and seminaries.
3. Parochial or denominational schools.
4. Evening schools for the education of adults.
5. Colleges and universities.
6. Professional schools for the study of divinity, law, or medicine.
7. Peculiar kinds of educational institutions—such as manual-labor schools, female colleges, schools for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, &c.
8. Normal schools, educational societies, and teachers' institutes.
9. Educational periodicals.

In regard to all kinds of institutions enumerated above, it is desirable to know their number, and also the number of their instructors and students, the average compensation received by the instructors, and the average expenses, if any, of the students.

At the close of the mortality returns of the counties, the assistant marshals, etc., have in most cases made some general remarks upon the topographical features of the section, its geology, healthfulness, etc. This information, whether valuable or not, has not been examined or used. In connection with it there are on file in the office letters from most of the geologists of the United States, giving very interesting particulars in regard to surveys, etc. These letters were courteously written at the request of the present Superintendent, and will be of great use should the mining statistics be published hereafter with the manufacturing.

If the statistics of mortality and of manufactures are published, it is recommended that the following items be included, which will require several tables: For the deaths, the county, disease, age, sex, color, and condition; nativity of the party; occupation; time of death; and duration of sickness. For manufactures, the capital employed, the kind of power, the persons employed, and the product. Capital invested, material used, average wages were returned in such a manner as to lead to great confusion, and, being of less importance, might be omitted.

## INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON, *November 10, 1853.*To the Hon. R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary of the Interior:*

I have the honor of submitting to you such of the statistics of the Seventh Decennial Census of the United States, as were ordered to be printed by resolution of the last Congress. They are embraced in a volume, the typographical execution, general appearance, and, I trust I may add, so far as the materials would admit, systematic arrangement and accuracy of which will compare advantageously with any similar official document. The tables, both in the details and in the aggregates, have been carefully prepared as the law required; but not being limited in the number of tables, whether aggregate or comparative, or in the notes necessary to their illustration and explanation, I have not hesitated to incorporate a great many, with such other material relating to the Census system of our own and of foreign countries as would be likely to preserve the experiences of the past and aid us in future enumerations. In this I feel sure of the approval of Congress.

As the charge of completing this extended work was undertaken at your instance, and upon your kindly expression of the opinion that the experience I had acquired in statistics during several years, as an editor and a writer, justified the preference, I am sure I can say, with all honesty and conscientiousness, that in the exercise of the discretion which has been vested in me since my appointment, I have labored assiduously, night and day, denying neither labor nor pains, with the single purpose of working out in the shortest time, at the least expense, and in the most reliable and satisfactory manner, from the multitudinous and often confused materials of the Census, a document of which the country might not be ashamed. I am not hardy enough to suppose that errors have been avoided, for that would be to infer a more than human agency at work in the arrangement of ten or fifteen millions of figures, collected and combined into tables by the labors of so many different persons, during several years, the thousandth part of which it was not possible for me personally to examine. I can say, however, that every agency has been set at work to guard against or to detect these errors, and that he who will assert, whatever his experience, that under the same circumstances he could have done materially better, has only to undertake the charge of an office of the kind for a couple of weeks, with computer and copyist ever at his elbow suggesting difficulties or doubts, and printer clamorous for copy and for proof, to make early and generous recantation of the error. It was important that the volume should be ready by the meeting of Congress: I have secured that result.

The introductory portion of the work would have been much more complete and elaborate had time and the act of Congress not interfered. I have, however, in preparation a variety of additional material calculated to illustrate, confirm, and in some cases controvert the statistics of the Census, gathered from Federal, State, and city reports, foreign documents, and a number of private sources, and will shortly submit them in a supplementary report, which it would be well to publish in a small volume, with the aggregate tables of the present.

Of the sum of \$50,936 25 which remained to the credit of the Census when it passed under my control, there remains \$23,115 74, sufficient to defray its remaining liabilities, and to prepare for the press the statistics of mortality and of manufactures, should Congress see fit to order their publication, in the shape that I shall in another letter recommend. I am in hopes in the future that this class of information can be collected through the agency of bureaus of statistics established by the State Governments.

In the magnificent progress of the country within the past sixty years, so elaborately shown in this volume, in territory, in population, in industry, and in wealth—beyond all precedent in history, beyond all the dreams of enthusiasts—how much room is there for gratitude and pride in every American heart. With free institutions; with just and equitable laws, meted out with the same hand to the low and to the high; with virtue and intelligence, and energy and industry, co-working harmoniously together—the many constituting one; with power at home and character abroad,—who shall question the future which is before us? The balance-sheet of the past has been made up. The record is presented here.

With high consideration, your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DEBOW.



## THE BUSINESS, MACHINERY, ETC., OF THE CENSUS OFFICE.

The schedules of the Census of 1850 comprise about 640,000 pages, and will make, when bound, about seven or eight hundred compact volumes. Those of 1840 are embraced in about 350 volumes; of 1830, in 150 volumes. The returns of 1820, 1810, 1800, and 1790, are unbound, and in great confusion. Three thousand reams of medium paper, weighing over 100 tons, were required to print the schedules of the Census of 1850, originals and copies. These were sent by express to the marshals, and by them distributed to their deputies or assistants. They were returned, when completed, to the Census Office by mail; the earliest being received on the 29th of August, 1850, and the latest (California) the 17th February, 1852. In no instance did a return receive any damage in the mails, though a few of them were destroyed by fire in California. The number of marshals was 45; of assistant marshals, 3,231.

The blanks having been prepared in the office, a circular was sent to each marshal, of the date 25th May, 1850, with a copy of the law, requesting him to qualify by taking the oath, and returning it; to appoint his assistants, each, if possible, a resident of the district to which he was assigned; to return the names, post office, and district of each assistant, etc. These returns being received, and the names and oaths recorded, a number of blanks were sent to each marshal, adequate to the supposed wants of his district. Instructions were sent to the assistants, etc. On the receipt of the schedules at the Census Office, they underwent an examination, to ascertain the aggregate number of inhabitants; if the blanks were properly filled up; if they corresponded with the law, and were complete; and if not, that the marshals might be required to supply the deficiencies. A record was kept of the date of the returns, the number of sheets, etc., and the compensation earned, payments, etc. Abstracts were at once made from the returns of the total population, etc. The numerous facts ascertained by the Census were then taken off from the schedules upon the blank forms introduced in another page of this volume, (page xiv,) and afterwards transferred to the State sheets, United States sheets, and copies made, etc.

The average number of persons employed in the Census Office in the last nine months of 1850 was 23. The average number during the years 1851 and 1852 was 128. The average number in January, February, and March, 1853, was 160. The average number from 20th March to 15th November, 1853, was 35.

On the 1st of December, 1851, an abstract report was presented to Congress of the population of the States, except California, with other particulars. On the 1st of December, 1852, a second abstract report was presented to Congress, entering into more details, and embracing the aggregate of States; of Nativities; of Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Insane, and Idiotic; of Churches, etc.; of Agriculture, etc. These reports were published together in a small volume of 160 pages.

On the 18th March, 1853, an entire reorganization of the Census Office took place, under the direction of the present Superintendent. About the middle of June the printing of the present volume was begun, as early as the printers desired; and about the 20th of November the last form was completed and put to press—three years and five months from the commencement of the Census. The Census of 1830 was published two years after it was taken; that of 1840 one year after. The British Census of March, 1851, after two years and eight months, is but partially published. The French Census, of the same date, has not yet been regularly issued.

## INDEX TO ALL OF THE SUBJECTS TREATED OF IN THE STATE TABLES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Population by counties, &c., classification of ages and color—aggregates.	Population by subdivisions of counties, cities, and towns.	Nativities of the population.	Births, marriages, deaths, dwellings, and families.	Progress of population from 1790 to 1850.	Deaf and dumb, blind, insane, and idiotic.	Colleges, academies, schools, &c.	Attending school during the year, as returned by families.	Adults in the State who cannot read and write.	Professions, occupations, and trades of the male population.	Agriculture—farms and implements, stock, products, home manufacture, &c.	Newspapers and periodicals.	Libraries, other than private.	Churches, church property, &c.	Notes. (See the Appendix at the end of the work.)
ALABAMA.....Page.	414	422	422	422	423	424	424	427	427	428	429	433	434	435	.....
ARKANSAS.....	528	536	547	547	548	548	548	551	552	553	554	558	559	560	.....
CALIFORNIA.....	966	970	972	972	972	973	973	975	975	976	976	979	979	979	.....
COLUMBIA, DIST. OF.	232	234	234	235	235	235	236	236	237	237	238	238	238	239	.....
CONNECTICUT.....	76	78	79	79	80	80	80	81	82	82	83	85	85	85	.....
DELAWARE.....	208	210	210	211	211	211	212	212	213	213	214	215	215	215	.....
FLORIDA.....	396	401	401	402	402	403	403	405	405	406	407	409	409	410	.....
GEORGIA.....	354	366	366	367	368	368	369	373	375	376	377	384	384	386	.....
ILLINOIS.....	694	703	717	718	719	719	720	724	726	727	728	736	736	737	.....
INDIANA.....	748	756	780	780	781	782	782	786	788	789	790	797	797	799	.....
IOWA.....	938	943	948	949	949	950	950	953	954	954	955	959	960	961	.....
KENTUCKY.....	600	612	613	613	615	615	616	620	622	623	624	632	632	633	.....
LOUISIANA.....	466	474	474	475	475	476	476	479	480	481	482	487	487	488	.....
MAINE.....	2	4	7	8	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	14	.....
MARYLAND.....	218	221	221	222	222	222	223	224	225	225	226	229	229	229	.....
MASSACHUSETTS.....	48	50	53	53	53	54	54	56	56	57	58	60	61	61	.....
MICHIGAN.....	882	887	897	897	898	898	898	901	902	902	903	907	907	908	.....
MINNESOTA.....	988	994	996	996	998	998	999	1002	1003	1004	1006	1011	1011	1012	.....
MISSISSIPPI.....	440	448	448	448	449	450	450	453	454	455	456	461	461	462	.....
MISSOURI.....	644	656	663	664	665	666	666	671	672	674	675	682	683	684	.....
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	18	20	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	25	26	27	28	28	.....
NEW JERSEY.....	134	137	142	142	142	143	143	145	145	146	147	149	149	150	.....
NEW MEXICO.....	988	994	996	997	998	998	999	1002	1003	1004	1006	1011	1011	1012	.....
NEW YORK.....	88	92	111	112	113	113	114	117	118	119	121	126	126	127	.....
NORTH CAROLINA.....	298	308	309	309	310	311	311	315	316	317	318	324	325	326	.....
OHIO.....	810	818	851	852	853	853	854	858	859	861	862	869	869	870	.....
OREGON.....	988	995	996	997	998	998	999	1002	1003	1004	1006	1011	1011	1012	.....
PENNSYLVANIA.....	154	158	185	186	187	187	188	191	192	193	194	199	199	200	.....
RHODE ISLAND.....	66	67	68	68	68	69	69	70	70	71	71	73	73	73	.....
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	334	339	339	340	340	341	341	343	343	344	345	348	348	349	.....
TENNESSEE.....	564	574	575	575	577	577	577	581	582	584	584	591	591	592	.....
TEXAS.....	494	504	505	505	506	507	507	511	512	513	514	520	521	522	.....
UTAH.....	988	995	996	997	998	998	999	1002	1003	1004	1006	1011	1011	1012	.....
VERMONT.....	32	34	36	36	37	37	37	39	39	40	41	43	43	44	.....
VIRGINIA.....	242	258	258	259	261	261	262	268	270	272	273	283	283	285	.....
WISCONSIN.....	914	918	925	925	925	926	926	928	929	929	930	933	933	934	.....

## CENSUS EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a statement of the expense incurred in taking the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh Census of the United States, as furnished from the record-books of adjustment of Census accounts, by the Fifth Auditor and the First Comptroller of the Treasury.

FIRST CENSUS, 1790.		
Aggregate expense.....		\$14,377 28
SECOND CENSUS, 1800.		
Aggregate expense.....		66,109 04
THIRD CENSUS, 1810.		
Aggregate expense.....		178,444 67
RECAPITULATION OF THE FOURTH CENSUS, 1820.		
Expenses of enumerating the inhabitants.....	\$195,357 56	
of printing.....	11,014 35	
of postages.....	1,229 08	
Temporary clerk hire at the Department of State.....	925 00	
		208,525 99
RECAPITULATION OF THE FIFTH CENSUS, 1830.		
Contingent and incidental expenses, consisting of stationery, office furniture, laborers, freight, transportation, binding, and all other expenses not enumerated under other heads.....	18,633 69	
Expenses of enumerating the inhabitants.....	322,343 00	
of printing.....	18,473 32	
of postages.....	7,097 79	
Temporary clerk hire at the Department of State.....	11,997 33	
		378,545 13
RECAPITULATION OF THE SIXTH CENSUS, 1840.		
Expenses of enumerating the inhabitants.....	586,628 74	
Pay of superintending clerk for the Census, and compensation of the temporary clerks engaged thereon.....	39,681 95	
Pay of the agent of the Department of State, in relation to the Census.....	1,612 88	
Expenses of printing and binding.....	184,629 92	
of postages.....	11,048 08	
incidental and contingent, consisting of all sums paid on account of the Census, not included under any of the foregoing heads.....	9,769 38	
		*833,370 95
RECAPITULATION OF THE SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.		
(To the 30th September, 1853, and exclusive of the expense of final printing, binding, etc.)		
Half payments to marshals for enumerating the inhabitants.....	477,923 46	
Final payments to...do.....do.....	470,225 07	
Payments to marshals, under the act of Congress of 30th August, 1850.....	4,252 65	
Incidental and contingent expenses, consisting of all other payments on account of the Census, not included under any of the foregoing or following heads.....	32,983 89	
Superintendent's compensation.....	11,311 43	
Office rent.....	7,101 26	
Printing and binding.....	2,472 38	
Temporary clerks.....	311,757 39	
		1,318,027 53

\* A correction in the additions of the Treasury.

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF POPULATION.

ix

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES DECENNIALLY FROM 1790 TO 1850.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1790.				CENSUS OF 1800.				CENSUS OF 1810.				CENSUS OF 1820.				
	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	All other persons except Indians not taxed.	Total.
Maine.....	96,002	538	.....	96,540	150,901	818	.....	151,719	227,736	969	.....	228,705	297,340	920	.....	66	298,335
New Hampshire.....	141,111	630	158	141,899	182,898	856	8	183,762	213,399	970	.....	214,369	213,336	786	.....	139	214,161
Massachusetts.....	373,254	5,463	.....	378,717	416,733	6,452	.....	423,185	465,303	6,737	.....	472,040	516,419	6,730	.....	128	523,287
Rhode Island.....	64,689	3,469	952	69,110	65,437	3,304	391	69,132	73,314	3,609	108	77,031	79,413	3,554	48	44	83,050
Connecticut.....	232,581	2,891	2,759	238,141	244,721	5,330	981	251,002	255,279	6,453	310	262,042	267,161	7,814	97	100	275,262
Vermont.....	85,144	255	17	85,416	153,908	557	.....	154,465	216,963	750	.....	217,713	231,846	903	.....	15	232,764
New York.....	314,142	4,654	21,334	340,120	556,039	10,374	20,343	586,756	918,699	25,333	15,017	959,049	1,332,744	29,279	10,088	701	1,372,812
New Jersey.....	169,954	2,762	11,423	184,139	195,125	4,102	12,422	211,949	226,861	7,813	10,851	245,555	257,409	12,400	7,557	149	277,575
Pennsylvania.....	424,099	6,537	3,737	434,373	535,094	14,561	1,706	602,361	786,804	22,492	795	810,091	1,017,094	30,202	211	1,951	1,049,458
Delaware.....	46,310	3,899	8,887	59,096	49,852	8,268	6,153	64,273	55,361	13,136	4,177	72,674	55,282	12,958	4,509	.....	72,439
Maryland.....	208,649	8,043	103,636	319,728	216,326	19,587	105,635	341,548	325,117	33,927	111,502	380,546	280,223	39,730	107,397	.....	407,350
Virginia.....	442,115	12,766	293,427	748,308	514,289	20,124	345,796	880,200	551,534	30,570	392,518	974,622	603,087	36,889	425,153	250	1,065,379
North Carolina.....	288,204	4,975	100,572	393,751	367,764	7,913	133,206	478,103	376,410	10,266	168,824	555,500	419,200	14,612	205,017	.....	638,829
South Carolina.....	130,178	1,801	107,094	249,073	196,255	3,165	146,151	345,591	211,196	4,554	196,365	415,115	237,440	6,826	258,475	.....	502,741
Georgia.....	52,886	398	29,264	82,548	101,678	1,019	59,104	162,101	145,414	1,801	105,218	252,433	189,566	1,763	149,654	4	340,987
Kentucky.....	61,133	114	11,230	72,477	179,871	741	49,343	229,955	324,237	1,713	80,561	406,511	434,614	2,759	136,732	182	561,317
Tennessee.....	32,013	361	3,117	35,491	91,709	300	12,581	105,609	215,875	1,317	44,535	261,727	339,927	2,727	80,107	52	422,813
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	45,023	337	.....	.....	45,365	228,841	1,899	.....	230,740	576,572	4,723	.....	139	581,434
Indiana.....	.....	.....	.....	4,577	163	135	.....	4,875	23,800	383	237	24,520	145,758	1,230	190	.....	147,178
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	5,179	182	3,189	8,850	39,034	240	17,088	40,352	48,176	458	32,814	.....	.....	75,428
Dist. of Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	10,066	753	3,244	14,063	16,079	2,549	5,885	24,033	23,614	4,048	6,377	49	.....	33,030
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,501	613	168	12,282	53,788	437	917	.....	.....	55,211
Michigan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,618	120	24	4,762	8,331	174	.....	.....	131	8,896
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,311	7,585	34,090	76,536	73,383	10,476	69,064	481	153,407	.....
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,227	607	3,011	20,845	55,988	347	10,322	29	66,586	.....
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,451	571	41,870	.....	127,901	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,579	59	1,617	18	14,273	.....
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico Ter.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate.....	3,172,464	59,466	607,807	3,920,837	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925	5,862,004	180,446	1,101,304	7,339,814	7,861,937	233,624	1,538,038	4,632	9,638,131
* Added or deducted to make the aggregates, published incorrectly in those years.																	

  

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	CENSUS OF 1830.				CENSUS OF 1840.				CENSUS OF 1850.			
	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.	Whites.	Free colored.	Slaves.	Total.
Maine.....	308,263	1,190	2	309,455	500,438	1,355	.....	501,793	581,813	1,356	.....	583,169
New Hampshire.....	268,721	604	3	269,328	281,036	537	1	281,574	317,456	520	.....	317,976
Massachusetts.....	603,359	7,048	1	610,408	799,030	8,669	.....	737,699	985,450	9,064	.....	994,514
Rhode Island.....	93,621	3,561	17	97,199	165,587	3,238	5	168,830	143,875	3,670	.....	147,545
Connecticut.....	289,603	2,047	25	291,675	301,856	8,105	17	309,978	363,089	7,693	.....	370,782
Vermont.....	270,721	881	.....	271,602	291,218	730	.....	291,948	313,402	718	.....	314,120
New York.....	1,873,663	44,870	75	1,918,608	2,378,890	50,027	4	2,428,921	3,048,325	49,069	.....	3,097,394
New Jersey.....	300,266	18,303	2,254	320,823	351,588	21,044	674	373,306	465,509	23,810	226	489,555
Pennsylvania.....	1,309,900	37,930	403	1,348,233	1,676,115	47,854	64	1,724,033	2,258,160	53,626	.....	2,311,786
Delaware.....	57,601	15,855	3,392	76,748	58,561	16,919	2,605	78,085	71,169	18,073	2,290	91,532
Maryland.....	291,108	52,938	102,994	447,040	318,204	62,078	89,737	470,019	417,943	74,723	90,368	583,034
Virginia.....	694,300	47,348	469,757	1,211,405	740,858	49,852	449,087	1,239,797	894,800	54,383	473,528	1,421,061
North Carolina.....	472,843	19,543	245,601	737,987	484,870	22,732	245,817	733,419	553,028	27,403	288,548	841,029
South Carolina.....	257,863	7,921	315,401	581,185	259,081	8,276	327,038	594,389	274,563	8,900	381,984	665,507
Georgia.....	296,806	2,486	217,531	516,823	407,695	2,753	290,944	691,392	521,572	2,931	331,082	906,185
Kentucky.....	517,767	4,917	165,213	687,917	596,253	7,317	182,258	779,828	701,413	10,411	210,081	982,405
Tennessee.....	535,746	4,555	141,693	681,994	610,627	5,594	183,059	839,210	756,836	6,432	239,450	1,092,717
Ohio.....	928,329	9,568	6	937,903	1,502,122	17,312	3	1,519,467	1,953,050	25,379	.....	1,980,399
Indiana.....	339,309	3,629	3	343,031	678,698	7,165	3	685,866	977,154	11,302	309,678	1,298,416
Mississippi.....	70,413	519	65,659	136,591	179,074	1,366	195,211	375,651	295,718	10,430	.....	396,596
Dist. of Columbia.....	27,563	6,152	6,119	39,834	30,857	8,361	4,694	43,712	37,341	10,430	.....	51,167
Illinois.....	155,061	1,637	747	157,445	472,254	3,598	331	476,183	535,094	2,583	.....	537,654
Michigan.....	31,346	261	32	31,639	211,560	707	.....	212,267	235,491	1,468	244,809	247,782
Louisiana.....	89,441	16,710	109,588	215,739	158,457	25,592	168,452	353,411	503,064	2,612	87,422	682,014
Missouri.....	114,795	569	25,091	140,455	333,888	1,574	68,210	383,702	425,514	2,335	312,844	771,623
Alabama.....	190,403	1,572	117,549	309,527	335,185	2,039	253,532	590,755	642,180	608	47,100	640,897
Arkansas.....	25,671	141	4,576	30,388	77,174	465	19,935	97,574	162,803	932	39,310	192,314
Florida.....	18,385	844	15,501	34,730	27,943	817	25,717	34,477	304,756	635	.....	305,391
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,749	185	11	30,945	191,881	333	.....	192,314
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,924	172	16	43,112	154,034	397	58,161	192,592
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,635	952	.....	92,587
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,038	30	.....	6,077
Minnesota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,525	23	.....	61,547
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,087	207	.....	13,294
Oregon Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,330	24	26	11,380
Utah Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aggregate.....	10,537,378	319,590	2,069,013	12,866,020	14,195,695	366,403	2,487,435	17,069,453	10,553,068	434,495	3,204,313	23,191,876

\* Persons on board of vessels of war in the United States naval service.

SCHEDULES ADOPTED FOR EACH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1790.

CENSUS OF 1790.		CENSUS OF 1800.		CENSUS OF 1810.	
Names of heads of families.					
Free white males of 16 years and upwards, including "heads."					
Free white males under 16.					
Free white females, including "heads."					
All other free.					
Slaves.					
Name of county, parish, township, town, or city, where the family resides.					
Name of head of family.					
Free white males under 10.					
Free white males of 10 and under 16.					
Free white males of 16 and under 20, including "heads."					
Free white males of 20 and under 45, including "heads."					
Free white males of 45 and upwards, including "heads."					
Free white females under 10.					
Free white females of 10 and under 16.					
Free white females of 16 and under 20, including "heads."					
Free white females of 20 and under 45, including "heads."					
Free white females of 45 and upwards, including "heads."					
All other free, except Indians not taxed.					
Slaves.					
Name of county, parish, township, town, or city, &c.					
Name of head of family.					
Free white males under 10 years of age.					
Free white males of 10 and under 16.					
Free white males of 16 and under 20, including "heads."					
Free white males of 20 and under 45, including "heads."					
Free white males of 45 and upwards, including "heads."					
Free white females under 10 years of age.					
Free white females of 10 and under 16.					
Free white females of 16 and under 20, including "heads."					
Free white females of 20 and under 45, including "heads."					
Free white females of 45 and upwards, including "heads."					
All other free persons, except Indians not taxed.					
Slaves.					

## CENSUS OF 1810—MANUFACTURES.

Cotton duck.
Hempen manufacturing establishments.
Bleached and unbleached cloths and stuffs.
Tow cloth.
Wooden manufacturing establishments.
Cotton and wool spun in mills.
Wool, lace, and fringe.
Stockings.
Looms for cloths of cotton, wool, &c.
Canning machines.
Pulling mills.
Sewing silk and raw silk.
Jennies.
Spindles.
Wire card manufactories.
Spinning wheels.
Batteries.
Furnaces.
Iron, &c.
Tripp hammers.
Rolling and sifting mills.
Nadries.
Wire drawing.
Gunsulphur.
Ducks-skins' work.
Steel furnaces.
Hydraulic engine makers.
Tacks.
Clocks and watches.
Gold and silver work.
The plate work.
Manufactures of mixed metals.
Copper and brass manufactures.
Bells.
Bulions.
Lead.
Tallow candles.
Soap.
Spermaceti candles.
Spermaceti oil.
Whale oil.
Spermaceti and whale oil.
Tanneries.
Boots, shoes, and slippers.
Saddlery.
Morocco skin.
Leather gloves.
Catgut.
Flax seed oil.
Spirits distilled from grain.
Spirits distilled from molasses.
All kinds of spirits distilled.
Beer.
Shipping.
Candied work.
Clams.
Carrage makers.
Wagons.
Wooden ware unfinished.
Bakes.
Essence of spruce.
Oil or essence of turpentine.
Sugar refined.
Paper.
Playing cards.
Marble saw-mills.

Many other similar heads were added, and the statistics taken of the number of establishments, amount produced, value, &c.

## CENSUS OF 1820.

Name of the county, parish, township, town, or city.		
Names of heads of families.		
Free white males under 10.		
Free white males of 10 and under 16.		
Free white males between 16 and 18.		
Free white males of 16 and under 26, including "heads."		
Free white males of 26 and under 45, including "heads."		
Free white males of 45 and upwards, including "heads."		
Free white females under 10 years of age.		
Free white females of 10 and under 16.		
Free white females of 16 and under 26, including "heads."		
Free white females of 26 and under 45, including "heads." or families.		
Free white females of 45 and upwards, including "heads."		
Foreigners not naturalized.		
Males under 14.		
Males of 14 and under 26.		
Males of 26 and under 45.		
Males of 45 and upwards.		
Females of 14.		
Females of 14 and under 26.		
Females of 26 and under 45.		
Females of 45 and upwards.		
Males under 14 years.		
Males of 14 and under 26.		
Males of 26 and under 45.		
Males of 45 and upwards.		
Females under 14 years.		
Females of 14 and under 26.		
Females of 26 and under 45.		
Females of 45 and upwards.		
All other persons, except Indians not taxed.		
Foreigners not naturalized.		
Number of persons engaged in agriculture.		
Number of persons engaged in commerce.		
Number of persons engaged in manufactures.		

## CENSUS OF 1820—MANUFACTURES.

PLACE.	RAW MATERIALS EMPLOYED.			NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.			MACHINERY.		EXPENDITURES.	PRODUCTION.	VALUE OF PRODUCTION.	GENERAL REMARKS.
	The kind.	Quantity annually consumed.	Cost of annual consumption.	Men.	Women.	Boys and girls.	Quantity and kind of machinery.	Quantity of machinery in operation.				
Name of the county, parish, township, town, or city.									Capital invested. Paid annually for wages. The contingent expenses.	Nature and names of articles manufactured.	Market value of articles annually manufactured.	Past and present condition of the establishment; the demand for, and sale of, its manufactures.

## SCHEDULES ADOPTED FROM 1790 TO 1850.

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## CENSUS OF 1830.

Name of county, city, ward, town, township, parish, precinct, hundred, or district.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, (including heads of families.)		SLAVES.		FREE COLORED PERSONS.		WHITE PERSONS IN- CLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.	SLAVES AND CO- LORED PERSONS INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.		
Names of heads of families. Under 5 years.								
Of 5 and under 10.								
Of 10 and under 15.								
Of 15 and under 20.								
Of 20 and under 25.								
Of 25 and under 30.								
Of 30 and under 35.								
Of 35 and under 40.								
Of 40 and under 45.								
Of 45 and under 50.								
Of 50 and under 60.								
Of 60 and under 70.								
Of 70 and under 80.								
Of 80 and under 90.								
Of 90 and under 100.								
Of 100 and upwards.								
Under 5 years of age.								
Of 5 and under 10.								
Of 10 and under 15.								
Of 15 and under 20.								
Of 20 and under 25.								
Of 25 and under 30.								
Of 30 and under 35.								
Of 35 and under 40.								
Of 40 and under 45.								
Of 45 and under 50.								
Of 50 and under 60.								
Of 60 and under 70.								
Of 70 and under 80.								
Of 80 and under 90.								
Of 90 and under 100.								
Of 100 and upwards.								
Under 10 years of age.								
Of 10 and under 20.								
Of 20 and under 30.								
Of 30 and under 40.								
Of 40 and under 50.								
Of 50 and under 60.								
Of 60 and under 70.								
Of 70 and under 80.								
Of 80 and under 90.								
Of 90 and under 100.								
Of 100 and upwards.								
Under 10 years of age.								
Of 10 and under 20.								
Of 20 and under 30.								
Of 30 and under 40.								
Of 40 and under 50.								
Of 50 and under 60.								
Of 60 and under 70.								
Of 70 and under 80.								
Of 80 and under 90.								
Of 90 and under 100.								
Of 100 and upwards.								
Under 10 years of age.								
Of 10 and under 20.								
Of 20 and under 30.								
Of 30 and under 40.								
Of 40 and under 50.								
Of 50 and under 60.								
Of 60 and under 70.								
Of 70 and under 80.								
Of 80 and under 90.								
Of 90 and under 100.								
Of 100 and upwards.								
Total.								
Who are deaf and dumb under 14 years of age.								
Who are deaf and dumb of the age of 14 and under 25.								
Who are deaf and dumb of 25 and upwards.								
Who are blind.								
Africans—foreigners not naturalized.								
Who are deaf and dumb under 14 years of age.								
Who are deaf and dumb of the age of 14 and under 25.								
Who are deaf and dumb of the age of 25 years and upwards.								

## CENSUS OF 1840.

Name of county.	FREE WHITE PERSONS.		FREE COLORED PERSONS.		SLAVES.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
Name of ward, town, township, parish, precinct, bounded, or district.						
Under 5.	5 and under 10.					
	10 and under 15.					
	15 and under 20.					
	20 and under 25.					
	25 and under 30.					
	30 and under 35.					
	35 and under 40.					
	40 and under 45.					
	45 and under 50.					
	50 and under 60.					
	60 and under 70.					
	70 and under 80.					
	80 and under 90.					
	90 and under 100.					
	100 and upwards.					
	Under 5.					
	5 and under 10.					
	10 and under 15.					
	15 and under 20.					
	20 and under 25.					
	25 and under 30.					
	30 and under 35.					
	35 and under 40.					
	40 and under 45.					
	45 and under 50.					
	50 and under 60.					
	60 and under 70.					
	70 and under 80.					
	80 and under 90.					
	90 and under 100.					
	100 and upwards.					
	Under 10.					
	10 and under 24.					
	24 and under 35.					
	35 and under 55.					
	55 and under 100.					
	100 and upwards.					
	Under 10.					
	10 and under 24.					
	24 and under 35.					
	35 and under 55.					
	55 and under 100.					
	100 and upwards.					
	Under 10.					
	10 and under 24.					
	24 and under 35.					
	35 and under 55.					
	55 and under 100.					
	100 and upwards.					
Total.						

## CENSUS OF 1840—Continued.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN—						NUMBER OF PENSIONERS FOR REVOLUTIONARY OR MILITARY SERVICES.	DEAF AND DUMB, BLIND, AND INSANE WHITE PERSONS.			DEAF, DUMB, BLIND, AND INSANE COLORED PERSONS.			SCHOOLS, &c.											
							DEAF AND DUMB.		INSANE AND IDIOTS.	DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.		INSANE AND IDIOTS.												
Mining.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and trades.	Navigation of the ocean.	Navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers.	Learned professions and engineers.	Under 14.	14 and under 25.	25 and upwards.	Blind.	At public charge.	At private charge.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	At private charge.	At public charge.	Universities or colleges.	Number of students.	Academies and grammar schools.	Number of scholars.	Primary and common schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of scholars at public charge.	Number of white persons over 20 years of age who cannot read and write.

## CENSUS OF 1840—INDUSTRY.

Name of county.
Name of town, township, &c.
Iron, cast.
Iron, bar.
Lead.
Gold.
Other metals.
Coal, anthracite.
Coal, bituminous.
Domestic salt.
Granite, marble, and other stone.
Live stock.
Cereal grains.
Various crops.
Cotton, sugar, silk, &c.
Gardens.
Nursery.
Commerce.
Fisheries.
Products of the forest.
Manufactury.
Hardware, cutlery, &c.
Number of cannon and small arms.
Precious metals.
Various metals.
Grain, marble, &c.
Bricks and lime.
Wool.
Cotton.
Silk.
Flax.
Mixed manufactures.
Tobacco.
Hats, caps, bonnets, &c.
Leather, tanneries, saddleries, &c.
Snap and candles.
Distilled and fermented liquors.
Powder mills.
Drugs, medicines, paints, and dyes.
Glass, earthenware, &c.
Sugar refineries, chocolate, &c.
Paper.
Printing and binding.
Cordage.
Musical instruments.
Carriages and wagons.
Mills.
Ships.
Furniture.
Houses.
All other manufactures.

Those interests were considered, generally, under the heads of articles produced, consumed; labor employed, capital invested, value of production, &c.