

CENSUS

FOR

1820.

Published by authority of an Act of Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Washington:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1821.

6
LETTER

FROM THE

SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING SUNDRY DOCUMENTS RELATING TO TAKING THE

Fourth Census,

OR

ENUMERATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 20, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALE & SEATON.

1821.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 18, 1821.

SIR: By the twelfth section of the act of Congress of 14th March, 1820, "to provide for taking the fourth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes," it was prescribed, that, "when the aforesaid enumeration should be completed, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the Marshals of the states and territories, he should direct the Printers to Congress to print, for the use of the Congress, fifteen hundred copies thereof."

By the third section of the same act, the Marshals, respectively, were required, under a certain penalty, on or before the first day of April of the present year, to transmit to the Secretary of State the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories.

By an act passed on the third of March last, the time prescribed for the Marshals and their assistants to perform the various duties assigned to them by the act of 14th March, 1820, was enlarged to the first day of September of the present year.

The eighth section of the original act for taking the census authorized and required the Secretary of State to transmit to the Marshals of the several districts and territories, regulations and instructions pursuant to the act for carrying the same into effect, and, also, the forms contained therein of the schedule to be returned, and such other forms as might be necessary in carrying the act into execution, and proper interrogatories to be administered by the several persons to be employed in taking the enumeration.

And, in the tenth section of the act, it was made the duty of the several Marshals and their assistants, at the time for taking the census, to take, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and according to such instructions as he should give, and such forms as he should prescribe, an account of the several manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures, within their several districts, territories, and divisions; the assistants were required to make return of the same to their respective Marshals, and the Marshals to transmit the returns and abstracts thereof to the Secretary of State, at the same time with the returns of the enumeration.

I have the honor of communicating, herewith, printed copies of the instructions, regulations, forms, and interrogatories, transmitted to the Marshals in execution of the eighth and tenth sections of the act.

The returns of the enumeration have not, even to this day, been completely made to the office of this Department. Several of those which have been made, have been received since the first of September, the day last limited by law for their reception. The District of Kershaw, in South Carolina, is the only one from which any further return is

to be expected, and, by a letter from the Marshal of that district, it is hoped that it will be received by the commencement of the ensuing year.

Fifteen hundred copies of all the returns received, including those which have come in since the first of September, have been printed by the Printers of Congress, conformably to the intentions of the act, and are now at their disposal.

No provision is made in the act for taking the census, with regard to the returns of the manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures. They are at the office of the Department, subject to such order as Congress may think proper to take concerning them.

The returns which have been received since the first of September, have been from the Marshals of the Eastern District of Virginia, of Georgia, of Alabama, and of Mississippi. The last return from Alabama was received since the meeting of Congress, not directly from the Marshal, but from the Executive Department of the state; a copy of the letter received with it, and, also, that received from the Marshal, with the general return, is herewith transmitted. As there is, by the original census act, a penalty annexed to the failure, by the Marshals, of transmitting the returns within the time prescribed, it is proper to be remarked that this failure does not, in any instance, appear to have resulted from remissness on the part of the officer in the performance of his duty. The reasons assigned by them all, for the delay attending these returns, have been the same; namely, that the compensation allowed by the law was esteemed so inadequate for the services required, that it has been found impossible to obtain competent assistants to undertake them. With regard to the Eastern District of Virginia, and the District of Alabama, it is further to be observed, that some incidental obstacles and delays to the completion of the returns, resulted from the decease of their respective Marshals, and the lapse of time before the possible appointment of their successors, while the taking of the enumeration was in progress. Justice to these officers, who have all manifested a due earnestness in the exertion of all their abilities to complete their returns in season, will, it is hoped, justify the suggestion, of a provision by Congress to shield them from the possible effect of a penalty for deficiencies which appear to have arisen from causes beyond their control.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives U. States.

Governor Pickens to the Secretary of State.

CAHAWBA, ALABAMA,
Executive Department, November 17, 1821.

SIR: The Marshal for this district has put into my possession the accompanying return of the census of the two counties of this state, not included in his former returns to the Department of State of the United States. I am informed that several other counties have been omitted.

It being a matter of much importance to this small but growing state, that too great a proportion of its representative numbers should not be kept out of view in estimating its relative weight in the act of apportionment, I therefore respectfully request, that this return should be presented to the view of Congress, in such manner as may be thought most correct. Although not returned within the time limited by law, the liberality and justice of the national legislature, it is presumed, will make such provision as may answer to prevent the disparagement that may be produced by excluding it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

ISRAEL PICKENS.

Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Livingston, Marshal of the Alabama District, to the Secretary of State.

FORT DALE, September 30, 1821.

SIR: I have now enclosed the oaths and certificates of the assistants for taking the census of this district.

Some of them are deficient in the oath No. 4. In these cases I was confident the oath had been taken by the assistant, but the papers have been handed from one private conveyance to another, (for the want of mails) that they have been misplaced or lost, but in consideration of the services performed by the assistants being so arduous, and knowing myself that the services were performed, I am in hopes their returns will not be lost for this informality.

In perhaps two of the counties the certificates were not procured, but to my knowledge the copies were put up in these counties, and, for the same reason as above, I am in hopes the compensation will not be denied them.

I am very sensible of the many imperfections of the returns of the census of this district, but am extremely loth to lose any part of the small returns that are made; we lose about one fourth of our census at any rate, as they were not completed in those counties in time.

T. LIVINGSTON,
Marshal Alabama District.

Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS,
Secretary of State of the United States.

From same to same.

CAHAWBA, August 31, 1821.

SIR: I now enclose the returns of the census in my district, but one of my deputies, who I had to dispatch to almost every assistant to procure the returns, has, through negligence, retained in his hands several of the oaths of the assistants, and is at this time at a distant part of the district, on government business. I shall, however, see him in a few weeks, when all the oaths and certificates necessary to pass my accounts shall be all together transmitted to your Department; in the mean time, I thought it most proper to forward the returns themselves from this place.

You will discover that in most cases I have, with the approbation of the District Judge, allowed the highest compensation the act of Congress would warrant; indeed, the highest is entirely inadequate to the service required in this new country.

I could not procure an account of manufactories but in two counties; and they are by no means satisfactory, yet, such as they are, I have thought it my duty to make returns of them; and cannot justify the allowance there made only upon the ground that their labor was entitled to that much at least, however unsatisfactory the returns might prove.

You will please direct to me always at Mobile.

I am, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TALIAFERRO LIVINGSTON.

Marshal District of Alabama.

Enclosures with the Report from Secretary of State to both Houses of Congress, of 18th December, 1821.

1. Circular from the Secretary to the several Marshals, dated 30th June, 1820.
2. Printed forms from No. 1 to No. 10, (inclusively.)
3. Governor Pickens to Secretary of State, 17th November, 1821.
4. Marshal T. Livingston to same, 31st August, do.
5. Same to same, 30th September, do.

Letter addressed by the Secretary of State to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 18, 1821.

SIR: By the twelfth section of the act of Congress of 14th March, 1820, "to provide for taking the fourth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes," it was prescribed, that, "when the aforesaid enumeration should be completed, and returned to the office of the Secretary of State, by the Marshals of the states and territories, he should direct the Printers to Congress to print, for the use of the Congress, fifteen hundred copies thereof."

By the third section of the same act, the Marshals, respectively, were required, under a certain penalty, on or before the first day of April of the present year, to transmit to the Secretary of State the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories.

By an act passed on the third of March last, the time prescribed for the Marshals and their assistants to perform the various duties assigned to them by the act of 14th March, 1820, was enlarged to the first day of September of the present year.

The eighth section of the original act for taking the census authorized and required the Secretary of State to transmit to the Marshals of the several districts and territories, regulations and instructions pursuant to the act for carrying the same into effect; and, also, the forms contained therein of the schedule to be returned, and such other forms as might be necessary in carrying the act into execution, and proper interrogatories to be administered by the several persons to be employed in taking the enumeration.

And, in the tenth section of the act, it was made the duty of the several Marshals and their assistants, at the time for taking the census, to take, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and according to such instructions as he should give, and such forms as he should prescribe, an account of the several manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures, within the several districts, territories, and divisions; the assistants were required to make return of the same to their respective Marshals, and the Marshals to transmit the returns and abstracts thereof to the Secretary of State, at the same time with the returns of the enumeration.

I have the honor of communicating, herewith, printed copies of the instructions, regulations, forms, and interrogatories, transmitted to the Marshals in execution of the eighth and tenth sections of the act.

The returns of the enumeration have not, even to this day, been completely made to the office of this Department. Several of those which have been made, have been received since the first of September, the day last limited by law for their reception. The district of Kershaw, in South Carolina, is the only one from which any further return is to be expected; and, by a letter from the Marshal of that district, it is hoped that it will be received by the commencement of the ensuing year.

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The returns which have been received since the first of September have been from the Marshals of the Eastern District of Virginia, of Georgia, of Alabama, and of Mississippi. The last return from Alabama was received since the meeting of Congress, not directly from the Marshal, but from the Executive Department of the state; a copy of the letter received with it, and, also, that received from the Marshal, with the general return, is herewith transmitted.* As there is, by the original census act, a penalty annexed to the failure, by the Marshals, of transmitting the returns within the time prescribed, it is proper to be remarked that this failure does not, in any instance, appear to have resulted from remissness on the part of the officer in the performance of his duty. The reasons assigned by them all, for the delay attending these returns, have been the same; namely, that the compensation allowed by the law was esteemed so inadequate for the services required, that it has been found impossible to obtain competent assistants to undertake them. With regard to the Eastern District of Virginia, and the District of Alabama, it is further to be observed, that some incidental obstacles and delays to the completion of the returns, resulted from the decease of their respective Marshals, and the lapse of time before the possible appointment of their successors, while the taking of the enumeration was in progress. Justice to these officers, who have all manifested a due earnestness in the exertion of all their abilities to complete their returns in season, will, it is hoped, justify the suggestion of a provision by Congress to shield them from the possible effect of a penalty for deficiencies, which appear to have arisen from causes beyond their control.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[CIRCULAR.]

To the Marshal of the District of _____.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, JUNE 20, 1820.

SIR: The "Act to provide for taking the Fourth Census or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes," copies of which are herewith enclosed, prescribes that this enumeration shall be taken, under the direction of the Secretary of State, and according to such instructions as he shall give, pursuant to the act; in obedience to the injunctions of which the following regulations and instructions are now transmitted to you, together with the forms of the schedule to be returned, and such others as may be necessary in carrying the act into execution, and proper interrogatories to be administered by the several persons to be employed in taking the enumeration.

The purposes of the Legislature in this act, subsidiary to that of obtaining the aggregate amount of the population of the United States, are, to ascertain in detail the proportional numbers of which it is composed, according to the circumstances of sex, color, age, condition of life, as heads or members of families, as free or slaves, as citizens or foreigners, and particularly of the classes (including slaves) engaged in Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures. And, also, to obtain an account of the manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures, throughout the United States.

The means provided by the Legislature, in the act, for the attainment of these purposes, consist in the appointment of the Marshals of the several districts, and of such assistants as they may select, for the accomplishment of the returns within the period prescribed by the law.

The importance of the duties assigned to these officers by the act, in the estimation of the Legislature, is sufficiently indicated by the provisions, that every Marshal and every assistant shall, before he enters on the duties required by the act, take an oath or affirmation for the faithful performance of them. And that, after this performance, every assistant shall take a second oath, or affirmation, that he has faithfully performed these duties, in the manner prescribed by the act. Blank forms of these oaths, numbered 2, 3, and 4, are herewith transmitted to you, in numbers sufficient to supply yourself and your assistants; and, for the sake of uniformity, the form of a certificate, to be subscribed by the magistrate who may administer the oath, is subjoined to it. For the security of the public, it is necessary that the evidence showing that these oaths have been taken, should be preserved. It is therefore recommended, that you should transmit to this department one copy of the certificate that you have, yourself, taken the oath required of the Marshal; that you should require of all your assistants to deliver or transmit to you the certificates of their oaths, taken both before and after their returns, and that you should return them to this department, as they will be vouchers necessary for the settlement of your account.

It has already been suggested to you, and could not have escaped your observation, upon perusal of the act, that much will depend for its execution in a manner which may correspond with the just expectations of the Legislature, upon the judicious selection of your assistants. The duties to be performed by them, under the solemnities of an oath, both before and after their discharge, are such as will require assiduous industry, active intelligence, pure integrity, great facility and accuracy of computation; with an intimate knowledge of the division allotted to them respectively, and a faculty of discernment between the different classes of persons discriminated by the act, which will enable them readily to distinguish to which of the enumerated conditions of society each individual may, with the greatest propriety, be assigned. They must, by the letter of the act, be *residents* of the county or city for which they shall be appointed, and each division, though it may include one or more *towns*, townships, wards, hundreds, or parishes, plainly and distinctly bounded by water courses, mountains, public roads, or other monuments, must not consist of more than one county or city. The subdivisions of territory are known in different states by different denominations, and the same term of town, county, city, and parish, has a different idea annexed to it in the different parts of the Union. Hence it is that the act points to divisions bounded by water courses, mountains, public roads, or other monuments, to which you will duly attend, with reference to the particular territorial denominations known in your state, and with suitable precautions to avoid the assignment of the same portion of the population to more than one assistant, and the inconvenience that any two of them should interfere with each other.

A form of the Schedule, [No. 1.] such as is prescribed by the act, is likewise enclosed. Your assistants will observe that the act expressly requires the enumeration to be made by an actual inquiry, at every dwelling house, or of the head of every family, *and not otherwise*, and that the oath or affirmation, to be taken by them, after their performance of the duty, and before they can receive compensation for the same, declares, expressly, that they have ascertained the numbers, *by such actual inquiry*.

* These letters having no direct bearing on the object of the Census, are here omitted.

1—*a*

The act requires that the enumeration should commence on the first Monday of August next, and should close within six calendar months thereafter. From the number and extent of inquiries to be made at every house, embracing many particulars, not required at any former census of the United States, it is obvious that the progress to be made by each assistant will be necessarily slow; and as it is extremely desirable that the enumeration should be completed within the time prescribed, you will perceive the necessity of appointing a number of assistants adequate to that result, as each assistant will be duly impressed with that of not losing a day in the performance of his task. And, I beg leave to suggest, as advisable, proper precautions, to meet the contingency that any of your assistants should be disabled by illness, or otherwise, from accomplishing his duties, and to supply immediately the places of such as may be vacated by death, or other casualty.

The interrogatories to be put at each dwelling house, or to the head of every family, are definitely marked in relation to the various classes of inhabitants discriminated in the several columns of the Schedule, by the titles at the head of each column. That of the *name* of the head of each family, must indeed be varied according to its circumstances, as it may be that of a master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person therein. The subsequent inquiries, how many free white males under ten years there are in the family? How many of ten, and under sixteen? &c. will follow in the order of the columns. But, to facilitate the labor of your assistants, a printed list of all the interrogatories for enumeration, believed to be necessary, is enclosed; [No. 5.] in which all the questions refer to the day when the enumeration is to commence: the first Monday in August next. Your assistants will thereby understand that they are to insert in their returns all the persons belonging to the family on the first Monday in August, even those who may be deceased at the time when they take the account—and, on the other hand, that they will not include in it, infants born after that day.—This, though not prescribed in express terms by the act, is the undoubted intention of the Legislature, as manifested by the clause providing that every person shall be recorded as of the family in which he or she shall reside on the first Monday in August.

It will be necessary to remember, that the numbers in the columns of free white males between sixteen and eighteen—foreigners not naturalized—persons engaged

The discrimination between persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, will not be without its difficulties. No inconsiderable portion of one population will probably be found, the individuals of which being asked, to which of those classes they belong, will answer, to all three. Yet, it is obviously not the intention of the Legislature that any one individual should be included in more than one of them—of those whose occupations are exclusively agricultural or commercial, there can seldom arise a question, and in the column of manufactures will be included not only all the persons employed in what the act more specifically denominates manufacturing establishments, but all those artificers, handicraftsmen, and mechanics, whose labor is pre-eminently of the hand, and not upon the field.

By persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, or manufactures, your assistants will understand that they are to insert in those columns, not whole families, including infants and superannuated persons, but only those thus engaged by actual occupation. This construction is given to the act, because it is believed to be best adapted to fulfil the intentions of the Legislature, and because, being susceptible of the other, it might be differently construed by different persons employed in the enumeration, and thus destroy the uniformity of returns, essential to a satisfactory result.

Besides this enumeration of manufactures, the marshals and their assistants are required, by the tenth section of the act to take an account of the several manufacturing establishments and their manufactures, within their several districts, territories, and divisions; and the meaning of the Legislature, by this provision, is illustrated by the clause in the oaths of the marshal and assistants, that they will take an account of the manufactures, *except household manufactures*, from which it seems fairly deducible, that, in the intention of the Legislature, persons employed only upon household manufactures are not to be included in the column of persons bearing that denomination, the occupation of manufacturing being, in such cases, only incidental, and not the profession properly marking the class of society to which such individual belongs.

This, then, offers a criterion by which your assistants may select the column of occupation to which each individual may be set down; namely, to that which is the principal, and not the occasional, or incidental, occupation of his life.

The more particular the account of manufactures can be made, the more satisfactory will the returns prove. Among the papers enclosed is an alphabetical list of manufactures, [No. 6.] which may facilitate the labor of your assistants, but which they will not consider as complete. It is intended merely to give a direction to their inquiries, and each of them will add to it every manufacture not included in it, and of which he takes an account within his division. A printed form [No. 7.] is likewise enclosed, of inquiries to be made in relation to manufacturing establishments, on a sheet of paper, upon which the information requested may be written and returned. In every case when it can be conveniently done, your assistant will do well to give this form to some person principally concerned in the manufacturing establishment, requesting him to give the information desired himself.

The execution of the 5th section of the act requires the further interrogatories, whether any person, whose usual abode was in the family on the first Monday of August, 1820, be absent therefrom at the time of the inquiry made: and, if so, the sex, age, color, and condition, of such person are to be asked, and marked in the proper column, in the return of the family. It follows, of course, that any person who, at the time of taking the number of any family, has his usual abode in it, is, nevertheless, not to be included in the return of that family, if his usual place of abode was, on the first Monday of August, in another family. The name of every person having no settled place of residence, is to be inserted in the column of the schedule allotted for the heads of families in the division where such person shall be on the first Monday of August.

Your assistants will be careful to observe, however, an important distinction between the inquiries directly necessary to the enumeration, and those relating to manufactures; they will see, that, by the 6th section of the act, each and every free person, more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family within any division, district, or territory, is *obliged* to render the assistant of the division, if required, a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family respectively, according to the several descriptions in the schedule, upon a penalty of twenty dollars; but, as the act lays no positive injunction upon any individual to furnish information upon the situation of his property, or his private concerns, the answers to all inquiries of that character must be altogether voluntary, and every one, to whom they are put or addressed, will be at liberty to decline answering them at all. This has been a principal motive for putting the inquiries pointed to the two kinds of information to be required, into separate and distinct forms. It is to be expected that some individuals will feel reluctant to give all the information desired in relation to manufactures; but, as the views of Congress in directing the collection of this information, were undoubtedly views of kindness towards the manufacturing interest in general, it is hoped, that the general sentiment among the persons included in that highly important class of our population will incline them to give all the information relating to their condition, which may enable the Legislature hereafter to promote their interests by measures conciliating with them those of the other great and leading classes of society.

By the seventh section of the act, every assistant, before making his return to you, is required to cause a correct copy, signed by himself, of the schedule containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the most public places within the same, there to remain for the inspection of all concerned; proof of which is to be transmitted to you by each of your assistants, with the return of the numbers of persons—upon failure of which the assistant will forfeit the compensation allowed him by the act. The time during which the copy of the schedule must thus remain set up is not specified; but must be presumed a reasonable time for the purposes obviously intended by this provision, namely, for the detection of errors which may have happened in the names of the heads of families and numbers of persons to be returned; a time within which all the inhabitants recorded in the schedule may have had a sufficient opportunity for the inspection thus offered them, and to point out the errors in it, to be corrected. A form of a certificate, to be signed by two respectable witnesses, and annexed to the schedule No. 1, is enclosed, as a convenient mode of furnishing the proof required by the act.

The returns of enumeration, when received from all your assistants, are to be filed by you, together with an attested copy of the aggregate amount, to be made out by yourself, with the clerk of your district (or superior) court, who are directed to receive and carefully to preserve them—And on or before the first day of April next, you are to transmit to this Department the aggregate amount of *each description of persons* within your district [or territory:] By which is to be understood, not merely the general aggregate amount of your whole district, but also the special aggregate of every sub-division, of counties, towns, townships, cities, boroughs, and parishes—and in the principal cities, of their several wards.

The return of manufactures, collected by yourself, and those made to you by your assistants, you are to transmit, together with abstracts of the same, to this Department, at the same time with the aggregate of the enumeration. The form of an abstract, corresponding with the questions on the blank sheet [No. 7.] from the answers to which it is to be compiled, is herewith transmitted and numbered [9.]

With the forms of return is enclosed that of the aggregates to be compiled by you [No. 8.] from all the returns, and a specimen of the manner in which they may be most conveniently filled up by each of your assistants. By taking a quire of common paper, or as many sheets as his enumeration will require, and stitching them through at a proper fold, as a book, and prefixing the form of his return, to project beyond the edges of his book, he will always have under his eye the necessary guide to the proper columns in which entries are to be made, without being obliged to repeat the heading at the top of each sheet. Under the heading of each column, cyphered figures are also printed, denoting the different classes of persons, which, at a glance of the eye, will point to the column in which each entry is to be made.

For the purpose of uniformity in the mode of rendering the accounts of compensation for taking the census or enumeration of inhabitants, the following instructions on that point are added:

1. No payments will be made in advance from the Treasury for this object. On the rendering of the accounts by the Marshals, the payments will be made at the Treasury; and the payment will be made, for the whole amount of compensation in each district or territory, to the Marshal thereof. The assistants are to be apprized, that it is the Marshal alone to whom they are to apply for their compensations.
2. As soon as the Marshal has received the returns of all his assistants, he is to make out an abstract of their compensation in the form annexed, [No. 10.] adding at foot the amount of his own compensation, as fixed by the act of 14th March, 1820.
3. If any of the assistants are allowed more than at the rate of one dollar for every hundred persons enumerated, there must be annexed to the abstract the certificate of the district or territorial judge, approving such additional allowance.

4. The account of compensation is to be transmitted to this Department, at the same time with the returns of the census.

The column of compensation for taking the account of manufactures must be left in blank; and the allowance will be a per centage, not exceeding twenty per cent. on the amount allowed for the other services required by the act. This apportionment being subject to the direction of the Secretary of State, you will state in the column the amount of your claim for it; and if extending to, or approaching, the whole allowance within the limits of the act, you will assign the reasons upon which it may be allowed, by a justifiable exercise of the discretion authorized by the law.

Should any difficulty or obstacle occur to any of your assistants, in performing the duty assigned to him, it is expected that he will give you immediate notice of it, that you may take measures for removing it, if within your power. Should any such occur to yourself, for which it may be within the competency of this Department to provide a remedy, you are requested to give immediate communication of it, to me.

A number, believed to be competent, of copies of the act, of these instructions, and of the forms referred to in them, numbered as noted, is herewith furnished for the supply of yourself and your assistants, to whom they are supposed to be necessary. Should more be required, you will receive them, on giving notice of it by letter to this Department. You are requested, as soon as convenient, after the receipt of this letter, to acknowledge it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your humble and obedient servant,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

LIST OF PAPERS ENCLOSED.

Copies of the Act for taking the Fourth Census or Enumeration.
Copies of these Instructions.

FORMS.

- No. 1. Schedule of enumeration to be used by the Assistants, and returned to the Marshal, on or before the first Monday in February, 1821.
Certificate, to be signed by two respectable witnesses, and annexed to the above schedule when returned by the Assistant to the Marshal.
2. Oath or affirmation of the Marshal, to be returned (certified by a Judge or Justice of the Peace, resident within the District) to the Department of State.
3. Oath of the Assistant, to be taken before entering on the duties required by the Act, and by him returned, certified as aforesaid, to the Marshal, and by the Marshal to the Department of State.
4. Oath of the Assistant, to be taken after completing his return, and transmitted with it, certified as aforesaid, to the Marshal, and by him to the Department of State.
5. Interrogatories of enumeration, to be used by the Assistants.
6. Alphabetical List of Manufactures, do.
7. Questions concerning Manufactures, to be answered on the same sheet; one to be used for each manufacturing establishment, and returned, with the answers, to the Marshal, and by him to the Department of State.
8. Aggregate of enumeration, to be compiled by the Marshal from the schedules returned by the Assistants, and transmitted to the Department of State.
9. Abstract of manufactures, to be made by the Marshal from the returns of the Assistants, and transmitted with them to the Department of State.
10. Account of compensation, to be transmitted with the returns of the census by the Marshal to the Department of State.