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I. *Observations on the Statistics of Van Diemen's Land for 1849: compiled from Official Records in the Colonial Secretary's Office. By JAMES BARNARD, Esq. [Read 12th March, 1851.]*

ALTHOUGH the Census of 1847 has been already illustrated on two previous occasions;* yet, as the same returns are included in the present volume, and form the groundwork for the "Statistics of 1849," it becomes necessary again to place on record an analysis of the group of tables which refer to the Population of the Colony.

By Table 1 it appears that the grand total of the population of Van Diemen's Land on the 31st December 1847 was 70,164. Of these 68·16 per cent. were males, and 31·84 females. The civil condition of the community may be described as consisting of two-thirds *free* to one-third *bond*, in the following centesimal proportions:—

		Per cent.	
Free	{	Free Emigrants	19·69
		Born in Colony.....	26·16
		Have emerged into freedom	16·41
		62·26	
Bond	{	Holding Tickets-of-leave	8·14
		Pass-holders in private service	12·42
		In Government employment	13·90
		34·46	
		Military	3·21
		Aborigines	0·05

* *Vide* Tasmanian Journal, vol. iii. No. 6; and Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society, vol. i. No. 2.

The relative proportion of the sexes in each class, free and bond, may be thus stated:—

		Males per cent.	Females per cent.
Free	Free Emigrants	53·49	46·51
	Born in the Colony	49·78	50·22
	Have emerged into freedom....	76·69	23·31
Bond	Holding Tickets-of-leave	83·10	16·90
	Pass-holders in private service	83·50	16·50
	In Government employment....	88·70	11·30
	Military	78·59	21·41
Aborigines		39·47	60·53

Table 2 shows the distinction between the Married and the Single, with the exception of the Troops, and the Convicts at Punishment Stations. Of the total 42,309 males, 21·38 per cent. are married, and 78·62 per cent. are single; and of the total 21,832 females, 39·08 per cent. are married, and 60·92 per cent. are single.

Table 3 is a return of the Ages of the Inhabitants grouped into periods, with a similar exception of the Troops and of the Convicts under punishment; and the table, analyzed, affords the following centesimal proportions, viz.—

	Males per cent.	Females per cent.
Under 2 years	4·23	8·18
2 and under 7	8·0	15·76
7 „ 14	7·40	13·28
14 „ 21	6·62	10·40
21 „ 45	61·90	43·41
45 „ 60	9·63	6·98
60 and upwards	2·18	1·48

* This seems to be a large proportion of the whole whose pursuits are unaccounted for; but it must be borne in mind, that all the children under 14 have to be deducted, as well as the married females in the majority of cases, to say nothing of dependents without avocation to be found in numerous families.

The disparity of the sexes under 21 years of age is so inconsiderable as scarcely to merit remark ; the difference being less than 6 per cent. in favour of the males up to that period of life.

Table 4 shows the religion professed by the people, exclusive of the Troops and Convicts under punishment ; viz.—

	Per cent.
Church of England denomination	69·32
————— Scotland	7·09
Wesleyans	3·99
Other Protestant Dissenters	3·40
Church of Rome	15·43
Jews	0·70
Mahomedans and Pagans	0·004

The industrial occupations of the community are thus indicated,—

	Per cent.
Landed Proprietors, Bankers, Merchants, } and Professional Men	2·14
Shopkeepers and other Retail Dealers	1·67
Mechanics and Artificers	7·95
Shepherds	1·56
Gardeners, Stockmen, and Farm Labourers	16·66
Domestic Servants	6·89
Others not included	*54·7
Military	3·21
Convicts at Punishment Stations	5·32

By Table 5 it appears that there were 10,187 houses in the Colony at the date of the last Census. Of these 48·72 per cent. are built of stone and brick, and 51·28 per cent. of wood. About 5 per cent. of the whole are described as unfinished, and 6·5 per cent. as uninhabited. By a singular coincidence, the proportion of houses uninhabited

in Hobart Town and Launceston were each 9·7 per cent. Taking the entire population, an average is given of 1 house to 7 persons; but, deducting the inmates of barracks and prisons throughout the Territory, the proportion would probably not exceed 1 to 5.

Table 6 is the account of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, now located at Oyster Cove, in D'Entrecasteaux Channel. In 1849 the race comprised a scanty remnant of 11 men, 23 women, and 7 children—5 of whom were being educated at the Queen's Orphan Schools. The expense of this establishment is borne upon the Land Fund, and amounted for the past year to £1416 18s.

Tables 7 and 8 show the amount of Emigration to and from Van Diemen's Land during 1849; the total arrivals being 5145, and of departures 5014. Of the number who arrived in our ports, 43·90 per cent. were adult Free Persons, and 37·56 were Convicts, in addition to 7·69 per cent. Military, and 10·84 Children. Of those who quitted our shores, 50 per cent. had originally arrived free, or were born in the Colony; 14·3 per cent. had become free by servitude; and 7·9 per cent. held conditional pardons; besides 15·58 per cent. Military, and 12 per cent. Children. By analysis of the table of Departures, with the two exceptions of Military and Children, whose destination cannot be specified, we obtain the following results:—

	Per cent.
Emigrated to Port Phillip.....	39·50
„ Sydney	6·
„ Adelaide.....	11·30
„ California.....	7·12
„ Other places.....	8·

Tables 9 to 13 comprise a series of Returns from the

Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, affording much valuable information. By No. 9 it appears that 734 Marriages were solemnized in Van Diemen's Land during 1849; the proportions by the various religious denominations being respectively as under, viz. —

	Per cent.
Church of England.....	67·71
———— Scotland.....	11·3
———— Rome.....	11·98
Wesleyans.....	3·40
Independents.....	2·99
Baptists.....	2·18

The Society of Friends show no marriage during the past year; the Jews record the celebration of 2. The ceremony of marriage was in one instance performed by the Registrar himself. Of the females married, 17 per cent. were under age, but only one male had not reached 21. The proportion of widows married was 15·4 per cent., and of widowers 4 per cent. Of the whole number, those who signed the Register by marks were 27 per cent. males, and 47·8 females.

No. 10 shows that 1766 Births occurred in 1849,—of which 52·83 per cent. were males, and 47·17 females. No. 11 records that 1013 Deaths were registered during the same period,—of which 59·72 per cent. were those of males, and 40·28 those of females. Nos. 12 and 13 show respectively the Ages of these deaths, classified in quinquennial periods. It is but necessary to remark, that these tables of Deaths refer exclusively to the free population.

In England the average annual proportion of births to population is about 1 to 34, of deaths 1 to 51, and of marriages 1 to 128. In Van Diemen's Land in 1849, assuming

the population at 73,000 for that year,* it appears that the births average 1 in 53, the deaths 1 in 62, and the marriages 1 in 99; and for 1848, taking the last census, the ratio of births was 1 in 42, of deaths 1 in 69, and of marriages 1 in 88. Comparing the two countries, the births would seem to be fewer, at variance *cæteris paribus* with the actual fact; a discrepancy explained by reference to the peculiar composition of the population, and the marked disparity of the sexes. The deaths show very favourably for Van Diemen's Land; the rate of mortality among the bond scarcely exceeding 1 in 100: but it must be borne in mind that they have escaped the perils of infancy, and have mostly attained to middle age,—a period of life most favourable to its prolongation. The marriages bear a higher proportion.

Table 14 is a return of the net Revenue of Van Diemen's Land for 1849, amounting, exclusive of the balance in the Treasury on the first day of the year, to £153,306 7s. 4d. Of this total, 49·5 per cent. was derived from the Customs, 4·3 per cent. from the Post-office, 7·7 per cent. from Licences, 4·3 per cent. from Fees and Fines, 20·3 per cent. was contributed by the Home Government in aid of Police and Gaols, &c., and 10 per cent. a loan from the Land Fund to repay a portion of the debt due to the Commercial Bank. The residue is made up of Tolls and Rates, and other miscellaneous receipts. Of the £75,983 7s. 10d. received from Customs, 63·3 per cent. were collected at the port of Hobart Town, and 36·7 per cent. at the port of Launceston.

Table 15 is a corresponding return of Expenditure from the Colonial Treasury during the same period, amounting to £156,434 15s. 3d. Of this amount, 29·7 per cent. was for the Civil Establishment, 21·83 for Police, 3·2 for Gaols,

* The population for 1849 is assumed to be in round numbers 73,000; and has been obtained by adding the arrivals and deducting the departures, as well as by adopting a similar process with the births and deaths, for 1848 and 1849.

8·84 for Judicial expenses, 8·2 for Ecclesiastical expenses, 3·3 for Schools, 0·32 for Pensions, 2·7 for Pauperism, and 10 per cent. for a part of the loan from the Commercial Bank. The residue was appropriated to defray grants to public Institutions, and miscellaneous and other incidental expenses. Of the £12,780 15*s.* 11*d.* expended upon Ecclesiastical objects, 59·6 per cent. went to the Church of England, 23·6 to the Church of Scotland, 11·6 to the Church of Rome, 3·8 to the Wesleyan Mission, and 1·2 per cent. to the Baptist denomination.

Table 16 is a return of the Land Revenue collected in 1849, and of the charges borne upon it during the same period. The balance available on the first day of the year 1849 was £24,295 4*s.* 5*d.*; and the amount received within the year from Quit-rents, and the sale and rental of Crown Lands, as well as from Fees and Fines, &c., was £16,148 10*s.* 6*d.* Of this sum 74·9 per cent. was derived from the rental under Grazing Licences, and only 10·9 per cent. from the sale of Crown Lands, 1·8 per cent. from Quit-rents, 9 per cent. from fees of Surveyor-General's office, and the residue from miscellaneous sources. Besides defraying the cost of certain departments and expenses charged expressly upon this fund by Act of Parliament, there was lent to the Bridgewater Commissioners £2510, as well as another sum of £15,048 18*s.* advanced to the general revenue to pay portions of debt due to the Commercial Bank. The balance of Land Revenue, after these deductions, carried forward to 1850 was £13,133 8*s.* 9*d.*

Table 17 is the return of Pensions granted from the Colonial Revenue to persons superannuated, or who have become disabled by accident or infirmity while employed in the public service, and likewise as compensation for loss of offices abolished. The amount paid for this service in 1849

was £514 10s.; and the persons holding pensions were 12 in number.

Table 18 is a return of Imports into Van Diemen's Land during 1849, with a statement of quantities, and estimated value. The total amount is £573,730, being a decrease as compared with 1848 of £20,424, or 3·5 per cent. Of these imports, 67·5 per cent. were received at the port of Hobart Town, and 32·5 at that of Launceston; and of the whole quantity, 75·48 per cent. were imported from Great Britain, 21·33 from British Colonies, 1 per cent. from the United States, and 2·1 from other Foreign countries.

Assuming the population at 73,000,* the proportion of imports to each person averages £7 17s. 2d., being 5s. 7d. less per head than in 1848.

The following Imports exhibit an increase in their amounts as compared with 1848; viz.

	Per cent.
Apparel and Slops	24·
Apothecary's Drugs, &c.....	23·
Beef and Pork.....	63·
Boots and Shoes.....	52·
Cottons and Linens.....	58·
Currants and Raisins ...	35·
Haberdashery	24·
Hardware.....	4·5
Iron and Tin	71·
Millinery	47·
Oilman's Stores	32·
Rice	124·
Spirits	47·
Tea	43·
Tobacco	42·

* *Vide note supra*, p. 26.

The following items of Import, on the contrary, show a decrease upon the year ; viz.

	Per cent.
Books and Stationery	24·
Butter and Cheese	15·
Maize	88·
Hats and Caps.....	24·
Hides, Skins, and Leather	19·
Hops	55·
Jewellery and Plate.....	23·8
Live Stock	26·
Malt Liquors	29·
Musical Instruments	50·
Paint, Oil, Tar, and Turpentine	50·
Perfumery	28·
Rope and Twine	48·
Silks.....	58·
Sugar	21·
Wine	37·
Woollens	38·

By the 27th section of the Australian Constitutions' Act (13 and 14 Vict. cap. 59), express power is given to the Elective Assembly, notwithstanding any Act of Parliament to the contrary, to impose and levy all such Customs' duties on goods imported from the United Kingdom, as well as from Foreign Countries, as it may see fit ; the only restriction being that there shall be no inequality, but that the duties henceforth levied shall be uniform and alike from whatever country the goods may come. It has been long understood that the Government merely awaited the receipt of this power to effect an important alteration in the commercial system of the Colony.* Hitherto goods, wares, and

* *Vide* Lieutenant-Governor's Despatch (financial) to Earl Grey, Oct. 1, 1847, in Legislative Council Papers for 1850.

merchandise had been imported from the United Kingdom free of all duty, while imports from the adjoining Colonies and Foreign Countries were subjected to the high rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. This discriminating duty in favour of the Mother-country will be at once abolished; and in future a fixed and uniform rate of 5 per cent., raised solely for revenueal purposes, will be levied upon all goods imported into the Colony as well from Great Britain and Ireland as from Foreign Countries and British Colonies. This assimilation will impart considerable simplicity to mercantile transactions, and be advantageous in the removal of obstacles which have been found to impede the freedom of commercial intercourse. The best interests of Van Diemen's Land are connected with this proposed change, as it is evidently her policy to extend her connections with all nations of the earth that will trade in her waters. With Great Britain, of course, not less as a matter of feeling than of benefit, her connection will remain unbroken. A common sympathy arises out of the tastes and habits of both, while a common interest as naturally ensures reciprocal dealings. Into her ports will continue to be poured our wool and oil and whalebone—if not our wheat and flour—to be exchanged for the unrivalled products of her manufacturing skill and industry. The principle, indeed, which should guide and regulate the extent of our commerce with other countries has been already dwelt upon in former papers;* and as its soundness remains uncontroverted, any further discussion of it now would be superfluous.

Table 19 is a return of Exports from Van Diemen's

* *Vide* Tasmanian Journal, vol. iii. pt. 6, and Papers and Proceedings Royal Society, vol. i. pt. 2.—The principle is simply this,—that while it is desirable to encourage the consumption of domestic manufactures, yet it is indispensable that they should relatively be as good in quality and cheap in price as foreign articles.

Land during 1849, with a similar statement of quantities and estimated value. The total amount is £558,682, being an increase as compared with 1848 of £68,401, or nearly 14 per cent. Of the total exports, 52·2 per cent. were shipped at the port of Hobart Town, and 47·8 at that of Launceston; and of the whole quantity 48 per cent. were sent to Great Britain, 44·5 to British Colonies, 6·1 to the United States of America, and 1·3 per cent. to other Foreign Countries.

The exports in 1849 average £7 13s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head of the population, being 18s. 9d. more each than in 1848, and present a very even balance of trade as compared with the imports.

The following exports, many of them the products of our domestic industry, show an increase as compared with 1848; viz.—

	Per cent.
Apparel and slops	94·
Bark	107·
Beef and pork	108·
Biscuit	57·7
Butter and cheese	130·
Flour	20·
Fruit and preserves	41·8
Hides, skins, and leather	21·3
Live stock.....	4·6
Oats	27·9
Oilman's stores	128·
Potatoes	64·5
Salt	7·
Tallow	34·
Timber	68·
Wheat	1·6
Wool	3·2

A decline is shown in the following articles of export ; viz.—

	Per cent.
Barley	16·
Hay	19·
Malt	55·
Oil, sperm	27·
— black.....	24·
Whalebone	49·

With regard to the three last important items, it is satisfactory to know that in 1850 success in the whale fishery has been completely retrieved ; and with regard to barley and malt, it appears under Table 38 that a less breadth of land was sown in 1849 to the extent of nearly 9 per cent.

The following appear as fresh items of export ; viz.—

	£
Bacon and hams	461
Hats and caps	372
Onions	499
Saddlery	709
Seeds and plants	555
Stones and bricks	302

By a Legislative Council paper it appears that the value of the exports from Van Diemen's Land to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand amounted in 1845 to £164,814, but had increased in 1849 to £212,638, or 129 per cent. ; while the imports from these countries in 1845 has decreased from £139,371 to £81,666 in 1849, or 58·5 per cent. By the same return it is shown that an increase of 36·9 per cent. of vessels, and 177·6 per cent. of tonnage, has been made to the Marine of the Colony within the same period.

The trade in Timber with the Australian Colonies, as has been shown, has increased 68 per cent. upon the year, and

is sufficient of itself to cover 3-5ths of the sum paid for the cattle and sheep imported. In connexion with this inter-colonial trade may be mentioned the recent discoveries of bituminous Coal on the east coast of Van Diemen's Land as likely to afford a valuable addition to our exports, and lead to some extension of our Foreign commerce.

Table 20 is the return of the aggregate quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in the Bonding Warehouses at Hobart Town and Launceston at the end of 1849. As compared with 1848, the stock of Spirits on hand has increased 24 per cent., chiefly from the stock of Rum in bond in Hobart Town; while the quantity of Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff show a decline of 15·3 per cent. The total amount of the Spirits on hand was 113,404 gallons, and of Tobacco and Snuff 134,436 lbs.,—both being very large in comparison with our limited population.

Table 21 is the return of the number and tonnage of Vessels that entered inwards, and cleared outwards, during 1849. By a coincidence, the ships inwards this year exactly correspond in number with the arrivals in 1848; while there is a slight increase (7·8 per cent.) in the tonnage. The ships that cleared from our ports are fewer by 23 than in 1848, but the tonnage has increased 3·27 per cent.,—showing, therefore, in both cases the employment of larger vessels. The trade with the British Colonies has increased upon the year 14 per cent. inwards, and 7·5 per cent. outwards, respectively.

Nearly 5000 tons of shipping appear to have been withdrawn this year from the whaling stations,—there being there 28·8 per cent. less than in 1848,—evidently occasioned by the demands of lucrative freights for California, to which country 17 vessels, of 3256 tons, were dispatched from these ports in 1849. As far as the shipowners are

concerned, they have doubtless much benefitted by this change of employment; but the Colony has incurred a serious loss in the check thus given to one of its most important staple productions. It is cheering, however, to know that the evil is only temporary, and is even now in course of remedy. With regard to California, it is more than doubtful whether the advantages of that market have at all compensated for the actual loss sustained in this breach upon the regular industry of the Colony. It is believed that the returns realized have been insufficient to cover the prime cost of the goods exported thither. The first shipments of wooden houses and timber well requited the lucky adventurers; but this source of profit has now altogether failed. Manufactured goods of almost every description have been sold at ruinous prices. The prime necessaries of life alone—comprising flour, potatoes, onions, fruit, coals, &c.—have yielded handsome returns; and it is most satisfactory to learn that a strong probability exists of a permanent market, at highly remunerative prices, having been opened in that interesting country for those valuable products of our domestic industry.

Table 22 shows the number and the tonnage of Vessels belonging to the ports of Van Diemen's Land at the end of 1849. An addition of 12 vessels, and 3120 tons, has been made to the strength of our Colonial marine during the year; the increase being a total of 5·7 per cent. upon the number of vessels, and 16·9 per cent. upon the tonnage.

Table 23 states the number of Vessels built in the Colony in 1849 to be 22, of sizes varying from 20 to upwards of 300 tons; and it also appears that 34 vessels were employed in the whale fisheries, their tonnage being 7791, and the value of the produce of the Fisheries £46,117. Although

5 more vessels have been employed,* with an increase of 28·1 per cent., a decline in the value of the returns is shown of 55·6 per cent., having fallen from £104,000 in 1848 to £46,117 in 1849.

Table 24 states the number of vessels employed in the Coasting Trade between Hobart Town and Launceston in 1849 to be 24 inwards, of 1747 tons, and 27 outwards, of 2373 tons; being an increase upon the year of 4 vessels inwards and 10 outwards, and a decrease of 392 tons inwards, and of 23 tons outwards, respectively,—showing that a class of smaller vessels has been engaged coasting than formerly.

Table 25 affords particulars from the Port Officer of the 4 Colonial steam vessels employed on our coasts. Two of these, the *Derwent* (35 h. p.) and *Kangaroo* (32 h. p.), both of low pressure, are employed by Government,—the *Native Youth* (20 h. p.), having a high-pressure engine, is used as a passage-boat and tug on the Derwent,—and the *Gipsy* (2 engines of 32 h. p.) is similarly used on the River Tamar.—It is to be hoped that the endeavour to increase our steam-marine, by the employment of a boat between Hobart and Melbourne, will prove successful. In addition to extended intercourse between the people of both Colonies, great facilities would thus be afforded for the exportation of potatoes, apples and other fruit, the produce of the dairy, &c., which would greatly stimulate and encourage the occupiers of small farms, garden ground, &c. The abundant supply of good coal, at moderate cost, now obtain-

* This decrease, in the opinion of some, was owing to the unusually stormy weather that prevailed this season: by others it has been attributed to the inefficient manning and equipment of some of the vessels; by others, again, it is said to be caused by the exhaustion of the whaling ground. But, be this as it may, it is truly gratifying to know that the returns of 1850 will exhibit a marked improvement, and show a prosperous season in this most important pursuit.

able from this Colony, will remove a hitherto formidable obstacle to such undertakings.

Table 26 is a return from the Port Officer of the six Light-houses of Van Diemen's Land, four of which are on the northern, and two on the southern, side of the Island. The light-houses at Low Head, Kent's Group, and Cape Bruni exhibit a revolving light; those at Goose Island and the Iron Pot have a fixed light; and the one at Swan Island, on Banks' Straits, displays a revolving flash. The maintenance of these Light-houses cost in 1849 £2066 13s. 9d., averaging £344 18s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each. The amount of Light dues received during the year was £1507 2s. 6d., or 72·9 per cent. of their expence.

Table 27 is a statement of the affairs of the Banks in Van Diemen's Land at the end of 1849. As compared with 1848 there is a decrease in the assets of 11·4 per cent. of bullion, and 14 per cent. of bills of exchange, &c.; while there is an increase in the liabilities of 10 per cent. of notes and bills in circulation, and 1·9 per cent. of deposits. The aggregate amount of Assets is £1,154,689 4s. 9d., and of Liabilities £397,329 0s. 11d. There continues to be a well-merited confidence reposed in the four Banking Institutions established in this Island,—three of which have Branch Establishments at Launceston.

Table 28 is a return of the Savings' Banks in the Colony in 1849; being two in Hobart Town, and one in Launceston. Compared with the previous year, the depositors above £10 have increased 9·2 per cent., and the depositors under £10, 13·6 per cent.; and the total deposits have increased 12·7 per cent.,—affording satisfactory evidence of the social well-being of the industrious classes, and of their appreciation of the benefits they derive from these admirable institutions. The interest allowed upon deposits is at the rate

of 4 per cent. in Hobart Town, and 3 per cent. by the Launceston Savings' Bank. The total number of depositors on the 31st December was 2522, in the proportion of 65·8 per cent. for Hobart Town, and 34·2 per cent. for Launceston; and the aggregate amount of deposits was £42,205 14*s.* 10*d.*, in the similar proportion of 63·2 per cent. and 36·8 per cent. for Hobart Town and Launceston respectively.

Table 29 is a return of the number of Licences issued during the year for the sale of Wine, Beer, and Spirits. The only alteration since 1848 is a reduction of 4 in the publicans' licences, making the total number 369 of this class.* The wholesale licences are 36, the same number as in 1848. The amount yielded from these sources was £9585, or 6·2 per cent. of the public revenue.

Table 30 shows that the number of newspapers published in Van Diemen's Land during the past year was 9 in all—the publication of 7 taking place in Hobart Town, and 2 in Launceston. Three of the seven mentioned came out once a week (one of which is devoted to the advocacy of the Teetotal cause), and the other 4, twice; and the 2 at Launceston are also published twice a week.

Table 31 gives the average daily rate of Wages paid to certain of the most useful classes of Mechanics; and upon a comparison with 1848, it will be seen that a gradual rise in the value of labour has taken place throughout the Island, fully corroborating the remark in the Return on Savings' Banks, as to the improvement in the social condition of the industrious portions of the community.

Table 32 is a comprehensive return of the Manufactures

* Associated as drunkenness is with crime, it must be regretted that so large a number of public-houses should be maintained, and that some endeavours should not be made to restrain them within a more reasonable proportion to the population.

and Trades in operation within the Colony in 1849. There are 60 different pursuits enumerated in all; and the numbers engaged in each are specified in the respective districts in which they are carried on. Among the trades that now make their first appearance, may be mentioned a bone-dust manufactory, a glue and size-maker, a gold-beater, a cloth manufactory, two salt works, two starch manufactories, and two pianoforte-makers.

This progress in domestic industry cannot but be viewed with the deepest interest; and, in connection especially with the command of the superior coal she now possesses, there can be no doubt that Van Diemen's Land is destined to take as high a place in the scale of nations as a manufacturing country, as she must inevitably do as an agricultural one from her soil and climate and geographical position.*

Among the trades which show an increase to their numbers upon the year, are blacksmiths 39, butchers 14, cabinet-makers 28, candle-makers 6, cooperages 3, corn and ship chandlers 4, engineers 3, fellmongers 11, furriers 2, grocers 27, ironmongers 6, painters and glaziers 28, shoemakers 96, tailors 20.

Among those trades which, on the contrary, have decreased in number, are general dealers 67, mast and block-makers 2, mills 5, pastrycooks 2, sail-maker 1, saw-mill 1, shipwrights and boat-builders 16, tanners 2, and wine merchants 4.

Tables 33 and 34 are details of the Post-office Department for 1849. There are 51 Post-offices within the Colony, employing 74 persons, and operating over 637 miles of roads. There were sent from Hobart Town 195,106 letters, and 222,267 newspapers; and there were received there 152,776 letters. Compared with 1848, there is a slight decrease of

* The contributions from this Colony to the Grand Industrial Exhibition of 1851 afford strong grounds in support of this remark.

0·3 per cent. in the letters and newspapers despatched from the General Post-office, and a larger decrease of 5·4 per cent. in the number of letters received there. The two-penny Post also shows a considerable reduction in its amount of business, as much, indeed, as 13·2 per cent. upon the year.* The gross revenue of the Post-office for 1849 was £6929 1s. 9*d.*, and its expenditure £5945 9s. 0½*d.*, yielding a surplus of income of nearly £1000. There were despatched from Van Diemen's Land within the same period 1335 ship mails, containing 49,034 letters, and 51,062 newspapers; and there were received into the Colony 604 mails, containing 51,045 letters, and 94,982 newspapers.

Table 35 states the number of Stage-coaches employed in 1849 upon the main and cross roads of the Colony to be 14 in all,—9 of which start from Hobart Town, and 5 from Launceston. Of the former, 2 run to Launceston, 1 to Oatlands, 2 to New Norfolk, 2 to Richmond, 1 to Green Ponds, and 1 to Brown's River; and of the latter, 2 run to Hobart Town, 2 to Perth and Longford, and 1 to Evandale. This is exclusive of the minor accommodation of chaise-carts, &c. In the progress of a country, it is always interesting to trace the gradual increase to facilities of communication.

Tables 36 and 37 relate to the sale and leasing of Crown Lands during 1849, and exhibit a considerable declension, as compared with 1848, under the first of these two heads. There were 30 Country Lots sold, in quantity 826*a.* 0*r.* 5*p.*, and producing, at the average price of £1 0s. 8½*d.* per acre, £855 16s. 1*d.*; and the number of Town and Suburban Allotments sold was 70, yielding, upon the average of

* This decrease in correspondence may arise from extended personal intercourse consequent upon the greater facilities in travelling enjoyed by all ranks of the community.

£5 4s. 1½*d.* per acre, the sum of £1256 18s. There were 1,335,779 acres held under Depasturing licences during the year, at the rental of £16,714 6s. 5*d.* per annum. Of the Lands sold, the Country Lots show a decrease in quantity of 46·5 per cent., and the Town and Suburban Allotments 61·6 per cent. ; and of the Lands leased the decrease upon the year is 2 per cent. It is also placed on record, that Van Diemen's Land is estimated to contain about 14,500,000 of acres, of which only 18·79 per cent. have been granted and sold to settlers ; and of the quantity thus alienated by the Crown, only 6·1 per cent. are cultivated, the remaining 93 per cent. being still in a state of nature ! Again, the proportion of land cultivated is not more than 1·07 per cent. of the whole territorial quantity ! It is hence evident that the resources of the Colony have as yet been but feebly developed ; and that, with the application of labour and capital, there is presented unlimited scope for industry, both agricultural and manufacturing, with the promise of a rich reward for its exercise, for many generations to come.

Table 38 details the number of acres in cultivation in the several Police Districts of the Island, the nature of each crop, the quantity of produce raised, together with the current price which ruled in each district. By analysis of this return, and comparing it with that for 1848, the increase or decrease upon the year is shown ;

CROP.	Number of Acres.		Quantity of Produce.		Average Price throughout Van Diemen's Land.	Proportion of Produce per Acre.
	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.		
Wheat.....	4	.....	.....	3·6	s. d.	} per bushel.
Barley .....	.....	8·9	.....	6·5	3 5	
Oats .....	.....	34·7	.....	39·7	2 10½	
Peas	28	.....	.....	19·2	1 10	
Beans .....	.....	17·4	.....	11	4 5½	
Potatoes.....	76·4	.....	.....	21·5	5 8½	
Turnips	9·4	.....	.....	16	79 5	per ton.
Tares	8·2	.....	104·6	.....	13 0	per ton.
English grasses..	.....	3·2	.....	11·8	8 0	per bush.
					44 0	per ton.

16½ }
24 } bushels.
23¾ }
17 }
14¾ }
3¼ } tons.
4½ }
13 } bushels.
0·798 of a ton

Table 39 gives the average contract prices paid by the Commissariat during 1849 for the prime necessities of life ; viz.—

Wheat	3s. 7¼d. per bushel.
Flour	£10 19s. 7½d. per ton.
Fresh Meat.....	2¼d. per lb.
Vegetables	5s. 9d. per 100 lbs.

As compared with 1848, wheat has fallen, but the other three articles exhibit an improvement of price.

Table 40 shows the quantity of Live Stock contained in the several districts of the Island on 31st December, 1849 ; the aggregate being as follows :—

		Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Horses	18,507	7·6	...
Horned Cattle	83,520	...	2·2
Sheep	1,712,291	...	2·3
Goats	4466	53·8	...
Pigs	31,890	6·4	...

Tables 41 and 42 relate to the importations of Cattle and Sheep from Ports Phillip and Albert during 1849. Of the former, 4805 were imported, in the respective proportions of 82·9 per cent. at Hobart Town, and 17·1 per cent. at Launceston. The freight paid for them was upwards of £10,000 ; and, at the average prices realized at public auction, they cost the Colony more than £25,000. There were also 55,102 sheep imported from the same Colonies in the proportion of 70·5 at Hobart Town, and 29·5 per cent. at Launceston, the freight paid upon which was about £7000, and which also realized at auction upwards of £25,000,—making £50,000 for both sheep and cattle. As compared with 1848, there has been an increase to the number of sheep imported of 38·8 per cent., and of cattle 12·1 per cent.

Table 43 states the number of Sheep and Cattle slaughtered in the two chief towns of the Colony in 1849, and shows an increase upon the year of 11·1 per cent. of the former, and 0·6 per cent. of the latter respectively.

Tables 44 to 53 are a group forming the Religious Statistics of the Colony for 1849, setting forth in detail the number and names of the clergymen and other ministers of religion and religious instructors of the several denominations of Christians, and where they are respectively allocated; the emoluments enjoyed by them collectively and individually, and the source whence derived; the number of places for the celebration of Divine Worship possessed by each Body respectively; the number of Baptisms performed at each church and chapel, &c.

An epitome of the facts thus collected, placed in a tabular form, will doubtless possess more interest than any more lengthened statement: it being premised that the Census of 1847 is necessarily taken as the basis of the present comparison.

	Per cent. of Population.	Per cent. of Churches, &c.	Per cent. of Clergymen.	Per cent. of Income from Public Sources.		Per cent. of Baptisms.
				Col.	British.	
Church of England	69·35	44·	49·	62·5	65·22	60·
—Scotland	7·09	8·6	12·	21·83	nil.	9·58
—Rome	15·43	2·	14·8	10·5	34·77	20·6
Wesleyan Congregations	4·	26·6	6·49	3·95	....	7·7
Independents	} 3·4	13·3	7·4	nil.	....	2·
Baptists		2·	2·77	1·18	....	....
Society of Friends		2·	5·55	nil.	....	....
Jews	0·70	1·3	1·85	nil.	....	....

Looking to the evidence afforded by the ratio of Baptisms to population, the Church of England shows by comparison a decrease of 9·35 per cent., while the Church of Scotland, on the contrary, has increased her numbers, judging by the same test, 2·49 per cent., the Church of Rome 4·13 per cent., and the Wesleyans 3·7 per cent.

Tables 54 to 57 form the statistics of Public Education for 1849. Of the Church of England schools, receiving aid from Government, there are 59, numbering 1408 boys and 1049 girls, or a total 2457 scholars, being an increase upon the year of 78·7 per cent. schools, and 64·7 per cent. scholars. Of the schools conducted on the system of the British and Foreign School Society, which also receive pecuniary aid, there are 8, with a total of 456 children. The Church of Rome schools continue to be 4 in number, but show an increase of 6·8 per cent. of children,—the total being 343 of both sexes. The increase in the schools belonging to the Church of England is principally due to the dissolution of the Board of Education, and the adoption of the Penny-a-day system upon the denominational principle. The Inspector of Schools (Mr. Arnold), in his recent first report, also thus accounts, in part, for this numerical superiority:—
 “ Again, there is a large section of the Protestant dissenters in this Colony who, while they yield to none in their exertions for the diffusion of intellectual and moral culture, are strict adherents of what is termed the ‘ Voluntary Principle,’ and will not apply for aid of any kind from the Government towards the support of the schools which they establish.”

The following Table exhibits the result of a minute comparison;—

	Number of Schools per cent.	Number of Scholars per cent.	Aid from Colo- nial Treasury per cent.
Church of England	83·	75·48	77·6
British & Foreign School Society	11·26	14·	13·86
Church of Rome	5·6	10·5	8·46

Compared with population, the children under instruction

by the Church of England show an increase of 6·13 per cent. ; those in the British and Foreign Society's Schools exactly agree in centesimal proportion with the Church of Scotland, the Wesleyans, and the Independents combined : while the Roman Catholic children are fewer by 5·38 than would be expected by their numerical strength on the census.

The cost of the whole number of 3256 children under education as above is exactly £3000, or at the rate of 18s. 5*d.* per head, being a considerable reduction upon the proportion expended in 1848. The Infant Schools show a reduction in the number of their children to the extent of 23·7 per cent. upon the year ; but the probability is that they have been mostly absorbed into the other day schools.—The Queen's Orphan Schools indicate but little variation in their working since 1848.* The number at commencement of 1849 was 460 : there were received during the year 26· per cent., apprenticed 6· per cent., discharged to friends 18· per cent., and died 2·8 per cent., leaving a total of 456 ; in the respective proportions of 13·59 per cent. children of free parents, and 86·41 per cent. children of convicts. It may be added, that the latter are supported entirely at the expense of the British Government, while those of the former are

* [Important changes have been effected, and many great improvements introduced, in management and discipline since the commencement of 1849. A system of industrial training, suited to the ages and capabilities of the children, and to their probable future position and requirements in society, has been instituted. Periodical Examinations and Bazaars are held, when the public attend : the proceeds of the sales, the exact reflex of the industry and ability of the young producers, become their property, and is placed at their disposal. The industry, the rivalry in labour and skill, and the love of approbation, then only developed on a mimic scale, will, ere many years, become active, independent principles, to exert their influence on the character, and to yield their colour and bias to conduct, throughout the mass of the working population of this community. With His Excellency Sir Wm. Denison these measures have originated ; and it is but just to add, that it is chiefly owing to the untiring assiduity, kindness, and zeal of himself and his excellent lady, personally, that they have practically proved so successful.—ED.]

defrayed from the Colonial Treasury under the head of "Pauperism."

Tables 58 to 61 form the Medical Statistics of the Colony for 1849. The first is a return of the Insane under treatment in the Lunatic Asylum at New Norfolk; the total number treated being 263, of whom 84 or 31·9 per cent. were admitted during the year. There were discharged within the same period 11·4 per cent., of whom only 6 per cent. were cured, 1·1 per cent. improved, and 4·1 per cent. discharged without improvement. The deaths were 7·9 per cent., and 214 remained at end of 1849, or 81 per cent.—Of the whole number 69 per cent. were convicts, and 30·79 per cent. free, or about $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the former and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the latter, being in exact converse to the ratio of free and bond to population, which consists of $\frac{2}{3}$ rds free to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd convicts. The greater tendency to insanity of persons of vicious habits and of irregularity of life is hence strikingly evident. Again, of the convicts, 34·6 per cent. were females, and 65·4 per cent. were males; and of the free, 30·8 per cent. were females, and 69· per cent. males.—As compared with 1848, the total number of cases show an increase of 14·8 per cent.

Table 59 shows the number of free paupers treated in Convict Hospitals during 1849, the expense of which is borne on the Colonial Revenue. There were 550 persons in all, of whom 79·45 per cent. have been convicts, and 20·5 per cent. are persons always free. The increase since 1848 is nearly 4 per cent. The paupers "always free" have decreased nearly 8 per cent.; while those who have been convicts have, on the contrary, increased 8 per cent.,—making a difference of 16 per cent.

Table 60 is a list of diseases treated at the Colonial Hospitals, and of the deaths, in 1849. A decrease is shown of 21·2 per cent. in the number of cases, but an increase of 16·8

per cent. in the deaths. Of the whole 2737 cases treated, and 194 deaths, the following is the analysis:—

Class of Diseases.	Per cent. of Cases treated.	Per cent. of Deaths.
Fevers	3·8	3·6
Diseases of the Lungs	10·7	35·
———— Liver	0·44	<i>nil.</i>
———— Stomach & Bowels	7·38	12·88
———— Brain	8·4	3·
Dropsies	1·09	3·09
Rheumatic Affections	7·48	1·
Venereal Affections	5·8	0·5
Abscesses and Ulcers,	10·7	<i>nil.</i>
Wounds and Injuries	10·37	4·
Diseases of the Eyes.....	20·4	<i>nil.</i>
———— Skin	0·94	<i>nil.</i>
Other Diseases	12·5	24·7

Table 61, the last of this series, is a return of the legally-qualified medical men in the Colony in 1849, and who are thus grouped:—6 belonging to the Staff and Military, 14 attached to the Convict Department, and 42 private practitioners—in all 62. There are also 10 chemists and druggists in the Colony.

Table 62 is a summary of the Civil business of the Supreme Court of Van Diemen's Land during 1849; and exhibits a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year. In summonses the falling-off is 25·8 per cent.; in writs of *habeas corpus*, 33 per cent.; in actions brought, 27·2 per cent.; in declarations filed, 19·5 per cent.; in actions tried, 38 per cent.; in warrants of attorney, 29·3 per cent. On the other hand, the writs of *fi. fa.* show an increase of 26·4 per cent., and of *ca. sa.* 45 per cent. Of equity writs, 2 have been commenced, and 1 decided, corresponding with the progress made in this branch of litigation in 1848.

Table 63 is a similar record of the business done in the Courts of Request, and shows a progressive increase since 1848. The increase in summonses issued is 6·39 per cent. ; in actions tried, 12·1 per cent. ; in writs of *fi. fa.*, 3·3 per cent., and of *ca. sa.*, 225 per cent. The large number of 1903 summonses were issued, and 1221 actions were tried ; about 35·8 per cent. of actions being compromised before trial.

Table 64, relating to Insolvencies, confirms the impression that 1849 was, upon the whole, a prosperous year. As compared with 1848, there is a decrease of 25·5 per cent. in the number of Insolvencies—of 44 per cent. in the scheduled liabilities, and of 38·5 per cent. in the scheduled assets.—There were 5 insolvencies superseded. Of the total number of insolvents, 67 per cent. occurred within the district of Hobart Town, and 33 per cent. within that of Launceston.

Tables 65 and 66 are returns of trials for Crimes in the Supreme Court in 1849,—the total number being 168. Of these, 80 per cent. were convictions, and 20 per cent. acquittals ; and of the persons tried, 6 per cent. were of the free class, 48·8 per cent. were free by servitude or conditionally pardoned, and 45 per cent. were convicts. The crimes against the person comprise 8·5 per cent., and those against property 81·5 per cent. ; and, compared with the similar returns of 1848, the former class show a decrease of 50 per cent., and the latter of 16 per cent., or 60 cases in all fewer than were tried during the previous year. Notwithstanding this favourable comparison as to numbers, it may be remarked that the cases of robbery by armed men have increased from 2 to 11.

Table 67 is a similar return of Criminal Trials at Quarter Sessions ; the total number being 159, or 18 per cent. fewer than in 1848. Of these, 30 per cent. were acquittals, and 70 per cent. were convictions ; and of the whole number of

persons tried, 5·6 per cent. were originally free, 68· per cent. free by servitude or pardon, and 25·8 per cent. were convicts.

Table 68 shows that there were 6 criminals executed within the territory during the year, being, it is satisfactory to state, 11 less than in 1848; and it is also recorded that there was no instance of capital punishment at Norfolk Island during the year.

Table 69 furnishes particulars of the Gaols in Van Diemen's Land on 31st December, 1849. They were 8 in number, having 14 gaolers and turnkeys, and 37 javelin-men; the total expense of the year being £5029 5s. 1d.—The gaols will hold 151 prisoners in separate cells, but will contain 709 when more than one sleeps in a cell. There were 113 males and 9 females in confinement at Michaelmas 1849, of whom 36 per cent. were for misdemeanors, and 64 per cent. for felonies. The instances of punishment within the walls of the prison during the year were 68, or double the number of the previous year. During the same period 214 cases of sickness occurred in the gaols, 30 being the greatest number of sick at one time: but there were no deaths.

Tables 70 to 77 relate to Crime in Van Diemen's Land, being the Police and Magisterial statistics for 1849, and constitute a highly valuable set of returns. The aggregate total of persons, free and bond, taken before Police Magistrates during the year amounts to 19,548, or 26·6 per cent. of the entire population.* The proportion of bond was 64 per cent., and of free 36 per cent.; and further analysis gives the following subdivisions of each class respectively:—

Bond	{	Under probation	1·47
		Pass-holders	63·45
		Ticket-of-leave holders	35·

* See note *ante*, p. 6.

Free	{ Holding Conditional Pardons	7·6
	{ Holding Free Pardons	0·18
	{ Free by servitude	68·
	{ Arrived free and born in Colony ...	23·7
	{ Ditto, but since transported, and holding conditional pardons....	0·08

Of the bond, the proportion of males is 80 per cent., and of females 20 per cent. ; and of the free, the males are 81·5 per cent., and the females 18·5 per cent.

Besides the civil condition of the offenders, the nature and number of each offence, grouped into classes, are minutely set out, and afford, upon analysis, the following centesimal proportions :—

	Per cent.
1. Offences against the person	5·39
2. Ditto against property <i>with</i> violence ...	0·9
3. Ditto ditto <i>without</i> violence.	6·4
4. Malicious offences against property	0·3
5. Forgery, and offences against the Currency.	0·3
6. Other offences (including drunkenness, &c.)	44·5
7. Offences against Convict discipline	41·4

Table 72 represents the amount of Crime investigated by the Visiting Magistrates during the same period ; the total number of cases being 5166, of which full 90 per cent. were for breaches of Convict discipline. The civil condition of the offenders may be thus detailed :—

	Per cent.
Under probation	10·9
Pass-holders	83·4
Ticket-of-leave holders	3·7
Free by servitude or pardon	1·7
Arrived free and born in Colony	0·07

Of the whole, 82 per cent. were males, and 18 per cent. females.

By subsidiary returns, Nos. 74 and 75, it appears that the total number of Convicts in the Colony, including Tasman's Peninsula, and Norfolk and Maria Islands, on the 31st December, 1849, was 24,723, under the following arrangement:—

	Per cent.
Under probation or sentence.....	16·6
Pass-holders	39·9
Ticket-of-leave holders	43·4

Of the total of these several classes of Convicts, the proportion charged with offences before the Police Magistrate in 1849 (exclusively of Tasman's Peninsula, and Norfolk and Maria Islands) was, respectively, of those under probation or sentence 7·71 per cent., of pass-holders 71·52 per cent., and of ticket-of-leave holders 42·32 per cent.; or 52·48 per cent. of the whole number.

By another subsidiary return, No. 76, to show the bearing of the crime of 1849 upon the free population, it appears that of the aggregate 49,355, there were taken before Magistrates 7033, or 14·3 per cent.,—in the proportion respectively of 1672 or 23·7 per cent. of those arrived free and born in the Colony, and 76·2 per cent. of those become free by servitude or pardon. Excluding the Military and children, the proportion of the “always free” would be 9·18 per cent. of offenders.

The following synopsis of the Criminal Statistics of 1849 in ratio to the population is given in Table 77:—

	Bond per cent.	Free per cent.
1. Offences against the person.....	1·74	1·92
2. Ditto ditto property <i>with</i> violence....	0·52	0·15
3. Ditto <i>without</i> violence	3·39	1·38
4. Malicious offences against property	0·16	0·09
5. Forgery, &c.	0·19	0·08
6. Other offences	12·61	17·09
7. Offences against Convict discipline	33·87	0·36

Table 78 is a return relative to the Commission of the Peace in 1849. There were 261 Justices of the Peace within the territory, comprising—

	Per cent.
Naval and Military Officers	27·
Surgeons	10·
Barristers	2·3
Clergymen	3·4
Civil Officers	8·
Merchants	7·2
Other Gentlemen	41·3

The Police force consisted of a Chief Police Magistrate, 8 Police and 10 Assistant Police Magistrates, with 27 Police Clerks, and 510 Constables.

Table 79 is a classified return, certified by the Registrar, of the aggregate number of Convicts in Van Diemen's Land on the 31st December, 1849. The grand total was 22,487, in the proportion of 18,397 males and 4090 females, or 81·8 per cent. and 18·1 per cent. respectively; and their descriptions may be thus given :—

	Males per cent.	Females per cent.	Males and Females per cent.
Ticket-of-leave holders	52·8	25·	47·7
Pass-holders	39·	65·6	43·8
Under probation or sentence....	8·2	9·29	8·4

The number of Convicts who became free in 1849 were 2541, of whom not fewer than 414 failed to apply for their certificates of freedom.—The deaths of convicts reported in 1848 were less than 1 per cent. of the whole number.

Table 80 is Capt. Kay's valuable report of the Meteorological facts recorded at H. M. Observatory during 1849. The atmospheric pressure and temperature for the year are first given, being the monthly barometrical and thermome-

trical observations. The maximum pressure was 30·584 inches in July, and the minimum 29 inches in September, giving a barometrical range upon the year of 1·584 inches. The highest monthly mean was 29·878 inches in July, and the lowest 29·575 in March ; the difference being ·303 inches. The mean pressure of the year was 29·748. The maximum temperature occurred in January, when the thermometer stood at 105° ; and the minimum in June, when it fell to 29°·4, giving a range in the course of the year of 75°·6. The highest mean temperature for any month was 59°·7 in January ; the lowest mean 43°·5 for July ; the difference between them being 16°·2. The mean temperature for the whole year was 51°, that for 1848 being 52°·3, and for 1847, 53°·2.

The quantity of rain which fell monthly during 1849 is next given, as denoted by the Self-registering Rain-gauge at the Observatory ; the total being 33·51 inches for the year,—a larger fall than has been ever yet previously known, and, as Capt. Kay remarks, “ entirely contradicting the assumption, which the observations of previous years had warranted, of the alternation of wet and dry seasons.” The wettest months were May, July, and November ; the quantities in each being 4·53, 5·99, and 8·94 inches respectively.

Table 81 is an abstract of Meteorological observations registered at Launceston during 1849. The maximum pressure in the course of the year was in July 30·628 inches ; the minimum in April 29·153, giving a barometrical range of 1·475 inches. The mean pressure for the year, deduced from these extremes, will be found to be 29·8905. The maximum temperature occurred in February, when the thermometer stood at 85° ; and the minimum in June, when it fell to 20°·5, giving a range in the course of the year of 64°·5. The mean temperature for the whole year, deduced from this monthly series of thermometrical observations, will be

found to be $51^{\circ}35'$. The quantity of rain which fell at Launceston during the year was 28·716 inches, being 6·794 less than fell at Hobart Town, corroborating, as remarked on a former occasion, the well-known fact that rain falls in varying quantities at points not far distant from one another.

II. *Observations upon the Census taken throughout Van Diemen's Land, 1st March, 1851. By J. BARNARD, Esq. [Read 10th July, 1851.]*

THE circumstances under which the recent Census of the Population of Van Diemen's Land have been taken possess more than ordinary interest: for not only has a most important local purpose been served, by the data thus afforded for the arrangement of the electoral districts under the new Constitution granted to the Colony; but, regarded as an integral part of the British dominions,—of that mighty empire on which the Sun never sets,—and the whole of which was almost simultaneously in course of registration, the proportion which Van Diemen's Land contributes, however insignificant in itself, towards the aggregate sum of those who live under British sway, can scarcely be viewed with indifference.

Apart, however, from merely political or national considerations, there are others, of a social and moral character, which must prove influential with those whose views are bounded by the soil on which they dwell. Without identifying themselves, perhaps, in feeling with the pride of nationality which boasts of subject millions beyond the Atlantic or the Ganges, it is yet a source of gratification to them to trace the progress of their adopted country, and the increase of their fellow-Colonists: and, besides, there are