

the municipalities of these towns such power as may be necessary to enable them to carry out effectively one of the principal objects for which such bodies are organized.

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XXI.—*Observations on the Census of the United States, taken 1st June, 1850. From the Official Report of the Superintendent of Census. By JAMES BARNARD, Esq. [Read 13th October, 1852.]*

THIS, the seventh, enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States exhibits results which every citizen of that country must contemplate with gratification and pride. Since the census of 1840 there have been added to the territory of the Republic, by annexation, conquest, and purchase, 824,969 square miles; and its title to a region covering 341,463 square miles, (previously claimed and partially occupied by England), has been established by negotiation, and brought within its acknowledged boundaries. By such means the area of the United States has been extended, during the past ten years, from 2,055,163 to 3,221,595 square miles, exclusive of the great lakes which lie upon its northern border, and the bays which indent its shores on the Atlantic and Pacific.\*

\* The Australasiatic group of British Colonies contains, together, almost a similar area; viz.—

The Continent of New Holland or Australia, comprising its principal division of New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and North Australia, is 2400 miles from east to west, and 2000 miles the greatest breadth from north to south, having a superficies of about 3,000,000 square miles, reaching very nearly to the same area as the United States.

Tasmania, about 200 miles south of New Holland, contains 24,000 square miles.

New Zealand, 1000 miles to the east of New Holland, has an area of 100,000 square miles.

To estimate aright the progress of the population since 1840, there must be deducted from the aggregate number of inhabitants shown under this census the population of Texas in 1840, and the number contained within the limits of California and the new territories at the time of their acquisition. Texas, it is believed, in 1840, numbered 75,000 inhabitants; and California, New Mexico, and Oregon in 1846, when they became subject to America, had a population of 97,000. Thus, with the accessions of territory, there was an accession of 172,000 to the American population.

Assuming the population of California to be 165,000, the total number of inhabitants in the United States, on the 1st June, 1850, was 23,246,301.\* The absolute increase since 1st June, 1840, has been 6,176,848, or 36·18 per cent. But the population acquired by additions of territory must be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and last census. These reductions diminish the total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 23,074,301, and the increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35·17 per cent.

\* The entire population of the Australasiatic group at the date of the census of 1851 may be estimated at about half a million, in the following proportions; viz.—

New South Wales.....	189,951
Victoria .....	77,345
Tasmania .....	70,130
South Australia.....	60,000
Western Australia .....	5,500
New Zealand (including Aborigines)...	150,000

Insignificant as is this sum total when recorded in comparison with the teeming millions of the United States, the recent alluring discoveries of gold in the principal colonies of Australia seem likely to achieve an advancement in wealth and numbers that will speedily lay the foundations in the South of as great a nation as has sprung into existence in the West.

Since this note was penned the Statistics of Victoria for 1852 have appeared, and conclusively establish the truth of the preceding remark: for the population of that colony had increased from 83,350 in 1851 to 148,627 in 1852, or 78 per cent. in one year!

The aggregate number of white inhabitants in 1850 was 19,619,366, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,423,371, or relative increase of 38·20 per cent. ; but, excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, or an increase of 37·14 per cent.

The number of slaves by this census is 3,198,298 ; and it shows an increase of 711,085, equal to 28·58 per cent. Deducting 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 692,085, and the rate per cent. 27·83.

The number of free coloured people in 1850 was 428,637 ; in 1840, 386,245. The increase of this class has been 42,392, or 10·95 per cent.

From 1830 to 1840, the increase of the whole population was 32·67 per cent. At the same rate of advancement, the absolute gain for the ten years last past would have been 5,578,333, or 426,515 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon addition of territory.

The decennial increase of the most favoured nations of Europe is less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum, while with the United States it is at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.\* According

\* With reference to the Australian Colonies, the census of 1851 exhibits in a striking light the surprising progress in population of Victoria even prior to the rise of the gold discoveries. Since 1846 its centesimal increase is stated at 135·24, or an average annual increase in these five years of 27·4 per cent.

New South Wales during the same period shows a centesimal increase of 21·20, or at the average annual rate of 4·24 per cent.

Tasmania shows only an increase of 4·12 per cent. between 1848, the date of the previous census, and 1851, affording scarcely the European average. Peculiar inducements have for a series of years acted upon a large portion of the community to quit this Colony and select Victoria for their residence ; and have thus tended to diminish the population of Tasmania, while they contributed to swell the stream of emigration to the shores of the sister Colony.

to past progress, viewed in connection with that of European nations, the population of the United States in forty years will exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland combined.

The relative progress of the several races and classes of the population is shown in the following tabular statement:—

*INCREASE per cent. of each Class of Inhabitants in the United States for Sixty Years.*

CLASSES.	1790 to 1800.	1800 to 1810.	1810 to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1830 to 1840.	1840 to 1850.
Whites .....	35·7	36·2	34·19	33·95	34·7	38·28
Free Coloured .....	82·2	72·2	25·25	36·85	20·9	10·9
Slaves.....	27·9	33·4	29·1	30·61	23·8	28·58
Total Coloured .....	32·2	37·6	28·58	31·44	23·4	26·22
Total Population .....	35·01	36·45	33·12	33·48	32·6	36·25

The following Table shows the increase from 1790 to 1850 without reference to intervening periods:—

	1790.	1850.	Absolute Increase in 60 Years.	Increase per cent. in 60 Years.
Whites .....	3,172,464	19,638,019	16,457,555	527·97
Free Coloured .....	59,466	428,637	369,171	617·44
Slaves .....	697,897	3,184,262	2,486,365	350·13
Total Free, Coloured, and Slaves .....	757,363	3,612,899	2,855,536	377·00
Total Population .....	3,929,827	23,246,301	19,316,444	491·52

Sixty years since, the proportion between the Whites and Blacks, bond and free, was 4·2 to 1. In 1850 it was 5·26 to 1, and the ratio in favour of the former race is increasing. Had the Blacks increased as fast as the Whites during these 60 years, their numbers would have been 4,657,239; so that, in comparison with the Whites, they have lost in this period 1,035,340.

This disparity is much more than accounted for by European emigration to the United States. The gain of the White population from this source is estimated by Dr. Chickering at 3,922,152. Prior to 1820 no reliable record was kept of the number of emigrants into the United States.

Dr. Chickering assumes that of the 6,431,088 inhabitants of the United States in 1820, 1,430,906 were foreigners arriving subsequent to 1790, or the descendants of such. According to Dr. Seybert, an earlier writer upon "Statistics," the number of foreign passengers from 1790 to 1810 was 120,000; and upon other evidence it appeared that the number of arrivals from 1810 to 1820 was 114,000. These estimates make for the thirty years preceding 1820, 234,000.

From 1820 to 1830 there arrived 135,986 foreign passengers; and from 1830 to 1840, 539,370; making for the twenty years 715,356. During this period also a large number of emigrants from England, Scotland, and Ireland came into the United States through Canada who were altogether omitted from the official returns; but as, during the same period, a considerable number of these entered are supposed to have landed at New York with the purpose of pursuing their route to Canada, it is probable that these relatively are about evenly balanced.

From 1840 to 1850 the arrivals of foreign passengers in the ports of the United States have been as follows : \*—

1840-41 .....	83,504	1847.....	234,576
1842 .....	101,107	1848.....	226,524
1843 .....	75,159	1849.....	269,610
1844.....	74,607	1850.....	173,011
1845.....	102,415		
1846.....	202,157	Total.....	1,542,850

Taking for granted the substantial correctness of the foregoing numbers, and the accuracy of the returns during the last ten years, the following statement will show the accessions to the population of the United States from immigration from 1790 to 1850 :—

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810 .....	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of ten years .....	47,560
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1820 .....	114,000
Increase of the above to 1820.....	19,000
Ditto from 1810 to 1820 of those arriving previous to 1810 .....	58,450

\* The average addition to the population of America by European emigration, for the ten years ending 1850, has been yearly 154,285. By way of contrast, it may be stated that the number of immigrants into New South Wales, both at public and individual expense, for the whole of the last twenty years has been less than 100,000. An impetus has, however, been lately given, bidding fair to exhibit in future years very different results,—as will be apparent from the single fact that Victoria alone records an addition to her numbers in the year 1852 of 15,477 immigrants introduced at the public cost, and of 79,187 who were unassisted, making together 94,664 souls, and being equal to the whole twenty years' immigration into the elder colony!

Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1820.....	359,010
Number of immigrants arriving from 1820 to 1830 .....	203,979
Increase of the above .....	35,728
Ditto from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants in 1830.....	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840 .....	778,500
Increase of the above .....	135,150
Ditto from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1830 ....	254,445
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1840 .....	1,900,942
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850.....	1,542,850
Increase of the above at 12 per cent. ....	185,142
Ditto from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1840 .....	722,000
Total number of immigrants into the United States since 1790, and their descendants in 1850.....	4,350,934

The density of population is presented in the following Table, having been prepared from the most authentic data accessible:—

TABLE of the Area, and the Number of Inhabitants to the Square Mile, in each State and Territory in the Union.

STATE.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1850.	No. of Inhabitants to Square Mile.
Maine .....	30,000	583,188	19·44
New Hampshire .....	9,280	317,964	34·26
Vermont .....	10,212	313,611	30·07
Massachusetts .....	7,800	994,499	126·11
Rhode Island .....	1,306	147,544	108·05
Connecticut .....	4,674	370,791	79·83
New York.....	46,000	3,097,394	67·66
New Jersey .....	8,320	489,555	60·04
Pennsylvania .....	46,000	2,311,786	50·25
Delaware .....	2,120	91,535	43·64
Maryland .....	9,356	583,035	62·31
Virginia.....	61,352	1,421,661	23·17
North Carolina.....	45,000	868,903	19·30
South Carolina.....	24,500	668,507	27·28
Georgia .....	58,000	905,999	15·68
Alabama .....	50,722	771,671	15·21
Mississippi .....	47,156	606,555	12·86
Louisiana .....	46,431	511,974	11·02
Texas .....	237,321	212,592	0·89
Florida .....	59,268	87,401	1·47
Kentucky .....	37,680	982,405	26·07
Tennessee.....	45,600	1,002,625	21·98
Missouri .....	67,380	682,043	10·12
Arkansas .....	52,198	209,639	4·01
Ohio .....	39,964	1,980,408	49·55
Indiana .....	33,809	988,416	29·23
Illinois .....	55,405	851,470	15·37
Michigan .....	56,243	397,654	7·07
Iowa .....	50,914	192,214	3·77
Wisconsin.....	53,924	305,191	5·65
California .....	188,982		
Minnesota.....	83,000	6,077	0·07
Oregon .....	341,463	13,293	0·03
New Mexico.....	219,774	61,505	0·28
Utah .....	136,700		
Indiana .....	187,171		
North West .....	587,564		
District of Columbia .....	60	51,687	861·45

From the location, climate, and productions, and the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, the States of the Union may be properly arranged into the following groups :\*—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	No. of Inhabitants to Square Mile.
New England States, (6) .....	63,226	2,727,597	43·07
Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6) .....	151,760	8,653,713	57·02
Coast Planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (6) .....	286,077	3,537,089	12·36
Central Slave States :— Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, (6) .....	308,210	5,168,000	16·75
North-western States :— Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, (5)...	250,000	2,737,000	10·92
Texas .....	237,000	212,000	0·89
California .....	189,000	165,000	0·87

Taking the thirty-one States together, their area is 1,485,870 square miles; and the average number of their inhabitants is 15·48 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,220,000 square miles; and the average density of population is 7·219 to the square mile.

\* The corresponding Australasiatic groups will be as under :—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population, (1852.)	Number of Inhabitants to Square Mile.
New South Wales.....	400,000	250,000	0·62
Victoria (Aborigines, estimated at about 2500, not included) .....	100,000	150,000	1·50
South Australia .....	300,000	60,000	0·20
Western Australia .....	900,000	8,000	0·08
Northern Australia .....	1,000,000	Uncolonised.	
Tasmania .....	24,000	72,000	3·
New Zealand (including Aborigines) .....	125,000	175,000	1·4

By the census of 1851 it appears that in Great Britain the mean ratio of population to the square mile was in towns 3337, and in the country 120—England and Wales showing similarly 161, and Scotland 45, to the square mile in the rural districts.

## MORTALITY.

The statistics of mortality represent the number of deaths occurring within the year that the census was taken as 320,194; the ratio being as 1 to 72.6 of the living population, or as 10 to each 726.\*

\* This rate of mortality is much below the European average. In England, for instance, the proportion of deaths to population is about 1 in 42 in towns, and 1 in 60 in the agricultural districts, affording a mean of about 1 in 52.

Australasia seems to occupy, generally, a middle position in this respect between Europe and the United States. In New South Wales the ratio of deaths to population in 1852 was 1 in 60; in Victoria, 1 in 70; in Tasmania 1 in 50, but 1 in 70 in 1849, (the increased mortality in 1852 being attributable to the commencement of the fatal epidemic of scarlet fever); and in Western Australia 1 in 285.

These results are so discordant as to require some explanation.—New South Wales, a long-established colony, with a centralised organisation by which the Government could, except in remote pastoral districts, ascertain with absolute certainty every casualty affecting human life, shows a mortality of about 1 in 60. This would appear to be about the average of the Australian Colonies free from the operation of disturbing causes. Tasmania, for instance, in 1849, at a time when convicts were introduced, gave 1 in 70; in 1852, when transportation had ceased, but the unusually severe epidemic alluded to prevailed through the island, and there was no balance of free immigrants over those leaving the colony, the mortality was 1 in 50; the average of the two extremes would correspond with the mortality in New South Wales, or 1 in 60.

The more limited area within which population exists in Tasmania, and the more advanced and concentrated character of her institutions, render it comparatively easy for the Government to obtain returns with great accuracy. For these reasons the returns for this island may be more depended upon than those of the adjoining colonies. Victoria in 1852 is in much the same position with respect to the influx of population that Tasmania was a few years ago. It has been stated that in 1849 the rate of mortality was 1 in 70; and we find that in Victoria under similar circumstances in 1852 the mortality was also 1 in 70. Doubtless in the interior of Victoria and New South Wales, and the other colonies of the main-land of Australia, deaths frequently occur which remain unrecorded: and if this be the case on the continent of New Holland, it must obtain much more in the backwoods of America, where population is similarly scattered, and still further detached from the machinery necessary to collect

The registration of the annual deaths marks an epoch in the history of "life contingencies" in the United States. To trace the effect of the wide range of physical conditions and natural productions upon the human constitution and faculties presents to every reflecting mind an interesting field of research; and scarcely less so to investigate the influence of mental occupations and industrial pursuits, and of the wide diversity of climate,—from the highlands of Maine to the glades of Florida,—where the persistence and duration of life is an object of paramount importance, not only in a scientific, but in a commercial and national point of view.

Among the more immediate advantages to be derived from data of this kind, through the medium of life-tables, are the following:—they would form a basis for the equitable distribution of life-interests in estates, pensions, and legacies; they would assign the true valuation of life annuities, assurances, and reversions of heritable property, and tend to protect the public from many ill-adjusted financial schemes, founded in ignorance of the true probabilities of life; they would correct a multitude of prejudices and misconceptions respecting the healthiness of different localities; and, besides this, form a common standard of reference in all those moral, sanitary, and mercantile statistics which have brought to light most valuable truths and generalizations, and which give promise of still greater benefits in the advancement of civilization.

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such data; where, too, instead of the sparse character peculiar to pastoral pursuits, the wilderness is dotted with families of men, women, and children, and with groups of families,—amongst whom, as is well known, the mortality is greater than amongst persons in the prime of life, such as are the stock-keepers and shepherds in the back runs of Australia.

In the construction of life-tables, the ratio of the annual deaths to the contemporary number living at each age constitutes the implicit element of computation. An enumeration of the living, or of the deaths only, is insufficient for that purpose.

*TABLE of Deaths during the Year ending June 1st, 1850.*

	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to the Number living.
Maine .....	7,545	77·29
New Hampshire .....	4,268	74·49
Vermont .....	3,132	100·13
Massachusetts .....	19,414	51·23
Rhode Island .....	2,241	65·83
Connecticut .....	5,781	64·13
New York .....	44,339	69·85
New Jersey .....	6,467	75·70
Pennsylvania .....	28,318	81·63
Delaware .....	1,209	75·71
Maryland.....	9,594	60·77
Virginia .....	19,053	74·61
North Carolina.....	10,207	85·12
South Carolina.....	7,997	83·59
Georgia .....	9,920	91·33
Alabama .....	9,084	84·94
Mississippi .....	8,711	69·63
Louisiana .....	11,948	42·85
Texas .....	3,046	69·79
Florida .....	933	93·67
Kentucky .....	15,206	64·60
Tennessee .....	11,759	85·34
Missouri .....	12,211	55·81
Arkansas .....	2,987	70·18
Ohio .....	28,949	68·41
Indiana.....	12,728	77·65
Illinois .....	11,619	73·28
Michigan .....	4,520	88·19
Iowa .....	2,044	94·03
Wisconsin.....	2,884	105·82
California .....		
Minnesota.....	30	202·56
Oregon .....	47	282·82
New Mexico .....	1,157	53·15
Utah .....	239	47·61
District of Columbia .....	846	61·09

The prodigious extent of the resources of the United States, and of its progress in wealth and numbers, may be judged of from the following general statement of its agricultural production for the year 1849; viz.—

AGRICULTURE. \*

Total number of acres of land improved .....	112,042,000 acres
Value of farming implements and machines .....	151,820,273 dollars
Value of live stock .....	552,705,238 .....
Wheat .....	104,799,230 bushels
Indian corn .....	591,586,053 .....
Tobacco.....	199,532,494 lbs.
Ginned cotton, (bales of 400 lbs.) ....	2,474,214 bales
Wool.....	52,422,797 lbs.
Wine.....	141,295 gallons
Butter .....	312,202,286 lbs
Cheese .....	103,184,585 lbs.
Hay .....	13,605,384 tons
Hemp .....	75,241 .....
Flax-seed .....	567,749 bushels
Maple sugar .....	32,759,263 lbs.

\* It is as yet but the "day of small things" in respect to the agriculture of Australia as compared with the United States: but the importance of the pursuit, and the stimulus imparted to it by an unlimited market and "golden prices," and the facilities gradually unfolding themselves in Victoria by the "unlocking of the lands," comprising some of the richest alluvial soils in the world, give earnest of a rapid development of the best treasures of the earth.—Labour and industry only are wanted to ensure such results; and perhaps one of the best compensations to the colonists upon the loss of the supply of the former by the cessation of transportation, will be found in the removal of a stumbling-block to the exercise of the latter,—it being the sentiment of many that the existence of a servile class in the community tended to degrade labour, a reproach upon its dignity that must now be at once and for ever wiped away.

Cane sugar .....(hhds. of 1000 lbs.)	318,644 hhds.
Value of home-made manufactures ....	27,525,544 dollars

The following is a general Report of the facts relating to the most important Manufactures of the United States ; viz.—

#### MANUFACTURES.\*

The entire capital invested in the various manu- factures in the United States amounted, in	dollars.
1850, to .....	530,000,000
Value of raw material.....	550,000,000
Amount paid for labour .....	240,000,000
Value of manufactured articles .....	1,020,300,000
Number of persons employed .....	1,050,000

The following minute particulars respecting some of the principal American Manufactures will be also found interesting :—

#### COTTON GOODS.†

Capital invested.....	74,500,031 dollars
Bales of cotton .....	641,240 bales

\* Little need be said on the subject of Australian manufactures. The few were in an infant state when the gold discoveries abstracted labourers and artizans from their legitimate pursuits, and put a stop to almost every enterprise of the sort.—But the elements of manufacturing greatness exist in Australia generally ; and Tasmania, from her possession of coal and iron, those important elements of material prosperity, and her geographical position, is evidently destined to take pre-eminence rank as a manufacturing and commercial nation.

† The various trials made in the cultivation of the cotton plant in the northern parts of the colony of New South Wales would indicate that, at no distant period, America may find a formidable competitor in her trade with England in the supply of this article.

Some statistics also of the English cotton trade may here prove interesting.—In 1850 there were imported into the United Kingdom 563,576,816lbs. cotton, of which quantity 493,153,112lbs. came from the United States ;

Coals used.....	121,099	tons
Value of all raw materials.....	34,835,036	dollars
Number of hands employed, (males)	33,150	
Ditto ditto, (females)	59,136	
Wages paid per month, (males) .....	653,778	dollars
Ditto ditto, (females).....	703,414	....
Value of entire product .....	61,869,184	dollars
Yards sheeting, &c. &c. ....	763,678,407	
Sundries, (pounds of yarn and bales)	27,873,600	

#### WOOLLEN GOODS.\*

Capital invested.....	28,118,650	dollars
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and in the same year there was consumed in British manufactures 584,200,000lbs. In the spinning of this raw cotton into yarn, and weaving the yarn into calico, there were employed 141,501 males, and 189,423 females, or a total of 330,924 people. The number of spindles for spinning the yarn was 21,000,000; and the number of power-looms for weaving the calico 250,000. These spindles and power-looms were kept in motion by the aid of 71,000 horse-power, and 11,500 horse water-power. The total value of cotton goods exported was, in 1850, £28,257,400; England's best customers for her cotton goods being those countries whence she imports the raw material.

\* As England derives her chief supplies of cotton from America, so is she indebted to Australia for more than half the supply of wool consumed in her manufactures. The first importation of wool from New South Wales into England in 1807 was 245 lbs. In the year 1848, the quantity imported from New South Wales (Port Phillip included) amounted to 23,000,000 lbs., valued at more than £1,200,000. The subjoined statement will show the extraordinary progressive rate of increase, in decennial periods, in this staple of British commerce:—

In 1829 Australia exported to Great Britain.....	1,838,642	lbs.
1839 Ditto ditto .....	10,128,774	...
1849 Ditto ditto .....	35,879,171	...

The quantity and value exported in 1852 from the under-mentioned colonies were as under:—

	lbs.	Value.
Victoria .....	20,047,453	£1,062,787
New South Wales .....	11,086,974	676,815
Tasmania .....	4,904,000	245,200

Wool used ....	70,862,829 lbs.
Coal ....	46,370 tons
Value of all raw materials.....	25,755,988 dollars
Number of hands employed, (males)	22,678 ....
Ditto ditto (females)	16,571 ....
Wages paid per month, (males) .....	489,039 dollars
Ditto ditto, (females) ....	210,901 ...
Value of products.....	43,207,555 ....
Cloth manufactured .....	82,206,652 yards
Sundries ditto lbs. yarn.....	4,294,326 lbs.

PIG IRON.\*

Capital invested ... ..	17,346,245 dollars
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In exchange for this raw material, Australia received back in 1852 from the Mother-country in manufactured articles, woollen cloths and clothing, in the several proportions specified; viz.

	Cloths.	Clothing.	Total.
Victoria.....	£48,175	£93,887	£142,062
New South Wales ...	105,897	98,258	204,155
Tasmania.....	112,167	56,855	169,022

Under the existing circumstances of the labour market, it may seem futile to point out or dwell upon the importance of founding and encouraging a domestic manufacture of woollen goods. In New South Wales in 1852, there were seven establishments engaged in such manufacture; the production of cloths and tweeds in that year being 234,378 yards. In Tasmania some steps were taken a few years ago, by the introduction of the requisite machinery, towards a commencement; but nothing further has been done. The possession of the raw material on the spot, without the delay and expense incident to a long sea-voyage to and from England, combined with the advantages of our superior climate, and abundant and rapidly accumulating capital, must ere long command, not only the use of the most improved machinery and processes of manufacture, but also the highest artistic and scientific skill which Great Britain can afford.

\* Iron, which is known to exist in Tasmania and the neighbouring colonies as an ore in such quantities as will make it at no distant day of great importance in an economical point of view, in connection with her extensive beds of coal, has not yet been worked; but it is otherwise as

Ore used .....	1,579,309 tons
Mineral coal .....	645,242 ....

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regards the more costly and precious metals. For instance, Lead has been worked in South Australia at the Wheal Gawler, Wheal Watkins, and Glen Osmond mines, &c.; and is known to exist in Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria. Copper has also been found in Tasmania and Victoria; it has been successfully worked in New South Wales; and perhaps no copper mine in the world ever yielded returns so rich upon an outlay of capital so small as the *Burra Burra* mine of South Australia—the shares in which, originally £5 paid up, rose within two or three years nearly to the value of £200 each! From the opening in 1845 to the end of 1850 (when 1000 men were employed), this mine yielded 56,428 tons of ore, averaging 40 per cent. of copper.

Gold has been found in Victoria, New South Wales, Adelaide, and Tasmania. In Tasmania, although found at several points, hitherto in small quantities: In Adelaide also in small quantities. In New South Wales, in the Bathurst and the adjoining districts, to such an extent that, from the discovery in May 1851 to the end of 1852, the quantity of gold-dust exported to England amounted to 1,256,295 ounces, of the value, at 67s. per ounce, of £4,840,000; while from Victoria the export of gold to England, from the discovery in October 1851 to the end of 1852, amounted to the value 2,377,968 ounces, of the value of £9,160,000, making a grand total within twenty-one months of £14,000,000 sterling!

In the report of W. Westgarth, Esq., M.L.C., to the Chamber of Commerce in February 1853, it is stated that the quantity of gold ascertained to have been produced in the province of Victoria in 1851 was 145,146 ozs., and in 1852, 3,783,780 ozs., making a total of 3,928,926 ozs., which at £3 17s. per oz. was worth £15,026,365 sterling.

The total quantity of gold produced in California in five years, from 1848 to 1852, was of the value of £40,000,000. The quantity produced in Australia within one year and a half was £16,000,000!

The estimated value of the gold brought into the markets of the world in 1852 from all sources, California and Australia excepted, was in round numbers £9,400,000; from California £12,500,000; while from Australia in the same year it was £14,400,000.

The largest amount produced in one year in Russia was, in 1848, £4,100,000.

In 1843 the largest lump of gold at that time known in the world was found in the Ural Mountains, now deposited in the Museum of the Imperial School of Mines, St. Petersburg, weighing 78 lbs. This, however, has been completely thrown into the shade by recent discoveries in Australia. One of these large masses, found at Ballarat in Victoria, weighed 132 lbs. It has since been exhibited in London as one of the wonders of the world.

Coke and charcoal .....	54,165,236	bushels
Value of raw material, fuel, &c. ....	7,005,289	dollars
Number of hands employed, (males)...	20,298	
Ditto       ditto       (females)...	150	
Wages paid per month (males).....	421,435	dollars
Ditto       ditto       (females).....	784	....
Pig iron made .....	564,755	tons
Value of other products .....	259,700	dollars
Ditto       of entire products.....	12,748,777	....

## CASTINGS.

Capital invested .....	17,416,361	dollars
Pig-iron .....	345,553	tons
Old metal .....	11,416	....
Ore.....	9,850	....
Mineral coal .....	190,891	....
Coke and charcoal .....	2,413,750	bushels
Value raw material, fuel, &c. ....	10,346,355	dollars
Number of hands employed, (males)	23,541	
Ditto       ditto       (females)	48	
Castings made .....	322,745	tons
Value of other products.....	1,524,121	dollars
Ditto       entire products.....	25,108,155	....

## WROUGHT IRON.

Capital invested .....	14,495,220	dollars
Pig metal .....	251,491	tons
Blooms used .....	33,344	....
Ore used.....	78,787	....
Mineral coal .....	538,063	....
Coke and charcoal .....	14,510,828	bushels
Value of raw material used.....	9,698,109	dollars

Number of hands employed (males)	13,178
Ditto ditto (females)	79 dollars.
Wrought iron made .....	278,044 tons
Value of other products.....	458,300 dollars
Ditto entire products .....	16,747,074 ....

*NUMBER of Establishments in operation in the foregoing Departments of Industry.*

STATES.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Castings.	Pig Iron.	Wrought Iron.
Maine .....	12	36	25	1	- -
New Hampshire .....	44	61	26	1	2
Vermont .....	9	72	26	3	8
Massachusetts .....	213	119	68	6	6
Rhode Island.....	158	45	20	-	1
Connecticut .....	128	149	60	13	18
New York.....	86	249	323	18	60
New Jersey.....	21	41	45	10	52
Pennsylvania .....	208	380	320	181	131
Delaware .....	12	8	13	-	2
Maryland .....	24	38	16	18	17
Virginia.....	27	121	54	29	39
North Carolina .....	28	1	5	2	19
South Carolina.....	18	-	6	-	-
Georgia.....	35	3	4	3	3
Alabama .....	12	-	10	3	1
Mississippi .....	2	-	8	-	-
Louisiana .....	-	-	8	-	-
Texas .....	-	1	2	-	-
Arkansas .....	3	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	33	4	16	23	42
Kentucky .....	8	25	20	21	4
Ohio .....	8	130	183	35	11
Michigan .....	-	15	63	1	-
Indiana .....	2	33	14	2	3
Illinois .....	-	16	29	2	-
Missouri .....	2	1	6	5	2
Iowa .....	-	1	3	-	-
Wisconsin.....	-	9	15	1	-
California .....	-	-	1	-	-
District of Columbia...	1	1	2	-	-
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>1550</b>	<b>1391</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>422</b>

## THE PRESS.\*

The statistics of the newspaper press form an interesting feature in the census returns for 1850. It appears that the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States, on 1st June, 1850, amounted to 2800. Of these 2494 were fully returned, 234 had all the facts excepting circulation given, and 72 are estimated for California and other places omitted. The aggregate circulation of these 2800 papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000; and the entire number of copies printed annually amounts to 422,600,000.

The following Table will show the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each class:—

	No.	Circulation.	Number of Copies printed annually
Daily.....	350	750,000	235,000,000
Tri-weekly .....	150	75,000	11,700,000
Semi-weekly .....	125	80,000	8,320,000
Weekly.. .....	2,000	2,875,000	149,500,000
Semi-monthly .....	50	300,000	7,200,000
Monthly .....	100	900,000	10,800,000
Quarterly ... ..	25	29,000	80,000
	2,800	5,000,000	422,600,000

\* With insufficient data it is not possible to specify with minuteness the actual condition of the Australian press; but it cannot be doubted that, with the improved "means and appliances to boot" of the present day, it will keep pace with the progressive development of the material resources of these colonies. It is the proud privilege of those who live under shelter of the British Flag,—and it may be said of all the Anglo-Saxon race, in the age in which we live,—that no shackles exist amongst them to cramp or restrain the freest and most independent exercise of mind; and it is fair to assume that the intelligent spirit of scientific inquiry, and indomitable energy in the pursuit of knowledge and virtue and truth, coupled with the unquenchable love of freedom which characterise the American scion, in thought, speech, and action, exist as well in the Australian, and that they will be fully developed in the form of her institutions and the tone of her literature.

The average circulation of papers in the United States is 1785. There is one publication for every 7161 free inhabitants in the United States.

Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Census, in the performance of his important task, visited the capitals of many of the Governments of Europe, for the purpose of examining into the methods adopted for the procuring and classification of such facts as are enumerated in their statistical investigations, and of deriving all the aids which they were calculated to afford him.

“It seems desirable,” says Mr. Kennedy, “to possess every ray of light on this subject, when considering that the present census is one of unexampled importance to ourselves and our posterity, as exhibiting our condition to the middle of a century, and illustrative of the progress of a people, flourishing beyond all precedent, under a new form of government; one whose history and example must, as it becomes known, exert an important influence throughout the civilized world. This census, while it exhibits our progress for sixty years, with a precision and certainty which no other country has been able to enjoy, and giving a reality to the past unattainable with respect to any other people, discloses the present statistical history, and that for the first time, of a country embracing more than a million square miles of territory, the future destiny of which is inseparably connected with that of the original thirteen States . . . . In England, several opportunities were offered for bringing the object of my mission before public audiences; and invitations were tendered me to address the London Statistical Society, and the British Association at Ipswich during its annual meeting, which was attended by Prince Albert. On each opportunity it gave me pleasure to present a full account of the character and extent of our

investigations under the Act of Congress for taking the seventh census, to make a fair and impartial exhibit of our progress in wealth and numbers during the past ten years, and at the same time urge the propriety of mutual efforts towards the attainment of more uniform and useful statistical publications by different governments. The propriety of this measure was felt by individuals who had made statistics a study, and the necessity for some action was universally conceded: and it affords me infinite gratification to state that an arrangement has been made for a general Statistical Congress, to be held at Brussels during the ensuing fall—a measure which has received the approbation of several of the most distinguished statisticians of Europe, and from which the most beneficial results are anticipated.

“ Mr. Porter,\* of the Board of Trade, has been appointed a delegate to this Statistical Congress from England. He is a gentleman distinguished no less by his laborious researches and valuable contributions to the science of Political Economy and statistical knowledge of the British Empire, than for the elevated position he holds as a public officer and man of letters.”

\* This distinguished writer on Statistics and Political Economy died before the period fixed for the meeting of the delegates at the projected Statistical Congress.