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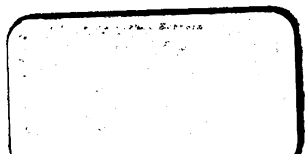
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76.
C E N S U S

OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR THE YEAR

1861.

WITH ITS

COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS

TO COMPRISE

PART I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

PART II.—SCOTLAND, IRELAND, AND THE BRITISH COLONIES.

PART III.—THE UNITED KINGDOM.

PART IV.—POPULATION GAZETTEER OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

KNOWLEDGE THE HIGHEST SOURCE OF PLEASURE.—“*We see in all other pleasures there is satiety; and after they be used, their verdure departeth—but of knowledge there is no satiety—but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable.*”—BACON.

“*Numerical precision is the very soul of science; and its attainment affords the only criterion, or at least the best, of the truth of theories.*”—SIR J. F. W. HERSCHEL.

Arranged Alphabetically, Numerically, and Comparatively,
AS AN ANALYSIS OF THE CENSUS RETURNS.

By CHARLES ANTHONY COKE,

General Register Office, Somerset House, London,

Compiler of “*Statistical Charts of the Population,*” and “*A Compendium of the Registration Statutes,*” etc.

Part II.—SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and the BRITISH COLONIES.

LONDON:

HARRISON, 59, PALL MALL,

BOOKSELLER TO HER MAJESTY AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1864.

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TO
MAJOR GEORGE GRAHAM,
REGISTRAR-GENERAL
OF
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES,
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Census
OF
The British Empire,

WITH ITS COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS
(ABRIDGED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS),

IS
BY PERMISSION, VERY RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,
BY

HIS MOST OBEDIENT,

AND
FAITHFUL SERVANT,

CHARLES A. COKE.

PREFACE.

AMONG the various branches of knowledge cultivated by mankind, one of the most important and pleasing, is that which treats of the world in which we live; and of the distribution of the great human family over its surface. Nations rise and fall, but the great mass of mankind still continues to increase in numbers, and to overspread the desolate portions of the globe.

There is not only interest, but instruction, in the perusal of the records of the past. The future, in some degree is foreshadowed by what has gone before—the story of man's onward progress—should be attentively, and thoughtfully considered; and "Statistics" open out before us the solution of many a social problem;—they tell us, in the language of fact, what otherwise must be at least a philosophical speculation; and they furnish us with the experience of ages, in a manner which could not otherwise be obtained.

A POPULAR EDITION of the CENSUS of the BRITISH EMPIRE cannot fail to be interesting and instructive to very many classes of the community who live under the protection of the British Crown; not only will it be found an entertaining description of the BRITISH DOMINIONS, but also a convenient and useful reference to the last CENSUS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and to the BRITISH COLONIES and FOREIGN POSSESSIONS, which overspread the most distant regions of the World.

The mere lovers of the marvellous will find in the history of nations, that sometimes facts appear more strange than fiction; the man of the world will be assisted in his commercial pursuits, by a knowledge of the history of the population by which the land is peopled, and he who studies the ultimate destinies of mankind—who watches over the march of the human race, and sees in its onward progress the directing hand of an Almighty Power,—will here find abundant matter for contemplation.

" Here you may range at large from pole to pole,
" Trace nature's vast expanse, survey the whole,
" O'er lands remote, an easy passage find;
" Extend your knowledge, and delight your mind.

It is very interesting to take a rapid glance at the world's history:—its early nomade tribes—its increasing population—its advancing civilization—its beginning of nations—its onward progress;—till wild flocks pasture where towered palaces arose; and busy city streets arise where all before was still—it is a strange impressive lesson.

There "Babylon," with its strong walls and its hundred gates, was ready to laugh a siege to scorn. There "Nineveh," the great and powerful city, upreared itself in all its pride and glory. There "Jerusalem," the holy city, became the wonder of the world beneath the sway of Solomon, who was himself more wonderful. There "Athens," with her wisdom, her valour, and her genius, became the proverb for all that was wise and good. There "Rome" became the glory of the seven hills, till nearly every nation resounded to the tread of the centurion, and had no king but Cæsar. And here "London,"—the abode of man—with its *three millions* of inhabitants, is signalized as the Metropolis of the Universe; and in its onward progress adding every week to its numbers nearly 1,000 of the human race—to be fed, clothed, and sheltered.

Such, however, are the facts, and we contrast the population of our great city with other cities—our native country with other countries—and on comparing the "*past*" with the "*present*," it is demonstrated that hitherto as we have advanced, so in like manner we reckon on what the eventful future may produce; but which we can but contemplate, and then confide to the wisdom of a beneficent Providence.

THE CENSUS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, *viz.*:—THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ITS COLONIES, DEPENDENCIES, AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—In the arrangement and classification, recourse has been had to the most authentic sources of information, and every endeavour has been made to make each paragraph a source of pleasurable reading—intelligible—instructive—and entertaining,—that the eye may easily glance from one page to the next, and impress the mind with many pleasing recollections of the past; so as to present a concise abridgment—a digest of the Official Returns of the last Censuses of "England and Wales," of "Scotland," and of "Ireland," to be separately shown, and combined together, *multum in*

parvo,—omitting all matter of minor importance, and preserving only the more useful and interesting—derived from *Parliamentary Returns*, viz. :—

"The Official Census (1861) of England and Wales," by Major George Graham, Registrar-General of England and Wales, assisted by Dr. Farr, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., and James T. Hammick, Esquire, F.S.S.—Return dated September 29th, 1862.

"The Official Census (1861) of Scotland," by W. Pitt Dundas, Esquire, Registrar-General of Scotland, assisted by Dr. Stark, M.D.—Return dated June 20th, 1862.

"The Official Census (1861) of Ireland, by William Donnelly Esquire, C.B., Registrar-General of Ireland, assisted by Sir W. R. Wilde, and George W. Abraham, Esquire.—Return dated 24th June, 1863.

The "Census of the British Empire" combines the three in one, with the population of "British Possessions," "Colonies," and "Dependencies;" Empires, Monarchies, and States dispersed over the four ancient divisions of the world, including Australasia and Oceanica; and prefixed is an interesting classification of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs arranged alphabetically, numerically and comparatively—as a useful reference, showing the declining towns in population, and the increasing towns; to which is added the Census of "London," separately considered, and the Census of the British Army in the "British Colonies"—with a short treatise on Ethnography, and the diversity of Languages—the duration of human life, or the expectation of future lifetime of males and females at each age of life, as computed by *Dr. Farr*,—also the healthy localities—to assist the invalid to select a place of residence, where he may least suffer from the "penalties of Adam," and

"Lengthen out that long disease, his Life."

—to aid the retired man of care and toil, to choose the spot where he may best enjoy the calm evening of an active life,—

"till old Age shakes him down,
Like mellow fruit, without the Winter's storm."

Such are the leading characteristics of the "Census of the British Empire," compiled from recent official sources, and being an entertaining description of the inhabitants of the various nations by which the earth is peopled. There will be incorporated the computed "Antediluvian" population, the length of life before the Flood from "Adam" to "Noah," and after the Flood from "Noah" to the time of "David," illustrated by a diagram—with the population according to Creed or "Religion" in the World, and the natural period of "human life," as determined by *Dr. Farr* and *M. Flourens*, com-

prising a vast amount of interesting and instructive information brought down to the present year, which cannot fail to be acceptable to very many classes of the community.

The design of the publication, having met with the approval of many persons whose opinions were much valued, a considerable amount of labour and expense has been bestowed in rendering the work useful and acceptable to the public; in the earnest hope that its moderate price may not prove to be its only recommendation.

Somerset House, London, 1864.

CHARLES ANTHONY COKE.

. For the convenience of many persons, it has been decided to publish the CENSUS of the BRITISH EMPIRE in Sections—the First Section, or Part I, to include the Census of ENGLAND AND WALES, with LONDON.

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. Derived from the Official Census of England and Wales. Published by Authority of the Registrar-General, Vol. I, pp. 753-909.

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Scotland.

THE Teutonic Race of mankind, a branch of the "Circassian," or Caucasian family of Nations, **Populate** the "*Lowlands*" of Scotland south of the Grampian Hills.

In the "*Highlands*", the **Celtic Race**, and those of Scandinavian origin, are to be found with a language called the "Gaelic."

The **SCOTS** are characterized as being industrious, frugal, prudent, hardy, and brave; fond of learning, of great perseverance, and can boast of some of the highest names in literature and science:—

Abernethy, Alison, Blair, Burns, Brougham, Campbell, Carile, Forbes, Hume, Hunter, Liston, Livingstone, Montgomery, Miller, Napier, Nasmyth, Playfair, Scott, Smith, Wilson, Wilkie, etc.

Historical.—The first inhabitants of Scotland, anciently called "Caledonia," appear to have been Celts, and probably were the same as the early "Britons," "Welsh," and "Irish."

In three or four hundred years after the Christian era, a tribe of Goths, called "Picts," came over from the Continent of Europe, and inhabited the "Lowlands."

The "Highland" Scotch, of Celtic origin, dwelt in the mountains north of the Grampian Hills, and subsisted by the chase.

Thus the nation became divided into "**HIGHLANDERS**" and "**LOWLANDERS**," and so, to some extent, the people remain to this day.

In 839, it is said that "Kenneth" the Second, who was a Highland leader, subdued the Picts, and became the first king of all Scotland. From his time to "Edward the First" of England, there were many sovereigns, but no event of importance occurs, except the imprisonment and death of the brave *William Wallace*, and the subsequent victory of *Bruce* at "Bannockburn," in 1314.

The son of Mary, Queen of Scots, afterwards "James" the Sixth of Scotland, succeeded his mother, and after the death of Elizabeth, Queen of England, he became king of England and Scotland, under the title of "James the First."

From the time of king James the *sixth* of "Scotland," and the *first* of "England," in 1603, Scotland has been attached to the British crown.

Scotland sends *sixteen Peers* to the House of Lords, and *fifty-three Members* to the House of Commons.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.—The Population of Scotland, in somewhere about *sixty-seven* years, had doubled itself; in "England" the population is doubled in about *fifty* years, and in "London" in about *forty* years. Had the population of Scotland increased between the Census of 1851 and 1861, in the same ratio, viz., 10.25 per cent., as between the Census of 1841 and 1851; the inhabitants of "Scotland," instead of numbering 3 062 294 at the Census of 1861, would have been increased to 3 184 838, by the addition of 122 544 more persons; whereas this number nominally is a decrease, as compared with the progression during the *ten* preceding years.

Within the last **sixty years**, had "Scotland" kept even in the race with "England," in adding to its numbers; the last Census of 1861 would have been **3 635 029** inhabitants, or, about **half-a-million** more than the number enumerated; it is thus probable;—that this number may nearly represent the emigration during the previous **60 years**,—so far as an approximation can be derived from the statistics we find to be available.

Population.—The number of persons in **SCOTLAND**, at the last Census on the **8th April, 1861**, was **3 062 294** persons; of whom **2 897 300** were dwelling on the **mainland**, and **164 994**, on the **186 inhabited islands** which surround it; relatively **94·61** and **5·39** per cent.

By the following Table the **POPULATION** of **SCOTLAND** is represented by the Official Returns to have **increased** at the rate of **6 per cent.** between the decennial Census of **1851** and **1861**, and during the previous **ten years, 1841 to 1851**, the increase was **10·25 per cent.**; showing a difference of **4·25 per cent.** less, against the Census of 1861 as compared with the former decennial Census of 1851.

Population of Scotland for the last Seven Decennial Censuses.

Date of each Census, A.D.			*Population. (Official Returns.)		Increase between each Census.		Decennial Rate of Increase. (Per Cent.)
1801	..	..	1 608 420	=	197 444	=	12·27
1811	..	..	1 805 864	=	285 657	=	15·82
1821	..	..	2 091 521	=	272 865	=	13·04
1831	..	..	2 364 386	=	255 798	=	10·82
1841	..	..	2 620 184	=	268 558	=	10·25
1851	..	..	2 888 742	=	173 552	=	6·00
1861	..	..	3 062 294				
INCREASE in Sixty Years			..		1 453 874	=	90·32

. The Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen, absent from "Scotland" in 1861, are not included in the above Table, namely:—

Army..	..	..	10 950
Navy and Marines	..	..	2 500
Merchant Seamen	..	..	21 064
Total Abroad			.. 34 514

AREA.—Scotland contains **30 685** square miles of surface, or **19 639 377** statute acres, and is somewhere about the **1-3rd** the superficial area, as compared with "England," and nearly the **1-6th** in proportion to population.

* Official Return presented to Parliament of the Census for Scotland, dated 20th June, 1863, p. XVIII.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—On an average about 100 persons are domiciled on a square mile of surface in “Scotland,” with a wide range, from 13 in the county of Sutherland, to 746 in the county of Edinburgh.

SCOTLAND.

	Inhabitants.
INHABITANTS enumerated at the Census of 1861 ..	3 062 294
INCREASE of POPULATION in 10 years, 1851-1861 ..	173 552
Computed ANNUAL INCREASE, A.D. 1861 ..	18 600
“ Weekly ..	346
“ Daily ..	49

The Crowns of England and Scotland, in 1603, were united in the person of “James the Sixth” of Scotland,” afterwards “James the First of England,” 260 years ago; and the Union of the two kingdoms in the reign of “Queen Anne,” in 1707,—156 years ago.

The **BAYS AND ESTUARIES** penetrate far into the land, those on the E. side called **Firths** (from Scandinavian—fjord) pronounced “fiurth;” those on the W., **Lochs**, corresponding to the Loughs of “Ireland.”

The **COAST-LINE** of Scotland, or **sea-margin**, is very extensive, exceeding 2 500 miles, or about one mile of sea-board to every 11 square miles of surface (excluding the Islands). This ratio is perhaps unparalleled in any other country except Greece, Denmark, or Norway; and in topographical area, no place on the mainland of “Scotland” is distant from the sea more than 40 miles, whilst across the narrowest part of the country, between the Firths of “Clyde” and “Forth,” the whole breadth is but 35 miles.—*Mackay's Manual of Modern Geography.*

From the extensive sea-coast and the numerous Islands which surround Scotland,—we have a large sea-faring Population, that serves as a nursery for our **Naval** and **Mercantile Marine**,—while on the other hand “Ireland” forms a grand **Military** nucleus,—and thus the hardy sons of “Caledonia,” “Hibernia,” and “Britannia,”—number a million heroes—the brave defenders of our hearths and homes.

ARMY, NAVY, and MERCANTILE MARINE.

Army.*

In 100 Soldiers, England and Wales supplies about 57, Ireland 31, Scotland 9, and our Colonies about 3,—and on an average, there are about 2 Englishmen to 1 Irishman, 6 Englishmen to 1 Scotchman, and rather more than 3 Irishmen to 1 Scotchman who take to a military life.

In proportion to their respective populations, “England” supplies 1 soldier in 156, “Scotland,” 1 in 148, and “Ireland” 1 in 82.

Navy.*

In 100 Seamen, R.N., England and Wales supplied about 71, Scotland 6, Ireland 11, and our Colonies 4,—and on an average 7 Englishmen to 1 Irishman, and 2 Irishmen to 1 Scotchman.

In proportion to population, “England” supplies 1 Seaman, R.N., in 569, “Scotland” 1 in 1 019, and “Ireland” 1 in 1 078.

* *Appendix to Census Report, 1861, for England and Wales, pp. 146-148.*

Mercantile Marine.*

In 100 "Merchant Seamen," as ascertained (by the Registrar-General of Seamen), there were 67 natives of England and Wales; 19 of Scotland; about 10 of Ireland; and somewhere about 4 natives of our Colonies and Foreign Possessions.

On an average there were 6 "Englishmen" to 2 "Scotchmen, and 2 "Scotchmen" to 1 "Irishman," in the "Mercantile Marine" of the United Kingdom.

It is shown that "England" supplies 1 Merchant Seaman from every 216 of the Population; "Scotland" 1 in 113; and "Ireland" 1 in 434; or in another way it will be found that by the Census Returns—Scotland supplies 4 Seamen,—England 2, and—Ireland 1, in proportion to their respective populations.

ISLANDS.

The ISLANDS of Scotland, namely the "Orkneys," the "Shetlands," the "Hebrides," or Western Isles, etc., number 787; of these 186 only are inhabited, by 164 994 persons, who occupy 29 620 houses, which contain 70 451 rooms, or 2·4 rooms to each house, and 2·3 persons to each room.

The following are the PRINCIPAL ISLANDS, the Population, and the County in which the Island is situated or belongs:—

Islands.	County.	Population, 1861.	Islands.	County.	Population, 1861.
Lewis ..	Ross and Cromarty	23 666	Mull ..	Argyll ..	6 834
Shetland ..	(Mainland) ..	21 414	Arran ..	Bute ..	5 538
Skye ..	Inverness ..	18 751	South Uist ..	Inverness ..	3 406
Orkney ..	(Mainland) ..	17 193	Tyre ..	Argyll ..	3 201
Isley ..	Argyll ..	10 332	Unst ..	Shetland ..	3 042
Bute ..	Bute ..	9 306	Sanday ..	Orkney ..	2 145

The inhabitants of the Orkneys, the Shetlands, and many of the Hebrides are of "Danish" or "Norse" origin. The islands of "Shetland" and "Orkney" originally belonged to Norway, and were sold by Magnus of Norway to Alexander of Scotland in the 13th century.

HOUSES enumerated in 1861 and 1851.

Date of each Census.	Houses,		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1861 (April 8th)	393 220	13 220	3 224
1851 (March 31st)	370 308	12 146	2 420
Increase in 10 years ..	22 912	1 074	804
Per cent.	(6·2)	(9·0)	(3·3)

Between the Census of 1861 and 1851, in 10 years, the INHABITED HOUSES increased 6·2 per cent.; in the same period the INHABITANTS increased 6·0 per cent., or in about an equal ratio. In England the Inhabited Houses increased 14·1 per cent., and the Inhabitants increased 11·9 per cent.

POPULATION enumerated in 1861 and 1851.

Date of each Census.	Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (April 8th)	3 062 294	1 449 848	1 612 446
1851 (March 31st)	2 888 742	1 375 479	1 513 263
Increase in 10 years	173 552	74 369	99 183
Increase per cent.	(6·0)	(5·4)	(6·6)

The female population at the Census of 1861 exceeded the male population in "Scotland" by 162 598, or to 100 men and boys there were 111 women and girls. See p. 127.

. Official Census of Scotland.—Return dated June 20th, 1862, by W. Pitt Dundas, Esquire, Registrar-General of Scotland, assisted by Dr. Stark, M.D.

INCREASE and DECREASE of POPULATION.

Counties of Scotland.—The *Increase* or *Decrease* of Population (*numerically arranged*), and the rate per cent. in Civil Counties, between 1851 and 1861.

INCREASE in 10 years, 1851-1861.

Counties.	Increase.	per cent.
Lanark	101 397	= 19·8
Renfrew	16 470	= 10·2
Edinburgh	14 562	= 5·3
Forfar	13 161	= 9·0
Aberdeen	9 537	= 4·6
Ayr	9 113	= 5·3
Linlithgow	8 510	= 25·7
Dumbarton	6 931	= 17·3
Stirling	5 639	= 6·3
Banff	5 044	= 9·1
Elgin	3 736	= 9·2
Roxburgh	2 447	= 3·4
Caithness	2 402	= 6·7
Haddington	1 248	= 5·3
Fife	1 224	= 2·2
Orkney	940	= 2·1
Peebles	670	= 7·0
Selkirk	640	= 7·9
Shetland	592	= 3·8
Berwick	316	= 1·7
Nairn	109	= 1·0

DECREASE in 10 years, 1851-1861.

Counties.	Decrease.	per cent.
Argyll	9 574	= 11·1
Inverness	7 612	= 8·4
Perth	5 160	= 3·2
Dumfries	2 245	= 1·8
Clackmannan	1 501	= 5·0
Ross and Cromarty	1 301	= 0·7
Wigtown	1 294	= 1·0
Kinross	947	= 10·2
Kirkcudbright	626	= 0·8
Sutherland	547	= 1·3
Bute	277	= 0·3
Kincardine	132	= 0·7

Scotland.

21 Increasing Counties	..	204 763
12 Decreasing Counties	..	31 216
Total Increase (1851-1861)	..	173 552

In the county of "Linlithgow," during the last 10 years, the progress of increase has been 25·7 per cent.; then follows "Lanark," with Glasgow, the great seat of Scottish manufactures and commerce, 19·8 per cent.; then "Dumbarton," 17·3 per cent.; "Renfrew," 10·2 per cent., etc.

The Census Returns show a falling off in population, in the county of "Argyll," of 11·1 per cent.; in "Kinross," of 10·2 per cent.; "Inverness," 8·4 per cent., etc.

CITIES and TOWNS.

POPULATION of Cities and Parliamentary Burghs of SCOTLAND, at the Census of 1851 and 1861 (*alphabetically arranged*), and showing the Increase or Decrease in 10 years.

Population.* (Official Census.)		City or Burgh and County. (Alphabetical.)				Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.					Increase.	Decrease.
71 973	73 805	Aberdeen..	..	..	Aberdeen	1 832	—
14 435	12 922	Airdrie ..	..	..	Lanark	—	1 513
3 426	3 473	Annan ..	..	..	Dumfries	47	—
16 986	17 593	Arbroath ..	..	..	Forfar	607	—
17 624	18 573	Ayr ..	..	..	Ayr	949	—
6 000	6 781	Banff ..	..	..	Banff	781	—
6 937	7 179	Brechin ..	..	..	Forfar	242	—
2 724	3 143	Burntisland ..	..	..	Fife	419	—
6 880	6 033	Campbeltown ..	..	..	Argyll	—	847
5 686	5 029	Cupar Fife ..	..	..	Fife	—	657
5 445	8 253	Dumbarton ..	..	..	Dumbarton	2 808	—
13 166	14 023	Dumfries ..	..	..	Dumfries	857	—
3 038	3 516	Dunbar ..	..	..	Haddington	478	—
78 931	90 417	Dundee ..	..	..	Forfar	11 486	—
13 886	13 506	Dunfermline ..	..	..	Fife	—	330
8 041	8 066	Dysart ..	..	..	Fife	25	—
160 302	168 121	Edinburgh ..	..	..	Mid-Lothian	7 819	—
6 337	7 543	Elgin ..	..	..	Elgin	1 206	—
8 752	9 030	Falkirk ..	..	..	Stirling	278	—
9 311	9 258	Forfar ..	..	..	Forfar	—	53
3 468	3 508	Forres ..	..	..	Elgin	40	—
329 097	394 864	Glasgow ..	..	..	Lanark	65 767	—
36 689	42 098	Greenock ..	..	..	Renfrew	5 409	—
3 883	3 897	Haddington ..	..	..	Haddington	14	—
9 630	10 688	Hamilton ..	..	..	Lanark	1 058	—
12 793	12 509	Inverness ..	..	..	Inverness	—	284
7 534	7 060	Irvine ..	..	..	Ayr	—	474
3 615	3 428	Jedburgh ..	..	..	Roxburgh	—	187
21 443	22 619	Kilmarnock ..	..	..	Ayr	1 176	—
10 475	10 841	Kirkcaldy ..	..	..	Fife	366	—
2 687	2 552	Kirkcudbright ..	..	..	Kirkcudbright	—	135
3 451	3 519	Kirkwall ..	..	..	Orkney	68	—
5 008	5 047	Lanark ..	..	..	Lanark	39	—
30 919	33 628	Leith ..	..	..	Edinburgh	2 709	—
4 213	3 843	Limlithgow ..	..	..	Linlithgow	—	370
15 238	14 563	Montrose ..	..	..	Forfar	—	675
7 092	7 423	Musselburgh ..	..	..	Mid-Lothian	331	—
2 977	3 435	Nairn ..	..	..	Nairn	458	—
47 952	47 406	Paisley ..	..	..	Renfrew	—	546
7 298	7 541	Peterhead ..	..	..	Aberdeen	243	—

POPULATION of Cities and Burghs—continued.

Population. (Official Census.)		City or Burgh and County. (Alphabetical.)		Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.			Increase.	Decrease.
23 835	25 250	Perth	Perth	1 415	—
6 986	7 214	Port-Glasgow	Renfrew	228	—
3 497	4 366	Portobello	Edinburgh	869	—
2 977	3 228	Renfrew	Renfrew	251	—
6 514	8 062	Rutherglen	Lanark	1 548	—
5 107	5 176	St. Andrews	Fife	69	—
12 837	13 707	Stirling	Stirling	870	—
5 738	6 273	Stranraer	Wigtown	535	—
6 722	7 475	Wick	Calthness	753	—
2 121	2 027	Wigtown	Wigtown	—	94

The Census of 1861, as compared with the Census of 1851, in 10 years. *Glasgow* had added to its population no less than 65 767 persons, or nearly 20 per cent.; in the same period *Dundee* increased in population by 11 486 persons, or 14·5 per cent.; *Edinburgh* added to its population 7 819 persons; *Greenock*, 5 409; *Dumbarton*, 2 808; *Leith*, 2 709; *Aberdeen*, 1 832; *Rutherglen*, 1 548; *Perth*, 1 415; *E'gin*, 1 206; *Kilmarnock*, 1 178; *Hamilton*, 1 058; *Wick*, 753, etc., being an increase between the Census of 1851 and 1861.

Increasing Cities and Towns, arranged numerically, with the rate per cent. of increase between the Census of 1851 and 1861.

Population (Official Census) 1861.	City, Burgh, or Town.	In 10 years, 1851-61.	
		Increase of Inhabitants.	Increase per cent.
894 864*	Glasgow	65 767	19·9
168 121	Edinburgh.. ..	7 819	4·9
90 417	Dundee	11 486	14·5
73 805	Aberdeen	1 832	2·5
42 098	Greenock	5 409	14·7
33 628	Leith	2 709	8·8
25 250	Perth	1 415	5·9
22 619	Kilmarnock	1 176	5·5
18 573	Ayr	949	5·4
17 593	Arbroath	607	3·6
14 023	Dumfries	857	6·5
13 707	Stirling	870	6·8
10 841	Kirkcaldy	366	3·5
10 688	Hamilton	1 058	11·0

* Including 51 531 persons residing in the suburbs, the population of *Glasgow* will be raised to 446 395 persons, and but 14 033 less in number than the population of "*Manchester*" with "*Salford*."

Increasing Cities and Towns—continued.

Population (Official Census) 1861.	City, Burgh, or Town.	In 10 years, 1851-61.	
		Increase of Inhabitants.	Increase per cent.
9 030	Falkirk	278	3·2
8 253	Dumbarton	2 808	51·6
8 066	Dysart	25	·3
8 062	Rutherglen	1 548	23·8
7 543	Elgin	1 206	19·0
7 541	Peterhead	243	3·3
7 475	Wick	753	11·2
7 423	Musselburgh	331	4·7
7 214	Port-Glasgow	228	3·3
7 179	Brechin	242	3·5
6 781	Banff	781	13·0
6 273	Stranraer	535	9·3
5 176	St. Andrew's	69	1·4
5 047	Lanark	39	·8
4 366	Portobello	869	24·9
3 897	Haddington	14	·4
3 519	Kirkwall	68	4·7
3 516	Dunbar	478	15·7
3 508	Forres	40	1·2
3 473	Annan	47	1·4
3 435	Nairn	458	15·4
3 228	Renfrew	251	8·4
3 143	Burntisland	419	15·4

Scotland Census 1861.—Increasing Cities or Towns:—within the last 10 years “Dumbarton” increased its population by the large addition of 51·6 per cent.; next in proportion is “Portobello,” 24·9 per cent.; then “Rutherglen,” 23·8; “Glasgow,” 19·9; “Elgin,” 19·0; “Dunbar,” 15·7; “Nairn,” and “Burntisland,” each 15·4; “Greenock,” 14·7; “Dundee,” 14·5; “Banff,” 13·0; “Wick,” 11·2, &c.

Disparity of the Sexes in Scotland.

The circumstances adverted to at p. 127, as contributing to cause the great disparity of the sexes in Scotland, appear to have acted upon nearly the whole of that part of the United Kingdom. At all ages the females predominate over the males 11·2 per cent., while extreme instances of disparity occur in Bute (27 per cent. excess of females), and in Orkney and Shetland (30 per cent.). In one county only—Linlithgow—the females are in a minority; the numbers are there 18 177 females to 19 868 males, or 106 males to 100 females.

Decreasing Cities and Towns, arranged numerically, with the rate per cent. of decrease between the Census of 1851 and 1861.

Population (Official Census) 1861.	City, Burgh, or Town.	In 10 years, 1851-61.	
		Decrease of Inhabitants.	Decrease per cent.
47 406	Paisley	546	1.14
14 563	Montrose	675	4.43
13 506	Dunfermline	330	3.29
12 922	Airdrie	1 513	10.48
12 509	Inverness	284	2.22
9 258	Forfar	53	.57
7 060	Irvine	474	6.29
6 033	Campbeltown	847	12.31
5 029	Cupar Fife	657	11.55
8 843	Linlithgow	370	8.78
3 428	Jedburgh	187	5.17
2 552	Kirkcudbright	135	5.02
2 027	Wigtown	94	4.43

Scotland Census 1861.—Decreasing Cities or Towns:—within the last 10 years “Campbeltown” decreased its population by 12.3 per cent.; next in proportion is “Cupar Fife,” 11.6 per cent.; then “Airdrie,” 10.5; “Linlithgow,” 8.8; “Jedburgh,” 5.2; “Kirkcudbright,” 5.0; “Montrose” and “Wigtown,” each 4.4 per cent., &c.

The following **CITIES** and **TOWNS** in Scotland show the increase or decrease per cent. between the Census of 1851 and the Census of 1861.

INCREASE.

City, Burgh, or Town.	Increase per cent.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Increase per cent.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Increase per cent.
Dumbarton ..	51.6	Stranraer ..	9.3	Brechin ..	3.5
Portobello ..	24.9	Leith ..	8.8	Kirkcaldy ..	3.5
Rutherglen ..	23.8	Renfrew ..	8.4	Peterhead ..	3.3
Glasgow ..	19.9	Stirling ..	6.8	Port-Glasgow ..	3.3
Elgin ..	19.0	Dumfries ..	6.5	Falkirk ..	3.2
Dunbar ..	15.7	Perth ..	5.9	Aberdeen ..	2.5
Nairn ..	15.4	Kilmarnock ..	5.5	St. Andrews ..	1.4
Burntisland ..	15.4	Ayr ..	5.4	Annan ..	1.4
Greenock ..	14.7	Edinburgh ..	4.9	Forres ..	1.2
Dundee ..	14.5	Kirkwall ..	4.7	Lanark ..	.8
Banff ..	13.0	Musselburgh ..	4.7	Haddington ..	.4
Wick ..	11.2	Arbroath ..	3.6	Dysart ..	.3
Hamilton ..	11.0				

DECREASE.

City, Burgh, or Town.	Decrease per cent.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Decrease per cent.	City, Burgh, or Town.	Decrease per cent.
Campbeltown ..	12.3	Jedburgh ..	5.2	Dunfermline ..	3.3
Cupar Fife ..	11.6	Kirkcudbright ..	5.0	Inverness ..	2.2
Airdrie ..	10.5	Montrose ..	4.4	Paisley ..	1.1
Linlithgow ..	8.8	Wigtown ..	4.4	Forfar ..	.6
Irvine ...	6.3				

EDINBURGH, the capital of "Scotland," with 168 121 inhabitants, is one of the best and most chastely built Cities in Europe. It is often called the "Modern Athens" from the taste and elegance of its architecture. *Leith*, the port of Edinburgh, 2 miles N.E., has an excellent harbour, with considerable colonial and foreign commerce.

PROGRESS OF GLASGOW.

"Glasgow," the chief seat and emporium of trade and manufacture, is—after *London*, *Liverpool*, and *Manchester* with *Salford*—the most populous city in "Great Britain." At the commencement of the present century, this advancing City numbered 83 700 inhabitants; and we find, after a lapse of 60 years (at the Census of 1861), the population had reached 394 864 inhabitants (or including the new suburbs makes the population 446 395), being an increase of 372 per cent., or three and 7-10ths as large again as 60 years ago,—a rate of progress, in population, not without a parallel in the "British dominions";—thus, in the same period we find "*Merthyr Tydfil*" increased 728 per cent.; "*Bradford*," in Yorkshire, increased 701 per cent.; "*Liverpool*," 439 per cent.; and "*Manchester* with *Salford*," the remarkable advance of 1 674 per cent., showing an increase of nearly 17 times of population within the last 60 years.

Dr. Strang, of Glasgow, not reckoning by the natural increase, i.e., the Births exceeding the Deaths, computes an immigration of 50 000 in the last 10 years who have been attracted to this important centre of Scottish trade;—on analyzing the Census returns, he found to be resident within the limits of the Municipality, 63 574 native Irish, 10 809 native English, and 827 foreigners.

During the last 60 years, this thriving city had more than quadrupled its population; in the same period, "*Liverpool*" had more than quintupled its inhabitants, whilst "*Birmingham*" and "*Sheffield*," have each quadrupled their number; "*Merthyr Tydfil*" and "*Bradford*" increased 7 times, and "*Manchester*" with "*Salford*" no less than 17 times.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

The population of "Scotland," at the last Census, 1861, exceeded the inhabitants of "*London*" by 258 305 persons; but if we omit "*Glasgow*" from the calculation, the population of "*London*," on 122 square miles, will then be greater by 136 559 persons than the whole of "Scotland" spread over 30 685 square miles.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

On the 8th April, 1861, there were in "Scotland" enumerated 3 062 294 persons, of whom 1 449 848 were males, and 1 612 446 were females, representing the fair sex to have the advantage in numbers by 162 598, and thus the "females" were 11·2 per cent. in excess of the "males," or, by the last Census, to every 100 males in Scotland, there were 111 females, while in most of our "Colonial Possessions" the men are far more numerous than the women.

We read in the Census Report:—"The disproportion of the sexes in Scotland is unnaturally great,—by so many of the males having left the country to gain a livelihood in other countries, or in the *Army, Navy, and Merchant Shipping*.

It is ascertained that in proportion to population, "Scotland" supplies 2 seamen to the mercantile navy to every 1 provided by "England," and from this fact alone may be seen why the proportion of the male sex in Scotland should be lower than in England and other countries. See p. 119.

As it is always interesting to compare the statistics of our Native Country with those of other Countries, we subjoin the following Table:—

A.D.	Proportion of Females to Males.			
1858 Prussia	100 $\frac{1}{10}$	to 100
1860 Denmark	100 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1859 Spain	101 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1858 Holland	101 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1856 France..	101 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1856 German States	102 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1855 Norway	104 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1861 England	105 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1855 Sweden	106 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1861 Scotland	111 $\frac{1}{10}$	„ 100
1861 The Channel Islands	117	„ 100

In the proportion of the sexes, in "Prussia," "Denmark," and "Spain," the balance slightly inclines on the female side; the females are in excess of nearly 2 per cent. in "Holland" and "France;" over 2 per cent. in "Germany;" 4 per cent. in "Norway;" 5 per cent. in "England;" 6 per cent. in "Sweden;" and 11 per cent. in "Scotland." In the "Channel Islands" the excess of female population is 17 per cent., and in the "Shetland Islands" the proportion is nearly 3 females to 2 males, the exact proportion being 143 females to every 100 males.

It is thus conclusive, that in the course of nature there is a physical creative law in the human race—and doubtless in all creation—to "increase," to "multiply," and to "replenish the Earth,"—although extraordinary as the "law of human off-spring" applies,—that to 100 girls born,—there should be born 105 boys.

EQUALIZATION OF THE SEXES.

Of Boys in childhood a much greater proportion dies than Girls. In the early years of life, the tendency to succumb under disease is much greater in the "male" than in the "female sex;" but about the 18th year of life, the proportion of the sexes becomes nearly equalized; in after life, "man" is more exposed to accident—to the vicissitudes of climate, and to other risks incidental to his occupation in life, so that women live longer than men.

And thus in a sea-faring population, as in Scotland, with its large and extensive sea-margin, some allowance is to be implied in proportioning the "sexes,"—the men are exposed to perils by "land" and "sea," and the deaths from drowning are very numerous.—*Vide the Registrar-General's Returns for Scotland.*

NATIVITY.

One of the most interesting investigations to be found in the Census Returns, is the classification of the inhabitants according to their **nativity**, or **place of birth**; we are thus enabled to discover some knowledge of inter-migration, and likewise the immigration from foreign countries continually going on.

Very many of the "Scotch" leave their native country to seek their fortunes in various parts of the world, and they are generally successful:—our brethren "north of the Tweed" have most largely contributed, if compared with the extent of population—**men** of enterprise, of shrewd intelligence and of persevering dispositions, who seek and settle in new regions,—as the architects of their own fortunes—far away from their "native land," their "home," and "friends,"—

"Ere long comes the reward,
And for the cares and toils we have endured,
Repay us joys, and pleasures manifold."

This commendable enterprise is very characteristic;—nevertheless, **Scotchmen** in common with **Englishmen** possess, and feel the same attachment to the land that gave them birth—the home of childhood, and for the honoured graves of their forefathers, as those who remain and die on the spot where they were born,—but who lack the energy, or, the motive to seek a fortune in another land.

Native-born SCOTCH in England and Wales.

169 202 of *Native-born Scotch*, at the last Census, were found to be distributed over "England and Wales;" of this number 35 733 were located in "London,"—having increased in 10 years by 5 332, or 17·5 per cent.; the "Irish" in London numbered 106 877, and show a decrease of 1 669, or 1·5 per cent., during the same period;—the proportion is thus ascertained to be 3 Irishmen to 1 Scotchman in London, and the same comparison is applicable, or nearly so, to the Provinces.

In **Birmingham**, the Natives of Scotland were 1 432, showing an increase of 332 on the former Census of 1851; the City of **Bristol** to be 762, or 211 less than 10 years ago; **Carlisle** 2 846, or 474 in addition to the former Census; for **Liverpool** the Return gives 17 870 of "Scottish birth," showing the large increase of 3 811, or 27·1 per cent.

The "Irish population" in **Liverpool** (83 939), during the same period, show an increase of 136 only. In **Newcastle-on-Tyne**, the Native-born Scotch numbered 4 981; **Plymouth** and **Devonport** show a large increase, from 498 to 821, in the last ten years; and **Portsmouth**, from 669 to 1 052; **Sheffield** represents a large increase, from 642 to 1 060; whilst the city of **York** represents a decline in the enumeration from 473 to 368.

The **Principality of Wales** does not appear especially attractive to the natives of "Caledonia," as we find but 3 312 only were spread over its surface, including Monmouthshire (457), whilst the natives of the Emerald Isle numbered 21 147 in the Principality, or in proportion 7 Irishmen to 1 Scotchman.

Proportion of Native-born Scotch.

In proportion to every 1 000 of the 169 202 "Native-born Scotch" living in **England and Wales**—220 were living in "Lancashire," 167 in "Middlesex," 109 in "Northumberland," 80 in Durham, 61 in "Yorkshire," 53 in "Cumberland," 43 in "Kent," 40 in "Surrey," 32 in "Cheshire," and but 17 in "Wales," *etc.*

The attachment to the **LAND** of our **BIRTH**.

To migrate "over the border" is proverbial with the Scotch—but many return in the **evening of life** to settle down in the homes of their ancestors. The innate feeling of **MAN**,—is the love of **nativity**,—the place of his **birth**—of his **childhood**, which is associated with all that is dear in early youth; however distant mankind in after life may roam, in quest of "fame," and "fortune,"

"He, like the world, his ready visit pays,
Where fortune smiles."—*Young.*

*"Nescio quid natale solum dulcedine cunctos
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui."*

Neither **time** nor **distance** can eradicate the attachment which *most* "men" feel for the spot that gave them **birth** :—

"A nameless fondness for our native clime
"Triumphs o'er change, and all devouring time;
"Our next regards our friends and kindred claim,
"And every bosom feels the sympathetic flame.

Such are the endearments of "home," that well may it be said—

That wheresoever our footsteps roam,
There is no resting-place like home.

And in the words of *Montgomery*, in sublime response—

"Amidst that calm of sweet repose,
"To heaven his gentle spirit rose.

EDUCATION.

In **Scotland**, 441 166 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, were attending school at the Census of 1861, or no less than 14 per cent. of the **Population** of Scotland are constantly receiving instruction. This Official statement shows that the **Scotch** intellectually take a high position—if not the highest in Europe as an *educated people*.

EMIGRATION.

By a Return from the "Government Emigration Board" during the decennial period 1851 to 1861, there emigrated, from the ports of "Great Britain and Ireland," 173 817 persons of Scottish origin.

This number of emigrants is remarkable as an excess by 265 only of the increase of population in "Scotland" in the same period between the Census of 1851-1861. It thus shows that the addition to the inhabitants of Scotland, as compared with other countries, is kept down by a very large emigration to our "Colonies," and to "Foreign Countries," to "England," and perhaps to a small extent to "Ireland."

In proportion to population in England, it is ascertained that Scotland sends out twice the number of emigrants, and contributes twice in proportion more seamen to our mercantile marine.

We have much pleasure in adding the following extract, taken from *The Census of the United Kingdom, in the Companion to the British Almanack for 1862*, pp. 5-40, by J. T. Hammick, Esq.

"In the pursuit of Independence—'lord of the lion heart and eagle eye'—the Scottish emigrant has generally left the cherished scenes of his childhood, doubtless not without many a pang, uncheered by female companionship. He has gone forth alone on his pilgrimage. The word 'Farewell!' supplies the key-note of many a ballad of touching simplicity and genuine feeling. The exquisitely affecting stanzas of *Burns*, commencing—

'Ae fond kiss, and then we sever;

'Ae fareweel, alas! for ever!"

"contain, as Sir W. Scott remarked of them, 'the essence of a thousand love-tales.'"

ON MARRIAGE.

The writer, above quoted, further remarks,—that "to every 100 men, the proportion of the married was 34 in England, and 30 in Scotland; and to every 100 women, the married were 33 in England, and only 28 in Scotland"; and as statistics prove, that the proportion of women bearing legitimate children is much smaller in 'Scotland' than in 'England,' it will follow that this circumstance will partly explain why the Scottish people have not increased at an equal rate with the English, and that the marrying time, or when one feels disposed to be wedded—is later in Scotland—than in England.

"For wedlock ripe, look out, and choose thy love,

"Not under thirty much, nor much above;

"This is the season; they that longer tarry,

"Tarry too long, if they for offspring marry.—Hesiod.

In MARRIED LIFE, there appears to be a difference between England and Scotland of 4 per cent. in men, and 5 per cent. in women preponderating in favour of "England." The widowers in proportion to "husbands" are about 13 per cent.; the widows in proportion to "wives" are about 27 per cent., so that there are two "widows" to one "widower." The reason of this proportion would appear to be—that where one widow marries, two widowers enter again into the matrimonial state.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Much has been said on the legitimacy of birth in Scotland. The following Table has been carefully compiled, by which it may be seen that—what has been said of “Scotland,” is equally applicable to “Denmark,” “Hanover,” “Austria,” and other countries.

Born out of Wedlock.

	Rate per cent.	Ratio one in		Rate per cent.	Ratio one in
Sweden	6·5	15	Prussia	7·1	14
Norway	6·6	15	Scotland	9·0	11
England	6·7	15	Denmark	9·3	11
Belgium	6·7	15	Hanover	9·3	11
France	7·1	14	Austria	11·3	9

In the county of “Aberdeen,” we find that 16 per cent., and in “Banff” and “Nairn” 17 per cent. of the children are born out of wedlock, in the proportion of one in every 6; the average for Scotland, Denmark, and Hanover is one in 11; in Sweden, Norway, England, and Belgium, one in 15; in France and Prussia, one in 14; and in Austria, one in 9.

VITAL STATISTICS, 1862.

From a recent Return made to Parliament by the Registrar-General, of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for Scotland, the mortality during the year 1862 was ascertained to be 17·4 per 1 000 of the rural population, but no less than 25·6 per 1 000 of the town population, as shown in the following Table, at page 132. The towns in Scotland, and, we may observe, in all countries, are more unhealthy, more especially to young children.

In the year under review, 1862, we find by taking the ordinary test of dividing the legitimate births by the number of marriages, that there were 471 children to 100 marriages in Scotland, and 407 to 100 marriages in England. Likewise we find that the registration of births is made compulsory in “Scotland,” whereas in “England” and “Wales” it is optional; consequently a certain proportion of the children are not registered in England, and must be taken into account when making a comparison between the two countries,—of the prolific tendencies of the fair sex, and the creative powers of the men.

We find in the return for the above year, that in Scotland, 13·2 in 1 000 of the population married, and in England the proportion was 16·1 to 1 000, a difference of 2·9 in favour of England. The births in relative proportion to population for “Scotland,” was 34·7 to 1 000 inhabitants, and for “England,” 35·0.

Illegitimate births for “Scotland,” was 95·5 to 1 000 children born, and for “England,” 63·0, being a difference of 32·5 against Scotland; or 1 in every 15 is born out of wedlock in England, and 1 in 11 in Scotland; lastly the excess of “births” over “deaths” in Scotland was 1·29 per cent., and in England 1·35 per cent. It is thus shown that in England there is a greater relative proportion of births over deaths; a greater relative proportion of children to population; and a greater relative proportion of persons married.

On taking these conditions in review in favour of England, we are not inclined to endorse the inference drawn for Scotland of the greater prolific tendency of the fair daughters of "Caledonia," as compared with the women of "England." We further read in the return, that in Scotland to every 82 births there was one **twin** birth, and a **triplet** to every 6 118 of the children born; and we learn by the official return of the Registrar-General that in some divisions or counties the illegitimacy of the children born was as high as 13 per cent., or about 1 in 7. The following percentages will assist the comparison, compiled from Tables published by authority of the Registrar-General.

Scotland, 1862.	Per cent. to Population in 1862.			
	Births.	Illegitimate Births.*	Deaths.	Persons Married.
126 Town Districts	3·75	9·52*	2·56	1·54
881 Country Districts	3·17	9·58*	1·74	1·08
Total Scotland	3·47	9·55*	2·18	1·32
Total England	3·50	6·30*	2·15	1·61
Total London	3·41	4·40*	2·35	1·91

VAGRANT POPULATION in Barns, Tents, the Open Air, etc.

"A certain number of persons spend their lives in moving about from place to place, having no fixed abode, but living in tents, or waggons, or seeking nightly refuge in barns, open sheds, or even the shelter of a tree or wall. On the 8th of April, 1861, the number of that class was ascertained to be 2 024 in Scotland; if these numbers have been accurately ascertained, it would show that between 1851 and 1861 the numbers of that vagrant class had greatly declined, as might indeed have been expected from the introduction of the county police and the general advancement of civilization."

At the Census of 1851 the above class of people numbered 2 729 persons, showing a decrease of 34·8 per cent. in 10 years.—*Census Report*, p. XXXV and XXXVI.

SEAMEN and SHIPPING.

In the Harbours, Docks, Creeks, and Roadsteads of Scotland, engaged in commercial pursuits, there were 1 317 British ships and 164 lighters or open boats; the crews wholly or partially on board numbered 4 547 persons; also 300 foreign ships with 2 106 persons, and 15 vessels of Her Majesty's Royal Navy gave a return of 737 persons. Total in Merchant Shipping and Royal Navy, 7 390.

* Per cent. to the total Births, and for England and London for the year 1861.

HOUSES and HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

A "HOUSE" is defined by Johnson as *a place of human abode, a place where a man lives.* And in conformity with this, a "HOUSEHOLD" is invariably defined as a "Family" living together, and a "HOUSEHOLDER," as the "Head of a Family."

The inhabited houses in SCOTLAND number 393 220, on an average 7·8 persons to each house; it was ascertained at the taking of the Census in 1861, that the inhabited houses had 1 708 405 rooms, on an average 4·3 rooms to every house; 2·5 rooms to every family; and 1·7 persons to every room.

We learn from the Census Report, page XXXII, of houses and rooms, the abode of human beings, with *no window to admit the light and air of Heaven*,—in this advanced age of civilization; how would "Johnson" define them?—as "a place of human abode?"—"a place where a man lives?" But we find these human habitations to exist in Great Britain and in Ireland at the present day, and unless such was authenticated by the Census Returns, this statement might be received with some reservation. We further read at page XXXII,—

"7 964 Families in Scotland were each living in single rooms, which contained *no window, but the light to which was admitted by the door, or by an aperture in the roof, or side wall, which answered the double purpose of window and chimney*," (repelling winter blasts with mud and straw). We look forward to the next Census in 1871, to show how far these industrious and enterprising people will be better housed.

"226 723 Families, or 34 per cent., lived each in one room—which room had "one or more windows—often a mere apology for a window."

The average number of persons to a family in Scotland was 4·5; 246 601 Families, or 37 per cent., were housed in two rooms, that is, each family lived in two rooms.

It thus appears that about 72 per cent. of the "Families" in Scotland each live in either one or two rooms, leaving 28 per cent. only to live in houses or dwellings having three rooms and upwards, viz., 11 per cent. are housed in 3 rooms, in 4 rooms 5½ per cent., in 5 rooms 3 per cent., in 6 rooms 2 per cent., in 7 rooms 1 per cent., in 8 rooms 1 per cent., in 9 rooms ½ per cent., and in 10 rooms ¼ per cent. The remainder are assigned to "Public Institutions," containing 28 704 persons.

Edinburgh and Glasgow.

About one-third, or 34 per cent. of the inhabitants of Glasgow live in single rooms; we then find in "Edinburgh" 30 per cent., and in "Glasgow" 40 per cent. of the population live in 2 rooms. In "Edinburgh" 1·3 per cent., in "Glasgow" 0·5 per cent., live in houses with 8 rooms. In "Dundee" 37 per cent., and in "Paisley" 42 per cent. of the families in those towns,—each occupy but one room.

Islands of Barra and Mingalay.

The Island of "**Barra**," county of Inverness, is inhabited by 1 591 persons who occupy 324 houses; of these 234 were habitations without windows (p. XLIV), or about 3 in every 4 had no window to admit the light. Belonging to the same county is the island of "**Mingalay**," with a population of 139 persons, who occupy 25 houses; these are all described in the Official Report to be without windows. We have here a small community of human beings, far removed from the ordinary conditions, or, it may be said, of the requirements of civilized life.

In Scotland "cottage building for more than a century past has been very much impeded, and the farm labourer's home or habitation has fallen behind the times. Notwithstanding the facilities which the Legislature has given, we find the common type of a Lowland Scotch cottage to be 15 feet by 18, one fire-place, one window, and an earthen, or, broken stone floor."

As an illustration, alluding to the subject of **Labourers' Cottages** in "Great Britain" and "Ireland,"—

"Health is no more attended to than decency. We have close rooms, with small holes of windows, not admitting ventilation enough for one sleeper, and still less for half-a-dozen. What air does come in is admitted because the cottage is neither wind nor water-tight.

"There are holes in the roof, there are holes in the floor; the roofs indeed (in some instances) are often tumbling inwards, and have to be supported by extemporized pillars, and the walls are falling outwards, and have to be kept up by buttresses. Filthy ditches and stagnant drainage water infect the outside air. Such is very often the 'English Cottage,' which ought to be the pride and ornament of rural life.

"Poets have sung its praises, and described it in beautiful colours as the abode of health, simplicity, and purity; it figures in books as the perfect emblem of the picturesque; and its inmates are the '*fortunati sua si bona norunt*;' but it too often combines all the faults of the lowest tenement in the narrowest court or alley of a manufacturing town.

"It is high time that these wretched specimens of the labourer's dwelling should disappear, and that he should be lodged in a house which supplies comfortable and decent accommodation for a poor family."—*The Times*, Sept. 9th, 1863.

Gladly should we behold a more wide-spreading sympathy for the labouring poor—to improve their domestic dwellings—their health, and their morals—and a more feeling regard for the "houseless"—the "homeless"—and the "outcasts," and not only to feel commiseration,—but, to act the "*Good Samaritan*."

We have many benevolent persons dwelling amongst us in our social circle,—who tender a helping hand in dispensing the blessings of Providence, to the humble lot of our fellow kindred,—and to them all praise is due;—who seek no other compensation than grateful thanks—flowing from humble hearts. Such beneficence, indeed, cannot but tend to humanize mankind, and themselves,—to be venerated as benefactors of the human race.

We quote the words of Mr. S. Clarke, Sanitary Inspector:—"I am happy to say at the agricultural meetings held in this county, at Norwich, an occasional voice is raised on this subject, and I hope before long that it will obtain the prominence it deserves, and lead to a searching enquiry, to be instituted by Parliament, by commission, or otherwise."

HOUSES in SCOTLAND.

The houses in "Scotland," for the most part, are divided horizontally into "flats" or "floors," from 4 to 8 stories high, which are let to separate families, and are each held under separate lets or leases, or, are owned in many cases by different proprietors. It is much in the order of nature that a family should live in a "separate house," or dwelling, and this isolation of families in separate houses is carried to a greater extent in England than it is elsewhere.

Dr. Carus, of "Saxony," in a description of the English dwellings, has the following interesting passage:—"I cannot take leave of the subject without a remark on English dwelling-houses, which stand in close connection with that long-cherished principle of separation and retirement, lying at the very foundation of the national character. It appears to me to be this principle which has given to the people that fixity of national character, and strict adherence to the historical usages of their country, by which they are so much distinguished; and up to the present moment, the Englishman still perseveres in striving after a certain individuality and personal independence, a certain separation of himself from others, which constitutes the foundation of his freedom.

"This, too, was completely an ancient German tendency, which led our remote ancestors to prefer the rudest, and most inconvenient, but isolated homesteads, to the more convenient and refined method of life in aggregation; it is this that gives the Englishman that proud feeling of personal independence, which is stereotyped in the phrase, 'Every man's house is his castle.' This is a feeling which cannot be entertained, and an expression which cannot be used in 'Germany' or 'France,' where ten or fifteen families often live together in the same large house.

"The expression, however, receives a true value, when, by the mere closing of the house-door, the family is able, to a certain extent, to cut itself off from all communication with the outward world, even in the midst of great cities. In English towns or villages, therefore, one always meets either with small detached houses merely suited to one family, or apparently large buildings extending to the length of half a street, sometimes adorned like palaces on the exterior, but separated by partition walls internally, and thus divided into a great number of small high houses, for the most part three windows broad, within which, and on the various stories, the rooms are divided according to the wants or convenience of the family; in short, therefore, it may be properly said, that the English divide their edifices perpendicularly into houses—whilst we Germans divide them horizontally into floors."

In Paris the flats (*étages*) are never reckoned as houses (*maisons*).

"The possession of an entire house is, it is true, strongly desired by every Englishman; for it throws a sharp, well-defined circle round his family and hearth—the shrine of his sorrows, joys, and meditations. This feeling, as it is natural, is universal, but it is stronger in England than it is on the Continent. The general rule is, that each family in England has a house."—*Census of Great Britain*, p. XXXVI.

* "The King of Saxony's Journey through England and Scotland, in the year 1844." By Dr. C. G. Carus. Translated by S. A. Davison, p. 32.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.

In the last Report of the Census for Scotland, dated the 20th June, 1862, pp. LI—LVII, are some well arranged and very interesting tables, that show a remarkable crowding together of human beings, of all ages and sexes. Thus—

Families of 11 persons.—"295 families, consisting of eleven persons in each family—that is, each separate family of 11 persons were housed in one room."

Families of 8 persons.—"5 994 families, each family comprised of eight persons, were also housed in single rooms; on reading this statement it almost appears to be incredible in the middle of the 19th century; however, the Census Report for Scotland, page LI, gives the facts as here stated, and further, that 218 of the above rooms, dwellings, or houses, if so designated as habitations for the abode of human life—had a family of eight persons in each room, which room,—or house,—or by what other name to be distinguished—had no window, 'the light to which was admitted by the door.'"

"At page 32 of the Census Report we read: "*In the case of rooms in towns, which have no window, of all unhealthy dwellings they are the most unwholesome, particularly if such be under the level of the street, and the inhabiting of such cellar dwellings ought to be strictly prohibited,*"—as an "hygiène law:—

" holds her heavenly light

To Senates and to Kings, to guide their Councils,

And teach them to reform and bless Mankind."—*Thomson.*

And thus:—where "man" takes up his abode—how great would appear to be the responsibility, and the obligation, "legislatively" and "socially," to apply this hygiène law—where man seeks a habitation to be sheltered, and in it a repose—a rest—from toil.

The Scotch Census Report of 1861 dwells very fully on the habitations and shelter afforded to its people. We have here a most important branch of inquiry. For "Scotland" the facts are, without any reservation, given in Tables cleverly arranged,—yet if a just estimate of the housing, or habitations of the people were made with Ireland, and with certain parts of England and Wales. our brethren "North of the Tweed" will stand a fair comparison with their neighbours—if judged by wealth and advancing civilization.

. Derived from the Official Return of the Census of Scotland. Presented to Parliament.—Return dated June 20th, 1862, by W. Pitt Dundas, Esquire, Registrar-General of Scotland, assisted by Dr. Stark, M.D.

London, January, 1864.

Ireland.

THE great bulk of the **POPULATION** of **IRELAND** belongs to the **Celtic Race**, the descendants of the **Gael**, sub-branch of the "Caucasian" Family,—from the original stock of *Japheth*.

The pure "**CELT**" is of middle size and slender make, sallow complexion, black hair, rarely curled, but turning grey at an early age, dark brown eyes, face and upper part of the skull oval, and legs slightly curved inwards; quick in perception, with great power of combination, sensitive, proud, irascible, and fond of equality, society, and military glory; polite, hospitable, and superstitious, with a want of caution and providence.

The "**Irish**" have a wide-world renown as being warm-hearted, hospitable, hardy and daring, heedless of danger, and rank amongst the finest soldiers in the world; they are remarkable for quickness and natural eloquence, with a brilliancy of imagination and wit, a *sui generis* to the Native of the "Emerald Isle."

In vivacity of disposition and in gaiety of manner the **Irish** resemble the **French**, and the continental "**Gauls**," more than the **English** or **Scotch**, and both in science and literature, very many have obtained great eminence and renown:—

Boyle, Burke, Goldsmith, Grattan, Kirwan, Lever, Moore, Sheridan, Sterne, Swift, Usher, Wellington, &c., &c.

HISTORICAL.—The first inhabitants of "Ireland," anciently called "Hibernia," like the Britons, were "Celtic" tribes, devoted to the religion of the Druids; but about the year 433, a Christian missionary came into the country whose name was **Patrick**. Through him they adopted Christianity; "*Pátrick*" lived to a great age, and was buried at Doune.

In the time of **Henry** the Second of England, in 1172, Ireland was conquered, and in the year 1800 its Parliament was united to that of England, with thirty-two peers in the House of Lords, and one hundred Members in the House of Commons.

The "Catholic Emancipation Bill" passed in the year 1829, by which Catholics became eligible to offices of State.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.—In 1788 the population of Ireland was estimated from the "hearth" money returns, and other data by *Mr. Parker Bushe*, at 4 040 000. In 1805, *Mr. Newenham*, in his "Inquiry into the population of Ireland," stated that its increase during the preceeding 20 years had been great beyond all former precedent, and that there were good reasons for thinking that it then amounted to 5 395 456. See *M' Culloch's* account of the "British Empire," *Vol. 1, p. 436.*

No Census of the Population of Ireland was taken prior to 1821; the numbers, therefore, for this part of the "United Kingdom," for 1801 and 1811, have been deduced from the Male and Female rates of increase, 1821 to 1831.

FIRST CENSUS OF IRELAND.

The first Census of Ireland was taken in the year 1821, when the population was found to be 6 801 827 persons, and continued to increase to the Census of 1841, when the Census Returns reached 8 175 124, showing in 20 years an increase of 1 373 297 persons; the population then declined, and in ten years after, in 1851, it was 1 622 739 less, and in twenty years after, at the Census of 1861, the return gave 2 376 157 less, or but 5 798 967 inhabitants; so that 40 years ago, at the Census of 1821, the population of Ireland was about one million more than at the present time.

Population.—The number of persons in IRELAND on the 7th April, 1861, was 5 798 967 being in proportion 19·8 per cent. to the *United Kingdom*.

By the following Table the **POPULATION** of IRELAND, between the decennial Census of 1851 and 1861, decreased 11·5 per cent., and during the previous ten years, 1841 to 1851, the decrease was 19·8 per cent.; showing a difference of 8·3 per cent. *in favour of the Census of 1861, as compared with the Census of 1851*, and had Ireland increased in population in a similar ratio as **Great Britain**, for the last forty years, 1821–61, viz., 64 per cent., the inhabitants would now number 10 152 136, in the place of 5 798 967, or 4 353 169 more than the population returned at the last Census of 1861.

Official Population of Ireland for the last Five Decennial Censuses.

Date of each Census. A.D.	Population.* (Official Return.)	Increase or Decrease between each Census.	Decennial Rate of Increase or Decrease, (Per Cent.)
1801	†5 216 331	Increase. = 740 129	= 14 inc.
1811	†5 956 460	= 845 367	= 14 inc.
1821	6 801 827	= 965 574	= 14 inc.
1831	7 767 401	= 407 723	= 5 inc.
1841	8 175 124	Decrease. = 1 622 739	= 20 dec.
1851	6 552 385	Decrease. = 753 418	= 12 dec.
1861	5 798 967	Increase. = 582 636	= 10 inc.
INCREASE in Sixty Years ..			

* * The Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen absent from "Ireland" in 1861 are not included in the above Table, namely:—

Army.. ..	..	..	38 979
Navy and Marines ..	..	..	4 623
Merchant Seamen ..	..	..	7 740
Total Abroad ..		..	51 342

* Official Census of Ireland, 1861, dated 24th June, 1863. Presented to Parliament.

† Estimated from the Male and Female rate of increase, 1821–1851. The first Census for Ireland was taken in 1821.

Area and Density of Population.

AREA.—Ireland contains, according to the late Ordnance Survey, 32 512 square miles of surface, or 20 808 271 statute acres, and in size is about the two-5ths of the superficial area of "Great Britain," and in population nearly the one-4th in number.

DENSITY of Population.—On an average about 178 persons are domiciled on a square mile of surface in Ireland; 100 to a square mile of surface in Scotland; 150 in Wales; and 373 in England.

Geographical Extent.—Lat. 51° 26' and 55° 21' N., and long. 5° 26' and 10° 28' W. The mainland occupies nearly 4° of lat., and a little more than 5° of long.

LINE OF COAST.

The coast line, which is wavy and continuous on the east side, but deeply indented on the W. and N., measures 2 200 miles, and affords 1 mile of coast to every 15 square miles of surface; Scotland shows 1 to 11; Denmark, 1 to 10; and Greece, the higher ratio of 1 to 7.

DECLINE OF POPULATION.—1841-1861.

The most remarkable decrease was shown by the decennial Census Returns for "Ireland," from 1841 to 1851, when no less than 19·8 per cent., or about a million and a-half of its people were less in number in this short term of ten years.

The reason assigned—was that disastrous period of famine and pestilence which commenced with the *potatoe blight* in 1845-46-47, and brought to a premature grave tens of thousands of its inhabitants—followed by a vast emigration from its shores, and year by year drawing after it a continuing efflux—by exerting an influence peculiarly powerful among a people of proverbially strong family ties.

We thus find that 772 915 persons had "emigrated" in the 4 years 1847-50, and but 212 772 in the preceding 4 years, 1843-46.

In the famine years many of the labourers and small farmers who first emigrated were young men and women, who employed their first earnings in assisting other members of their family to follow and to join them;—thus commencing a self-supporting stream of "emigration," which has continued steadily to the present time.

Although the progress is but slow, nevertheless it is shown by the returns that the elevation of its people by education, is gradually going on, and rising in the social scale of civilization.—See p. 160.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—1821-41.

The *Census Returns* also furnish us with the remarkable fact,—that the population of "Ireland" increased in the 20 years 1821-41 by 20·19 per cent., or 1 373 297 persons,—and decreased in the last 20 years, 1841-61, by 29·07 per cent., or 2 376 157 persons; a number equal to the population of "Scotland" about 30 years ago; and that the population of "Ireland," within the last 20 years, has so dwindled away in number,—that at the present time it is not more than twice the population of "London," enumerated at the Census of 1861.

POPULATION estimated for 1871 and 1881.

In "Ireland" the retrogression of population, in all probability, has nearly reached its limit, and we are encouraged to look with some hope to the ensuing Census of 1871; for a much less decrease, or "efflux," of its population than the *Commissioners of the Censuses* have hitherto presented to our notice; more especially is this remarkable in the Census of 1851 and 1861;—in the first decennium the decrease was 1 622 739 persons, or more than double—the decrease in the last decennium, 1851-61,—namely, 753 418 persons. *Vide pp. 147-149.*

We are therefore favourably disposed to find an *increase* of population in Ireland in another ten or fifteen years—rather than to look for a continual *efflux* that has marked its history for the past 20 years,—and thus, as an estimate in prospective, the Census of 1871 to be about 5 500 000 persons, and at the Census of 1881 to be somewhere about 5 800 000 persons, who at that time may inhabit this fine Island.

NATIONALITY.

Irishmen in every country, as a general rule succeed—they wander forth in the world—with feelings of real gratitude for kind considerations shown to their predilections—and natural sentiments; which exist in common with all nations,—but most sensitively is this feeling felt by the natives of "Hibernia."

The Irish "Exodus."

It is not our province to enter into the causes, that induce so large a portion of the producing classes in Ireland—who year by year leave their native country to seek a fortune in other lands.

Dr. Ingram has said:—"The Irishman is wise to better himself elsewhere if he can. The Irish leave their native home for the very same reasons that prompt most of our movements. If the Englishman goes to India, it is not because he likes India more, or Indian habits, or the Indian climate better than the English, but in order to get a livelihood there.

"By the same rule the Irishman goes to America where he can get either field or town work, as he pleases, and good wages, with a prospect of saving money."

Most of the natives of Ireland have been enabled to emigrate by remittances from their relatives in America, who only wait on fortune for their turn—to assist their relations in like manner.

Dr. Farr remarks:—

"Emigration is effected at a certain expense, and is, in fact, a transfer of living capital from one land to another. How it has been effected in Ireland, it may be worth while to mention. For some years Ireland evidently had contained more people than its industry and skill could sustain.

"One of the first of our economists said that to transport the people at the public expense to the Colonies would be a violation of principle, and as the people had themselves no capital nothing could be done. Well, the people of Ireland themselves found out the remedy. The young men sailed across the Atlantic in the cheapest vessels; they laboured with success, and saved a portion of the earnings, which they transmitted home—with that family affection which characterizes the Celtic race—and carried off their fathers, mothers, brothers, and sisters to places where employment and subsistence were plentiful."

"America" is more "Irish" than English people are apt to conceive. The great majority of the white population of the United States are of Irish descent,—and the "Irish element" has long governed the politics of the Union.

EMIGRATION.

Can it be said that emigration is a blessing—a happy relief bestowed by Providence?—possibly it may be so, if we look to the fact, that somewhere about 100 000 in each year, in the vigour of life, quit the land that gave them birth; with but little or no endearing attachment in after life to return,—but that which exists in family ties,—so strongly impressed in the "Celtic race" that it would seem to predominate over love of country;—whereas the Anglo-Saxon, the "Teutonic race," ever evince a strong attachment to their "fatherland."

In the ten years recently elapsed, 1851–61, the emigration from the "United Kingdom" of the natives of Ireland alone numbered 1 230 986 persons, on an average, about 100 000 yearly, or 300 daily.

It is owing to this *Exodus* from the "Emerald Isle"—

"First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea"—

that the sons of *Hibernia* have numerically diminished on the muster-roll of each succeeding Census for the last 20 years;—the thought is suggestive—has the ebbing stream drained its source, and the receding tide of depopulation found its limit?—in all probability the time is not far distant when it may cease to ebb. A brighter day would seem to be dawning on this beautiful Island.

Education is spreading, crime has greatly diminished, and as property becomes more secure, so commerce increases and emigration comparatively ceases.

We then glance at America, the "Land of the West," the attractive land to the native of the fair isle of "Erin,"—with its intestine war,—fettered commerce,—and exorbitant tariffs, and when war has ceased its ravages, and slaughter has been satiated to the full;—it is then that emigration from the "East" to the "West" will be on the wane, and the time would appear gradually to be drawing on when "America" will be the dearest spot on the earth for man to live, and thus verify the words of the poet *Ovid*—

"*Video meliora proboque,
Deteriora sequor*:"

How many know the right and yet the wrong pursue.

It may be said of *fortune*, we praise her when she remains propitious, but if "she shakes her wings"—

"I can applaud her while she stays—
But—if she shakes her wings,
I can resign, with careless ease,
The richest gifts her favour brings."

We forbear to cavil with fortune's gifts,—her prolific dispensations,—or the whims and freaks that the fates decree,—much less do we feel disposed to resign "with careless

ease the richest gifts her favour brings."—How oft have we desired but a gleam of this propitious star, which ever and anon flickers in a halo of hope,—and reminds us of "our ventures" in the language of our eminent poet—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
 "Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune;
 "Omitted, all the voyage of their life
 "Is found in shallows, and in miseries.
 "On such a full sea are we now afloat;
 "And we must take the current when it serves,
 "Or lose our ventures."

POPULATION of IRELAND in 1841, 1851, and 1861.

The decrease between the Census of 1841 and 1851 amounted to 1 622 739 persons, or 19·8 per cent.; between the Census of 1851 and 1861 the decrease was 753 418, or 11·5 per cent.; and during the last twenty years, 1841-61, the population of Ireland had diminished in number nearly the one-third, or 29 1 per cent., namely, by 2 376 157 persons less in number than 20 years ago. The following figures will show the population of Ireland since 1841:—

* *Official Census of Ireland (1861), presented to Parliament, Part 2, Vol. 1, page 4. By the Census Commissioners, William Donnelly, Esq., Registrar-General of Ireland, assisted by Dr. W. R. Wilde, and George W. Abraham, Esq.*

				Males.		Females.		Total.
1841	..	..	..	4 019 576	..	4 155 548	..	8 175 124
1851	..	..	..	3 190 630*	..	3 361 755	..	6 552 385
Decrease in 10 years				828 946	..	793 793	..	1 622 739
Decrease per cent.				20·6	..	19·1	..	19·8

The comparison between 1851 and 1861 shows:—

				Males.		Females.		Total.
1851	..	..	..	3 190 630*	..	3 361 755	..	6 552 385
1861	..	..	..	2 837 370	..	2 961 597	..	5 798 967
Decrease in 10 years				353 260	..	400 158	..	753 418
Decrease per cent.				11·1	..	11·9	..	11·5

The comparison between 1841 and 1861 shows:—

				Males.		Females.		Total.
1841	..	..	..	4 019 576	..	4 155 548	..	8 175 124
1861	..	..	..	2 837 370	..	2 961 597	..	5 798 967
Decrease in 20 years				1 182 206	..	1 193 951	..	2 376 157
Decrease per cent.				29·4	..	28·7	..	29·1

* Not including the Army and Navy.

HOUSES enumerated in 1851 and 1861.

Date of each Census.	HOUSES.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1851 (March 31st)	1 046 233	65 263	1 868
1861 (April 7th)	993 233	39 984	3 047
Decrease in 10 years ..	— 53 000	—25 279	+ 1 179
Decrease per cent. ..	— 5·1	—38·7	+ 62·0

NOTE.—The sign (+) “plus” indicates an increase.

Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building.

Between the Census of 1851 and 1861 the **INHABITED HOUSES** in Ireland decreased 5·1 per cent.; in the same period the **INHABITANTS** decreased 11·5 per cent.; thereby showing a difference of 6·4 per cent. more house accommodation than 10 years ago.

Keeping these results in view, we further observe a remarkable decrease of 38·7 per cent. in the “Uninhabited Houses,” and an increase of 62 per cent. of more houses “Building,” and yet, strange as the anomaly may appear, the population all this time was gradually lessening in number.

These facts, authenticated by the Census Returns *presented to Parliament*, would appear to indicate at the present time—that a great change is going on in Ireland,—for we naturally expect to find the **inhabited houses** to lessen in number in proportion as the **inhabitants** leave their native country—but we do not naturally expect under these circumstances to find the large number of 25 279, to be returned as a decrease of **uninhabited houses**, and at the same time that there should be 1 179 more houses **building** than 10 years ago, when the population was 753 418 more than at the present time;—or that were enumerated at the Census of 1861.

POPULATION enumerated in 1851 and 1861.

Date of each Census.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1851 (March 31st)	*6 552 385	3 190 630	3 361 755
1861 (April 7th)	5 798 967	2 837 370	2 961 597
Decrease in 10 years ..	753 418	353 260	400 158
Decrease per cent. ..	—11·5	—11·1	—11·9

* Not including the Army and Navy.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

The **FEMALE** Population (Census 1861) exceeded the **MALE** Population in Ireland by 124 227, or to 100 men and boys there were 104 women and girls. This proportion of the sexes shows a decrease of 1 per cent. of the "female sex" as compared with the Census of 1851.

At 30 years of age and upwards, in 1861, the relative number of the sexes was 100 males to 111 females, and in 1851 the number of the sexes was 100 males to 114 females, or more correctly 114·6, a difference of 3·5 per cent. in the last 10 years.

COUNTIES.—"According as the English settlers obtained footing in Ireland, they divided the conquered territory into Counties, after the English manner, for administrative and fiscal purposes: but this division was not extended to the entire island before its complete annexation."

BARONIES "were originally feudal and military jurisdictions, but came in course of time to be used for fiscal and administrative purposes only."

PARISHES.—"The Parish, although an ecclesiastical division, was early adopted by the State as a circumscription for civil purposes both in Great Britain and Ireland; and unless in the centres of population, the Parish, more or less accurately defined; is the object of primary interest to its inhabitants, especially in religious and educational matters, that the interest of almost every man is attached to the concerns, civil and spiritual, of his own 'parish,' before it diverges to those of the country at large."

Increase of Population (Census 1861).—The county of "Dublin," the town of "Belfast," and the town of "Carrickfergus" alone show an augmentation of population; for the county of Dublin it was 8 666 inhabitants; the town of Belfast, 20 476; and Carrickfergus, 902.

The **Parliamentary Boroughs** that increased in Population.—"Armagh" added to its inhabitants 464; "Carrickfergus," 897; "Dundalk," 175; "Dungannon," 140; "Lisburn," 912; and "Londonderry," 902. *Vide p. 151.*

POPULATION of each Province, County, and City in IRELAND at the Census of 1841, 1851, and 1861, showing the Increase or Decrease of Inhabitants between the Census of 1851 and 1861 (*alphabetically arranged*).

Population.* (Official Censuses.)			Province, County, City, or Town. (Alphabetical.)	Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1841.	1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
8 175 124	6 552 385	5 798 967†	GRAND TOTAL.	..	753 418†
1 973 731	1 672 738	1 457 635	Leinster .. ..	..	215 103
2 396 161	1 857 736	1 513 558	Munster .. ..	..	344 178
2 386 373	2 011 880	1 914 236	Ulster .. ..	..	97 614
1 418 859	1 010 031	913 135	Connaught .. ..	..	96 806
			<i>Province of Leinster.</i>		
86 228	68 078	57 137	Carlow .. ..	..	10 941
16 261	16 847	14 740	Drogheda Town .. ..	..	2 107
140 047	146 778	155 444	Dublin	8 666	..
232 726	258 369	254 808	Dublin City† .. ..	..	3 561

* The Official Census of Ireland, 1861, Part 2, Vol. 1, pp. ii-v, dated 24th June, 1863.

† Including 408 Seamen and others at Sea on the night of the 7th April, 1861.

‡ See p. 156.

POPULATION of each Province, County, and City—continued.

Population. (Official Censuses.)			Province, County, City, or Town. (Alphabetical.)	Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1841.	1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
114 488	95 723	90 946	Kildare .. ..	..	4 777
183 349	138 773	110 341	Kilkenny .. ..	..	28 432
19 071	19 975	14 174	Kilkenny City .. ..	..	5 801
146 857	112 076	90 043	King's .. ..	..	22 033
115 491	82 348	71 694	Longford .. ..	..	10 654
111 979	90 815	75 973	Louth .. ..	..	14 842
133 828	140 748	110 373	Meath .. ..	..	30 375
153 930	111 664	90 650	Queen's .. ..	..	21 014
141 300	111 407	90 879	Westmeath .. ..	..	20 528
202 033	180 158	143 954	Wexford .. ..	..	36 204
126 143	98 979	86 479	Wicklow .. ..	..	12 500
			<i>Province of Munster.</i>		
286 394	212 440	166 305	Clare .. ..	..	46 135
773 398	563 576	464 697	Cork .. ..	..	98 879
80 720	85 732	80 121	Cork City .. ..	..	5 611
293 880	238 254	201 800	Kerry .. ..	..	36 454
281 638	208 684	172 801	Limerick .. ..	..	35 883
48 391	53 448	44 476	Limerick City .. ..	..	8 972
435 553	331 567	249 106	Tipperary .. ..	..	82 461
172 971	138 738	110 959	Waterford .. ..	..	27 779
23 216	25 297	23 293	Waterford City .. ..	..	2 004
			<i>Province of Ulster.</i>		
276 188	251 383	247 564	Antrim .. ..	..	3 819
232 393	196 084	190 086	Armagh .. ..	..	5 998
75 308	100 301	120 777	Belfast Town	20 476	..
9 379	8 520	9 422	Carrickfergus Town	902	..
243 158	174 064	153 906	Cavan .. ..	..	20 158
296 448	255 158	237 395	Donegal .. ..	..	17 763
361 410	320 817	300 127	Down .. ..	..	20 690
156 481	116 047	105 768	Fermanagh .. ..	..	10 279
222 174	192 022	184 209	Londonderry .. ..	..	7 813
200 442	141 823	126 482	Monaghan .. ..	..	15 341
312 956	255 661	238 500	Tyrone .. ..	..	17 161
			<i>Province of Connaught.</i>		
422 923	297 897	254 511	Galway .. ..	..	43 386
17 275	23 787	16 967	Galway Town .. ..	..	6 820
155 297	111 897	104 744	Leitrim .. ..	..	7 153
388 887	274 499	254 796	Mayo .. ..	..	19 703
253 591	173 486	157 272	Roscommon .. ..	..	16 164
180 886	128 515	124 845	Sligo .. ..	..	3 070

POPULATION of PROVINCES and COUNTIES.

Provinces and Counties in Ireland, the Population *numerically arranged*, Census 1861; showing the Decrease or Increase, with the *rate per cent.*, in 10 years, between the Census of 1851 and 1861.

Population. Official Returns. 1861. (Numerically arranged.)	Provinces and Counties. (Numerical.)					Decrease or Increase in 10 years, 1851 and 1861.	
						Decrease.	Per cent.
5 798 967*	Total IRELAND	..	..	..	..	753 418*	12
1 914 236	Ulster ..	..	..	..	..	97 644	5
1 513 558	Munster ..	..	..	..	..	344 178	19
1 457 635	Leinster ..	..	..	..	..	215 103	13
913 135	Connaught ..	..	..	..	..	96 896	10
544 818	Cork ..	..	..	..	..	104 490	16
300 127	Down ..	..	..	..	..	20 690	6
271 478	Galway ..	..	..	..	..	50 206	16
254 796	Mayo ..	..	..	..	..	19 703	7
249 106	Tipperary ..	..	..	..	..	82 461	25
238 500	Tyrone ..	..	..	..	..	17 161	7
237 395	Donegal ..	..	..	..	..	17 763	7
217 277	Limerick ..	..	..	..	..	44 855	17
201 800	Kerry ..	..	..	..	..	36 454	15
190 086	Armagh ..	..	..	..	..	5 998	3
184 209	Londonderry ..	..	..	..	..	7 813	4
166 305	Clare ..	..	..	..	..	46 135	22
157 272	Roscommon ..	..	..	..	..	16 164	9
153 906	Cavan ..	..	..	..	..	20 158	12
143 954	Wexford ..	..	..	..	..	36 204	20
134 252	Waterford ..	..	..	..	..	29 783	18
126 482	Monaghan ..	..	..	..	..	15 341	11
124 845	Sligo ..	..	..	..	..	3 670	3
124 515	Kilkenny ..	..	..	..	..	34 233	22
111 717	Meath ..	..	..	..	..	30 597	28
105 768	Fermanagh ..	..	..	..	..	10 279	9
104 744	Leitrim ..	..	..	..	..	7 153	6
90 916	Kildare ..	..	..	..	..	4 777	5
90 879	Westmeath ..	..	..	..	..	20 528	18
90 650	Queen's ..	..	..	..	..	21 014	19
90 043	King's ..	..	..	..	..	22 033	20
89 369	Louth ..	..	..	..	..	16 727	16
86 479	Wicklow ..	..	..	..	..	12 500	13
71 694	Longford ..	..	..	..	..	10 654	13
57 137	Carlow ..	..	..	..	..	10 941	16
410 252	Dublin ..	..	..	..	..	Increase.	Ino.
377 763	Antrim ..	..	..	..	..	5 103	1
403	Seamen and others at sea.					17 559	5

In the above Table the town of "Drogheda," the city of "Dublin," the city of "Kilkenny," the city of "Cork," the city of "Limerick," the city of "Waterford," the town of "Belfast," the town of "Carrickfergus," and the town of "Galway" are each included in the population of their respective counties.

* Including 403 Seamen and others at Sea.

DECREASE or **INCREASE** of Population in Decennial Periods, as compared with the Census of 1841 and 1851, and between the Census of 1851 and 1861; the decrease, or increase is shown for each *decennium* to be more or less, for each Province, County, and City in Ireland. *Vide* pp. 144, 145.

Population. (Official Censuses.)		Province, County, and City. (Alphabetical.)	Population. (Official Censuses.)	
10 years, 1841-51, Decrease.	10 years, 1851-61, Decrease.		20 years, 1841-61.	Decrease = per cent.
Col. 1.	2.		3.		4.
1 622 739	753 418*	Total IRELAND	2 376 157* = 29	
300 993	215 103	Leinster	516 096 = 26	
538 425	344 178	Munster	882 603 = 37	
374 493	97 644	Ulster	472 137 = 20	
408 828	96 896	Connaught	505 724 = 36	
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>				
18 150	10 941	Carlow	29 091 = 34	
+ 586	2 107	Drogheda Town	1 521 = 9	
+ 6 731	+ 8 666	Dublin	15 897 = +10	
+ 25 643	3 561	Dublin City†	22 082 = +10	
18 765	4 777	Kildare	23 542 = 21	
44 576	28 432	Kilkenny	73 008 = 40	
+ 904	5 801	Kilkenny City	4 897 = 26	
34 781	22 033	King's	56 814 = 39	
33 143	10 654	Longford	43 797 = 38	
21 164	14 842	Louth	36 006 = 32	
43 080	30 375	Meath	73 455 = 40	
42 266	21 014	Queen's	63 280 = 41	
29 893	20 528	Westmeath	50 421 = 36	
21 875	36 204	Wexford	58 079 = 29	
27 164	12 500	Wicklow	39 664 = 31	
<i>Province of Munster.</i>				
73 954	46 135	Clare	120 089 = 42	
209 822	98 879	Cork	308 701 = 40	
+ 5 012	5 611	Cork City	599 = 7	
55 626	36 454	Kerry	92 080 = 31	
72 954	35 883	Limerick	108 837 = 38	
+ 5 057	8 972	Limerick City	8 915 = 8	
103 986	82 461	Tipperary	186 447 = 43	
34 233	27 779	Waterford	62 012 = 36	
+ 2 081	2 004	Waterford City	77 = + 3	

NOTE.—The sign (+) "plus" indicates an increase; not so distinguished shows a decrease.

* See note, p. 146.

† See p. 156.

Decrease or Increase in Decennial Periods—*continued.*

Population. (Official Censuses.)		Province, County, and City. (Alphabetical.)	Population. (Official Censuses.)	
10 years, 1841-51, Decrease.	10 years, 1851-61, Decrease.		20 years, 1841-61.	Decrease = per cent.
Col 1.	2.		3.	4.

Province of Ulster.				
24 805	3 819	Antrim	28 624 = 10	
36 309	5 998	Armagh	42 807 = 18	
+ 24 993	+ 20 476	Belfast Town	+ 45 469 = +60	
859	+ 902	Carrickfergus Town	+ 43 = + 4	
69 094	20 158	Cavan	89 252 = 37	
41 290	17 763	Donegal	59 038 = 20	
40 629	20 690	Down	61 319 = 17	
40 434	10 279	Fermanagh	50 713 = 32	
30 152	7 813	Londonderry	37 965 = 17	
58 619	15 341	Monaghan	73 960 = 37	
57 295	17 161	Tyrone	74 456 = 24	
Province of Connaught.				
125 026	43 386	Galway	168 412 = 40	
+ 6 512*	6 820	Galway Town	308 = 2	
43 400	7 153	Leitrim	50 553 = 32	
114 388	19 703	Mayo	134 091 = 84	
80 155	16 164	Roscommon	96 319 = 38	
52 371	3 670	Sligo	56 041 = 31	
	403	{ Seamen and others at sea on the night of the 7th April, 1861.		

The above Table shows the change of population in each 10 years and also in the last 20 years; derived from the Official Report of the Census of Ireland, dated 24th June, 1863, by William Donnelly, Esquire, C.B., Registrar-General for Ireland, assisted by Dr. W. R. Wilde and George W. Abraham, Esquire. Vide pp. 144, 145.

NOTE.—The sign (+) "plus" indicates an increase; not so distinguished shows a decrease.

* We note this remarkable change of population in the town of Galway; between 1841-51 the returns show an increase of about 6 000 persons, and in the following decennium, 1851-61, about the same number was returned as a decrease. See p. 145.

DECREASE per cent. of Population in the *Vicenniad* 1841-61 (pp. 147-148).

—For the County of Tipperary was 43 per cent.; Clare, 42 per cent.; Queen's, 41; Kilkenny, 40; Meath, 40; Cork, 40; Galway, 40; King's, 39; Longford, 38; Limerick, 38; Roscommon, 38; Cavan, 37; Monaghan, 37; Westmeath, 36; Waterford, 36; Mayo, 34; Carlow, 34; Louth, 32; Fermanagh, 32; Leitrim, 32; Wicklow, 31; Kerry, 31; Sligo, 31; Wexford, 29; Tyrone, 24; Kildare, 21; Donegal, 20; Armagh, 18; Down, 17; Londonderry, 17; and Antrim, 10 per cent.;

In the Province of Munster the Population decreased 37 per cent. in the 20 years; Connaught, 36; Leinster, 26; and Ulster, 20 per cent.

INCREASE per cent. of Population in the *Vicenniad* 1841-61.—For the Town of Belfast, 60 per cent.; the County of Dublin, 10; the City of Dublin, also 10; the Town of Carrickfergus, 0·4; and the City of Waterford, 0·3.

RELATIVE PROGRESS of POPULATION.

The annexed Table shows the Decrease of Population in the last Ten years, 1851-61, to be smaller as compared with the Decrease in the previous Ten years, 1841-51; or, the change at each *decennium* gives a lesser decrease in 1861.—Compared with the Census of 1851, *vide pp.* 147-148, *Cbl.* 1 and 2.

Difference in the Decrease of Population. Censuses 1851 and 1861.		Census 1861, per cent. less.	Difference in the Decrease of Population. Censuses 1851 and 1861.		Census 1861, per cent. less.
Total Ireland .. 869 321* = 53			<i>Counties—continued.</i>		
<i>Provinces.</i>			Longford 22 489 = 68		
Connaught 311 932 = 76			Galway 81 640 = 65		
Ulster 276 849 = 74			Donegal 23 527 = 57		
Munster 194 247 = 36			Wicklow 14 664 = 54		
Leinster 85 890 = 28			Cork 110 943 = 53		
<i>Counties.</i>			Limerick 37 071 = 51		
Sligo 48 701 = 93			Queen's 21 252 = 50		
Antrim 20 986 = 85			Down 19 939 = 49		
Armagh 30 311 = 84			Carlow 7 209 = 40		
Leitrim 36 247 = 84			Clare 27 819 = 38		
Mayo 94 685 = 83			King's 12 748 = 37		
Roscommon 63 991 = 80			Kilkenny 16 144 = 36		
Kildare 13 988 = 75			Kerry 19 172 = 35		
Fermanagh 30 155 = 75			Westmeath 9 365 = 31		
Londonderry 22 339 = 74			Louth 6 322 = 30		
Monaghan 43 278 = 74			Meath 12 705 = 30		
Cavan 48 936 = 71			Tipperary 21 525 = 21		
Tyrone 40 134 = 70			Waterford 6 454 = 20		

* Including 403 at Sea. The Decrease per Cent. in the above Table is arranged numerically.

RELATIVE PROGRESS OF POPULATION.—On referring to p. 147, col. 1, we ascertain that the decrease of population in Ireland between the Censuses of 1841 and 1851 was 1 622 739 persons; and in Col. 2, we discover in the next ten years the decrease between the Censuses of 1851 and 1861 to be 753 418;—the difference between these two numbers, namely, 869 321, is in favour of the Census of 1861, and shows a *relative progress* of 53 per cent., which the next Census in 1871 in all probability will more fully confirm.

Provinces.—The Province of “Connaught” shows a Relative Progress of 76 per cent.; then “Ulster,” 74 per cent.; “Munster,” 36; and “Leinster,” 28 per cent.

Counties.—We also find by the Official Returns of the Census that in the County of Sligo the decrease in the ten years ending 1851 was 52 371 persons; but in the ten years ending 1861, the decrease was 3 670 only, thereby indicating a difference of 93 per cent. relatively in favour of the Census of 1861. It is thus obvious that a most powerful influence, arising in all probability from a combination of circumstances, had existed to stem this great “efflux” of population; as we find on comparing 1841–51, and 1851–61, that to a decrease of every 15 persons in the former *decennium*, there was but one in the latter 10 years. The inference shows a comparative advance, although paradoxical as it may appear,—on an “efflux,” a falling off in numbers.

The county of Antrim shows a difference of 85 per cent., also relatively in favour of the Census of 1861; we have then Armagh with 84 per cent.; Leitrim, 84; Mayo, 83; Roscommon, 80; Kildare, 75; Fermanagh, 75; Londonderry, 74; Monaghan, 74; Cavan, 71; Tyrone, 70; Longford, 68; Galway, 65; Donegal, 57; Wicklow, 54; Cork, 53; Limerick, 51; Queen’s, 50; Down, 49; Carlow, 40; Clare, 38; King’s, 37; Kilkenny, 36; Kerry, 35; Westmeath, 31; Louth, 30; Meath, 30; Tipperary, 21; and Waterford, 20.

A “relative progress” of population, as it were, is gaining ground—though the progress is but slow, there is evident signs of an improvement shown in the Official Returns,—on comparing one *decennium* with another,—and may be consulted with much interest, when we obtain access to the results of the next Census of 1871.

For the county of “Wexford,” by the Census Returns, we find, between the Census of 1841–51, the decrease of population to be 21 875; and in the following ten years, 1851–61, 36 204, or a larger decrease equal to 70 per cent.; and we have here the only instance where this result is obtained, in the foregoing Table, p. 147.

Cities.—The City of Dublin increased its inhabitants between the Censuses of 1841 and 1851 by 25 643 persons, and in the following ten years (1851–61) the Returns show a decrease of 3 561 persons (*not including the suburbs, which had increased*). The City of Kilkenny, an increase of 904 persons, Census 1851, and a decrease of 5 801 persons, Census 1861. The City of Cork, an increase of 5 012 persons, Census 1851, and a decrease of 5 611 persons, Census 1861. The City of Limerick, an increase of 5 057 persons, Census 1851, and a decrease of 8 972, Census 1861. The City of Waterford, an increase of 2 081 persons, Census 1851, and a decrease of 2 004 persons in 1861. The Town of Drogheda increased 586, Census 1851, and decreased 2 107 in 1861. The Town of Belfast increased its inhabitants by 24 993 persons, Census 1851, and also increased its inhabitants by 20 476 persons, Census 1861, and is thus shown to be the most advancing Town in Ireland. The Town of Carrickfergus, a decrease of 859 persons, Census 1851, increased by 902 persons, Census 1861.

POPULATION of the **Parliamentary Boroughs** of **IRELAND** at the
Censuses of 1851 and 1861, showing the **Increase or Decrease** in 10 years.

Population.*		Parliamentary Borough.	Increase or Decrease in the number of Persons between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
8 856	9 320	Armagh	464	—
8 014	6 227	Athlone	—	1 787
7 942	6 419	Bandon	—	1 523
78 354	78 344	Belfast	—	10
11 587	8 973	Carlow	—	2 614
8 520	9 417	Carrickfergus	897	—
9 069	5 458	Cashel	—	3 611
15 204	11 143	Clonmel	—	4 061
6 517	6 236	Coleraine	—	281
114 232	102 526	Cork	—	11 706
4 854	4 317	Downpatrick	—	537
19 829	17 436	Drogheda	—	2 393
265 252	264 159	Dublin	—	1 093
10 253	10 428	Dundalk	175	—
3 854	3 994	Dungannon	140	—
11 582	8 645	Dungarvon	—	2 937
10 519	7 175	Ennis	—	3 344
6 094	5 820	Enniskillen	—	274
34 146	25 161	Galway	—	8 985
24 182	17 713	Kilkeenny	—	6 469
5 565	4 850	Kinsale	—	715
69 561	56 802	Limerick	—	12 759
7 673	8 585	Lisburn	912	—
19 973	20 875	Londonderry	902	—
5 683	4 841	Mallow	—	842
10 145	7 132	New Ross	—	3 013
14 734	13 108	Newry	—	1 626
2 964	2 874	Portarlington	—	90
14 393	12 565	Sligo	—	1 828
13 759	10 355	Tralee	—	3 404
32 604	28 790	Waterford	—	3 814
12 863	11 673	Wexford	—	1 190
9 653	6 514	Youghal	—	3 139

Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Kilkenny take the rank of *Cities*.

The Parliamentary Boroughs or Towns which return Members to the House of Commons have in some instances a margin of rural district within the boundary fixed by Act of Parliament, 2 Will. IV, cap. 45. These Boroughs, including the five Cities, are thirty-three in number.

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POPULATION of Cities, and the Principal Towns in IRELAND having 2 000 Inhabitants and upwards at the Census of 1861, Arranged in Alphabetical Order (not including Boroughs). See p. 151.

City or Town and County. (Alphabetical.)				Population* (Official Census) 1861.	City or Town and County. (Alphabetical.)				Population* (Official Census) 1861.
ANTRIM	..	Antrim	..	2 138	Coleraine	..	Londonderry	..	5 631
Ardee	..	Louth	..	2 925	Cookstown	..	Tyrone	..	3 257
Arklow	..	Wicklow	..	4 760	Cork (City)	..	Cork, E.R.	..	80 121
Armagh	..	Armagh	..	8 969					
Athlone	..	Roscommon & Westmeath	..	6 227	DINGLE	..	Kerry	..	2 260
Athy	..	Kildare	..	4 124	Donaghadee	..	Down	..	2 671
					Downpatrick	..	Down	..	3 840
BAGENALSTOWN	Carlow	..	..	2 047	Drogheda	..	Louth & Meath	..	14 740
Balbriggan	..	Dublin	..	2 258	Dromore	..	Down	..	2 531
Ballina	..	Mayo and Sligo	..	5 419	Dublin City and Suburbs	..	Dublin	..	304 710
Ballinasloe	..	Galway & Roscommon	..	3 911	Dundalk	..	Louth	..	10 428
Ballinrobe	..	Mayo	..	2 506	Dungannon	..	Tyrone	..	3 994
Ballymena	..	Antrim	..	6 774	Dungarvon	..	Waterford	..	5 886
Ballymoney	..	Antrim	..	2 603	Dumanaway	..	Cork, W.R.	..	2 068
Ballyshannon	..	Donegal	..	3 197					
Banbridge	..	Down	..	4 033	ENNIS	..	Clare	..	7 041
Bandon	..	Cork, W.R.	..	6 243	Enniscorthy	..	Wexford	..	5 396
Bangor	..	Down	..	2 531	Enniskillen	..	Fermanagh	..	5 820
Bantry	..	Cork, W.R.	..	2 438					
Belfast	..	Antrim & Down	..	120 777	FERMOY	..	Cork, E.R.	..	8 705
Belturbet	..	Cavan	..	2 068	Fethard	..	Tipperary, S.R.	..	2 303
Birr, or Parsons-town	..	King's	..	5 401					
Blackrock	..	Dublin	..	2 923	GALWAY	..	Galway	..	16 967
Boyle	..	Roscommon	..	3 098	Gilford	..	Down	..	2 892
Bray	..	Wicklow & Dublin	..	4 182	Goldenbridge	..	Dublin	..	2 585
Buttevant	..	Cork, E.R.	..	2 372	Gorey	..	Wexford	..	2 673
					Gort	..	Galway	..	2 102
CAHER	..	Tipperary, S.R.	..	3 456					
Callan	..	Kilkenny	..	2 331	HAROLDS-CROSS	..	Dublin	..	3 839
Carlow	..	Carlow & Queen's	..	8 344	Holywood	..	Down	..	2 437
Carrickfergus	..	Antrim	..	9 422					
Carrickmacross	..	Monaghan	..	2 070	KANTURK	..	Cork, E.R.	..	2 286
Carrick-on-Suir	..	Tipperary, S.R.	..	5 059	Kells	..	Meath	..	3 224
Cashel	..	Tipperary, S.R.	..	4 374	Kilkenny City	..	Kilkenny	..	14 174
Castlebar	..	Mayo	..	3 073	Killarney	..	Kerry	..	5 204
Cavan	..	Cavan	..	3 209	Kilrush	..	Clare	..	4 593
Charleville	..	Cork, E.R.	..	2 468	Kingstown	..	Dublin	..	12 469
Clonakilty	..	Cork, W.R.	..	3 103	Kinsale	..	Cork, E.R.	..	4 850
Clones	..	Monaghan	..	2 390					
Clonmel	..	Tipperary, S.R.	..	11 774	LARNE	..	Antrim	..	2 766
					Letterkenny	..	Donegal	..	2 165

* The Official Return of the Census for "Ireland," dated 24th June, 1863.

** Including the inmates of Public Institutions.

POPULATION of Cities and Principal Towns—*continued*.

City or Town and County. (Alphabetical.)			Population* (Official Census) 1861.	City or Town and County. (Alphabetical.)			Population* (Official Census) 1861.
Limerick, City..	Limerick ..	..	44 476	Portadown ..	Armagh ..	..	5 528
Lisburn ..	Antrim & Down ..	..	7 503	Portarlington ..	King's & Queen's ..	..	2 581
Lismore ..	Waterford ..	..	2 085	Portlao ..	Waterford ..	..	3 852
Listowel ..	Kerry ..	..	2 273	QUEENSTOWN..	Cork, E.R. ..	..	8 717
Londonderry ..	Londonderry ..	..	20 875	RANELAGH ..	Dublin ..	..	3 866
Longford ..	Longford ..	..	4 872	Rathkeale ..	Limerick ..	..	2 751
Loughrea ..	Galway ..	..	3 074	Rathmines ..	Dublin ..	..	4 333
Lurgan..	Armagh ..	..	7 772	Roscommon ..	Roscommon..	..	2 731
MACROOM ..	Cork, W.E. ..	..	3 269	Roscrea ..	Tipperary, N.R. ..	..	3 725
Mallow ..	Cork, E.R. ..	..	4 841	SANDYMOUNT..	Dublin ..	..	2 084
Maryborough ..	Queen's ..	..	2 935	Skerries ..	Dublin ..	..	2 257
Middleton ..	Cork, E.R. ..	..	3 401	Skibbereen ..	Cork, W.R. ..	..	3 711
Mitchelstown ..	Cork, E.R. ..	..	2 922	Sligo ..	Sligo ..	..	16 693
Monaghan ..	Monaghan ..	..	3 910	Strabane ..	Tyrone & Donegal ..	..	4 911
Mountmellick ..	Queen's ..	..	3 062	TEMPLEMORE ..	Tipperary, N.R. ..	..	4 137
Mountrath ..	Queen's ..	..	2 080	Thurles ..	Tipperary, N.R. ..	..	4 866
Mullingar ..	Westmeath ..	..	5 426	Tipperary ..	Tipperary, S.R. ..	..	5 872
NAAS ..	Kildare ..	..	2 966	Tralee ..	Kerry ..	..	10 309
Navan ..	Meath ..	..	4 187	Trim ..	Meath ..	..	2 058
Nenagh ..	Tipperary, N.R. ..	..	6 284	Tuam ..	Galway ..	..	4 565
Newbridge ..	Kildare ..	..	2 875	Tullamore ..	King's ..	..	4 797
Newcastle ..	Limerick ..	..	2 452	Tullow ..	Carlow ..	..	2 383
New-Ross ..	Wexford ..	..	6 567	WATERFORD ..	Waterford ..	..	23 293
Newry ..	Armagh & Down ..	..	12 188	Westport ..	Mayo ..	..	3 819
Newtownards ..	Down ..	..	9 543	Wexford ..	Wexford ..	..	11 673
Newtownlimavady	Londonderry ..	..	2 732	Wicklow ..	Wicklow ..	..	3 448
OMAGH ..	Tyrone ..	..	3 662	YOUGHAL ..	Cork, E.R. ..	..	6 514
PASSAGE, WEST	Cork, E.R. ..	..	2 288				
Phillipstown ..	King's ..	..	2 012				

* The Official Return of the Census for "Ireland," dated 24th June, 1863.

** Including the inmates of Public Institutions.

Comparative City Population.

Dublin, with its suburbs, contains 304 710 inhabitants, about the same population as Lyons, Birmingham, Lisbon, Marseilles, and Amsterdam; and nearly twice the population of Edinburgh, Copenhagen, Bristol, Munich, Wolverhampton, Newcastle, etc.; and represents a population gathered together, nearly three times the number of the human race that inhabit Belfast, Venice, Plymouth with Devonport, Stockholm, Portsmouth, Liege, Toulon, Le Havre, etc.

CORRESPONDING POPULATION.

Cities, Towns, and Parliamentary Boroughs (*showing the Population within each Borough returning a Member or Members to Parliament*) having 2 000 Inhabitants and upwards, arranged numerically, by which a comparison is obtained with other Towns, etc., derived from the *Official Census of 1861*.

City, Borough, or Town.	Census 1861. Inhabitants.	City, Borough, or Town.	Census 1861. Inhabitants.
Dublin City with Suburbs	304 710	Lisburn	8 585
Dublin	264 159	Carlow	8 344
Belfast Town	120 777	Lurgan	7 772
Cork	102 526	Lisburn	7 503
Cork City	80 121	Ennis	7 175
Belfast	78 344	New Ross	7 132
Limerick	56 802	Ennis	7 041
Limerick City	44 476	Ballymena	6 774
Waterford	28 790	New Ross	6 567
Galway	25 161	Youghal	6 514
Waterford City	23 293	Bandon	6 419
Londonderry	20 875	Nenagh	6 284
Kilkenny	17 713	Bandon	6 243
Drogheda	17 436	Coleraine	6 236
Galway Town	16 967	Athlone	6 227
Sligo	16 693	Dungarvon	5 886
Drogheda	14 740	Tipperary	5 872
Kilkenny City	14 174	Enniskillen	5 820
Newry	13 108	Coleraine	5 631
Sligo	12 565	Portadown	5 528
Kingstown	12 469	Cashel	5 458
Newry	12 188	Mullingar	5 426
Clonmel	11 774	Ballina	5 419
Wexford	11 673	Birr	5 401
Clonmel	11 143	Enniscorthy	5 396
Dundalk	10 428	Killarney	5 204
Tralee	10 855	Carrick on Suir	5 059
Tralee	10 809	Strabane	4 911
Newtownards	9 543	Longford	4 872
Carrickfergus	9 422	Thurles	4 866
Carrickfergus	9 417	Kinsale	4 850
Armagh	9 320	Mallow	4 841
Carlow	8 973	Tullamore	4 797
Armagh	8 969	Arklow	4 760
Queenstown	8 717	Kilrush	4 593
Fermoy	8 705	Tuam	4 565
Dungarvon	8 645	Cashel	4 374

P. Population within the Parliamentary boundary, 2 Will. IV, cap. 45.

Corresponding Population—continued.

City, Borough, or Town.			Census 1861. Inhabitants.	City, Borough, or Town.			Census 1861. Inhabitants.
Bathmines .. ..	..	..	4 333	Larne .. ..	..	..	2 766
Downpatrick .. ..	..	P.	4 317	Rathkeale .. ..	..	..	2 751
Navan .. ..	..	..	4 187	Newtownlimavady ..	..	..	2 732
Bray .. ..	..	..	4 182	Roscommon .. ..	..	..	2 731
Templemore .. ..	..	..	4 137	Gorey .. ..	..	..	2 673
Athy .. ..	..	..	4 124	Donaghadee .. ..	..	..	2 671
Banbridge .. ..	..	..	4 033	Ballymoney .. ..	..	..	2 603
Dungannon .. ..	..	P.	3 994	Goldenbridge .. ..	..	..	2 585
Baliinasloe .. ..	..	..	3 911	Portarlington .. ..	..	..	2 581
Monaghan .. ..	..	..	3 910	Bangor .. ..	..	..	2 531
Ranelagh .. ..	..	..	3 866	Dromore .. ..	..	..	2 531
Portlaw .. ..	..	..	3 852	Ballinrobe .. ..	..	..	2 506
Downpatrick .. ..	..	..	3 840	Charleville .. ..	..	..	2 468
Harolds-Cross .. ..	..	..	3 839	Newcastle .. ..	..	..	2 452
Westport .. ..	..	..	3 819	Bantry .. ..	..	..	2 438
Roscrea .. ..	..	..	3 725	Holywood .. ..	..	..	2 437
Skibbereen .. ..	..	..	3 711	Clones .. ..	..	..	2 390
Omagh .. ..	..	..	3 662	Tullow .. ..	..	..	2 353
Caher .. ..	..	..	3 456	Buttevant .. ..	..	..	2 372
Wicklow .. ..	..	..	3 448	Callan .. ..	..	..	2 331
Middleton .. ..	..	..	3 401	Fethard .. ..	..	..	2 303
Macroom .. ..	..	..	3 269	Passage West .. ..	..	..	2 288
Cookstown .. ..	..	..	3 257	Kanturk .. ..	..	..	2 286
Kells .. ..	..	..	3 224	Listowel .. ..	..	..	2 273
Cavan .. ..	..	..	3 209	Dingle .. ..	..	..	2 260
Ballyshannon .. ..	..	..	3 197	Balbriggan .. ..	..	..	2 258
Clonakilty .. ..	..	..	3 103	Skerries .. ..	..	..	2 257
Boyle .. ..	..	..	3 098	Letterkenny .. ..	..	..	2 165
Loughrea .. ..	..	..	3 074	Antrim .. ..	..	..	2 138
Castlebar .. ..	..	..	3 073	Gort .. ..	..	..	2 102
Mountmellick .. ..	..	..	3 062	Lismore .. ..	..	..	2 085
Naas .. ..	..	..	2 966	Sandymount .. ..	..	..	2 084
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	2 935	Mountrath .. ..	..	..	2 080
Ardee .. ..	..	..	2 925	Carriackmacross ..	..	..	2 070
Blackrock .. ..	..	..	2 923	Belturbet .. ..	..	..	2 068
Mitchelstown .. ..	..	..	2 922	Dunmanway .. ..	..	..	2 068
Gifford .. ..	..	..	2 892	Trim .. ..	..	..	2 058
Newbridge .. ..	..	..	2 875	Bagenalstown .. ..	..	..	2 047
Portarlington .. ..	..	P.	2 874	Philipstown .. ..	..	..	2 012

The Towns of “Bangor” and “Dromore” at the Census of 1861, each contained the same number of Inhabitants; and also the Towns of “Belturbet” and “Dunmanway”.

CORRESPONDING POPULATION.—It is shown that the Boroughs of **Kilkenny** and **Drogheda** are nearly the same in population; then the Towns of **Kingstown**, **Newry**, and **Clonmel**; the Boroughs of **Carlow** and **Armagh**; the Towns of **Queenstown** and **Fermoy** show a difference of **12** persons; between the Boroughs of **Ennis** and **New Cross**, a difference of **43** persons; between the Boroughs of **Coleraine** and **Athlone**, **9** persons; between the Towns of **Longford** and **Thurles** the difference in population was **6** persons; and between the Towns of **Navan** (4 187) and **Bray** (4 182), a difference of **5** persons only, etc., etc.

CITY of DUBLIN.

Dublin.—The capital of Ireland, on the river “**Liffey**,” including suburbs, has a population of **304 710** inhabitants, and is one of the finest cities in Europe, having numerous magnificent public buildings, splendid private mansions, with elegant streets and squares. **Kingstown**, formerly “**Dunleary**,” is the port of Dublin, with an excellent harbour, and extensive commerce.

City of Dublin.—The Municipal and Borough boundaries are, for a great portion of their course, conterminous, and are in part defined by the Grand and Royal Canals, and the Circular Roads.

Population in Municipal Wards.

Municipal Wards.	Census 1861.	Municipal Wards.	Census 1861.
Arran-Quay	27 522	South City	9 370
Fitzwilliam	10 187	South Dock	13 515
Inns-Quay	21 188	Trinity	17 267
Mansion House	13 526	Usher's-Quay	22 864
Merchants-Quay	22 417	Wood-Quay	22 260
Mountjoy	15 421		
North City	14 150	Total City of Dublin ..	*254 293
North Dock	18 573	„ Suburban Districts	†50 417
Rotundo	12 059		
Royal Exchange	13 974	GRAND TOTAL ..	304 710

“The **City** has of late years spread extensively, especially upon the southern side, beyond the Municipal boundary; and a large proportion of the population, whose daily occupations are within the City, live in the Suburbs, which, in fact, by continuance of houses, actually forms a portion of the City, in the popular although not in the Municipal or Parliamentary sense of the word.”

“In the Census of 1841 and 1851, this outlying district of the city was enumerated as portions of the Baronies of ‘**Castleknock**,’ **248**; ‘**Coolock**,’ **7 257**; ‘**Dublin**,’ **18 256**; ‘**Uppercross**,’ **21 127**; and ‘**Rathdown**,’ **3 529**; in the County of Dublin. Upon the present occasion, Census 1861, we have separated them from the County, and now present them as the Suburban District of the city, containing a population of **50 417** persons.”

Native-born IRISH in England and Wales.

It was ascertained that **580 489** "Natives of Ireland," at the time the Census was taken in 1861, were residing in England, and **21 147** in the Principality; in proportion to population, **1 in 33** for England, and **1 in 52** for Wales. When the Returns for Scotland are published, we shall be able to show how the people of Scotland and Ireland commingle, and *vice versâ*.

On referring to the population of **London**, we find there were **106 879** Natives of the Sister Isle located in the *leviathan* city—a number in the aggregate that would go nearly **one-third** to create another **Dublin**. "London" finds room for **1** "Irishman" in **26** of its population, and **1** "Scotchman" in **78**.

In **Birmingham**, of Native-born Irish there were **11 332**, showing an increase of **1 991** in ten years, or **20** per cent. The city of **Bristol** numbers **4 363**, a slight decrease on the former Census. In the borough of **Liverpool**, the great commercial *entrepôt*, **83 949** Native-born Irish or **136** more than at the Census of 1851: the "Irish element" is thus about **20** per cent., or nearly **1 in 5** of the population of "Liverpool," whilst the "Scotch element" is about **4** per cent., or nearly **1 in 25**, but we find **Liverpool**, in the **10** years **1851–61**, had increased in population by no less than **67 983** inhabitants, or **18** per cent.—*Vide p. 33*.

In the following Towns the Natives of Ireland had **increased** within the last **10** years, viz.:—**Lancaster**, **Leeds**, **Nottingham**, **Plymouth**, **Preston**, **Sheffield**, **Stockport**, **Sunderland**, **Merthyr Tydfil**, **Swansea**, etc.

The following show a **decrease**, viz.:—**Bradford**, **Dudley**, **Huddersfield**, **Hull**, **Macclesfield**, **Manchester** with **Salford**, **Portsmouth**, etc.

In the manufacturing districts the **Irish** settle in large numbers. In "**Leeds**," **1 in 20** of the population having been born in Ireland; in "**Manchester**," **1 in 9**; in "**Bradford**," **1 in 17**; in "**Preston**," **1 in 12**; in "**Stockport**," **1 in 9**; in "**London**," **1 in 26**; in "**Liverpool**," **1 in 5** of the population, etc., were Natives of Ireland.

PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

Of the **601 634** natives of Ireland in England and Wales rather more than the one-half are in **London** and **Lancashire**, taken together. The women exceed the men of the native Irish population in the manufacturing districts of **Rochdale**, **Ashton**, **Manchester**, and **Salford**; **3 in 5** of the Irish-born inhabitants are females,—but we find by the Census Returns that we have dwelling amongst us more *Scotch men* than *Scotch women*,—and this shows a remarkable contrast.

Proportion of Native-born Irish.

In proportion to every **1 000** of "Native-born Irish" in **England and Wales**:—the county of "**Lancashire**" has the largest share, namely, **361**; next in favour is "**Middlesex**," **134**; then "**Yorkshire**," **84**; "**Cheshire**," **48**; "**Durham**," **46**; "**Surrey**," **37**; "**Kent**," **36**; "**Wales**," **35**; "**Northumberland**," **25**; "**Warwickshire**," **24**; "**Cumberland**," **18**, etc.—*Census 1861, England and Wales, Appendix to Report, pp. 153–160*.

CENTENARIANS.

"In the year 1861, the number of persons aged 100 years and upwards in Ireland was 765 in a population of 5 798 967; and the number of persons of the same class of ages in England and Wales, as we learn from the Registrar-General for England, was 201 in a population of 20 066 224." The numbers for Scotland are not at present known to us.

"Of the 765 individuals in Ireland 100 years old and upwards, there were 249 males and 516 females; whereas in 1851 the males were 219 and the females 492."

"In 1851 the greatest age returned was 121 years; the most extreme age returned in 1861 was 120 years, two females having been stated to have attained that advanced longevity."

The following Table is derived from the Census Returns, 1861.

Advanced Ages of the Population:—

Ages.	*Ireland.			†England and Wales.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
90 to 95	1 815	2 582	4 397	2 191	3 994	6 185
95 to 100	512	714	1 226	399	839	1 238
100 & upwards	278	464	†742	55	146	201
Total at 90 yrs. of age and upwards	2 605	3 760	6 365	2 645	4 979	7 624
Ratio to popula- tion, One in	1 090	788	911	3 785	2 067	2 654

Extreme Old Age.—It is somewhat remarkable that in **England and Wales**, with a population between 3 and 4 times more numerous than in **Ireland**,—person of extreme old age, at 90 years and upwards, as determined by the last Census, should for "**Ireland**" number 6 365,—and for "**England and Wales**" but 7 624, or a difference of 1 259 only; as it is proverbial the great age the Welsh generally attain in their native country.

The inhabitants of the Principality of "**Wales**" are long lived,—by the Census Return of 1861, we learn that about 1, on an average, in 46 324 attained the age of 100 years. In "**England**" about 1 in 107 087 live to be a *Centenarian*; in "**Ireland**," as stated by the Census Commissioners, about 1 in 7 815 of the Irish Population are 100 years old and upwards; in proportion, about 6 "**Irish**" to 1 "**Welsh**," a *kindred race*, or nearly 14 centenarians in **Ireland** to only 1 centenarian in **England**?

* *Census of Ireland, 1861, Part 2, Vol. 2, p. 923.*

† *Census of England and Wales, 1861, Part 2, Vol. 1, p. XI.*

‡ At page 7, Part 2, of the Irish Census Report for 1861, the centenarians are stated to number 765, and at page 923 of the same Report to be 742; why this difference of 23 is made, we are not able to explain.

ADVANCE OF EDUCATION.

At page 14 of the Census Report, Vol. 2, it is stated :—

“ We have now for 1861, as in 1851, the gratification to record a decrease in the proportion of those who can neither ‘read’ nor ‘write.’ In 1851, the diminution in the numbers of the absolutely ignorant, compared with those returned as such in 1841, amounted to 4 per cent. of the male, and 8 per cent. of the female population.

“ The diminution according to the returns of 1861, as compared with 1851, is 7 per cent. males, and 9 per cent. females. This decline in the proportion of the ignorant is due in a notable degree to the general decrease of the people by emigration, and we believe that a very large share of the emigrants from Ireland belonged to the class of the ignorant.

“ On the other hand it cannot be disputed that the Irish emigration during the last decennial period has consisted very much of persons whose comparatively easy circumstances at once refer them to the class most likely to have received instruction. Those, again, who, were it not for their poverty, extreme old age, or tender years, would have formed part of the emigration, and who, for these reasons, have been left behind, are in all probability included amongst the ignorant, or those who can neither read nor write.

“ One cause which may account to some small extent for the diminished proportion of the ignorant is the decrease in the number of those who were of the ‘school age’ at a time when the means of instruction were so much less abundant than within the last three decades. But the principal cause, we believe, is to be found in the regular spread of instruction, owing to the increased number and efficiency of the

“Primary Schools ;—

“ an efficiency which, so far as concerns those in connection with the National Board, has attracted the commendation of a distinguished Prussian, the *Baron von Holzendorff*, who does not hesitate to say that the circumstances falling under his own observation enable him to prove how superior the results of the Irish National School teaching are to those obtained in ‘Prussia,’ although in Ireland the Prussian schools enjoy a very high reputation.”

Progress of Education.

At the Census of 1841 for Ireland only 54 per cent. of the male population could read, and but 41 per cent. of the female population ; in 1851 the proportion had risen to 58 and 49 per cent. ; and at the Census of 1861 they were 65 and 58 per cent. respectively. Still, in 1861, out of the whole population, there were 2 667 090 persons unable to read, or nearly one-half of the population, including among them 693 703 young children under five years of age.

Of the children between 5 and 15 years of age 31·7 per cent. were receiving instruction at schools ; and about 800 000 scholars attended school in the year ending the 31st March, 1861.

Number and Proportion per Cent. of **Uneducated Persons** at "5 years of age and upwards" in the following Towns in Ireland of 2 000 Inhabitants and upwards—arranged according to the educational status of these Towns in 1861, showing the proportion per cent. of the ignorant to the entire population, in 1851 and 1861.

Towns of 2 000 Inhabitants and upwards.	Counties in which situated.	Persons 5 years old and upwards who could neither Read nor Write.			
		Official Census, 1861.		Census, 1851.	Advance of Education in 10 years, 1851-61. Proportion per Cent.
		Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Proportion per Cent.	
Donaghadee ..	Down ..	185	7·8	8·7	·9
Bangor ..	Down ..	177	7·8	6·0	-1·8
Carrickfergus ..	Antrim ..	301	8·6	11·6	3·0
Ranelagh ..	Dublin ..	309	8·8	11·6	2·8
Sandymount ..	Dublin ..	174	9·1	*	—
Holywood ..	Down ..	208	9·6	*	—
Rathmines ..	Dublin ..	380	9·7	12·1	2·4
Newtownards ..	Down ..	973	11·8	10·7	-1·1
Larne ..	Antrim ..	319	13·2	17·9	4·7
Ballymoney ..	Antrim ..	313	13·4	16·2	2·8
Harold's-cross ..	Dublin ..	486	13·9	17·3	3·4
Coleraine ..	Londonderry ..	689	14·0	15·4	1·4
Antrim ..	Antrim ..	277	14·9	18·9	4·0
Kingstown ..	Dublin ..	1 769	15·7	21·3	5·6
Ballymena ..	Antrim ..	916	15·8	19·0	3·2
Belfast ..	Antrim and Down ..	18 262	17·3	20·3	3·0
Newbridge ..	Kildare ..	472	18·2	*	—
Newtownlimavady ..	Londonderry ..	452	18·4	22·7	4·3
Banbridge ..	Down ..	685	19·3	23·8	4·5
Blackrock ..	Dublin ..	536	20·4	18·1	-2·3
Downpatrick ..	Down ..	705	20·6	22·8	2·2
Dublin ..	Dublin ..	47 008	20·7	24·9	4·2
Lisburn ..	Antrim and Down ..	1 429	22·0	21·1	-·9
Portarlington ..	King's and Queen's ..	533	22·6	26·7	4·1
Goldenbridge ..	Dublin ..	550	23·0	*	—
Londonderry ..	Londonderry ..	4 397	23·7	33·0	9·3
Armagh ..	Armagh ..	1 900	23·9	27·7	3·8

Note the sign (—) "minus," where prefixed, denotes that education has receded.
Census of Ireland, 1861. Part 2, Vol. 1, p. 22.

* These towns did not contain 2 000 inhabitants at the Census of 1851.

Number and Proportion of Uneducated Persons—continued.

Towns of 2 000 Inhabitants and upwards.	Counties in which situated.	Persons 5 years old and upwards who could neither Read nor Write.			
		Official Census, 1861.		Census, 1851.	Advance of Education in 10 years, 1851-61. Proportion per Cent.
		Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Proportion per Cent.	
Cookstown	<i>Tyrone</i>	721	24·8	24·6	— ·2
Omagh	<i>Tyrone</i>	805	24·8	30·6	5·8
Bray	<i>Wicklow and Dublin</i> ..	924	25·1	37·5	12·4
Enniskillen	<i>Fermanagh</i>	1 318	25·2	28·1	2·9
Clones	<i>Monaghan</i>	544	25·7	28·6	2·9
Dungannon	<i>Tyrone</i>	916	26·2	29·9	3·7
Maryborough	<i>Queen's</i>	686	26·2	26·3	·1
Mountmellick	<i>Queen's</i>	719	26·3	26·8	·5
Gilford	<i>Down</i>	674	26·3	28·5	2·2
Listowel	<i>Kerry</i>	535	26·4	51·5	25·1
Portadown	<i>Armagh</i>	1 269	26·4	28·9	2·5
Carlow	<i>Carlow and Queen's</i> ..	2 056	26·4	34·0	7·6
Wicklow	<i>Wicklow</i>	819	27·1	31·6	4·5
Gorey	<i>Wexford</i>	663	27·5	34·3	6·8
Wexford	<i>Wexford</i>	2 837	27·5	28·3	·8
Monaghan	<i>Monaghan</i>	969	28·0	36·1	8·1
Mountrath	<i>Queen's</i>	523	28·0	36·6	8·6
Dromore	<i>Down</i>	626	28·2	*	—
Balbriggan	<i>Dublin</i>	574	28·2	36·9	8·7
Roscrea	<i>Tipperary, N.R.</i> ..	968	28·8	41·2	12·4
Lurgan	<i>Armagh</i>	1 920	28·8	27·0	—1·8
Enniscorthy	<i>Wexford</i>	1 377	28·9	35·2	6·3
Birr, or Parsonstown	<i>King's</i>	1 384	28·9	34·1	5·2
Trim	<i>Meath</i>	541	29·2	*	—
Cavan	<i>Cavan</i>	841	29·3	38·8	9·5
Skerries	<i>Dublin</i>	588	29·7	36·1	6·4
Newry	<i>Armagh and Down</i> ..	3 230	30·0	33·6	3·6
Naas	<i>Kildare</i>	784	30·2	42·0	11·8
Navan	<i>Meath</i>	1 143	30·4	37·1	6·7
Tullow	<i>Carlow</i>	660	30·5	33·5	3·0
Strabane	<i>Tyrone and Donegal</i> ..	1 341	30·5	32·3	1·8

Note the sign (—) "minus," where prefixed, denotes that education has receded.

Census of Ireland, 1861. Part 2, Vol. 1, p. 22.

* These towns did not contain 2 000 inhabitants at the Census of 1851.

Number and Proportion of Uneducated Persons—*continued.*

Towns of 2 000 Inhabitants and upwards.	Counties in which situated.	Persons 5 years old and upwards who could neither Read nor Write.			
		Official Census, 1861.		Census, 1851.	Advance of Education in 10 years, 1851-61. Proportion per Cent.
		Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Proportion per Cent.	
Belturbet	<i>Cavan</i>	578	30·9	37·2	6·3
Letterkenny	<i>Donegal</i>	613	31·5	*	—
Bagenalstown	<i>Carlow</i>	579	31·6	28·8	— 2·8
Templemore	<i>Tipperary, N.R.</i>	1 179	31·9	44·9	13·0
Newcastle	<i>Limerick</i>	691	32·0	51·3	19·3
Cork	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	22 662	32·1	35·7	3·6
Ballyshannon	<i>Donegal</i>	943	32·5	38·8	6·3
Limerick	<i>Limerick</i>	13 083	33·2	37·6	4·4
Dundalk	<i>Louth</i>	3 066	33·3	38·5	5·2
Fermoy	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	2 611	33·3	49·5	16·2
Carrickmacross	<i>Monaghan</i>	632	33·8	49·7	15·9
Kanturk	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	678	33·8	41·7	7·9
Kilkenny	<i>Kilkenny</i>	4 301	34·0	37·8	3·8
Buttevant	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	725	34·2	*	—
Longford	<i>Longford</i>	1 469	34·3	43·5	9·2
Waterford	<i>Waterford</i>	7 130	34·5	39·4	4·9
Bandon	<i>Cork, W.R.</i>	1 888	34·5	45·9	11·4
Mullingar	<i>Westmeath</i>	1 690	34·7	41·8	7·1
Roscommon	<i>Roscommon</i>	868	34·9	53·0	18·1
Queenstown	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	2 672	35·0	37·9	2·9
Cashel	<i>Tipperary, S.R.</i>	1 360	35·1	52·0	16·9
New Ross	<i>Wexford and Kilkenny</i>	2 090	35·3	41·5	6·2
Tralee	<i>Kerry</i>	3 208	35·8	48·0	12·2
Thurles	<i>Tipperary, N.R.</i>	1 588	36·0	41·6	5·6
Nenagh	<i>Tipperary, N.R.</i>	2 011	36·0	45·5	9·5
Rathkeale	<i>Limerick</i>	887	36·4	53·0	17·4
Athy	<i>Kildare</i>	1 308	36·4	41·8	5·4
Mallow	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	1 566	36·5	45·3	8·8
Tullamore	<i>King's</i>	1 558	36·7	40 8	4·1
Clonmel	<i>Tipperary, S.R., and Waterford</i>	3 848	36·8	44·2	7·4

Note the sign (—) "minus," where prefixed, denotes that education has receded.

Census of Ireland, 1861, Part 2, Vol. 1, p. 22.

* These towns did not contain 2 000 inhabitants at the Census of 1851.

Number and Proportion of Uneducated Persons—continued.

Towns of 2 000 Inhabitants and upwards.	Counties in which situated.	Persons 5 years old and upwards who could neither Read nor Write.			
		Official Census, 1861.		Census, 1851.	Advance of Education in 10 years, 1851-61.
		Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Proportion per Cent.	Proportion per Cent.
Sligo	<i>Sligo</i>	3 468	36·8	41·8	5·0
Caher	<i>Tipperary, S.R.</i>	1 142	37·2	41·0	3·8
Kells	<i>Meath</i>	1 070	37·4	39·5	2·1
Westport	<i>Mayo</i>	1 259	37·5	47·2	9·7
Castlebar	<i>Mayo</i>	1 032	37·6	48·3	10·7
Passage West	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	761	37·7	30·7	— 7·0
Kilrush	<i>Clare</i>	1 539	37·9	46·0	8·1
Drogheda	<i>Louth and Meath</i>	4 995	38·1	43·7	5·6
Middleton	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	1 161	38·4	55·7	17·3
Boyle	<i>Roscommon</i>	1 056	38·5	38·9	·4
Dunmanway	<i>Cork, W.R.</i>	709	38·5	53·2	14·7
Ennis	<i>Clare</i>	2 464	38·5	54·2	15·7
Tipperary	<i>Tipperary, S.R.</i>	2 000	38·8	57·5	18·7
Killarney	<i>Kerry</i>	1 773	38·8	42·2	3·4
Youghal	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	2 312	39·3	53·7	14·4
Loughrea	<i>Galway</i>	1 108	39·6	53·1	13·5
Athlone	<i>Roscommon and West-</i> <i>meath</i>	2 176	40·0	44·9	4·9
Clonakilty	<i>Cork, W.R.</i>	1 104	40·1	48·9	8·8
Kinsale	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	1 762	40·8	48·9	8·1
Mitchelstown	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	1 066	40·5	46·6	6·1
Ballinasloe	<i>Galway and Roscommon</i>	1 392	40·8	59·2	18·4
Charleville	<i>Cork, E.R.</i>	902	41·0	58·7	17·7
Bantry	<i>Cork, W.R.</i>	886	41·0	49·6	8·6
Callan	<i>Kilkenny</i>	866	41·3	43·8	2·5
Arklow	<i>Wicklow</i>	1 715	41·9	38·4	— 3·5
Macroom	<i>Cork, W.R.</i>	1 237	42·2	48·6	6·4
Dingle	<i>Kerry</i>	921	45·7	73·7	28·0
Lismore	<i>Waterford</i>	874	46·7	48·7	2·0
Ardee	<i>Louth</i>	1 239	47·1	52·8	5·7
Fethard	<i>Tipperary, S.R.</i>	981	47·3	46·8	— ·5
Galway	<i>Galway</i>	7 112	47·3	56·6	9·3

Note the sign (—) "minus," where prefixed, denotes that education has receded.

Number and Population of Uneducated Persons—continued.

Towns of 2 000 Inhabitants and upwards.	Counties in which situated.	Persons 5 years old and upwards who could neither Read nor Write.			
		Official Census, 1861.		Census, 1851.	Advance of Education in 10 years, 1851-61.
		Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Proportion per Cent.	Proportion per Cent.
Skibbereen	<i>Cork, W.R.</i>	1 556	47·4	53·0	5·6
Ballina	<i>Mayo and Sligo</i>	2 316	48·4	54·2	5·8
Dungarvon	<i>Waterford</i>	2 514	48·4	58·2	9·8
Gort	<i>Galway</i>	921	49·2	63·8	14·6
Carrick-on-Suir	<i>Tipperary, S.R., and Waterford</i>	2 878	49·9	52·7	2·8
Tuam	<i>Galway</i>	2 013	50·1	49·6	—·5
Ballinrobe	<i>Mayo</i>	1 193	53·5	55·6	2·1
Portlaw	<i>Waterford</i>	2 054	60·7	65·3	4·6

Note the sign (—) "minus," where prefixed, denotes that education has receded.
Census of Ireland, 1861, Part 2, Vol. 1, p. 22.

The Census Commissioners for Ireland, in their analysis of the ages at which ignorance was most prevalent, show "that from 5 to 10 years of age disclosed the "greatest amount of absolute ignorance; but we have the satisfaction of being enabled "to show a well-maintained though gradual decline of that ignorance, the percentage "having fallen from 27 in 1841 to 25 in 1851, and to 22 in 1861."

Progress of Education in Towns.

In Towns of 2 000 inhabitants and upwards, where the increase has been 10 per cent. or more during the ten years, recently elapsed, 1851-61.

The investigations under this head have resulted in showing that the increase of education in the town of "Dingle," county of Kerry, was 28 per cent.; next in succession is the town of "Listowel," in the same county, 25 per cent. as an educational increase; then follows the towns of "Tipperary" and "Newcastle," each 19 per cent.; then "Roscommon," "Ballinasloe," and "Charleville," each 18 per cent.; "Cashel," "Rathkeale," and "Middleton," each 17 per cent.; "Fermoy," "Carrickmacross," and "Ennis," each 16 per cent.; "Dunmanway" and "Gort," each 15 per cent.; "Youghal" and "Loughrea," each 14 per cent.; "Templemore," 13; "Bray," "Roscrea," "Naas," and "Tralee," each 12; "Bandon" and "Castlebar," 11; and "Dungarvon," 10 per cent., etc., decrease of *uneducated persons*.

Progress of Education in Cities.

In the same period the decrease of uneducated persons in the City of "Dublin" was 4·2 per cent.; the City of "Cork," 3·6 per cent.; "Limerick," 4·4; "Waterford," 4·9; and "Kilkenny," 3·8.

Increase of Uneducated Persons.

On referring to pp. 160-4, we find in the interval of the Censuses of 1851 and 1861 that education had fallen off or receded in the Town of "Passage West," county of Cork, of no less than 7·0 per cent.; "Arklow," 3·5 per cent.; "Bagnalstown," 2·8; "Blackrock," 2·3; "Bangor" and "Lurgan," each 1·8; "Newtownards," 1·1; "Lisburn," 0·9; "Fethard" and "Tuam," each 0·5; and "Cookstown," 0·2 per cent.

Persons 5 years of age and upwards who could neither read nor write.

At the last Census of 1861 we were not prepared to find so large a number of persons who could neither *read* nor *write*, as the official returns bring to our notice. In the following Cities and Towns they form a large proportion of the inhabitants; we thus find in "Dublin" the large number of 47 008 persons, above the age of 5 years, *uneducated*, who could neither *read* nor *write*; also in the city of "Cork," 22 662; and the town of "Belfast," no less than 18 262; in the cities of "Limerick," 13 083; "Waterford," 7 130; in the towns of "Galway," 7 112; or nearly the *one-half* of its population; "Drogheda," 4 995, or about the *one-third*; "Londonderry," 4 397; in the city of "Kilkenny," 4 301; in the towns of "Clonmel," 3 848; "Sligo," 3 468; "Newry," 3 230; "Tralee," 3 208; "Dundalk," 3 066; Carrick-on-Suir," 2 878, or more than *one-half*; "Wexford," 2 837; "Queenstown," 2 672; "Fermoy," 2 611; "Dungarvon," 2 514, or nearly the *one-half*; "Ennis," 2 464; "Ballina," 2 316; "Youghal," 2 312; "Athlone," 2 176; "New Ross," 2 090; "Carlow," 2 056; "Portlaw," 2 054; "Tuam," 2 013; "Nenagh," 2 011; etc. *Vide* pp. 160-4 and p. 152.

Educated and Uneducated Persons.

The proportion of inhabitants who could neither *read* nor *write* was *more than one-half* in the towns of "Carrick-on-Suir" and "Portlaw;"—the proportion was *nearly the one-half* in the towns of "Galway," "Dungarvon," and "Tuam."

We have then *one-third* of the population who could neither *read* nor *write* in the towns of "Tralee," "Nenagh," "New Ross," "Clonmel," "Drogheda," "Ennis," "Tipperary," "Youghal," "Athlone," "Ballina," etc.

One-fourth of the population in the city of "Cork," "Limerick," "Kilkenny," and "Waterford," and in the towns of "Carlow," "Wexford," "Dundalk," "Fermoy," "Queenstown," &c., could neither *read* nor *write* when the Census of 1861 was taken (April 7th, 1861).

INCREASE OF EDUCATION.

In the scale of progress in the four provinces, as indicated by the increased percentage of those who "read and write," Leinster ranks first, showing an increase of 10 per cent.; Munster, second, with 9 per cent.; and Ulster and Connaught, third, with 7 per cent. each.

The increase for all Ireland in the number of those who now *read* and *write* is shown to be 8 per cent. over those returned in 1851.

A Summary of Education of the Population of Ireland.

Official Census, 1861.*

Provinces.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Neither Read nor Write.	Seamen and others (Education not specified).
Leinster	638 430	258 470	560 127	608
Munster	533 516	133 121	795 100	1 821
Ulster	712 999	463 136	737 826	275
Connaught	221 013	118 060	574 037	25
Total Ireland ..	2 105 958	1 022 787	2 667 090†	2 729
Proportion per cent. . .	36·3	17·6	46·0	·05

* *Census of Ireland, 1861, Report on Education, Vol. 2, pp. 920—923.*

† Including 696 840 children under 5 years of age.

This Table shows that 36 per cent., or a little more than one-third of the people of "Ireland," can read and write; 54 per cent. can read only; and that nearly the one-half, or 46 per cent., can neither read nor write. At the last Census great care was taken to ascertain the state of Education in Ireland, and some very elaborate Tables are to be found in the Census Return that show an advance of education in each decennium.

Summary of Progress.*

Referring more particularly to Table XVI, p. 27, of the Census of Ireland for 1861, the absolute number of those knowing how to "read" and "write" had increased in every County, with the exception of "Carlow," "Wexford," and "Tipperary."

Lastly, the number of persons in Ireland who could neither "read" nor "write," amounting to 3 766 066 in 1841, was reduced in 1851 to 2 766 283, and again in 1861 to 1 973 382.

"In whatever light we view education, it cannot fail to appear the most important subject that can engage the attention of mankind.

"When we contrast the ignorance, the rudeness, and the helplessness of the "savage, with the knowledge, the refinement, and the resources of civilized man, the difference between them appears so wide, that they can hardly be regarded as of the same species. Yet compare the infant of the savage with that of the most enlightened philosopher, and you will find them in all respects the same. The same high "capacious powers of mind lie folded up in both, and in both, the organs of sensation "adapted to these mental powers are exactly similar. All the difference, which is "afterwards to distinguish them, depends upon their education."—*Stewart.*

* *Official Census of Ireland, 1861. Part 2, Vol. 1.*

THE CELTIC LANGUAGES.

The Celtic nations formed the vanguard of the great *Japhetic* army that before the dawn of history migrated westward, and became the earliest inhabitants of Europe. For the most part they entered that continent on the north side of the Mediterranean; ascended the "Danube" and "Save;" settled in Illyria, the Tyrol, Switzerland, France, and the British Isles.

This migration occupied many centuries, and before it was concluded, the main body became divided into two great sections—the Gaelic and the Cymric; each of which in the course of time branched into three dialects.

The "Gaelic" or *Erse* branch, as spoken in Ireland, in the N. and W. of Scotland, and the *Manx*, in the Isle of Man.

The "Cymric" branch, or *Ancient British*, as spoken in Wales, and formerly in Cornwall, and the Breton, or *Armoric*, in Bretagne, or Brittany, a maritime province in the N.W. of France.

Though the Celtic languages are now confined to the "British Isles," and to the N.W. corner of "France," they were spoken at one time over a large portion of Europe. At the commencement of the Christian era, Celtic and Gothic nations divided all Western Europe between them;—they were separated from each other by the *Rhine*, which still, in a great measure, forms the boundary between the races, though not between the languages.

Summary of the Celtic Languages.

From four to five millions of persons speak the Celtic dialects, viz., "Irish," 1 105 536 in Ireland, and probably about the same number abroad; "Scottish Gaelic," 400 000 in Scotland, and 100 000 in the British Colonies; "Welsh," 700 000 in Wales; and the "Armoric," 800 000 in the N.W. corner of France.

Irish-speaking Population.

By the *Irish Census Report for 1861, Vol. 2, pp. 989-1031*, we find the subject of "Irish-speaking population," or speaking the Celtic Language, to be very elaborately tabulated, by which it is ascertained that those who speak "Irish" only—numbered 163 275 persons; and those who speak "Irish," and also "English," were 942 261, making together 1 105 536, as the Celtic speaking population of Ireland; the remaining number of the population, 4 693 431, will doubtless include those speaking English only, and a large proportion of children, too young to lisp the vernacular idiom of their mothers. We further find the counties where "Irish only" is most spoken to be Galway, Mayo, Kerry, Donegal, Cork, etc. The following Table, numerically arranged, will prove interesting, to mark the increase or decrease in the next ten years, and also in each succeeding decade.

Irish-speaking Population (Official Returns, 1861.)

	Irish (only).	Irish and English.		Irish (only).	Irish and English.
Total Ireland	.. 163 275	.. 942 261	Cavan	.. 202	.. 7 425
<i>Provinces.</i>			Kilkenny	.. 194	.. 13 522
Leinster	.. 238	.. 35 466	Cork City	.. 126	.. 6 476
Munster	.. 62 039	.. 483 492	Leitrim	.. 82	.. 13 745
Ulster	.. 23 180	.. 91 639	Limerick City	.. 80	.. 2 404
Connaught	.. 77 818	.. 331 664	Longford	.. 34	.. 774
<i>Counties, Cities, and Towns.</i>			Londonderry	.. 22	.. 3 910
Galway	.. 40 621	.. 117 311	Fermanagh	.. 15	.. 1 663
Mayo	.. 32 228	.. 124 148	Antrim	.. 11	.. 1 903
Kerry	.. 24 971	.. 90 130	Belfast Town	.. 4	.. 321
Donegal	.. 22 156	.. 49 170	Down	.. 4	.. 763
Cork	.. 16 478	.. 178 979	Kilkenny City	.. 4	.. 483
Waterford	.. 10 214	.. 47 568	Meath	.. 2	.. 5 414
Clare	.. 7 126	.. 72 074	Dublin County	.. 2	.. 587
Sligo	.. 3 466	.. 36 263	Dublin City	.. 1	.. 3 253
Limerick	.. 2 111	.. 45 556	Wexford	.. 1	.. 240
Galway Town	.. 891	.. 7 581	Louth	.. —	.. 9 007
Tipperary	.. 680	.. 37 231	Kildare	.. —	.. 554
Roscommon	.. 530	.. 32 616	Westmeath	.. —	.. 483
Monaghan	.. 311	.. 7 106	King's	.. —	.. 396
Waterford City	.. 253	.. 3 074	Drogheda Town	.. —	.. 344
Armagh	.. 249	.. 8 716	Wicklow	.. —	.. 182
Tyrone	.. 206	.. 10 654	Carlow	.. —	.. 124
			Queen's	.. —	.. 103
			Carrickfergus Town	.. —	.. 8

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Congenital Muteism.—"The true Deaf and Dumb, born with defect of the organ of hearing, may be taken as most faithfully representing the actual amount of Deaf-dumbness in any Country. In Ireland, upon the inquiry instituted on the 7th of April, 1861, there were as many as 4 010, or, 476 more than were afforded by the Returns of 1851, while the population has decreased by 753 418 persons in the ten years.

"In 1851 the proportion of the 'Deaf and Dumb' to the population was 1 in 1 573, while in 1861 it was 1 in 1 370.

"This increase in the relative proportion to the population between the former and the present decade, may be accounted for by the immense extent of emigration; the emigrants being generally the most healthy persons in the community,—while the Deaf and Dumb were left behind, either with relatives, or in public institutions."—*Official Census, 1861.*

Acquired Muteism.—"Those who became 'Deaf' and 'Dumb' from accident, or disease after birth, amount to 598 persons—296 males and 302 females, or 179 more than those returned as Mute, from the like causes, in 1851.

"At the same time it must be remembered that, while persons who have lost their hearing in very early life by accident or disease, also lose in whole or in part the faculty of speech; those who do not become deaf until a later period, seldom lose altogether the art of speaking."

Paralytic or Idiotic Mutes.—"The 'Deaf' and 'Dumb,' at the same time, paralytic or idiotic, or who laboured under both these calamities; amount to 136, or 331 less than the number of that class afforded by the returns for 1851."

The Dumb NOT Deaf amounted to 723, the sexes being 442 males and 281 females; this number exceeds by 290 the return for the same class in 1851.

Of the total 723, as many as 265 persons were dumb without other defect; 96 were also *paralytic*; 270 were *idiotic* as well as "dumb;" and 92 were both "dumb," "paralytic," and "idiotic."

Causes of Congenital Muteism.—"Among the remote causes of *congenital muteism* may be enumerated a too close consanguinity, or the intermarriage of relatives, and also an hereditary predisposition. The former cause has long been regarded as an established fact, and the inquiries instituted in 1851 largely tended to confirm it."

Hereditary Predisposition, or Family Peculiarity in the Production of Congenital Muteism.—"The Census Returns show that there were 320 persons born in families, of which some of the previous members or the collateral branches were mute. By the Return we find "as many as 187 persons were born 'deaf' and 'dumb' where the disease came through the male parent; and 133 where this congenital defect was transmitted through the female line." This tends to show that, contrary to the generally received opinion, the amount of morbid action was transmitted with greater intensity through the "father" than the "mother."

"It not infrequently occurs that *muteism* appears simultaneously in the cousins, or other collateral branches of the family. When, however, one of a family is born deaf and dumb, even without hereditary predisposition, or in which there was no relationship between the parents, not only are those descended from such a marriage liable to 'muteism,' even after the intermission of a generation, but collateral branches of the same family occasionally exhibit the disease;" and thus—"all these combinations of sexes are influenced by some natural law, whose fixity excites our wonder, but the causes of which we cannot explain."

"It is remarkable that, while 'muteism' is often found in several members of a family derived from a common stock, the defect is comparatively seldom transmitted direct from parents to children."

Number of Mutes in a family.—"In 3 138 cases there was one 'Mute' in each family; in 357 instances there had been born two 'Mutes' in each family; 159 instances occurred of three 'Mutes' born of the same parents; in 36 instances four 'Mute' children occurred in each family.

"Thirteen families had each five 'Mutes.' Six Mutes in a family occurred five times, in three instances of which the sexes were equal; in one family the Mute

offspring were all females, and in another family 5 males and 1 female; in this latter case the father was also *Deaf and Dumb*.

"In one case there was no less than seven 'Mutes' born of the same parents, and in 1851 there was a remarkable instance of a family of 7 'Mutes,' all females, 6 of whom were twin-children, occurring in the county of Sligo,—the parents were third cousins."

Twin Mutes.—There were ten instances of twins, in each of which both children were Deaf and Dumb. (*Status of Disease*, 1861, pp. 2-32.)

THE BLIND.

"Until the inquiry instituted under the *Census Commissioners* for Great Britain and Ireland in 1851, no authorized special investigation as to the number and condition of the 'Blind' had been made in any portion of the British Isles.

"As the result of that inquiry we learn that there were then as many as 7 587 Blind persons in Ireland, or 1 in every 864 of the population, a number and proportion which, although startling, might then be partially accounted for by the fact that 'during the three years preceding December 1851, no less than 86 959 cases of 'Epidemic Ophthalmia' were treated in the Irish Workhouses;' as a part of the great epidemic constitution affecting both vegetable and animal life through which the country was then passing; and was also in part attributable to the fact that—in the 'Exodus' of the Irish people, then at its height, the Blind, as well as other afflicted classes of the community, had been left behind by the emigrants, who fled away by thousands to distant lands."

We learn from a return of the Census of 1861, that there were 6 879 persons totally Blind in Ireland, and compared with the returns afforded by the Census of 1851, it appears that the number of "Blind" is less by 708 than on that occasion; but in consequence of the decrease of the people during the last ten years, from 6 552 385 to 5 798 967, the absolute proportion of the "Blind" to the population is now somewhat greater than at the former period, being at present 1 in 843.

Disease and Colour of the Eyes.—In 16 019, out of the 22 053 cases of Diseases and Accidents registered in "*St. Mark's Ophthalmic Hospital, Dublin*," for about ten years, we learn that the colour of the eyes was light,—either "grey," "blue," or "blue-grey,"—the usual characteristic of the Celtic element in our Irish population, in many of whom the bright blue eye is accompanied with dark hair and eyelashes.

The number of dark coloured eyes, known as "hazel" and "brown," numbered 6 034. The proportion of the light to the dark coloured eyes is as 100 to 38, and, in an ethnological point of view, this question of the colour of the eyes affords some slender means of estimating the proportion of the races that at present occupy the Irish soil.

Variability and Dampness of Climate.—"The peculiar moist state of the Irish atmosphere, and the deficiency of evaporation from the soddened surface of the ground, appears to promote the rapid growth of that condition of the eyelids denominated 'granulation,' and also to produce those frequent relapses to which ophthalmic patients are liable.

"The continuance of east winds, not merely during the spring, but on many occasions far into the summer, is also a frequent cause of ophthalmic affections. To the same condition of climate may be attributed the frequency of rheumatic affections, which very often attack the internal structure of the eye, as well as other parts."

Hereditary Blindness.—We learn by the Census Returns of 239 instances of one or more "blind" in a family; several of the relations, either of the foregoing or contemporaneous generations had also been blind, in which relationship existed; in 211 cases there was one blind person in a family; in 22 cases there were two blind in each family; in 5 there were three; and in 1 family as many as five were all deprived of the blessing of sight. *Status of Disease, 1861, pp. 35-55.*

The DEAF, DUMB, and BLIND.

These three calamities, at one and the same time afflicting our fellow kindred,—the *Commissioners of the Irish Census of 1861* state—"there have been returned to us 12 instances of persons deprived of the senses of both sight and hearing, and "who were also mute."

The following are the particulars of each case:—

In Dublin City.—"A male, aged 20, was born deaf, dumb, and blind; cause unknown."

King's County.—"A male, aged 18, is said to have become blind when 14 months old, and deaf and dumb at 6 years; he is paralytic and idiotic.

"A male, aged 40, is deaf, dumb, and blind; the latter malady is attributed to amaurosis.

"A female, aged 45; entered the Edenderry Workhouse deaf, dumb, and blind; nothing further could be ascertained respecting her."

County of Louth.—"A female, aged 14, was born deaf and dumb, and became blind at 14 years; cause unspecified."

County of Antrim.—"A female, aged 19, with deformed head, was born deaf and dumb, and became blind at 4 years of age; proximate cause unstated. Her parents were second cousins."

"A boy, aged 6, blind and idiotic at birth, is said to have become dumb when 3 years old; cause unknown.

"A male, aged 47, born deaf, dumb, and blind; his parents were cousins."

County of Armagh.—"A female, aged 20, was born partially deaf and dumb, and became gradually blind at 15; cause unknown."

Belfast Town.—"A female, aged 14, in the Ulster Institution, was born deaf, dumb, and blind. Her muteism is assigned to hereditary predisposition."

County of Down.—"A girl, aged 8, became blind, deaf, and dumb at 4 years of age from a 'pain in the head.'"

County of Tyrone.—"A boy, aged 14, was born blind, dumb, and idiotic."

County of Clare.—"A boy, aged 2, was born deaf, dumb, and blind; his parents were cousins."

County of Tipperary.—"A male, aged 36, became deaf, dumb, and blind when 15 years old, the latter affliction from ophthalmia."

County of Galway.—"A male, aged 26, became dumb and idiotic when 18 months old, from water on the brain, and blind at 8 years of age."

Of the 19 cases of persons returned as deaf, dumb, and blind at the former Census of 1851, it is ascertained from recent inquiry that 9 "had died" during the subsequent ten years between 1851-61.

Created **Man**—knoweth not the "morrow," or the eventualities that surround his journey through life, and which may accompany him to its final close; neither do we sufficiently value—the first and most essential of our faculties—that is, of **seeing**; next the communion of our feelings, our desires, our wants by **speech**; and then—that of **hearing**: Blessings vouchsafed to mankind—who only find their true value when lost.

Very strikingly indeed are these deplorable realities presented to our notice by an *Omnipotent Power*, in its dispensations to the great Human family of Nations,—to the *deaf* is added the privation of *speech*, and to the "deaf and dumb" the loss of *sight*—a combination of calamities, which happily is shared only by a small number of our fellow kindred; and truly—here is a state of existence most deplorable to contemplate—one that cannot but excite our deepest commiseration—and, as it were, presented to us by the Official Returns of the Census as a contrast to our social well-being;—thus enabling mankind to know and feel the directing hand of an Almighty Power—in the inestimable and in the inappreciable value of the faculties of **seeing, hearing, and speaking**. We find recorded in "Holy Writ":—"For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments."

"When I reflect upon Man; and take a view of that dark side of him which represents his life as open to so many causes of trouble,—when I consider how oft we eat the bread of affliction, and that we are born to it, as to the portion of our inheritance—when one runs over the catalogue of all the cross reckonings and sorrowful items with which the heart of man is overcharged, 'tis wonderful by what hidden resources the mind is enabled to stand it out, and bear itself up as it does, against the impositions laid upon our nature."—*Sterne*.

INSANITY—Moral and Physical Causes.

On referring to the "Official Census of Ireland," *Part 3, Vol. 1, pp. 61—66*, we learn, that of **1 978 Lunatics and Idiots**, at the Census of 1861, there were assigned to moral or mental causes **815** instances. Under the head of physical causes the Returns enumerate **708**, and in **455** instances the disease was said to be hereditary. In **12 120** cases the cause of disease has not been specified, so that the comparisons which might be made can only refer to **1 978** cases.

The following is the numerical order of succession as regards the causes of **Insanity**:—Intemperance, **223**; reverse of fortune, **184**; grief, **163**; epilepsy, **122** (but this is more a result than a cause); religious excitement, **110**; diseases of brain and nervous system, **104**; terror, **85**; love and jealousy, **74**; study, **67**; injury of head or spine, **63**; anxiety, **48**; ill-treatment, **16**; excitement, **13**; rape and seduction, **11**; pride and ambition, **7**; remorse, **7**; political excitement, **2**; immoderate use of tobacco, **2**; joy, **1**, etc.

Insanity—Form of Disease.

We further read at page 67:—"Of the **14 098** cases of Lunacy and Idiocy recorded **6 686** were **Idiotic**, for which number a presumed cause was assigned in only **49** instances, exclusive of hereditary taint, the remainder being in all probability congenital. Of these weak-minded persons **132** were also epileptic.

"As already stated in a previous section of this report, several 'Idiots' and 'Imbeciles' were also either 'dumb' or 'deaf and dumb.'

"**5 032** persons, **2 517** males and **2 515** females, laboured under that description of disease denominated **Mania**; of which number **365** were said to have become deranged from moral, and **358** from physical causes; in **197** hereditary predisposition was the reason assigned, while in **4 112** the special cause for the exhibition of this phase of mental alienation was unspecified. In **278** instances the disease assumed the form of acute or ferocious mania; in **74**, the suicidal; and in **29** it arose in the puerperal state, or from child-bearing.

"**Monomania**, or that form of disease in which the mind is possessed by one special morbid idea, afforded **195** cases; **Melancholia**, **882**; **Dementia**, or weakness of intellect, with prostration of physical power, **551**. There were **9** cases of **Catalepsy**, and **279** of uncomplicated **Epilepsy**, etc."

"Deprived of reason, we should differ in nothing but in shape from the brutes; and unless that reason is in the mind, what a poor and defective animal is man! He must feel wants, which he knows not how to supply; he must be deprived of advantages of which he can receive no possible compensation; were he to enjoy the animal and all the social pleasures, he would still find a vacuity. It is essential, therefore, for his happiness that the mind should be cultivated by means of a proper education; and that every individual according to the situation in which he is likely to be placed, should be enabled to partake of those mental pleasures to which the human species is entitled."—*Sir John Sinclair*.

British Born Subjects in Foreign Countries.

Abstract of Returns received through the Foreign Office relating to Natives of the United Kingdom residing in "Foreign Countries," on or about 8th April, 1861, *not including the British Colonies and Possessions.* Derived from the *Official Census for England and Wales, 1861, Appendix to Report, pp. 81-84.*

British Born Subjects in Foreign Countries from which Returns have been received.

Country.	Persons. 1861.	Country.	Persons. 1861.
<i>a</i> United States of America... ^{*2}	476 132	Rome	1 054
<i>b</i> France (<i>domiciled</i>) ..	25 844	<i>p</i> Egypt	931
<i>c</i> Germany	4 508	Holland	827
<i>d</i> Italy	4 413	Greece	525
<i>e</i> Chili	4 152	<i>q</i> Sweden	411
<i>f</i> Belgium	4 092	<i>r</i> Denmark	372
<i>g</i> Spain	3 879	<i>s</i> Morocco	340
<i>h</i> Russia	3 749	<i>t</i> Norway	242
<i>i</i> Brazil	2 838	Central America	145
<i>j</i> Turkey	2 360	<i>u</i> Japan	81
<i>k</i> Portugal	2 072	Hungary	59
<i>l</i> Prussia	1 685	Persia	30
<i>m</i> Switzerland.. .. .	1 124	Ecuador	27
<i>n</i> Austria	1 113	Siam	24
<i>o</i> China	1 072		

TOTAL number Returned 2 544 101

In the "American States" there were 2 476 132 British-born Subjects; in "France" the Natives of this Country numbered 25 844; in "Germany," 4 508; in "Italy," 4 413; in "Chili," 4 152; in "Belgium," 4 092; in "Spain," 3 879; in "Russia," 3 749; in "Brazil," 2 838; in "Turkey," 2 360; in "Portugal," 2 072; in "Prussia," 1 685; etc.

(a) "*American States*," vide p. 176.

(b) (*The number in 1851 was 20 357*). The Return applies only to natives of the "United Kingdom" who were *domiciled* in "*France*" at the time of the Census; —in the Department of the "*Seine*," including Paris, 7 708; "*Seine-Inférieure*," 1 496; "*Pas de Calais*," 5 460; "*Côtes-du-Nord*," 1 629; "*Nord*," 1 675; "*Basses-Pyrénées*," 746, etc., *British-born Subjects*.

(c) *Baden*, Duchy of, 386; *Bavaria*, Kingdom of, 262; *Frankfort-on-the-Maine*,

^{*} Including 249 970 British Subjects born in "*British America*," and 1 419 in "*Australia*."

171; *Hanover*, Kingdom of, 461; *Hamburgh*, including crews of British vessels, 1381; *Bremen*, including crews of British vessels, 148; *Hesse-Darmstadt*, Grand Duchy of (exclusive of children), 144; *Saxony*, Kingdom of, 595; *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, Duchy of, 33; *Wurtemberg*, Kingdom of, 351, etc.

(d) *Turin*, 72; *Milan*, 77; *Genoa*, 447; *Naples*, 754; *Palermo*, 790; *Messina*, 255, etc.

(e) *Valparaiso*, 1 888; *Atacama*, 709; *Coquimbo*, 631, etc.

(f) (*The number in 1851 was 3 828*):—*Antwerp*, 577; *Liege*, 238; *Namur*, 151, etc.

(g) *Consular Departments*.—*Alicante*, including *Valencia*, 377; *Catalonia*, including *Barcelona* and *Tarragona*, 397; *Cadiz*, including *St. Fernando* and *Port St. Mary*, 711; *Biscay*, including *Bilboa* and *Santander*, 1 096; *Granada*, including *Malaga*, 499; *Seville*, 209; *Vigo*, 359, etc., *Natives of Great Britain and Ireland*.

(h) (*The number in 1851 was 2 783*). *Lord Napier* remarks:—"These Returns are incomplete, inasmuch as many persons of British birth, recognised as British subjects by Her Majesty's Government, have become naturalized here for the purpose of trade, and are regarded by the Russian Government as subjects of the Emperor. It appears to me also that the numbers must be generally understated." *St. Petersburg*, 1 198; *Moscow*, 610; *Livonia*, 256; *Poland*, 144, etc.

(i) *Rio de Janeiro*, 1 405; *Bahia*, 435; *Pernambuco*, 433, etc.

(j) (*The number in 1851 was 1 235*).—*Constantinople*, 958; *Smyrna*, 608; *Varna*, 144; *Bagdad*, 74; *Beyrout*, 80; *Bucharest*, 69; *Jerusalem*, 68, etc.

(k) *Lisbon*, 606; *St. Michael's* (including 139 shipmasters and seamen), 217; *Oporto*, ditto, 647; *Island of Madeira*, 500; *Cape Verd Islands*, 45, etc.

(l) *Cologne*, 56; *Aix-la-Chapelle*, 94; *Gelsenkirchen*, 148; *Coblentz*, 88; *Bonn*, 321; *Memel* (including seamen), 179; *Dantzic*, 51, etc.

(m) *Cantons*.—*Vaud*, 495; *Geneva*, 325; *Zurich*, 81; *Berne*, 56; *Neuchatel*, 60, etc.

(n) *Bohemia*, 138; *Venetia*, 144, etc.

(o) (*The number in 1851 was 649*).—*Shanghai*, 563; *Pekin*, exclusive of the military, 10; *Canton*, 94; *Whampoa*, 40; *Ningpo*, 50; *Amoy*, 69; *Hankow*, 52; *Foochow*, 69; *Swatow*, 74; *Tientsing*, 37, etc.

(p) *Alexandria*, 439; *Cairo*, 183; *Suez*, 309.

(q) *Stockholm* (City), 77; *Gottenburg*, 178.

(r) *Copenhagen*, 125; *Elsinor*, 40; *Flensburg*, 105; *Jutland*, 99.

(s) *Tangier*, 171; *Mogadore*, 93.

(t) *Christiania*, 100.

(u) *Jeddo*, 6; *Nagasaki*, 25; *Kanagawa*, 44; and *Hako-dadi*, 6.

Of the 2 224 743 *British-born Subjects* in the "**American States**," born in the **United Kingdom**, the following distribution is taken from the American Census Report for 1860:

Total Born in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.	"British Born Subjects" in the "American States." Born in—				
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	In the United Kingdom, not distinguished.
2 224 743*	431 692	45 763	108 518	1 611 304	27 466
Per cent. . .	20	2	5	72	1

* Not including 242 970 born in "*British America*," and 1 419 in "*Australia*."

In following up this investigation by the subjoined Table, it is ascertained that in the State of "**New York**" there were 639 722 persons of "**British birth**," of whom about five-sixths, or 498 072, were natives of "**Ireland**;"—about the one-sixth, or 106 011, were natives of "**England**;"—27 641, of "**Scotland**;"—and 7 998, of "**Wales**."

We then find, in the State of "**Pennsylvania**," there were 271 723 persons of "**British birth**," namely:—201 939 "**Irish**,"—46 546 "**English**,"—10 137 "**Scotch**," and 13 101 "**Welsh**;" and in **Utah**, the British-born subjects were 9 535; of this number 7 084 were "**English**," 1 228 "**Scotch**," 945 "**Welsh**," and 278 "**Irish**."

Total Born in the United Kingdom.	American States.				British Born Subjects.			
					Irish.	English.	Scotch.	Welsh.
639 722	New York				498 072	116 011	27 641	7 998
271 723	Pennsylvania				201 939	46 546	10 137	13 101
216 457	Massachusetts				185 434	23 848	6 855	820
141 386	Illinois				87 573	41 745	10 540	1 528
124 426	Ohio				76 826	32 700	6 535	8 365
94 308	Wisconsin				49 961	30 543	6 902	6 902
67 042	Connecticut				55 445	8 875	2 546	176
55 799	Missouri				43 464	10 009	2 021	305
31 391	Maryland				24 872	4 235	1 533	701
22 575	Virginia				16 501	4 104	1 386	584
9 535	Utah				278	7 084	1 228	945
—	<i>Etc., etc.</i>				—	—	—	—

Mr. J. C. G. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census of the "United States," furnishes some Official Tables of the nativities of immigrants, dated on the 19th May, 1862; which shows that 1 338 093 natives of the "United Kingdom" arrived in the United States in the ten years 1851-60, and the large number of 2 750 874 arrived in the forty years 1821-60.

BRITISH SUBJECTS IN AMERICA.

The Natives of Great Britain and Ireland in the United States exceed the numbers in all other Countries. According to an elaborate Return of the numbers of the Inhabitants of each State in 1860 who were born in this Kingdom, the number amounted in the aggregate to 2 224 743, in proportion of about 1 in 12 of the white population, of whom it was ascertained that 431 692 were born in England, and 45 763 in Wales, 108 518 in Scotland, and 1 611 304 in Ireland, or considerably more than two-thirds, and 27 466 were described simply as born in the United Kingdom. In addition to these numbers, 249 970 were born in British America, and 1 419 in Australia.

BRITISH-BORN POPULATION IN INDIA, 1861.

Number of British-born Subjects (exclusive of the Army and Navy) dwelling in "India," on or about 8th April, 1861, with respect to whom Returns have been received.*

	British-born Subjects.		British-born Subjects.
Bengal	8 605	Straits Settlements ..	736
N.W. Provinces	4 640	Bombay Presidency ..	11 496
Province of Pegu	984	Madras Presidency ..	9 804
Punjaub	2 404	Government of India ..	1 702

TOTAL in India +40 371

* This series of Tables includes some families of the military which were entered in the Return. —Derived from an Abstract of Returns forwarded from the India Office to the Registrar-General (*Major George Graham*). *Census of England and Wales, 1861, Appendix to Report, p. 213.*

† Not including the English Army, 84 083 strong.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

The Commissioners say—"The people of these Islands are more moveable than other nations, and large numbers of them are always abroad, sometimes on distant voyages, sometimes on the Alps, sometimes in the deserts of Africa, or in the strangest places; but generally in ships at sea, in the great commercial entrepôts, in the capitals of Europe, in our Colonies, or in the States of America."

The numbers of each of the two sexes returned abroad in foreign States did not greatly differ, as the males were 36 734, and the females 31 235. This number does not include the "British Subjects" in America, in India, or in the Colonies; neither does it include any of the English in France, except those who were domiciled. In France and Belgium the women exceeded the men in number; and in Germany there was little difference. In China, Japan, Chili, Brazil, and India the men preponderated largely.

The Land of Birth.

BIRTH PLACES of the Inhabitants of ENGLAND.

"England," not including the Principality of Wales, at the Census taken on the 8th April, 1861, contained 18 954 444 inhabitants; of this number 17 889 654 were born in England, and distributed over its 40 Counties; and 147 572 were born in Wales in the 12 Counties of the Principality; 166 347 were born in "Scotland;" 580 487 were born in "Ireland;" 18 013 were born in the "Islands of the British Seas," who in after life had taken up their abode in England; 50 546 were born in the "British Colonies and East Indies;" 98 376 were born in "Foreign Countries" (including British Subjects); and 3 449 were born at "Sea."

Proportion to Population.

At the Census of 1861, in proportion to the population of each Country, Wales gave England 13·3 per cent. of its native population; Scotland, 5·4 per cent.; Ireland, 10·0 per cent.; and the Islands in the British Seas, 12·5 per cent.

In proportion to 1 000 of the population in all England, the native-born "English" numbered 944; the native-born "Welsh," 8; the native "Scotch," 9; the native "Irish," 31; "Islands in the British Seas," 1; natives of the "British Colonies and the East Indies," 3; born in "Foreign Countries," 5; and those born at sea, about 1 in 5 000.

BIRTH PLACES of the Inhabitants of WALES.

The Principality of Wales, at the Census of 1861, contained 1 111 780 inhabitants; of this number 986 863 were born in the "Principality;" 95 963 were born in "England;" 21 147, in "Ireland;" 2 855, in "Scotland;" 3 456, in "Foreign Parts;" 1 026, in the "British Colonies" and "East Indies;" 410, in the "Islands of the British Seas;" and 60 were born at Sea.

In proportion to 1 Scotchman, there were in Wales 7 Irishmen, 32 Englishmen, and somewhere about 1 Foreigner at the time the Census was taken in 1861.

NATIVE-BORN English, Welsh, and Scotch.*

In 1861 there were 56 132 natives of "England" and "Wales" in Scotland, being an increase of 9 341 persons, or 20 per cent., within a period of ten years, 1851-61, and is probably owing to the great extension of commerce between the two Countries.

Of the 169 202 natives of "Scotland" residing in England and the Principality of Wales, namely, 166 347 in England, and 2 855 in Wales, nearly the *one-half* were found in Lancashire, and the counties nearest the border, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmorland, and Durham.

The Scotch women in "England," at the Census of 1861, in number were not so numerous as Scotch men; the proportion being about 4 "women" to 5 "men." *The men cross the border singly to push their fortunes, and often marry English women,* but it was ascertained by the Census Returns that in England there were more Irishwomen than Irishmen, or the exact opposite in proportion to the "Scotch."

* Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. 2, p. LXXIV.

BIRTH PLACES of the Inhabitants of LONDON.

London, at the Census of 1861, contained a population of 2 803 989 persons, spread over 122 square miles of surface. Of this number 1 741 177 were born in the Metropolis, and 852 992 in other parts of "England and Wales," who in after life had found their way to the great emporium of commerce;—for the remainder, 209 820, let us now consult the returns, to ascertain in what numbers our brethren "North of the Tweed" are domiciled in London. We then find they number 35 733, and from the "Emerald Isle," 106 879, in proportion about one Scotchmen to three Irishmen in the London population. (Born in the Principality, including Monmouthshire, by the Census Returns, London finds room for 6 607 "Cambrians.") 40 909 Foreigners; 15 389 persons born in the British Colonies; 4 329 born in the British Islands; and 7 481 British subjects born abroad, including 971 born at sea.

Every English County has contributed its quota to the population of the Metropolis of the Empire. Middlesex not within the limits of London sent 32 527; Surrey, 42 746; Kent, 77 878—or the three Counties in which London stands, 153 151; Beds, 10 079; Berks, 27 828; Bucks, 20 609; Cambridge, 17 281; Chester, 4 089; Cornwall, 10 720; Cumberland, 3 215; Derby, 5 189; Devon, 44 710; Dorset, 12 116; Durham, 6 720; Essex, which adjoins London, 71 101; Glo'ster, 27 112; Hants, 39 640; Hereford, 6 257; Hertford, 29 268; Hunts, 5 310; Lancaster, 19 173; Leicester, 7 119; Lincoln, 13 982; Monmouth, 2 449; Norfolk, 41 943; Northampton, 13 469; Northumberland, 6 948; Nottingham, 6 620; Oxford, 18 589; Rutland, 1 191; Salop, 6 852; Somerset, 36 181; Stafford, 9 710; Suffolk, 43 548; Sussex, 34 227; Warwick, 18 866; Westmorland, 1 161; Wilts, 24 715; Worcester, 7 903; and Yorkshire, 46 732.

At page 41 in the Appendix to the Report on the Census of 1861, we learn that "the tendency of the Scotch to go to London is less than the tendency of the people of any other part of Great Britain, except Lancashire and Cheshire.

"Taking 1 000 as the population basis, there are to 1 000 people in Scotland "nearly 12 Scotchmen in London; to 1 000 people in Yorkshire, 13 Yorkshiremen "in London; to 1 000 people in Wales and Monmouthshire, 15 of Welsh birth in "London.

"The Counties of Lancashire and Cheshire are themselves centres of attraction, "to which the population of other counties flows, but to 1 000 of their population "there were 8 natives of those counties in London.

"From the Counties between the Wash and the Humber, there is a small but "constant stream of immigrants to London; for Lincoln, Leicester, Derby, and "Nottingham have to 1 000 inhabitants 26 of their natives in London, while the "counties around the Severn have the somewhat larger proportion of 31 natives in "London to 1 000 inhabitants."

"The stream to London from the south grows larger, and the Counties of Corn- "wall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset and Wilts send 128 442 of their natives to be "enumerated in London."

••• *Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. 2, p. 35.*

Foreigners in England and Wales, and in London.

Birth-places of Foreigners enumerated in England and Wales and in London at the Census of 1861.

Number and Proportion per Cent. of Foreigners "born" in the Countries of "Europe," "Asia," "Africa," and in "America."

Where Born.	Foreigners in England and Wales, 1861.		Foreigners in London, 1861.	
	Persons.	Proportion per cent.	Persons.	Proportion per cent.
Born in EUROPE.				
Germany	21 438	= 25·59	12 448	= 30·53
France	12 989	= 15·50	6 878	= 16·87
Prussia	7 206	= 8·60	3 634	= 8·92
Holland	5 512	= 6·53	3 819	= 9·37
Italy	4 489	= 5·36	2 041	= 5·00
Poland	3 616	= 4·31	1 938	= 4·75
Norway	3 161	= 3·77	711	= 1·74
Denmark	2 534	= 3·02	805	= 1·97
Switzerland	2 341	= 2·79	1 211	= 2·97
Belgium	2 031	= 2·42	1 208	= 2·96
Sweden	1 801	= 2·15	762	= 1·87
Russia	1 633	= 1·95	678	= 1·66
Austria	1 669	= 1·99	619	= 1·52
Spain	1 337	= 1·60	501	= 1·23
Greece	574	= ·68	164	= ·40
Portugal	527	= ·63	205	= ·50
Turkey	331	= ·39	168	= ·41
Hungary	245	= ·29	166	= ·41
Born in ASIA.				
Persia	24	= ·03	13	= ·03
China	146	= ·17	78	= ·19
Arabia	31	= ·04	10	= ·02
Other Countries	157	= ·19	67	= ·16
Born in AFRICA.				
Egypt	122	= ·15	42	= ·10
Other Parts	396	= ·47	168	= ·41
Born in AMERICA.				
United States	7 861	= 9·38	1 910	= 4·68
Mexico	169	= ·20	41	= ·10
Brazil	490	= ·58	137	= ·34
Other States	982	= 1·17	363	= ·89
Country not stated	278	—	124	—
TOTAL*	84 090	100·00	40 909	100·00

* This number does not include 17 742 British subjects born in foreign countries and those born at sea, 3 580.—*Census Returns, 1861, presented to Parliament, Vol. 2, p. LXXV, and p. 42.*

The preceding Table may be read thus:—To every 100 Foreigners enumerated in England and Wales 25·59 were natives of "Germany;" 15·50, of "France;" and 8·80, of "Prussia." To every 100 Foreigners in London 30·53 were natives of "Germany;" 16·87, of "France;" and 8·92, of "Prussia." By disregarding the decimal point the proportions will read to 10 000.

NOTE.—"It is probable the numbers referred to "Germany" include some persons born in the Countries of Prussia, Austria, and Hungary."

The children born in the United Kingdom of foreign parents are not included in the above numbers.

*. * Official Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. 2, p. LXXV, and Appendix, p. 163.

Foreigners in England and Wales.

Of the 84 090 "Foreign Subjects" in England and Wales, at the Census of 1 61.—73 434 were born in "Europe,"—358, in "Asia,"—518, in "Africa,"—9 502, in "America," and 278, abroad, Country not stated. The *males* in number are rather more than *two to one female*,—but the natives of "Switzerland," by the Census Return, it is shown there were 1 199 females to 1 142 males, and this is the only instance of "foreign birth" were the female sex outnumber the male sex.

Male and Female Foreigners.

The *male population* of "Foreign" birth numbered 57 526, and the *female* 26 564, and, if we except "Switzerland," the men by far outnumber the fairer portion of the natives of other countries who have taken up their abode,—or have fixed their residence in this country in following commercial vocations,—or had retired from active life, and seek repose under the protection of the British crown.

If we refer to "Norway," we find there were but 93 females to 3 068 males, natives of that country, in England and Wales at the Census of 1861; and that 385 females to 1 248 males were natives of "Russia;" and but 125 females to 1 676 males were natives of "Sweden;" and 239 females to 2 295 males were natives of "Denmark." We then find the natives of "Holland" to number 2 045 females to 3 467 males; of "Belgium," 942 females to 1 089 males; "Prussia," 1 952 females to 5 254 males; and "Austria," 248 females to 1 421 males.

Of German birth, in England and Wales, there were 6 933 females to 14 505 of the male sex born; in "France" the *female sex* numbered 5 937, and the *male sex*, 7 052; the natives of "Spain," 324 females to 1 013 males; "Italy," 695 females to 3 794 males; "Turkey," 88 females to 243 males; and "Greeks," 509 males to 65 of the opposite sex; and lastly, we have dwelling with us 7 861 "Americans," or natives of the United States, in proportion somewhere about 5 males to 3 females, and of this number nearly 2 000 are to be found in London.

Proportion per Cent. of Foreigners in England and Wales.

In proportion to every 100 Foreigners in England and Wales at the Census of 1861, 26 were returned as Germans, natives of Germany (see note, p. 181); 16 French, natives of France; 9 Prussians; 9 Americans; 7 Dutch; 5 Italians; 4 Poles; 4 Norwegians; 3 Danes; 3 Swiss; 2 Belgians; 2 Swedes; 2 Russians; 2 Austrians; 2 Spaniards; nearly 1 Greek; 1 Portuguese, etc.

Foreigners in London.

The "Foreigners" residing in London numbered **40 909**, and represent all the civilized nations on the globe, who take up their abode in the Metropolis of the British Empire. In *Appendix to Census Report*, 1861, we find in 10 years the large addition of **18 333** on the former Census of 1851 (including persons born at sea, and British subjects born in foreign parts, not including the Colonies, &c.). *Vide* p. 183.

Within the last ten years, 1851-61, we have had this large addition to London as new comers, "Natives of Foreign Countries." In the same period, the "Natives of Scotland" in London increased **5 332**, or **17·5** per cent.; whilst the "Natives of Ireland" decreased **1 669**, or **1·5** per cent.

We discover by the *Census Returns* that our Foreign friends, **40 909**, outnumber the native Scotch in "London" by **5 176**; that the "Germans" numbered **12 448**, who take the first rank; the "French" next, **6 878**; the "Dutch," **3 819**; "Italians," **2 041**; "Swiss," **1 211**; "Belgians," **1 208**; "Danes," **805**; "Swedes," **762**; "Norwegians," **711**, etc., as shown by the preceding Table (p. 180).

In pursuing the investigation, we ascertain that **15 389** natives of the "British Colonies" seek a home in London, also **3 429** who were born in the Islands of the British Seas, and lastly **971**, or 1 in every **1 888** of the population of London was born at sea. We have here proof how the fair sex of creation brave the perils and dangers of the deep waters—which continue to swallow myriads of our fellow kindred, whilst yet on the bosom of the ocean wave is born a child—to be nurtured and rocked amidst its foaming billows.

The Registrar-General, *Major George Graham*, informs us that somewhere about **259** children are born every year in **British Vessels** at sea; this seems very remarkable, and can be assigned only to our vast Commercial Marine, which has no equal in the World.

Of the **40 909** Foreigners in London at the Census of 1861,—**26 617** were *males*, and **14 292** *females*; in proportion about **two** of the male sex to **one** of the female sex. London would appear to attract to its great centre of commerce nearly the *one-half* of the "foreign subjects" in the country.

At the last Census in England and Wales the total of foreign residents was **84 090**; of this number London had **40 909**,—namely, **12 448**, or **30** per cent., were born in Germany (probably including some Prussians, Austrians, and Hungarians); **6 878**, or about **17** per cent., were natives of France; **3 634** were natives of Prussia; **3 819**, of Holland; **2 041** were Italians; **1 938** were Poles; **1 910** were Americans; **1 211** Swiss; **1 208** Belgians; **805** Danes; **711** Norwegians; **762** Swedes; **678** Russians; **619** Austrians; **501** Spaniards; **205** Portuguese; **168** Turks; **166** Hungarians; **164** Greeks; **137** Brazilians; **78** Chinese; **42** Egyptians; **41** Mexicans; **13** Persians, etc., residing in London. *Vide* p. 180.

Proportion per Cent. of Foreigners in London.

In proportion to every **100** foreigners in London, at the Census of 1861, **31** were returned as Germans, natives of Germany; **17** French, natives of France; **9** Prussians; **9** Dutch; **5** Italians; **5** Americans; **5** Poles; **3** Swiss; **3** Belgians; **2** Norwegians; **2** Danes; **2** Swedes; **2** Russians; **2** Austrians; **1** Spaniard, etc.

[illegible]

* * Including persons born at sea.

Census of England and Wales, 1861, Appendix to Report, p. 160.

Increase of Foreigners, Census 1851-61.

In **England and Wales**, within the last ten years, 1851-61, the **Foreigners**, or Subjects of Foreign States,—increased in number **33 801**, from **50 289** to **84 090**, or **67** per cent. In **London** the increase was **11 557**, from **29 352** to **40 909**, or **39** per cent. The “**Germans**” in **London**, during the same period, increased their numbers by **2 882** (9 566 to 12 448), or **30** per cent.; the “**French**” added to their number **995** (5 883 to 6 878), or **17** per cent.; the “**Dutch**” increased by **1 889** (1 930 to 3 819), or **98** cent.; the “**Belgians**,” **505** (703 to 1 208), or **72** per cent.; the “**Danes**,” **513** (292 to 805), or **176** per cent.; the “**Norwegians**,” **389** (322 to 711), or **121** per cent.; the “**Swedes**,” **427** (335 to 762), or **127** per cent.; the “**Swiss**,” **376** (835 to 1 211), or **45** per cent.; the “**Turks**,” **29** (139 to 168), or **21** per cent.; and the “**Americans**,” **856** (1 054 to 1 910), or **81** per cent. increase.

The increase of **Foreigners**, in the **10** years 1851-61, in the city of **Bath** was **65**; the increase of **Foreigners** in **Birmingham** was **671**; in the boroughs of **Bolton**, **1**; **Bradford**, **York**, **162**; **Brighton**, **313**; **Bury St. Edmund's**, **1**; **Cambridge**, **5**; in the cities of **Canterbury**, **18**; **Carlisle**, **4**; **Chester**, **34**; in the borough of **Colchester**, **55**; in the city of **Coventry**, **25**; in the boroughs of **Derby**, **20**; **Dorchester**, **9**; in the city of **Durham**, **11**; in the boroughs of **Gateshead**, **25**; **Hull**, **425**; **Ipswich**, **13**; **Leeds**, **154**; **Liverpool**, **245**; in the city of **Manchester** and borough of **Salford**, **1 051**; in the borough of **Northampton**, **11**; in the city of **Norwich**, **4**; in the borough of **Nottingham**, **68**; in the city of **Oxford**, **32**; in the boroughs of **Preston**, **70**; **Reading**, **10**; **Shrewsbury**, **43**; **Stockport**, **17**; **Sunderland**, **173**; **Truro**, **29**; **Tynemouth**, **37**; in the city of **Winchester**, **4**; in the borough of **Wolverhampton**, **70**; in the city of **Worcester**, **22**; and in the city of **York**, **28**.

In the borough of **Merthyr Tydfil**, in **Wales**, the increase of **Foreigners** was **16**; and in the borough of **Swansea**, **161**.

In the borough of **Bedford** **57** foreigners were returned at the **Census of 1851**, and the same number at the **Census of 1861**. In the borough of **Lancaster** **31** were returned at the **Census of 1851**, and the same number at the **Census of 1861**.

Decrease of Foreigners, Census 1851-61.

In **London**, between 1851-61, the “**Russians**” decreased in number by **491** (1 169 to 678), or **42** per cent.; “**Spaniards**” decreased **63** (564 to 501), or **11** per cent.; “**Portuguese**,” **171** (376 to 205), or **45** per cent.; and “**Greeks**,” **13** (177 to 164), or about **8** per cent. decrease.

In the borough of **Boston** the decrease in the ten years of **Foreign Population** was **7**; in the city of **Bristol** the decrease of **Foreigners** was **26**; in the borough of **Dudley**, **8**; in the cities of **Exeter**, **3**; **Gloucester**, **142**; in the boroughs of **Halifax**, **18**; **Huddersfield**, **4**; **Leicester**, **2**; **Macclesfield**, **18**; **Maidstone**, **10**; **Newcastle-on-Tyne**, **273**; **Newport**, **53**; **Plymouth** with the borough of **Devonport**, **51**; in the borough of **Portsmouth**, **447**; in the city of **Salisbury**, **3**; in the boroughs of **Southampton**, **106**, **South Shields**, **116**; and in the borough of **Yarmouth**, **17**.

Emigration.

" True ! therefore doth Heaven divide

" The state of man in divers functions,
" Setting endeavour in continual motion ;
" To which is fixed, as an aim or butt,
" Obedience : for so work the honey bees ;
" Creatures that, by a rule in nature, teach
" The act of order to a peopled kingdom."

Henry V, Act 1, Scene 2.

The **Emigrant**, who seeks a home on a distant shore, bids farewell to his "Native Land," and the Home of Childhood he quits with hope to cheer him on the way to a distant clime, there to Colonize new regions, or to increase the number who sought a home—far away from the cherished scenes of youth.

In Campbell's immortal poem, the "Pleasures of Hope," we find the following lines :—

" Angel of Life ! thy glittering wings explore
" Earth's loneliest bounds, and Ocean's wildest shore.
" Lo ! to the wintry winds the pilot yields
" His bark careering o'er unfathom'd fields ;
" Now on Atlantic waves he rides afar,
" Where Andes, giant of the western star,
" With meteor standard to the winds unfurl'd,
" Looks from his throne of clouds o'er half the world."

The *Colonists*, or *Emigrants* who had issued forth from the "British Isles" in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and who at that time sought a refuge in a distant land, with some few exceptions, were preceded by the "Dutch" and "Portuguese," at that period the greatest navigators in the World.

On referring to history as the expositor of past events, we are reminded by *Lord Bacon*—"We see in all other pleasures there is satiety ; and after they be used their verdure departeth ; but of knowledge there is no satiety, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable."

History.—"They who have employed the study of it as they ought, for their instruction, for the regulation of their private manners, and the management of public affairs, must agree with me that it is the most pleasant school of wisdom. It is a familiarity with past ages, and an acquaintance with all the heroes of them. It is, if you will pardon the similitude, a perspective glass carrying your soul to a vast distance, and taking in the farthest objects of antiquity.

" It informs the understanding by the memory ; it helps us to judge of what will happen, by showing us the like revolutions of former times. For mankind being the same in all ages, agitated by the same passions, and moved to action by the same interests, nothing can come to pass, but some precedent of the like nature has already been produced ; so that having the causes before our eyes, we cannot easily be deceived in the effects, if we have judgment enough but to draw the parallel."—*Dryden's Life of Plutarch.*

The **British Race**, described by *Hassel*, as of indomitable energy and enterprise, "*Saxon, Norwegian, or Dane* are we ;—*Teuton, or Celt*, or whatever we be"—of these mixed elements of creation there would appear in combination a strong desire to seek

and to explore new regions; and as some evidence of the fact, on reference to the last 49 years ended the 31st December, 1863, the *Emigration Returns presented to Parliament* disclose to our view, that within this period 5 482 809 of our fellow kindred sailed from "Great Britain and Ireland" to seek a home in some other land; 3 303 489 had gone to the United States; 1 242 833, to British North America; 826 860, to Australia and New Zealand; and 109 627, to various other parts of the World, where in every clime a subject of *Her Britannic Majesty* is to be found; *Her* dominion extending over the one-fifth of the human race—and of *Territory* the one-sixth of the superficial area of the Globe we inhabit.

Emigrated in 1863.

In the year 1863, *vide* p. 193, 223 758 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom, of whom more than one-half went to the "American States,"—rather more than one-twelfth to the "North American Colonies,"—and more than one-fourth to the "Australian Colonies," including "New Zealand."

The year 1863 shows an increase of 102 544 emigrants, or 85 per cent., on the preceding year 1862, and an increase of 131 988, or 144 per cent., on the year 1861.

Destination.—146 813, or 66 per cent., emigrated to the "American States;" 53 054, or 24 per cent., to the "Australian Colonies," including "New Zealand;" 18 083, or 8 per cent., to the "British North American Colonies;" and of 5 808 the destination was not distinguished. As a general rule the "Irish" go to the United States; whilst the "English" and "Scotch" give the preference to Australia, New Zealand, and British North America.

Nativity.—116 391, or 52 per cent., were natives of "Ireland;" 61 243, or 27 per cent., were natives of "England;" 15 230, or 7 per cent., of "Scotland;" 7 833, or 4 per cent., were "Foreigners;" and of 23 061, or 10 per cent., the Country of Birth was not ascertained. *See page 202.*

Possessed of indomitable energy and force of character, the *Teutonic* nations in the fourth century overthrew the great Roman Empire, and they have almost invariably been able to retain possession of the territories they have once acquired.

Their deep and patient reflection has led to the most important inventions and sublimest discoveries of modern times, as the watch, steam-engine, telegraph, art of printing, photography, the law of gravitation, etc.; and to this race belong the highest names of modern science and literature, as *Newton, Milton, Shakespeare, Bacon, Goethe, Humboldt, Liebig, etc., etc.*

How to Estimate Mankind.—"How important is the lesson which teaches us not to measure "Mankind by ideal standards of morality; for to imagine too fondly that men are gods, is to end by believing that they are demons: the young pass usually through a period of misanthropy, and the misanthropy is acute in proportion to their own generous confidence in human excellence. We the least forgive faults in those from whom we the most expected excellence.

"But out of the ashes of misanthropy Benevolence rises again; we find many virtues where we had imagined all was vice—many acts of disinterested friendship where we had fancied all was calculation and fraud—and so gradually from the two extremes we pass to the proper medium; and feeling that no human Being is wholly good, or wholly base, we learn that true knowledge of Mankind, which induces us to expect little and to forgive much.

"The World cures alike the optimist and the misanthrope. Without this proper and sober estimate of men, we have neither prudence in the affairs of life, nor toleration for contrary opinions—we tempt the cheater and then condemn him—we believe so strongly in one faith, that we would sentence dissentients as heretics. It is experience alone that teaches us that he *who is discreet is seldom betrayed*, and that out of the opinions we condemn, spring often the actions we admire."—*Bulwer*.

"Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, *pain and pleasure*. It is for them alone to point out what we ought to do, as well as to determine what we shall do. On the one hand the standard of right and wrong, on the other the chain of causes and effects, are fastened to their throne. They govern us in all we do, in all we say, in all we think: every effort we can make to throw off our subjection, will serve but to demonstrate and to confirm it. In words a man may pretend to abjure their empire; but in reality he will remain subject to it all the while. The *principle of utility* recognizes this subjection, and assumes it for the foundation of that system, the object of which is to rear the fabric of felicity by the hands of reason and of law. Systems which attempt to question it, deal in sounds instead of sense, in caprice instead of reason, in darkness instead of light."—*Jeremy Bentham*.

"Oh, Liberty, thou goddess, heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight!
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign,
And smiling plenty loads thy wanton train;
Eas'd of her load subjection grows more light,
And poverty looks cheerful in thy sight;
Thou mak'st the gloomy face of nature gay,
Giv'st beauty to the sun, and pleasure to the day."

Addison.

EFFLUX OF POPULATION.

The *Official Returns* of the *Government Emigration Board* show that an immense tide of Emigration is constantly ebbing from our shores—to increase the great human family distributed over the other portions of the World. During the ten years 1851–60 no less than 2 249 355 Emigrants (a population for a kingdom) sailed from "British Ports,"—of this number 194 532 were *Foreigners*, chiefly Germans.

"Life is not a State of Rest, but of incessant operation; the most perfect *perpetuum mobile*; a continual circulation of action and being; a compound of working powers, maintained by one principle, for one end. Every thing bodily in Man is subject to changes and alterations; every thing on which the vital principle exercises its action, is in a continual alteration of increase and decrease, of loss and reparation, of growing old, renovation and restoration. Scarcely have a few years elapsed when our substance, in regard to the bodily part, is entirely renewed, and, as it were, again created from the surrounding elements."—*Struve*.

The above Official Returns referred to show that a continuous stream of our native population in the vigour of life seek "new homes," where they are laying the foundations of "new communities," and in the *Land of their choice* many are found who, by industry and indomitable energy, have been the architects of their prosperity.

"If a man was to compare the effect of a single stroke of a *pickaxe*, or of one impression of the *spade*, with the general design and last result, he would be overwhelmed by the sense of their disproportion; yet those petty operations incessantly continued, in time surmount the greatest difficulties, and mountains are levelled, and oceans bounded, by the slender force of human beings."—*Johnson*.

The Early Dispersion of the Human Race.

We find that, from the earliest dawn of history, mankind was divided into races, and organized into nations ;—and that these races and nations were distributed over the earth's surface according to a definite plan, to which each had assigned its proper part in the progress of events.

The precise locality in which the dispersion of nations originated, and the precise date at which it took place, cannot now be determined ; but there can be no doubt that we must look for the former in Western Asia, and for the latter to the second and third century after the Deluge.

The origin of the **Greeks** and **Latins**, in common with that of the **Celts**, **Goths**, and **Slaves**, is lost in the darkness of the pre-historic period. Modern ethnographic science, however, leaves little doubt that the two nations referred to were respectively the earliest inhabitants of "Greece" and "Italy," that stood to each other in the closest affinity, both of them being the immediate descendants of **Pelasgi**,* who formed the first great wave of population that broke on the shores of south-eastern Europe, and that permanently covered *Asia Minor*,—*Thrace*,—*Macedonia*,—*Greece*, and *Italy*.

This immigration probably took place about 2000 B.C. ; but was succeeded by numerous smaller immigrations of the same stock of nations (including the "Hellenes," who were no doubt nearly allied to, if not identical with, the "Pelasgi"), down to 1350 B.C.

Simultaneously with the *Pelasgi*, other great bodies of colonists appear to have entered Europe from other parts of Asia, forming the ancestors of the "*Celtic*, "*Teutonic*, and "*Sclavonic*" nations ; but the **Pelasgi** formed from the very first the great bulk of the population of **Italy** and **Greece**.

The part of Asia from which the "Pelasgi" set out appears to have been Northern India ; for the *Sanscrit*, the ancient and sacred language of India, has a marked and a very decided affinity to both *Greek* and *Latin*. The "Greek," especially, is more closely allied to the "Sanscrit" than any other European tongue. In some respects, however, the "Latin" surpasses the "Greek" in retaining the features of its venerable parent ; and it is in no way to be regarded as a descendant, far less a corruption of the language of Greece. They are sister-tongues, deriving from their common parent every feature in which they resemble each other ;—but exhibiting many differences, arising from the different fortunes of each.—*Mackay's Manual of Modern Geography*.

"He whose habitation is but an atom in the immensity of space, who sees little, and knows still less, dares to arraign what his short-sighted reason does not approve, erecting his own limited conception into a standard of physical possibility, and dogmatising, as if his narrow intellect could span the infinitude of creation, or as if he were certain that he ranks in the highest order of possible intelligence.

"If it be true that we must and can reason only from what we know, it is equally true that reason teaches us that we know but little, and that little imperfectly. Dark, however, and mysterious as are the ways of Providence, let us humbly hope, that under the government of a good and wise Being, suffering will not be perpetuated, and that all evils, present and future, will ultimately issue in a state of pure, substantial, and never ending happiness."—*Crombie's Letters*.

* Said to be the posterity of *Javan* and *Tubal*, sons of *Magog*, the son of *Japhet*, the descendants traced from "Ararat" tur-ugh "Phrygia" into Europe.

In the Arctic and Torrid Zones, Man finds a dwelling place.

The regions of the Earth in which "man" is found, and is capable of inhabiting, extend so far as its known surface. The *Greenlander* and *Esquimaux*, in the *Arctic Zone*, dwell between 70° and 80° N. latitude, and "Danish" settlements have been found in Greenland in the same high latitudes as "Spitzbergen."

The "Negro" lives under the equator in the *Torrid Zone*, in the full effluence of the sun's rays—and thus we find **Man**, *the lord of the creation*, can exist and dwell in the hottest—and also in the coldest regions of the World;—truly there is no parallel in creation, but the faithful "dog" who is acclimatised in every clime where man exists—as his faithful companion—a brave defender, and is endowed with affection, fidelity, and perceptive power—which surpasses all physiology of reasoning.

"Such is the power of the human mind, that our barren, rugged, and wild regions, which nature had only covered with forests or enriched with iron, has, after a lapse of 4 000 years, been completely changed by its inhabitants. We attempt in vain to separate the gifts of nature from the discoveries of art; climate is modified by cultivation, and navigation has put within our reach the produce of every zone.

"Europe, in which the beaver built in security its habitation on the banks of solitary rivers, has become the seat of powerful empires; its fields yield rich harvests; its cities are adorned with palaces; and its inhabitants are spread over every country; a whole continent has been peopled by its colonists. The inhabitants of the most polished nations in other parts of the earth seldom venture beyond their own coasts, but our mariners sail fearlessly to the most distant regions of the World."—*Malte-Brun's Universal Geography*, Vol. II.

EUROPE—First Settlers.

The inhabitants of **Europe** descended from *Japhet*, third son of "Noah;" *Gomer*, his eldest son, was the father of the Celtic nations. *Magog*, another son of "Japhet," was father of the Scythian nations. The posterity of his two sons, *Javan* and *Tubal*, may be traced from Ararat, through Phrygia, into Europe. Of Japhet's descendants it was said, "by them were the isles of the Gentiles divided," meaning probably the Gentile and insular situations of Asia Minor, Greece, Italy, Spain, and the islands of the Mediterranean. Tarshish is supposed to mean Tarsus in Cilicia; Kittim, Cyprus; and Dodanim or Rodanim, Rhodes.

Accordingly we find the first inhabitants of Europe to be the descendants of *Japhet*, some of whom travelled into Greece, others into Italy, and some into Spain. These countries being warm, pleasant, and fruitful, were soon filled with inhabitants. Living upon the coast, they carried on commerce with different countries, and became rich and powerful. The histories of Greece and of Rome are the histories of these tribes.

While these things were going on, other tribes migrated into the more northern portions of Europe. Here the climate was colder, and the soil less fruitful. Still the woods were full of elks, reindeer, fallow deer, the roebuck, wild bulls, wild boars, and many other animals. These supplied food for the inhabitants, and the chase furnished excellent sport to the adventurous men of those days.

Thus tribe followed tribe, and nation followed nation, until the whole country was occupied, from the Mediterranean on the south to the Arctic Sea on the north.

Among the most remarkable of these northern tribes were the *Gauls*, who were the first known inhabitants of France; the *Franks* and *Suevi*, who inhabited Germany; the *Goths* and the *Vandals*, who inhabited Norway, Sweden, and Lapland, and afterwards established themselves in Germany; and the *Huns*, who lived in Hungary.

Spending their time chiefly in the chase, or in war, or other hardy pursuits, these men became bold, daring, and adventurous. Their numbers also increased, and some of them became powerful nations.

The Roman empire was now tottering to decay, and the Roman armies were no longer the dread of these tribes. About the year 400, they began to pour down their armies upon the plains of Italy. *Alaric*, king of the "Goths," laid Rome under contribution, and less than fifty years after, *Attila*, king of the "Huns," threatened the same city with destruction.

After this period, these restless invaders continued from time to time to attack the southern regions of Europe, and, after gaining possession of Rome, Spain, and other southern Countries, by degrees they became civilized, and the modern nations which now occupy these regions may be considered as in part their descendants.

The AMERICAN STATES first Colonized.

The first settlement made by white people in that portion of America which was called the United States was at Virginia, in 1607; the next in New York, by the Dutch, in 1613; the next by the "British," the Puritans, or, as they are often called, the "Pilgrims," at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, in 1629.

About this time a great number of the *Puritans*, who had greatly increased in England, and who were wearied by the persecutions to which they were subject, embarked for North America, and laid the foundation of a Government on the principles of civil and religious liberty.

Other parts of the country were soon after settled, chiefly by people from "England;" but colonies were established also by "Swedes," "Germans," and "French." The whole country along the Atlantic border in this way became inhabited, and "Pennsylvania" was colonized by *William Penn* during the time of the "Commonwealth,"—after a time America became one of the most important Colonies of the British Crown.

The boundaries of the States differ from those in Europe generally, in being often by straight lines, thus: Columbia is an exact square; New York and Pennsylvania are separated by the line of latitude 42 deg. North. Lines 31 deg., 33 deg., 35 deg., 36 deg. 30 min., 40 deg. 30 min. of North latitude are also used as boundary lines, and the lines of longitude occasionally serve the same purpose.

The attempt of the British Government to tax the Colonies without their consent sowed the first seeds of that dissatisfaction which subsequently ripened into open revolt. In 1765 a Stamp Act was imposed upon the Colonies; but such unequivocal marks of disapprobation were expressed throughout the Country that it was withdrawn the next year. The following year a tax was laid upon tea, and a number of ships laden with that article were despatched to America. The Colonists were, however, bent upon resisting the principle of taxation, and the tea was thrown into the sea. This led to the Revolution, and Thirteen States declared themselves independent of Great Britain.

The revolutionary war, which began by the battle of Lexington, in 1775, terminated in the separation of the Thirteen States from the Mother Country in 1783, the war having continued for eight years. General Washington was the great leader of the Americans, and became the first President of the United States in 1789.

The "Population" of the "American States," from 3 millions in 1789, was raised to 31 676 217 persons, at the Census of 1860.

Emigration and Population.

THE UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain and Ireland, the **Population** and **Emigration** derived from Official sources in a period of forty years, 1821–61.*

Population of the United Kingdom at the beginning of the Periods.	Census Years.	Emigrants (exclusive of Foreigners) in the Intervals.	Increase of Population in the Intervals.	Emigrants added to the Increase of Population.
21 272 187	1821–31	225 878	3 120 298	3 346 176
24 392 485	1831–41	655 747	2 643 965	3 299 712
27 036 450	1841–51	1 545 543	709 499	2 255 042
27 745 949	1851–61	2 054 578	1 575 339	3 629 917
29 321 288	1861	—	—	—
Total in 40 years	1821–61	4 481 746	8 049 101	12 530 847

We have here an addition of **1 575 339** persons to the “United Kingdom” within the last **ten** years (1851–61), notwithstanding a large emigration of **2 054 578** persons, exceeding **200 000** a year, of **English, Irish, and Scotch** origin. In proportion to population **5** “Irish” emigrate to **1** “English,” **3** “Irish” to **1** “Scotch,” and **2** “Scotch” to **1** “English.”

The above Table shows that in an interval of forty years, 1821–61, the large number of **4 481 746** *British Subjects*, natives of Great Britain and Ireland, emigrated to other lands,—whilst the home population of the “United Kingdom” in the same period added to its numbers **8 049 101** persons, or about **40** per cent.

Emigrated in Forty Years.

Of the number of emigrants in **40** years, namely **4 481 746**—the **United States of America** absorbed **2 750 874**,† or more than the **one-half**, and if we add the continental emigration to the “American States,” about the **one-third** more, we then obtain nearly **4 millions** as an addition by immigration in **40** years, and we may observe,—it is mainly due to this vast “efflux” of the human race from the *East* to the *West* that the population of the “American States” had so rapidly increased in number, so as to *double* itself in a brief period of **five** and **twenty** years, and had more than *quadrupled* during the last half century. This unparalleled increase is owing to the constant stream of new comers as immigrants from Europe,—more especially from “Ireland.”

* Official Census of England and Wales, 1861, Vol. 3, p. 87.

† Vide p. 193.

Emigrated in 4 years, 1851-54.

We have a remarkable instance on record of nearly a *million and a half* of **British Subjects** who had emigrated from the "United Kingdom" in a short period of 4 years, namely, 1851-54, authenticated by the *Returns of the Emigration Commissioners*; and for one year only, the year 1852, no less than 368 764 persons emigrated, or upwards of 1 000 a day left their native home; of whom 244 281 went to the "United States," 87 881 to the "Australian Colonies" and "New Zealand," 32 873 to the "North American Colonies," and 3 749 to all other places. Might we add—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The *Phantom*, "fortune," mankind would fain pursue and grasp with eager desire; but experience dispels the vision, by teaching us that the precious metal,—is gathered together by a slow process,—is retained with difficulty,—and in its dispensation creates Pleasure and Happiness, or produces in its obsequious application Misery and Wretchedness.

"Are you chaf'd?
Ask God for temperance; 'tis the *appliance* only
Which your desire requires!"—*Shakspeare*.

"Ovid finely compares a broken fortune to a falling column; the lower it sinks, the greater weight it is obliged to sustain. Thus, when a man's circumstances are such, that he has no occasion to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him; but should his wants be such, that he sues for a trifle, it is two to one whether he may be trusted with the smallest sum."—*Goldsmith*.

"Well being and happiness are not an inheritance of which we take possession from the hour of our birth, and which we are destined to enjoy at our ease; they are to be searched after with unwearied assiduity.

"We enter into life destitute of every thing but simple existence. All that we enjoy in our passage through life are *acquisitions*; they are the result and the rewards of our own diligence and care, or communicated by the diligence and care of others."—*Cogan*.

On Emigration *Dr. Farr* adds:—"The emigrants are a self-perpetuating body in healthy climates, and they increase faster abroad than the general population at home, as they contain an excess of population at reproductive ages.

"The population of the **United Kingdom**, including the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen, was 21 272 187 in 1821, and 29 321 288 in 1861; but in the interval 4 935 102* persons 'emigrated' from British Ports, who, if simply added to the population of the 'United Kingdom,' make the survivors and descendants of the races within the 'British Isles' in 1821 now 34 256 390."

The Irish Census Returns of 1861 state that:—"The immense emigration during the last 12 years has, by diminishing the number of the 'healthy,' 'young,' and 'adult' portion of the population, increased the ratio of the 'aged' and 'decrepit,'—the 'lunatic and idiotic,'—the 'deaf and dumb,'—the 'sickly,'—the 'weak,' and the 'blind.'"

* 1821-60, in 40 years emigrated 4 935 102 persons. This number includes about 9 per cent. or 453 356 Foreigners who sailed from our ports, but it is probable that there is no record of many emigrants.

Return of the Government Emigration Board, showing the number of Emigrants from the "United Kingdom" during 49 years, from 1815 to 1863 both inclusive.

YEAR.	DESTINATION.					YEAR.
	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	TOTAL.	
1815	680	1 209	*	192	2 081	1815
1816	3 370	9 022	*	118	12 510	1816
1817	9 797	10 280	*	557	20 634	1817
1818	15 136	12 429	*	222	27 787	1818
1819	23 534	10 674	*	679	34 787	1819
1820	17 921	6 745	*	1 063	25 729	1820
1821	12 955	4 958	*	384	18 297	1821
1822	16 013	4 137	*	279	20 429	1822
1823	11 355	5 032	*	163	16 550	1823
1824	8 774	5 182	*	99	14 025	1824
1825	8 741	6 551	485	114	14 891	1825
1826	12 818	7 063	903	116	20 900	1826
1827	12 648	14 526	715	114	28 003	1827
1828	12 084	12 817	1 056	135	26 092	1828
1829	13 307	15 678	2 016	197	31 198	1829
1830	30 574	24 887	1 242	204	56 907	1830
1831	58 067	23 418	1 561	114	83 160	1831
1832	66 339	32 872	3 733	196	103 140	1832
1833	28 808	29 109	4 093	517	62 527	1833
1834	40 060	33 074	2 800	288	76 222	1834
1835	16 573	26 720	1 860	325	44 478	1835
1836	34 226	37 774	3 124	293	75 417	1836
1837	29 884	36 770	5 064	326	72 034	1837
1838	4 577	14 332	14 021	292	33 227	1838
1839	12 658	33 536	15 786	62 207	62 207	1839
1840	32 293	40 642	15 850	1 958	90 743	1840
1841	38 164	45 017	32 625	2 786	118 592	1841
1842	54 123	63 852	8 534	1 835	128 344	1842
1843	23 518	28 335	3 478	1 881	57 212	1843
1844	22 924	43 660	2 229	1 873	70 686	1844
1845	31 803	58 538	830	2 380	93 501	1845
1846	43 439	82 239	2 347	1 826	129 851	1846
1847	109 680	142 184	4 949	1 437	258 270	1847
1848	31 065	188 233	23 904	4 887	248 069	1848
1849	41 867	219 450	32 191	6 490	299 498	1849
1850	32 961	223 078	16 037	8 773	280 849	1850
1851	42 605	287 357	21 532	4 472	335 966	1851
1852	32 873	244 261	87 881	3 749	368 764	1852
1853	34 622	230 885	61 401	3 129	329 937	1853
1854	43 761	198 065	83 237	3 368	328 429	1854
1855	17 965	103 414	52 309	3 118	176 807	1855
1856	16 378	111 837	44 584	3 755	176 554	1856
1857	21 001	126 905	61 243	3 721	212 875	1857
1858	9 704	59 716	89 295	5 257	118 972	1858
1859	6 689	70 308	31 013	12 427	120 432	1859
1860	9 786	87 500	24 302	6 881	128 469	1860
1861	12 707	49 764	23 738	5 561	91 770	1861
1862	15 522	58 706	41 843	5 143	121 214	1862
1863	18 058	146 813	53 064	5 808	223 758	1863
Total	1 242 833	3 308 489	826 860	109 627	5 482 809	Total.

Average Annual Emigration from the United Kingdom (From 1815 to 1862 109 563
 (For the 10 years ending 1862 179 545)

* The Customs' Returns do not record any Emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 455 persons. These numbers have not been included in the Totals of this Table.

Australian Colonies, and New Zealand; Emigration from 1838* to 1862

Year.	New South Wales.	†Queensland.	Victoria.	Tasmania	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.	Total.	Year.
1838	10 189	—	3	571	3 143	115	—	14 021	1838
1839	8 455	—	1 161	328	4 856	268	—	15 786	1839
1840	7 648	—	3 473	299	2 748	224	1 458	15 850	1840
1841	17 492	—	9 894	806	175	357	3 901	32 625	1841
1842	1 450	—	864	2 448	145	563	3 064	8 534	1842
1843	2 439	—	627	24	45	—	343	3 478	1843
1844	1 179	—	934	1	47	—	68	2 229	1844
1845	73	—	423	20	300	—	14	830	1845
1846	36	—	81	—	82 224	—	6	2 347	1846
1847	726	—	397	8	3 512	—	316	4 949	1847
1848	7 622	—	7 399	218	7 852	62	751	23 904	1848
1849	8 403	—	10 562	535	10 855	11	1 825	32 191	1849
Total 10 years }	47 068	—	34 644	4 359	27 903	1 217	11 746	126 937	{ Total 10 years
1850	3 661	—	4 682	270	5 103	316	2 005	16 037	1850
1851	4 508	—	6 212	800	7 048	287	2 677	21 532	1851
1852	12 786	—	63 719	1 417	7 552	739	1 718	87 861	1852
1853	10 673	—	40 469	991	6 883	965	1 420	61 401	1853
1854	14 647	—	51 291	4 312	11 457	480	1 050	83 237	1854
1855	14 050	—	21 072	3 457	11 333	96	2 301	52 309	1855
1856	9 810	—	24 314	1 815	4 512	129	4 004	44 584	1856
1857	10 379	—	40 921	2 113	3 646	382	3 807	61 248	1857
1858	7 214	—	21 666	306	3 982	255	5 872	39 295	1858
1859	5 439	—	14 030	931	1 556	499	8 558	31 013	1859
Total 10 years }	93 117	—	288 376	16 412	63 072	4 148	33 412	498 537	{ Total 10 years
1860	3 671	303	12 979	483	1 245	379	5 242	24 302	1860
1861	1 626	2 480	14 256	258	422	141	4 585	23 738	1861
1862	4 100	8 575	15 353	387	1 365	623	11 440	41 843	1862
Total 25 years }	168 226	11 358	366 772	22 798	102 006	6 891	66 395	1745 164	{ Total 25 years

* Before 1838 the Returns do not distinguish to which of the Australian Colonies the emigrants proceeded.

† Prior to the 10th December, 1859, this colony formed part of New South Wales; the numbers, therefore, for Queensland are included in those under the head of New South Wales up to the end of 1859.

‡ 718 of this number emigrated to the Australian Colonies (generally) without distinction.

§ In the Emigration Commissioners' General Report for 1847 the Emigration to the Australian Colonies for 1846 is stated as 2 277; in their subsequent Reports, as 2 347. The additional 70 have been included here under this head.

It is ascertained by the Official Reports of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners that in a period of 49 years, 1815-63, there emigrated from the United Kingdom of "Great Britain and Ireland" 5 482 809 persons; of whom 3 303 489 went to the "American States," 1 242 833 to "British North America;" and from the year 1824;—826 860 sailed for the "Australian Colonies" and "New Zealand," and 109 627 to other parts of the World.

In the year 1868, more than one-half who emigrated, or 146 813, went to the "American States;" rather more than one-twelfth, or 18 083, to "British North America;" and more than the one-fourth, or 53 054, to the "Australian Colonies" and "New Zealand."

AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

Population and Date when Colonized.

Until a recent period it was supposed that the vast Island Continent of Australia—3 000 miles from east to west, and 2 000 miles from north to south—of a solid and generally unindented form, with very few great rivers, to open up its vast interior—was only habitable on a mere fringe of its coast line, the interior being, as it was supposed, a vast and barren desert of sand. This idea, however, has recently been altogether exploded. J. M'Douall Stuart has recently planted the British flag upon a green hill in the very centre of Australia, from whence, diverging in several directions for many miles, he discovered a country finely grassed and watered, native roses and oranges, some of them never before seen, and reservoirs of water in the solid rock.

These accounts, given us by Stuart, of the central portions of Australia, were fully confirmed by the late lamented Burke, the greatest of Australian explorers. To this man belonged the praise of having first actually crossed the great Island Continent.

Date of Census.	Population.	Colony.	Capital.	Date of Settlement.
1861	358 278	New South Wales	Sydney ..	1787
1861	89 977	Tasmania	Hobart Town ..	1803
1862	17 246	Western Australia	Perth ..	1829
1861	126 830	South Australia	Adelaide ..	1836
1862	549 901	Victoria (late Port Phillip) ..	Melbourne ..	1851
1862	45 007	Queensland (late Moreton Bay)	Brisbane ..	1859
	1 187 239	.. ..	..

The *Australian Colonies* received from the Mother Country in the 10 years ending 1849; 126 937 Emigrants, and in the following 10 years ending 1859, the number was raised to 498 537. *Vide p. 194.*

During the year 1863 53 054 persons sought a home in this distant part of the "British Empire," showing an increase of 11 211 on the year 1862, and no less than an addition of 29 316 to those who emigrated in the year 1861.

From the year 1825 to the year 1863 (both inclusive) 826 860 immigrants were received from the Mother Country. The present population of the "Australian Colonies" (1861-62) is 1 187 239, not including New Zealand.

Quantities of Gold Exported.*

The quantity of gold *produced* at the mines in New South Wales and Victoria cannot be accurately ascertained; but the following Table shows the quantity and estimated value of gold *exported* from New South Wales and Victoria since the commencement of discoveries in May and October 1851. This Table is taken, as regards New South Wales to 1859, from Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 393 of 1856, 309 of 1857, 480 of 1858, and 45 of 1860, and since that date, and as regards Victoria, from official Reports from the colonies:—

Year.	New South Wales.		Victoria.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	£	oz.	£
1851	144 120	468 336	145 137	438 777
1852	962 873	3 600 175	1 988 526	6 135 728
1853	548 052	1 781 171	2 497 723	8 644 229
1854	237 910	773 209	2 144 699	8 255 550
1855	*64 384	209 250	2 751 535	10 904 150
1856	*42 463	138 007	2 985 991	11 943 458
1857	*48 815	185 138	2 762 460	10 987 591
1858	*13 963	51 999	2 523 478	10 107 836
1859	*55 350	215 941	2 280 950	9 122 037
1860	*77 906	298 668	2 128 466	8 513 864
1861	*69 692	200 290	1 978 864	7 915 532
1862	134 264	517 105	1 662 448	6 649 624
Total ..	2 399 792	8 439 289	25 855 277	99 618 676

* The establishment of a Mint at Sydney will account for the small amount of gold exported in 1855 to 1863.

There were also exported from New South Wales in 1862, 575 boxes of coin, value £2 470 565.

The quantity and value of gold exported from New Zealand from 1st April, 1857, to 30th September, 1862, were as follows:—

Port.						Total Exports.	
						oz.	£
Auckland	..	..	..	..	..	615	2 388
Nelson ..	..	..	..	..	..	50 766	196 719
Dunedin ..	..	..	..	..	..	487 179	1 887 819
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	538 560	2 086 921

* Board of Trade Returns.

Emigrated to the "Australian Colonies" in 25 years, 1838-62 (both inclusive), and for the years 1861 and 1862, with the rate per cent., viz. :—

	Emigrated in 25 years, 1838-62.		Per Cent.	Emigrated,		Increase per Cent., 1861-62.
	1861.	1862.		1861.	1862.	
New South Wales ..	168 226	= 24		1 626	.. 4 100	= 152
Queensland* ..	11 358	= —		2 480	.. 8 575	= 246
Victoria ..	366 772	= 49		14 256	.. 15 353	= 8
Tasmania ..	22 798	= 3		258	.. 387	= 51
South Australia ..	102 006	= 14		422	.. 1 365	= 223
Western Australia ..	6 891	= 1		141	.. 623	= 341
New Zealand ..	66 395	= 9		4 555	.. 11 440	= 151
Total ..	†745 164	= 100		23 738	.. 41 843	= 77

The above Table shows the emigration to our **Australian Colonies** at the present time, within the last two years, to have nearly doubled, as compared with the year 1861; and it cannot but prove to be acceptable information, which the Returns of the Emigration Commissioners furnish us,—whilst under the existing civil war in America the tide of emigration, hitherto so rapid to the "States," may eventually lose its attractions.

War.—"I have been as enthusiastic and joyful as any one after a victory, but I confess that even the sight of a field of battle has not only struck me with horror, but even turned me sick, and now that I am advanced in life I cannot understand any more than I could at fifteen years how beings who call themselves reasonable, and who have so much foresight, can employ this short existence not in loving and aiding each other, and passing through it as gently as possible, but on the contrary, in endeavouring to destroy each other, as if Time did not do this himself with sufficient rapidity, what I thought at fifteen years I still think :—war, which society draws upon itself, is but an organized barbarism, and an inheritance of the savage state, however disguised or ornamented."—*Louis Buonaparte*.

"The same remark may be applied to a still more erroneous evil, or one at least that presents itself in greater and more distinct masses,—**WAR**. The existence of war at all is a tremendous proof that mankind are not civilized. Again then we must conclude that we over-estimate our progress; that we are really but a little way removed from barbarism, in comparison with the possible point at which the race may arrive. And this would be a most salutary conviction; for, while it would add to our alacrity by teaching us how much there was yet to discover, it would abate our presumption in the perfection of our present attainments.

"If I do not deceive myself, I foresee the time (far distant, alas!) when mankind shall awake to a full sense at once of their actual imperfections, and of their capacity for illimitable improvement; when they shall cease to create their own misery, and to lavish their admiration on qualities that thrive on their ruin; when almost all the great political wonders, the idols of history, stripped one after another of the vain splendour thrown around them, will appear nothing more than the frivolous and often fatal sports of the infancy of the human race."

* Prior to the 10th December, 1859, this colony formed part of "New South Wales."

† 718 of this number emigrated to the "Australian Colonies" generally, without distinction

The American Civil War.

At the commencement of the "American Civil War" the first effect was to check "emigration," and even to draw some of its population from it. Some few returned to "England," while others crossed the Northern frontier, and took refuge in "Canada," but this natural result was of no great duration. The demand for men quickly enhanced the value of the supply.

A bounty of £150 down and an allotment of land in prospect constitute inducements enough to outweigh the other contingencies of campaigning; so the stream of emigration from "Great Britain," and more especially from "Ireland," began to flow in full force, and is now rushing along in full volume.

Increase of Emigration from Liverpool.

As a practical illustration, the *Emigration* from "Liverpool" alone in the year 1862 numbered 64 314 persons—a fact which will enable us to appreciate the Statistics of 1863 when we find the number to be 137 799; we have here an increase in the short space of 12 months of 73 685 emigrants, or 115 per cent.

"Unlimited Desire of Power.—Power is a means to an end. The end is everything, without exception, which the human being calls pleasure, and the removal of pain. The grand instrument for attaining what a man likes is the actions of other men. Power, in its most appropriate signification, therefore, means security for the conformity between the will of one man and the acts of other men. This, we presume, is not a proposition which will be disputed.

"The master has power over his servant, because when he wills him to do so and so—in other words, expresses a desire that he would do so and so—he possesses a kind of security that the actions of the man will correspond to his desire. The general commands his soldiers to perform certain operations, the king commands his subjects to act in a certain manner, and their power is complete or not complete, in proportion as the conformity is complete or not complete between the actions willed and the actions performed.

"The actions of other men, considered as means for the attainment of the objects of our desire, are perfect or imperfect, in proportion as they are or are not certainly and invariably correspondent to our will.

"There is no limit, therefore, to the demand of security for the perfection of that correspondence. A man is never satisfied with a smaller degree if he can obtain a greater. And as there is no man, whatsoever, whose acts, in some degree or other, in some way or other, more immediately or more remotely, may not have some influence as means to our ends, there is no man the conformity of whose acts to our will we would not give something to secure. The demand, therefore, of power over the acts of other men is really boundless. It is boundless in two ways; boundless in the number of persons to whom we would extend it, and boundless in its degree over the actions of each.

Of the 137 799 Emigrants who sailed from "Liverpool" in the year ended 31st December, 1863, the greater bulk, 109 113, went to the "American States," 7 912 to "British North America," 19 672 to the "Australian Colonies," including New Zealand, and 1 102 to other places.

Emigrated from "London."

During the year 1863:—25 466 persons emigrated from "London;" of this number 18 243 went to the "Australian Colonies, including New Zealand," 4 082 to the "American States," 240 to "British North America," and 2 901 to other places.

Emigrated from "Plymouth."

In 1863:—7 800 persons sailed from "Plymouth;" 7 650 went to the "Australian Colonies, including New Zealand, and 150 to "British North America."

Emigrated from "Southampton."

In 1863 :—3 948 persons sailed from the Port of "Southampton;" 2 580 proceeded to the "Australian Colonies, including New Zealand;" and of 1 368 the destination was not given.

Emigrated from "Glasgow and Greenock."

In 1863 :—7 890 persons emigrated; of whom 4 036 sailed for "British North America," 3 235 for the "Australian Colonies, including New Zealand," 379 for the American States," and 240 for other places.

Emigrated from "Cork."

In 1863 :—28 153 emigrants sailed from this port; of whom 25 540 went to the "American States," 1 576 to the "Australian Colonies," and 1 037 to "British North America."

Emigrated from "Galway."

In 1863 :—3 571 persons sailed from this port; 3 437 for the "American States," and 134 to "British North America."

Emigrated from "Limerick."

In 1863 :—188 persons sailed for "British North America."

Emigrated from "Londonderry."

In 1863 :—7 724 persons sailed from the port of "Londonderry," of whom 4 157 went to "British North America," and 3 567 to the "American States."

Summary of Emigration, 1863.

From "English Ports" 175 209 Emigrants sailed, including a large number of Irish, Scotch, and Foreigners.

From "Scotch Ports" 7 931 Emigrants sailed; from "Irish Ports" 40 618 Emigrants sailed; including 1 219 who sailed from ports at which there was no Emigration Officers, the **Grand Total of Emigrants** for the year 1863 is ascertained to be **223 758**. (For the Native Country of Emigrants see p. 202.)

Married and Single Emigrants.

In 1863 the Returns show that the **married** females numbered 23 881, whilst the opposite sex were but 19 987, or a difference of 3 894 preponderating in favour of the fair sex. We next refer to the **single** adults who had left their native home in the above year, and we find a reverse, namely:—76 474 of the male sex to 45 321 of the female sex, in proportion about 7 to 4, or nearly 2 single men to 1 single woman. And this difference fully explains why the **men** in nearly all our Colonies outnumber the **women**, whereas in a normal state, regulated by a natural law, the *feminine* species of creation exceed in number the *masculine* sex—"to increase, to multiply, and to replenish the Earth." And now let us turn to the last Official Census (1861) of **England and Wales**, and we find there were 513 706 more females than males; the Census of **Scotland** gave us 162 598 more females than males; and the Official Census for **Ireland** adds a further proof that to 2 837 370 males there were 2 961 597 females, showing a difference of 124 227 in favour of the fair sex of "Erin." We seem here to have a **fixed law** in creation which our eminent naturalists may more fully explain.

Occupation of Emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1863.

To the American States:—65 349 *Adult Males* emigrated, of whom 40 386 were classed as General Labourers; 6 555, as Farmers; 1 206, as Carpenters; 1 156, Bricklayers, Masons, &c.; 752, Tailors; 348, Boot and Shoe Makers; 899, Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, etc., etc.

47 279 *Adult Females* emigrated; 13 968 were classed as Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, etc.; 967, as Milliners, Dressmakers, &c.; 74, Gentlewomen and Governesses, &c.; and Married Women, 15 576, etc., etc.

To British North America:—4 176 *Adult Males* emigrated, of whom 1 493 were classed as General Labourers; 717, Farmers; 143, Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.; 91, Carpenters; 22, Bricklayers, Masons, &c.; 32, Tailors; 24, Boot and Shoe Makers; 174, Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, etc., etc.

3 111 *Adult Females* emigrated; 433 were classed as Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.; 28, as Milliners, Dressmakers, &c.; 37, Gentlewomen and Governesses, &c.; and Married Women, 1 372, etc., etc.

To the Australian Colonies, including New Zealand:—24 918 *Adult Males* emigrated; 13 932 were classed as General Labourers; 1 530, Farmers; 1 908, Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.; 486, Miners and Quarrymen; 491, Carpenters; 160, Bricklayers, Masons, &c.; 51, Tailors; 141, Boot and Shoemakers; 161, Smiths, Braziers, &c.; 92, Engineers; 15, Surveyors; and 1 132, Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, etc., etc.

17 966 *Adult Females* emigrated; 5 249 were classed as Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.; 113, as Milliners, Dressmakers, &c.; 110, Gentlewomen and Governesses, &c.; and Married Women, 6 515, etc., etc.

“All, however, who Emigrate should be possessed of stout hearts and in the enjoyment of good health, and should be prepared to turn their hands to whatever labour first offers.

Those who cannot help themselves at home are advised not to emigrate, for a new Country requires its settlers to be possessed of skill, energy, and determination.”

Man shall “Sow,” and “Reap,” and Eat the Fruits of his Labour.

After the Fall of our first parent “Adam,” it was ordained that Man should live by the sweat of his brow.—It is an universal axiom, that “industry,” “sobriety,” and “perseverance” are the conquerors of all difficulties, that *Man shall sow, and reap, and eat the fruits of his labour.*

The eminent surgeon *Sir Astley Cooper* used to give at the conclusion of his annual course of lectures, the following advice, which is applicable to all classes and all professions:—“Now, gentlemen, let me tell you on what your success in life depends. *Firstly*, upon a good and constantly increasing knowledge of your profession. *Secondly*, on an industrious discharge of its duties. *Thirdly*, upon the preservation of your moral character. Unless you possess the first, Knowledge, you ought not to succeed, and no honest man can wish you success. Without the second, Industry, no man will ever succeed. And unless you preserve your Moral Character, even if it were possible you could succeed, it would be impossible you could be happy.

“When we read the lives of distinguished men in any department, we find them almost always “celebrated for the amount of labour they could perform. Demosthenes, Julius Cæsar, Henry the Fourth of France, Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Franklin, Washington, Napoleon,—different as they “were in their intellectual and moral qualities,—were all renowned as hard-workers. We read how many “days they could support the fatigues of a march; how early they rose; how late they watched; how “many hours they spent in the field, in the cabinet, in the court; how many secretaries they kept employed; in short how hard they worked.”—*Everett's Discourse*,

Devotion of a Great Mind to its Duties.—*Milton*, who, during an active life in the most troublesome times, was unceasing in the cultivation of his understanding, thus describes his own habits:—
 “Those morning haunts are where they should be, at home; not sleeping or concocting the surfeits of
 “an irregular feast, but up and stirring; in winter, often ere the sound of any bell awake men to labour
 “or devotion; in summer, as oft with the bird that first rouses, or not much tardier, to read good authors,
 “or cause them to be read till the attention be weary, or memory have its full fraught; then with useful
 “and generous labours preserving the body's health and hardiness, to render lightsome, clear, and not
 “lumpish obedience to the mind, to the cause of religion and our country's liberty.”

Emigrated in Thirty Years.

If we take a range of the last *thirty years*, 1833–62 (both inclusive), of the **Emigration from the United Kingdom**, including Foreigners, we find the *Emigration Returns* show:—

Destination. Emigrated to:—	Emigration in 30 years, 1833–62.	Per Cent.	Emigration in the year 1862.	Per Cent.
North American Colonies	890 637	= 19	15 522	= 13
United States	2 950 226	= 63	53 706	= 48
Australian Colonies and New Zealand	762 095	= 16	41 843	= 35
All other Places	98 973	= 2	5 143	= 4
Total	4 701 931	= 100	121 214	= 100

The Return presents a remarkable contrast:—as not more than 17 years ago, —*vide* p. 194,—the emigration to the “Australian Colonies” in one year, the year 1845, was the small number of 830 persons; and that during the year 1862, or 17 years after, this small number had risen to 41 843, and in the year 1863 to 53 054—a number of persons who, in a single year, sought a distant home, with hope to guide them on the way.

Advance of Emigration.

The great advance in emigration may be dated so recently as from the year 1830, for that year the Returns show the number to be 56 907, or an increase of 31 198 on the year preceding (1829); since this period emigration has risen to 368 764 in the year 1852, and, with various undulating annual totals, at the termination of the decade ending 1862, the Official Returns give the number of emigrants for this year to be 121 214; and for the year 1863,—223 758 persons. See p. 193.

Emigration to the United States.

Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the American Census in 1860, remarks that a large portion of the emigrants from the United Kingdom to the British North American Colonies are known to have eventually settled in the United States, and adds:—“Thus it appears safe to assume that since the close of the last war in 1814 about three and a quarter millions of the Natives of Great Britain and Ireland, ‘a population for a kingdom,’ have emigrated to this country.”

In the “American States,” prior to 1860, the population had *doubled* itself in twenty-five years, and more than *quadrupled* its number during the last half century.

This unparalleled increase is mainly due to the constant stream of immigrants from Europe. The total number of emigrants that arrived at the various ports of the United States between the years 1814 and 1858 was nearly *four millions*. In 1854 alone the number was nearly *half a million*.

Emigration from "Great Britain and Ireland," to all parts of the World, during 5 years, 1859-63, showing the *Destination* and *Land of Birth*, so far as can be ascertained from the Passenger Lists furnished by the Custom House Authorities to Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners:

Destination and Native Country.

Destination of Emigrants.	Years.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners, and those not distinguished.
American States..	1859	70 303	13 065	2 851	41 180	13 207
	1860	87 500	13 556	2 220	52 103	19 621
	1861	49 764	8 741	1 210	28 209	11 604
	1862	58 706	14 180	1 025	33 521	9 980
	1863	146 813	32 570	3 481	94 477	16 285
Total in 5 years .. ..	..	413 086	82 112	10 787	249 490	70 697
British North America	1859	6 689	524	854	1 091	4 220
	1860	9 786	559	991	1 215	7 021
	1861	12 707	879	1 229	1 845	8 754
	1862	15 522	2 576	2 645	3 107	7 194
	1863	18 083	2 550	3 168	3 947	8 418
Total in 5 years .. ..	..	62 787	7 088	8 887	11 205	35 607
Australian Colonies and New Zealand	1859	31 013	15 329	5 021	8 254	2 409
	1860	24 302	10 099	4 990	6 345	2 868
	1861	23 738	11 100	3 855	5 642	3 141
	1862	41 843	17 827	8 599	12 402	3 015
	1863	53 054	24 654	8 113	17 390	2 897
Total in 5 years .. ..	..	173 950	79 009	30 578	50 033	14 330
All other Places ..	1859	12 427	5 012	1 456	2 456	3 503
	1860	6 881	2 207	532	1 172	2 970
	1861	5 561	1 425	436	626	3 074
	1862	5 143	904	327	650	3 262
	1863	5 808	1 469	468	577	3 294
Total in 5 years .. ..	..	35 820	11 017	3 219	5 481	16 103
Total of each year..	1859	120 432	33 931	10 182	52 981	23 339
	1860	128 469	26 421	8 733	60 835	32 480
	1861	91 770	22 145	6 730	36 322	26 573
	1862	121 214	35 487	12 596	49 680	23 451
	1863	223 758	61 243	15 230	116 391	30 894
TOTAL in 5 years .. ..	..	685 643	179 226	53 471	316 209	136 737
Average of 5 years	1859-63	137 129	35 845	10 694	63 242	27 347
Proportion per cent. ..	..	100	26	8	46	20

Emigrated in 5 years, 1859-63.

The foregoing Table shows that **685 643** persons in the aggregate emigrated in this brief period; and that **413 086** of this number went to the American States; and that considerably more than one-half, or **249 490**, were natives of Ireland, **82 112** of England, and **10 787** of Scotland.

In the same period **62 787** persons emigrated to the British North American Colonies, and **173 950** to the Australian Colonies, including New Zealand; of this latter number, **79 009** were natives of England and Wales, **50 033** of Ireland, and **30 578** of Scotland; and the Foreigners who sailed from British Ports in the year 1863 were **7 833**, against **3 311** in the year 1862.

Comparative Native Origin.

By a *Return presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners*, showing the number and native origin of **Emigrants** from the United Kingdom of "Great Britain and Ireland," on an average of **5** years, 1859-63, in **100** Emigrants there were **46** natives of Ireland, **26** of England and Wales, about **8** of Scotland; somewhere about **4** were natives of Foreign States; and of **16** the native origin was not ascertained.

On an average there were about **5** Irishmen to **3** Englishmen, and rather more than **3** Englishmen to **1** Scotchman, who emigrated.

Relative Proportion to Population.

In relative proportion to their respective populations, Census 1861, it is shown, p. 202, that Ireland, on an average of **5** years, 1859-63, supplied annually **1** emigrant from every **92** of its inhabitants, Scotland **1** in **286**, and England **1** in **560**; or in another way, it will be found by the Emigration Returns that Ireland supplies about **6** emigrants, Scotland rather more than **2**, and England with Wales **1**, in proportion relatively to their respective inhabitants.

	Total Emigrated.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.
1st April, 1851, to 8th April, 1861	2 249 355	640 210	183 627	1 230 986	194 532

NOTE.—The Records in the Commissioners' Office do not show the Native Origin of Emigrants prior to 1853. The numbers for the years 1851 and 1852 are, therefore, estimated on an average of the proportions for the years 1853 and 1854.

Emigration from Ireland.

The "Exodus" from Ireland still flows "westward," but whether this is to be attributed to any other than ordinary circumstances, a few years hence will suffice to determine.

"Not even the most powerful monarch can oppose the spirit of the times; for it is omnipotent. A wise man ought to teach the uninformed, to secure and propagate mental illumination, without caring when, how, or where it will triumphantly burst forth, and never attempt to further the cause of truth by means of rebellion, conspiracy, and corruption. Error stands in need of those instruments, but not truth, which if rightly known, has a self-persuasive power. And do you not think that the great also will, and must finally yield to that universal influence of truth? They assume the colour of the times as well as the people.

"The civil liberty of nations has been repeatedly destroyed, but truth did never totally disappear. It constantly binds men by stronger ties, and renders its own influence more extensive; and I may safely predict that a time will come, when mankind will eclipse the noble Greeks in the knowledge of beneficial truths; when the world will be the abode of a noble race, and no longer of individual noble nations."—*La Fontaine*.

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."—*Goldsmith*.

The "Irish" element formed nearly three-fourths of the emigration to the North American States during the year 1863. The "Scotch" and "English" Emigrants give the preference to Australia, New Zealand, and the North American Colonies.

The Cork Examiner (March 1864) gives a remarkable description of the emigrants, departing still in large numbers from that port. "There are among them some old people and young children; but the bulk are stalwart young men, full of health and vigour, and young women gaudily dressed, but their bad taste cannot conceal the beauty, the activity, the bounding health, for which the Irish peasant girl has been so remarkable."

Between the Census of 1851 and the Census of 1861 the *Census Commissioners' Report for Ireland* shows a decrease of 753 418 inhabitants.

From the *Returns of the Emigration Commissioners* we learn that "of the 2 249 355 emigrants who sailed from ports in the 'United Kingdom,' between the 31st of March, 1851, and the 8th of April, 1861, 1 230 989 were 'Irish;' and from the Returns obtained by the Registrar-General for Ireland, through the Constabulary agents at Irish ports, during the like period, we perceive that as many as 1 174 179 persons were set down as permanent emigrants. To this emigration may chiefly be attributed the decrease of the population, during a period when the country was remarkably free from any outbreak of famine, pestilence, or of the other social calamities which have occasionally retarded the growth of population in this and other countries."

The Irish "Exodus" in the year 1861, that numbered but 36 322, was advanced to 116 391, or an increase of 343 per cent. for the year ended the 31st December, 1863; 28 209 persons of Irish birth crossed the Atlantic to the American States in 1861, and this number was increased nearly *three-fold* in the year 1863, having reached 94 477, and still flows on with unabated vigour; in proportion, about 6 males to 5 females, and 1 in every 9, was under the age of ten years, who emigrated from "Ould" Ireland in 1863.

Increased Emigration from Ireland in the Year 1863.

According to the *Statistics of the Government Emigration Commissioners*, we find that the number of persons who emigrated who were returned as natives of the "Emerald Isle," during the year 1863, was 116 391, against 49 680 in the year 1862, and 36 322, in the year 1861; who left the home of their fathers in the vigour of life, to bestow their energy and industry on another land,—and who leave behind the ailing, the weak, the aged, and sometimes their wives and children.

It is perfectly clear, from the "ebb" and "flow" of the stream of emigration, that the force at work has been attractive, and not repulsive—in other words, that "Irishmen" have left their native land in greater numbers than usual,—not because their own home was less tolerable,—but because their new home appeared more desirable.

At first they were scared by the aspects of the war, and emigration slackened; then they discerned that, whatever the war might do ultimately,—it would better their lot materially for the time then present.

The *Americans* have taken good care to let Irishmen know that a man in New York is worth far more than ever he was, and thus the Irishman crosses the Atlantic to better his prospects; but in the main it represents the ordinary consequences of a sudden and urgent demand, which the experience of a few years will verify, whether or no—this "efflux," this outflow of population from the Sister Isle to the Northern States of America, will continue to flow on at its present volume.

In an address by Dr. Ingram—

"Irish emigration," he says, "is a perfectly natural consequence of economical laws, under the new condition of society. The Irishman finds wages a shilling or ten pence a-day, in cultivating the land, hard to be got. He hears that wages in England and Scotland are two shillings a-day, and at New York four shillings a-day. He finds the passage to Liverpool 5s., and to New York five or six guineas. He has learnt geography at the National Schools; he has friends in the 'American States' who send him money to join them; so he quits the land of his birth with little or no after desire to return—this is a natural conclusion," says Dr. Ingram, "the Irishman is wise to better himself, with a prospect of saving money, and in a few years having a snug farm of his own, on the richest soil, and in one of the finest climates in the world."

This sketch of the "Elysium" that awaits the Irishman's transit across the Atlantic is very felicitous,—

As a contrast, we add the reverse picture by Emerson, who says :—"The Germans, and Irish millions, are ferried over the Atlantic, and carted over America, to ditch and to dredge,—to make corn cheap, and then to lie down prematurely to make a spot of green grass on the prairie."

This paragraph might have told its tale in times gone by, but at the present period (the Irish exodus) although considered by many as a national calamity, will nevertheless run its course,—the Irishman has inducements enough held out, and, as *Dr. Ingram* says, that "he is wise to better himself, if he can," although Emerson's (*dictum*), at no distant period, might fall to the lot of many—a hardy son of Erin.

The demoralizing influence of War.—"A wise Minister would rather preserve peace than gain a victory; because he knows that even the most successful war leaves nations generally more poor, always more profligate, than it found them.

"These are real evils that cannot be brought into a list of indemnities, and the demoralizing influence of war is not the least of them. The triumphs of truth are the most glorious, chiefly because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of the *saved*, not of the *slain*."—*Lacon*.

"Man—may be justly entitled the great destroyer and exterminator of life, without regard to time, place, or circumstance. By his power, the strongest are overcome; by his ingenuity, the most subtle are circumvented, and their energies of body and mind made subservient to his necessities or pleasures. He is superior to the whole animal creation in the noblest attributes; but he enjoys one pre-eminence for which even the lowest have no cause to envy him.

"All the destructive animals fulfil their dire offices upon creatures belonging to other kinds; when the lion leaps from his ambush, it is on the neck of the wild ox or the antelope that he buries his claws; when the wolves howl in unison, it is the deer they are pursuing; when the scream of the eagle sounds shrillest, then let the wild-duck beware! Even the insatiable ferocious tiger keeps aloof from his brethren of blood.

"But, when the drums roll, and the trumpets clang,—when the banner folds are shaken abroad upon the air, and the neigh of the charger re-echoes the deep notes of the bugle; then is man, with his boasted reason, preparing to spill the blood of his brother, to drive his desolating chariot over the faces of his kindred, spread havoc and despair before his path, and leave famine and pestilence to track his footsteps."—*American Quarterly*.

German Emigration.

The Germans, above all other nations, in regard to emigration, manifest the most truly cosmopolitan views; you find them, in fact, in every part of the world; it does not matter whether it is in Russia or Poland in the north, in Hungary or in the Danubian district, in Turkey or in Greece; they penetrate into the valleys of the Caucasus, the gardens of Asia Minor, and to the shores of Egypt. In Western Europe they have colonized various districts, and they have landed at the North of Africa at Algeria, and in the South at the English colonies of the Cape.

But it is in North America where they mostly abound, where the climate also differs less than other countries from their own. Without finding it the exact Arcadia they expected, still in a country which gives them all the liberty they desire, offers them wealth, favours the education of their infants, imposes only slight taxes (hitherto), they are comparatively content.

Out of a population of from twenty-eight to thirty millions, the United States count about four millions of German origin. In Australia, at Victoria, Melbourne, and Hobart Town; in New Zealand we find them established. Still, in spite of all the inducements there offered, the United States claim the first rank among the German emigrants; and in proportion—number about 1 in every 3, who cross the Atlantic.

Emigration in the 17th Century.

The Records of History, by which past events are brought under review; show at this period—that the British-born Subject, when worried by persecutions, had taken a farewell of his "Native Land"—the home of his ancestors—the youthful scenes of joy and gladness,—and sought food, shelter, and raiment in another land; indeed we may refer back to no long period chronologized on the index of Time, to somewhere about *two centuries and a half* ago, to the *Puritans*, who prepared to colonize the newly discovered continent of America.

These Colonies were founded by the "Pilgrim Fathers," who arrived in the "*Mayflower*," at Plymouth, a small sea-port town in New England, in November, 1619; and subsequently the greater part of the "American States" was colonized by the "British."

Government Emigration Officers in the United Kingdom.

Com. Lean, R.N. . . . .	..	..	} Assistants	} LONDON. Office, 65, Fenchurch-street.
J. T. Forster, Esq., R.N. . . .	..	..
Com. Westbrook, R.N. . . . .	..	..
Lieut. Barnard, R.N. . . . .	..	..
Com. Prior, R.N. . . . .	..	..	} Assistants	} LIVERPOOL. Office, Stanley-buildings, Bath-street.
Com. Bourchier, R.N. . . . .	..	..
Com. Saunders, R.N. . . . .	..	..
Percival B. Roberts, Esq. . . .	..	..
R. W. Evatt, Esq. . . . .	..	..
E. A. Smith, Esq., R.N., SOUTHAMPTON.				
Capt. Stoll, R.N., PLYMOUTH.				
Capt. Stewart, R.N., GLASGOW and GREENOCK.				
Admiral Keele, LONDONERRY.				
Capt. Ellis, R.N., LIMERICK, &c.				
Capt. Kerr, R.N., CORR, &c.				

These Officers act under the immediate directions of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, (Chief Office, 8, *Park-street, Westminster*), and the following is a summary of their duties :—

They procure and give gratuitously information as to the sailing of ships and means of accommodation for Emigrants; and whenever applied to for that purpose, they see that all agreements between shipowners, agents, or masters and intending emigrants are duly performed. They also see that the provisions of the Passengers' Act are strictly complied with, viz., that passenger vessels are seaworthy; that they have on board a sufficient supply of provisions, water, medicines, &c.; and that they sail with proper punctuality.

They attend personally at their Offices on every week-day, and afford gratuitously all the assistance in their power to protect intending emigrants against fraud and imposition, and to obtain redress where oppression or injury has been practised on them.

Colonial Officers who have undertaken to answer, as far as in their power, enquiries addressed to them, post paid, by persons in the United Kingdom, respecting their **Friends or Relatives** in the Colonies.

Colony.	Officer.							Address.
<i>North America.</i>								
Canada.	The Provincial Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Canada.
Nova Scotia.	The Provincial Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Halifax.
New Brunswick	The Provincial Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Fredericton.
Prince Edward's Island	The Colonial Secretary..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Charlotte Town
Newfoundland	Timothy Mitchell, Esq., Inspector of Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	St. John's.
<i>Australia.</i>								
New South Wales . . .	The Colonial Secretary..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sydney.
Victoria	The Commissioner of Trade and Customs	..	..	..	..	..	..	Melbourne.
South Australia	The Chief Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	..	Adelaide.
Western Australia . . .	The Immigration Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	Perth.
New Zealand	John Morrison, Esq., 3, Adelaide-place, King William-st.	..	..	..	..	..	..	London.
Tasmania	The Colonial Secretary..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hobartown.
Queensland	The Immigration Agent	..	..	..	..	..	..	Brisbane.
<i>Africa.</i>								
Cape	The Colonial Secretary..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cape Town.
Natal	The Colonial Secretary..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Natal.

Emigrants' effects.—In the case of "Emigrants" dying on the voyage, the proceeds of their "effects" are usually transmitted to the *Emigration Commissioners*, by the Immigration Agent, for distribution to their legal representatives.

Aliens, Naturalization and Landholding Rights of, in the United Kingdom and the Colonies.*

By the laws of England, Aliens cannot hold, and consequently cannot transmit to their representatives, any freehold lands until they are naturalized. The same legal principle prevails in the Colonies.

Formerly the process of Naturalization was effected in each case by a separate Act of the Legislature; but now, as regards the United Kingdom, it is regulated by a General Act,—the 7 & 8 Vict., cap. 66, passed in August 1844. This Statute provides that Aliens who come to reside in any part of Great Britain or Ireland with intent to settle therein shall, upon obtaining a certificate of naturalization from one of the Secretaries of State, and taking the oath of allegiance prescribed by the Act, enjoy all the rights and capacities of Natural Born Subjects, except the capacity of becoming Privy Councillors or Members of the Legislature.

To obtain a certificate of naturalization, a memorial is to be presented to one of the Secretaries of State setting out the age, profession, trade, or occupation of the memorialist, and the duration of his residence in this Country, and all other grounds upon which he seeks to acquire the privileges of a natural born British Subject.

The Certificate, if obtained, is then to be enrolled in the Court of Chancery, and the oath of allegiance must be taken within sixty days of its date.

Under this Act, Aliens, subjects of friendly states, may, without any certificate of naturalization, hold lands or houses for the purposes of residence or of business for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, with the same privileges as regards such property as a natural-born subject, except that of voting at elections for Members of Parliament.

It was doubtful how far this Act affected the Colonies. To clear up this doubt, and to give validity to Colonial Legislation on the subject, the Imperial Act 10 & 11 Vict., cap. 83, was passed in July 1847.

Colonial Land.—The management of the waste lands in nearly all the Colonies to which Emigrants from this Country habitually resort, has been conceded to the Local Legislatures and Governments.

Information on the subject of the waste lands and of emigration may be obtained by reference to the "Colonization Circular," issued annually by Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, imparting from time to time the most recent information derived from Official Returns.

Privileges in the acquisition of land are at present allowed to **Military and Naval Officers** in the Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, New Zealand, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Western Australia. As, however, the control of the waste lands of the Crown in all these Colonies, except the two last, is, or shortly will be, vested in the Local Legislatures, it must be distinctly understood that Her Majesty's Government cannot guarantee the continuance of the following regulations, but that they will be liable to be altered or discontinued by such Legislatures.

In the above-named Colonies land is disposed of by sale only; but Officers purchasing land are allowed a remission of the purchase money, according to the under-mentioned scale :—

Field Officers of 25 years' service and upwards, in the whole..	£ 600
Field Officers of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole..	500
Field Officers of 15 years' service or less, in the whole ..	400
Captains of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole ..	400
Captains of 15 years' service or less, in the whole ..	300
Subalterns of 20 years' service and upwards, in the whole ..	300
Subalterns of 7 years' service and upwards, in the whole ..	200

For the provisions of the "Passengers' Act, 1855," which are carried into execution by the "Emigration Commissioners," see 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 119.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

The *North American Possessions of Her Britannic Majesty (Queen Victoria)*, consist of Canada; Nova Scotia; New Brunswick; Prince Edward's Island; Newfoundland; Bermuda; British Columbia; Vancouver's Island; and *five* great natural Regions of British North America, *viz.* :—

1. **The Columbian or Western Territory** (comprising the greater part of the Colony of British Columbia, with the adjacent districts).—a country of varied features, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and bounded severally on the north and south by the possessions of Russia and the United States.

2. **The Pacific Region**, drained by the Saskatchewan, the Red River and their affluents, and extending from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the chain of Great Lakes, affording a continuous communication by water from Canada to the Polar Sea in one direction, and, with some interruptions, a similar communication westward with the Pacific Ocean.

3. **The Wooded Region**, occupying the remaining section of the country, to the shores of Hudson's and James's Bays, having for its northern limit the highest feeders of the Churchill River, and continuous southward with the vast primeval forest so well known as the seat of the lumber trade of Canada.

4. The strip of sterile country known as the "**Barren Grounds**," skirting the shores of the Polar Sea; and,

5. **The Valley of the McKenzie** and its Tributaries, a well-wooded tract, situated north of the Prairie Region, and comprising the district between the Barren Grounds and the Russian settlements on the North-west Coast.

The general character of the different districts will be sufficiently comprehended from this summary. Their united Area cannot be correctly given; it certainly exceeds three millions of square miles; it is probably not much under four.

All these Provinces together compose a tract of Country equal in extent to the "United States." They are bounded N. by the Arctic Sea and Baffin's Bay; E. by the Atlantic; S. by the United States; and W. by Russian America and the Pacific Ocean.

Canada is divided into *Upper* (West) and *Lower* (East). Lower Canada lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence, which is the principal river. Upper Canada is chiefly separated from the United States by the chain of great lakes.

West Canada, separated by the river Ottawa, is settled principally by emigrants from the "British Isles," and their descendants; in some localities there are numerous settlements of "Germans," and of "Loyalists" from the United States, *i.e.*, persons who fought on the side of Great Britain during the American War.

East Canada.—The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics of French origin, having been established in the colony previous to its cession by treaty to Great Britain in 1763.

Nova Scotia.—"When the *French* first settled this Colony, they called it "Arcadia." They lived amicably with the *Mic-Mac Indians*, the principal of the aboriginal tribes, and taught them the vices if not the virtues of civilization. They converted them indeed nominally to Christianity, and turned this to account afterwards by telling them that the English, with whom they were at war, were the people who crucified the "Saviour."

These Indians were fierce and warlike, of tall stature, and great activity, but these gifts availed them little; the poison of the fire-water, and the white man's wars, wasted

them away. Now perhaps there are two thousand left; the poor remnant is humanely treated, and, in some instances, has made progress in civilization.

There are still a number of French and German descendants in "Nova Scotia," who remained in the country after the English conquest; but by far the largest portion of the population at present is of British race. The climate, though severe in winter, and foggy at all times on the coast, is very favourable for the health of man and vegetation, and the labours of agriculture are now vigorously plied and gratefully repaid.—*Warburton's "England in the New World."*

The population of "British North America," at the Census of 1861, numbered 3 333 507 persons.—*Vide p. 211.*

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA first Colonized.

Canada is said to have been discovered by *Sebastian Cabot* in 1497. The French turned their attention to this part of the World in 1508, and took possession of the Country in 1525; and ten years later, *Cartier*, a French navigator, explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on "St. Lawrence's Day."

The French Colonized Canada, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton, and held them till dispossessed by the English.

King Henry the Fourth of France appointed the *Marquis de la Roche* to be Governor-General of Canada, and the neighbouring Territories. Louisbourg was taken by General Wolfe in 1758. Soon after Quebec surrendered, and the whole Territory was finally ceded to the British in 1763.

When the other American possessions of Great Britain became independent, in 1783, these continued attached to the Crown of Great Britain.

AUSTRALIA first Colonized.

Australia, formerly called "New Holland," is an immense Island, or rather a Continent in itself of the size of Europe; was first discovered by the "Portuguese" in 1525, and then by the "Dutch" in 1610, and is said to have been discovered by the "Spaniards" in 1609. It was visited by several of the early navigators, and *Captain Cook*, the celebrated navigator, in 1770 took possession of this immense Island, in area about 3 millions of square miles, which is now a territory of Great Britain, and a most important British Colony, having received fully one million of Colonists from the Mother Country.

The first Colonizing of New South Wales was begun in 1788 by the British, and gradually though slowly continued to the year 1838; when in this year an increase of some magnitude was shown, from 5 054—in 1837, to 14 021 in 1838, which in 15 years later advanced to 53 054 emigrants in the year 1853—from the Mother Country, with every prospect of this number being further increased,—aided by the late discoveries of *Stuart*, *Landsborough*, *Burke*, and *Wills*.

The voyage, *vid* the Isthmus of Panama, in connection with the *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company*, and the *Panama and Pacific Steam Navigation Company*, is about being accomplished in two months to "New Zealand" and "Sydney," with branch lines to "Melbourne," "Tasmania," and "Queensland," in connection with the "Panama" service.

To the *Australian Colonies*, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, the distance is reduced about 2 000 miles, and 4 000 nearer than by the Cape of Good Hope.

British Colonies and Possessions.

AN ABSTRACT of the Official Census Returns of the several **British Colonies and Foreign Possessions**, for the year 1861 (or the latest date) exclusive of the Indian Empire.

					Population. Official Census, 1861.
European Possessions*	..	..	..	..	165 317
North American Colonies	..	..	..	..	3 333 507
West Indian Possessions	..	..	..	..	1 114 508
African Possessions	..	..	..	..	1 004 595
Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean	..	..	..	..	7 426
Possessions in the Indian Ocean and Hong-Kong	..	..	..	..	2 363 767
Australia and New Zealand	..	..	..	..	1 322 937
Total, not including India					9 312 057†

"Round all this vast diversity, this endless girdle of empire, 'beats the Queen's morning drum.' Let the fancy, which travels faster than Ariel, give reality to this thought, and reflect how, as the sun leaps up over land after land, the English *réveillée* greets him, follows him, accompanies his course from east to west, from west back again to east. It rises upon far-off waters in Japan and China, to find the blue-eyed light-haired Saxon astir on board his ships and in the sea-side stores of his merchandize. It wakes the same omnipresent Saxon on Burmese rivers, in the teak forests of Tenasserim, and the cocoa groves of the Eastern Archipelago.

"It sees him in India—one to ten thousand—subduing the old civilization to the new, upon many a parched yellow plain, in many a city of banished magnificence, by many a stream which had its name in history when Britain was an oyster-ground for Rome. In African karoos, on Singhalese coffee-hills; gardening for tea on the Himalayas, sinking telegraphs in the sea of Sindbad, tracking old Nile in the heart of Ethiopia, crushing the slave-trade in the bights and bays of deadly Sierra Leone; perched on a hundred sea-girt islets, 'looking out' between the embrasures of Malta, Gibraltar, St. Helena and Heligoland; busy in the sugar canes of the West Indies and the pine woods of Canada; alive among the thousand archipelagos of the soft South Seas, and so round to the wide plains and wild scrubs of Australia, and the fern groves of New Zealand."

The following **Colonies and British Possessions** beyond the Seas, are arranged in order, according to their date of accession to the "British Crown," (or as nearly as can be ascertained), showing the Area; Population (from the latest Returns); Historical Memoir; Government, Finance and Trade, Climate, etc., derived from Parliamentary Returns, and the most recent authorities.

* The Ionian Islands (under the protection of the British Crown in 1861) with a population of 232 426 persons are not included.

† Census 1861,—General Report, vol. 3, p. 72.

ABSTRACT of the Census Returns of the several British Colonies and Possessions for the year 1861.

The *Statistics* referring to the **British Colonies and Foreign Possessions** were derived from the most recent Returns that have been presented to Parliament, and the reports made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. One of the latest, "No. 147, Session 1863," and the "General Report, Vol. 3, on the Census of 1861," by the Registrar-General of England, Session 1864. The latest "Official Returns" of the Board of Trade, The "Official Colonial List" for 1864, and the "Colonization Circular," No. 22, for 1863, etc.,—all have been consulted to make the information as complete and authentic as it can be possibly made up to the present date.

"In all questions based on Statistics too much care cannot be taken to view the subject from all possible points."

A.D.

1609. BERMUDA.—*First Colonized by the English in 1609.*

Area.*—24 square miles. Besides the main island, containing less than 20 square miles of land, the names of the principal islands are St. George's, Hamilton, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Smith's, Longbird, Boaz, &c.

Population,† Census, 1861:—11 451 persons, namely, 4 902 Males, and 6 549 Females, or 4 625 White, and 6 826 Coloured.

Increase.—In 1851 the population was 10 982, the increase was therefore only 469 in the ten years.

History.—"Bermudas" or Somers' Islands, a cluster of about 300 small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, of which about 12 are inhabited; they derive their name from *Bermudez*, a Spaniard, who first sighted the islands in 1527, and they were first Colonized by a brother of *Sir J. Somers*, on whose report the Virginia Company claimed them and sold their right to 120 persons, who received a Charter from James I. in 1612.

Representative government was established in 1619. The Charter of the Bermuda Company was annulled in 1684 by *Quo Warranto*, and since then the Governors have been appointed by the Crown. By Order in Council, dated June 23rd, 1824, male convicts were ordered to be kept to hard labour at the Bermudas, but the establishment was broken up in 1868.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Governor (*His Excellency Col. Harry St. George Ord, R.E., £2 741 per annum*),‡ and a Privy Council of 10 members appointed by the Crown on the nomination of the Governor, who also act as a Legislative Council. There is a House of Assembly of 36 members representing all the parishes of the islands. The Bermudas are within the episcopal diocese of Newfoundland.

NOTE.—The Native Population, the Military, and Persons on board Vessels in the Navy and Mercantile Marine are included in the Population, when not otherwise stated.

* English square mile, superficial, is equal to .047 geographical square mile, or 2.58 square kilometres, which is metrically sub-divided into 1 000 000 metres. The metre is longer than the English yard, and is equal to 39.37 inches—10 000 metres are thus equal to 10 936 yards. 1 geographical square mile, is equal to 21.2682 English square miles, land measure.

† Official Census 1861, General Report, Vol. 2, p. 176.

‡ Colonial Office List, 1864.

Finance and Trade.—Bermuda.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1856 ..	16 168	16 053	137 802	25 722
1857 ..	15 881	16 545	136 914	35 103
1858 ..	15 802	15 161	—	—
1859 ..	16 764	18 180	166 914	34 177
1860 ..	15 616	17 405	102 938	15 466
1861 ..	17 381	17 604	—	—

*Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—Civil, £4 050; Military, £37 587, year ending 31st March, 1861.**

Climate.—*Bermuda.*—The Colonial Secretary, in a letter dated 31st October, 1861 (still applicable), says:—The soil is generous, and yields to a culture which scarcely deserves the name of labour, everything which either the temperate,—or the tropical zones can produce; the Climate is indeed relaxing,—but for this its very pleasantness is to blame; in no place are instances of longevity so numerous in proportion to the Population.

A.D.

1623. NEWFOUNDLAND.—*Possession taken in 1623.*

Area.—40 200 square miles. Situated in the Eastern extremity of North America, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 30' and 51° 39' N. lat., and 52° 15' and 59° 60' W. long.; the greatest length from north to south is 350 miles, and the average breadth is about 130.

Population in 1857:†—122 638 persons; 64 268 Males, and 58 370 Females
Chief Town, St. John's, about 25 000 inhabitants.

History.—“*Newfoundland*” was discovered by *John Cabot* in 1497; and as early as 1500 was frequented by the “Portuguese,” “Spanish,” and “French,” for its fisheries.

Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, attempted to Colonize this Island, but were not successful. In 1623, *Sir G. Calvert*, afterwards Lord Baltimore, established himself in the south-east part of the Island, and appointed his son Governor. In 1634, a party of Colonists were sent over from Ireland, and 20 years after, some English Colonists arrived, having emigrated by means of a Parliamentary Grant.

The French, about 1620, established a station at Placentia; and for many years the French and English settlers were constantly annoying each other. At the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, subsequently ratified by the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the exclusive sovereignty of Newfoundland was ceded to Great Britain, subject to certain rights reserved to France.

Government.—“*Newfoundland*” was the last in the group of the North American Colonies to which responsible Government was conceded; it was fully established, however, in 1855. The Government is at present administered by a Lieutenant-Governor (*His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman*, £2 000 *per annum*, appointed in 1857), § aided by a responsible Executive Council of 8 Members, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 30 Members.

* Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

† Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

‡ Board of Trade Tables, 1860—Colonial Possessions.

§ Colonial Office List, 1864.

Finance and Trade.—Newfoundland.

Year.	Revenue £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1856 ..	118 832 ..	105 846 ..	1 271 604 ..	1 338 797
1857 ..	149 324 ..	116 749 ..	1 413 428 ..	1 651 165
1858 ..	141 128 ..	173 965 ..	1 172 862 ..	1 318 836
1860 ..	138 608 ..	120 728 ..	1 254 128 ..	1 271 712
1861 ..	90 044 ..	126 753 ..	1 152 867 ..	1 092 551
1862 ..	116 930 ..	138 059 ..	1 007 082 ..	1 171 723

Climate.—See “Nova Scotia,” p. 219.

A.D. 1625. BARBADOS.—*One of the “Windward Islands,” the first British Settlement in the West Indies in 1625.*

Area.*—166 square miles. Situated in latitude 18° 4' North, and longitude 59° 37' West, is the most windward of the Caribbee Islands, nearly 21 English miles long, by 14 in breadth. The island is almost encircled by coral reefs.

Population* taken on the 7th April, 1861:—152 727 persons—70 799 Males, 81 928 Females; 16 594 White, 36 128 Coloured, 100 005 Black.

Increase.—The Census of 1851 gave the following results: Total population, 135 939: Whites, 15 824; Coloured, 30 059; Black, 90 056. The increase in ten years has therefore been as follows: Total, 16 788: Whites, 770; Coloured, 6 069; Black, 9 949. *Bridge town*, the chief town and port at the last Census, contained 18 957 inhabitants.

History.—The exact date of the discovery of Barbados is not known, but the first indication of its existence in the charts was in 1600. It is said to have been first visited by the Portuguese, who finding it uninhabited and rude in appearance, named the Isle *Los Barbados*, from the number of bearded fig trees which they found, and then abandoned it. In 1625, *Sir William Courteen*, a London merchant, under the protection of the *Earl of Marlborough*, who held a grant of the island from James I., fitted out two large ships, one of which only arrived at Barbados, and the party, which consisted of some 30 persons, landed on the leeward side of the island, formed a town called *James' (or Hole) Town*, and appointed *Captain William Deane* their governor.

“Barbados” has not, like most of the neighbouring islands, changed owners: it has always remained in possession of Great Britain. During the war against France and Spain in 1703, Barbados entered into schemes of privateering, and a large number of vessels were fitted out against the French. In 1782 the success of the French was so great that of all the British colonies in the West Indies, Barbados, with Jamaica and Antigua, alone remained in possession of the English.

Government.—The Local Government of Barbados consists of a Governor (*His Excellency James Walker, C.B.*, £4 000 per annum, appointed in 1859; C.B. 1860,† who is also Governor-in-Chief of St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and St. Lucia), a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. There is also an Executive Council, composed of the same members as are of the Legislative.

The island forms the head-quarters of Her Majesty's forces in the “Windward” and “Leeward” command, under a major general who resides in Barbados. The troops stationed in the island are garrisoned at *St. Ann's*, which is situated at the southern extremity of the city.

* Census of 1861—Appendix to Report, p. 187.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

Finance and Trade.—Barbados.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1852 ..	59 102	59 363	767 974	951 726
1853 ..	61 552	69 789	571 315	775 325
1854 ..	69 595	71 680	..	945 849
1855 ..	68 937	62 915	644 784	790 330
1856 ..	85 061	70 575	841 254	971 028
1857 ..	82 592	80 970	976 806	1 345 361
1858 ..	96 914	87 891	1 325 118	1 468 449
1859 ..	87 595	80 352	1 049 236	1 225 571
1860 ..	94 752	110 873	941 761	984 294
1861 ..	98 049	115 895	929 874	1 075 874
1862 ..	93 682	93 461	913 141	1 067 612

Imperial Civil Expenditure.—Judicial, Police, &c., £900; Ecclesiastical, £4 025; Civil Service, £4 550; year ended 31 March, 1861.*

Climate.—The island is healthy, and the range of the thermometer on an average of five years was 87° maximum, 75° minimum. It has suffered from time to time from hurricanes, the principal of which took place in 1780 and 1831. See p. 216.

The **West Indies** are an extensive cluster of islands, lying between the coast of Florida in the north, and the river Orinoco on the continent of South America; the Bahama Islands being the most northern, and Trinidad the most southern.

The present population, about three millions and a-half, consists of three classes, namely, *Whites, Negroes, and Mulattoes* (Mestizos and Zambos).

Creoles.—The descendants of white parents, born in the West Indies, the blood commingled with that of other races.

Mulattoes.—A mixed parentage, descendants of Europeans and Africans.

Mestizos or Ladinos.—From the commingling of European and Indian blood.

Zambos.—The mixture of the African and Indian races.

In Cuba and Porto Rico, the negroes constitute about the one-half of the entire population. In the British Islands the proportion is about three-quarters.

Slavery was abolished in the Colonial Possessions of "Great Britain" in 1834, when the *British Parliament* voted for the liberation of the negroes no less a sum than £20 000 000, a sum unparalleled for such a purpose in the annals of our race.

The **British West Indian Possessions** comprise—Jamaica, Trinidad, Turk's Island, Bahamas, British Honduras, British Guiana, with a population of 746 022; and also

The Government of the British "Leeward Islands," comprise Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat, Virgin Islands, St. Christopher's and Anguilla, Nevis, and Dominica, with a population of 110 020; and also

The Government of the British "Windward Islands," comprise Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago, with a population of 258 466. Total Population, British West Indian Possessions, Census 1861, 1 114 508.

French—West Indian Possessions, comprise Martinique, Guadeloupe, Désidère, Marie-Galante, Santes, and French Guiana. Population, Census 1860, 299 100.

Holland—West Indian Possessions, comprise St. Eustatia and Curaçoa. Population, Census 1861, 85 792.

Denmark—West Indian Possessions, comprise St. Croix and St. Thomas. Population, Census 1860, 37 137.

Sweden—West Indian Possession, St. Bartholomew. Population about 10 000.

Spanish—West Indian Possessions, comprise Cuba and Porto Rico. Population, Census 1859, 1 829 462.

Climate.—In all tropical countries the year may be said to be divided between the wet and the dry seasons, and applies to nearly all of the West Indian Islands. Spring may be said to commence about the middle of May, when the first periodical rains set in; these continue to fall every day at noon for about a fortnight, creating a bright verdure and a rapid and luxuriant vegetation.

The weather then becomes dry, clear, and settled. The sun glows with a heat that is almost insupportable, till the sea-breeze springing up about ten in the forenoon, all nature revives, and the temperature in the shade becomes pleasant. At this time the nights are extremely beautiful; the moon is so bright that the smallest print may be seen by her light, and the planet Venus shines with such lustre that a shade is cast from trees, buildings and other objects that intercept her rays. This state of the weather ceases about the middle of August, when the steady diurnal wind from the sea is succeeded by faint breezes and alternate calms, the preludes to the second or autumnal rainy season.

In October the rains become general, pouring down in torrents. Between the beginning of August and the end of October these islands are occasionally visited by dreadful hurricanes. In November or December the weather becomes serene and pleasant, and continues cool and refreshing till the end of April. In general the low part of the islands may be described as hot and unhealthy, while the climate of the mountainous regions is agreeable and salubrious.

A.D.

1626. ST. CHRISTOPHER'S and ANGUILLA.—*Settlement in 1626; Cession, 1713; Restored, 1783.*

Area*.—St. Kitt's, 68 square miles; Anguilla, 35 square miles.

The following general description of St. Kitts is extracted from a Report on that island, written by Lieutenant-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, which was printed and laid before Parliament, March, 1862.

"The island lies in latitude 17° 18' N., and longitude 62° 48' W. The area of the main body of it presents a long oval, from the south-eastern end of which runs a narrow neck, gradually expanding into a small knob of land.

"The total length of the island is about 23 miles. The breadth of its main body is about 5 miles; that of the knob or peninsula is about 2 miles. The breadth of the neck varies from half a mile to a mile." * * *

Population in 1861.*—24 303 persons, namely, 11 303 Males, and 13 000 Females. The number of Whites is stated to be "about 2 200."

Increase.—According to the Census of 1st January, 1855, the population was 20 741; it has, therefore, increased by 3 562 souls since that Census. A part of the increase is due to immigration. Lieut.-Governor *Sir Benjamin Pine*, in a Report transmitted with the *Blue Book* for 1860, observes: "Since 1855 about 620 Portuguese from Madeira have arrived in this island, of which, probably, 50 have since left it for other colonies. A small number of refugees from the Dutch islands, where slavery still exists, and also some few persons from the neighbouring French and Swedish islands, have settled here since 1855. After making allowance for these accidental accessions, it seems that the natural increase of the population has amounted to about 3 000 souls. * * * * It appears that the population of the town of Basseterre has increased to the extent of 1 920."

Anguilla.—This island is a part of the Lieutenant-Government of St. Christopher's, from which it is distant about 60 miles. It contains an area of about 35 square miles. Population about 2 500, of whom about 100 are white. Lieutenant-Governor *Sir B. Pine* remarks: "In former times this island was productive and prosperous, but of late years it has sunk into nearly total ruin, and a large part of its population has at times been reduced almost to starvation. This has been attributed to the serious droughts which visit the island."

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor (*His Excellency Sir B. C. C. Pine*, £1 300 per annum; fees £77 13s. 4d., 1862; appointed May 1859†), subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief at Antigua, aided by an Executive Council, composed of ten members, appointed by the Crown; a Legislative Council of not less than eight members, likewise appointed by the Crown; and a House of Assembly of twenty-five members, elected by the various parishes.

Finance and Trade.—St. Kitt's.†

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1858 ..	23 356 ..	17 013 ..	161 333 ..	187 901
1859 ..	17 844 ..	18 105 ..	110 835 ..	136 511
1860 ..	20 691 ..	21 723 ..	158 034 ..	187 167
1861 ..	20 283 ..	21 433 ..	136 938 ..	158 224
1862 ..	22 292 ..	21 371 ..	166 872 ..	175 958

Climate.—The island is devoid of marshes, or other sources of pestilence, and is so nearly level as to be swept throughout by the fresh trade winds. The climate in St. Kitts, for a tropical one, is decidedly healthy. From observations made by Mr. Evelyn, the sub-treasurer of the colony, it appears that the average range of the thermometer was, in August 1860, 85-90, and in February of the same year 80-83. The hottest months of the year are August, September, and October; the coolest, January, February, and March. The scenery of the island is extremely beautiful, combining the grandeur of mountain lands with the softness and richness of more level countries.

A.D.

1627. NOVA SCOTIA—Acquired by Settlement in 1627; ceded to France in 1667; restored to Great Britain at the Peace of Utrecht in 1713.

Area.—18 671 square miles. Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° and 46° N. lat., and 61° and 67° W. long.; it is connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus; its length is about 300 miles, and its breadth about 100 at its

* Official Census, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 183.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.
‡ Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

widest, but varies much, about *one-fifth* part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; deducting this "one-fifth" part and the land unsuited for agricultural purposes, there is left rather more than 5 000 000 acres of land fit for tillage.

Population* according to the Census taken 30th March, 1861, numbered 330 857 persons; 165 584 Males, and 165 273 Females, consisting of 324 930 White, and 5 927 Coloured, exclusive of 1 407 Indians.

Increase.—In 1851 the population of the Colony was 276 117; the increase during the decade was 54 740, or nearly 20 per cent. The Colonial Report states that this result has been little aided by immigration.

The City of **Halifax** and suburbs, at the time of the Census contained a Population of 49 021 persons, an increase of 9 909 on the Census of 1851.

The harbour of Halifax has an area of about 10 square miles, is open at all seasons, and its navigation is scarcely ever interrupted by ice. This harbour is not surpassed by any in the world, affording safe anchorage for, it is said, 1 000 ships. The British Government have at Halifax an extensive dockyard, and is its principal Naval Station in North America.

Country of Birth.

Born in Nova Scotia	294 706	Born in New Brunswick	2 251
Bor. elsewhere, viz. :—		Newfoundland	927
In England and Wales	3 090	Prince Edward's Island ..	870
" Scotland	16 395	" Canada	353
" Ireland	9 313	" West Indies	216
" United States	1 950	" Other parts	786

The proportion born out of the Province is about 11 per cent. of the whole population, and of the Immigrants Scotland has furnished over 45 per cent.

Religious Denomination.†	Persons.	Religious Denomination.†	Persons.
Church of England	47 744	Free Will and Free Christian	
Roman Catholics	36 281	Baptists	6 704
Church of Scotland	19 063	Lutherans	4 382
Presbyterian Church of Lower		Congregationalists	2 183
Provinces	69 456	Universalists	846
Baptists	55 336	Quakers	153
Wesleyan Methodists	34 055	Other Creeds and no Creed given	4 649

History.—"Nova Scotia" was discovered by *John Cabot* in 1497; it was colonized by the French in 1598, was taken by the English, and a grant of it made to *Sir W. Alexander*, by James I., in 1627. In 1667 it was again restored to France, but again ceded to England at the Peace of Utrecht in 1713. After the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, a settlement of disbanded troops was formed there by *Lord Halifax*, and the city which now bears that name is the capital of the colony.

Cape Breton forms part of the Government of Nova Scotia, from which it is divided by a narrow arm of the sea. Its surface is about two millions of acres.

History.—"Cape Breton" remained unnoticed till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when a few French fishermen began to frequent its shores. In 1720, Louis XIV. of France colonized the island, and erected strong fortifications at Louisbourg.

* Colonial Census of Nova Scotia—Official Report, dated 31st Dec., 1861.

† Census, 1861—Appendix to Report, p. 174.

In 1728, Admiral Boscawen and General Amherst took it after some sharp fighting, and inflicted severe injury on the French navy. Soon after the capture the fortifications were razed, and have never since been rebuilt, which subsequently led to the glories of Quebec under the command of General Wolfe.

In this Century many hardy Scottish Highlanders have increased the population.

The north and west districts are the most fertile and thickly peopled, but their sea-board is bleak and dangerous. The various rocks and islands of the coast of Cape Breton have been the cause of frequent disasters; their full amount can never be ascertained; but it is known that, within thirty years, more than a hundred thousand tons of shipping and two thousand human bodies have strewn the stormy shore, from Sable Island to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and those persons who have skirted these wild coasts in the dark winter nights, while the strong south-east wind rolls the waves of the great Atlantic against their rough barrier, can fully realize the perils and dangers of the seas.

The climate resembles that of "Nova Scotia." *Sydney*, the capital of the island, is near the entrance of the "Bras d'Or," or great central arm of the sea, built on a small promontory, and has a good harbour.

Government.—The Government of Nova Scotia is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor. (*His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby*, £3 000 *per annum*, appointed January 1858; resigned September 1863), aided by a responsible Executive Council of eight Members, a Legislative Council of twenty Members, and a House of Assembly of fifty-one Members, elected by universal suffrage, with a residence qualification.

Finance and Trade.—Nova Scotia.

Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.				Imports.				Exports.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1859 ..	139 787	15	4	..	138 119	3	0	..	1 620 191	0	..	1 377 826	0		
1860 ..	176 584	6	0	..	170 406	14	3	..	1 702 309	16	..	1 323 906	16		
1861 ..	169 640	5	4	..	203 500	10	10	..	1 522 645	8	..	1 154 866	16		
1862 ..	234 133	1	10	..	225 710	6	8	..	1 689 008	8	..	1 129 392	4		

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—*Ecclenastical*, £8 088; and *Military* (including New Brunswick), £149 495, year ending 31st March, 1861.*

Climate.—*Nova Scotia*.—The climate does not differ materially from that of "Newfoundland." Both are healthy. That of "Nova Scotia" is said to have become milder as the clearing of the interior progresses. The cold in winter and the heat in summer are less intense than in "Canada," but this advantage is scarcely sufficient to compensate for the greater humidity in the atmosphere.

There are two marked characteristics of the climate, viz.: its extreme variability, and great healthiness, so that a resident here during one year has the benefit of change of climate to a very great extent, without much trouble to himself, and certainly greatly to his advantage in point of health. *Vide* page 209. The greatest heat observed at Halifax by *Captain Moorsom* was 95° Fahr., and the extreme cold 10°; but the weather generally is said to be more changeable and more inclined to fog than in Canada. *Vide New Brunswick*.

Agriculture.—The severe frosts in winter generally penetrate so deep into the ground, especially when it is not covered with grass, as to raise up and separate the particles from each other, to a considerable depth; so that, when the thaw comes, it is already so loose and open as scarcely to require ploughing at all, or if ploughed, to be done with little force and great speed.

The manner in which all root crops thrive in the province is remarkable, and the frost is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about, by opening and pulverizing the soil.

Gold in Nova Scotia.—The recent discoveries of Gold in "Nova Scotia" are daily assuming increased importance, and form the subject of several interesting reports from the Governor and Provincial Secretary of the Colony.

* Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

The place where gold was first found in any quantity is close to Tangier Harbour, about half-a-mile from the shore, and about 40 or 50 miles to the eastward of Halifax. The Governor visited the gold fields between the 29th May and 9th June, 1862, during which time he inspected the gold diggings at Isaac Harbour, Country Harbour, Wine Harbour, Sherbrooke, Tangier, and Lunenburg. After carefully inspecting these diggings, and obtaining all the information in his power, he is led to the opinion that the gold fields will ultimately prove a profitable investment for capital judiciously expended, and that the Colony will soon rank as one of the gold-producing countries of the world. At present those employed are generally persons utterly unacquainted with mining operations, and but few of them possess the means which are necessary to meet the vicissitudes incidental upon all mining operations; and being deficient both in skill and capital, it is only those who are fortunate enough to secure very rich claims who are likely to realize any great return for the labour they are expending.

The conduct of the miners continued to be spoken of as most exemplary. Crime and drunkenness are almost unknown at the diggings. The Governor observes, that the most remarkable feature of the gold discoveries in this province has been the entire absence of that excitement so common in all other gold fields. Seed time and harvest are regularly attended to, and the work at the diggings is not permitted to interfere with these necessary operations.

A.D.

1628. NEVIS, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies.—*Colonized by the English in 1628; restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.*

Area.—20 square miles. This island, which is a single mountain, is in 17° 10' N. lat., and 62° 33' W. long., and is nearly of a circular form; about 8 000 acres are fit for cultivation; its greatest elevation 3 200 feet above the sea. The average height of the thermometer is 82°.

Population* according to the Census of 1861:—Males, 4 526; Females, 5 296—**Total, 9 822** inhabitants; including 260 White; 7 508 Black; and 2 054 Coloured.

Increase.—The Administrator of the Government states that no Census of Nevis had been taken for 17 years until the 8th April, 1861. He adds: "I find the opinion very generally prevailing that there has been considerable increase in the population since 1844, notwithstanding that the losses from epidemic cholera in 1855 are known to have reached 1 000."—(*Blue Book*, 1860.)

Native Country, 1861.—Born in Nevis, 9 279; in other West Indian Colonies, 390; in Great Britain and Ireland, 28; in Madeira, 20; in other parts, 105—**Total, 9 822.**

Religious Denominations, 1861.—Church of England, 4 429 persons; Wesleyans, 5 265; Roman Catholics, 25; other denominations, 103—**Total, 9 822.**

History.—The Island of "Nevis" was discovered in 1498 by *Columbus*, and was colonized by the English in 1628. *Charlestown*, the principal town, lies along the shore of a wide bay, and the mountain begins to rise immediately behind it.

Government.—The Government is administered by a President (*J. P. L. Dyett, Esq.*, £500 *per annum*, appointed 1863), who is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief at Antigua, assisted by an Executive Council appointed by the Crown. There is a Legislative Council, also nominated by the Crown; and a Representative Assembly, elected by the various parishes into which the Island is divided.

* Census, 1861—Appendix to Report, p. 184.

Finance and Trade.*—Nevis.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1859	4 731 ..	4 614 ..	34 748 ..	48 186
1860	5 596 ..	5 128 ..	35 255 ..	40 666
1861	5 378 ..	6 085 ..	33 183 ..	40 317
1862	6 671 ..	6 069 ..	31 125 ..	42 869

Climate.—The climate is very similar to that of St. Kitt's, from which place it is separated by a narrow strait of about two miles in breadth.

A.D.
1629. BAHAMAS.—*New Providence—Colonized by the English in 1629*

Area.—3 522* square miles. A chain of islands lying between 21° and 27° 30' and N. lat., and 70° 30' and 79° 5' W. long. The group is composed of about 20 inhabited islands and an immense number of islets and rocks. The principal islands are New Providence (containing the capital *Nassau*), Harbour Island, Abaco, Eleuthera, Heneagua or Inagua, Mayaguana, St. Salvador, Andros Island, Great Bahama, Ragged Island, Rum Cay, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Island, Long Cay, Watling's Island, the Caicos, the Turks, and the Berry Islands.

Population, Census 1861:—35 287 persons, namely, 6 000 White, and 29 287 Coloured.

Increase.—According to the previous Census in the year 1854 the population was 27 619, of whom 5 499 were whites, and 22 120 coloured. The total increase in seven years has therefore been 7 668, or 27 per cent. Chief town, *Nassau*, about 10 000 inhabitants.

History.—“St. Salvador,” one of the Islands composing this chain, was the first land discovered by *Columbus* on his voyage in 1492. New Providence was settled by the English in 1629, and held till 1641, when the Spaniards expelled them, but made no attempt to settle there themselves. It was again colonized by England in 1666, but fell into the hands of the French and Spaniards in 1703, after which it became a rendezvous for pirates, who were in 1718 extirpated, and a regular colonial administration established in this island. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war they were once more annexed and finally confirmed to Great Britain by the Peace of Versailles, 1783.

In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct Government.

Government.—Consists of a Governor (*His Excellency Charles John Bayley, Esquire, C.B.*, £2 000 *per annum*, appointed February, 1857; C.B. 1862),† aided by an Executive Council of 8 Members, a Legislative Council of 10 Members, and a Representative Assembly of 28 Members. All the Members of the Executive Council have seats and votes in one or other of the branches of the Legislature.

* Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions. In Parliamentary Paper, No. 147, Session 1863, the area is given as 2 921 square miles.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

Finance and Trade.—Bahamas.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1856 ..	25 096	27 469	189 398	125 748
1857 ..	32 591	29 457	211 423	140 195
1860 ..	—	—	234 029	157 850
1861 ..	37 018	36 876	274 581	195 584
1862 ..	40 155	—	1 250 322	1 207 755

*Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—Civil, £1 200; Military, £32 280, year ended 31st March, 1861.**

A.D.

1632. ANTIGUA, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies.—Colonized in 1632; was declared a British Possession by the Treaty of Breda in 1666.

Area.—Antigua, 108 square miles; Barbuda, 75 square miles. Antigua is situated in W. long. 61° 45' and N. lat. 17° 6'. It is about 54 miles in circumference.

Population† enumerated on 8th April, 1861:—

—	Persons.	Males.	Females.	White.	Black.	Coloured.
Antigua ..	36 412	16 742	19 670	2 556	27 237	6 619
Barbuda ..	713	318	395	4	446	263
Total ..	37 125	17 060	20 065	2 560	27 683	6 882

Increase.—At the previous Census in 1856 the population of "Antigua" was 35 408; the net increase, after making allowance for persons in vessels, omitted in 1856, is 769. In 1851, however, the population was 37 136, or 724 more than in 1861. Governor *Hamilton* remarks, "There is no record of persons kept who leave the island, the number of whom is probably "considerable."

The Sexes.—The proportions between the sexes are for the whole Island of "Antigua" as 117 females to every 100 males; and in the chief town (St. John's) 155 females to 100 males—a remarkable disparity of the sexes. The preponderance of females begins at the earlier ages and continues to increase until between 70 and 80 years of age, when the *females* are twice as numerous as the *males*.

The *Immigrants and Liberated Africans* introduced into *Antigua* since the abolition of slavery in the year 1834, to the year 1862, so far as known, was 2 294.

History.—"Antigua" was discovered by *Columbus* in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called *Santa Maria La Antigua*. It was first inhabited by a few English in 1632. In 1668, Charles II. made a formal grant of this island to *Lord Willoughby*, who sent out a large number of Colonists.

After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. The Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands resides at St. John's, the chief town in Antigua. There are no rivers and few springs in this island, and consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts.

Government.—The Constitution consists of a Governor (*His Excellency Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B.*, £3 000 per annum, appointed September, 1862),* aided by an Executive Council, the Members of which are appointed by the Crown; a Legislative Council, also appointed by the Crown; and a House of Assembly, consisting of 27 Members, elected by the various parishes.

Finance and Trade.—Antigua.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	40 062	39 787	266 365	825 840
1859 ..	34 446	33 606	203 998	289 064
1860 ..	40 862	41 607	225 792	254 002
1861 ..	37 874	38 960	208 677	237 123
1862 ..	41 066	38 925	186 353	226 327

Climate.—Tropical. See p. 216.

A.D.

1632. **MONTSERRAT**, one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies. Colonized by the English in 1632; the French took it in 1664; it was restored to England in 1668; it was retaken by the French in 1782; and again restored to England in 1784.

Area.—47 square miles. Situated in 16° 45' N. lat., and 61° 6' W. long.; it is about 12 miles long, and 5 miles across its broadest part.

Population, Census 1861, 7 654 persons. Chief Town, Plymouth.

Note.—The details of the enumeration of 1861 have not been received at the Census Office.

History.—This island, discovered by the celebrated Spanish navigator in 1498, was named by him after a mountain in Catalonia, to which it is said to bear a very striking resemblance.

Government.—The Government is administered by a President (*His Excellency William Robinson, Esq.*, £500 per annum, appointed in 1862),* subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and aided by an Executive Council appointed by the Crown. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 Members; of which two-thirds are elected, and one-third nominated by the Crown.

Finance and Trade.†—Montserrat.

Year:	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	3 605	2 848	17 844	16 829
1859 ..	3 250	3 260	19 718	16 746
1860 ..	3 382	3 242	20 060	17 043
1861 ..	4 494	4 181	24 719	21 048
1862 ..	4 489	4 406	22 386	14 882

Climate.—"Montserrat" is one of the most beautiful islands in the West Indies, and is justly considered the most healthy of the Antilles, with an average temperature of 80° Fahr.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Board of Trade Tables—Colonial Possessions.

A.D.

1654. ST. HELENA.—*British Settlement by the East India Company in 1654, and vested in the Crown in 1833.*

Area.—47 square miles. An Island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 800 miles S.E. of Ascension, and 1 200 miles from the Coast of South Africa, 15° 15' S. lat., and 5° 46' W. long., is 10½ miles long, and 6½ broad. The capital is James Town, on the N.W. part of the Island.

Population according to the Census of 1861:—Males, 3 774; Females, 3 086:—**Total, 6 860 inhabitants** (including 760 Military, and 416 in Shipping).

Increase.—The above numbers show an increase of 727 in the number of inhabitants since the Census of 1851.

History.—"St. Helena" was discovered by the Portuguese Commander *Juán de Nova Castella*, on St. Helena's day, May 21st, 1501. The Portuguese managed to keep secret the situation of this Island from other European nations till 1588, when it was sighted by *Captain Cavendish*, on his return from a voyage round the world. The island was taken by the Dutch in 1673, and "Dyke" is supposed to be the name of the Dutch officer who held the government, until the island was retaken by *Captain Munden*, of the English navy, in the same year, and soon afterwards the East India Company obtained a Charter for its possession from Charles II., and it remained under that Company, with the exception of the period of Napoleon's imprisonment there, till 1833, when it was handed over to the British Government.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Governor (*His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Elliot, K.C.B.*, £2 000 per annum, appointed August, 1863), aided by a Council, of which the Chief Justice and Officer Commanding the Troops are members.

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—*Civil*, £6 533; *Military*, £36 354, year ending 31st March, 1861.*

Finance and Trade.—St. Helena.

Year:	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	19 530 ..	19 781 ..	100 119 ..	27 972
1859 ..	20 736 ..	20 176 ..	120 181 ..	21 465
1860 ..	23 168 ..	22 294 ..	124 037 ..	10 896
1861 ..	21 408 ..	20 286 ..	— ..	—
1862 ..	21 463 ..	22 993 ..	187 983 ..	16 186

Climate.—The climate is mild, and 141: variable; thermometer ranging in summer between 68° and 72°, and in winter between 57° and 70°. The Island is well watered by clear springs, which are abundant; it is frequented by ships on their homeward voyage for fresh provisions and water, which constitutes the trade of the island.

A.D.

1655. JAMAICA.—*Capitulated to the British Fleet under Admirals Penn and Venables, on the 3rd of May, 1655.*

Area.—6 400 square miles. An island lying off the Bay of Honduras, between the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, within N. lat. 17° 40' and 18° 30', and W.

long. 76° 10' and 78° 30'. It is the largest, and was formerly the most valuable of the British West Indies; being 140 miles in length, and 50 in extreme breadth.

Population* according to the Census taken 6th May, 1861:—441 264 persons; of whom 213 521 were Males, and 227 743 Females. White: 13 816; Males, 7 295, Females, 6 521. Brown: 81 065; Males, 38 223, Females, 42 842. Black: 346 374; Males, 167 277, Females, 179 097.†

Increase.—The previous Census of "Jamaica," taken in 1844, exhibited a total of 377 433 souls. Governor *Sir C. H. Darling* remarks, however, that "Upon the 'White' population there appears, indeed, to have been a decrease during the 17 years at a rate of about 13 per cent., the number in 1844 being 15 776, in 1861 13 816, while the 'Coloured' population, as it is called in the Census of 1844, or 'Brown,' as it is denominated in that of 1861, has increased at the rate of about 20 per cent., the numbers being respectively, in 1844 68 529, in 1861 81 065; and the 'Black' population at the rate of 18 per cent., their numbers being recorded in 1844 at 293 123, in 1861 346 374."

The *Blind* numbered 1 234; *Deaf and Dumb*, 640; *Insane*, 461; affected with *Yaws*, 1 512. and with *Leprosy*, 778.

Chief Town.—*Kingston*. Population about 40 000 persons.

Education in 1861.—50 726, or 11 per cent., can read and write; 68 333, or 15 per cent., can read only; 33 531, or 8 per cent., were attending school; and 288 674, or 66 per cent., could neither read nor write.

The *Immigrants* and *Liberated Africans* introduced into "Jamaica" since the abolition of slavery, in 1834, to the year 1862, so far as known, was 23 249.

Governor *Sir C. H. Darling*, in the *Blue Book* for 1860, remarks: "The formation of a middle class or body of small farmers, to which I have more than once referred, is making progress, and promises, I continue to think, social results of a highly satisfactory character."

History.—"Jamaica" was discovered by *Columbus* on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it "St. Jago." It remained in the possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it was attacked by a force sent by *Cromwell*, under *Admirals Penn* and *Venables*, against *Hispaniola*. It capitulated after a trifling resistance, on the 3rd May, 1655. After the capture of the island, until the Restoration of *Charles II.*, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction.

In 1660 the first establishment of a regular civil government was made by *Charles II.*, who appointed *G. D'Oyley* Governor-in-Chief, with an Elective Council.

In 1670 peace was made with Spain, and the title of England to Jamaica was recognized by the Treaty of Madrid.

In 1807 the Slave Trade was abolished, at which time there were 323 827 slaves in Jamaica. During the last eight years of the trade 86 821 slaves were imported. On the abolition of slavery, in 1834, Jamaica received £6 161 927 of the £20 000 000, granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave-owners; being rather more than £19 a-head on a slave population of 309 338.

Government consists of a Governor or Captain-General (*His Excellency E. J. Eyre, Esq.*, administering, £5 000 per annum, especially commissioned in February, 1862, to administer the general government of Jamaica, during the absence of the Governor, *Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B.*); assisted by a Privy Council, a Legislative Council, an Elective Assembly, and an Executive Committee of not exceeding 4 Members. The Members of the Privy Council are appointed by the Crown, as well as those of the Legislative Council.

* There is an unexplained discrepancy between the numbers returned under "Colour" and the general total of population.

† Colonial Report by Governor *Sir C. H. Darling*, dated 26th November, 1861.

‡ Colonial Office List, 1864.

The Legislative Council forms the Upper Chamber. It consists of 17 Members, 4 of whom may be office-holders, the remaining 18 must be qualified by the possession of real property yielding a clear annual income of £300, or pay annual taxes on real property to the amount of £30. The Council may initiate any measures not involving the imposition of taxes or appropriation of money.

The House of Assembly in "Jamaica" consists of 47 elected Members, being two for each parish, and an additional one for the towns of Spanish Town, Kingston, and Port Royal. The House of Assembly had formerly the power of originating and appropriating grants of money; but this was abolished in 1854, and no grant is to originate in the Assembly except by Message from the Governor, or through the Executive Committee; which Committee consists of one Member of the Legislative Council and not exceeding three Members of the Assembly, not office-holders, chosen and changed at pleasure by the Governor; they act as his medium of communication with the Council and Assembly, and assist him in preparing estimates, levying and disbursing money, and in the general administration of the affairs of the colony. They each receive a salary of £800.

Finance and Trade.—Jamaica.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1858 ..	—	..	1 058 654	1 179 014
1859 ..	279 935	262 142	853 015	961 007
1860 ..	262 339	255 289	1 202 855	1 225 677
1861 ..	275 027	274 564	1 089 482	1 214 614
1862 ..	291 087	292 402	1 141 983	1 113 441

*Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—Civil, £17 200; Military, £118 285, year ended 31st March, 1861.**

Climate.—There is a great variety of Climate; the medium heat at Kingston is about 80°, and the minimum 70° Fahrenheit, throughout the year: at an elevation of from 4 000 to 5 000 feet, the average range is 55° to 65°, the minimum in winter being 44°: on the Blue Mountain Peak, ice of some thickness has been found in March. The hurricane season ranges from July to October; the periodical rains, which last about six weeks, are called the May and October seasons, but there is great irregularity in the time of their falling. See p. 216.

A.D.

1666. VIRGIN ISLANDS, Tortola, &c., in the West Indies.

Area.—94 square miles.

Population in 1861:†—6 051 persons; namely, 2 907 Males, and 3 144 Females.

History.—The "Virgin Islands" were discovered by Columbus in 1493; they consist of a cluster of rocks; the largest island in the group belonging to Great Britain is Tortola, which is situate in 18° 27' N. lat., and 64° 39' W. long. These islands, so far as they are British, became so in 1666.

The Danes also possess some of them; the more important of which are St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Croix; whilst the Spaniards lay claim to those near Porto Rico.

Government.—A civil government and courts of justice were established in the British islands in 1773.

Like most of the West India Colonies, the Virgin Islands had till lately its Legislative Council and House of Assembly; that is to say, its two Legislative Chambers; but in 1854 by a Local Act

* Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

† Official Census, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 181.

a considerable change was effected by forming both Chambers into one Legislative Council, of which four Members are elected, and three nominated by the Crown. This Council is presided over by an Officer appointed by the Crown, and styled "The President Administering the Government of the Virgin Islands" (*His Excellency J. R. Longden, Esq., £800 per annum, appointed October, 1861*)* This Officer, who is the head of the Executive on the spot, is subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, resident at Antigua.

Finance and Trade.—Virgin Islands, &c.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1858	1 389 ..	1 870 ..	5 077 ..	10 253
1859	1 993 ..	1 662 ..	10 075 ..	11 789
1860	2 649 ..	2 294 ..	15 245 ..	17 022
1861	2 045 ..	2 722 ..	9 830 ..	20 847
1862	2 013 ..	1 919 ..	7 724 ..	15 703

Climate.—Tropical. See page 216.

A.D.

1670. BRITISH HONDURAS.—*By Treaty with Spain in 1670, ceded to the British Crown.*

Area.†—17 000 square miles. British Honduras is a colony situated between 15° and 19° N. lat., and 88° and 90° W. long.

Population.‡ Census, 1861 :—Males, 13 789; Females, 11 846; Total, 25 635 inhabitants. **Race**—880 Anglo-Saxon; 2 544 Anglo-African; 4 675 Pure Indians; 4 340 Mixed (Indian predominant); 3 693 Spanish and Indian (Spanish predominant); 2 528 African; 1 825 Carib; 1 713 Pure Spanish; and 3 437 other Races.

Belize is the capital of this settlement; it is built on both banks of a river of that name, connected by a bridge finished in 1860. The houses are constructed almost entirely of wood, and are raised some feet from the ground on pillars of mahogany; but on the 10th March, 1863, nearly the whole of the south side of the town was burnt down, and an Act was passed compelling persons in future to build houses of brick or stone, with iron or slated roofs.

Native Country.			Native Country.		
Born in British Honduras	10	937	Born elsewhere (<i>continued</i>), viz. :—		
Born elsewhere, viz. :—			United States	55	
Great Britain and Ireland	173		Africa	894	
Jamaica	362		France	31	
Other West India Islands	621		Germany	34	
Mosquito	164		Spain	29	
Yucatan	9 817		Other European States	31	
Central America	2 846		Hindustan	12	
South America	11		Other Parts, and not stated	128	

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† In a Return presented to Parliament, No. 147, Session 1863, the Area is stated to be 13 500 square miles.

‡ The Acting Superintendent *Mr. Price*, remarks on the return :—"I believe this is the first Census taken with any precision. I do not now think our information is quite to be depended upon, and I am disposed to think our numbers under-rated by 4 000 or 5 000. However that may be, it is evident that we have room here for a population a hundred-fold larger than we now have. The inhabitants embrace a peculiarly great variety of Nationalities; thirty-seven Countries and, *only two* Races (including mixtures of course) are represented in this settlement."

History.—*British Honduras.*—This coast was discovered by Columbus in 1502; it was for nearly two centuries occupied by buccaneers of all nations, and was transferred from Spain to England by treaty in 1670: the Spaniards, however, from time to time disputed the occupation till 1793, since which time Great Britain has had uninterrupted possession of it.

In 1862 this settlement was, by letters patent, erected into a Colony, to be called the Colony of British Honduras.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant Governor (*His Excellency Frederick Seymour, Esq.*, £1 800 *per annum*, appointed in 1857, and in 1863 appointed Governor of British Columbia),* who is subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica, assisted by an Executive Council appointed by the Crown.

In 1858 an Act was passed, entitled, "An Act to Amend the System of Government of British Honduras," by which it is provided that the Legislature shall consist of the Superintendent (now Lieutenant Governor), and a Legislative Assembly of 18 elected and 3 nominated Members.

Finance and Trade.—British Honduras.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1857 ..	25 129	26 469	268 692	440 272
1858 ..	27 848	24 127	207 908	380 378
1860 ..	32 575	30 270	200 869	315 919
1861 ..	35 757	28 897	231 744	292 576
1862 ..	27 294	32 175	211 357	356 389

Climate.—The climate is moist; the average annual temperature is about 80° Fahr. Inland, the surface of the country rises gradually from the coast; the interior is covered with thick forests, interspersed with marshes.

A.D.

1704. GIBRALTAR.—Capitulated to the British in 1704.

Area.†—1½ square miles. "Gibraltar," a celebrated fortress, deemed impregnable, in the south of Andalusia, seated on a rock, the *Mons Calpe* of the ancients, on the east side of a spacious bay, 36° 7' N. lat., 5° 21' W. long.

Population† in June, 1860:—24 095 persons; including 15 462 Civil Resident Population; 2 185 Alien Floating Population; 5 604 Military; and 844 Convicts.

History.—*Gibraltar*, since 1704, has remained in possession of the British, although it sustained a memorable siege against the combined forces of Spain and France, from 1779 to 1782.

Governor.—*Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.*; £5 000 *per annum*, appointed in May, 1859.*

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—*Military*, £420 695, year ended 31st March, 1861.

Revenue raised in the Colony in the year 1860, £33 512.‡

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Official Census, 1861—General Report, Vol 3, p. 171.

‡ Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

A.D.

1760. CANADA.—*Capitulated in 1759-60; Quebec surrendered to the British Forces under General Wolfe in 1759; ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in 1763.*

Area.—*Upper Canada 141 000 square miles,—Lower Canada 205 860 square miles. Total of the Entire Province—346 860 English square miles.* This vast Territory, situated in North America, lies principally in a N.E. and S.W. direction along the north side of the St. Lawrence and the north and east sides of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior, between 50° 50' and 9° W. long., and 42° and 52° N. lat.; the other portion lies on the south side of the River St. Lawrence, from which it stretches from near Montreal to Point Gaspé at its *embouchure*. Canada is here bounded on the south by the territories of the United States and New Brunswick.

Population* enumerated in 1861:—Entire Province, **2 507 657** persons; namely, *Upper or West Canada, 1 396 091* persons, and *Lower or East Canada, 1 111 566* persons. White, **2 483 527**; Coloured, **24 130**.

Increase.—At the previous Census in 1851, the Population of the entire Province was 1 842 265 (viz., Upper or West Canada, 952 004; and Lower or East Canada, 890 261); the aggregate increase in the interval between the enumerations was therefore 665 392, or 35 per cent.; Upper Canada increased 444 087, or 46 per cent.; and Lower Canada 221 305, or 24 per cent.

The Indian aborigines belong to two tribes—the *Chippeways*, or *Ojibbeways*, and *Mohawks*, and probably they do not exceed 40 000 in number.

Where Born (Census 1861).	Inhabitants of		Where Born (Census 1861).	Inhabitants of	
	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.		Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
Total Population ..	1 396 091	1 111 566	Born elsewhere (<i>contd.</i>):		
Born in Canada ..	902 879	1 015 564	Nova Scotia, Prince		
Born elsewhere, viz.:			Edward's Island,		
England	114 290	13 179	New Brunswick, and		
Scotland	98 792	13 204	Newfoundland ..	8 084	2 061
Ireland	191 231	50 337	Prussia, German		
United States ..	50 755	13 648	States, and Holland	22 906	672
France	2 389	949	Other European States	1 239	535
			All other places ..	3 523	1 417

Born in Canada, the numbers of French origin, and not of French origin, were:—

			Upper Canada.		Lower Canada.
Of French origin ..	..	..	33 287	..	847 615
Not of French origin ..	..	..	869 592	..	167 949

Religious Denomination.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Religious Denomination.	Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.
	Persons.	Persons.		Persons.	Persons.
Total	1 396 091	1 111 566	Congregationalists ..	9 357	4 927
Church of England ..	311 565	63 487	Quakers	7 383	121
" Rome	258 141	943 253	Bible Christians ..	8 801	184
Presbyterians :			Christians	5 018	298
Church of Scotland ..	108 968	23 730	Second Adventists ..	1 050	2 305
Free Church of Scotland	148 048	14 856	Protestants	7 514	2 584
United	51 378	5 149	Disciples	4 147	5
Methodists :			Jews	614	572
Wesleyan	218 427	25 957	Menonists and Tunkers	8 965	—
Episcopal	71 615	2 537	Universalists	2 284	2 239
New Connexion ..	28 200	1 292	Unitarians	634	652
Other	28 380	874	Mormons	74	3
Baptists	61 559	7 751	No Religion	17 373	1 477
Lutherans	24 299	857	Not stated	8 121	5 728
			Other Creeds not classed	14 286	678

COUNTRY Whence Arrived.	Immigrants.						
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Total ..	53 183	21 274	22 439	32 097	12 810	8 778	10 150
England ..	18 175	6 754	10 353	15 471	6 441	4 846	6 481
Ireland ..	16 165	4 106	1 688	2 016	1 153	417	376
Scotland ..	6 446	4 859	2 794	3 218	1 424	793	979
Germany } ..	11 540	8 597	4 537	4 961	922	966	538
Norway } ..		1 267	2 806	6 407	2 656	1 756	1 781
Lower Provinces	857	691	261	24	314	—	—

Of the arrivals from the "United Kingdom," it is estimated that *four-fifths* of the Irish and *one-fifth* of the English and Scotch proceeded to the American States.

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS. CENSUS 1861.—In *Lower Canada*—Montreal, 90 823; Quebec, 51 109. In *Upper Canada*—Toronto, 44 821; Hamilton, 19 096; London, 11 555.

History.—*Canada* is said to have been discovered by *Sebastian Cabot* in 1497; but this is not certain. The French are also said to have turned their attention to this part of the world in 1508; at any rate, in 1535, they took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and ten years later *Cartier* explored the St. Lawrence, so naming that splendid river from having entered it on St. Lawrence's day.

In 1608, Quebec, the first settlement, was founded. During their early days, and for a considerable time after, the French were much engaged in conflicts with the Indian tribes, the aboriginal inhabitants.

In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under *General Wolfe*; and in 1763, the whole territory of Canada was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year.

Government.—The Constitution of Canada now in operation is defined by three Local Acts, which were assented to on 14th June, 1853. Under these Acts Canada, is divided into 125 electoral

districts and boroughs, returning in all 130 Members to the House of Assembly; whilst the Legislative Council consists of 42 Members, who are nominated by the Crown. The Provincial Legislature is, however, empowered by Act 17 & 18 Vict., cap. 118 (1854), to constitute the Legislative Council an elective body.

The Governor is styled "Governor-General of British North America" (*His Excellency Viscount Monck*, £7 000 *per annum*, appointed October 15th, 1861).*

The Canadian Parliament is at present held at Quebec—to be eventually removed to *Ottawa*, the future capital of Canada.

In 1841 the two Provinces were reunited (by an Act 3rd and 4th Vict., cap. 85), and the Legislative Councils of the United Provinces were consolidated. In the same year (1841) also Municipal Institutions were established in Canada.

"It thus appears, that whilst at the time of the Union (1841) the excess of population of Lower Canada was (say) 139 533, or about 30 per cent.; at the present time the excess—the other way—is 292 979, or 26·62 per cent. on the present total.

"In the first seven or eight years of the Union, therefore, Lower Canada had within itself a majority of the population, but since that time Upper Canada has been steadily gaining on the other portion. It is impossible not to see the importance to the Province of this position of things, as bearing on the political organization of the Colony. The number of Members of the Assembly elected by each division was made equal by the Union Act. Lower Canada submitted to this arrangement for a certain time; but the relations of the two divisions are now reversed, and Upper Canada has begun to complain that she is inadequately represented.

"This excess of population in Upper Canada is a fact which cannot be overlooked, and which must be dealt with by the wisdom of the Provincial Government in such a manner as may best obviate discontent, and satisfy the reasonable expectations of the whole people. * * * It should never be forgotten that the interests of Upper and Lower Canada are really one and the same. The St. Lawrence, as the outlet to the ocean of the vast system of inland lakes,—is a link which must bind them inseparably together, if they are to retain their place as the chief Colony of England in America, and to achieve future greatness as the home of an united people."†

Climate.—Canada.—From observations taken for one year, it appeared that the mean range of the thermometer was as follows:—For June, July, and August, in Eastern (Lower) Canada, 77° 57'; in Western (Upper) Canada, 77° 37'. For the winter months, in Eastern (Lower) Canada, 11° 25'; in Western (Upper) Canada, 22° 49'.

In regard to weather, a year's observation showed 309 fine days, and 56 of rain or snow, in Eastern Canada; and 276 fine days, with 89 of rain or snow, in Western Canada.

The following remarks have been received from the Chief Agents for Canada East and Canada West respecting the climate of those provinces:—

Canada East.—"The Climate of Canada East, like that of the Lower Provinces, is unquestionably the most healthy in North America.

"Disease is unknown among the usual population, except that caused by inequality of diet or imprudent exposure to atmospheric changes. The extreme dryness of the air is shown by the roofs of the houses (which are covered with tin) remaining so long bright, and by a charge of powder remaining for weeks uncaked in a gun.

"It is supposed that the long winter is unfavourable to agricultural operations; and though the period during which ploughing may be carried on is shorter than in more favoured climes, yet there are many compensating advantages in the excellence of the snow roads, and the great facilities afforded thereby in conveying produce to market, in drawing manure, and hauling out wood from the forest.

"If the real excellence of a climate depends upon the earth yielding in perfection and abundance the necessities of life, or those which constitute the principal articles of food for man and the domestic animals, then 'Canada East' may compare favourable with any part of the World. The steadiness and uniformity of the summer heat causes all grains and fruit to mature well and with certainty."

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Extract of Official Report from Governor Sir E. Head, Bart., dated 30th September, 1861.

Canada West.—"In a country of such vast extent as Upper Canada the climate varies materially. Throughout the agricultural or settled part of it along the St. Lawrence and the lakes, and which extends from 50 to 100 miles in depth, the winter may be said to commence early in December. Snow usually falls in sufficient quantities in the eastern section of this range to afford good sleighing about the middle of that month, and to continue, with trifling exceptions, until the middle of March. In the western section, although we have occasionally heavy falls of snow, we are subject to frequent thaws, and sleighing cannot be depended upon except in the interior at a distance from the lakes.

"On the cleared lands the snow generally disappears about the middle of March, and the sowing of seed for the spring crops begins early in April and ends about the 10th of May. Ripe wild strawberries in abundance may be had by the last of June, and green peas and new potatoes are brought into market about the same time. In the southern parts the harvest becomes general about the first week in August. The fall sowing of wheat and rye begins and should end in the month of September, as grain sown at a later period seldom does well. The weather during the fall months is generally remarkable pleasant except in November, during a part of which the climate resembles that of England during the same period."

Demand for Labour.*—Canada.—*A. C. Buchanan, Esq.*, the Chief Agent for Immigration of Quebec, in a Report dated 19th January, 1863, considers that the emigrants who arrived last season (*i.e.*, in 1862), speaking generally, were of a higher grade and possessed more wealth and intelligence than any who have been introduced in previous years. All found employment regularly, and in the agricultural districts the demand for both men and women was very often insufficiently supplied. Maid servants were in great request.

With regard to the prospect of emigration for 1863, he states that all belonging to the agricultural class who may arrive will find employment at reasonable wages, as the demand for that class and for female servants is likely to be very considerable. He speaks with some caution on the subject of the anticipated emigration of cotton operatives from Lancashire. He appears to consider that there is room for a considerable number of persons, well selected, who have been employed in out-door work. But the Lancashire operatives, he thinks, are not precisely the class of persons wanted in Canada; and an indiscriminate emigration might be attended with great inconveniences.

Mr. Buchanan continues to think that "clerks, shopmen, or persons having no particular trade or calling, and unaccustomed to manual labour, should on no account be persuaded to emigrate, for to this class the country offers no encouragement at present."

Routes, &c., from QUEBEC to the PRINCIPAL POINTS in CANADA and the NORTHERN and WESTERN STATES of AMERICA.

Route No. 1.—From Quebec through Canada to Windsor (on the Detroit River (St. Clair), the most westerly point of Upper Canada) and to the Western States, *viz.*, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Minnesota etc. Proceed by Grand Trunk Railway, Detroit, or first class steamers from Quebec, *via* Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto, to Hamilton;—thence by the line of the Great Western Railway to Detroit;—thence to Chicago by Michigan Central Railroad, and from Chicago by railroad to Galena on the Mississippi, or to St. Louis in the State of Missouri.

To any of the northern ports of Lakes Michigan or Superior, proceed by the Northern Railway from Toronto to Collingwood, 93 miles, whence steamers leave for Green Bay, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Bruce Mines (copper region), &c.

Route No. 2.—From Quebec to places on the American side of Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Passengers for this route proceed by steamers or Grand Trunk Railway from Quebec to Kingston, thence by lake steamers for French Creek, Sackets Harbour, Oswego and Rochester, Lake Ontario.

For Ports on Lake Erie proceed to Toronto, thence by rail through Hamilton and Suspension Bridge or by steamer across Lake Ontario, to Niagara, Lewiston and Buffalo; from Buffalo by steamer or railroad to Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, and Toledo. For Cincinnati in Ohio, Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, Louisville in Kentucky, take the railway from Cleveland. For parts in Indiana, proceed *via* Toledo.

Route No. 3.—From Quebec to the eastern townships of Lower Canada, to the New England States of America, and to New Brunswick.

Passengers proceed from Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway, passing through Richmond and Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships, and thence through the State of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Maine to Portland; from Portland trains and steamers connect daily with Boston, and to all places in the State of Connecticut and New Hampshire.

Also from Portland steamers leave twice a week for St. Andrew's and St. John, New Brunswick.

Route No. 4.—From Quebec to the Ottawa district and places on the Rideau Canal.

Passengers proceed by steamer or Grand Trunk Railway to Montreal, and from Montreal to Ottawa City (late Bytown) and places on the Rideau Canal by steamer every morning, or continue by the Grand Trunk Railway which connects at Prescott with the Ottawa and Prescott Railway. Those proceeding to Perth, Lanark, or any of the adjoining settlements, take the Brookville and Ottawa Railway. This is the best route to the settlements in the Bathurst district.

Route No. 5.—From Quebec to Troy, Albany, New York, Philadelphia.

Passengers proceed by steamer or Grand Trunk Railroad to Montreal, and from Montreal by railroad to Rouse's Point on Lake Champlain, thence by steamer to Burlington and Whitehall, by railway to Troy or Albany, and by steamer or railway down the Hudson River to New York City.

A.D.

1763. **DOMINICA**,—one of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies.—Ceded to England by the Treaty of Paris in 1763; re-taken by the French in 1779; and restored to Great Britain in 1783.

Area.—291 square miles. 15° 35' N. lat., and 61° 20' W. long.; it is 29 miles long and 16 broad; discovered by *Columbus* in 1493.

Population in 1860.*—25 065 persons; namely, 11 830 Males, and 13 235 Females. Chief Town, *Roseau*.

Increase.—As compared with the numbers returned at the previous enumeration in 1844, there is an increase of 2 596; viz., 1 042 Males and 1 554 Females.

History.—"Dominica" was first settled by the French early in the 17th century, but was in 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, occupied by French and English and other traders as neutral ground.

In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, the island was ceded to England; from 1778 to 1783 Dominica was held by the French, but in the latter year was at the peace of Versailles again transferred to England.

Government.—*Lieut.-Governor* (*His Excellency Thomas Price, Esq.*, £1 300 per annum, appointed 21st October, 1861).† The Government since 1832 has been administered by a Lieutenant-Governor subordinate to the Governor-in-Chief at Antigua, aided by an Executive Council of 7 Members appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council composed of the same Members as the Executive Council, and a Representative Assembly.

* Acting Governor Berkeley remarks in forwarding the returns—"In addition to the value to be placed, in a statistical point of view, on a correct return of this description, it is gratifying to consider that the undertaking has, in the present instance, been accomplished without any hindrance or opposition on the part of the inhabitants; whereas, on the last occasion, an attempt of a similar nature was attended with a very serious outbreak of popular feeling."

† Colonial Official List, 1864.

Finance and Trade.*—Dominica.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1860 ..	14 462	13 752	62 941	80 458
1861 ..	14 038	13 611	55 754	100 379
1862 ..	13 954	13 073	60 592	94 290

Climate.—Tropical. Vide p. 216.

A.D.
1763. **GRENADA**, one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies.—*Surrendered to the British Fleet under Commodore Swanton in 1762, and was ceded to Great Britain at the Treaty of Paris in 1763; re-taken by the French in 1779, and restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.*

Area.—133 square miles. "Grenada" is situated between the parallels of 12° 30' and 11° 58' N. lat., and 61° 20' and 61° 35' W. long.; is about 21 miles in length, 12 miles in its greatest breadth, and contains about 76 538 acres, with a population, by the Census of 1861, of 31 900 souls. It lies 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and between it and the latter island are certain small islands called the Grenadines, partly attached to the government of St. Vincent, and partly to that of Grenada; the largest of the latter is Carriacou, which has an area of 6 913 acres, and a population of 3 071 souls.

The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and abounds in streams and in mineral and other springs. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge, 1 740 feet above the level of the sea, 7 miles from St. George, and equidistant from Grenville and Lake Antoine, in the parish of St. Patrick, are among the most remarkable natural curiosities.

Population of Grenada and its Dependencies, according to the Census taken on 8th April, 1861, was 31 900 persons, of whom 15 413 were Males, and 16 487 Females.

Decrease.—The enumerated Population on 3rd October, 1851, was 32 671. The decrease of 771 persons, equal to 2·36 per cent. for the period of 9½ years, is attributed by Mr. Mitchell, Commissioner-General, "partly to emigration, but chiefly to the effects of cholera in 1854, "which swept off within a period of three months 3 778 of the inhabitants. The withdrawal "of the military in the same year has also contributed in some extent to the decrease of the "population." Chief Town—*St. George.*

Native Country of Population in 1861.

British Subjects:

Natives of the Colony ..	27 388
Other British West Indians ..	1 482
British Europeans ..	275
North Americans ..	16
Asiatics ..	877
Africans ..	1 432
Natives of other Places ..	13

Foreigners:

Foreign Europeans ..	26
Natives of Madeira ..	203
North Americans ..	15
Foreign West Indians ..	209
Chinese ..	1
Natives of other places ..	13

Religious Denominations in 1861.

	Persons		Persons.
Church of England	9 491	Other Christian Denominations	24
Church of Scotland	246	Mahomedans	142
Church of Rome	19 337	Hindoo	704
Wesleyans	1 781	Other Non-Christian Denominations	175

The Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into Grenada since the abolition of slavery, in 1834, to the year 1862, so far as known, was 6 823.*

History.—"Grenada" was discovered by *Columbus* in 1498, and was named *Ascension*. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 *Du Parquet*, Governor of Martinique, purchased Grenada from a French company. He sailed in June, 1650, from Martinique to Grenada with 200 followers, and was well received by the inhabitants; he distributed presents among them, and then claimed the island as a lawful purchase. He left his cousin, *Le Comte*, to rule the island, and returned to Martinique. Finding the expense of maintaining an armed force to support his authority not compensated for by the expectation of future profits, "*Du Parquet*" sold the island in 1657 to the *Comte de Cerrillac* for 30 000 crowns. The Governor appointed by the new proprietor ruled with so much tyranny that the most respectable settlers left the island; he was at length seized, tried, and executed by the colonists.

In 1674 the island was annexed to the Crown of France, and the proprietors received compensation for their claims; but in 1762 it surrendered to the English Commodore *Swanton*, and was formally ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Peace signed at Paris on the 10th of February, 1763.

In 1779 Grenada was retaken by the French; and in 1783 Grenada was restored to Great Britain by the General Treaty of Peace of Versailles.

Government.—(*His Excellency Lieut.-Governor Major R. Munday, £1 300 per annum*).† The House of Assembly consists of 26 Members, of whom 4 are returned for the town of St. George, 7 by the united parishes of St. George and St. John, 6 by the united parishes of St. Patrick and St. Mark, 6 by the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. David, and 3 by Carriacou. Under an Act, dated 14th October, 1856, and limited in its duration to a term of three years, an Executive Council was formed, composed of Members selected by the Crown from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly. During the continuance of this Act the executive functions of the Legislative Council ceased, and were exercised by the new Council. The Act has been allowed to expire, and the Legislative Council has resumed its executive functions.

Finance and Trade.—Grenada.

Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.			Imports.		Exports.	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		£	
1858 ..	17 660	5	9	15 240	11	7	103 165	..	185 613	..
1859 ..	16 947	14	11	19 403	7	0	124 660	..	181 303	..
1860 ..	17 353	9	3	19 719	0	3	126 206	..	125 502	..
1861 ..	16 728	17	6	18 630	12	11	114 252	..	112 463	..
1862 ..	18 397	0	0	17 571	0	0	112 518	..	87 860	..

Climate.—Tropical. Vide page 216.

A.D.

1763. ST. VINCENT, one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies. *By Treaty of Paris in 1763, ceded to Great Britain; in 1779 surrendered to the French; and by Treaty of Versailles in 1783, restored to Great Britain.*

Area.—131 square miles. This fine island is situated in 13° 10' N. latitude, and 60° 57' W. longitude, at a distance of 21 miles to the south-west of St. Lucia.

* Colonization Circular, No. 22, 1863.

† Appointed September, 1863.—Colonial Office List, 186

It is 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and contains about 85 000 acres of land. Some of the Grenadines, a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, are comprised within the government of the latter island. The principal is Bequia, situated at a distance of 9 miles from the mainland. "Saint Vincent," though exhibiting some features in common with the other islands, is favourably distinguished from many of them by an undulating surface and a succession of gentle slopes.

Population,* according to the Census taken 14th October, 1861, numbered 31 755 persons, of whom 15 005 were Males, and 16 750 Females; comprising 2 347 Europeans; 22 616 Africans; 263 Asiatics; 193 Caribs; and 6 336 of a Mixed Race.

Kingstown, the capital of "St. Vincent," is situated at the bottom of an extensive bay, at the south-western extremity of the island. It consists of three principal streets, each about a mile long, running parallel with the beach, and contains a population of about 5 000 souls.

The Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into St. Vincent since the abolition of slavery, in 1834, to the year 1862, so far as known, was 2 285.†

St. Vincent received the first cargo of Coolie labourers in 1861.

Religious Denominations.

	Persons.					Persons.			
Church of England	13 652	Mahomedan	..	..	..	15
Roman Catholic	2 756	Other Forms of Worship	..	..	..	11
Wesleyan	14 177	Not ascertained	..	..	..	1 077
Presbyterian	67					

History.—The Island of "St. Vincent" was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd of January, 1498.

In 1779 the island authorities surrendered to the French. The following year has been rendered memorable by the occurrence of the greatest hurricane of which there is any record in West Indian annals. It took place on the 10th of October of that year, and extended its ravages chiefly to St. Vincent, Grenada, St. Lucia, and Martinique. The plantations were destroyed, the houses thrown down, and the loss of human life in the four islands has been computed at upwards of 20 000 souls. By the Treaty of Versailles, in 1783, St. Vincent was restored to Great Britain.

Government.—(*Lieut. Governor His Excellency Anthony Musgrave, Esq., £1 300 per annum*).‡ In 1856 an Executive Council was created, consisting of 10 Members, 5 from the Legislative Council and 5 from the Assembly. But by an Act dated the 12th March, 1850, the number of Representatives was reduced to 19, extending the franchise to incomes as well as properties.

In 1854 the benefit of the Encumbered Estates Act was extended to St. Vincent, and in 1859 the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands was duly inaugurated. The registration of all real property is required to be made in the office of the Registrar, who is also Secretary of all the Courts and of the Council, Registrar in Chancery and in Ordinary, and Clerk of the Crown. The Provost-Marshal executes an office corresponding to that of Sheriff in England.

Finance and Trade.—St. Vincent.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.
	£		£		£		£
1859 ..	19 911	..	23 825	..	131 451	..	178 990
1860 ..	20 231	..	21 697	..	150 843	..	172 265
1861 ..	25 353	..	25 108	..	125 906	..	183 676
1862 ..	23 785	..	23 186	..	140 289	..	143 326

Climate.—Tropical. *Vide page 216.*

* Official Census Returns, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 186.

† Colonization Circular, No. 22, issued by the Emigration Commissioners in 1863.

‡ Appointed in May, 1862.—Colonial Office List, 1864.

§ Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

1763. ^{A.D.} **TOBAGO**, one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies.—*At the Treaty of Paris in 1763, ceded by France to Great Britain in perpetuity.*

Area.*—97 square-miles. "Tobago" is the most southerly of the Windward group of the British West India Islands, in N. lat. 11° 9', W. long. 60° 12'; distant from Barbados about 120 miles, from Grenada about 75 miles, and about 20 N.E. of Trinidad, and expands N.E. and S.W. It is 32 miles long, and from 6 to 12 broad, and has an area of 62 080 acres. The formation of the island is evidently volcanic: its physical aspect is irregular and picturesque, with conical hills and ridges, which descend from a common base or dorsal ridge, 1 800 feet high, and 20 miles in length.

Population according to the Census taken on 7th April, 1861:—15 410 persons; 7 433 Males, and 7 977 Females; 120 White, and 15 290 Black and Coloured.

Increase.—At the Census of 1851 the population was 14 378; the increase since that year is therefore 1 032.

Native Country. Census 1861.				Native Country. Census 1861.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
Tobago	14 029	6 526	7 503	Madeira	1	1	—
Barbados	610	445	165	Europe:			
Other West Indian Colonies	245	114	131	England	41	33	8
Africa	426	265	161	Scotland	36	32	4
America	1	1	—	Ireland	7	5	2
India	2	1	1	Other Parts	12	10	2

Chief Town—*Scarborough*, is on the south side of the island, situated at the base of a hill 425 feet above the level of the sea, on which stands *Fort King George*, now without a garrison. The town has a population of about 1 200 persons.

History.—"Tobago" was discovered in 1498 by *Columbus*, and was then occupied by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the island in 1580, and the sovereignty regularly claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1625 an attempt was made by some adventurers from Barbados to form a colony, but many were killed by the Carib Indians, and the remaining few escaped and settled at New Providence, one of the Bahama Islands.

In 1628 a grant of the island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. The island remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Indians and Spaniards from Trinidad.

In 1645 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the island from Charles I., and in 1648 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, and settled on the north side of the island. These were followed by a second Dutch colony in 1654; who having effected a compromise with the Courlanders, established themselves on the southern coast; but in 1659 the Courlanders were overpowered, and the Dutch remained in quiet possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year *Cornelius Lampis* procured letters patent from Louis XIV., creating him Baron of Tobago, and thus became proprietor of the island under the Crown of France.

In 1664 the grant of the island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II., but its recognition was refused by the Dutch, who were compelled to evacuate it in 1677, by the French Admiral *Estree*, who defeated the Dutch Admiral *Benke* in Scarborough Bay, when Louis XIV. restored it to the *Duke of Courland*, who, in 1681, made over his title to a company of London merchants.

In 1748, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral: the subjects of all European powers were at liberty to form settlements or carry on commerce, but not to place garrisons on it. At the peace in 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity.

In 1781, Tobago was captured by the French under the *Duke of Bouillie*, after a most gallant defence by the colonists; and in 1783 the island was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown; but in March, 1793, the island was captured by the British Force under *Admiral Saforay* and *General Cuyler*, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Paris in 1802, and again re-conquered in 1803, by *Commander Hood* and *General Greenfield*; and in 1814, the island was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

Government.—The form of government is a resident Lieutenant-Governor (*His Excellency James V. Drysdale, Esq., £1 300 per annum*),* subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Windward Islands at Barbados. There are two Legislative Houses,—the Legislative Council and the Elective Legislative Assembly.

The Council is composed of 7 Members, selected from amongst the most respectable and influential of the inhabitants. They are appointed by the Governor, and hold their seats for life, but become disqualified if they should become bankrupt or insolvent, or public defaulters; and their seats may be vacated by absence from the island without leave. Their deliberations are under the presidency of one of their number, appointed by the Executive; and they are attended by a clerk and usher.

The Assembly consists of 16 Members, elected by the registered voters of the seven parishes into which the island is divided, each parish returning two representatives, and the towns of Scarborough and Plymouth one each. The qualification for a Representative is real property assessed at £50 per annum, or a clear yearly income of £150 sterling.

The English statute law, in so far as it is adapted to the circumstances and population of the colony, is applicable in all cases not provided for by local enactments.

The moneys in circulation are British coins, doubloons, dollars, American eagles and dollars and their parts, with colonial bank notes. The weights and measures are the British imperial.

Finance and Trade.†—Tobago.

Year:	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1853 ..	11 965	10 476	62 136	72 400
1859 ..	10 602	9 401	57 691	77 897
1860 ..	8 959	9 027	51 785	67 124
1861 ..	8 266	8 568	56 442	63 170
1862 ..	10 113	10 224	55 875	75 428

Climate.—"Tobago" has been long classed as one of the most insalubrious of the West India Colonies; but it is said that it no longer merits such a reproach. The island has not for many years been visited by a recurrence of those severe epidemics which proved so fatal in 1818 and 1820. The thermometer ranges from 75° to 90°. The hygrometer ranges from 0° to 10° damp in the wet season, and from 0° to 13° dry in crop-time. The barometer ranges from 29° 68' to 29° 85'.

* Official Colonial List, 1864.

† Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

A.D.
1771. PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—*Separated from Nova Scotia in 1771.*

Area.—2 173 square miles. 46° and 47° N. lat., and 62° and 64° W. long. Prince Edward's Island lies in a great bay in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is 140 miles in length, and 34 in breadth in the widest part. Northumberland Strait separates it from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in some places only 9 miles wide. The features of this country are softer than those of its neighbours; there are no mountains, but gentle and fertile undulations, clothed to the water's edge with valuable woods and rich verdure.

The north shore is very beautiful; many cheerful villages and green clearings, with small lakes, shady harbours, and numerous streams, diversify its scenery. In the course of ages, the vast flood of the River St. Lawrence has worked indentations into every part of the coast; there is not a spot of this district more than 7 miles distant from some arm of the sea; many of these afford shelter to large ships, driven by stress of weather into its crescent-shaped shore, while all are deep enough for the small vessels used in the coasting trade.

Population of Prince Edward's Island, according to the Census of September 16th, 1861:—80 857 persons; 40 880 Males, and 39 977 Females; 80 552 White, and 305 Coloured (Indians of the Mic-mac Tribe).

Increase.—At the previous Census, in 1855, the population was 71 496; the increase in 6 years has therefore been 9 361, or 13 per cent. The Indians number 4 less than in 1855.

Population of the city and royalty of Charlottetown—6 706.

On the south-east of the island stands Charlottetown, the capital, at the confluence of three rivers, at the end of Hillsborough Bay. This is an excellent and well defended harbour. The town is, as yet, but small; it contains the public buildings of the island. The neighbourhood only yields to Quebec in beauty among the scenes of British North America.

Religious Denominations

	Persons.		Persons.
Members of the Church of England	6 785	Baptists	3 430
Presbyterian Church of Lower Provinces	15 591	Bible Christians	2 061
Kirk of Scotland	10 271	Universalists, other Denominations, }	758
Roman Catholics	35 852	and not stated	
Methodists	5 804	Undescribed (Indians)	305

History.—This island was also discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, in 1497. The French first used it as a fishing station, and began to colonize it about the beginning of the eighteenth century. These settlers took part vigorously against the English in their endless wars in those countries. When the conquerors of Louisburg took possession of the Island of St. John, as it was then called, they found a number of their countrymen's scalps in the French Governor's house.

At the end of the last century some Scottish emigrants found their way hither, and most of the present inhabitants are their descendants. The late Duke of Kent, when Governor of Nova Scotia, paid great attention to this Island; since his time it has improved very much, and its name, in honour of him, was changed to Prince Edward's Island.

Taken from the French in 1758, and annexed to the government of Nova Scotia in 1783, Prince Edward's Island, on the petition of its inhabitants, was constituted a separate colony in 1771.

Government.—Prince Edward's Island is divided into three counties and sixty-seven townships. It has a separate colonial government, consisting of a Lieutenant-Governor (*His Excellency George Dundas, Esq., £1 500 per annum*),* an Executive Council (the Cabinet) composed of 9 Members, a Legislative Council of 13 Members, and a House of Assembly of 30 Members.

Climate.—Prince Edward's Island is more favourable in climate than any other part of North America: it has neither the extremes of heat and cold of Canada nor the fogs of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. Fevers and consumption are almost unknown; the air is dry and bracing; the sickly and weak under its salubrious influence soon become healthy and robust; and the age of five score years is often reached in vigour of mind and body.

Finance and Trade.†—Prince Edward's Island.

Year.	Revenue £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1859 ..	27 404	29 805	234 698	178 680
1860 ..	28 742	41 196	230 054	201 434
1861 ..	28 006	32 799	209 935	163 114
1862 ..	25 600	34 190	211 240	150 550

A.D.

1781. VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—*A British Settlement; Founded in 1781.*

Area.—14 000 square miles. An island lying off the north-west coast of North America, between N. lat. 48° 20' and 50° 55', and W. long. 123° 10' and 228° 20', having an extreme length of 275 miles, and a breadth varying from 40 to 50 miles. It is separated from the mainland by a channel, called in various parts by the names of Queen Charlotte's Sound, Johnstone Strait, and Gulf of Georgia. On the south it is divided from the Washington territory by the Juan de Fuca Strait.

The capital of the island is Victoria, situated at its south-eastern extremity.

Population, estimated in 1860‡:—Europeans, 5 000; Aborigines, 18 000.

"The disparity between the sexes is greater in these Colonies (British Columbia and Vancouver Island), than in any other portion of the 'British Empire,' and society much requires an increase of the female element in our population."—*Vancouver Island Express*.

History.—The first British Settlement in Vancouver's Island was made at Nootka Sound, on the N.W. coast, about the year 1781, by some London merchants, whose intention it was to dispose there of the produce raised in China.

Spain, however, at this time laid claim to the west coast of America, south of lat. 60°. Spanish cruisers seized the British trading vessels, and detained their crews as prisoners. To resent this, a large fleet was assembled at Spithead, but war was avoided through the concessions

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Official Returns of the Board of Trade—Colonial Possessions.

‡ Official Census, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 173.

of Spain; the English merchants were indemnified, and the Spanish claims were virtually, though not formally, abandoned.

This island was originally supposed to form part of the Continent of North America, or New Albion, as it was then called. In April, 1792, *Captain George Vancouver*, of the Royal Navy, entered the Straits of Fuca, and, surveying and exploring as he proceeded, passed into the ocean by a passage considerably to the northward, and arrived at Nootka Sound in August of the same year, having thus circumnavigated the land, and determined its separate existence as an island. He named it the island of Quadru and Vancouver, out of compliment to *Senor Quadru*, the Spanish Commandant at Nootka. The former name has, however, fallen into desuetude, and the island is now generally known and recognized as "Vancouver's Island."

Government.—The Governor (*His Excellency Captain A. F. Kennedy*, £3 000 *per annum*.* appointed November, 1863), is assisted by a nominated Council, and an Assembly elected by the inhabitants holding 20 acres or upwards of land.

Finance and Trade.—Vancouver's Island.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.
	£		£		£
1860 ..	—	..	—	..	548 108
1861 ..	—	..	—	..	414 215
1862 ..	24 026	..	28 592	..	758 623
1863 ..	—	..	—	..	398 350†

Climate.—In *Vancouver's Island* the climate is stated to be excellent, and has been compared to the climate of the milder parts of England or to that in the south of France. Indeed it is said to be preferable to that of England, as it has more fine steady weather, is far less changeable, and on the whole milder.

The days in summer are warm, but not oppressive, and free from glare; the evenings are cool, with a gentle sea breeze. Heavy rains are said to fall in September. The winter is a little cold, but not severe, and rather wet. There are occasional frosts and falls of snow, but they never last long.

The mountains are generally covered with pine, but rise, beyond the reach of vegetation, to the height of 16 000 feet. The soil is fertile, and capable of successful cultivation. Coal, good in quality, has been found at many points, and has been worked to a considerable extent at Nanaimo on the east coast.

Cost of Voyage.—From Southampton (via Panama), Cabin £98, Steerage £45; from Liverpool or London (via Cape Horn), Cabin £55, Steerage £25. In a sailing ship round Cape Horn, average voyage 150 days; via Panama, 50 days.—*See British Columbia.*

A.D.

1783. GAMBIA.—A British Settlement; Founded in 1783.

Area.—20 square miles. The "Gambia" is a great river of Western Africa, it falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring in some parts nearly 27 miles across, but contracts to 10 miles between *Bird Island* and *Cape St. Mary*, and to little more than 2 miles between *Barra Point* and the town of *Bathurst* on *St. Mary's Island*.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† First six months only.

The advantages of this noble river for carrying on trade with the natives in the interior of Africa were well known to our merchants upwards of 230 years ago.

Population* of the Colony, according to the Census in 1851 (*no later returns received*):—Total, 6 939 persons. White, 191: Males, 177, Females, 14. Coloured, 6 748: Males, 3 808, Females, 2 940.

History.—In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some merchants of Exeter to trade in this river, and in 1618 a Company was formed in this country for the purpose of carrying on the trade; the Company was not successful, and another established about two years later experienced a like want of success.

In 1724, and subsequently till its abolition in 1783, it appears that the trade in slaves formed the staple traffic of the Company; but the general commerce between Great Britain and the Gambia fell off after the abolition of the slave trade till 1816, in which year a new settlement was formed at the Island of St. Mary's.

Government.—The Government of the settlements on the "Gambia" was formerly administered by a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Crown; the Colony was a dependency of Sierra Leone; it having no legislature of its own, its laws were framed and enacted at Sierra Leone.

The present Government, however, was established by Letters Patent, dated June 24th, 1842. It consists of a Governor (*His Excellency Colonel G. d'Arcy*, £1 000 *per annum*, and £200 *table money*,† appointed in 1859), aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs, and the Queen's Advocate; and a Legislative Council, composed partly of Government officials and partly of members independent of Government nominated by the Crown.

Finance and Trade.—Gambia.

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1856 ..	17 375 ..	14 097 ..	108 852 ..	176 577
1857 ..	16 434 ..	17 737 ..	118 620 ..	201 623
1858 ..	15 920 ..	15 547 ..	118 693 ..	227 460
1860 ..	14 154 ..	15 274 ..	73 138 ..	109 137
1861 ..	16 162 ..	16 492 ..	109 581 ..	136 837

Climate.—From a register of the thermometer kept at the Military Hospital at Bathurst, it appears that in January the maximum was 80°, and the minimum 75°, whilst in September it was 89° and 85°; at M'Carthy's Island the thermometer indicates a temperature never reached on the coast, the ordinary range from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. is from 95° to 106°.

Colonel M'Donnell (now Sir Richard Graves M'Donnell), Governor of the Gambia, in 1850 reported that for several months in the year the thermometer in the morning at Bathurst varies from 58° to 64°, and that for the greater portion of the year refreshing land and sea-breezes blow over the town; that while the number of Europeans and Americans visiting Bathurst are often between 100 and 200 in port during the rainy season, the mortality among these casual residents was only 12 during five years.

* Official Census, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 192.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

A.D.
1783. GOLD COAST.—*British Settlement in 1783.*—The “Gold Coast” is the name generally given to a portion of Upper Guinea, between 5° and 4° 20' E. long., stretching along the Gulf of Guinea from the River Assini on the west, to the River Volta on the east, between which points are the settlements of Apollonia, Axim, Dix Cove, Elmina, Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboe, Apam, Accra, Christiansborg, and Fredericksborg.

Area.—*The British territory, strictly speaking, is limited to the forts and to the distance of a cannon shot around them, but British influence and jurisdiction extend over an area variously estimated at from 6 000 to 8 000 square miles.*

Population.—According to a return for the year 1858, printed in the volume issued by the Board of Trade, the “Gold Coast” settlements contained **151 346** inhabitants (including **70** whites), “exclusive of the Assin territory, which is not supposed to contain more than **5 000** persons.”

The same Return (151 346) is given in Parliamentary Paper No. 147, Sess. 1863. *Governor Andrews*, however, in a despatch accompanying the *Blue Book* for 1860, gives a widely different statement. He remarks: “To take a Census of the population would be, if not impracticable, “at all events a most expensive proceeding. The prejudice the natives have against such a “measure may appear strange to a civilized community, when informed that the grounds for “dialike rest on the supposition that some fearful fatality would be sure to follow. It is, “therefore, not to be wondered at that people so superstitious would make every attempt to “evade the accomplishment of such an undertaking.

“There can be no doubt that the population for the extent of territory is sparse—for hours “together you may travel in the interior and not meet with a human being. The population “I am persuaded has been much exaggerated, when I have seen it noted down as high as “900 000; probably the proximate number would be 450 000, distributed by 200 000 living “on the seaboard and within a day’s journey from the coast, the remainder scattered in various “interior parts of the protectorate.”

History.—In 1750 the African Company was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and to form establishments on the west coast of Africa, between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. From the year 1750 to 1807, the parliamentary grant for the forts and settlements on this coast averaged £18 500 per annum, and was augmented in 1807 to £23 000 per annum.

In 1821 the forts and settlements, which had been previously vested in the African Company, were transferred to the Crown, and on the recommendation of *Sir Charles M’Carthy*, at that time the Governor of “Sierra Leone,” four forts only were retained; viz., Cape Coast Castle, Anamaboe, Dix Cove, and Accra.

In 1827, in consequence of the heavy expenses incurred by the Government on account of the Ashantee War, which broke out in 1824, and the decline of commerce on the coast, the public establishments were withdrawn from the coast. This arrangement some years afterwards was abandoned, and the whole coast was again placed under the direct control of the Home Government.

In 1843 *Captain Hill. R.N.*, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast, the forts still remaining dependencies of Sierra Leone.

In 1847 *Captain Winniett* succeeded *Captain Hill*. He reported a great general improvement in the settlements acknowledging British jurisdiction during the last ten years and he calculated the natives coming under that jurisdiction at not less than 275 000, scattered over a territory of about 6 000 square miles.

Government.—The government of the Gold Coast in 1850 ceased to be under that of “Sierra Leone,” when *Sir William Winniett* was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief. Present Governor—*His Excellency Richard Pine, Esq.*, £1 300 *per annum*,* appointed in 1862.

It is an interesting fact that these settlements, which were originally occupied as slave-factories, are now maintained as the most effectual check on the slave trade, and as centres from which commerce, carrying with it civilization and Christianity, may extend to the interior of Africa.

Finance and Trade.†—Gold Coast.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.
	£		£		£		£
1856 ..	12 917	..	10 772	..	105 634	..	120 999
1857 ..	7 410	..	10 087	..	118 270	..	124 394
1858 ..	7 062	..	7 855	..	122 457	..	154 136
1860 ..	7 948	..	9 558	..	112 454	..	110 457
1861 ..	9 384	..	9 195	..	162 970	..	145 819

Climate.—Tropical, 20° N. and 20° S. of the Equator.—See Gambia and Sierra Leone.

A.D.

1785. FALKLAND ISLANDS.—*British Settlement in 1785; and Possession taken in 1833.*

Area.—In the Board of Trade tables, the area is stated to be 13 000 square miles; the “*Falkland Islands*” are a group of about 109 islands in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 300 miles N.E. of “*Terra del Fuego*”; between 51° and 53° S. lat., and between 57° and 62° W. long. The two largest are *West Falkland* and *East Falkland*, the latter of which is nearly 100 miles long, with an area of 5 000 square miles, and about 500 inhabitants, chiefly British colonists from “*Buenos Ayres*,” and a few Indians.

Population‡ in 1860:—566 persons.

History.—Discovered by *Davis* in 1592, and again by *Hawkins* in 1594. The “*Falkland Islands*” were visited in the early part of the 18th century, by many French vessels, and in 1763 they were taken possession of by France; they were subsequently held by the Spaniards till 1771, when they were for a time abandoned, and the sovereignty of them given up to Great Britain in 1785.

In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Ayres established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831.

In 1833 they were taken possession of by the British Government, for the protection of the Whale Fishery, and have from that time to the present so continued.

EXTRACT from the Report of *J. R. Longden, Esq.*, Colonial Secretary.

“The Colony is, however, established and held solely for its geographical position in regard to the commerce of England with her Colonies in Australasia and on the North-west Coast of America.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Official Returns of the Board of Trade.

‡ Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

"It is probable that the stimulus given to the trade round Cape Horn by the Colonization of British Columbia will much increase the number of ships that seek, in this 'Harbour of Refuge,' the repairs and refreshment so often needed in navigating these latitudes.

From a report made by *Capt. Maxwell*, of the ship 'Dido,' to the Admiralty, it appears that the Falklands offer advantages to the homeward-bound ships from the Pacific not possessed by the ports in Brazil generally resorted to. "The 'Dido' left East Falkland on the 5th December, 1848, and arrived at Spithead in 49 days; and as the average passage from Rio Janeiro at that period of the year is 50 days, the time required for the passage from the Falklands to Rio (about three weeks) may be considered as saved.

"*Capt. Maxwell* states that in the voyage direct from the Falklands, a ship proceeding to the northward is enabled to cross the southern tropic about the meridian of 25 degrees west, with the full advantage of the S.E. trades; whereas, in sailing from Rio, a vessel is 20 degrees to the westward, on the same parallel, and is often compelled to proceed 6 or 8 degrees to the south, before making sufficient easting to weather the Brazil coast.

"The Falklands furnish a cheap and abundant supply of cattle, which can be obtained at Port Stanley, and at Port Louis, in Berkeley Sound, with facilities for watering at both places. —Vegetables were then scarce, but were likely to become more plentiful.—*Capt. Maxwell* also states, that spirits, salt meat, and other sea provisions, are supplied from the Government stores "at Stanley."

Finance and Trade.—Falkland Islands.

The local revenue is about £600 to £700, the expenditure about £5 500; the difference between revenue and expenditure being made up by parliamentary vote.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£		£	£		£	£
1859 ..	13 890 ..	6 982	1860 ..	26 697 ..	5 910	1861 ..	27 205 ..	15 986

Government.—The Government is administered by a Governor (*Captain J. Mackenzie, R.N.*, £900 *per annum*), assisted by an Executive and Legislative Council. The members of both Councils are appointed by the Crown.

Climate.—In a Report from the Lieutenant-Governor, he stated his opinion that the climate is one of extreme salubrity; and he mentioned that perfect health had been experienced by every one there after a few weeks' residence.

The temperature he considered to be more equable than in England, seldom rising so high in summer, nor falling so low in winter; the range being in summer from 45° to 70°, and in winter from 30° to 50°. Light passing showers were frequent, but a day of constant rain seldom happened; the total amount of rain falling in the year was certainly not more than in England. There was very little foggy weather, and thunder and lightning were extremely rare. The prevailing wind appears to be from the west, and of a very drying nature. There is more wind in summer than in winter.

The Falkland Islands as a Penal Colony.

East Falkland Island.—We have here probably one of the most eligible islands for a "penal settlement" to be found in any part of the "British Dominions." It approaches nearly to the size of Jamaica, about 6 000 square miles, and in proportion is about two-thirds of the superficial area of Wales, lat. 51° S. (*London is about the same latitude in the northern hemisphere*) and long. 60° W. The climate is temperate and healthy, assimilating with the west coast of Scotland and the Western Isles, with a sea voyage distant 8 000 miles, and a small population of about 500 persons.

The following extract is taken from Mackay's *Manual of Modern Geography* (1861), p. 637 :—

"The lower grounds are of silurian formation, the higher of quartz rock. The soil is poor, consisting mainly of peat. There are no trees, but shrubs are numerous, and the tussac grass attains a great height. Some vegetables are raised, but the whole group is better adapted for pasture than agricultural purposes.

"The only native quadruped is a species of fox, but in 'East Falkland' wild oxen and horses are numerous, while sea-lowl are the prevailing birds, and fish, seals, and whales are numerous in the adjacent seas."

Mr. C. W. Eddy says—"That the distance from England is such that the expense of transporting criminals there would be little more than half the expense of sending them to Australia.

"That *Admiral Fitzroy's* suggestion of forming a reformatory settlement on Tierra del Fuego, or the mainland, offers a ready mode of facilitating the final settlement or dispersion of the expiress; but that, independently of this, a colony where free labour is so scarce and dear as at the Falklands will necessarily afford the expiress the means of earning a livelihood or of accumulating sufficient means to enable them to emigrate and disperse over the world; and this implies that they would be dependent on their own industry and self-denial for the means of bettering their own condition. It is probable that the greater part would betake themselves to the Spanish ports of South America.

"That those who are most competent to form an opinion from acquaintance with the islands are generally in favour of the plan, as *Admiral Fitzroy*, who first surveyed them; *Captain (now Admiral) Sullivan*, who completed the survey; *Captain Parker Snow*, who commanded a missionary vessel there, and has written a work on the islands; *Mr. William Dale*, a former resident, &c.

"That dread of being expelled to the Falklands would deter men from crime, while the hope of being sent to Australia is, on the other hand, an incentive to its commission.

"Be it remembered, the convicts must be supported somewhere. If they can be transported at moderate cost, maintained where food is cheap and safe keeping easy, where their presence can give umbrage to no one and their labour can be profitably employed, and whence they can purchase the means of removal to happier regions only by their own industry, the boon would surely be great to us and to them." * * *

Rear-Admiral B. J. Sullivan, who for two years resided in the colony during the Governorship of the late *Mr. Rennie*, and for four years was in command of the Admiralty survey of the islands, states—"I not only examined carefully the whole of their shores, but repeatedly crossed on foot the two large islands in all directions, having more than once stood on the summit of every hill and mountain of the numerous chains which run through the group, crossing on my way every valley and stream. On every variety of soil and subsoil, and especially in the fine sheltered valleys on the banks of the numerous streams.

"In addition to this I have caught large quantities of fish on all points of the coast, and killed abundance of the wild cattle for the supply of my ship's company.

Admiral Sullivan further remarks: "The climate and soil of the 'West Falkland' are still better than those of the 'East Island.' At the mission station in the west island cattle, sheep, and goats have rapidly increased, and potatoes have been grown in such quantities that they have been sent to *Port Stanley* for sale; and the *Rev. Mr. Despard* when there found that both oats and barley would ripen."

The *Admiral* further adds: "In my evidence before the Committee I suggested making the east island the 'penal settlement.'

"The *West Falkland* and adjacent islands contain about 800 000 acres of available land, and of this 400 000 acres of the best, near the coast, which has abundance of tussack (or tussac grass), could be settled, leaving the interior for spare grazing land when required. I think I am within the mark when I say that 40 000 people could live well on this amount of land, as every harbour and creek abounds with fish, which can be caught without any expensive gear by tons at a time, and for which, when salted, there is a ready sale in the 'River Plate' and 'The Brazils.'"

The Tussock Grass.—On the superiority of the "tussock grass" (indigenous to the "Falkland Isles") to every other natural green food, for flesh producing properties, has been thoroughly established from analysis—it has been found that wheat, barley, and oats was from 40 to 42 per cent., and a piece of dry Falkland tussock 43 per cent.

Admiral Sullivan, who resided in the islands during three winters and two summers, states that "tussock grass grows to a height of three and four feet, and can be cut twice, and even thrice in one year, and it is as luxuriant in winter as in summer, and when used dry, as thatch, the cattle are so fond of it that it cannot be used within their reach. *The Officers of Sir James Ross's ship will recollect finding a cow on the roof of their storehouse, on which she had leaped from a bank, eating all the tussock thatch she could reach.*"

"The great want is wood; but as the shores of 'Tierra del Fuego' are covered with fine timber, a penal out-settlement there for the worst class of convicts would insure an abundant supply; and as I quite agree with Admiral Fitzroy as to the fitness of the N.E. part of *Tierra del Fuego* for a convict settlement, we should I think have that country, if necessary, in addition to the Falklands * * *. And knowing, as I do, something of the *Australian Colonies*, I would much prefer as a residence the healthy bracing 'Falklands', with its dry but windy summers, and the mild English winter, with the freedom from reptiles and insects—to the hot summers, droughts, snakes, insects, and the vermin of warmer climates.

"*Mr. Montague*, who had been twenty years in 'Van Dieman's Land' as Attorney-General and Judge, is of opinion that the 'Falklands' are admirably adapted for a 'penal colony,' and that the impossibility of escape, owing to the whole country (or island) being easily overlooked from hill signal stations, would save the great expense of hunting runaway convicts in a wooded country."

A.D.

1785. NEW BRUNSWICK.—Separated from Nova Scotia in 1785.

Area.—27 105 square miles. This Province is the eastern division of the continent of North America, situated between 45° 5' and 48° 5' N. lat., and 68° 47' and 67° 53' W. long.; its area is about 17 347 200 acres. This Colony is connected with Nova Scotia by a low sandy isthmus. "New Brunswick" lies on the N. and E. between Canada and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the State of Maine to the W.; and the Bay of Fundy opening into the Atlantic, to the S.

The surface of the country is much like that of Canada, except that a few prairies vary the monotony of the dark woods.

Population according to the Census of 1861:*—252 047 persons—Males, 129 948; Females, 122 099:—249 254 White; 2 793 Coloured.

Increase.—In 1851 the total population was 193 800, including 2 174 coloured; the increase in 10 years was therefore 58 247, or 30 per cent.

St. John's, the largest town of the province, has a good harbour, and the noble river of St. John, 600 miles in length, flows by its walls, and is navigable up to *Fredericton*, the capital, 90 miles distant, through a beautiful, and in many parts fertile, country.

History.—"New Brunswick" in the early part of the last century belonged to the French, and was called by them *New France*. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783

* Official Census, 1861.—General Report Vol. 2, p. 173.

by disbanded troops from New England. At the peace of 1763, New Brunswick, with the rest of Canada, was ceded by France to Great Britain.

This province formed a part of Nova Scotia till the year 1785, when *Colonel Carleton* was appointed its Governor as a separate administration. To his exemplary rule its progress in civilization is chiefly to be assigned—for twenty years he devoted himself to its interests.

The original settlers were nearly all men who had adhered to the royal cause in the rebellion of the United States, and to whom lands were given in this country;—their high and loyal spirit has not weakened in their descendants.

Within twenty years the revenue has trebled; the roads and other internal communications, and the education of the people, are now attracting attention and receiving great improvement.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor (*His Excellency The Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.*, £3 000 *per annum*,* appointed October, 1861), aided by a responsible Executive Council of 8 Members, a Legislative Council of 22 Members, and a House of Assembly of 40 Members.

Finance and Trade.†—New Brunswick.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.	
	£		£		£		£	
1856 ..	119	305	..	141 709	..	1 521 178	..	1 073 351
1857 ..	135	094	..	134 598	..	1 418 943	..	917 775
1858 ..	106	963	..	132 549	..	1 162 771	..	810 779
1860 ..	178	664	..	174 419	..	1 446 740	..	916 372
1861 ..	145	593	..	176 151	..	1 283 133	..	947 091

Climate.—The climate of "New Brunswick" is from its geographical position more uniform than that of "Nova Scotia," particularly in the greater length and steady coldness of the winter, and the greater heat in summer. At "St. John's" the fogs from off the *Bay of Fundy* are very constant and heavy during May, June, and July.

Although the winters are somewhat severe (less so, however, than those of Lower Canada), the climate is exceedingly healthy.

Fog.—On the shores of the Bay of Fundy there is much fog during the summer season, but this extends a short distance only into the interior. The city of St. John is frequently wrapped in a dense sea-fog, while the days are bright and cloudless at the distance of a few miles only. Probably caused by the *Gulf Stream*, whose waters are warmer, and the vapour from this warmer water is here condensed into fog by the colder water near the shore.

There are no fogs on that coast of New Brunswick which is within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the air there is particularly dry and bracing.

In the interior of the province, the air is much warmer in summer than on the sea coast; and there is a greater degree of cold in winter.

Temperature.—The ranges of temperature are: at St. John, on the Bay of Fundy, from 15° below to 88° above zero; at Richibucto, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from 16° below to 90° above zero; at Fredericton, in the interior, from 20° below to 96° above zero.

Snow.—There are not more than four snow storms in any one year, in which over one foot of snow falls at one time; and snow storms rarely last more than two days. In England, 9 inches of snow "melted" average 1 inch of water; in New Brunswick 17 inches "melted" average 1 inch of water. The snow is therefore twice as light, or dry, as that of England.

Course of the Seasons in New Brunswick.—The winter is fairly established at Christmas. In January, as in Nova Scotia and the other North American colonies, there is the usual thaw. In February is the deepest snow, which seldom exceeds four feet on the average in the northern portion of the province, and three feet in the southern portion. In March the sun

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

acquires much power, and the snows begin to melt. In the cleared country the snow disappears in April, and spring-ploughing commences; seed-time continues, according to the season, from the last week in April until the end of May. In June the apple trees are in full blossom. In July wild strawberries of fine flavour are ripe and in abundance; haying then begins. In August, early potatoes are brought to market, as also raspberries and other wild fruits. In September, oats, wheat, and other cereal grains are ready for the sickle; these are generally secured before October.

The Autumn is long, and the weather is then delicious; this is decidedly the most pleasant portion of the year. There are usually heavy rains in November; but when not wet, the weather is fine and pleasant; the rivers generally close during the latter part of this month, and in December winter fairly sets in.

Agriculture.—The average interval between the earliest sowing and the latest ploughing, or mean length of summer, is six months and twenty-two days. Of this period, the growth of wheat and crops of spring corn requires an average of three months and seventeen days. After reaping the corn crops there are generally about seven weeks clear for ploughing before winter sets in. Before the average sowing time in spring there are usually about six weeks, during which ploughing and other preparatory treatment of the land can be carried on.

The severe frosts in winter generally penetrate so deep into the ground, especially when it is not covered with grass, as to raise up and separate the particles from each other, to a considerable depth, so that when the thaw comes, it is already so loose and open as scarcely to require ploughing at all, or if ploughed, to be done with little force and great speed.

The manner in which all root crops thrive in the province is remarkable, and the frost is one of the agents by which the large product is brought about, by opening and pulverizing the soil.

A.D.
1787. **SIERRA LEONE.** *Ceded to Great Britain in 1787, by the Native Chiefs.*

Area.*—468 square miles. "Sierra Leone," in respect of the number of its European residents, is the most considerable of the *British Possessions* on the *West Coast of Africa*. The Colony consists of a peninsula terminating in Cape Sierra Leone, which is bounded on the north by a river of the same name. The Cape lies in 8° 30' N. lat., 13° 18' W. long.

Population† of each Sex and Colour in the Years 1860 and 1862:—

Years.	White.		Coloured.		Total		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1860.. ..	100	31	21 070	20 423	21 170	20 454	41 624
1862.. ..	99	32	21 115	20 560	21 214	20 592	41 806

Increase.—In 1857 the total population was 38 318; an increase of 3 488 persons has therefore taken place since that year. Population of *St. George's, Freetown*, in 1860, 18 035.

* Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

† Colonial Office List, 1864, p. 77.

History.—"Sierra Leone" was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the Native Chiefs. Four years afterwards a charter was granted to a Company under the name of "The Sierra Leone Company." In 1800 a grant was made to the Company by letters patent of the peninsula, and a Court of Directors of the Company was empowered to appoint a Governor and Council, the former having power to enact laws. This state of things lasted seven years, when the Colony was transferred back to the Crown.

Government.—The Government of "Sierra Leone" consists, until May, 1863, of a Governor and Legislative Council, comprising the Bishop of Sierra Leone, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Collector of Customs, and one or two others appointed by the Crown.

By a new charter issued at that date (May 27, 1863), an Executive Council was created, composed of four members nominated by the Crown; and the Legislative Council was made to consist of the Members of the Executive Council, and "such other Person or Persons as We, by any Instruction or Warrant under Our Sign Manual and Signet, may from time to time hereafter nominate and appoint to be Members of the said Legislative Council."

Present Governor.—*His Excellency Major Blackall; £2 000, per annum.* Appointed in 1862.*

Finance and Trade.—Sierra Leone.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1856 ..	35 601	34 457	152 907	180 385
1857 ..	33 068	39 582	172 315	288 728
1858 ..	39 681	28 931	139 805	225 349
1860 ..	33 734	31 186	172 726	304 394
1862 ..	37 355	44 264	144 269	268 814

Climate.—From the extreme unhealthiness of the climate, it has been deemed expedient altogether to withdraw European troops. Sierra Leone is sometimes called the *White Man's Grave*. The western and middle parts of Africa are the hottest on the earth; the Trade Winds, in passing over the sandy deserts, become heated to an extreme degree before they arrive at the western coast. The wet season is from June to October, and the dry season from September to June.

A.D.

1788. **NEW SOUTH WALES.**—*British Settlement founded by Convicts in 1788; Transportation to New South Wales was abolished in 1840.*

Area.†—323 437 square miles. Situated on the Eastern Coast of the Australian Continent. *Sydney*, the seat of Government, is in 35° 25' S. lat., and 151° 17' E. long., and contained a population of 56 394 persons at the Census of 1861.

Population according to the Census of 7th April, 1861†:—Total, 350 860 persons (exclusive of the crews of Colonial vessels at sea, and of the roving aborigines); of whom 198 488 were Males, and 152 372 Females, in proportion about 4 Males to 3 Females. The subjoined Table shows that of Chinese origin there were 12 986 of the Male sex, and but 2 only of the Female sex, as stated by the Colonial Census Returns.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Official Census, 1861.—General Report, Vol. 2, p. 203.

Increase.—On the 1st March, 1856, exclusive of the Northern Districts (erected in the year 1859 into the Colony of *Queensland*), the Population of New South Wales was 249 282 persons; an addition of 101 578 persons, or 40·75 per cent., has taken place in the interval of little more than five years.

Exclusive of Chinese, the Immigrants between 1856 and 1860 were 37 409 males and 14 922 females.

Immigration.—In 25 years, from 1838 to 1862 (both inclusive), by the Emigration Returns, 168 266 persons sailed from the Mother Country as emigrants to New South Wales. *Vide* p. 194.

Country of Birth of the Population of New South Wales, Census 1861.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Australasian British Colonies :			
New South Wales	160 298	80 106	80 192
Tasmania	1 363	708	655
Victoria	1 802	912	890
South Australia	497	261	236
Western Australia	36	23	13
Queensland	325	173	152
New Zealand	671	365	306
Britain and British Dominions :			
British America	433	343	90
England	84 152	53 163	30 989
Wales	1 378	912	466
Ireland	54 829	27 611	27 218
Scotland	18 222	11 006	7 216
India	753	555	198
Other British Dominions (and at Sea)	2 283	1 360	923
United States of America	1 067	906	161
China	12 988	12 986	2
Germany	5 467	3 590	1 877
France	690	517	173
Other Foreign Countries	2 742	2 465	277
Unspecified	864	526	338

The Percentage to Total Population stands thus :—Australasia, 47·0 ; England and Wales, 24·4 ; Ireland, 15·6 ; Scotland, 5·2 ; other British Possessions, 1·0 ; Foreign Countries, 6·5.

Religious Profession of the Population of New South Wales, Census 1861.

	Persons.		Persons.
Church of England	159 958	Other Protestants	9 863
Presbyterians	34 692	Roman Catholics	99 193
Congregationalists and Independents	5 411	Jews	1 759
Wesleyans and other Methodists	23 682	Mahomedans and Pagans ..	12 909
		Other and unspecified Persuasions	3 393

Education in New South Wales, 1861.*

	Population.	Per Cent.
Can read and write	188 543	53·74
Can read only	46 024	13·12
Can neither read nor write	116 293	33·14

* Report by Christopher Rolleston, Esq., Registrar-General, dated Sydney, 30th June, 1862.

History.—This Colony is situated on the eastern coast of the Australian Continent. It is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards in 1609. It was visited by several of the early navigators, and *Captain Cook* explored its eastern coast in 1770. The first settlement at New South Wales was formed, in 1788, by convicts, at that time called "Botany Bay." The Colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840.

Gold Fields of New South Wales—First Discovered.

Western District.

1. *Ophir, or Summerhill Creek*, in the county of Roxburgh, and its tributaries Lewis Ponds Creek and Emu Swamp Creek.

Summerhill Creek is about 40 miles long, and empties itself into the Macquarrie river; it is the first place where gold was discovered, in sufficient quantity to be worth working, in May 1851. The tributaries are each about 15 miles long, etc.

Government.—In New South Wales, "responsible Government" has been established since 1848. The Governor (*His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., £7 000 per annum, appointed in 1860*)* is appointed by the Crown; so also is the Legislative Council, nominated by the Crown for the term of five years, consisting of not fewer than 21 Members. The Legislative Assembly, consisting of 72 Members, is chosen by the electors.

To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, then he must have been naturalized for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors. The statute laws of Great Britain are in force throughout New South Wales.

Finance and Trade.—New South Wales.†

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	1 456 451 ..	1 571 363 ..	6 059 366 ..	4 186 277
1859 ..	2 339 491 ..	1 858 187 ..	6 597 053 ..	4 768 049
1860 ..	1 880 508 ..	2 047 955 ..	7 519 285 ..	5 072 020
1861 ..	1 432 406 ..	1 529 788 ..	—	—
1862 ..	1 611 569 ..	1 593 788 ..	—	—

Climate.—NEW SOUTH WALES.—The climate is considered to be very salubrious, but, from the great extent of the Colony and other causes, almost every variety of climate may be found. January is the hottest month, and July is the coldest month in the year.

The climate of New South Wales has been thus described: "It is warmer than that of England, the mean temperature at Port Jackson being 60° 6', and at Port Macquarrie 68° Fahr." In the winter, June, July, and August, snow has been known to lie on the mountains, and occasionally in the upland valleys for some days together, but it is never seen in the vicinity of Sydney or along the coast; there the winter is a season of rain and slight frosts.

Cost of Passage.—By sailing vessel: Cabin, £40; Steerage, £15. By steamer: Cabin, £150; Intermediate, £75.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Official Returns of the Board of Trade—Colonial Possessions.

A.D.

1794. **ST. LUCIA**, one of the Windward Islands.—*Surrendered to the British Forces in 1794; restored to France at the Peace of Amiens in 1802; and Surrendered on capitulation to General Grinfield in 1803.*

Area.*—250 square miles. The Island of “St. Lucia” was discovered by *Columbus* during his fourth voyage, on the 15th June, 1502. It is situated in 13° 50' N. lat., and 63° 58' W. long., at a distance of 24 miles to the S.E. of Martinique, and 21 to the N.E. of St. Vincent; 42 miles in length, and 21 at its greatest breadth. Near its northern extremity lies Pigeon Island, formerly a military post of some importance.

Population*—of **St. Lucia** according to the Census taken 13th May, 1861:—26 674 persons—13 124 Males, 13 550 Females; 928 White, 18 089 Black, 7 657 Coloured.

Increase.—The population in 1851 was returned as 24 290, but the machinery for taking the Census is said to have been defective. The effects of the ravages of cholera since 1851 have been counterbalanced by the natural increase of population, the accession of settlers from the neighbouring islands, particularly Barbados and Martinique, and the introduction of about 1 200 Indian labourers in 1859 and 1860.

The Immigrants, and liberated Africans introduced into “St. Lucia” since the Abolition of Slavery on the 1st August, 1834, to the year 1862, so far as known, was 3 025†.

The introduction of Coolie labourers commenced in 1859, and in that and the following year four ships with Immigrants landed their cargoes at Port Castries.

Castries, the capital of the Island, is situated at the bottom of a deep bay of the same name, and contains about 900 houses, with a population of 3 500 souls. Next in importance is the town of Soufriere, containing a population of 1 800 souls.

History.—At the period of its discovery, “St. Lucia” was inhabited by the Caribs, and continued in their possession till 1635, when it was granted by the King of France to *Messrs. de l'Olive and Duplessis*. In 1639 the English formed their first settlement, but in the following year the colonists were all murdered by the Caribs.

In 1793, on the declaration of war against revolutionary France, the West Indies became the scene of a series of naval and military operations which resulted in the surrender of St. Lucia to the British arms, on the 4th April, 1794. Among the officers who distinguished themselves on this occasion was *Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent*, father of *Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria*. His Royal Highness led the storming party in the attack on *Morne Fortuné* and planted the British colours on its chief Fortress.

The British retained possession of St. Lucia till 1802, when it was restored to France by the Treaty of Amiens; but, on the renewal of hostilities, it surrendered on capitulation to General Grinfield on the 22nd June, 1803, since which period it has continued without interruption under British rule.

The scenery of *St. Lucia* possesses all the characteristics peculiar to the Caribbean group—elevated mountains, conical hills, deep ravines, an indented coast, and the most luxuriant vegetation.

Its special features are its *Pitons* or Sugar Loaves, two mountains of a pyramidal form, standing on the south side of the entrance to the bay of Soufriere; and its *Souf're* or half-extinct volcano, within three miles of the same locality. Another peculiarity is the numerous reptiles

* General Report, Vol. 2, p. 186. Census 1861, by the Registrar-General of England—Session 1864.

† Annual Returns of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

by which the Island is infested, among which may be mentioned the "Rat-tail," a snake of a very venomous character, and a species of boa called "Tête-chien," one of which attracted so much attention years ago at the Zoological Gardens by swallowing a blanket.

Government.—St. Lucia has undergone many changes in a legal and constitutional point of view. Under the French, whether as the property of the Crown or of the West India Company, whether as a dependency of Martinique or a separate government, its affairs were administered according to the laws and ordinances of the French Monarchy.

On the restoration of order in 1800, the courts of law were reorganised on the system which prevailed before the Revolution, namely—an inferior Court called the "Sénéchaussée," and a higher Court called the "Conseil Supérieur," or Court of Appeal. The latter Court was composed of a President and twelve Councillors; the Governor often presided therein, and was invested with certain executive and administrative functions.

The English elements engrafted on this system were:—1st, the establishment in 1816 of a Privy Council, on whose members the title of "Honourable" was conferred in 1818; 2nd, the introduction in 1827 of English Commercial Law;—3rd, the promulgation in 1831 of a new Charter of Justice, abolishing the old Judicial system, and establishing a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges;—4th, the institution in 1832 of Executive and Legislative Councils;—5th, the adoption in 1833 of English Procedure and Rules of Evidence in Criminal Cases;—6th, the substitution in 1834 of the office of Lieutenant-Governor for that of Governor, and the creation of the office of Justice of the Peace, as in England;—7th, the incorporation of the Island in 1838 with the General Government of the Windward Islands;—8th, the institution in 1840 of the office of Coroner;—9th, the abolition in 1841 of the Colonial Currency;—10th, the establishment in 1842 of the English Language in all law proceedings;—11th, the introduction in 1848 of Trial by Jury in Criminal Cases;—12th, the establishment in 1851 of Municipal Institutions;—13th, the abolition in 1856 of the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and the assignment to the Colonial Secretary of the duties of Administrator;—14th, the re-organisation in 1857 of the Executive Council with the addition of three unofficial members;—and lastly, the inauguration in 1859 of the Court of Appeal for the Windward Islands.

At present the Executive Council is composed of three office-holders, including the Administrator of the Government (*James Mayer Grant, Esq., £700 per annum appointed in 1862**), and three unofficial members; and the Legislative Council of five official and seven unofficial members.

Perhaps, however, the most important change effected in the Laws and Institutions of the Colony, was the enactment, in 1833, of the "Saisie Réelle" Ordinance, authorizing the levy and sale of immoveable property. This law has served all the purposes of an "Encumbered Estates Act."

Finance and Trade.—St. Lucia.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.
	£		£		£		£
1858 ..	13 191	..	12 076	..	102 035	..	94 059
1859 ..	12 331	..	12 498	..	103 973	..	101 879
1860 ..	13 603	..	12 151	..	97 900	..	105 947
1861 ..	14 227	..	14 137	..	110 063	..	96 321
1862 ..	14 689	..	15 802	..	98 607	..	87 992

Climate.—Tropical. *Vide* page 216. The 24 hours is nearly equally divided between night and day throughout the year, and from daylight to complete darkness the transition is of short duration.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Annual Official Returns of the Board of Trade.—Colonial Possessions.

A.D.

1795. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Taken from the Dutch in 1795; Ceded to the Dutch at the Peace of Amiens in 1802; and again Taken by the English in 1806.*

Area.*—104 931 square miles. The “Cape of Good Hope,” strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the south-west extremity of the Continent of Africa. But the extensive Colony of that name is washed by the Atlantic and the Southern or Indian Oceans on the W. and S.; it is bounded on the N. by the Gariep or Orange River; on the N.E. by the Territory of the Basutas, and on the E. by Kaffirland and the newly-erected Colony of British Kaffraria.

Population* according to the latest Returns in 1856:—Total, 267 096—White, 102 156; Coloured, 129 167; Aliens, 10 584; Various, Malays, &c., 25 189.

In the *Blue Book* for 1860, the population of the Cape Colony (including 10 584 aliens) is stated to be 260 096, viz.: West Division 147 067, East Division 113 029.

Cape Town is the capital of the Colony and the seat of Government; it is built between Table Bay and Table Mountain, at the foot of the latter; this mountain rises 3 582 feet above the sea. The town is well laid out, and contains numerous Public Buildings and several good Squares. Population about 25 000 inhabitants.

History.—In 1486, *Bartholomew de Diaz*, a Portuguese commander, discovered the Cape in the reign of John II. of Portugal. *Vasco de Gama* doubled it 11 years later, from which time it appears to have been resorted to by European navigators of all nations, but chiefly by Portuguese, Dutch, and English. In 1620, two English East India Commanders, by a proclamation dated from Saldanha Bay, took possession of the Cape in the name of Great Britain; but no settlement was formed. In 1662 the Colony was colonized by the Dutch East India Company, under *Van Riebeck*.

The Cape remained in possession of the Dutch till the year 1795, when the British Government took possession; but ceded it at the Peace of Amiens, 1802, to its former possessors; and in 1806, it was again taken by the English, to whom it was confirmed at the General Peace, 1815: it has since continued a British Colony.

Government.—The Government of the Cape from 1806 to 1835 was administered by a Governor, aided by a few Executive Officers; but in that year an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown, comprising certain office-holders and some unofficial Members, was created.

By Letters Patent, dated 23rd May, 1850, the Governor and Council were empowered to enact Ordinances for the establishment of a Representative Government; two years later the present form of Government was brought into force. The Governor (*His Excellency Sir P. E. Wodehouse, K.C.B.*, £5 000 *per annum*, *House allowance* of £500, and £1 000 *as High Commissioner*, appointed in 1861†) is now assisted by an Executive Council. The Legislative Council consists of 15 elected Members, presided over, *ex officio*, by the Chief Justice, and a House of Assembly of 46 elected Members, representing the country districts and Towns of the Colony.

* Census, 1861—General Report, Vol. 2, p. 194.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

Finance and Trade.—Cape of Good Hope.*

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1857 ..	421 525	375 796	2 637 192	1 988 406
1858 ..	463 010	494 989	2 495 341	1 798 176
1859 ..	469 075	605 284	2 577 867	1 818 080
1860 ..	742 771	729 689	2 665 902	1 920 279
1861 ..	—	—	2 601 342	1 806 598

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—Civil, £41 000; Military (including Natal), £456 658, year ending 31st March, 1861.†

Climate.—The climate of the “Cape” is very favourable to people of European birth: the temperature at Cape Town, by tables compiled from careful observations during fourteen years made by *Sir Thomas Maclear*, the Astronomer-Royal at the Cape Observatory, is shown to be less various than in most countries: the average temperature in winter was but 14° 42' below that of summer; the mean temperature was 61° 72', the highest was 96° 8', the lowest 37° 7'. The summer may be said to begin in November and last till April, when winter commences.

The “Cape” may be said to possess a healthy climate, without violent changes from heat to cold; and experience has proved that the early symptoms of consumption have been entirely eradicated by residence there.

The climate of the Eastern and Western districts vary, but are both peculiarly healthy. The winter and spring months are the most agreeable and pleasant. The summer heat is oppressive, but does not affect health.

The range of the thermometer is considerably less than in England. The general temperature is much higher, but from the dryness of the atmosphere during the greatest heat, the degree indicated by the instrument is far beyond any personal discomfort or inconvenience caused.

Exposure to the mid-day heat of summer is unpleasant, but not dangerous. The nights are generally cool, and the cold of winter is only sufficient to be bracing, frost or snow being rare or unknown, except in very elevated tracts of country. About once in four or five years the drought may partially injure the crops. In some parts of the Eastern districts, and sometimes during wet seasons in the Western, the wheat is liable to rust, but on arable lands in favourable situations the soil usually yields excellent crops, without much cultivation or care.

To the frequent winds may be attributed the noted salubrity of the “Cape” climate, particularly the absence of those fevers of the bilious remittent type which in many other countries are produced by marsh miasma or by continued calm hot weather.

From observations made by the Royal Engineer Department at *Graham's Town*, in the Eastern province, latitude 33° 18' 10", and East of the Cape Town Observatory 7° 50' 45", supposed to be 1 750 feet above the sea, during sixteen months from September, 1854, to December, 1855, it appears that the mean temperature was about the same there as at Cape Town, viz.:—Cape Town, 62° 98'; Graham's Town, 63° 55'.

A.D.

1796. CEYLON.—*The Dutch Settlements capitulated to the British in 1796. —The whole Island was annexed to the British Dominions in 1815.*

Area.—24 700 square miles. An island situated in the Indian Ocean, off the southern extremity of Hindostan, between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat., and 79° 41' and 81° 54' E. long.; its extreme length from north to south, i.e. from Point

* Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

† Parliamentary Return, No. 147, dated 27th March, 1863.

Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width 140½ miles from Colombo, on the W. coast, to Sangemankande on the E.; its area is about 15 808 000 acres.

Population* of the Island of Ceylon in the year 1861.—Total, 1 919 487 Persons, viz.: White, 6 696;—4 044 Males, 2 652 Females; Coloured, 1 885 844;—971 073 Males, 914 771 Females; Aliens and Strangers, 26 947.

Including the military and their families, 4 786 persons, viz. 1 345 White and 3 441 Coloured. In a statement made before the International Statistical Congress in London, in 1860, Governor *Sir C. J. MacCarthy*, who represented Ceylon, referred to the difficulties attending the ascertainment of the correct population of the island, where an inquiry on the model of the English Census would excite suspicion, if it did not produce groundless discontent amongst the people, who would regard it as a mere preliminary to a tax. *Sir Charles* stated he had reason to believe the returns made by the local authorities were defective, and that the real population of the island was upwards of 2 000 000 of souls.

History.—Many delusions as to the size of "Ceylon" appear to have existed in very early days, and the Greeks, who after the Indian conquests of Alexander brought back accounts of the East, greatly exaggerated its extent.

"Pliny was informed by the Singhalese ambassador who visited Rome in the reign of Claudius, that the breadth of Ceylon was 10 000 stadia from west to east; and Ptolemy appears to have assigned to Ceylon an area of nearly twenty times its actual size."

It was visited by the Greeks, Romans, and Venetians; and in 1505, the Portuguese formed settlements on the west and south of the island: in the next century they were dispossessed by the Dutch, who were expelled by the British in 1796.

In 1796, the British took possession of the Dutch settlements in the island: they were annexed to the Presidency of Madras, but two years after Ceylon was erected into a separate colony. In 1815 war was declared against the native Government of the interior; the Kandyan King was taken prisoner, and the whole island fell under the rule of the British.

Government.—By letters-patent under the Great Seal, April, 1831, a Council of Government was appointed, and by a supplementary commission to the then Governor (March, 1833), the form of government almost as now existing was established.

The government is administered by a Governor (*His Excellency Sir C. J. MacCarthy*, £7 000 *per annum*, appointed August, 1860,† resigned in 1864), aided by an Executive Council of 5 Members, viz., the Officer Commanding the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Queen's Advocate, the Treasurer, and the Auditor-General; and a Legislative Council of 15 Members, including the Members of the Executive Council, four other office holders, and six unofficial Members.

Finance and Trade.—Ceylon.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1858 ..	654 961 ..	594 333 ..	3 444 889 ..	2 328 791
1859 ..	747 036 ..	698 268 ..	3 474 487 ..	2 524 751
1860 ..	767 100 ..	705 440 ..	3 551 239 ..	2 550 586
1861 ..	751 997 ..	635 230 ..	3 663 749 ..	2 706 207
1862 ..	759 135 ..	626 653 ..	4 243 139 ..	2 494 120

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—*Military* £110 268, year ended 31st March, 1861.‡

* Census, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 200.

† Colonial Office Returns, 27th March, 1863.

‡ Colonial Office List, 1864.

Climate.—The geographical position of "Ceylon," situated as it is at the extremity of the great Indian peninsula, and extending to the sixth degree of south latitude, with an almost limitless expanse of sea to the east, south, and west, secures to it a climate very different from, and in many respects superior to, that of most "British possessions in the East."

The temperature is more equable and the atmospheric changes less trying, while the existence of two monsoons and the distribution of the annual rainfall over the greater part of the year,—secure to the island a canopy of cloud which mitigates the effects of a vertical sun.

For a tropical colony, "Ceylon" has comparatively a healthy climate, but some of the less inhabited parts and the low wooded country between the mountains and the sea are very unhealthy. The quantity of rain which falls during the year is about 80 to 100 inches, or three times as great as in England. The seasons depend very much on the monsoons, heavy rains, strong wind, and much thunder and lightning accompany the setting in of each monsoon; the coolest season is during a period when the S.W. monsoon prevails, from April to September.

The heat is nearly the same throughout the year, but much less oppressive than in Hindostan. Along the coast the annual mean temperature is about 80° Fahr.; at Candy, 1 465 feet above sea level, it is 76° (average of ten years); at Colombo the annual variation is from 76° to 86°; at Galle 70° to 90°; and at Trincomalee 74° to 91°. The mountains vary from 8 000 to 8 000 above the level of the sea.

The rising and setting of the sun varies little more than nine or ten minutes throughout the year,—sunrise being a little before six in the morning—and sunset a few minutes after six in the evening; there is but little or no twilight, and darkness quickly supervenes on the departure of the sun's disc.

Except the transitions from dry weather to rainy, and *vice versa*;—a perennial summer prevails: a succession of seasons, such as winter and summer, with which the year is varied in the temperate zones, is completely unknown.

Cost of Voyage.—Per steamer, *via* Southampton, £100 cabin, £50 intermediate; per sailing vessel, *via* London or Liverpool, £60 cabin, £20 steerage, *via* the Isthmus of Suez, about 6 543 miles to Galle (Ceylon), average time nearly 30 days.—P. N. O. Company, *via* the Isthmus of Suez.

A.D.

1797. TRINIDAD.—Surrendered to the British in 1797.

Area.*—2 012 square miles. "Trinidad," the most southern of the British West Indian Islands, lies off the coast of Venezuela, between N. lat. 10° 5' and 10° 50'; —W. long. 61° and 62°. Its length is about 50 miles, its breadth from 30 to 35 miles; between the island and the mainland lies the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco.

Population* according to the Census taken in April, 1861:—84 438 Persons—46 074 Males, 38 364 Females;—viz., 5 341 White, 79 097 Black and Coloured.

Increase.—In 1851 the population was 69 609; the increase is therefore 14 829. Of this number 9 319 persons are derived from India, and 461 from China, leaving 5 049, or rather less than 8 in 1 000 per annum, as the natural increase of the Native, Colonial, European, and African population. Cholera carried off 7 483 persons in 1854.

The preponderance of males (to the number of 7 710) arises in a great measure from the introduction from India of a large majority of males; the existing arrangement provides, however, that an adequate number of females shall accompany each importation of Indian immigrants.

The Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into "Trinidad" since the Abolition of Slavery, 1st August, 1834, to the year 1862, so far as known, by the Official Returns, was 45 137.

Trinidad.—Native Country of the Population, 1861.

Trinidad ..	46 936	Foreign..	4 301	Africa ..	6 035
British Colonies ..	11 716	China ..	461	Not stated ..	461
United Kingdom ..	1 040	India ..	13 483		

History.—*Trinidad* was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and first colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards; in 1676 the French possessed it for a short time, but it was soon restored to Spain, and in 1797 it was captured by the British, who have since retained possession.

Government.—The government of "Trinidad" is administered by a Governor (*His Excellency R. W. Keate, Esq.*, £3 500 *per annum*, appointed in 1856*) and an Executive Council of 3 Members. There is also a Legislative Council of 13,—including the Governor, who is President, namely, 6 official and 6 un-official Members, all of whom are nominated by the Crown. There is no Representative Assembly.

Finance and Trade.†—Trinidad.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1858 ..	145 391	174 022	825 969	785 863
1859 ..	167 385	187 016	784 902	820 606
1860 ..	184 861	187 220	829 304	714 603
1861 ..	171 729	188 841	856 726	645 561
1862 ..	199 372	196 058	788 598	739 507

Climate.—The climate is not unhealthy for the West Indies; the temperature ranges from 70° to 80°. The rainy season commences in June and ends in November.

There being little or no twilight in the tropics—when the sun has gone below the horizon darkness soon follows, and the twenty four hours are nearly equally divided between day and night, throughout the year. Vide page 216.

A.D.

1800. MALTA.—Capitulated to the British, September 5th, 1800.

Area.—*Malta*, 95 square miles, *Gozo*, 20 square miles. "*Malta*" is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 58 miles from the nearest point of Sicily, and about 180 from the nearest point of the mainland of Africa. *Valetta*, its port and capital, is in 35° 54' N. lat., and 14° 31' E. long. The length of "*Malta*" is about 17 miles, by 9 miles in breadth.—Distant from Marseilles about 660 miles.

Population‡ of Malta (including *Gozo*), in the year 1860:—Total, 147 683 Persons; 75 694 Males, 71 989 Females; Civilians, 139 842 Persons; 68 717 Males, 71 125 Females; Military and their Families, 7 841 Persons; 6 977 Males, and 864 Females.

The Civilians consist of 137 660 Maltese, 1 118 British Residents, and 1 064 Foreigners. In 1858 the corresponding population was—Maltese 134 048, British Residents 1 127, Foreigners 1096.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Colonial Returns presented to Parliament.

‡ Census, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 171.

History.—Of the islands of “Malta,” “Gozo,” and “Cumino,” we find mention made at very early date. They were under the dominion of the Carthagenians, from whom they were taken in the first Punic War by the Romans. On the decline of the Roman Empire, Malta fell to the Goths, and then to the Saracens. It was under the dominion of the Sicilians from 1190, and was granted early in the sixteenth century by the Emperor Charles V. to the Order of the Knights of St. John, by whom it was held during a period of more than two centuries.

On the 12th July, 1798, “Malta” capitulated to Napoleon Buonaparte. The Maltese rose, however, to expel their conquerors the French, and drove them to take refuge in the towns, where they closely blockaded them for two years. The French, reduced to extremities, surrendered, and “Malta” was taken possession of by Great Britain in 1800, and finally annexed to the British Crown by Treaty of Paris, 1814.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor (*His Excellency Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant, G.C.M.G., £4 500 per annum and £500 Table allowance as Commander of the Troops*, appointed in December, 1857*), who is assisted by a Council of Government, constituted by Letters Patent, of 11th May, 1849, consisting of 18 Members—10 official and 8 elected; the Governor is President: the Members have the title of “Honourable” prefixed to their names.

Finance and Trade.—Malta.†

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1860 ..	145 944	148 303	2 981 947	2 300 881
1861 ..	144 234	172 523	2 947 193	2 377 022
1862 ..	153 806	148 672	3 697 574	2 990 557

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes.—*Military*, £483 173, year ending 31st March, 1861.‡

Climate.—The climate of “Malta” is somewhat peculiar. The heat there almost equals that experienced in the tropics, and lasts not only during the day, but continues almost without abatement through the night. This continuous heat for some months of the year produces a feeling amongst the residents of extreme lassitude and oppression.

The maximum temperature during the three coldest months (December, January, February) is 61° Fahr., and the minimum 53½°; but during the four hottest months (June, July, August, and September) the maximum is 82½° Fahr., and the minimum 73½°. The well-known “sirocco” is a very disagreeable wind, blowing from the south-east; it is particularly prevalent in the autumn of the year. Malta is however considered by some as a very healthy place of residence.

The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton and corn; the vine has been grown, and oranges and figs are abundant.

Voyage.—By P. N. O. Company steamers, from Southampton to Gibraltar 1 151 miles, about 5 days; Southampton to Malta 2 132 miles, about 10 days; and to Alexandria 2 951, or about 13 days.—Marseilles to Malta 659 miles, about 2½ days; and Malta to Alexandria, about 3½ days.

A.D.

1803. BRITISH GUIANA.—*Capitulation, —Taken from the Dutch in 1803.*

Area.‡—67 000 square miles. This Colony is a portion of the South American Continent, extending from east to west about 200 miles. It includes the settle-

* Colonial Official List, 1864.

† Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

‡ Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

ments of *Demerara*, *Essequibo*, and *Berbice*. It is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, from which it is divided by the River Corentyn, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic Ocean.

Population* of the Colony of **British Guiana**, according to the Census taken on 7th April, 1861:—Total, 155 026 Persons, viz., 79 644 Males, 68 382 Females, and 7 000 Aborigines (estimated), or 11 488 White, 143 538 Black and Coloured.

Increase.—Exclusive of the native Indians residing within the territory, the population in 1851 was 125 692; the returns for 1861, exclusive of aborigines and military, show an increase of 22 334, or 17·77 per cent., in ten years. A considerable immigration into British Guiana had taken place during the decade. The *aboriginal Indians* were estimated in 1851 at about 7 000; but the best authority in the Colony, *Mr. McClinton*, Superintendent of Rivers and Creeks, Pomeroon District, carries the number now as high as 20 000 or 21 000. He is of opinion that the Return in 1851 was greatly under-estimated, and that the disturbances in Venezuela have caused large accessions to the numbers of the tribes within the British territories.†

The number of East Indians in 1851 was 7 682; in 1861 there were 24 710 East Indians and Chinese, including their children born in the Colony; in the ten years 9 450 immigrants had been introduced from Madeira and the Cape de Verde Islands, and 1 508 from St. Helena and Sierra Leone. Some of the Coolie immigrants had returned to India, and some Portuguese to Madeira.

The Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into British Guiana since the Abolition of Slavery in 1834, to the year 1862, so far as known, was 105 429.

Native Country, &c., of the Inhabitants of British Guiana, 1861.

Born in British Guiana	93 861	Immigrants from Africa	9 299
" West India Islands	8 309	" Madras	3 665
" Madeira, Azores, or Cape de Verde	9 859	" Calcutta	18 416
" Europe	1 482	" China	2 629
" North America	146	Born at Sea	28
" Other Countries	298	Unknown	34
		(The Aborigines are not included.)	

The capital of British Guiana is *Georgetown*; it is built on the eastern bank of the Demerara River.

The population of "*Georgetown*," on the 7th April, 1861, was returned at 29 174, exclusive of the garrison and population afloat in the river, and the number of houses at 7 169.

History.—"British Guiana" was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580. It was from time to time held by Holland, France, and England. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, but in the following year retaken by Great Britain, to whom it was finally ceded in 1814. It was first designated British Guiana in 1831, the three settlements of which it is formed being now termed counties.

Government.—In the Colony of "British Guiana" the Roman Dutch Law is in force in civil cases, modified by Orders in Council and local ordinances; the Criminal Law is now the same as that of Great Britain, and is administered in the same manner, except that there is not the intervention of a Grand Jury.

* General Report, Vol. 2, p. 191, Census, 1861—by the Registrar-General of England—assisted by Dr. Farr, and J. T. Hammick, Esq.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

The constitution is peculiar in its form. It consists of a Governor (*His Excellency F. Hincks, Esq., C.B.*, £5 000 *per annum*, appointed in 1861*), and a Court of Policy five of whom (including the Governor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Government Secretary, and Administrator-General), are official, and five non-official Members. The unofficial Members are chosen by a body of seven Members called the "College of Electors," who are themselves chosen for life (provided they continue to reside in the Colony). The Colony is divided into Electoral Districts, and there exists a legally defined qualification for the constituency and for the representatives.

The Combined Court, on which devolves the sanctioning and providing for the public expenditure, is formed by the combination of the Members of the Court of Policy and the six Members of the College of Financial Representatives, who are elected in the same manner as the Members of the College of Electors, but for two years only, though eligible for re-election.

There is no House of Assembly or Executive Council.

Finance and Trade.—British Guiana†

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1860 ..	279 821	302 533	1 145 958	1 513 452
1861 ..	303 753	305 444	1 339 712	1 583 649
1862 ..	275 007	296 969	1 107 181	1 365 295

Climate.—The mean temperature at *Georgetown* is $81^{\circ} 2'$; the maximum 90° , and the minimum 74° . The year is divided into wet and dry seasons. The great dry season begins early in September, and continues to the end of November, when showers of rain fall occasionally to the middle of February. The short dry season then commences, and continues till the middle of April, when the heavy rains of the tropics begin to descend. There is little or no twilight in this latitude, and the transition from day to night is of short duration.

The cultivated part of the Colony consists of alluvial soil of enormous depth. Aided by tropical heat and much moisture, it is very productive. The same land has been cropped annually during upwards of half a century without any change and without manure; but fertility is not confined to the coast region, which only is used for sugar plantations.

A.D.
1803. TASMANIA.—A Penal Settlement in 1803; in 1853 Transportation to "Tasmania" was abolished.

Area.—26 215 square miles. *Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.* "Tasmania," or Van Diemen's Land, is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait; it is situated between $41^{\circ} 20'$ and $43^{\circ} 40'$ S. lat., and $144^{\circ} 40'$ and $148^{\circ} 20'$ E. long. Tasmania is 170 miles from north to south, and 160 miles from east to west; it contains 16 777 600 acres of land.

The following brief outline will give an idea of the general character of the country:—

About 40 miles from the west, and the same distance from the north coast, a table land about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres in extent rises about 3 000 feet above the level of the sea. On this elevated land are numerous lakes, which form the heads

* Colonial Official List, 1864.

† Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

of the principal streams, flowing to the south, the west, and the north; and from it a spur or mountain range runs in a direction a little to the east of south, and separating the valley of the Derwent from that of the Gordon and Huon Rivers, has hitherto proved an almost impassable barrier to the progress of the population towards the west coast.

A mountainous range of less decided character, and broken through at one point by the valley of the South Esk, separates the central and more settled districts from those on the east coast.

The principal part of the population of the island is thus, at present, confined to a narrow strip of land between these two ranges of hills.

Population.*—Census taken on 7th April, 1861—89 977 Persons, of whom 49 593 were Males, and 40 384 Females.

Increase.—According to the previous Census, on 31st March, 1857, the Population of the Colony was 81 492; the increase in four years is therefore 8 485 persons. The capital, Hobart Town, is a city of considerable size, containing 19 499 inhabitants; Launceston, the second city of the Colony, contains a population of 10 359 persons.

In 25 years, from 1838 to 1862 (both inclusive), by the Emigration Returns, 22 798 persons sailed from the Mother Country as Emigrants to Tasmania.†

Religious Denominations in Tasmania, 1861.

	Persons.		Persons.
Church of England	49 283	Baptists	828
Church of Rome	19 454	Wesleyan Methodists	6 169
Church of Scotland	6 618	Jews	343
Free Church of Scotland ..	2 376	Other Sects	1 710
Independents	3 246		

Education in Tasmania, 1861.—Cannot Read, 28 564; Read only, 13 134; Read and Write, 43 279.

History.—"Tasmania," once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a Governor of the Dutch East Indies—was originally discovered by *Tasman* in 1642; it was afterwards partially explored by *Captain Cook*.

The first penal settlement formed there was in 1803, and till 1813 it was merely a place for transportation from Great Britain and from New South Wales, of which Colony it was a dependency. Transportation to New South Wales having ceased in the year 1840, Tasmania, to which had been annexed Norfolk Island, became the only Colony to which criminals from Great Britain were sent; but this ceased in 1853, when transportation to Tasmania was abolished.

Government.—The Constitution of Tasmania was settled by local Act (18 Vict., No. 17). By this Act a Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted, called the "Parliament of Van Diemen's Land."

The *Legislative Council* consists of fifteen elected Members (by all natural born or naturalized subjects of the Crown, who are either freeholders or leaseholders of landed property, or householders paying £25 per annum), and the *House of Assembly* of thirty Members, elected by universal suffrage, with the exclusion only of criminals and paupers.

The Governor (*His Excellency Col. T. Gore Browne, C.B.*, £4 300 per annum, appointed March, 1862), who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible ministers.

* Official Census, England and Wales, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 211.

† Colonization Circular, No. 22, 1863.

Finance and Trade.*—Tasmania.

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	599 524 ..	560 488 ..	1 328 612 ..	1 151 609
1859 ..	429 425 ..	422 587 ..	1 163 907 ..	1 193 898
1860 ..	413 915 ..	403 194 ..	1 068 411 ..	962 170
1861 ..	315 732 ..	337 941 ..	954 517 ..	905 463
1862 ..	371 594 ..	355 864 ..	857 423 ..	919 649

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—*Military*, £35 113; *Judicial and Police*, £6 000, year ended 31st March, 1861.†

Climate.—The climate is considered healthy, and well suited to European constitutions; the winters are cold, but the country rarely suffers from the continued droughts which prevail in the neighbouring continent.

The temperature, taking the average of nearly twenty years, may be stated at 53 degrees of Fahrenheit, and the average annual rain-fall at 21 inches. The thermometer during very hot winds has been noted at 105° in the shade, and the black bulb thermometer at 156° in the sun; but these occasions are so rare as to make them very remarkable. The thermometer seldom falls below 25°, and then only in the higher regions of the Colony, and during the continuance of the keen north-west winds. In no season of the year is the weather so excessively hot or cold that the ordinary field operations may not be carried on without danger to health. Thunder storms are not frequent.

The following extracts are taken from a letter from the Governor of the Colony, dated 3rd November, 1850:—

"Upon Hobart Town the amount of rain falling annually varies from 15 to 25 inches. "January, February, and March, the summer months, are generally dry, but of course the climate "varies very much according to position. The central parts of the Island are about 3 000 feet "above the level of the sea, and this portion may be said to form a plateau covered with lakes, "from which nearly all the rivers in the Island flow in different directions.

"In many parts of the country vegetation suffers from summer frosts; the low damp valleys "appear to be most subject to this infliction, from which the sides of the hills appear to be "exempt in great measure. The winter is never severe, snow seldom lies anywhere, except on "elevated plateaux and on the mountain ridges, for more than a day, and the climate is singularly healthy."

Gold.—Quantities of gold ore have been found in many parts of the Island: up to 1861 there were obtained 1 393 079 ounces of gold, valued at £7 131 150.

Demand for Labour.—The following information was enclosed in a letter from G. Smith, Esq., Immigration Agent, dated 21st February, 1863:—

"With regard to demand for male labour, I may mention that, in consequence of the great "excess of departures over arrivals, from the still increasing attractions of the New Zealand gold "fields, the rates of wages have somewhat altered, particularly as regards carpenters, joiners, "masons, sawyers, and general labourers, who may be quoted at an increase of 20 per cent. over "1862. Shoemakers, wheelwrights, and carters are also in demand; all other descriptions of "male labour remain somewhat as before.

"The demand for female domestic servants is, at present, considerable, and consequently "wages are proportionately high."

* Board of Trade Tables—Colonial Possessions.

† Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

A.D.

1807. HELIGOLAND.—*Surrendered, on Capitulation, to Admiral Russell, in 1807.*

Area.—5½ square miles. A group of islands situated in the German Ocean, in 7° 51' E. long.; and 54° 11' N. lat.; opposite, and about 46 miles from the mouth of the Elbe. It consists of the Islands of Heligoland, of Sandy, and of several reefs and rocks.

Population in 1860:—2 172 Persons, namely, 1 034 Males, and 1 138 Females. The inhabitants of "Heligoland" are descended from the Frisians, and have preserved their language and principal customs.

History.—This island was a dependency of Denmark till 1807, when it was captured by the British under Admiral Russell. Possession confirmed by Treaty of Paris, 1814.

Government.—The island is governed by a Lieutenant-Governor (*His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel F. H. B. Maise*, £500 *per annum*, appointed in 1863*) appointed by the Crown, whilst its municipal matters are attended to by local magistrates.

A.D.

1810. MAURITIUS.—*Surrendered by the French in 1810.*

Area.—708 square miles. An island lying in the Indian Ocean, between 57° 17' and 57° 46' E. long., and 19° 58' and 20° 32' S. lat.; 400 miles east of Madagascar.

The Island of Rodrigues, the Seychelles Islands, Diego Garcia, and others, are dependencies of the "Mauritius." Rodrigues is situated about 300 miles east of Mauritius. It is 26 miles in length, by 12 in breadth. It is cultivated by colonists from Mauritius.

The "Seychelles," or Mahé Islands, are situated between the parallels of S. lat. 4° and 5°; the total number of acres comprised in the group is 50 120; this distance from Mauritius 940 miles. These islands are under the superintendence of a Civil Commissioner at Mahé, who is appointed by the Secretary of State, but is subordinate to the Governor of Mauritius, from whom he takes instructions.

Population of Mauritius and its Dependencies according to the Census taken in April, 1861:†—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	322 517	211 003	111 514
Resident Population	310 050	202 961	107 089
Military in Port Louis and elsewhere ..	2 350	2 105	245
Crews of Mercantile Shipping	1 062	1 044	18
	313 462	206 110	107 352
Seychelles	7 486	3 767	3 719
Rodrigues and other Dependencies ..	1 569	1 126	443

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Census, 1861—General Report. Vol. 3, p. 197.—by Major Graham, Registrar-General for England and Wales—assisted by Dr. Farr, F.R.S., and J. T. Hammick, Esq., F.R.S.

Increase.—The progress of population in Mauritius is shown by the following results of the three last enumerations:—

Year.	Resident Population.	Military and Shipping.	Total.	Increase per Cent.
1846 ..	153 462 ..	2 627 ..	161 039}	.. 14·1
1851 ..	180 823 ..	2 633 ..	183 506}	.. 72·0
1861 ..	310 050 ..	3 412 ..	313 462}	

The total increase since 1846 is 152 373 persons, or 96·3 per cent.

The "Population" is two-thirds more than in 1851; the total being stated as 313 462: of this the native population is only 116 889, while the immigrant population is 196 573.

The resident population of Port Louis (City and District) in 1861 amounted to 74 525, being 24 616 more than in 1851. Persons to a square mile, 437 in 1861. In Seychelles and other dependencies of Mauritius the population in 1851 was 8 001; increase in ten years, 1 054.

Coolie Immigration into the West Indies and Mauritius.*

The following is an outline of the system and arrangements under which immigration to the West Indies and Mauritius from India is conducted.

The emigrants are collected in India, under the direction of agents appointed and paid by the respective colonies, but approved by the Government of India. They are received into depôts at the port of departure, and are there maintained at the expense of the colony for which they are engaged, till they can be embarked. Before embarkation they are subjected to a medical examination, and steps are taken to ascertain that they understand where they are going, and on what terms.

They are conveyed to their destination in ships chartered by the agents (or when required, in the case of the West India colonies, by the Emigration Commissioners), under regulations prescribed by laws of the Indian Legislature, one of the principal stipulations being that every party of males should be accompanied by a certain proportion of females, which at present is fixed at 25 per cent.

On their arrival in the colony the immigrants are indentured to employers for a period of five years, during which they are to receive lodging, medical attendance, and (subject in some cases to a small deduction for these) the same wages as unindentured labourers on the same estate. At the end, however, of the third and fourth years' service, they may demand to be transferred to another employer of their own choosing, or on making a money payment to be released altogether from their engagement.

The immigrants introduced into the "Mauritius" in 29 years, from 1834 to 1862 (both inclusive), so far as known, was 326 177. The Official Returns show that in the year 1863, 5 254 immigrants, chiefly from India, were received.†

Civil Condition of the Resident Population of Mauritius, 1861.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Married	47 032 ..	24 236 ..	22 796 ..
Unmarried	89 399 ..	63 109 ..	26 290 ..
Widower—Widow	6 125 ..	1 997 ..	4 128 ..
Divorced	49 ..	28 ..	21 ..
Not stated	167 445 ..	113 591 ..	53 854 ..

In the whole resident population the proportion returned as married is only 15·2 per cent. (males 7·8, females 7·4); but the value of the table is impaired by the large number (60 per cent.) "not stated."

Age.—In every 100 persons of all ages, 65·6 are males and 34·4 are females. Under 15 the proportions are—males 14·5, females 13·1; between 15 and 50—males 45·4, females 18·7.

* Colonization Circular, No. 22, 1860.

† Annual Returns of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

The centesimal proportion of females to males in the whole resident population is 52; of women to men in the Indian population, 34.

Occupation.—The proportion of the whole male population engaged in *agriculture* amounts to 47 per cent.; in commerce, trade, and labour other than agricultural, about 20 per cent. The number of males employed on sugar estates is 89 961, of whom 84 380 are Indians, or born of Indian parents; the number of Indian origin thus employed in 1851 was 41 887, or less than one-half. In other pursuits the employment of the Indian population has also largely increased.

Countries of Birth and Nationalities of the Resident Population of Mauritius, 1861.

Born in Europe.		Asia.	
Great Britain and Dependencies	.. 1 859	Bengal	100 028
France	1 176	Madras	56 475
Spain	23	Bombay	15 922
Portugal	60	Singapore, Penang, Malacca	102
Italy	44	China	1 904
Germany	53	Other Parts of Asia	6 483
Holland	12		
Belgium	25		
Other Parts of Europe	98		
Africa.		America.	
Mauritius	116 889	United States	86
Seychelles and other Dependencies	579	British Colonies	87
R union	743	Other Parts of America	17
Madagascar	3 385		
Mozambique	2 367	Australia	16
Cape Colony	42	Not stated	1 780
Other Parts of Africa	345	(Not including the Military and Ship- ping, 3 412).	

There is no other country that can compete with the island of "Mauritius" in the great variety of the human race.

History.—The "Mauritius" was discovered by the Portuguese in 1507. They claimed possession of it during nearly the whole of the 16th century. The first who made any settlement in it were the Dutch, in 1598, who named it Mauritius, in honour of their Prince Maurice. It was abandoned by them in 1710, and afterwards taken possession of by the French.

The Mauritius for a long time during the war was a source of great mischief to our merchant vessels and Indiamen, from the facilities with which sorties might be made from it upon our traders by French men-of-war and privateers. The British Government determined on an expedition for its capture, which was effected in 1810. The possession of the island was ratified by the Treaty of Paris, 1814.

Government.—The government of the island is vested in a Governor (*His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.*, £7 000 *per annum*, appointed August, 1863*), aided by an Executive Council, of which the Colonial Secretary, Procureur or Advocate-General, and the Officer in command of Her Majesty's Troops are *ex officio* members.

There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of 7 official and 7 non-official Members; the former comprising the 3 Executive Members above spoken of, and the Collector of Customs, Auditor General, Treasurer, and Collector of Internal Revenues; the latter 7 non-official Members are chosen from the landed proprietors of the island, and submitted to Her Majesty in Council for approval and confirmation.

By the 8th Article of Capitulation, it was stipulated that the inhabitants should preserve their religion, laws, and customs; and by virtue of this provision the authority of the Code Civile, the Code de Procédure, the Code du Commerce, and the Code d'Instruction Criminelle, except in so far as altered by the Charter of Justice of April, 1831, have since been recognized in the island.

The organization of the Courts of Justice was modified by Royal Order in Council, of 23rd October, 1851, under which a Supreme Court was established, invested with the same powers as the Court of Queen's Bench. District Courts were also authorized in each of the Districts of the island, from which appeal lies, under certain restrictions, to the Supreme Court.

Finance and Trade.—Mauritius.

Year:		Revenue. £		Expenditure. £		Imports. £		Exports. £
1855	..	348 453	..	317 839	..	1 356 301	..	1 848 091
1856	..	395 103	..	326 581	..	2 154 406	..	1 804 123
1857	..	451 209	..	380 501	..	2 391 106	..	2 303 786
1858	..	553 166	..	521 514	..	2 785 352	..	2 209 076
1859	..	609 516	..	572 479	..	2 440 821	..	2 559 699
1860	..	553 419	..	500 853	..	—	..	—
1861	..	482 788	..	468 849	..	—	..	—
1862	..	492 322	..	584 495*	..	—	..	—

* £10 800 of this expenditure was defrayed from accumulated balances.

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—*Civil*, £1 350; *Military*, £145 658*, year ended 31st March, 1861.

Climate.—Tropical. *Vide page 216.*

Cost of Voyage.—Via Southampton, per steamer, cabin, £100; intermediate, £50; steerage, £25. Per sailing vessel, cabin, £60; steerage, £15.

A.D.

1829. WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—First Colonized by Emigrants from Great Britain in 1829.

Area.*—978 000 square miles (*Parliamentary Return*, No. 147, Session 1863). As defined by Her Majesty's Commission, "Western Australia" includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 129° E. long.; its greatest length is 1 280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west.

The city of Perth is situated in lat. 32° S.

The occupied portion of the Colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The immense districts of Western Australia are entirely in the hands of wealthy squatters, and are practically closed to emigrants whose ambition it is to obtain small freeholds of their own.

Population* according to the Census of 31st March, 1861:—15 593 Persons, of whom 9 843 were Males, and 5 750 Females (including military and convicts; the aborigines appear to be excluded).

Increase.—The previous Census was taken on 31st December, 1859, when the colony contained 14 837 inhabitants. The male population aged 15 years and upwards was at that time as follows: free, 3 097; expiries and conditional-pardon men, 1 173; ticket-of-leave men, 1 616; ditto on hands of Government, 50; prisoners, 1 007; military, 169.

Immigration.—In 25 years, 1838–62 (both inclusive), it is ascertained by the *Emigration Returns* that 6 891 persons had sailed from the Mother Country for Western Australia. *Vide page 194.*

Occupations of the Population of Western Australia, Census 1861.

	Persons.		Persons.
Agriculture and Grazing.. ..	3 176	Professions	61
Trade and Commerce	424	Government Civil Service	230
Mechanics, Artizans, &c.. ..	876	Domestic Servants	595
Other Labourers	1 241	Unspecified	8 990

Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Country of Birth.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Western Australia.. ..	4 944	2 538	2 411	Wales	91	71	20
England	6 216	4 355	1 861	Other British Possessions.	236	128	108
Ireland.. ..	3 314	2 114	1 200	Foreigners	232	212	20
Scotland.. ..	560	430	130				

Religion of the Population—11 749 were *Protestants*, 3 786 belong to the *Church of Rome*, and of 58 the religion was not ascertained.

History.—“Western Australia” was first settled in 1829, and for many years made but little progress, notwithstanding the fineness of the climate, which is as good as any that prevails in other parts of the Australian continent: in 1850 this colony had not more than 6 000 inhabitants, including men, women, and children. The population of the colony is at present 9 843 males and 5 750 females.

Western Australia is the only colony to which convicts from Great Britain are now transported, and they are sent only in very limited numbers.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor (*His Excellency John S. Hampton, Esq.*, £1 800 *per annum*, appointed November, 1861†), appointed in the usual manner by the Crown, who is assisted by an Executive Council composed of certain office-holders, viz., the Senior Officer in command of the Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Comptroller-General of Convicts, the Surveyor-General, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue.

There is also a Legislative Council, including the Governor, of six official and four unofficial Members. The official Members are the Governor, the Commandant, the Colonial Secretary, the Surveyor-General, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer and Collector of Internal Revenue. The unofficial Members are appointed by the Crown, on the recommendation of the Governor.

Finance and Trade.—Western Australia.‡

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1857 ..	40 923	45 002	94 532	59 947
1859 ..	57 942	54 919	125 315	93 037
1860 ..	69 862	61 744	169 074	89 246
1861 ..	67 261	81 087	147 912	95 789
1862 ..	69 406	72 267	172 991	119 313

* Census, 1861—General Report, Vol. 3, p. 210; by the Registrar-General of England.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

‡ Official Returns of the Board of Trade—Colonial Possessions.

*Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—Military, £25 946; Judicial, Police, &c., £9 586; Civil Service, £1 800, year ended 31st March. 1861.**

Climate.—*Alfred Durlacher, Esq.*, the Registrar-General of the Colony, in his Report for the year 1859, says—

"The climate of Western Australia is one of the first in the world: the heat of summer is tempered by the sea breezes, and there are but few days during the year of really hot weather, caused by the land wind blowing across bush fires.

"The seasons are but three,—spring from April to June, winter from June to September, and summer from September to April, the year being thus equally divided into the rainy and summer seasons, spring succeeding summer and preceding winter."

The Colonial Secretary states "that the colony possesses one of the most healthy climates in the world. The mortality since its occupation has not averaged 1 per cent.

"I doubt if any portion of the world is better suited to the English constitution. The mean of the barometer is about 30 inches, and of the thermometer about 63°.

"Exposure to weather by night or day appears to produce no ill effects on the constitution of the colonists, many of whom, for months together, rarely sleep under any beyond the most temporary dwelling. Snow is never seen; ice only in the depth of winter, and then only in the very early morning."

Produce.—As in New Zealand, both maize and potatoes ripen in this country, and the latter crop is grown to a considerable extent. The apple and the pear, the orange, banana, fig, peach, and apricot, with the melon and the vine, grow luxuriantly, and may be seen ripening at the same time. The colony is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the vine, on the cultivation of which much attention is bestowed, and is likely to prove very remunerating. English and tropical vegetables and fruits are largely cultivated and yield profusely.

No gold fields have yet been discovered in Western Australia. It possesses, however, mines of other metals, as copper and lead.

A.D.

1836. SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*First Colonized by the British in 1836.*

Area.—383 328 square miles. The boundaries of this Colony, according to the Statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. cap. 95, are fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the E. and W. boundaries, and 26° of S. lat. for the N. limit, and it is bounded on the S. by the Southern Ocean. All the islands on the coast-line are included in the colonial territory. The coast-line of South Australia extends about 1 600 miles.

Population of the Province of South Australia, according to the Census taken 8th April, 1861:—Exclusive of Aborigines and Migratory Persons, 126 830 Persons, 65 048 Males, 61 782 Females; Aborigines, 5 046 Persons, 2 642 Males, 2 404 Females..

Increase.—The Numerical and Centesimal Increase of the Population of "South Australia" will be shown by the following Table:—

Census of	Persons (exclusive of Aborigines, &c.)		INCREASE ON PREVIOUS CENSUS.	
			Numerical.	Per Cent.
1844 ..	17 866	..	—	—
1846 ..	22 390	..	5 024	28.93
1850 ..	63 700	..	41 310	184.50
1855 ..	85 189	..	21 489	83.78
1861 ..	126 830	..	41 641	48.88

The natural increase during the six years from 1855 added nearly a fourth to the population, and immigration gave the same increase.

Adelaide, the capital of the Colony, is situated on the eastern shores of St. Vincent's Gulf in S. latitude 34° 57', E. long. 138° 38', about five miles from the sea-shore. Population 18 303; but 17 years ago the population of Adelaide was only 6 107 persons. Port Adelaide is an inlet from St. Vincent's Gulf, and is six miles north-west of Adelaide.

Emigration.—In the 25 years 1838-62 (both inclusive), the *Emigration Returns* show that 102 006 persons in this period sailed from the Mother Country for the Province of "South Australia." See p. 194.

Dr. Duncan, the Immigration Agent at Adelaide, says, in a report, dated Adelaide, 23rd January, 1862 (still applicable, January 1864), "that there is an increasing demand for certain kinds of labour, male and female: of the former, agricultural servants (married and single), smiths, shoemakers, miners; of the latter, domestic servants are in great demand.

"The Colonial Authorities, however, state generally that emigration to the province, though beneficial to industrious and steady persons accustomed to labour with their own hands, is not equally profitable to those without capital and unaccustomed to manual labour.

"Gentlemen agriculturists,—governors,—clerks,—shopmen,—and all in quest of salaried situations in public or private employment, are recommended not to emigrate to the Colony, "unless they are going to join relatives or friends who can assist them."

Occupation.—Agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural pursuits occupy the majority of the industrial population; the number engaged therein being 18.24 per cent. of the whole community, and 60 in every 100 males above 14 years of age.

Commerce, trade, and manufactures engaged the attention of 13 899 persons, or 11 per cent. of the population. The total number engaged in mining was 1 908, of whom 1 264 were copper miners, and only 55 gold miners.

Gold has been found at and around Echunga, a village 23 miles from Adelaide, in the Mount Barker range of hills.

Birth-places of the Population of South Australia, Census 1861 (exclusive of Unenumerated and Migratory Population and Aborigines).*

Where Born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Where Born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Born in British Dominions:				Born in Foreign States:			
South Australia ..	48 613 24	388 24	225	France ..	123	78	45
Victoria ..	687	353	334	Germany ..	8 863	4 379	3 984
New South Wales ..	507	253	254	China ..	40	39	1
Other British Possessions	1 415	751	664	Other Foreign Countries	725	562	163
England and Wales ..	44 843 24	015 20	828				
Scotland ..	7 649	3 971	3 678	Born at Sea ..	562	281	281
Ireland ..	12 694	5 408	7 286	Unspecified ..	109	70	39

* Official Census Report, by J. Boothby, Esq., Chief Secretary's Office, Adelaide, dated 15th March, 1862.

The *Native-Born* amount to 38·35 per cent. of the Population; the next largest class are persons of English birth, forming 35·36 per cent.; the Immigrants from "Ireland" form 10 per cent., those from "Germany" 7 per cent., and those from "Scotland" 6 per cent.

Of the "English" there is about one-sixth more males than females, the reverse being the case as regards the "Irish." The Aborigines enumerated were 5 046, viz., 2 642 males and 2 404 females;—of these, 850 were children, a remarkably small proportion.

Religious Denominations (*South Australia*), Census 1861.

		Persons	Per Cent.			Persons.	Per Cent.
Church of England ..	..	43 587	36·9	Christians ..	..	1 658	1·4
Roman Catholics ..	..	15 594	13·2	United Presbyterians ..	..	1 572	1·3
Wesleyan Methodists ..	..	14 322	12·1	Other Christian Denominations	..	573	·5
German Lutherans ..	..	11 235	9·5	Unitarians ..	..	493	·4
Independents ..	..	6 268	5·3	Hebrews ..	..	360	·3
Church of Scotland ..	..	4 821	4·1	Moravians ..	..	217	·2
Bible Christians ..	..	4 216	3·6	New Church ..	..	192	·2
Free Church of Scotland	..	4 137	3·5	Society of Friends ..	..	124	·1
Primitive Methodists ..	..	3 672	3·1	Mohammedans and Pagans ..	..	112	·1
Baptists ..	..	3 424	3·0	Not specified ..	..	1 390	1·2

(*Exclusive of Migratory Population 3 817, and Aborigines 5 046.*)

Sick and Infirm.—From the Returns it appears that, at the date the Census, 1·03 per cent. of the Population were unable, from sickness, to follow their usual occupation; the deaf, dumb, and blind formed 0·10 per cent., and the crippled and maimed ·07 per cent.

Each sex furnishes an equal number of non-effectives, but the males have a great proportion afflicted by incurable infirmity, and nearly double the number of crippled and maimed.

Education in South Australia, Census 1861 (exclusive of Aborigines).

	CHILDREN aged 5 years and under 15.		15 and under 21.		ADULTS 21 and upwards.	
	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	Number.	Proportion per Cent.
Can Read and Write ..	15 127	48·58	11 413	84·88	44 718	77·20
Can Read only ..	8 546	27·44	1 255	9·28	7 712	13·32
Cannot Read ..	6 743	21·67	698	5·16	4 825	8·33
Unknown ..	719	2·31	160	1·18	665	1·15
TOTAL ..	31 140	100·00	13 526	100·00	57 920	100·00

Between the ages of 5 and 21 the number of females who can read and write exceeds that of the males, but above the age of 21 the reverse is the case; more men can read than women. Young girls are less frequently called upon to assist in the occupations of their parents than boys; while the uneducated adult community has been increased by a number of uninstructed female immigrants.

History.—South Australia was first colonized in 1836 by Emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a Company called the "South Australian Colonization Association," who, in 1835, obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of this Colony.

The conditions were, that the land should not be sold at less than £1 per acre;—that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the emigration of agricultural labourers;—that the control of the Company's affairs should be vested in a body of Commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies;—and that the Governor of the Colony should be nominated by the Crown. *Captain Hindmarsh, R.N.*, was appointed first Governor, and arrived in the Colony on the 26th December, 1836.

Government.—The constitution of the Colony was remodelled in 1856, and the Government is now administered by the Governor (*His Excellency Sir Dominick Daly, £4 000 per annum, appointed November, 1861**), and an Executive Council of six Members, five of whom constitute the responsible Ministry, and are required to be Members of Parliament, viz.: Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Commissioner of Public Works.

The Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of eighteen Members, elected for twelve years by the inhabitants of the Colony legally qualified to vote; one-third retiring by rotation every four years, and six new Members being elected to the vacancies so created. *The qualification consists in being twenty-one years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and having been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of £50 value, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value.* The qualification for a Member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject, and a resident in the Province for three years. The *House of Assembly* consists of thirty-six Members, elected by the inhabitants of the several districts of the Colony for three years, but liable to dissolution by the Executive.

The sole qualification for an Elector is that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualification for a Member is the same. The elections of Members of both Houses are conducted by ballot.

Finance and Trade.†—South Australia.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.	Exports, Produce of Colony.
	£	£	£	£	£
1859 ..	511 927 ..	620 756 ..	1 507 494 ..	1 655 876 ..	1 562 165
1860 ..	498 827 ..	492 656 ..	1 739 591 ..	1 783 716 ..	1 576 826
1861 ..	558 586 ..	482 951 ..	1 976 018 ..	2 032 311 ..	1 838 639
1862 ..	548 709 ..	579 381 ..	1 820 656 ..	2 145 796 ..	1 920 487

"The circumstance that more than two-thirds of the population are women and children, having to be supported by the producers, is a matter to be considered in estimating the progress made in the export of breadstuffs and other articles with which the wants of the community must first be supplied.

"That a community of 127 000 souls, in which the producers form less than one-third, after supplying its own necessities, should have exported in a single year (1861) staple produce of the value £1 838 639, or at the rate of £48 for each person engaged in its production, is a matter as much for surprise as for congratulation. It would be difficult to name any other portion of the British dominions, exclusive of the gold countries, where the return is so abundant for the labour expended."—*Report on the Census of South Australia, 1861, page xx.*

Climate.—The climate greatly resembles that of Sicily and Naples. During nine or ten months in the year it is agreeable. What are called winter months is in truth a rainy season, and would be considered in England merely a wet summer.

The only really disagreeable portion of the year is during three summer months, viz., December, January, and February, when the sun attains great power, and when winds from the deserts in the distant interior greatly increase the natural heat of the season.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

The most steady rains begin with the wind about north-east, increase as it veers to the north, and falls heaviest when the wind is about north-west.

There is no endemic disease; intermittent fevers are scarcely known, nor has any eruptive fever, excepting occasional scarlatina and measles, yet appeared. Scrofulous diseases are rare; tubercular affections of the lungs are infrequent: epidemic cholera has not visited the Colony; diseases of the eyes are frequent in summer, irritated by the impalpable dust of the streets and roads, or occasioned by exposure to the night air after being subjected to the glare of a cloudless sky.

A.D.

1839. ADEN.—*Ceded to Great Britain in 1839.*

Area.—About 5 square miles. 12° 46' N. lat., 45° 10' E. long.

Population estimated at 20 000.

The peninsular form of this volcanic rock, and the absence of conditions favourable to the development of malarious influences, secure the garrison an immunity from miasmatic diseases rare in the tropics.

Occasional "shumal," or north winds, hot, dry, and loaded with fine sand, visit the peninsula during the hot season, and cause much fever.

A.D.

1840. NEW ZEALAND. *Settlement and Treaty.—By Letters Patent, in 1840, New Zealand was erected into a separate Colony.*

Area.—About 122 000 square miles. The colony of New Zealand consists of three islands, called New Ulster (North), New Munster (Middle), and New Leinster (South). These islands lie between 34° and 48° S. lat., and 166° and 179° E. long.

The North Island contains about 31 000 000, and the Middle Island about 46 000 000 acres. Stewart's Island contains about 1 000 000 acres of land.

"New Zealand" is divided into nine provinces, with a separate Government in each, and with a General Government, the seat of which is Auckland.

In the five provinces of Nelson, Marlborough, Canterbury, Otago, and Southland (formerly part of Otago, but now created a new province), the Crown has extinguished by purchase the native title over all the lands.

In the other four provinces, which are situated in the Northern Island, viz.: Auckland, Wellington, Taranaki (formerly New Plymouth), and Hawke's Bay, this result has only been partially effected, and the native title still exists over large tracts.

Population*.—According to the latest Returns, 1860–61, “New Zealand” contained 154 296 inhabitants; namely, European (1861) 99 021, and Aboriginal (1860) 55 275—in the Northern Island (including Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, and Hawke’s Bay) 53 056 Aboriginal, and in the Middle Island (including Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago) 2 219 Aboriginal.

Increase.—At the close of the year 1862, as stated by the Registrar-General, the increase of Population in three years had been nearly 72 per cent.

TABLE showing the Number and Sex of the Population (of European Descent) in New Zealand, as ascertained by a Census taken in December, 1861.

PROVINCES.	Total Males.	Total Females.	GENERAL TOTALS of Population.	Half-Caste (included in the foregoing Totals).	
				Males.	Females.
Auckland	13 494	10 926	24 420	329	260
Taranaki	1 169	875	2 044	8	3
Wellington	6 626	5 940	12 566	66	59
Hawke’s Bay	1 667	944	2 611	79	56
Nelson	5 337	4 615	9 952	9	..
Marlborough	1 503	796	2 299	27	13
Canterbury	8 939	7 101	16 040	24	22
Otago	21 161	6 002	27 163	35	38
Southland	1 107	713	1 820	32	26
Stewart’s Island	32	24	56	18	13
Chatham Islands	27	23	50	..	..
TOTALS (exclusive of the Military and their Families) .. }	61 062	37 959	99 021	627	490
Military and their Families:—					
Officers and Men .. 5 836 }	6 273	.. }	7 294		
Male Children .. 437 }					
Women .. 523 }	..	1 021 }			
Female Children .. 493 }					
Total of European Population in December, 1861 .. }	67 335	38 980	106 315		

In addition to the enumerated Population of “Otago,” there are believed to have been about 3 000 gold miners in the different gullies and on the roads, on the day when the Census was taken, making the estimated actual Population of the Province 30 163, and of the Colony 102 021, exclusive of the Military and their families.

Population of the Cities or Chief Towns of the several Provinces included above:—“Auckland” (city and port), Males 4 226, Females 3 763; Total 7 989. “New Plymouth,” Males 1 062, Females 842; Total 1 904. “Wellington,” Males 2 052, Females 2 124; Total 4 176. “Napier,” Males 533, Females 391; Total 924. “Nelson,” Males 1 873, Females 1 861; Total 3 734. “Picton” (Population not separately stated). “Christchurch,” Males

* Census 1861—General Report, Vol. 2, p. 212—by the Registrar-General for England and Wales, Major George Graham, and the Assistant Census Commissioners, Dr. Farr, F.R.S., and J. T. Hammock, Esq., F.R.S.

1 598, Females 1 607; Total 3-205. "Lyttelton," Males 1 046, Females 899; Total 1 945. "Dunedin" (city and port), Males 4 169, Females 2 354; Total 6 523. "Invercargill," Males 391, Females 218; Total 609.

In 25 years, from 1838 to 1862 (both inclusive), by the *Emigration Returns*, 66 395 persons sailed from the Mother Country as Emigrants to New Zealand.*

History.—"New Zealand" was visited at various times in the 18th century, and in 1777 by *Captain Cook*. The first settlement of Europeans was in 1814, but no colonization took place till 1840.

By Letters Patent, in 1840, New Zealand was erected into a separate colony, distinct from New South Wales.

The white population of New Zealand was in 1858 nearly 60 000, scattered in small communities over the islands, composed chiefly of emigrants from Great Britain. The wide intervals between these settlements are occupied by natives (Maories), who are well armed and skilful in the use of their rifles; they are addicted to war, and have at various times given much trouble to the Government. Like the Kafirs of the Cape, they avail themselves of the natural fastnesses afforded by the country, and large armed bodies of them pass rapidly from place to place, and can subsist where European troops cannot.

In 1849, Sir George Grey, who was at the time Governor of New Zealand, on the subject of the Maories writes: "Won by their (the missionaries) teaching, the natives have almost as an entire race embraced Christianity, and have abandoned the most revolting of their heathen customs." Instructed by their missionaries, probably a greater proportion of the population than in any country in Europe are able to read and write; and, encouraged by the precept and example of the same gentlemen, they have, in all parts of the islands, made considerable progress in the "rougher branches of civilized life."—*Sir George Grey's Despatches*, 1849.

The Maories are represented as being fond of agriculture, and the Government has encouraged them in this taste. Besides, they have been induced to construct mills, to acquire vessels, and to attend to the breeding of cattle and horses, for which they have a great partiality. Parliament, in 1847, voted for the service of New Zealand £57 000, and in the next three years an average of £27 000, besides the military expenditure: the latter at the present time being the only charge on the funds of this country.

Government.—The present form of government for New Zealand was established by Statute 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 72. By that Act the colony was divided into six provinces, each to be governed by an elected Superintendent and a Provincial Council, certain subjects being reserved from their control. There are now nine provinces, viz., Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Hawke's Bay, Marlborough, Nelson, Canterbury, Southland, and Otago.

The general government consists of a Governor (*His Excellency Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.*, £4 500 *per annum*,† appointed June, 1861), aided by a Responsible Ministry; a Legislative Council, appointed by the Crown for life; and a House of Representatives of 53 Members, elected for five years.

Every owner of a freehold worth £50. or tenant householder in the country at £5, in towns at £10 a year rent, is qualified both to vote for or to be a Member of the House of Representatives.

Finance and Trade.—New Zealand.

Year.	Revenue. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1858 ..	341 655 ..	1 141 273 ..	458 028
1859 ..	459 649 ..	1 551 030 ..	551 434
1860 ..	464 788 ..	1 543 333 ..	588 953
1861 ..	691 464 ..	2 493 811 ..	1 370 247
1862 ..	— ..	4 626 091 ..	2 421 841

* Annual Returns of Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

‡ Board of Trade Annual Returns to Parliament.

The value of the gold exported during the year 1862 was £395 827, making a total of 640 890 ounces, of the value of £2 482 748 exported from "New Zealand" from the commencement of the gold discoveries in 1856-7. See page 196.

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—*Military*, £104 852, year ended 31st March, 1861.*

Climate.—The climate of "New Zealand" is universally spoken of in terms of no common eulogy,—as remarkably salubrious and agreeable, milder and more equable than our own, the winters being warmer, while cool refreshing sea-breezes prevent oppressive heat in summer. The mean "summer" temperature of Auckland is 67°; and the mean "winter" temperature 51°.

The following extracts are taken from a pamphlet entitled "Auckland and its Neighbourhood," published by the then Attorney-General, *W. Swainson, Esq.*:—

"The general salubrity of the climate of New Zealand has now been established by the experience of years. * * * Compared with that of Nice, one of the most celebrated continental climates, the climate of Auckland is *more temperate* in summer, *milder* in the winter, *equally mild* in the spring, but a little colder in the autumn, with this advantage over all the boasted continental climates, that it is not so liable to the very great variations of temperature common to them all from sudden shifts of wind. Compared with Great Britain, New Zealand, so far as its general salubrity can be ascertained, possesses a marked superiority. * * * Snow, indeed, is never seen here; ice, very thin and very rarely; and hail is neither common nor destructive.

"The winter, however, is very wet, but not colder than an English April or October. There is a greater prevalence of high winds than is personally agreeable, but with less wind the climate would not be more healthy. There is most wind in the spring and autumn, rather less in the summer, and least of all in winter. * * * The days are an hour shorter in the summer and an hour longer in the winter than in England; of twilight there is little or none."

"**WINDS AT AUCKLAND.**—Fine dry weather is sometimes seen in all winds, but, as a rule, when winds having a northerly direction prevail, the weather is often cloudy and unsettled, atmosphere moist. The thermometer rises a few degrees, and northerly winds often terminate in a short gale. When westerly winds prevail, the weather is often unsettled, with showers; it frequently blows very hard from the west in winter and spring. Easterly gales often occur about the full and change of the moon, and blow for two or three days on such occasions; in winter these easterly gales are often very violent. When the winds having a considerable southerly direction prevail, the weather is fine, atmosphere dry, sky clear, and the thermometer falls.

"There is a sea breeze sets in from the north about 10 a.m. in calm weather and dies away at sunset, when a light land breeze from the southward occasionally springs up."

Temperature.—The observations show that the mean annual temperature of the North Island of New Zealand is 57° Fahr., and of the Middle Island 52°.

January and February, which months correspond to July and August in England, are the warmest months in New Zealand, and June and July, corresponding to December and January, the coldest.

Rome, Montpellier, and Milan possess climates having nearly the same mean annual temperature as the North Island of New Zealand; and Jersey, one of the Channel Islands, in this respect, resembles the Middle Island.

The climate of London is 7° colder than the climate of the North Island, and 2° colder than the climate of the Middle Island of New Zealand.

In New Zealand the nights are about 12° colder than the days.

The mean daily range of temperature is under 20°, and the extreme range is occasionally upwards of 30°. Great variations of temperature are more common in the Middle Island than in the North.

The mean temperature of places in New Zealand is lower than that experienced in corresponding latitudes in Europe. Examples of this may be seen by comparing the mean annual

temperature at Auckland with that at Gibraltar and Malta, that at Nelson and Wellington with Rome, that at Christchurch with Montpellier, and that at Otago with Milan. But the temperature in New Zealand is higher than that experienced in corresponding latitudes in America, as may be seen by comparing the mean temperature at Wellington and Nelson with that at New York, and the mean temperature at Otago with that at Quebec and Halifax, Nova Scotia.

It may be observed that no single locality in Europe has a temperature during the whole year like "New Zealand." The North Island of New Zealand, in short, possesses the summer heat of Paris, Brussels, and Amsterdam, with the winter cold of Rome; while the Middle Island has a Jersey summer, and a winter in coldness resembling that of Montpellier.

Rain.—There is, however, no proper wet and dry season in New Zealand; fourteen days seldom pass without rain, and rain rarely continues for three successive days. Heavy rains occasionally occur, although slight when compared with those experienced on the Australian continent.

From the facts recorded, it results that more rain falls in New Zealand than at London, but much less than that occurring on the west coast of England.

Moisture in the Air.—Persons not conversant with meteorological observations will find proofs of the presence of this moisture in the luxurians of the vegetation in New Zealand, the heavy night dews, and the mould which collects on unused shoes and wearing apparel. But this moisture in the climate must not be confounded with raw dampness. It produces an exquisite softness of the skin, and settlers rarely have that unpleasant glazed feeling of the skin so often experienced in dry climates.

This moisture in the New Zealand climate is produced by the evaporation continually going on during dry weather from the South Sea; and it is only necessary to remember that New Zealand stands in the centre of the greatest expanse of ocean in the globe—to perceive the powerful influence of this cause.

Winds.—In no country in Europe is the atmosphere so frequently agitated by winds as in New Zealand. The winds increase in force and frequency as we advance southwards from Auckland. Cook and Foveaux Straits are celebrated for stiff breezes and gales.

At Nelson, standing at the bottom of Tasman's Bay, fourteen gales on an average occurred annually. All round the coasts of New Zealand a sea breeze occasionally blows in summer.

It is only requisite to remember, that with every breath we cast out vast quantities of dead animal matter, which is swept away by the wind—to perceive the influence which a constant agitation in the atmosphere has on the health.

Hot Wind.—In several places on the eastern coast of New Zealand, where there are mountain chains ascending about 8 000 feet above the level of the sea, a hot wind is occasionally experienced in summer. This hot wind melts the snow on the mountains of the Middle Island, swells the rivers fed from these sources, and rushing down on the plains in different directions, according to the shape of the valleys, raises the thermometer 20 or 30 degrees. Fortunately, for vegetation, this hot wind is generally the precursor of rain. On one occasion, on the Canterbury plain, a thermometer exposed to this wind rose to 113° Fahr.

The winds in New Zealand, unless of considerable force, are so modified by the shape of the Islands, that they are nothing but eddies from the greater polar and equatorial currents. Generally wind from the equator, which brings rain, depresses the thermometer; and southerly or polar winds, accompanied with fine weather, raise it. In the neighbourhood of high mountains—for example the Kaikoras, in the Middle Island—the barometer occasionally moves without any obvious atmospheric disturbance.—*Drury.*

The following remarks are from a Report of *Dr. Thompson* :—

"PROBABLE REASON OF THE SALUBRITY OF THE CLIMATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

"I have often been surprised," says *Dr. Thompson*, "that the wet and boisterous weather in New Zealand, to which I have seen men exposed night and day, did not produce more severe and more numerous attacks of disease. The great secret of the salubrity of the climate of the

"north Island of New Zealand rests on this very point; it admits the most constant and continued exposure in the open air without injury.

"In all tropical countries men are obliged to shelter themselves from the burning rays of the sun and the heavy dews of the night. In the fine southern climate of Europe the cold of winter is often intense, and the heat of summer, during several hours of the day, oppressive; exposure to either produces disease.

"In New Zealand there are no great extremes; and although the climate is a wet one, yet the Anglo-Saxon race can bear exposure to its vicissitudes without injury. On this account men live much in the open air, or in houses which admit the free entrance of air; the consequence is, that severe sickness is, comparatively speaking, not frequent. But it may be asked, how does this produce a small mortality from diseases of the lungs? Consumption is now generally admitted to be a constitutional, not a local disease; whatever depresses the constitution, or impairs the powers of life, produces a tendency to consumption.

"Men living much in an impure atmosphere are liable to the disease, because that is a depressing agent of life; men breathing a pure air ward off the disease, because that is an invigorating agent. This is the cause why diseases of the lungs are comparatively rare in New Zealand; it is also the reason why fevers and other diseases are not frequent.—maladies which, directly and indirectly, lay the foundation of others."

"ON THE HEALTH OF THE NEW ZEALAND RACE.

"It may seem strange that in a country where the Anglo-Saxon race is remarkable for health, the New Zealanders should be distinguished for sickness; and that diseases of the lungs, the very class of maladies (as Dr. Thompson says) I have been endeavouring to show are not very frequent among the English here;—are the maladies which prove fatal to a large portion of the whole New Zealand race.

"This circumstance, I wish it to be clearly understood, is no argument against the climate of this country, for the condition of the New Zealanders is highly unfavourable for health. Three hundred days out of the year their food contains little good nourishment; they are badly clad and worse housed, their habitations are indeed miserable ill-ventilated huts; their beds are on the ground, the secretion from their skins is checked by filth, and they often sleep in crowded huts in winter to keep each other warm, during which time the air they respire is most unwholesome.

"That consumption and scrofula under such circumstances should be frequent, is not to be wondered at. The same mode of life would soon produce the same diseases among the Anglo-Saxon race; and there is one point in the history of the New Zealanders which is often overlooked—they originally migrated from a tropical country, and are therefore children of the tropics.

Gold-fields exist, and are worked, in the Provinces of "Auckland," "Nelson," and "Otago." Those of *Auckland* are not very productive. The *Nelson* digging yield gold to the value of £2 000 a-week. Gold and gold dust exported: in 1860, 13 534 oz.; in 1861, 7 336 oz.; and in 1862, 4 538 oz.

A.D.

1841. *HONG-KONG and Kowloon (or Kowloong).—Ceded to Great Britain by Treaties, in 1842-61.*

Area.—32 square miles. *Hong Kong* is one of a number of islands called by the Spaniards "*Ladrones*," or Thieves, from the notorious habits of the inhabitants. It is situated off the S.E. coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of *Macao*, in 22° 16' 30" N. lat., and 114° 14' 45" E. long. This

island is an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly E. and W.; its broken and abrupt peaks rising sometimes to the height of 1 800 feet above sea level. Its length is about 8 miles, its breadth about 4 miles.

"Hong-Kong" is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait, known as the Ly-ee-moon Pass, which does not exceed half-a-mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Kowloon has been ceded to Great Britain by a Treaty entered into by Lord Elgin in 1861 with the Government of China. It now forms part of Hong-Kong.

Kowloon, however, offers room for the erection of godowns for the storage of bulky goods, and also for villa residences, for which it is well suited, being open to the south-west monsoon.

New barracks are intended to be built there.

There is no pasture land in Hong-Kong or Kowloong of any consequence.

Population* of the Colony of **Hong-Kong**, according to the Census of 31st December, 1861 (exclusive of military stationed in the colony and the crews of Her Majesty's ships in the harbour):—119 321 Persons, 87 945 Males, 31 376 Females; Europeans and Americans 1 557, Chinese and others 117 764; Number residing on shore 88 412, Number living in Boats 30 909.

Increase.—The above numbers give an increase in the total population of 20 404 on the Census of 31st December, 1860, a portion of which is attributable to the acquisition of the Kowloon Peninsula. The 117 764 returned as "Chinese and others" are composed of 116 380 Chinese; 1 284 natives of Goa and Manilla, Indians, and others of mixed blood; 100 aliens, chiefly seamen and temporary residents. On 31st December, 1860, the boat population was 28 559; viz., 19 558 males and 9 001 females.

HOUSES AND BOATS.—European houses 1 244, viz., 177 public buildings and 1 067 private dwellings, shops, and offices; Chinese houses 4 939. Boats 4 284, viz., junks 32, cargo boats 291, fishing boats 692, Hakow and Pulluway boats 304, sampans 2 557, lorchas 5, others 403.

The following observations of Governor *Sir Hercules Robinson* on the Population Return for 1860, is found in the *Blue Book* for that year:—

"The island has no natural advantages beyond a good harbour, happily situated at the southern threshold of the Chinese Empire, and forming, as it were, the entrance gate of its seaboard. It has neither agriculture nor manufactures. It produces nothing for either export or consumption, and is not capable of growing supplies sufficient to feed its inhabitants for one single day.

"The population must therefore be fed by sea-borne supplies, and the numbers must. I conceive, be limited to the amount of fixed employment which can at all times be found there. If we could offer the starving myriads of the opposite continent unlimited employment, which would yield the settler even two meals a day of rice and fish, with 2d. a-day for tobacco and luxuries, with common shelter and commonest clothing, I believe we might congregate a million souls under our rule within two years; but we have no such field of labour to offer, or fixed employment of any importance beyond the labour connected with our harbour and our public and private works."

History.—The colony was first ceded to Great Britain in January, 1841: the cession was confirmed by the Treaty of Nankin, in August, 1842. But "Hong-Kong" perhaps comes more properly under the designation of a trading station than that of a colony; it is valuable to Great Britain mainly as a factory for our commerce with China, and as a military and naval station for the protection of that commerce. Its distance from Singapore is about 1 520 miles.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor (*His Excellency Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson*, £5 000 per annum, appointed June, 1859*), aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, and the Attorney-General. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Surveyor-General, and three unofficial Members nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor.

There is a large police force in the colony, numbering 546 men, of whom 60 are Europeans, 378 Indians, and 108 Chinese.

Finance.—Hong-Kong.†

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£		£	£
1857 ..	58 842	65 497	1860 ..	94 182	72 390
1858 ..	62 476	62 979	1861 ..	127 241	109 632
1859 ..	65 225	66 109	1862 ..	131 512	122 423

Climate.—The general aspect of the Colony, more especially when viewed from the S. E. during the dry season, has been described as barren and bleak in the extreme, and apparently denuded of all vegetation. The annual range of the thermometer is said to be from 47° to 93° Fahr., but it is probably greater.

Cost of Voyage.—Per steamer, from Southampton, cabin £130, intermediate £65; per sailing vessel, cabin £80, intermediate £26, steerage £18.

The distance, via the Isthmus of Suez is 10 000 miles, and by the P. N. O. steamers from Southampton is performed in about 49 days, namely:—to Gibraltar, 1 151 miles, in 5 days; Malta, 2 132 miles, in 10 days; Alexandria, 2 951 miles, in 13 days; Aden, 4 409 miles, in 21 days; Galle (Ceylon), 6 543 miles, in 31 days; Madras, 7 088 miles, in 35 days; Calcutta, 7 858 miles, in 38 days; Singapore, 8 578 miles, in 40 days; and Hong Kong, 10 015 miles, in 49 days.

A.D.

1845. NATAL.—Separated from the Cape of Good Hope, by Letters Patent, in 1845. The Colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by *Vasco de Gama*, the celebrated Portuguese navigator, on Christmas Day, 1497.

Area.‡—14 337 square miles. *Natal* lies on the S.E. coast of Africa, about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, and between 29th and 31st parallels of S. lat. It is bounded by the Tugela and Umzinkulu Rivers and by the Drakensberg Mountains.

The scenery in *Natal* in parts is picturesque in the extreme; waterfalls abound. “*Natal*” is a well-watered country, no less than twenty-three distinct rivers running into the Indian Ocean in the one hundred and fifty miles of coast, but none of them are navigable.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Official Returns of the Board of Trade—Colonial Possessions.

‡ Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.—The Board of Trade Tables, however, give 18 000 square miles as the area; and another authority, the *Colonial Office List for 1864*, states that the Colony “comprises an area of about twelve millions and a half of acres,” equal to 19 375 square miles.

Population in 1860 (approximate) :—157 583 Persons; White—11 950 Persons, 6 749 Males, 5 201 Females; Coloured (or Zulu Kaffirs)—145 633 Persons, 67 754 Males, 77 879 Females.

Lieut.-Governor Scott, in a despatch to the *Duke of Newcastle*, dated 18th August, 1862 :—
 “The importance of obtaining periodically a census of the population of this Colony (Natal) has not been overlooked by the Government, but no law has been passed for that purpose because of the probable effect—the taking of a census of our native tribes might have on these uncivilized people. On this subject I would beg to refer your Grace to my Despatch, No. 38, 2nd June, 1858, and to *Sir E. B. Lytton's* reply, No. 21, of the 25th August, 1858.

“The natives have apparently a strong objection to being numbered, and cannot understand that it is made only for purposes of general usefulness, and not with any view of affecting their relations with the Government. We have the means of obtaining an approximate census of the natives in the collection of the yearly hut-tax, and we have not deemed it expedient to run any risk of arousing the suspicions of the natives by adopting any more accurate procedure; indeed, a census taken in the manner pursued in reference to the numbering of a civilized people, could not be carried out; it would require to be done through the various resident magistrates, and would be a work of labour and much time.

“A census of the colonists could no doubt be obtained periodically; and in the interim between this time and the next session of the Legislative Council I will give the whole subject my full consideration, with the view to enacting a law for the purpose.”*

History.—The Dutch formed a settlement in 1721, but soon abandoned it.

In 1824 *Lieut. Farewell*, an Officer of the Royal Marines, having the previous year visited “Natal” on an exploring voyage, endeavoured to colonize it, though the British Government declined to recognise or aid him in his plans. He induced some twenty enterprising individuals to join him in this undertaking. On their arrival they found *Chaka*, a powerful chief, of great talent, who had absorbed into a nation under his own despotic sway the various tribes inhabiting a vast tract of country—at the summit of his power. He sanctioned the formation of a settlement by this small band of white men, which was broken up at his death, about four years later.

The tribes thus amalgamated by *Chaka* have been known since under the general title of *Zulus*.

In 1843 the district of “Natal,” with the sanction of Her Majesty’s Government, was proclaimed by the Governor of the Cape to be a British Colony.

In August, 1845, Letters Patent were promulgated constituting the district a part of the Cape Colony. Ordinances were passed by the Cape Legislature establishing Roman Dutch law, and providing for the administration of justice. And in November of the same year other Letters Patent were passed making Natal—a separate Government. A Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, as well as an Executive Council created. The Lieutenant-Governor was subordinate to the Governor of the Cape, and the Legislative Council of the latter continued to frame laws for Natal till 1848, when a separate Legislative Council was established.

In 1858 “Natal” was erected into a distinct and separate colony, and from that time has not been under the control of the Governor of the Cape.

Government.—Its affairs are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor (*His Excellency John Scott, Esq.*, £1 200 *per annum*, appointed March, 1856†), assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the Chief Justice, the Senior Officer in command of the Troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs; and a Legislative Council, composed of four official Members, viz., the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and twelve Members elected by the counties and boroughs.

* Colonial Returns presented to Parliament.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

Finance and Trade.*—Natal.

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1850 ..	28 410 ..	21 774 ..	111 015 ..	15 618
1859 ..	50 904 ..	49 916 ..	199 917 ..	110 415
1860 ..	86 871 ..	80 384 ..	354 987 ..	129 390
1861 ..	114 087 ..	126 560 ..	402 639 ..	119 207
1862 ..	109 299 ..	118 238 ..	449 469 ..	127 228

Climate.—The climate of “Natal,” notwithstanding its almost tropical position, is well suited to Europeans. The colony affords a good field to the enterprising emigrant from the Mother Country.

Abstract of Five Years' Meteorological Observations made at Maritzburg, Natal, by Dr. Mann, F.R.A.S., Superintendent-General of Education in the Colony.

Latitude 29° 30' South. Longitude 30° 2' East.

Height of the Observatory (Dr. Mann's residence, Maritzburg) above the Custom House, Durban, given by a mean of eighty barometric observations by standard and compared instruments, 2 093 feet.

Period of observation from 1858 to 1862.

The mean height of the *barometer* for the five years at Maritzburg, deduced from 5 175 observations, was 27·893 inches. The highest reading of the barometer for the five years was 28·474 inches; the lowest reading, 27·215 inches; and the extreme range for the five years, 1·249 inches.

The mean *temperature* for the five years was 64·6 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. The highest temperature for the five years was 97·1 degrees, and the lowest temperature 29 degrees.

The average *rainfall* for each of the five years was 25·45 inches.

The average occurrence of *thunder storms* for each year of the five years was 52 times.

The average occurrence of *hot winds* for each year of the five years, 26 times.

The *Seasons* appear to be tolerably well defined. Comparatively little rain falls in the winter months. When, however, precipitation occurs in that season, it is usually of the character of the winter rains prevailing at the Cape of Good Hope, and unattended by great electrical disturbances, as in other seasons.

The annual rainfall is moderate. The greatest quantity in twenty-four hours rarely amounts to three inches; and the great number of perfectly and partially clear days is such as gives the climate features peculiar to tropical and inter-tropical regions.

The wind blows longer from the eastward than from any other quarter; contrary to the popular belief, that the moisture comes from the west, the east wind reaches its monthly maximum duration in the wet season and descends to its minimum in the opposite or dry season.

The following general observations respecting the climate of “Natal” occur in a despatch from *Lieutenant Governor Pyne*:—

“The Spring in this country commences in September, and the Autumn about March. These transition seasons are, however, of short duration, so that the period from September to March may be regarded as the Summer, that from March to September as Winter. The hottest weather is probably in December and January, the coldest in June and July.

“In the Summer rain falls nearly every day, accompanied occasionally by violent thunder storms.

“In the Winter there is but very little rain, and the sky clear and cloudless: in this season we are sometimes many weeks without any rain.

* Board of Trade Returns, presented annually to Parliament. by Google

"Owing to the gradual elevation of the country from the sea coast upwards, it possesses a great variety of climate; it may, however, for this purpose, be generally considered as divided into three regions.

"1st. In the country along the sea coast, for ten or twelve miles inland, the heat in the summer is as great as that of the tropics; in the winter the temperature is cooler, and a slight hoar frost occasionally occurs in the night.

"2nd. In the part of the country higher up, so far as and including Pietermaritzburg, the summer season is also very warm; but in the winter, and especially in the evening and morning and during the night, the cold is often very piercing, and hoar frosts are frequent, and now and then the ice is seen of the thickness of a shilling.

"3rd. In the region beyond Pietermaritzburg and still higher the winter cold is more intense, and the hills are frequently covered with snow. The changes in the temperature of this region are, however, very great within twenty-four hours. In the middle of the day it is often almost oppressively warm, while in the morning and evening it is intensely cold. In the summer season this part of the country is generally extremely warm. The most prevalent winds are the north-west and south-east. The former are frequently in the form of what are called the hot winds, which are extremely disagreeable, and parch up vegetation. The latter are generally cooler and stronger.

"To persons engaged in farming, and taking abundance of exercise. I look upon this climate as one of the best in the world."

A.D.

1846. LABUAN.—Ceded to Great Britain in 1846 by the Sultan of Bruni.

Area.—45 square miles. The Island of "Labuan" is on the north-west coast of "Borneo," from which it is about 6 miles distant; it is about 30 miles from Bruni, in 5° 14' N. lat., and 115° 19' E. long.

Population in 1860:—2 442 Persons; namely, 1 788 Males, and 654 Females; or 33 White and 2 409 Coloured. *Population in 1863:*—40 Europeans, 3 305 Coloured; Total 3 345.

Government.—The government is administered by a Governor (*His Excellency Thomas F. Callaghan, Esq.*, £800 *per annum*, appointed July, 1861*) and a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor and two Justices of the Peace.

Finance and Trade.—Labuan.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.
	£		£		£		£
1862 ..	1 558	..	5 932	..	42 774	..	13 122
1863 ..	2 214	..	7 464	..	—	..	—

Imperial Expenditure for Colonial Purposes:—Civil £6 299, Military £7 329, year ended 31st March, 1861.†

Climate.—The heat (tropical) is nearly the same throughout the year, but much less oppressive than in Hindostan. The rising and setting of the sun (5° 14' N. lat.) varies little—night and day is nearly equally divided, and as in the tropics there is little or no twilight, the change from day to night and from night to day is of short duration, so that darkness quickly supervenes on the departure of the "Sun's" disc.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Parliamentary Return, No. 147, Session 1863.

A.D.

1848. **TURKS' and CAICOS ISLANDS**, in the West Indies.—*Separated from the Bahamas in 1848.*

Area.—(Not ascertained). The Turks' and Caicos Islands lie between 21° and 22° N. lat., and 71° and 72° 30' W. long.

Population.* Census taken 8th April, 1861:—**4 372** Persons, **2 128** Males, and **2 244** Females; namely, **565** Europeans and **3 807** African and Mixed.

History.—These Islands were formerly included among the Bahama group, from which they were separated in 1848 by Act of the Bahama Legislature. The following is an extract from that Act:—"The Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, together with the small Islands and Cays immediately adjacent thereto, and which, together with the said Islands of Grand and Salt Cay, are commonly known and designated as 'The Turks' Islands,' and the Islands and Cays commonly known and designated as the 'Caicos Islands,' together with all the banks and Cays situate, lying, and being to the eastward of the said Turks' Islands and Caicos Islands, and comprised within, or deemed part of, or appertaining to Your Majesty's Bahama Islands, shall cease to be component parts of the Bahama Government," &c.

Government.—The Government is administered by a President (*Alexander Wilson Moir, Esq.*, £800 *per annum*, appointed August, 1862†), who is subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica, and a Council composed of Nominees and elected Members.

Finance and Trade.—Turks' and Caicos Islands.‡

Year.	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £	Imports. £	Exports. £
1858 ..	10 454 ..	8 764 ..	41 584 ..	36 201
1859 ..	9 793 ..	9 544 ..	42 655 ..	33 488
1860 ..	9 723 ..	9 636 ..	42 059 ..	33 911
1861 ..	7 404 ..	7 576 ..	26 578 ..	24 978
1862 ..	12 634 ..	10 744 ..	35 956 ..	32 714

Climate.—Tropical. There is little or no twilight, and the transition from day to night is of short duration.

In all tropical Countries the year may be said to be divided between the wet and the dry seasons, and applies to nearly all of the West Indian Islands. Spring may be said to commence about the middle of May, when the first periodical rains set in; these continue to fall every day at noon for about a fortnight, creating a bright verdure and a rapid and luxuriant vegetation.

The weather then becomes dry, clear, and settled. The sun glows with a heat that is almost insupportable, till the sea-breeze springing up about ten in the forenoon, all nature revives, and the temperature in the shade becomes pleasant. At this time the nights are extremely beautiful; the moon is so bright that the smallest print may be seen by her light, and the planet Venus shines with such lustre that a shade is cast from trees, buildings, and other objects that intercept her rays. This state of the weather ceases about the middle of August, when the steady diurnal wind from the sea is succeeded by faint breezes and alternate calms, the preludes to the second or autumnal rainy season.

In October the rains become general, pouring down in torrents. Between the beginning of August and the end of October these Islands are occasionally visited by hurricanes. In November or December the weather becomes serene and pleasant, and continues cool and refreshing till the end of April. In general the low parts of the Islands may be described as hot and unhealthy, while the climate of the mountainous regions is agreeable and salubrious.

* Census 1861, General Report for England and Wales and the Colonies, Vol. 3, p. 177.

† Colonial Office List, 1864.

‡ Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Statistics.

A.D.

1851. VICTORIA.—*Separated from New South Wales, July 1st, 1851.*

Area.—86 831 square miles. This territory was formerly a portion of New South Wales, from which it was severed and erected into a separate Colony by the Imperial Act of Parliament 13 and 14 Vic., cap. 59.

"Victoria" is bounded on the north and north-east by a straight line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the River Murray, thence by the course of that river to the eastern boundary of South Australia, or 141° E. long.; thence to the sea; on the south by the sea, a distance of about 700 miles, to Cape Howe, including the islands along the coast.

Population,* Census, 1861:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines ..	302 881	211 015	513 896
Chinese	24 724	8	24 732
Aborigines	1 046	648	1 694
Total	328 651	211 671	540 322

It is not supposed that all the Aborigines were enumerated, but it is considered certain that their number does not exceed 2 000.

Increase.—By the Census of 1851, taken shortly before the discovery of the gold in the same year, the Population of the Colony was 77 345; that number has in ten years increased by 462 977 persons, or about 600 per cent.

The Colony of Victoria was first settled in 1835, bearing the name of the "Port Phillip" District.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of Females to 100 Males.
1836 Nov. 8th ..	186 ..	38 ..	224 ..	20
1838 Sept. 12th ..	3 080 ..	431 ..	3 511 ..	14
1841 March 2nd ..	8 274 ..	3 464 ..	11 738 ..	42
1846 March 2nd ..	20 184 ..	12 695 ..	32 879 ..	63
1851 March 2nd ..	46 202 ..	31 143 ..	77 345 ..	67
1854 April 28th ..	155 876 ..	80 900 ..	236 776 ..	52
1857 March 29th ..	264 334 ..	146 432 ..	410 766 ..	55
1861 April 7th ..	328 651 ..	211 671 ..	540 322 ..	64

According to the Census of 1861, there were 83 120 persons employed in gold mining, inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, who numbered 21 161, or about the one-fourth.

Melbourne, the capital, has a population of 59 079 persons (within the corporate limits of 1857).

In 25 years, from 1838 to 1862 (both inclusive), by the *Emigration Returns*, 366 772 persons sailed from the Mother Country to "Victoria."† See p. 194.

* Census of Victoria, 1861.—Official Report, dated Melbourne, 25th April, 1862.

† Returns of the Government Emigration Board.

Birth-Places of the Population of Victoria, 1861.

Where Born.	Total Population.	Males.	Females.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.
Total	540 322	328 651	211 671	100·00
<i>British:—</i>				
Born in Victoria (including 1 694 Aborigines) ..	138 075	69 389	68 686	25·55
„ Other Australian Colonies and New Zealand	19 836	10 336	9 500	3·67
„ England	169 586	108 037	61 549	31·39
„ Wales	6 055	4 393	1 722	1·12
„ Scotland	60 701	37 032	23 669	11·23
„ Ireland	87 160	47 178	39 984	16·13
„ British Colonies (not Australian) ..	3 490	2 575	915	0·65
„ East India (British Race)	654	437	217	0·12
„ „ (Indians)	204	188	16	0·04
<i>Foreign:—</i>				
Born in France	1 250	1 026	224	0·23
„ Germany	10 418	8 118	2 300	1·93
„ Other European Countries	6 938	6 562	376	1·28
„ United States of America	2 554	2 209	345	0·47
„ China	24 732	24 724	8	4·58
„ Other Countries	406	346	60	0·08
Born at Sea	1 840	937	853	0·34
Unspecified (British Names)	663	408	255	0·12
„ (Foreign Names)	40	31	9	0·01
„ (Names not mentioned)	1 200	1 094	106	0·22
British Subjects by parentage, not born in British Possessions	1 179	770	409	0·22
Migratory Population (exclusive of Chinese) ..	3 341	2 873	468	0·62

The *Australian Colonies* received from the Mother Country in the 10 years ending 1849 126 937 Emigrants, and in the following 10 years ending 1859 the number was raised to 498 537 (*vide p. 194*), with every prospect of this number being further increased,—aided by the late discoveries of *Stuart, Landsborough, Burke, and Wills*.

Voyage.—To the *Australian Colonies*, *via* the Isthmus of Suez, by the *Steam Navigation Company* (Peninsular and Oriental), from “Southampton” to “Vigo,” 663 miles, in 3 days; off “Oporto,” 731 miles, in 4 days; to “Lisbon,” 903 miles, in 5 days; “Cadiz,” 1 148 miles, in 7 days; “Gibraltar,” 1 161 miles, in 8 days (*from Southampton to Gibraltar direct is somewhere about a 5 days’ voyage, rather more than half the distance*); to “Malta,” 2 132 miles, in 10 days; to “Alexandria,” 2 951 miles, 13 days; to “Aden,” 4 409 miles, in 21 days; to “Mauritius,” 6 723 miles, in 29 days; to “Melbourne,” 11 363 miles, in 54 days; and to “Sydney,” 11 953 miles, in 57 days, or thereabouts.

The voyage, *via* the Isthmus of Panama, in connection with the *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company*, and the *Panama and Pacific Steam Navigation Company*, is about being accomplished in two months to “New Zealand” and “Sydney,” with branch lines to “Melbourne,” “Tasmania,” and “Queensland,” in connection with the “Panama” service.

To the *Australian Colonies*, by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, the distance is 4 000 miles nearer than by the Cape of Good Hope.

Religious Denominations of the Population of Victoria, 1861.

Religious Denominations.	Persons.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.	Religious Denominations.	Persons.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Population.
Total	540 322	100 00	Baptists	9 001	1 67
Church of England and Episcopalian Protestant ..	205 695	38 07	Lutherans and German Protestants	10 043	1 86
Free Church	454	0 08	Unitarians	1 430	0 27
Protestants (not otherwise defined)	5 919	1 10	Society of Friends	273	0 05
Presbyterian Churches:			Calvinists and Calvinistic Methodists	650	0 10
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	5 052	0 94	Other Persuasions	1 257	0 23
Church of Scotland ..	36 917	6 83	Roman Catholics	107 610	19 92
Free Church of Scotland and Free Presbyterians ..	21 219	3 93	Catholics (not otherwise defined)	2 219	0 41
United Presbyterian Church	16 734	3 10	Greek Church	239	0 04
Other Presbyterian Churches	346	0 06	Israelites and Christian Israelites	395	0 07
Presbyterians (not otherwise defined)	6 835	1 26	Latter-day Saints or Mormons	108	0 02
Wesleyan Methodists:			Jews	2 903	0 54
Wesleyans, Wesleyan Methodists	40 799	7 55	Unsectarian, No Denomination, Secularists, &c. ..	952	0 18
Primitive Methodists ..	3 775	0 70	No Religion	441	0 08
Wesleyan Methodist Association and United Free Methodist Churches ..	1 146	0 21	Mahomedans	189	0 04
Bible Christians	651	0 12	Pagans (exclusive of Chinese)	1 672	0 31
Other Wesleyan Methodists	140	0 03	Chinese (not Christians) ..	24 551	4 54
Independents or Congregationalists	12 777	2 37	Unspecified (Adults) ..	2 391	0 44
			(Children)	642	0 12
			Objecting to state their Religion from conscientious scruples	11 536	2 14
			Unenumerated Migratory Population	3 361	0 62

Government.—The Government of Victoria consists of a Governor (*His Excellency Sir C. H. Darling, K.C.B.*, £10 000 *per annum*, appointed June, 1863*), appointed by the Crown, who is aided in the conduct of public affairs by a responsible Cabinet.

There is a Legislative Council of thirty Members, elected for six Provinces. *The Members of Council must be owners of freehold estates worth £500 a-year; and are required to be at least thirty years of age, and British-born subjects.*

A House of Assembly of seventy-eight Members, returned by the Electoral Districts. *A vote is given to every man of the age of 21 years, being a natural-born or naturalized subject holding a freehold estate situate within his electoral district of the value of £100 without encumbrance, for at least six months before the date of the writ of election, or being a householder for six months within such district of the annual value of £10. This Constitution was established by an Act passed by the Legislature of Victoria, 1854, to which Her Majesty assented, in pursuance of the power granted by Act of Parliament, 18 and 19 Vic., cap. 55.*

Finance and Trade.—Victoria.*

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports (Including Gold).
	£	£	£	£
1858 ..	3 039 731 ..	2 365 856 ..	15 108 249 ..	13 989 209
1859 ..	3 257 724 ..	2 754 744 ..	15 622 891 ..	13 867 859
1860 ..	3 006 326 ..	2 587 637 ..	15 093 730 ..	12 962 704
1861 ..	3 316 430 ..	2 398 466 ..	13 532 452 ..	13 828 606

Climate.—This territory, "Victoria," extending eastward from the 141st to the 150th degree of East longitude, and embracing, from north to south, the immense district lying between the River Murray and Bass's Straits, and being the most southerly part of New Holland, enjoys a comparatively cool climate, and is, therefore, found to be peculiarly well adapted to the European constitution.

The climate is said to be of an intermediate character, somewhat between those of New South Wales and Tasmania; not so hot as the former in summer, nor so cold as the latter in winter. There is a good deal of cold and wet weather during the three winter months; in summer the heat is tempered by cold breezes, the night always being cool, excepting during the prevalence of hot winds. The temperature at Melbourne may be said to average from 65° to 74° Fahr. in the month of January, and in June 50° to 56° Fahr. Ice is very uncommon, hoar frost is sometimes seen early in the morning.

The year is divided thus: *Spring*—September, October, and November. *Summer*—December, January, and February. *Autumn*—March, April, and May. *Winter*—June, July, and August.

The winds blowing during the summer from the north are generally very dry and warm; as the wind shifts towards the west, a sensible change in the hygrometer is observed; the air becomes damp and the sky dull, and rain often falls copiously. Rain sometimes falls suddenly in great quantities, but usually the average is one-tenth of an inch per hour during very wet weather.

Hurricanes are very uncommon in Victoria, the force of the wind seldom being greater than a strong gale.

The annual fall of rain is much influenced by the direction of the winds, but the average appears to be about 30 inches per annum.

Partial droughts have been experienced in Victoria, as in New South Wales and South Australia. They generally occur at long intervals.

Demand for Labour.—*J. C. Tyler, Esq.*, the Immigration Agent at Melbourne, in his Report, dated 24th January, 1863, says:—

"The distress occasioned in Lancashire and Scotland among the weavers, by recent events in America, might be relieved to the best advantage in assisting those most deserving of aid to emigrate to Victoria. It is believed that the establishment of hand-loom weaving for the manufacture, in the first instance, of the coarser kind of woollen goods, such as blankets, tweeds, &c., would result in a profitable investment, from the low price of the raw material in the colony. It is estimated that an expenditure of £70 would provide the necessary machinery for the employment of ten men and two boys, the quantity of wool to keep them employed per month being 400 lbs. or 500 lbs."

The lines of railway have been completed, connecting Melbourne with the principal towns of Victoria: viz., Ballarat, Castlemaine, Sandhurst, Kyniton, and Geelong, so that facilities for communications with the interior are not inferior to those existing in far older countries.

The Gold Fields of Victoria are divided into six principal districts: these are again divided into mining divisions or sub-districts as occasion may require, and are each placed under the supervision of a warden. There is also a mining surveyor (acting also as registrar) for each division or sub-division. *Vide page 196.*

Length of Voyage.—The usual length of the voyage to the "Australian Colonies" in a sailing vessel is about three months and a half, and to "New Zealand" a little longer; and as at whatever season of the year it may be made, passengers have to encounter very hot and very cold weather, they should be prepared for both. *Vide* page 287.

A.D.

1858. BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*In August, 1858, erected into a Colony (21 and 22 Vict., cap. 99).*

Area.*—Estimated at 200 000 square miles.

Until the year 1858, "British Columbia" formed part of the territory over which the *Hudson's Bay Company* possessed by Licence from the Crown the exclusive right of trading. But in that year large discoveries of gold were made in the rivers of the country, which attracted a vast immigration of gold-diggers from California, and rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to take measures to maintain order and protect life and property.

The Hudson's Bay Company's Trading Licence was therefore revoked, and the country erected into a Colony by an Act of the Imperial Parliament (21 and 22 Vict. cap. 99).

That part of British territory on the N.W. coast of North America, previously known as New Caledonia, has, by an Act passed on the 2nd of August, 1858, been erected into a colony, under the name of "British Columbia." It is bounded on the S. by the frontier of the United States (*i.e.* the 49th degree of N. latitude), on the E. by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, on the N. by Simpson's River and the Finlay Branch of the Peace River, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It includes Queen Charlotte's Island and all other adjacent islands, except "Vancouver's Island," and the islands adjacent thereto. The Queen, however, may at any time, upon a joint address of the two Houses of the Legislature of Vancouver's Island, incorporate it with British Columbia.

Extent of Colony.—The average breadth of the territory is about 250 miles; the length of its coast-line is about 450 miles, stretching from the point where the 49th parallel of latitude first strikes the sea coast, to the line of the Russian possessions in Portland Canal; and its area (including Queen Charlotte's Island) is computed by Mr. Arrowsmith to contain about 200 000 square miles.

Population:—The Population of the country is chiefly migratory, consisting of mining adventurers from California and other parts of the world, and including considerable numbers of Chinese. The settled white population may be stated at between 5 000 and 10 000.

Capital.—New Westminster is the capital town, and is situated on the right or north bank of Fraser's River.

Secondary Towns.—Hope, Yale, Douglas, Cayoosh, Lytton, Derby, Princetown, and Alexandria.

The native Indian tribes are quiet and well disposed.

* Board of Trade Returns relating to the Colonial Possessions of the United Kingdom.

Government.—The Colony had, when first created, no form of representative Government; but laws were made by the Governor (*Sir James Douglas, K.C.B.*, £3 000 *per annum*, appointed 1858*), in the shape of proclamations, which were submitted to the Queen, and laid before both Houses of Parliament: by a recent Order in Council, however, a Legislative Council has been established, to consist of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Surveyor-General, and the Collector of Customs, of five Magistrates from different parts of the country, and of five unofficial Members.

The civil and criminal laws of England, so far as they are not inapplicable from local circumstances, prevail throughout the Colony, subject of course to be modified by the Queen in Council or by Local Legislation.

On the 21st January, 1864, the first Session of the first Legislative Council of British Columbia assembled by authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 11th June, 1863.

The Governor, *Sir James Douglas*, in his address to the Legislative Council, on the 21st January, 1864, adds:—"The plan of forming reserves of land, embracing the village sites, cultivated fields, and favourite places of resort of the several tribes, and thus securing them against the encroachments of settlers, and for ever removing the fertile cause of agrarian disturbance, has been productive of the happiest effects on the minds of the natives."

Finance and Trade.—British Columbia.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.
	£		£		£		£
1859 ..	47 125	..	49 530	..	177 299	..	6 049
1860 ..	53 326	..	47 171	..	257 388	..	11 400
1861 ..	64 000	..	71 292	..	232 879	..	12 686
1862 ..	89 359	..	139 416	..	560 168	..	12 277

This has no reference to the gold, the amount exported of which it is impossible to ascertain in the early stage of the Colony, the great bulk being carried out of the Colony upon the persons of individual miners.

Resources.—In addition to its gold mines, which are as yet the principal source of wealth to the Colony, the natural resources of the Country have thus been summed up in evidence given before the House of Commons:—"Its minerals are most valuable; its timber the finest in the world for marine purposes; it abounds with bituminous coal well fitted for the generation of steam; from Thompson's River and Colville Districts to the Rocky Mountains, and from the 49th parallel, some 350 miles north, a more beautiful country does not exist. It is in every way suitable for colonization."

Climate.—"Experience, so far, has proved its Climate in all respects to be salubrious."

In the "Lower Fraser" district, the winter is moderate, and the summer warm, yet not oppressive. During spring and autumn the nights are found to be cold, and fogs prevail before and shortly after sunrise. In the upper district of the "Fraser," to the northward, the winter is in some parts very severe; its climate however is stated to be decidedly healthy.

The *Lower "Fraser,"* including the town of "New Westminster" and its vicinity, has proved remarkably free from zymotic affections; the valley of the Fraser has been found to be very productive, and capable of growing every kind of fruit and vegetable to much perfection. Its sandy and gravelly nature aids self-drainage, marshes and stagnant water being very exceptional. Comparatively little snow falls during the winter, and it seldom lies for more than a few days at a time. Mean summer temperature 86°, mean winter temperature 15° 5' Fahr.

The Climate is temperate, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of the rest of the continent of North America, in the same latitude, on the other side of the Rocky Mountains. It is represented as variable, and the transitions, though periodically regular, are remarkably sudden if not violent, but, on the whole, remarkably healthy and invigorating.

Gold Fields of British Columbia.—Gold was known to exist in Queen Charlotte's Island in 1850, but it was not until April, 1856, that Governor *Douglas* reported to the Secretary of State that considerable quantities of gold had been found in the Upper Columbia River. It was subsequently discovered in its natural state of deposit in the districts of Fraser River and of Thompson's River, commonly known as the Quaatlan, Couteau, and Shuswap Countries.

The following information for Miners, by *Mr. Alexander C. Anderson*, late Chief Trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, is extracted from his "*Handbook to the Gold Regions of Fraser's and Thompson's Rivers*," published (February, 1859) in Parliamentary Paper on British Columbia, Part I, page 79:—

"There are two distinct lines of approach to the mines: one by the direct route through Fraser's River; the other by way of the Columbia River, by Portland and the Dalles, and thence, with pack animals, through the trails used until recently by the Hudson's Bay Company for their communications.

"The Gold found in the Couteau Country has so far been procured chiefly from dry diggings. It is 'coarse' gold, and its quality stands high in the market. Considerable quantities are reported to have been dug by the natives, who appear to have been the chief miners.

"The miner visiting these regions will find no native resources beyond what the river supplies. Land animals are scarce, and so much hunted as to be extremely shy. Salmon can usually be bought very cheaply; but as there is no salt, save what may be imported, there is no way of curing the fish but by the Indian method. At Ska-oose, below the Forks, is a good sturgeon fishery, and elsewhere in the eddies these fish may be caught. A strong line, with some large cod hooks, might be a useful addition to the miner's equipment. Set lines are an efficient way of catching these fish, the bait a small fish, or what is better, when procurable, a lamprey eel. There are trout in the streams, and on the Dalles communication grouse of various kinds, sage hens, and other fowl, are generally abundant.

"In ascending Fraser's River, mosquitoes are very numerous during the summer season; and as the sea-breeze is rarely felt, the air is extremely sultry. Near the Tehae-tse-sum River, below Fort Hope, the mosquitoes suddenly cease, and thence upwards the river is free of these troublesome pests.

"The regular freshets begin at the latter end of April, and last during May and June. About the 15th of June may be regarded as the culminating point, and by the middle of July the waters are generally greatly subsided. There is rarely a freshet of much consequence at any other season, but this sometimes happens; and I have known a sudden freshet, from heavy rains in October, raise the river beyond the summer limit.

"Snow begins to fall in the mountains early in October. In July, there is still snow for a short distance on the summit of the Fort Hope trail, but not to impede the passage of horses. From the middle of October, however, to the middle of June, this track is not to be depended upon for transport with pack animals.

"The summer climate about the Forks is dry, and the heat is great. During winter the thermometer indicates occasionally from 20 to 30 degrees of cold below zero, of Fahrenheit; but such severe cold seldom lasts on the upper parts of Fraser's River for more than three days; the thermometer will then continue to fluctuate between zero and the freezing point, until another interval of cold arrives.

"But the winters are extremely capricious throughout these regions, and no two resemble each other very closely. In general the snow does not fall deep enough along the banks of the main streams to preclude winter-travelling with pack animals. The quality of the pasture is such (a kind of bunch grass in most places), that animals feed well at all seasons. There are many spots between the Similk-a-meen Valley and O'Kinagan that are specially favourable for winter ranches. In some the snow never lies, however deep it may be around.

"The country, from the mouth of Fraser's River up to the Falls, is thickly wooded, mountainous, and impassable for man or beast. The river becomes more contracted above Fort Hope. Above the Falls, as far as Tquá-youm, the character of the country continues to resemble the same distance below. At Tquá-youm, however, a change takes place, and the evidences of a drier climate begin to appear. These continue to become more marked as we approach the

Forks. At Thlik-um-chee-nâ, or the Little Fork, and upwards, rattlesnakes, wormwood, and the cactus (prickly pear) characterize the scene, and some of these attributes extend thence downward for some distance.

"At this point (Thlik-um-chee-nâ, the junction of Nicholas River with Thompson's River), the horse region may be said fairly to commence. Hence, to the frontiers of New Caledonia northward, and southward to the Pampas of Mexico, this useful animal is the best servant of man. Horses, however, are dear luxuries (comparatively speaking) in this quarter. At the Dalles and around Walla-Walla they are more numerous, and may be bought at very moderate rates.

"Every miner is recommended, by whichever road he may travel to the Couteau mines, to supply himself well beforehand, as he can depend upon little in that region, save what is imported by himself and others."

"BRITISH COLUMBIA."—*W. A. G. Young, Esq.*, the Colonial Secretary, in a Report dated Victoria, 21st February, 1863, says:—

"British Columbia being a gold-producing country, with little else than the gold yet developed, it is difficult to recommend any particular class to emigrate to its shores. Amongst the miners are to be found men of every class and trade, who, when sufficient inducements offer, by there being a demand for their particular calling, will readily abandon the one occupation to engage in the other, and *vice versa*. But the resources of the country, independently of gold, are undoubtedly great, and the prospects held out to an industrial population by no means discouraging, even in this early stage.

"Land can be easily acquired by pre-emption without immediate payment, and the soil is abundantly fruitful; while the demand for its productions hitherto far exceeds the supply.

"Men of steady and industrious habits, possessed of small capital, who would be content to forego the glittering, though perhaps meretricious, allurements of the gold fields, remembering that where one man may realize a competence, hundreds do actually fail in procuring more than a livelihood, would, there is but little doubt, do well in following agricultural pursuits in British Columbia. Those who have done so hitherto have reaped a rich harvest.

"Men of the 'navigator' class would also, it is believed, do well, for the Government are engaged in the almost interminable work of opening out roads and communications to the interior; and the cost of labour hitherto upon such works as these has, in consequence of the principal portion being drawn from the gold fields, been very heavy.

"All, however, who emigrate, should be possessed of stout hearts, and in the enjoyment of good health, and should be prepared to turn their hands to whatever labour first offers. Those who cannot help themselves at home are advised not to emigrate, for a new country requires its settlers to be possessed of skill, energy, and determination.

"Female domestic servants would meet with instant employment; and for this class there is and would be a continual demand, as the disproportion of males is so great, that an unmarried woman who has reached the age of twenty is, it is believed, not to be found in the Colony."

Routes to "VANCOUVER'S ISLAND" AND "BRITISH COLUMBIA."

There are four routes by which Vancouver's Island and British Columbia may be reached.

First Route.—Either from London or Liverpool, via Cape Horn, per steamer or sailing vessel. Journey performed per steamer in about 130 days, per sailing vessel generally within six months. This route may well be recommended to persons of limited means, and to such persons as are under the necessity of taking on their journey a large amount of luggage. Cost of passage is as follows:—1st class, from £50 to £70; 2nd class, from £30 to £40; 3rd class, from £20 to £30.

Second Route.—From London or Liverpool round Cape Horn, per first-class clipper ship, calling at San Francisco. This is performed in a shorter time than the first-mentioned route, the journey is generally made in from 95 to 110 days. Owing to the superior class of the clipper ship, it is a more expensive way of travelling than the first. The cost of passage varies, but it generally is:—For 1st class, £60; 2nd class, £35; 3rd class, £25.

Third Route.—Either from London or Liverpool to New York, U.S., per steamer, thence to Colon, alias Aspinwall, on the Isthmus, across the Isthmus, per rail 58 miles, to Panama; thence per steamer, via Acapulco, San Francisco, and sometimes via Portland to Victoria, V.I. Journey

performed in between 50 and 60 days. Rate of passage about—For 1st class, £70; 2nd class, £45; 3rd class, £30.

Fourth Route.—From Southampton per mail steamer, via St. Thomas, to Colon, and thence it unites with the second route. This is the most expeditious route to Vancouver's Island, and may be performed in 42 days, but generally in about 50 days. Every particular respecting this line may be had on application at 55, Moorgate-street, London. Rate of passage is—For 1st class, £72; 2nd class, £57; 3rd class, £39.

A.D.

1859. QUEENSLAND, late Moreton Bay.—Separated from New South Wales, by Letters Patent, June 6th, 1859.

Area.—678 600 square miles. This vast territory formed a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate Colony, under the name of Queensland, by an order of Her Majesty in Council, which took effect on December 10, 1859, upon the arrival of the first Governor, *Sir G. F. Bowen*.

Statistical Registrar of Queensland for 1861. Of this territory 560 000 square miles lie east of longitude 141°, and 118 600 between 141° and 138°; approximate area of country occupied by pastoral stations, 125 000.

The Colony of "Queensland" comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian Continent. Its southern boundary commences at Point Danger, 400 miles above Sydney, on the sea-board of the Pacific, in about 28° 8' S. lat.; it thence follows the range dividing the waters of the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence Rivers from those of the Logan and Brisbane Rivers; thence it proceeds in a westerly direction until the line meets the great dividing range between the waters falling to the east coast and those of the River Murray; thence it follows a devious line of water-sheds and rivers to the point where the River McIntyre cuts the 29° of S. lat.; whence it follows that parallel westerly to the 141st meridian of east longitude, which forms the eastern boundary of the Colony of South Australia; thence it follows the 141st meridian of longitude till it is intersected by the 26th parallel of S. lat. (which forms the northern boundary of the last-mentioned Colony), along which it proceeds so far as to the 138th meridian of longitude, which it follows northerly to the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Queensland also comprises, in the terms of Her Majesty's Letters Patent, "all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria."

Seaboard of Queensland.—From Point Danger to Cape York, 1 550 miles; from Cape York to longitude 141°, 475 miles; and from longitude 141° to 138°, 225 miles; Total, 2 250 miles.

Although its Population is now only about 45 000, and Brisbane, its capital, has but 7 000 souls, yet the area of "Queensland" is somewhat greater than that of "England," "Scotland," "Ireland," "France," "Spain," "Portugal," "Belgium," and the new kingdom of "Italy," all put together. Pastoral occupation has already spread over a surface twice as large as that of the British Isles; and it is annually advancing onward at a rate which will soon place our stock-holders on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. Here, then, is a magnificent field for emigrants; for it cannot be doubted that a considerable portion of this enormous Territory is

capable of cultivation, and will easily repay cultivation, while by far the greater portion of the remainder is capable of supporting flocks and herds.

Population* of the Colony of Queensland, according to the Census taken on 7th April, 1861:—30 059 Persons (exclusive of Aborigines), 18 121 Males, 11 938 Females; estimated number of Aborigines, 15 000.

Increase.—In 1856, when the Colony was a portion of New South Wales, the territory which now forms "Queensland" contained a population of only 16 907; it has therefore increased in five years by the addition of 13 152 souls, or at the rate of 77·8 per cent.

The natural increase by excess of births over deaths has been 3 133, or 18·5 per cent.; the remaining increase of 10 019, or 59·3 per cent., is therefore the result of Immigration, intercolonial as well as European.

The "Population" at the end of the year 1862 (exclusive of Aborigines), was 45 077 persons; namely, 27 186 Males, and 17 891 Females, and as may be expected in so young a Colony, there were *three* males to every *two* females; and, the population is now progressing in number somewhere at the rate of about 1 000 a-month.

The increase of Population in the year 1862 by immigration from Europe amounted to 8 080, and the increase by immigration from other parts was 1 725, making in the aggregate 9 805 new comers for one year only, exclusive of the natural increase of population by the births exceeding the mortality.

The Capital of Queensland is the city of Brisbane, situated on the river of the same name, from fifteen to twenty miles from the coast, surrounded by the most desirable scenery, and containing about 7 000 inhabitants. The river is navigable, and, with improvements now in progress, would be one of the finest river harbours in the world.

Country where Born.	Males.	Females.	Country where Born.	Males.	Females.
Total	18 121	11 938	Wales	101	54
New South Wales	734	1 537	Ireland	2 960	2 577
Tasmania	50	28	Scotland	1 591	902
Victoria	95	102	India	92	27
South Australia	17	13	Other British Dominions ..	117	54
Western Australia	2	2	United States of America ..	82	11
Queensland	3 083	3 122	China	587	1
New Zealand	22	9	Germany	1 562	562
British America	33	7	France	38	18
England	5 673	2 842	Other Foreign Countries ..	213	16
			Unspecified	119	54

Religious Denominations.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Religious Denominations.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Church of England	13 419	8 318	5 101	Other Protestants	2 319	1 501	818
Presbyterians	3 700	2 207	1 493	Roman Catholics	7 676	4 197	3 479
Congregationalists and Independents	700	378	322	Hebrews	49	31	18
Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists	1 435	775	660	Mahomedans and Pagans ..	405	404	1
				Other Persuasions	43	32	11
				Unspecified	313	278	35

The Members of the Church of England are 44·6 per cent., and the Roman Catholics 25·5 per cent. of the entire population.

* Census Report, 1861, dated Brisbane, 22nd August, 1861, by F. O. Darvall, Esq., Registrar-General of Queensland.

Immigration.—In the three years 1860 to 1862 (both inclusive) it is ascertained, by the *Emigration Commissioners' Report*, that 11 358 persons sailed from the Mother Country to the new Colony of "Queensland." *Vide p. 194.*

Allotment of Land.—The object of the Government was rather to turn the necessary tide of emigration into its natural and legitimate channels towards the British Colonies, rather than towards other Countries,—and thus to create a vast market at the Antipodes for British manufactures.

To show that there was a good opening for persons without capital—every person paying his own passage, and that of members of his own family above the age of 14, at the rate of £20 for each person, would receive, upon his arrival in Queensland, a land order of £18, or 18 acres of land, and 12 acres more at the end of two years. Steerage passengers pay £17 for passage, and receive an £18 land order.

Persons paying the passage money of servants and others at the same rate, would receive orders for £18 for each person thus taken out, upon the arrival of the emigrants. Besides the encouragement of companies, the Government of Queensland had another object in view—the settlement of this beautiful Colony on a large scale by a great number of small proprietary farmers.

Two children between 4 and 14 years of age count as one adult for this purpose.

Education.—Provision has also been made by the Legislature for promoting education by means of primary grammar schools, and in the towns ample means exist for public worship for all denominations.

Can neither read nor write, 9 227 persons, or 30·7 per cent.; can read but not write, 3 680, or 12·2 per cent.; and can both read and write, 17 152, or 57·1 per cent.

History.—Its eastern sea-board was discovered by *Captain Cook*, who anchored in Moreton Bay in May, 1770. Thirty years afterwards many points of the coast were visited by *Captain Flinders*; but the first attempt to explore and settle any portion of the interior was made in 1824 by *Mr. Oxley*, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who in that year entered the River Brisbane, and selected the site of the future city of that name (now the capital of the new Colony).

The subsequent settlement of the country has followed the discoveries of a series of explorers, chief among whom have been *Cunningham, Mitchell, Kennedy, Leichhardt, Burnett, Gregory, Dalrymple, Stuart, Burke*, and *Landsborough*.

Resources.—Most of the productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success in Queensland. The climate is peculiarly favourable to pastoral occupations, and to the growth of wool. Experience has shown that extensive districts are also admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. Many writers regard this Colony as destined to become the future cotton-field of Great Britain. Gold, copper, coal, &c., have been already discovered in several districts.

The Colony possesses several bays, of which Moreton Bay is the principal. Anchorage may be found in almost any part of it, under shelter of the numerous shoals. It is about 40 miles long north and south, by 17 wide, and receives the waters of five navigable rivers, viz., the Arrowsmith, the Logan, the Brisbane, the Pine, and the Caboolture. Most of the rivers have, however, a bar entrance. Besides Moreton Bay there are Keppel Bay, Wide Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, Port Dennison, and others.

Pasturage.—The Darling Downs, Fitzroy Downs, Waterloo Plains, Calvert Plains, and several others, are said to afford excellent cattle and sheep pasturage throughout the year.

Agriculture.—The agricultural capabilities of Queensland are also great; the soil along the banks of the rivers and on the shores of the bays and estuaries that abound on the coast line, is rich and productive. Near the mountain range is a tract of country, fourteen or fifteen miles in width and a great many miles in length, upon which the clouds, attracted by the mountains, discharged the rains with great regularity; and this tract is peculiarly suited for the culture of the best kinds of wheat.

Wheat, maize, and other cereals, potatoes, cotton, the sugar cane, tobacco, indigo, coffee, rice, and almost all the English and Tropical fruits are successfully cultivated in suitable situations. In the uplands, beyond the mountain range, the wheat is of the finest quality, free from smut, rot or blight, weighing above 60 lbs. to the bushel, and yielding about 30 bushels to the acre. The average yield of maize is 40 bushels, and of potatoes about 3 tons, to the acre.

Growth of Cotton.—East of the main range of mountains the climate and soil is reported to be peculiarly adapted to the growth of the finest kinds of cotton; and owing to the absence of frosts, the plant is perennial, and not an annual, as it is in America. It is estimated that some millions of acres are well suited to the production of cotton.

To encourage its cultivation, the local Legislature have, by an Act passed in September, 1860, offered a premium in land orders to the extent of £10 for every bale weighing 300 lbs. of colonial-grown clean sea island cotton exported to Great Britain before October, 1863. For the succeeding two years the premium is reduced to £5, and half these premiums are payable on the exportation of the common descriptions of cotton.

Mineral Wealth.—Besides its agricultural and pastoral resources, the Colony is stated to possess much mineral wealth. Gold has been found in several localities, though no systematic search has yet been made for it, also copper and tin in a very pure state. Coal of good quality is abundant, and is accompanied as usual with iron ores.

Government.—The form of Government established in Queensland resembles that of the other principal Australian Colonies—that is, a Governor and two Houses of Legislature.

The Legislative Council, or Upper House of Parliament, consists of 20 Members is nominated by the Governor (*His Excellency Sir Geo. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., £4 000 per annum and allowances, appointed in 1859**), while the House of Assembly of 26 Members is elective.

Finance and Trade.—Queensland.†

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1860 ..	178 589	182 317	742 023	523 476
1861 ..	257 622	258 907	967 950	709 528
1862 ..	346 431	318 311	1 330 225	769 742

Demand for Labour.—*Henry Jordan, Esq.,* Emigration Agent for Queensland, in a report dated December, 1860 (still applicable), says: "There is a steady demand for certain descriptions of labour, and in the pastoral districts it far exceeds the supply. Shepherds are always required, and obtain good wages. Ploughmen and farm labourers are all much in request, and are well paid."

"Domestic servants, and especially female servants of good character, can always obtain immediate employment and high wages. Mechanics will earn high wages; masons, carpenters, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, &c., are always needed. Sheep farming is, however, a very profitable pursuit for energetic men, with even but small capital. Pasture lands can be obtained in the new districts at an almost nominal rent."

Climate.—In a territory extending over above eleven degrees of latitude there are necessarily great variations of temperature. The heat is, of course, greater on the sea-board than on the elevated table land of the interior. But the climate is described as everywhere favourable to the European constitution; and it is stated that persons who have passed the greater part of their lives in Great Britain, often find their health and vigour surprisingly renewed in this genial climate. The mean annual temperature at Brisbane (the seat of Government) is 68° 7", almost exactly the same as at Funchal, in Madeira.

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

The mean temperature is low, as compared with many places more distant from the equator, as will be seen by the annexed Table :—

Places.		Latitude.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Average Rain Fall in Inches.	Average No. of Days on which Rain fell.
Brisbane (Queensland)	.. ..	28° S.	68·7	43	108
Funchal (Madeira)	.. ..	32° N.	68·5	29	70
Cape Town ..	.. ..	34° S.	67	..	76
Malta .. ..	.. ..	36° N.	67	28	75
Algiers .. ..	.. ..	36° N.	70	36	..
Mauritius ..	.. ..	29° S.	77	39	148
London .. ..	.. ..	51° N.	50·4	23	..

The climate closely resembles that of Madeira. The temperature is more *constant* than in many other regions within the same isothermal lines. This equalization is due partly to the sea breeze tempering the heat of summer, and partly to the copious rains which fall during the hottest months of the year. The peculiar coolness and dryness of the atmosphere, as compared with the latitude, has been explained by the intense and active evaporation which takes place in this part of Australia.

The absence of the hot winds that frequently afflict the other Australian Colonies further accounts for the comparative coolness of the climate in "*Queensland*." During a large proportion of the year the weather is fine, the sky cloudless, the atmosphere dry, elastic, and exhilarating.

The summer months (December, January, and February) are hot, but not sultry or oppressive. The winter season, when dry (as it almost invariably is), is very agreeable. The mornings and evenings are cool, during the day the air is warm and balmy, the sky brilliantly blue, and the atmosphere singularly transparent.

The Colony is free from endemic diseases, and epidemics are of rare occurrence. The diseases incidental to youth are usually very mild in their character and short in their duration. In the incipient stage of consumption the climate usually affords great relief.

A correct general geographical description of Australia as a whole would be incorrect in some respects, and convey wrong impressions in reference to Queensland, inasmuch as there were peculiarities which give to this Colony features of its own.

One of those was, that the greater portion of the rain fell in the summer months. In other parts of Australia there were sometimes long droughts in the summer—vegetation withered, and the country looked barren and desolate. But in consequence of the summer rains, and the absence of severe winter frosts in "*Queensland*," there was a kind of perpetual spring, and the country was always green from January to December.

The other peculiarity was, that whereas Australia generally was almost destitute of rivers, and especially of navigable rivers, Queensland might be fairly described as a land of rivers and streams, many of which were navigable, presenting many natural beauties on their banks. The coast was bold and picturesque, abounding in bays, estuaries, and harbours.

At a distance of from sixty to seventy miles from the coast, and parallel to it, was a range of mountains called the Australian Andes; in the cool ravines and deep gorges arose the rivers that traversed the intermediate country to the sea, their banks having a broad belt of alluvial soil.

The elevated plateau which comprises a large portion of Queensland, possesses what is said to be a very delightful climate.

A.D.

1860. **BRITISH KAFFRARIA.**—*Separated from the Cape Colony, and constituted a separate Colony, by Letters Patent, in 1860.* Its progress is said to have been greatly promoted by the introduction of a number of English and Dutch farmers from the neighbouring colony, who hold their grants of land under military servitude and the payment of an annual ground-rent.

Area.—About 5 000 square miles. “British Kaffraria” is bounded on the north and west by the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, on the east by the Transkeian territory, and on the south by the Indian Ocean; is in extent about 5 000 square miles, with a mixed population of Europeans and Natives.

Population* in 1861:—81 353 Persons (including Military, about 2 000); European 6 705, Native 74 648.

History.—It was first occupied by Europeans in 1835, under *Sir B. D’Urban*, but was subsequently abandoned in 1837.

In 1855 *Sir George Grey* appointed magistrates to the native tribes, subsidized the chiefs and principal counsellors, employed a number of their followers as rural police and village head-men, and established a Criminal Court for the trial of grave offences; its finances were separated from those of the neighbouring colony, and liberal grants made by the Imperial Government to promote the civilization of its native inhabitants.

In 1860, Letters Patent constituting British Kaffraria a separate Colony were promulgated; its first Lieutenant-Governor was appointed, a Supreme Court created, and a Municipal Corporation granted to King William’s Town.

Its seaport, at the mouth of the Buffalo, is called East London. Harbour works have been undertaken for its improvement, but small craft of shallow draught are able to enter the river and discharge or load at the wharf. A lighthouse has been erected at the entrance of the river.

Crown lands are sold in freehold at £1 per acre.

Its progress has been greatly promoted by the introduction of a number of English and Dutch farmers from the neighbouring colony, who hold their grants of land under military servitude, and the payment of an annual ground rent, while a number of German immigrants, whose condition is prosperous, have become a useful and thrifty peasantry.

Government.—Its Government is vested in the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; administered during his absence by a local Lieutenant-Governor.

Climate.—Its climate is healthy, and the soil fertile, producing all the ordinary English cereals, native grain, English fruits and vegetables, and near to the sea-coast favourable to the growth of cotton. Cattle, horses, and sheep thrive in its rich pastures, and the extensive forests along its mountain slopes not only add to the beauty of the scenery, but yield an unlimited supply of timber.

INDIA.—*Indes Orientales.*—“British India” consists of an assemblage of nations numbering about 187 millions of the human race; speaking different languages, enjoying different climates, and characterised by different institutions,—manners,—and opinions.

The area of “British India” is 933 722 square miles, and the population 135 634 244 by estimate, not including the PROTECTED or TRIBUTARY STATES with an area of 629 225 square miles, and 51 542 930 inhabitants.

A.D.

1862. **LAGOS.**—A Commission, dated the 13th March, 1862, was passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, declaring that the Port and Island of "Lagos," together with all the territories which do now or may hereafter belong to the Crown of Great Britain, on the coast of Africa, between the 1st and 10th parallels of east longitude, and the south of the 10th parallel of north latitude, shall constitute a separate Government, under the title of the "Settlements of Lagos."

The permanent occupation of this territory was deemed necessary for the more complete suppression of the slave-trade in the Bight of Benin, for the protection and development of the important trade of which the town of Lagos was the seat, and for the benefit of the surrounding tribes of Africans.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Governor (*H. Stanhope Freeman, Esq.*, £700 *per annum*, appointed March 5th, 1862*), assisted by an Executive Council of three Members, viz., the Chief Magistrate, the Colonial Secretary, and the Senior Military Officer. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Chief Magistrate, the Colonial Secretary, and the Senior Military Officer.

Finance and Trade.—Lagos.†

Year:	Revenue.		Expenditure.		Imports.		Exports.
	£		£		£		£
1862 ..	7 180	..	6 510	..	77 933	..	61 932

Climate.—Tropical. In warm climates, with few exceptions, at the elevation of 1 950 feet the vine disappears, 2 800 feet chestnut trees die, at 4 000 feet the hardy oak ceases, the birch tree at 4 680, and every tree at 6 900 feet. Lichens and mosses are found so far as man has gone in any direction. In all Tropical Climates avoid exposure to the great heat of the sun by day, and to the dew and noxious vapours by night.

AUCKLAND ISLAND;† ASCENSION; ADEN; and the BAY ISLANDS.‡—No Returns.

The Channel Islands.

At the Norman Conquest, in 1066, *William the Conqueror* added the "Channel Islands" to the newly conquered country: **Jersey**—Area, 45 square miles, Population, 55 613;—**Guernsey**—Area, 25 square miles, Population, 29 804;—**Alderney**—Area, 3 square miles, Population, 4 932;—**Sark**—Population, 583; **Herm**—Population, 41;—and **Jethou**, 5 persons (Census 1861). Total Area, 73 square miles,—Population, 90 978 persons. *Vide page 3, and Appendix, pp. 246–7, and Census of Eng. and, 1861, Vol. 3, p. 71.*

* Colonial Office List, 1864.

† Board of Trade Returns—Colonial Possessions.

‡ The Official Return for 1851, the Population at that time was given as 151 persons.

§ The "Bay Islands," on the 1st June, 1861, were ceded to Spanish Honduras, under the *Butler-Clayton Treaty*.

British Colonies and Foreign Possessions.

British-born Subjects (Native-born Population of *Great Britain and Ireland*), who had sailed from the Mother Country, and were found dispersed over the Earth's surface at the General Census of 1861, in the "Colonies," "British Possessions," and in "Foreign Parts," distinguishing the Nationality, and arranged in Alphabetical Order, for facility of reference.

Reference to Page.	British Colonies and Foreign Possessions (Census 1861).	Native-Born POPULATION (Abroad).			
		Born in England and Wales.	Born in Scotland.	Born in Ireland.	Total (Abroad). Born in Great Britain and Ireland
274	Aden .. .. .	..	..	..	..
216	Anguilla .. .. .	..	..	..	..
222	Antigua and Barbuda .. .. .	..	..	..	396
221	Bahamas .. .. .	..	..	..	449*
214	Barbados .. .. .	..	..	..	1 689
222	Barbuda .. .. .	..	..	..	3
212	Bermuda .. .. .	..	..	..	1 052**
290	British Columbia .. .. .	..	..	..	..
260	British Guiana .. .. .	..	..	..	1 482
227	British Honduras .. .. .	..	..	..	173
299	British Kaffraria .. .. .	..	..	..	..
229	Canada { Upper	114 290	98 792	191 231	404 313
	{ Lower	13 179	13 204	50 337	76 720
255	Cape of Good Hope .. .. .	..	..	..	4 242*
256	Ceylon .. .. .	..	..	..	1 345
8 & 300 }	Channel Islands { Jersey	9 720	348	2 496	12 564
	{ Guernsey, &c.	5 962	199	936	7 097
233	Dominica .. .. .	..	..	..	..
244	Falkland Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	..
241	Gambia .. .. .	..	..	..	191
228	Gibraltar .. .. .	..	..	..	5 604*
243	Gold Coast .. .. .	..	..	..	70
234	Grenada .. .. .	..	..	..	275
265	Heligoland .. .. .	..	..	..	..
279	Hong Kong .. .. .	..	..	..	..
224	Jamaica	1 881	600	474	2 955
284	Labuan .. .. .	..	..	..	33
300	Lagos .. .. .	..	..	..	..
259	Malta .. .. .	..	..	..	7 841*
223	Montserrat .. .. .	..	..	..	..
265	Mauritius .. .. .	..	..	..	3 412
281	Natal .. .. .	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—Where the Nativity or "Land of Birth" was not given in the *Official Returns*, it remains blank in the above and following Tables.

* European Troops

British Colonies and Foreign Possessions—(Continued).

Reference to Page.	British Colonies and Foreign Possessions (Census 1861).	Native-Born POPULATION (Abroad).			
		Born in England and Wales.	Born in Scotland.	Born in Ireland.	Total (Abroad). Born in Great Britain and Ireland.
220	Nevis .. .. .	..	..	..	28
247	New Brunswick .. .. .	..	..	..	..
250	New South Wales:	85 530	18 222	54 829	158 581
274	New Zealand .. .. .	..	..	..	88 919
213	Newfoundland .. .. .	..	..	..	215*
217	Nova Scotia	3 090	16 395	9 313	28 798
239	Prince Edward's Island	2 500	5 653	4 971	13 124
294	Queensland	8 670	2 493	5 537	16 700
216	St. Christopher's and Anguilla .. .. .	..	..	..	..
224	St. Helena .. .. .	..	..	..	240
253	St. Lucia .. .. .	..	..	..	..
235	St. Vincent .. .. .	..	..	..	216
249	Sierra Leone .. .. .	..	..	..	131
270	South Australia	44 843	7 649	12 694	65 186
262	Tasmania .. .. .	..	..	..	..
253	Trinidad .. .. .	..	..	..	1 040
237	Tobago	41	36	7	84
226	Tortola .. .. .	..	..	..	..
285	Turk's and Caicos Islands .. .. .	..	..	..	34
240	Vancouver's Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..
286	Victoria	175 641	60 701	87 160	323 502
228	Virgin Islands, Tortola, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	26
268	Western Australia	6 216	560	3 314	10 090
	British India { Civilians .. .. .	..	..	..	13 091†
	{ Military .. .. .	..	..	..	61 641‡
	British Seamen (Afloat), exclusive of those enumerated on shore on 8th April, 1861	92 002	27 312	13 479	132 793
	Total (Abroad) in British Pos- sessions (so far as ascertained) }	563 565	252 164	436 778	1 441 345

NOTE.—Where the Nativity or "Land of Birth" was not given in the *Official Returns*, it remains blank in the above and following Table.

* European Troops.

† Census 1861—*England and Wales, General Report, Vol. 3, p. 213*—derived from an Abstract of Returns forwarded from the India Office to the Registrar-General (*Major George Graham*).—The British Born Population in India is given as 40 371, including naturalized British Subjects, and the children of British Parents, the above number, 13 091, were civilians born in the United Kingdom. *See p. 177.*

‡ From a Return furnished to the Registrar-General by *Major-General T. T. Pears, C.B.*, Military Secretary, India Office. This number probably includes those born in the United Kingdom only.

British-born Subjects (Native-born Population of Great Britain and Ireland), who were enumerated in **Foreign Countries** at the General Census of 1861, so far as ascertained, are here arranged numerically, *vide* pp. 174-5. (*British Subjects born of British Parents Abroad are not included*).

Vide Pages	Native-Born POPULATION (Abroad).				
	Foreign Countries (Census 1861).	Born in England and Wales.	Born in Scotland.	Born in Ireland.	Total (Abroad). Born in Great Britain and Ireland.
174-5	American States	477 455	108 518	1 611 304	2 224 743*
"	France (domiciled) .. .. .	..	..	..	25 844
"	Germany .. .. .	..	..	..	4 508
"	Italy .. .. .	..	..	..	4 413
"	Chili .. .. .	..	..	..	4 152
"	Belgium .. .. .	..	..	..	4 092
"	Spain .. .. .	..	..	..	3 879
"	Russia .. .. .	..	..	..	3 749
"	Brazil .. .. .	..	..	..	2 838
"	Turkey .. .. .	..	..	..	2 360
"	Portugal .. .. .	..	..	..	2 072
"	Prussia .. .. .	..	..	..	1 685
"	Switzerland .. .. .	..	..	..	1 124
"	Austria .. .. .	..	..	..	1 113
"	China .. .. .	..	..	..	1 072
"	Rome .. .. .	..	..	..	1 054
"	Egypt .. .. .	..	..	..	931
"	Holland .. .. .	..	..	..	827
"	Greece .. .. .	..	..	..	525
"	Sweden .. .. .	..	..	..	411
"	Denmark .. .. .	..	..	..	372
"	Morocco .. .. .	..	..	..	340
"	Norway .. .. .	..	..	..	242
"	Central America .. .. .	..	..	..	145
"	Japan .. .. .	..	..	..	81
"	Hungary .. .. .	..	..	..	59
"	Persia .. .. .	..	..	..	30
"	Ecuador .. .. .	..	..	..	27
"	Siam .. .. .	..	..	..	24
	TOTAL (Abroad) in Foreign Coun- tries† (so far as ascertained) }	477 455	108 518	1 611 304	2 292 712†
	Grand Total (Abroad)	1 041 020	360 682	2 048 082	3 734 057

* Including 27 466 not distinguished.

† Abstract of Returns received through the Foreign Office relating to Natives of the United Kingdom residing in 'Foreign Countries,' on or about 8th April, 1861, not including the British Colonies and Possessions. Derived from the Social Census for England and Wales, 1861, General Report, Vol. 3, pp. 81-84. *Vide* page 174.

Native-born Population.—The preceding Tables show that 2 224 743 Natives of *Great Britain and Ireland*, at the last Census, in 1861, were found in the “American States,”—574 059 in the 5 “Australian Provinces,”—524 222 in the “British North American Colonies,”—and 411 033 dispersed over the other portions of the World (*vide* pp. 174–7, see Dr. Farr’s remarks, p. 192)*, not including the children of British Parents born Abroad, and British subjects of native origin born Abroad, and not including those naturalized as British subjects.

It may be assumed that the numbers in the preceding Tables are understated, as the tabulation is incomplete; they nevertheless have shown some interesting results, which the next Census in 1871 may be found to furnish in a more complete form.

British Nationality.—So far as ascertained,—the preceding tabulation represents the large number of 3 734 057 persons, born in *Great Britain and Ireland*, who were abroad in the “Colonies,” and in “Foreign Countries” or “States,” when the Census of 1861 was taken.

The nationality of 284 473 was not distinguished, the Foreign and Colonial Returns not having attained completeness.

We then find that there were 1 041 020 persons “Abroad” at the Census of 1861, who were born in **England and Wales**; 360 682 who were born in **Scotland**, and 2 048 082 who were born in **Ireland**. By disregarding those not distinguished, the relative proportion to home population will be somewhere about as follows:—for “England and Wales,” 1 abroad to 20 at home; for “Scotland,” 1 abroad to about 9 at home; and for “Ireland,” 1 abroad to not quite 3 at home (more correctly 2·83), so that at the last Census there were 2 “Irishmen” Abroad beyond the seas to 1 “Englishman;” in relative proportion 6 “Irishmen” to 1 “Scotchman,” and somewhere about 3 “Englishmen” to 1 “Scotchman.”

[These figures are remarkably interesting, and may be relied on, as great care has been taken in gleaning the information from official sources.]

The *Statistics* referring to the **British Colonies and Foreign Possessions** were derived from recent Returns presented to Parliament, and from the Reports made to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; also the “General Report, Vol. 3, on the Census of 1861,” by the Registrar-General of England, Session 1864. The latest “Official Returns” of the Board of Trade; the “Colonial Office List” for 1864; and the “Colonization Circular,” No. 22, for 1863, issued by Her Majesty’s Emigration Commissioners,—all have been consulted to make the information as complete and authentic as it can possibly be made up to the present date.

“In all questions based on Statistics, too much care cannot be taken to view the subject from all possible points.”

Summary showing the *Native-born Population* of British Subjects, **Born** in the **United Kingdom**, who were **Abroad** in the "British Colonies and Possessions" and in "Foreign Countries," at the Census of 1861, as shown in the preceding Tables, viz. :—

Total Population (at the last Census, 1861).	The British Empire (beyond the Seas).	Total (Abroad) Born in Great Britain and Ireland (Census, 1861).
165 317*	British European Possessions	33 106
3 333 507	North American Colonies	524 222
1 114 508	West Indian Possessions	8 850
1 004 595	African Possessions	4 634
7 426	Islands in the South Atlantic Ocean	240
2 363 767	Possessions in the Indian Ocean, and Hong Kong	4 790
1 322 937	Australia and New Zealand	657 978
135 634 244†	India	74 732
—	Seamen Afloat	132 793
—	Foreign Countries	2 292 712
Total Abroad in 1861, Born in Great Britain and Ireland		3 734 057‡

The population of **Great Britain and Ireland** at the Census of 1861 was **29 321 288** persons ; it would appear by the above summary that at that time there were no less than **3 734 057** "Abroad," of Native Birth, who were *Born in Great Britain and Ireland*, but who in after life—were dispersed over the earth's surface or—afoat on the waters of the deep.

On comparing those "abroad" with those at "home" of *Native Birth*, it would appear that about **one in eight** of the population of the United Kingdom had left their native country for a distant land, and where it may be said 9-10ths of them pay the debt of nature imposed on mankind ;—the dispersion of our fellow kindred, indeed, is much unperceived amidst the busy affairs of the world—that ever and anon intrude on the march of time—so as to make it almost impossible to define the numbers with any precision.

* Not including the "Ionian Islands" and the "Isle of Man," in the Irish Sea

† Not including the Protected or Tributary States.

‡ Vide pages 301-3.

RÉSUMÉ.

Australia.—Those who seek a home beyond the seas, and select the “Australian Colonies,” are in proportion—2 English to 1 Irish, and 2 Irish to 1 Scotch.

British North America.—The natives of “Erin” preponderate nearly as 2 to 1 of English birth, and also of Scotch birth. The “English” and “Scotch” in “British North America” were nearly equal, namely, English, 133 059, and Scotch, 134 044.

American States.—Those of Irish Birth, natives of the *Emerald Isle*, who are ferried across the Atlantic to the “American States,” are in proportion of about 4 Irishmen to 1 Englishmen, and 14 Irishmen to 1 Scotchman; the numbers are given in the following Table returned at the Census of 1860, *vide page 176*.

Native Population Abroad.	Total Born in Great Britain and Ireland.	Born in England and Wales.	Born in Scotland.	Born in Ireland.
In Australia	574 059	320 900	89 625	163 534
British North America ..	524 222*	133 059	134 044	255 852
American States ..	2 224 743†	477 455	108 518	1 611 304

The “Irish” go to the “American States” in large numbers, where the majority of the white population are of *Irish descent*. They also go in large numbers to “Upper (or West) Canada,” and in a less degree to “Victoria,” “New South Wales,” “Western Australia,” etc.

The “Scotch” give a decided preference to the “British North American Colonies,” “Upper (or West) Canada,” “Nova Scotia,” “Prince Edward’s Island,” and “New Brunswick,” and also for the *Australian Provinces* of “Victoria” and “Queensland.”

The “English” are truly cosmopolitan—you find them everywhere—in every clime from the torrid to the arctic zone, and where mankind can find a dwelling-place, the **Anglo-Saxon** seeks a home, or had been colonizers,—settlers,—squatters,—or by any other term bearing a synonymous meaning.

The *English* of Native Birth in the “Australian Colonies” exceed both “Scotland” and “Ireland” taken together, and are also nearly equal in number with the *Scotch* in “British North America.”

Whilst in the **American States**—the Native-born **English** number nearly *half a million*;—the Native-born **Irish** fully *one million and a-half*;—and the Native-born **Scotch** are rather more than *one hundred thousand*.

* * * The chief and great aim in view has been to obtain authoritative facts and figures relative to the *British Colonies*, and the source of information is here given as a guide for further investigations. See page 304.

* Including 1 267 not distinguished.

† Including 27 466 not distinguished.

Nations rise and fall, but the great mass of Mankind still continues to increase in numbers, and to overspread the most distant regions of the World.

The **British Empire**, its "Colonies," "Foreign Possessions," and "Dependencies," contain somewhere about the **one-fifth** of the *Human Race*, who dwell under the protection of the British Crown, and who overspread nearly the **one-sixth** part of the earth's surface.

The statistics of the *British Colonies and Possessions* is of general interest, and in its arrangement and compilation (*derived from official sources*) every care has been taken to consult the most recent, and reliable authorities,—much of the information is derived from Parliamentary Returns, showing—the early colonization,—the increasing population,—the advance in civilization,—the onward progress,—and, as *Thomson* says,—

"What is it that distinguishes human society from a brutish herd, but the flourishing of the arts and sciences, and the free exercise of wit and reason?"

"Take away the arts, religion, knowledge, virtue (all of which must flourish or sink together), and what is left to us that is worth enjoying or protecting? Yet take away the *Liberty of the Press*, and we are, all at once, stript of the use of our noblest faculties: our souls themselves are imprisoned in a dark dungeon:—we may breathe, but we cannot be said to live."

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