come to settle. In 1820, the true number of immigrants, according to the National Calendar, was 7001, of whom 5042 were males, consisting of 997 agricultural persons, 1461 commercial, 1407 manufacturers, artisans, &c. Dr Seybert thinks the average number of foreigners who come to settle in the United States does not exceed 6000 per annum ; but assuming it to be 8000 or 9000, this is only from 1/30 to 1/35 of the whole annual increment, which must amount to 290,000 persons to make the population double in 241 years.@@1

This rapid increase does not greatly affect the rate of the annual mortality, which is proportionally rather greater among the persons under twenty-five than among those of ali ages. In the absence of proper data for ascertaining the annual mortality of the whole country, or of any particular state, we can only refer to a single fact. The average number of deaths in Philadelphia, for eight years (1807 to 1814), was found to be about 1/43 of the contemporaneous population. (Seybert, p. 50.) In Birmingham, in the ten years ending 1811, it was about 1/30, in London 1/34 and in all England, including the army and navy, about or 1/45. (Milne’s Annuities, p. 456.) This single fact, therefore, as far as it goes, bears testimony to the salubrity of the climate, and to the comfortable condition of the inhabitants, of the United States.

The active population in the United States is pro∣>or- tionally greater, and the idle population less, than in any other country. They have few public functionaries, preachers, or annuitants, and a very small army and navy. According to a table which will afterwards be inserted, the active population amounts to twenty-seven per cent. of the whole, or two per cent. more than the number of males above the age of sixteen. The proportions employed in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, according to the census of 1820, were,

Agriculture 83∙7 per cent.

Manufactures 13∙5

Commerce 2∙8

100·0

But the number assigned to commerce evidently does not include mariners, or includes only those who resided on shore at the time the census was taken. For the sake of comparison, we give the general result of the British re­turns for 1811, remarking however that the two classifi­cations are not constructed on the same plan, the second head in our arrangement corresponding to the second and third in the American.

Agriculture (by families) 351/3 percent.

Trade, manufactures, and handicraft

(ditto) 441/3

Other persons (the unproductive class, military, placemen, clergy, &c.) 201/3

100

The situation of the labouring classes in the United States is confessedly far superior to that of the same 'de­scription of persons in any other part of the world. Wages are so high, compared with the price of provisions, that an American labourer, who should live exactly as labourers live in other countries, might always save the half of his earnings. The average wages of a labourer were estimat­ed at seventy-five cents a day by Mr Blodget, and more recently at eighty cents by Mr Niles, wheat being one and a half dollar per bushel. (Warden. Introduction.) In such circumstances, a very moderate degree of industry suffices to place a man above want, and pauperism can only be the lot of those who are debilitated by old age or disease. Ac­cordingly, it is a proud distinction for North America, that this moral deformity, except so far as it is the consequence of natural and unavoidable misfortunes, is almost unknown within her borders. It is not there as in the old countries of Europe, where a person who is able to provide comfort­ably for his own wants, has still his feelings exposed to daily laceration from the sight of multitudes of miserable beings, who exhibit human nature in its most loathsome and degraded state, and whose wretchedness it is beyond his power to relieve. It is Rochefoucault, we think, who remarks that he had seen only one beggar in the United States. Mendicity does exist; but except in the large cities, where foreigners are often found in a state of desti­tution, it rarely obtrudes itself on the eye, and may be said generally to be as rare in that country as it is abundant everywhere else. In Europe, the paupers have been sup­posed, on a rough calculation, to amount to one-twentieth part of the population. In the United States, they were es­timated by Mr Niles, some years ago, at one person in 250 on the Atlantic coast, and one in 350 in the interior. But in times of great public calamity, the proportion is much higher. In the New England states, and in some of the others, though not the whole, each parish is obliged to pro­vide for the support of its own poor, according to the hu­mane spirit of the English laws. (Morse, vol. i. p. 293. Warden, *passim.)*

The North American Union comprehends at present twenty-six distinct states, each governed by its own con­stitution ; three territories, in which civil governments are established without constitutions, namely, Florida, Wiscon­sin, and Iowa, the two latter having been erected into terri­torial governments in 1836 and 1838;@@s and other three terri­tories, which are yet unoccupied by a civilized population. To these we must add the district of Columbia, comprising a space of ten miles square round Washington, and placed under the exclusive authority of the federal government.

The thirteen original states which concurred in the de­claration of independence on the 4th July 1776, were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New- York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Vir­ginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia. Vermont was then an appendage to New York, and Maine to Massa­chusetts. The extent of the several states is very unequal. Rhode Island and Delaware are specks in the map, rather smaller than Devonshire or Perthshire. New York, Penn­sylvania, and the new states generally, are each larger than Ireland or Scotland ; while Virginia, Georgia, Missouri, and Illinois, severally exceed England in extent. The density of the population diminishes pretty regularly in every direction as we recede from Massachusetts ; and in that state, where it is greatest, it rather exceeds that of Spain or Poland, or Europe taken altogether. The mean density for all the states east of the Mississippi, including the district of Columbia, and also the state of Louisiana, is nearly forty-one persons to the square mile.

Some writers, who derive their political ideas from the old institutions of Europe, strongly disapprove of the divi­sion into states, with distinct local governments. But this arrangement, though originally the effect of accident, is ad­mirably adapted to the circumstances of the country, and deserves to rank as an improvement in the science of legis­lation. It is the only system by which the great advan­tages of union could be combined, in such a gigantic em­pire, with a due attention to the separate interests of all the parts. The federal compact, by preserving peace and

@@@, Seybert, p. 28. Carey's Essay on Political Economy, 1822, p. 453, 467. Niles’s Register.

@@@t A territory becomes a state when its inhabitants, amounting to not less than 60,000 pcrsons, have met and formed a constitution. Previously to this, they are placed under the civil authority of a governor appointed by the president and Congress.