in the year 1700; it was ascertained by Dr. Webster to be 1,265,380, in 1755 ; and the authors of the *Statisti­cal Account of Scotland* afford the means of estimating its amount about 1798, when it appears to have been 1,526,492. Since the year 1801, inclusive, we have had four decennial census. The following table gives the popu­lation of Scotland at the different periods referred to, with the rates of increase in each decennial period since 1801, and the number of males and females in 1831.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year. | Numbers. | Increase per cent. | Males. | Females. |
| 1700 | 1,050,000 | **...** | ... |  |
| 1755 | 1,265,380 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1798 | 1,526,492 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1801 | 1,599,068 | ... | ... |  |
| 1811 | 1,805,688 | 14 | ... |  |
| 1821 | 2,093,456 | 16 | 983,552 | 1,109,904 |
| 1831 | 2,365,114 | 13 | 1,114,816 | 1,250,298 |

The amount of square miles, as stated under a previous head, being 29,600, the average population is within a frac­tion of eighty to the square mile. Great as has been the advance of population since the beginning of the last century, and particularly since 1801, it has been considerably less than its progress during the same period in England or Ireland. This desirable result seems to have been owing principally to the consolidation of farms in the low country ; the extinc­tion of the cottier system in the Highlands, and the substi­tution in its stead of large sheep farms ; the comparative want of poor-laws ; and the obstacles interposed by the law of Scotland to the sub-letting of farms, and to the subdivision of land. But however it may be accounted for, the fact is certain that, as compared with the increase of wealth, the population of Scotland has increased less rapidly than that of either of the two sister kingdoms. The Scotch have therefore advanced much more rapidly than the English or Irish in wealth, and in the command of the necessaries and conveniences of life. Their progress in this respect has, in­deed, been quite astonishing. The habits, diet, dress, and other accommodations of the people, have been signally improved. It is not too much to affirm, that the peasant­ry of the present day are better lodged, better clothed, and better fed, than the middle class of landowners were a cen­tury ago.

*Table, shewing the aggregate number of acres in Scotland, with the number of persons, families, and inhabited houses, ac­cording to the population returns* *of* 1831, *and also the number of acres corresponding to each family and house.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aggregate num­ber of acres. | Number of | | Inhabited  houses. | Number of acres corresponding to | | | Number of persons corresponding to each each family. house. |
| Persons. | Families. | each  person. | each  family. | each  house. |
| 18,944,000 | 2,365,114 | 502,301 | 369,393 | 8.009,761 | 37,714,438 | 51,204,133 | 4.708, 554 6.402,703 |

The classification of individuals, principally of males, of twenty years of age and upwards, in different departments of industιy in Scotland, according to the census of 1831, is

Occupations. Numbers.

Occupiers employing labourers, 25,887

Ditto not ditto, 53,966

Labourers employed in agriculture 87,292

Employed in manufactures, or making machinery for ditto, 83,993

In retail trade or handicraft, as masters or workmen, 152,464

Capitalists, bankers, professional, and other 29,203

Labourers employed in labour not agricultural, 76,191

Other males 20 years of age, except servants, 34,930

Servants 20 years of age, (males), 5,895

Female servants, 109,512

*Table shewing the population of the principal towns at different periods, with the number of inhabited houses, and the average number of persons to a house.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cities and towns. | 1811. | 1821. | 1831. | Inhabited  houses,  1831. | Persons to a bouse, 1831. |
| Edinburgh and Leith, | 102,987 | 138,235 | 162,403 | 10,174 | 15.954.710 |
| Glasgow, with Gorbals, &c | 110,460 | 147,043 | 202,426 | 41,598 | 4.866.243 |
| Aberdeen, | 35,370 | 44,796 | 58,019 | 5,116 | 11.349.695 |
| Paisley, with Abbey parish, | 36,722 | 47,003 | 57,466 | 3,696 | 15.548.160 |
| Dundee, | 29,616 | 30,575 | 45,355 | 3,892 | 11.653.391 |
| Greenock, | 19,042 | 22,083 | 27,571 | 2,577 | 10.698.874 |
| Perth, | 16,948 | 19,068 | 20,016 | 2,049 | 9.768.667 |
| Kilmarnock | 10,148 | 12,769 | 18,093 | 1,578 | 11.465.779 |
| Dunfermline, | 11,649 | 13,681 | 17,068 | 2,347 | 7.272.262 |
| Montrose, | 8,955 | 10,338 | 12,055 | 1,190 | 10.130.252 |
| Dumfries, without Maxwellton, | 9,262 | 11,052 | 11,606 | 1,509 | 7.691.166 |
| Inverness, | 10,757 | 12,264 | 14,324 | 2,125 | 6.740.705 |
| Ayr, | 6,291 | 7,455 | 7,606 | 892 | 8.526.905 |
| Falkirk, | 9,929 | 11,536 | 12,743 | 1,646 | 7.741.798 |
| Wick, | 5,080 | 6,713 | 9,850 | 1,578 | 6.242.078 |
| Stirling, | 5,820 | 7,113 | 8,340 | 785 | 10.624.208 |

It appeared from a previous table, that the entire popu- the subsequent ten years. But it is evident from the prelation of Scotland had increased sixteen per cent. during ceding table, that the increase in the population of the larger the ten years ending in 1821, and thirteen per cent. during towns is considerably greater during the same periods, being