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Frederic Graff Jr. Scrapbook, 1854-1857**

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The Weather in 1854.

During the year the weather has been distinguished by the extremes of heat and cold, and the mercury has been both higher and lower than for several years previous.

At 3 P. M., July 21st, the thermometer was at 103, being the highest the mercury had attained for several years previous.

We are indebted to the Messrs. McAllister for a table of the highest and lowest points attained by the mercury each month during the year, and for a monthly average of the condition of the thermometer.

TABLE OF THE THERMOMETER FOR 1854—REGISTERED AT NOON EACH DAY.

Table with 4 columns: Month, Highest, Lowest, Average. Rows for January through December.

Cold mornings in Dec. 1854, recorded at 8 A. M.

Small table showing cold morning temperatures for Dec 8, 9, 19, 20.

THE UNITED STATES—PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

According to Mr. De Bow, the population of the American colonies at the times specified, was as follows:

Table showing population of American colonies in 1701, 1749, and 1775.

Table showing population of individual states and territories in 1854, including Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, etc.

At the beginning of the revolution, the southern colonies had 912,000 white inhabitants, and the northern 1,491,000.

The population since 1790 may be thus stated:

Table showing population of the United States from 1790 to 1850.

At the close of 1854, the total population of the United States, upon the supposition that its average ratio of increase has been maintained, or nearly so, may be stated in round numbers at 28,500,000.

The population of the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, stood thus:—Total, 23,191,876; white, 19,553,068; free colored, 434,495; slaves, 3,204,313.

The following table exhibits the population and density of geographical and other divisions:

Table showing population and density for various divisions like Divisions, Territories, Texas and California, etc.

The Middle States are, therefore, the densest portion of the Union, owing, in some degree, to the very large cities existing there.

over twenty-one to the square mile. The territories have one inhabitant only to every sixteen square miles. Texas and California together, have less than one to a square mile.

In this connexion, we also give another interesting table, which exhibits the population and number of inhabitants to the square mile, of various American and European countries:

Table comparing population and density of various countries like United States, Canada, Mexico, etc.

The whole of the thirteen original States were settled within a period of 125 years, which intervened between the landing at Jamestown in 1607, and the arrival of Oglethorpe in Georgia in 1733.

THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Table listing Governors of the States and Territories in 1855, including names and terms.

LEGISLATURES OF THE STATES—TIME OF MEETING.

By the following table it will be seen that the Legislatures of twelve of the States commence their sessions in January:—

Table showing the time of meeting for the legislatures of various states like Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.

*In the States marked with an asterisk the legislatures meet biennially.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report, states the receipts of the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1854, from all sources, to be \$73,549,705, which with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1853, \$21,912,892, give a total for the year of \$95,462,597.

Philadelphia, Monday, January 1, 1855.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Water-Works—Fairmount.—Since our last annual statement of the operations of the different water-works in the city, the three works have been united and placed under the control of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Frederick Graf.

The following statement shows the quantity of ale gallons pumped during each month of 1853 and 1854:

Table comparing monthly water pumping in 1853 and 1854.

The daily monthly average in the two years was as follows:

Table showing daily monthly average water pumping in 1853 and 1854.

The daily average of 1853, was 6,231,395 ale gallons, and of 1854, 6,264,115—an increase of 32,720 ale gallons.

The quantity of pipe laid in the old city proper, during the year, was 3,372 feet, which added to the 463,333 feet laid previous to January 1st, 1854, gives the amount laid between Vine and South streets and the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, 466,705 feet, or nearly 89 miles.

The 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards of the city (late Southward and Moyamensing,) are also supplied from the same works, so that the water passes through nearly 125 miles of pipe, varying in size from a half inch to thirty inches in diameter.

Schuylkill.—The enlargement of these works, which was spoken of a year ago in the Ledger, has progressed during the year, under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Fisler, late Register, and Mr. Graf, since his election. The work is yet incomplete, but, when finished, will greatly add to the capacity of the works, which continue to supply the citizens of the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, and part of the Sixteenth Wards—the late districts of Northern Liberties, Spring Garden and Penn.

The number of ale gallons pumped in 1853 and 1854 were as follows:—

Table showing monthly water pumping in 1853 and 1854.