

exceeds twenty-five thousand, an increase of nearly twenty per cent. It is believed that the annual increase of children, to our permanent population, exceeds five thousand, and that the school census, to be taken during the next month, (October,) will show this element alone, of our population, to exceed twenty-seven thousand.

The following table, compiled from the most reliable data, is presented as an estimate of the population of San Francisco, August 1, 1862, and in directing attention thereto, it is believed to be as fair an approximation as can be made without an official and accurate canvass :

White males over 21, names in the present volume.....	32,000
“ Females over 18, estimated.....	17,500
“ Males under 21 and females under 18, estimated.....	25,000
“ Males, names refused, and foreigners “ .....	4,200
Chinese, male and female.....	3,250
Colored, “ “ .....	1,875
Total permanent population.....	83,825
To which should be added a large element of our population known as “floating,” which consists of: 1st. Transient boarders, etc., at hotels, boarding-houses, etc. 2d. Soldiers at the fortifications in the harbor. 3d. Persons engaged in navigating the bay, who claim this city as their residence. 4th. A large number of persons in our midst who have no permanent place of abode, together amounting to about.....	
Total population.....	91,825

### CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Intending to make our Annual Directory of San Francisco, a register and record of the progress and growth of the city, we again present an article upon the improvements which have been made within the past year, ending on the 1st July, 1862. There have been years before in which more houses were built, and more new residents came to increase our population ; yet it has been a year in which the city was greatly improved and beautified. No other city in the Union has had so large a proportionate increase of population, or enjoyed so much prosperity.

**STREETS.**—And first in regard to street improvements. During the twelve-month ending on the 1st July, 1862, a vast amount of work was done in improving the streets of the city. The amount of dirt removed in bringing streets to the proper grade, either by cutting away hills, or by filling up hollows, was 358,049 cubic yards, equal to a mass 213 feet long, 213 feet wide, and 213 feet high. The lumber used in planking, (for we are not yet rich enough to pave all our streets,) measured 1,430,363 square feet. In board measure, a square foot is an inch thick, but the planks used upon our carriage ways are nearly three inches thick, so that the superficial square feet of street, covered by that lumber, measure about 500,000. In other words, about two miles of street, at an average of forty feet wide in the carriage way, were covered with planks three inches thick in the course of one year. Of sidewalk, 17,666 front feet, or more than three miles in length, were made. Of paving, 122,764 square feet, equivalent to three fifths of a mile, of street, forty feet wide in the carriage way, were completed. Of brick sewers 10,000 lineal feet, or nearly two miles, have been made. The