

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1876

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



Rd 50
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THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE
STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

Handbook for

POLITICIANS AND MERCHANTS

FOR THE YEAR

1876

BY FREDERICK MARTIN

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

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Man sagt oft: Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.

GOETHE.

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CHRONICLE
OF THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
FOR THE YEAR
1875

January.

1. New Year reception by Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany, who declares that 'the first task of the German Empire is to labour for the maintenance of Peace.'
2. Opening of the Cortes Geraes of Portugal by King Luis I.
3. Publication of a Papal encyclical announcing the grant of indulgences 'to the faithful who will pray to obtain Divine favour for the Church.'
4. Bill for the establishment of civil registration and civil marriage throughout the Empire, adopted, in third reading, by the Bundesrath of Germany.
5. Message from Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, to the National Assembly, demanding the creation of a Second Chamber of Legislature, as 'an institution most imperatively demanded by the conservative interests of the country.'
6. Death of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hesse, sovereign Elector of Hesse-Cassel from 1847 to 1866, at the Castle of Herzowitz, Bohemia.
7. Resignation of the French Ministry, in consequence of an adverse vote in the National Assembly.
9. Landing of King Alfonso XII. of Spain at Barcelona.
11. Military insurrection at Lima, Peru, and instalment of a new President of the Republic.
12. Death of T'oung-chè, Emperor of China, at Peking.
14. Entry of King Alfonso XII. into Madrid, and assumption of the government of Spain.
14. Message of General Grant, President of the United States, to the

January.

- Congress, recommending the raising of additional revenue to provide for the sinking fund of the National Debt.
14. Proclamation of the Governor-General of India, stating that 'an attempt has been made at Baroda to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C.B., the late British Resident at the Court of his Highness the Guikwar, and evidence has been adduced to the effect that his Highness Mulhar Rao Guikwar instigated the said attempt to administer poison,' therefore ordering his arrest and trial.
 15. Insurrection at Montevideo, Uruguay, and overthrow of the President of the Republic, Don José Ellauri.
 16. Opening of the Diet of Prussia by Royal commission.
 17. Re-instalment of Don Manuel Pardo, President of Peru, driven from power January 11.
 18. Opening the Rigsdag of Sweden by King Oscar II.
 19. Notice to withdraw from the existing treaty of commerce given by the Italian to the French Government.
 19. Capture of Herat by the troops of Ameer Shere Ali, and flight of Ayoub Khan to Meshed.
 20. Decree of the Government of Spain, restoring to the clergy the revenues possessed previous to the expulsion of Queen Isabel II.
 20. Message of General Grant, President of the United States, to the Congress, calling attention to insufficient armament of the sea-coast fortifications.
 21. Assumption of the command-in-chief of the Royal forces, operating against the adherents of Don Carlos, by King Alfonso XII. of Spain, at Saragossa.
 22. Adoption, in third reading, of the Landsturm Bill (see page 101) by the Reichstag of Germany, by 198 against 54 votes.
 23. Flight of the second King of Siam, in conflict with the first King, to take refuge at the British Consulate, Bangkok.
 25. Adoption, in third reading, by the Reichstag of Germany, of the civil registration and civil marriage Bill, by 207 against 72 votes.
 27. Resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution extending the President's term of office to six years, and rendering his reelection impossible, rejected by the House of Representatives of the United States.
 28. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
 29. Rejection by the National Assembly of France of a proposal declaring that 'The Government of the French Republic shall consist of two Chambers and a President,' by 359 against 336 votes.
 29. Death of Lord St. Leonard's, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, at Thames Ditton, Surrey.
 30. Adoption by the National Assembly of France of a resolution proposed by M. Wallon, declaring that 'the President of the Republic shall be elected (1) by an absolute majority of suffrages, (2) by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly,' by 353 against 352 votes.

January.

30. Close of the Session of the Reichstag of Germany by Imperial commission.
30. Interview between King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and General Garibaldi at Rome.

February.

1. Bill for the organisation of the Landsturm (see page 101) passed by the Reichsrath of Germany.
1. Proclamation of the death of the Emperor of China made in all the towns and villages of the Chinese Empire.
3. Note of the Imperial Government of Germany, complaining of the hostile attitude of the Belgian clerical press, presented to the Cabinet of King Leopold II.
3. Reciprocal treaty between the Dominion of Canada and the United States rejected by the Senate of the United States, without a division.
4. Opening of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor-General, who dwells upon the general prosperity of the country.
5. Opening of the second session of the Parliament of the United Kingdom by Royal commission. The 'Speech from the Throne' says:— 'I continue to receive assurances of friendship from all Foreign Powers. The peace of Europe has remained, and I trust will remain, unbroken. To preserve and consolidate it will ever be a main object of my endeavours.'
5. Civil Rights Bill passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, by 153 against 98 votes.
5. Close of the session of the Boulé of Greece by Royal decree.
6. Entry into Pamplona, for some time besieged by Carlist forces, by the Royal troops, under the command of King Alfonso XII.
7. Elections in two departments of France to the National Assembly, resulting in the return of two Republican representatives.
8. Tercentenary commemoration of the founding of Leyden University celebrated at Leyden in the presence of the King and Queen of the Netherlands.
9. Proclamation of Prince Tsai-Tien, son of Prince Ch'un, as Emperor of China throughout the Empire.
12. Resignation of the Hungarian Ministry, accepted by King Franz Joseph I.
13. Return of King Alfonso XII. to Madrid from the command against the Carlist insurgents, assumed January 21st at Saragossa.
13. Address of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada to the Governor-General in favour of an amnesty to the persons concerned in the North West disturbances of 1869, adopted by 126 against 50 votes.
15. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.

February.

18. Bill for the construction of State railways in Java passed by the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands, by 44 against 21 votes.
19. Reply of the Government of King Leopold II. to the German note of February 3, promising to restrict the attacks of the Belgian clerical press upon the Imperial policy.
21. Election in one department of France for the National Assembly, resulting in the return of a Legitimist representative.
21. Assassination of Mr. Margary, British Consul in China, at Manwyne, Western China.
23. Bill for the construction of several ironclad ships of war, presented by the Government of Denmark, thrown out by the Folkething, by 47 against 42 votes.
23. Commencement of the trial of the Guikwar of Baroda for attempting to poison Colonel Phayre, British Resident at Baroda, India.
24. Bill for the abolition of the penalty of death rejected by the Senate of the Kingdom of Italy, by 73 against 36 votes.
25. Adoption of the 'Organisation of Powers' Bill, definitely establishing the Republican form of Government, by the National Assembly of France, by 436 against 262 votes.
25. Enthronement of the new Emperor of China at Pekin.
27. Religious riots at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Confederation, ending in the burning of the Jesuit College, set on fire by petroleum, by a crowd estimated to number 20,000 men.
28. Adoption of the Civil Rights Bill by the Senate of the United States, by 38 against 26 votes.
28. Adoption of the 'Force Bill,' regulating Southern elections, and suspending the Habeas Corpus Act for two years in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, by the House of Representatives of the United States, by 135 against 114 votes.
28. Decree proclaiming a state of siege for thirty days, in consequence of the riots at Buenos Ayres, issued by the National Government of the Argentine Confederation.

March.

1. Departure of the French and English troops stationed at Yokohama, Japan.
2. Bill for the sale of all the antiquated and useless ships of war of Italy approved by the Chamber of Deputies, by 151 against 110 votes.
2. Seizure and banishment of twenty members of the Opposition in the Legislature by the Government of Uruguay, at Montevideo.
3. Decree of King Franz Joseph I., announcing the formation of a new Cabinet, read in the Diet of Hungary.
3. Bill for effecting changes in the fundamental laws respecting military affairs rejected by the Rigsdag of Sweden.

March.

3. Bill for the admission of the territory of Colorado as a State into the Union passed by the House of Representatives of the United States.
4. Decree of Emperor Wilhelm I. prohibiting the exportation of horses from Germany.
4. Close of the last session of the forty-third Congress of the United States.
5. Reconciliation of the two Kings of Siam, effected through the intermediary of Sir Andrew Clarke, minister of Great Britain.
6. Ministerial crisis in France.
7. Publication at Berlin of a Papal Encyclical to the German bishops praising 'the admirable constancy which fears neither the rage nor the anger of the mighty, nor their threats, nor the loss of property, nor even exile, imprisonment, and death in the struggle for the defence of both justice and ecclesiastical rights.'
8. Bill for the withdrawal of State subsidies from refractory Roman Catholic bishops and priests read a first time in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies.
9. Ratification of the International Postal Treaty concluded at Berne, by the Governments of Germany and Great Britain.
10. Formation of a new French Ministry under the Presidency of M. Buffet.
10. Ratification of a Treaty of Commerce with Belgium by the Government of the United States.
12. Election by the National Assembly of France of a new President, to replace M. Buffet, appointed Prime Minister, resulting in the nomination of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, by 415 against 38 votes.
13. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
15. Appointment of six new cardinals at a consistory held by Pope Pio IX. at the Vatican, Rome.
16. Speech of Prince Bismarck in the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia in favour of the bill for the withdrawal of subsidies from the Roman Catholic clergy. 'The Pope and the Jesuits are far too rich to suffer from the withholding of our allowances to their minions; nevertheless we must do our duty in guarding the independence of the State and the nation against the oppression of Rome and the universal supremacy of the Order of the Jesuits.'
16. Bill for the redemption of 10,000,000 guilders of the national debt adopted by the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands, by 47 against 15 votes.
16. Opening of an extraordinary session of the Legislative Assembly of Brazil by Emperor Pedro II. of Brazil.
17. Bill for increasing the general taxation of the kingdom adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, by 182 against 165 votes.
17. Opening of a new session of the Boulé of Greece by Royal commission.

March.

17. Ratification of the International Postal Treaty concluded at Berne by the Emperor of Russia.
18. Second reading of the bill withdrawing State subsidies from the Roman Catholic clergy passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia by 263 against 88 votes.
18. Treaty for settling the boundaries between France and Italy confirmed by the French National Assembly.
19. Resolution to adjourn from the 20th of March to the 3rd of May passed by the National Assembly of France by 431 against 260 votes.
19. Ratification of the International Postal Treaty concluded at Berne by the Governments of Austria, Portugal and Egypt.
20. Adjournment of the French National Assembly to the 3rd of May, and nomination of a Permanent Committee of 25 members to sit during the recess.
20. Close of the session of the Nationalrath of Switzerland.
21. Note of the Sultan of Turkey to Emperor Franz Joseph I. requesting the recall of Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, from Constantinople.
22. Celebration of the 78th birthday of Emperor Wilhelm I. at Berlin and in the principal towns of Germany.
23. Arrival of General von Lansberghe, appointed Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, in Java.
24. Dissolution of the Skoupschina of Servia by decree of Prince Milan IV.
25. Defeat of rebel forces in Cuba by the troops of the Spanish Government.
27. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
28. Close of the session of the Diet of Roumania by Prince Karl I.
30. Recognition of the Government of King Alfonso XII. of Spain by eighteen superior officers of the Carlist insurgent forces.

April.

1. Celebration of the 60th birthday of Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the Empire, throughout Germany.
2. Close of the Portuguese Chambers by Royal commission.
2. Opening of the Storting of Norway by King Oscar II.
3. Promulgation of the Act passed by the Reichstag of Germany converting the Bank of Prussia into an Imperial Bank of the Realm.
3. Changes in the Ministry of Servia.
5. Financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. He 'calculated the total expenditure for all purposes at 75,266,000*l.*, and the revenue at 75,685,000*l.*, which would leave a surplus of revenue over expenditure amounting to 417,000*l.*'
5. Cession of the Island of Saghalien, at the mouth of the river Amoor, by the Japanese Government to Russia.

April.

6. Meeting of Emperor Franz Joseph I. of Austria and King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy at Venice.
6. Arrest and exile of four professors of the University of Madrid for refusing obedience to orders from Rome.
7. Launch of the iron-clad ship *Alexandra* (see page 237) at Chatham dockyard.
7. Execution of eight prisoners, taken in an encounter with the royalist forces of Spain, by General Torcuato Mendiry, commander of a section of the Carlist insurgents at Tafallaz.
8. Prorogation of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor-General.
9. Decree of King Georgios I. of Greece, closing the session of the Boulé.
10. Adoption by the Rigsdag of Sweden of a resolution for re-organising the Council of State and creating the post of a President of the Council.
12. Defeat of Carlist insurgents at Mendigorria, near Estella, by the royal army of Spain.
13. Address of Pope Pio Nono to King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy. 'With a father's love, I say to your Majesty, "I implore you, in the name of your august ancestors, in the name of God, and in your own interest, not to sign the decree for a military levy which threatens the destruction of the clergy. And what I say to you I say to all governors of peoples."'
15. Bill for withdrawing State grants from Roman Catholic prelates and priests, passed by the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, by 91 against 29 votes.
15. Decree of the Spanish Government, ordering reprisals for the execution of eight prisoners of the royal army by the Carlist insurgents, at Tafallaz, on the 7th of April.
16. Speech by Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the Empire, in the Prussian Diet, in favour of modifying the constitution of the kingdom so as to repress vigorously Papal intrigues. 'This Pope is a foreigner, an Italian priest, elected by Italian priests and advised by Italian priests, who care exceedingly little for the welfare and prosperity of these poor sandy Marches of ours. Still, having every priest in Prussia under his absolute orders—as to the Catholic laity they never were considered by their Church anything but *miseræ contribuens plebs*—this Pope, this foreigner, this Italian, is more powerful in our country than any one person, not excepting even the King.'
16. Close of the Bavarian Diet by King Ludwig.
17. Note of the Government of Belgium to Prince Bismarck, declaring their 'most sincere desire to maintain and consolidate good relations with Germany.'
19. Bill for modifying the constitution of the kingdom so as to repress vigorously Papal intrigues, adopted by the Lower House of the Diet of Prussia, by 275 against 90 votes.

April.

19. Celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the commencement of the American Revolution at Lexington and Concord, United States. 'The first shot of the Revolution was fired at Lexington about daylight on the 19th of April.'
20. Defeat of Cuban insurgents by troops of Spain, at Las Cruces, Cuba.
21. Defeat of a bill for legalising the burial of Dissenters in churchyards, with other funeral rites than those of the Established Church, in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom, by 248 against 234 votes.
22. Adoption of a bill for the introduction of the metrical system of weights and measures by the Diet of Sweden.
23. Motion for abrogating the Papal guarantees rejected by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.
23. Proclamation of the Governor-General of India deposing the Guicowar Mulhar Rao from the sovereignty of Baroda. 'The commissioners who presided at the Baroda trial being divided in opinion, her Majesty's Government have not based their decision upon the report of the Commission, but on Mulhar Rao's notorious misconduct, his gross misgovernment, and his incapacity to carry out necessary reforms.'
24. Clause two of the new Conscription Bill, rendering the whole of the clergy liable to military service, rejected by the Italian Senate.
25. Meeting of Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Germany and of King Vittorio, manuele of Italy at Naples.
26. Appointment of Essad Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey in the place of Hussein Avni Pasha. 'His Highness was about to preside at the Porte over a Cabinet Council, when there appeared on the scene the first Chamberlain of the Sultan, who applied for the Great Seals of the Empire, and upon Hussein Avni rendering these to the Chamberlain, his power and place as Grand Vizier dropped from his hands.'
26. Proclamation of the Governor-General of Canada giving effect to an address, passed February 13, of the House of Commons of the Dominion for an amnesty of the North West rebels.
27. Appointment of a new Minister of War for the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
29. Riots at Grätz, Austria, resulting from political demonstrations against Prince Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, pretender to the Crown of Spain.
30. Bill restricting the jurisdiction of the Italian Consulate in Egypt adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, by 217 against 13 votes.

May.

1. Bill for the administration of Roman Catholic Church property adopted, in third reading, by the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, by 238 against 82 votes.
1. Bill for the introduction of civil marriage into the kingdom, rejected by the Storting of Norway.

May.

2. Changes in the Ministry of Belgium.
2. Bill for the suppression of all Roman Catholic religious orders, with the exception of charitable corporations, introduced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet by the Minister of Education and Public Worship. 'From 1855, up to the close of 1873, the number of monks and nuns increased from a little over 900 to nearly 8,000.'
3. Military insurrection at Port au Prince, Hayti, repressed after twenty-four hours by the troops of the government.
4. Declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies that the government of King Leopold II. is on the most friendly relations with Germany.
4. Despatch of a note of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies to the governors of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal inviting a conference of representatives of the colonies to discuss the desirability of a South African confederation.
4. Opening of the Brazilian chamber by Emperor Pedro II.
4. Reception of the Papal Nuncio by King Alfonso XII. of Spain: 'I regard your being sent hither from the Vatican as a proof of the reconciliation of the Church of whom I am the son with the nation of which I am King. We missed the testimony of affection you bring us.'
5. Bill for the reorganisation of the judicial tribunals rejected by the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet.
6. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
8. Appointment of a new ministry in Greece under the presidency of M. Tricoupi.
8. Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies of Italy requesting the government 'to apply the ecclesiastical laws with firmness in order to protect the rights of the State,' passed by 219 against 149 votes.
9. Bill giving to 'Old Catholics' a right to Church property in their parishes passed by the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, by 202 against 75 votes.
10. Arrival of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia at Berlin, on a visit to Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.
11. Bill conferring power upon the government to purchase the lines of insolvent railway companies, passed by the Lower House of Representatives of the Hungarian Diet, by 119 against 49 votes.
11. Meeting of the National Assembly of France after a recess of nearly two months.
11. Declaration of the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the British House of Commons that 'Her Majesty's Government have this morning received from Berlin assurances of a thoroughly satisfactory character, and are of opinion that there is no further cause for apprehension as to the maintenance of European peace.'
11. Appointment of five new ministers in the government of Sweden and Norway.

May.

12. Bombardment of San Sebastian, by the Carlist insurgents of Spain.
13. Bill for suspending all further elections to the National Assembly of France until dissolution adopted by 370 against 297 votes.
13. Departure of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia from Berlin.
14. Military insurrection in Peru, headed by General Pierole.
15. Bill for the issue of Treasury Bills for 25,000 contos of reis, to be applied to loans to banks during the financial panic, adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of Brazil.
16. Bombardment of Guetaria by the Carlist insurgents of Spain, under the personal command of Don Carlos.
17. Religious disturbances at Ghent, Belgium, suppressed by the troops.
17. Death of John C. Breckinridge, Vice-President of the United States from 1857 to 1861, at Lexington, Kentucky.
18. Destruction of San José de Cucuta and six other towns in Chili, with a population of 30,000 souls, by a succession of earthquakes.
19. Publication of a decree of the Government of Spain authorising public meetings for the discussion of political questions preparatory to the summoning of the Cortes.
20. International convention for the general adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures signed at Paris by the representatives of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and Peru.
20. Death of ex-Queen Amalie, widow of Otto, King of Greece 1832-62, at Bamberg, Bavaria.
21. Bill for the organisation of a territorial and communal militia adopted by the chamber of Deputies of the Kingdom of Italy.
23. Vote of the people of Switzerland on a bill for the introduction of civil marriage, resulting in its adoption, by 205,588 against 181,057 votes.
24. Close of the session of the Diet of Hungary by royal commission.
24. Death of Duke de Soulé, Prime-minister of Portugal 1869-71, at Lisbon.
25. Bill for the suppression of convents adopted by the Upper House of the Diet of Prussia, by 66 against 21 votes.
26. Close of the Session of the Diet of Sweden by Royal Commission.
27. Bill authorizing the unrestricted coining of gold pieces of ten guilders, and limiting the coining of silver pieces, passed by the Second Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands, by 43 against 16 votes.
27. Installation of Prince Gopal Rao, aged 16, as Guicowar of Baroda, by the Governor-General of India.
28. Arrival of King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway at Berlin, on a visit to Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

May.

29. Departure of the Arctic ships Alert and Discovery, commissioned by the British Government, from Portsmouth, to explore the North Polar regions.
31. Declaration of the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the House of Commons, that the British Government has made efforts to bring about friendly relations between France and Germany. 'I believe that the policy of non-intervention in general in Continental disputes is the one which finds most favour with the people of this country, but a policy of non-intervention does not mean a policy of isolation and indifference, and it does not mean that England either is or can be indifferent to the maintenance of European peace.'
31. Opening of a Special session of the Chambers of Roumania by Prince Karl I.

June.

1. Bill for the amendment of the constitution, with a view to responsible government, passed by the Legislative Council of Natal, by ten to seven votes.
2. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
3. Resolution passed by the House of Assembly of the Cape of Good Hope Colony to annex the territories known as Fingoland and Nomansland, comprising 5,000 square miles, with a population of 140,000 Kaffirs.
4. Bill for the introduction of a gold coinage passed by the second chamber of the States General of the Netherlands, by 19 against 6 votes.
6. Death of Count Charles François de Rémusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France 1871-2, at Paris.
6. Celebration of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Italian Constitution at Rome and throughout the kingdom.
7. Opening of the session of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland.
8. Bill for the reform of the Provincial Administration of the kingdom passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia, by 213 votes against 148 votes.
8. Elections for one-half of the members of the States General held in the Netherlands, resulting in the return of 20 Liberals, 3 Conservatives, 8 Ultramontanes, and 7 Ultra-Protestants.
9. Opening of the National Congress of the Argentine Confederation by President Avellaneda.
10. Publication of a decree of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy, fixing the boundaries between the kingdom of Switzerland, according to the arbitration of the minister of the United States at Rome.
11. Formation of a new ministry for the kingdom of Denmark.
11. Dissolution of the Diet of Bavaria by decree of King Ludwig II.
12. Bill authorising the purchase of several lines of railway, belonging to private companies, by the State, passed by the Upper House of the Diet of Prussia.

June.

14. Changes in the ministry of Greece.
15. Close of the session of the Diet of Prussia by royal commission.
15. Reception of a British embassy, under Sir Douglas Forsyth, by the King of Burmah, at Mandalay.
16. Bill for regulating the course of the River Tiber, after plans drawn up by General Garibaldi, passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, by 198 against 57 votes.
17. Bill re-organising the system of university education adopted by the National Assembly of France, by 395 against 263 votes.
17. Centenary celebration of the battle of Bunker's-hill, at Boston, and other towns of the United States. 'At break of day, June 17, 1775, the watch on board the Lively sloop, in the waters of Boston, saw what was justly described as a prodigy. Within the short summer's night the height over their heads, commanding the city of Boston, had been crowned by a strong redoubt and intrenchments, the work of a large body of men, directed by first-rate engineers. The whole of the position thus by magic converted into a fortress, obtained the name of Bunker's-hill.'
18. Memorial of the battle of Fehrbellin (June 18, 1675) inaugurated by the Crown prince of Germany and Prussia. 'The monument must remind us of a time when our State was still small and hardly known; by trust in God and by always doing our duty towards the narrower and the larger Fatherland, we have now reached the point of having the destinies of Germany placed in our hands.'
19. Bill making the use of the metric system of weights and measures compulsory passed by the Nationalrath of Switzerland.
20. Opening of a deliberative assembly of national representatives by the Mikado of Japan, at Yeddo. 'Our object in opening in person this Provincial Parliament has been to secure by its means the thorough discussion of all matters affecting the interior economy of our Empire, and to secure to the Provinces adequate representation. You have been convoked for this purpose, in order that your knowledge of the condition and feeling of the people of your several districts may aid you in discussing their requirements, and introducing such reforms and changes as may seem to you to be most urgently demanded.'
22. Ukase of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia ordering an increase in the artillery of the army, with the formation of eight, instead of six, batteries for each brigade.
23. Bill rendering all attempts of conspiring against foreign governments a felony passed by the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium, by 75 against 6 votes.
25. Circular note of the Swedish Government to the European powers, explaining that the recent visit of King Oscar II. to the Court of Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany had no political significance.

June.

25. Resignation of the ministry of Brazil, presided over by Visconde Paranhos do Rio Branco.
27. Changes in the ministry of Turkey.
28. Meeting of the Emperors of Austria and of Russia at Eger, Bohemia.
28. Formal opening of the new International Court of Appeal for Egypt by King Ismaïl I. at the palace of Ras-el-Tin, Alexandria. 'With the aid of the European powers, I have been able to establish this new tribunal. I am convinced that all interests will find in their wisdom perfect security, and that the new tribunal will thus obtain obedience and respect. This is a day that will be marked in Egyptian history as the commencement of a new era of civilisation.'
29. Death of Ferdinand IV., Emperor of Austria from 1792 to 1835, at the castle of Prague, Bohemia.

July.

1. General elections for the Hungarian Reichstag throughout Hungary, resulting in the return of a two-thirds majority of the Liberal, or Government party.
2. Publication of the budget estimates of Turkey for 1874-5, at Constantinople, showing a deficit of nearly five millions sterling.
3. Prorogation of the Italian Chambers by decree by King Vittorio Emanuele II.
4. Issue of an Iradé of the Sultan of Turkey, making cession of the port and district of Zeyha, on the Gulf of Aden, to Ismaïl I., Khedive of Egypt.
5. Circular of the minister of Public Instruction of Russia enjoining all teachers 'to watch and repress the atheistic and socialistic agitation going on in the universities and superior schools.'
6. Notice of withdrawal from the treaty of commerce concluded December 31, 1863, by the Italian Government to the Chancellor of the German Empire.
7. Adoption, in second reading, of the 'Public Powers' bill, by the National Assembly of France, by 547 against 97 votes.
7. Decree of Ismaïl I., Khedive of Egypt, ordering the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar into Egypt, from the 1st of September, 1875.
8. First clause of the University Education bill, recognising the principles of freedom of superior education from State control, adopted by the National Assembly of France, by 515 against 117 votes.
6. Bombardment of Ondorao and Bermeo, Spanish coast towns, 'inhabited by Carlists sympathisers,' by the ironclad Victoria, of the royal navy of Spain.
10. Arrival of a mission from the British government at Mandalay, Burmah.
12. Publication of a report of the Turkish Government at Constantinople, announcing financial and industrial reforms. 'It is necessary,'

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says the report, 'to draw the utmost possible profit from the productive capacities of the country, to create new sources of wealth, to prevent superfluous expenses, and introduce in the various branches of the public service useful reforms adopted to their real needs.'

14. Death of General Dufour, commander-in-chief of the Swiss Federal troops in the civil war of 1847, at Geneva, Switzerland.
14. Proclamation of the Governor-General of India, announcing the conclusion of the Burmah mission, 'resulting in the maintenance of friendship between England and Burmah.'
15. Military insurrection at Islay and Arequipa, Peru.
16. Adoption, in third reading, of the 'Public Powers' bill, by the National Assembly of France, by 530 against 82 votes.
17. Elections for the chamber of representatives of Bavaria, resulting in the return of 79 Ultramontanes and 77 Liberals.
18. Arrival of King Oscar II. of Sweden at St. Petersburg, on a visit to Emperor Alexander II. of Russia.
19. Close of the International Telegraph Conference at St. Petersburg, and draught of a preliminary convention signed by all its members.
20. Changes in the ministry of Turkey.
22. Proposal for a dissolution on the 17th October, 1875, rejected by the National Assembly of France, by 360 against 327 votes.
23. Promulgation of an ukase of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, introducing a system of administration by provincial districts in the country of the Don Cossacks.
25. Defeat of Carlist insurgents by royal troops at Legucito, Spain.
26. Draft of a new Spanish constitution promulgated by the government of King Alfonso XII.
27. Encounter between Turkish troops and insurgent forces at Krupa and Stolatz, Herzegovina.
28. Changes in the ministry of Greece.
30. Resignation of the ministry of the Argentine Confederation, and installation of a new cabinet by President Avallenada.
31. Death of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States from 1865 to 1869, at Columbia, Tennessee.

August.

1. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey, ordering the construction of a line of railway to Bagdad, at the expense of the private exchequer.
2. General Elections to the Boulé of Greece.
3. Bill regulating the constitution of the future senate adopted by the National Assembly of France, by 559 against 73 votes.
4. Adjournment of the National Assembly of France to the 4th of November.
6. Assassination of Don Quintino Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador since 1869, at the Public Treasury, Quito.

August.

7. Exchange of notes between the governments of Austria-Hungary and Russia, on the insurrection in the Herzegovina.
9. Defeat of royal troops by Carlist insurgents at Berga, Spain. . .
11. Decree of King Alfonso XII. of Spain, ordering a levy of 100,000 men, comprising all youths between the ages of 18 and 19, for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection.
12. Defeat of Turkish troops by a division of insurgents at Nevesinje, Herzegovina.
13. Close of the second session of the 21st Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland by royal commission.
14. Publication at Lisbon of the award of Marshall MacMahon, President of the French Republic, in the dispute between Great Britain and Portugal respecting the rights to the bay of Lorenzo-Marques, Africa. 'The award is unreservedly in favour of Portugal.'
15. General elections for the Skoupschina of Servia.
16. Inauguration of a colossal statue of Hermain, conqueror of the Romans, in the Teutoburg forest, near Detmold, by the Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.
16. Death of Prince Karl of Bavaria, by a fall from his horse, at Tegernsee, Upper Bavaria.
18. Changes in the ministry of Turkey.
19. Death of Commodore Goodenough, commander of H.M. Pearl, from wounds received in an attack by the natives of Carlisle Bay, Santa Cruz Islands.
20. Treaty of commerce between the Netherlands and Switzerland signed at Berne, Switzerland.
22. Note addressed by the ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia, to the Turkish government, 'counselling the dispatch of an Imperial Commissioner to the Herzegovina insurgents, furnished with full powers to examine, and, if necessary, redress their grievances.'
23. Opening of the newly-elected Boulé of Greece by King Georgios I.
24. Decree of the Servian Government calling out 90,000 men of the militia.
26. Surrender of the fortress La Seo do Urgel, Catalonia, held by Carlist insurgents, under the command of General Lizarraga, to the royal troops of Spain.
27. Military insurrection in the State of Panama, aiming at the separation of Panama from the United States of Colombia.
28. Appointment of a new Grand Vizier for Turkey.
30. Resignation of the Servian cabinet, and formation of a new ministry.
31. Opening of the Diet of Hungary by the Emperor-King. 'Our cordial relations with foreign powers justify us in hoping that, notwithstanding the circumstances which have recently arisen, peace will be maintained.'

September.

1. Destruction of the British iron-clad ship *Vanguard* by collision with the armour-clad ship *Iron Duke*, off Wicklow Head, Ireland.
2. Death of General Froissard, commander of the second corps d'armée in the Franco-German war 1870-1, at Paris.
2. Fifth anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan celebrated at Berlin and other towns of Germany.
4. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey, calling out 22 regiments of the troops of the Nizam, and 96 battalions of the Redif, for service against the insurgents in the Herzegovina and adjoining provinces.
5. Civil insurrection in the State of Magdalena, Colombia.
7. Changes in the ministry of Turkey.
8. Bombardment of Carlist towns on the Cantabrian coast by the royal fleet of Spain.
9. Opening of the newly-elected Skoupschina by Prince Milan of Servia. 'The events in Bosnia and the Herzegovina have caused us heavy anxiety. Despairing of improving their position, the people of those countries have taken up arms to rid themselves of oppression.'
10. Changes in the ministry of Egypt.
11. Resignation of the Spanish cabinet presided over by Don Canovas del Castillo, and formation of a new ministry under General Jovellar.
13. Encounter between Turkish troops and a body of insurgents at Orachova, North Bosnia.
15. Revolt of the natives of Khokand, led by Abduracham Avdobadschi, to throw off the rule of Russia.
16. Arrival of a commission of European consuls at Trebinge, Bosnia, to investigate the complaints of the insurgents against the Turkish government.
18. Nomination of six new cardinals by Pope Pio IX., at the Vatican, Rome.
20. Opening of the States General of the Netherlands by King Willem III.
20. Defeat of 10,000 insurgents of Khokand, under Abduracham Avdobadschi, by Russian troops, under Colonel Scobelev, near Krarassu, Khokand, Central Asia.
21. Opening of the Delegations of Austria-Hungary at Vienna.
21. Bombardment of Guetaria, near Irun, Spain, by Carlist insurgents.
22. Reception of the Delegations of Austria-Hungary by Emperor Franz Joseph I., who says, 'The events in the neighbouring Turkish Provinces, both by their closeness to our frontier and by the manifold connexions, interest our Monarchy in the first line; but I hope that by the intimate understanding with the two great neighbouring powers, and by the friendly relations with the other powers, peace will be preserved.'
23. Changes in the ministry of Turkey.
23. Address of the Skoupschina of Servia to Prince Milan, adopted by 71 against 44 votes:—'We solemnly declare, in the name of the Servian people, that we are ready to protect the country, defend

September.

its liberty, and preserve the inheritance of our forefathers. For this Serbia will make any sacrifice, and will rise as one man at the call of the Prince to defend the country.'

24. Vote of censure of the ministers of finance and the interior adopted by the First Chamber of the States General of the Netherlands by 23 against 12 votes.
25. Resolution sanctioning the proposed journey of Emperor Pedro II. to Europe, in 1876, passed by the House of Congress of Brazil.
26. Resignation of the ministers of finance and the interior of the Netherlands.
26. Bombardment of San Sebastian, Spain, by Carlist insurgents.
27. Resignation of the Hon. Columbus Delano, secretary of the interior in the government of the United States.
29. Opening of the newly-elected Chamber of Representatives of Bavaria, by royal commission.
30. Suppression of the military insurrection in the State of Panama, by the troops of Colombia.

October.

1. Opening of the university of Madrid by King Alfonso XII. 'I earnestly desire to protect the development of education, which can alone regenerate Spain.'
1. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey dismissing the minister of war.
2. Address to King Ludwig II., expressing disapproval of the policy of his ministers, passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Bavaria, by 79 against 76 votes.
3. Bombardment of Bilbao, Spain, by Carlist insurgents.
4. Opening of the Rigsdag of Denmark by royal commission.
5. Resignation of the ministry of Serbia.
5. Riot at Monte Video, Uruguay, and proclamation of a state of siege.
6. Decree of the government of Turkey, suspending for a period of five years the payment of one-half of the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, with substitution of bonds for the unpaid interest. 'It is well known,' says the decree, 'that in order to be able to pay regularly the coupons of the various loans the Government has hitherto been in the habit of obtaining fresh loans, thus paying one debt by contracting another. The result of this expedient was an increase of the annual deficits.'
7. Despatch from the Hon. Mr. T. F. Wade, British envoy at Peking, announcing the submission of the Chinese government to all his demands.
8. Formation of a new ministry for Serbia.
9. Relief of San Sebastian, Spain, from bombardment by the Carlist insurgents.
10. Decree of the French Government, ordering preparations for the formation of the territorial army of 1,200,000 men, voted by the National Assembly.

October.

11. Departure of the Prince of Wales from England for British India.
12. Resignation of the ministry of Greece.
13. Insurrection at Greytown, Nicaragua, and sack of the town by the rioters.
14. Address to King Ludwig II., requesting him to dismiss his ministers passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Bavaria, by 79 against 76 votes.
14. Opening of the Diet of Saxony by King Albert I.
15. Departure of 8,000 Spanish troops from Cadiz for Cuba.
16. Resignation of the ministry of Bavaria, in consequence of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies of October 14.
17. Despatch from the Hon. Mr. T. F. Wade, British envoy at Peking, announcing that the Chinese government has consented to send a mission to England for the conclusion of new treaties.
18. Arrival of Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany at Milan on a visit to the King of Italy.
18. Entry of Egyptian troops into Abyssinia, and defeat of the vanguard of the native army.
19. Banquet to Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany at Milan, King Vittorio Emanuele II., after proposing the Emperor's health, saying:—'Permit me, Sire, on this auspicious occasion, to become the interpreter of the wishes which the Italians join with me in forming for the happiness of your Majesty, the prosperity of Germany, and the constant friendship of the two nations.'
19. Formation of a new ministry for Victoria, Australia.
20. Letter of King Ludwig II. of Bavaria to his ministers, refusing to accept their proffered resignation, and expressing his full confidence in them in opposing the ultramontane majority in the Chamber of Deputies.
21. Insurrection at Khokand, and flight of the new Khan Nasr-Eddin.
22. Formation of a new ministry for the kingdom of Greece.
23. Decree of Emperor-King Franz Joseph I., ordering that the town of Ogen, Hungary, shall cease to be a fortified place.
24. Departure of Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany from Milan.
25. Banquet to the Prince of Wales, given at Cairo by the Khedive of Egypt, who is congratulated by the Prince, 'in the name of Queen Victoria,' upon 'the successful efforts he has made to encourage and foster progress, to facilitate commerce, and for the maintenance of communication with the British Empire in the East.'
26. Notice of prorogation of the British Parliament from the 29th of October to the 15th of December, 1875.
26. Unveiling of a monument to Baron von Stein, Prussian statesman, at Berlin.
27. Opening of the Reichstag of Germany by imperial commission.
28. Murder of the Hon. J. W. W. Birch, British resident at Perak, by Malays.

October.

30. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey, ordering the creation of new bonds to the amount of thirty-five millions sterling.
31. Destruction of the French ironclad *Magenta* by fire, in the harbour of Toulon.
31. Elections for the Nationalrath throughout Switzerland.

November.

1. Sale of shares in the Suez Canal Company, held by the Khedive of Egypt, to the British government, for the price of four millions sterling.
2. Elections for the forty-fourth Congress of the United States throughout the country, resulting in the return of 44 republicans and 30 democrats to the Senate, and of 106 republicans and 186 democrats to the House of Representatives.
3. Interview of General Ignatieff, ambassador of Russia, with the Sultan of Turkey, 'in which he distinctly represented to his Majesty the bad administration of the country, the discontent of the population, the deplorable state of the finances, and the consequent urgency of reforms.'
4. Formation of a new ministry for the Kingdom of Hungary.
4. Resumption of the sittings of the National Assembly of France.
5. Departure of a British mission for Yunnan from Hankow, China.
6. Proclamation of the Russian commander-in-chief to the troops in Khokar¹, announcing that 'the territory on the right bank of the Syr Daria, from the Russian frontier to the River Naryn, which has hitherto formed part of Khokand, passes under the dominion of Russia.'
8. Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Bombay, India.
9. Opening of the Belgian Chambers by royal commission.
10. Appointment of a new minister of Foreign Affairs for Turkey.
11. Bill establishing the 'scrutin d'arrondissement' in the elections of representatives for the new chamber of deputies, adopted by the National Assembly of France, by 355 against 326 votes.
11. Subsidy of 400,000 mark, or 20,000*l.* for the university of Strassburg voted by the Reichstag of Germany.
13. Occupation of the residence at Perak, Malay Peninsula, by British troops.
11. Defeat of insurgents of the Herzegovina by Turkish troops at Gatschko.
15. Bill for the construction of a large naval port at Tandjong-Priok, Batavia, passed by the second chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands.
17. Budget for the German Empire for 1876, fixing both the revenue and expenditure at 480,110,606 mark, or 24,005.530*l.*, passed by the Reichstag.
18. Conspiracy for seizing the arsenal and setting fire to the town discovered and defeated at Rangoon, Burmah.

November.

20. Death of Archduke Francisco of Austria, ruler of Modena from 1846 to 1860, at Vienna.
21. Notice of the French government to the Federal Council of Switzerland to withdraw from the Treaty of Commerce, concluded June 30, 1864, and expiring November 24, 1876.
22. Death of Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States since March 4, 1873, at Washington.
23. Opening of the Chambers of Baden by Grand Duke Friedrich I.
25. Proclamation of the President of Liberia, interdicting the introduction of firearms and ammunition into the republic during the war, with the native tribes.
26. Occupation of the Juba and Kismayo districts, in the territory of Zanzibar, by Egyptian troops.
27. Death of Eugène Schneider, President of the Legislative body of France, 1867-70, at Paris.
28. Purchase of the 'Alta Italia' railways by the government of Italy.
28. Opening of the Chambers of Roumania by Prince Karl I.
29. Notice of the government of Hungary to the council of ministers of Austria to withdraw from the customs and commercial treaty between the two countries.
30. Bill for allowing salaries to the representatives of the nation passed by the Reichstag of Germany, by 171 against 58 votes.

December.

1. Dismissal of Midhat Pasha, minister of justice, by the Sultan of Turkey. 'In a written statement to the Sultan, Midhat Pasha exposed the deplorable state of the Empire, and urged reforms of a fundamental character, and the election of a Council or Assembly of popular representatives.'
2. Death of Mustapha Fazyé Pasha, brother of the Khedive of Egypt, at Constantinople.
3. Instalment of a new ministry for Spain, under the presidency of Don Canovas del Castillo.
4. Message of President Ulysses S. Grant, at the opening of the new session of the Congress of the United States. 'In this centennial year of our National existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the colonies, a hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only three millions. Now we number more than forty millions. Their industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil. Now manufactories absorb much of the labour of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired; the bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations.'
5. Changes in the ministry of Turkey.

December.

6. Opening of the session of the Federal Assembly of Switzerland.
7. Defeat of the government forces of Uruguay by insurgents at Guayabos.
8. Festival of the Knights of the Order of St. George at St. Petersburg. the Emperor Alexander II., while drinking the toast of the sovereigns of Germany and Austro-Hungary, exclaiming:—'I am happy to be able to state on this occasion that the intimate alliance between our three empires and our three armies, founded by our august predecessors for the defence of our common cause, still remains intact at the present moment, when it has no other aim than the maintenance of the tranquillity and the peace of Europe.'
9. Commencement of elections of 75 senators in the National Assembly of France.
9. Bill for exempting representatives of the nation from arrest, thrown out by the Reichstag of Germany, by 142 against 117 votes.
10. Bill increasing the income-tax adopted by the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, by 239 against 67 votes.
11. Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Madras, India.
12. Notice of prorogation of the British Parliament from the 15th December to the 8th of February, 1876, then to assemble 'for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs.'
13. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey, ordering the reform of the judicial tribunals.
14. Defeat of Turkish troops by insurgents near Piva, Bosnia.
15. Resolution in the House of Congress of the United States, declaring the nomination of any President for a third time 'unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to free institutions,' adopted by 232 against 18 votes.
16. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey, ordering administrative reforms, 'in accordance with the wants alike of the Christian and Mahomedan population.'
17. Arrival of the Hon. Stephen Cave and suite at Cairo, on an official mission, sanctioned by the British Government, to investigate the state of the finances of Egypt.
18. Bill, presented by the Government, for the erection of fortifications, rejected by the second chamber of the States General of the Netherlands, by 37 against 36 votes.
20. Defeat of natives by British troops at Kinta, Malay peninsula.
22. Bombardment of the town of Hernani, Spain, by Carlist insurgents.
23. Interview between Sir Henry Elliot, ambassador of Great Britain, and the Sultan, the latter giving 'an assurance that all the reforms recently decreed would be punctually and promptly carried out.'
24. Conclusion of the elections of 75 Senators (see page 55) in the French National Assembly, the result being the return of a majority of republicans.

December.

26. Appointment of General Jovellar, late prime minister of Spain, to the post of Captain General of Cuba.
27. Impeachment of the members of the Bulgarian cabinet voted by the Boulé of Greece.
28. Decree of King Alfonso XII. ordering new elections for the Cortes of Spain to meet in March 1876.
30. Circular note of the Government of the United States to the European powers, requesting to be informed of their views 'with respect to a collective intervention of the European powers with the object of stopping the bloodshed in Cuba.'
31. Last sitting of the National Assembly of France, the deputies separating with the cries of 'Vive la République,' and 'Vive la France.'—'The Assembly which thus disappears has made its mark in history by four leading events which have characterized its career. It has made Peace, crushed the Commune, barred the way to the return of the Legitimate Monarchy, and organized the Republic.'

I.

RANK OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD.

According to Population		According to Territorial Extent	
States	Inhabitants at last enumeration, or estimate	States	Area: English square miles
1. Chinese Empire	425,213,152	1. Russian Empire	8,404,767
2. British Empire	199,817,108	2. British Empire	4,677,432
3. Russian Empire	82,172,002	3. Chinese Empire	3,924,627
4. Germany	41,058,139	4. United States	3,603,814
5. United States	38,558,371	5. Brazil	3,275,326
6. France	36,102,921	6. Turkey	1,812,048
7. Austria-Hungary	35,904,435	7. Egypt	849,000
8. Turkey	35,350,000	8. Mexico	743,948
9. Japan	33,110,825	9. Persia	648,000
10. Italy	26,796,253	10. Argentine Confed.	515,700
11. Egypt	16,922,000	11. Peru	502,760
12. Spain	16,301,851	12. Bolivia	473,300
13. Siam	11,800,000	13. Colombia	455,673
14. Brazil	10,196,328	14. Venezuela	368,235
15. Mexico	9,343,470	15. Sweden and Norway	288,771
16. Sweden and Norway	6,003,872	16. Siam	250,000
17. Belgium	5,253,821	17. Austria-Hungary	226,406
18. Persia	4,400,000	18. Ecuador	218,984
19. Portugal	3,995,152	19. Germany	212,091
20. Netherlands	3,674,402	20. France	201,900
21. Peru	3,199,000	21. Spain	182,758
22. Colombia	2,916,703	22. Japan	156,604
23. Switzerland	2,669,147	23. Chili	130,977
24. Venezuela	2,200,000	24. Italy	112,677
25. Chili	2,068,447	25. Portugal	36,510
26. Denmark	1,784,741	26. Netherlands	20,527
27. Bolivia	1,742,352	27. Greece	19,941
28. Argentine Confed.	1,736,922	28. Switzerland	15,233
29. Greece	1,457,894	29. Denmark	14,553
30. Ecuador	1,300,000	30. Belgium	11,372

II.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

States	Year	Length of Railways open for traffic	One mile of Rail- way to square miles of area
		English miles	English square miles
<i>Europe :—</i>			
Belgium	1875	2,105	5
Great Britain and Ireland	1875	16,449	7
Netherlands	1876	1,160	11
Germany	1875	15,407	13
Switzerland	1875	1,024	14
France	1875	12,822	16
Austria-Hungary	1875	10,267	22
Denmark	1876	561	25
Italy	1876	4,607	27
Spain	1875	3,454	53
Portugal	1875	523	69
Roumania	1876	598	76
Sweden	1876	2,237	112
Russia in Europe	1875	11,576	174
Turkey in Europe	1875	828	260
Norway	1876	279	395
Greece	1876	7	2,680
<i>Am rica :—</i>			
United States	1875	73,888	53
Cuba	1875	398	58
Chili	1875	820	160
Jamaica	1875	27	256
Uruguay	1875	235	312
Argentine Confederation	1876	990	510
Costa Rica	1875	42	620
Honduras	1876	53	748
Peru	1876	605	832
Dominion of Canada	1875	4,022	366
Paraguay	1875	45	1,279
Mexico	1875	335	3,057
Brazil	1875	791	4,140

II. (continued).

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD (continued).			
States	Year	Length of Railways open for traffic	One mile of Railway to square miles of area
<i>America (continued).</i>			
Colombia	Jan. 1 1875	English miles 48	Engl. sq. miles 9,100
Bolivia	1875	28	25,300
Venezuela	1875	8	46,000
<i>Africa:—</i>			
Egypt	1875	656	991
Algeria	1874	334	2,487
Cape of Good Hope	1875	65	3,170
Natal	1875	2	6,060
<i>Asia:—</i>			
Mauritius	1875	66	17
British India	1875	6,192	146
Java	1875	185	316
Russian Caucasus	1874	191	882
Turkey in Asia	1874	170	3,375
Japan	1875	18	8,690
<i>Australasia:—</i>			
Victoria	1876	441	200
Queensland	1875	218	310
Tasmania	1875	45	585
New South Wales	1876	407	794
South Australia	1875	190	4,012
Western Australia	1875	162	6,058
SUMMARY.			
Divisions of Continents	Year	Length of Railways open for traffic	One mile of Railway to square miles of area
		Engl. sq. miles	Engl. sq. miles
Europe	1875-76	83,864	46
America	1875-76	82,335	195
Africa	1874-75	1,657	920
Asia	1874-75	6,822	277
Australasia	1875-76	1,463	2,068
Total		176,141	693
	Jan. 1 1875		
<i>British Empire</i>	1875	28,607	164

III.

TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD.

States and Territorial Divisions	Year	Length of Telegraph Lines	Onemile of Telegraph Line to square miles of area
			English square miles
	Jan. 1.	English miles	
Great Britain and Ireland . . .	1875	58,180	2
Belgium	1873	2,747	4
Switzerland	1875	3,736	5
France	1875	28,784	7
Italy	1874	12,622	9
Austria-Hungary	1874	25,066	9
Netherlands	1875	2,144	10
Germany	1875	19,152	11
Denmark	1874	1,591	12
Greece	1873	1,156	17
Portugal	1872	1,944	18
Spain	1875	7,510	24
Sweden and Norway	1875	8,994	32
United States of America . . .	1875	75,137	36
British India	1874	15,705	60
Chili	1875	2,650	61
Uruguay	1875	958	77
Turkey	1875	17,597	105
Costa Rica	1875	220	118
Argentine Confederation . . .	1875	4,781	123
Australasia	1874	18,448	160
Egypt	1873	3,980	163
Mexico	1875	5,750	178
Guatemala	1872	152	272
Dominion of Canada	1874	10,995	316
Russia	1875	31,459	330
Colombia	1873	810	534
Peru	1874	608	825
Brazil	1875	3,375	970
Bolivia	1873	475	685
Ecuador	1874	210	1,091

IV.

COAL PRODUCTION IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES
OF THE WORLD.

States	Year	Total Production of Coals	Production per head of Population
		Tons	Tons
Great Britain and Ireland . . .	1874	125,043,257	4·035
England {	Durham	24,080,250	—
	Yorkshire	14,812,515	—
	Derbyshire	7,150,570	—
	Other Counties	49,461,863	—
Wales	„	12,610,185	—
Scotland	„	16,788,661	—
Ireland	„	139,213	—
United States	1873-74	45,413,340	1·174
Germany	1874	45,392,362	1·105
Prussia	„	31,938,683	—
Saxony	„	3,707,848	—
Bavaria	„	1,965,110	—
Alsace-Lorraine	„	1,473,254	—
Other States	„	6,307,467	—
France	1874	16,790,890	0·465
Belgium	1874	14,438,020	2·838
Austria	1874	10,709,245	0·525
Russia	1874	1,347,425	0·017
Australasia	1873	1,040,154	0·664
Spain	1872	718,504	0·044
Hungary	1873	397,784	0·025
Italy	1872	95,954	0·003
Sweden	1873	57,960	0·013
Netherlands	1874	46,510	0·012

V.

THE IMPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
IN 1874 AND 1875.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Increase (+), or Diminution (-), in 1875, as com- pared with 1874
	1874	1875	
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
United States of America	58,826,722	53,018,144	- 5,808,578
France	34,049,098	35,718,291	+ 1,669,193
British India	25,167,909	23,375,267	- 1,792,642
Australasia	17,080,618	19,220,841	+ 2,140,223
Germany	14,667,719	15,321,725	+ 654,006
Russia	15,157,696	15,268,751	+ 111,055
SECOND GROUP:—			
Netherlands	10,516,925	10,809,850	+ 292,925
Belgium	10,497,398	10,598,740	+ 101,342
China	7,512,971	9,571,978	+ 2,059,007
Egypt	7,138,792	6,747,834	- 390,958
Spain	6,482,357	6,049,907	- 432,450
Brazil	5,583,279	6,044,602	+ 461,323
Sweden and Norway	8,894,126	5,952,018	- 2,942,008
Dominion of Canada	7,660,032	5,689,364	- 1,970,668
THIRD GROUP:—			
British West India Islands	4,053,460	4,944,427	+ 890,967
Ceylon	2,975,197	3,625,282	+ 650,082
Peru	3,781,682	3,561,208	- 220,474
Italy	2,650,881	3,499,472	+ 848,591
Portugal	3,221,087	3,466,443	+ 245,356
Denmark	3,010,981	3,103,099	+ 92,118
Cape of Good Hope	2,673,119	2,959,790	+ 286,681
Cuba and Porto Rico	3,490,534	2,954,131	- 536,403
Chili	3,707,198	2,873,188	- 834,010
Turkey in Europe	2,567,627	2,693,026	+ 124,399
FOURTH GROUP:—			
Straits Settlements	1,828,225	2,285,878	+ 457,653
British Guiana	1,586,330	1,638,678	+ 52,348
Java	1,190,364	1,493,213	+ 212,849
Central America	1,011,549	1,224,030	+ 212,481
Philippine Islands	1,208,572	1,186,260	- 22,312
West Coast of Africa	1,177,927	1,152,571	- 25,356
Austria	568,656	1,073,589	+ 504,933
Uruguay	1,102,200	954,780	- 147,420

VI.

THE EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
IN 1874 AND 1875.

Exports of British home produce to Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Increase (+), or Diminution (-), in 1875, as com- pared with 1874
	1874	1875	
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
British India	17,697,149	18,745,431	+ 1,048,282
Germany	18,503,639	17,686,424	- 817,215
United States of America	22,487,308	17,600,545	- 4,793,763
Australasia	13,077,824	13,650,394	+ 572,570
France	11,010,555	11,446,289	+ 435,734
Netherlands	10,970,038	9,880,444	- 990,494
SECOND GROUP:—			
Dominion of Canada	7,878,710	7,650,318	- 228,392
Russia	7,065,410	6,335,786	- 729,624
Italy	4,732,788	5,117,383	+ 384,595
Brazil	5,857,049	5,098,718	- 758,331
Belgium	4,394,240	4,230,349	- 163,891
China	3,636,383	3,920,916	+ 284,533
Sweden and Norway	4,017,309	3,430,611	- 586,698
Cape of Good Hope	2,596,871	2,853,780	+ 256,909
THIRD GROUP:—			
Turkey in Europe	3,351,456	2,812,978	- 538,478
Hong Kong	2,325,795	2,811,046	+ 486,251
Spain	3,141,062	2,519,502	- 621,560
Egypt	2,578,908	2,259,140	- 319,868
Japan	889,936	1,979,549	+ 1,089,613
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,367,164	1,899,986	+ 532,822
Argentine Confederation	2,429,753	1,777,019	- 652,734
Denmark	1,884,665	1,730,224	- 154,441
British West India Islands	1,541,407	1,515,344	- 26,063
Java	909,887	1,280,626	+ 370,739
FOURTH GROUP:—			
Peru	828,957	895,742	+ 66,785
Roumania	1,021,666	857,923	- 163,743
Ceylon	853,390	712,494	- 140,896
Mexico	826,106	710,497	- 115,609
Austria	829,595	708,262	- 121,333
Greece	716,116	659,052	- 57,064
Colombia	1,176,529	645,959	- 530,570
Natal	553,603	633,930	+ 80,327

VII.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES
OF THE WORLD.

States	Census Year	Population	Area, English sq. miles	Population per square mile
Belgium . . .	1873	5,253,821	11,372	460
Gt. Britain and Ireland	1871	31,817,108	119,924	265
Italy . . .	1871	26,796,253	112,677	237
Japan . . .	1872	33,110,825	156,604	211
British India . .	1872	190,563,048	904,049	210
Germany . . .	1871	41,009,999	212,091	193
Netherlands . .	1872	3,674,402	20,527	179
Switzerland . .	1870	2,669,147	15,233	175
Austria—Hungary .	1869	35,904,435	226,406	158
France . . .	1872	36,102,921	201,900	150
Denmark . . .	1870	1,784,741	14,553	111
Chinese Empire . .	—	425,213,152	3,924,627	110
Portugal . . .	1868	3,995,152	36,510	108
Spain . . .	1860	16,301,851	182,758	90
Greece . . .	1871	1,457,894	19,941	73
Sweden and Norway .	1872	6,001,310	288,771	21
Turkey . . .	1844	35,350,000	1,812,048	20
Egypt . . .	1872	16,922,000	849,000	19
Chili . . .	1875	2,068,447	130,977	15
United States . .	1870	38,558,371	3,603,844	12
Russian Empire . .	1867	82,172,022	8,404,767	11
Mexico . . .	1873	9,343,470	743,948	11
Colombia . . .	1871	2,916,703	455,673	7
Uruguay . . .	1873	450,000	73,538	6
Bolivia . . .	1861	1,742,352	473,300	4
Argentine Confederation	1869	1,736,922	515,700	3
Brazil . . .	1872	10,196,328	3,275,326	3
Dominion of Canada .	1871	3,602,221	3,483,952	1

PART I.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Emperor and Family.

Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl and of Archduchess Sophie, Princess of Bavaria. Educated for the military career: appointed Governor of Bohemia, April 5, 1848; took part in the battle of Santa-Lucia, near Verona, May 6, 1848; declared of age, December 1, 1848. Proclaimed Emperor of Austria after the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., and the renunciation of the crown by his father, December 2, 1848; crowned King of Hungary, and took the oath on the Hungarian Constitution, June 8, 1867. Married April 24, 1854, to

Elisabeth, Empress of Austria, and Queen of Hungary, born December 24, 1837, the daughter of Duke Maximilian in Bavaria. Offspring of the union are three children: 1. Archduchess *Gisela*, born July 12, 1856; married April 20, 1873, to Prince Leopold, second son of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, born February 9, 1846 (see page 132). 2. Archduke *Rudolf*, heir-apparent, born August 21, 1858; 3. Archduchess *Maria*, born April 22, 1868.

Brothers of the Emperor.—1. Archduke *Karl Ludwig*, field-marshal-lieutenant in the Imperial army, born July 30, 1833; married, in first nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Princess Margaret, born May 24, 1840, daughter of the late King Johann of Saxony; widower, September 15, 1858; married, in second nuptials, October 21, 1862, to Princess Annunciata, born March 24, 1843, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples; widower, May 4, 1871. Married, in third nuptials, July 23, 1873, to Princess Maria, born August 24, 1855, daughter of the late Prince Miguel of Braganza, Regent of Portugal. Offspring of the second union are three sons and one daughter, namely, Franz, born December 18, 1863; Otto, born April 21, 1865; Ferdinand, born December 27, 1868; and Margaret, born May 13, 1870. 2. Archduke *Ludwig*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 15, 1842.

Father of the Emperor.—Archduke *Franz Karl*, born Dec. 7, 1802, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. Renounced the throne in favour of his eldest son, Dec. 2, 1848; married Nov. 4, 1824, to Princess *Sophie* of Bavaria; widower, May 28, 1872.

Aunts of the Emperor.—1. Empress *Anna*, born Sept. 19, 1803; married Feb. 27, 1831, to Archduke *Ferdinand*, subsequently, from March 2, 1835, 1. Dec. 2, 1848, Emperor *Ferdinand I.*; widow, June 29, 1875. 2. Princess *Maria Clementina*, born March 1, 1798; married, July 28, 1816, to Leopoldo, Prince of Salerno, royal Prince of Naples; widow March 10, 1851.

Other Relations of the Emperor.—1. Archduke *Albrecht*, born Aug. 3, 1817, son of the late Archduke Karl, the celebrated general; field-marshal and commander-in-chief of the army of the Empire, 1868-69; married, May 1, 1844, to Princess Hildegard of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864. Offspring of the union is one daughter, Maria Theresa, born July 15, 1845; married, Jan. 18, 1865, to Prince Philipp of Würtemberg. 2. Archduchess *Elisabeth* born Jan. 17, 1831; married, April 18, 1854, to Archduke *Karl Ferdinand*, brother of the preceding Archduke Albrecht; widow, November 20, 1874. Offspring of the union are three sons, Friedrich, born June 4, 1856, Karl, born Sept. 5, 1860, Eugen Ferdinand, born May 21, 1863, and one daughter, Marie Christina, born July 21, 1858. 3. Archduke *Wilhelm*, inspector-general of the artillery, born April 21, 1827, brother of the two preceding archdukes. 4. Archduke *Leopold*, inspector-general of the Imperial corps of engineers, born June 6, 1823, the son of Archduke Rainer, fifth brother of the Emperor Franz I. 5. Archduke *Ernst*, commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, born Aug. 8, 1824, the brother of the preceding Archduke Leopold. 6. Archduke *Sigismund*, commander of the 45th regiment of Imperial infantry, born Jan. 7, 1826, the brother of the two preceding archdukes. 7. Archduke *Rainer*, administrator of the Imperial academy of sciences, born Jan. 11, 1827, brother of the three preceding archdukes; married, February 21, 1852, to Archduchess Marie Caroline, daughter of the late Archduke Karl of Austria. 8. Archduke *Heinrich*, major-general in the Imperial army, born May 9, 1828, brother of the four preceding archdukes; married, February 4, 1868, to Leopoldine Hoffmann, elevated Countess Waldeck, born November 29, 1842.

Besides the above, there are nineteen other Archdukes and Archduchesses of Austria, members of the formerly reigning branches of Tuscany and of Modena. Head of both branches—since the death of Archduke Francisco, ex-duke of Modena, October 20, 1875—is Archduke Ferdinand, born June 10, 1835, nominal Grand Duke of Tuscany from July 21, 1859, to March 22, 1860, now resident at Salzburg.

The Imperial family of Austria descend from Rudolf von Habsburg, a German Count, born 1218, who was elected Kaiser of the Holy Roman Empire in 1276. The male line died out in 1740 with Emperor Karl VI., whose only daughter, Maria Theresa, gave her

hand to Duke Franz of Tuscany, afterwards Kaiser Franz I. of Germany, of the House of Lorraine, who thereby became the founder of the new line of Habsburg-Lorraine. Maria Theresa was succeeded, in 1780, by her son Joseph II., who, dying in 1790, left the Crown to his brother Leopold II., at whose death, in 1792, his son Franz I. ascended the throne, who reigned till 1835, and having been married four times, left a large family, the members of which and their descendants form the present Imperial House. Franz was the first sovereign who assumed the title of Emperor, or 'Kaiser,' of Austria, previous to being compelled by Napoleon to renounce the Imperial Crown of Germany, for more than five centuries in the Habsburg family. The assumption of the title of Kaiser of Austria took place on August 11, 1804. Franz I. was succeeded by his son, the Emperor Ferdinand IV., on whose abdication, Dec. 2, 1848, the Crown fell to his nephew the present Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 7,300,000 florins, or 730,000*l.*: one moiety of this sum, 3,650,000 florins, or 365,000*l.*, is paid to him as Emperor of Austria, out of the revenue of German-Austria, and the other moiety as King of Hungary, out of the revenue of Hungary. The Austrian portion of the civil list was raised from 2,650,000 to 3,650,000 florins in July, 1872.

The following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria, descendants of Rudolf of Habsburg, with the date of their accession:—

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I. 1278	Matthias 1611
Albert I. 1291	Ferdinand II. 1619
*Friedrich III. 1308	Ferdinand III. 1637
*Albert II. 1313	Leopold I. 1657
*Rudolf II. 1358	Joseph I. 1705
*Albert III. 1365	Karl II. 1711
*Albert IV. 1395	*Maria Theresa 1740
Albert V. (Albert II. of Germany) 1404	
Friedrich IV. (Friedrich III. of Germany) 1439	
Maximilian I. 1493	
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany) 1519	
Ferdinand I. 1556	
Maximilian II. 1564	
Rudolf III. (Rudolf II. of Germany). 1576	

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Joseph II. 1780
Leopold II. 1790
Franz I. (Franz II. of Germany) 1792
*Ferdinand IV. 1835
*Franz Joseph I. 1848

The average reign of the above twenty-six sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, who ruled over Austria for nearly six centuries, filling likewise, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, the throne of Germany (see page 92), and crowned Kings of Hungary since Ferdinand I., comprises a term of twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

Since the year 1867, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy forms a bipartite state, consisting of a German, or 'Cisleithan,' monarchy, and a Magyar, or 'Transleithan,' kingdom, the former officially designated as Austria, and the latter as Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, ministers, and government, while the connecting ties between them consists in the person of the hereditary sovereign, in a common army, navy, and diplomacy, and in a controlling body known as the Delegations. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom are chosen by and represent the legislature of Austria, and the other half that of Hungary, the Upper House of each returning 20, and the Lower House 40 delegates. On subjects affecting the common affairs (*Gemeinsame Angelegenheiten*), the Delegations have a decisive vote, and their resolutions require neither the confirmation nor approbation of the representative assemblies in which they have their source. The ordinary mode of procedure for the Delegations is to sit and vote in two chambers, the 60 deputies of Austria Proper forming the one, and the 60 of Hungary the other. But it is provided that if no agreement can be arrived at in this manner, the two bodies must meet together, and, without further debate, give their final vote, which is binding for the whole Empire. The jurisdiction of the Delegations is limited to Foreign Affairs and War. Each of these has its own executive department, the finances of the two being in charge of a third. The departments thus formed are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Whole Empire.—Count Gyula *Andrássy*, of *Csik-Szent-Király* and *Kraszna-Horka*, born March 8, 1823; representative of Zemplin in the Hungarian Diet, 1847-49; ambassador of Hungary to the Sultan of Turkey, 1849; exiled 1849-60; re-elected representative of the district of Zemplin in the Hungarian Diet, 1861; President of the council of ministers of Hungary, Feb. 17, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1871; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Whole Empire, Nov. 14, 1871.

2. The Ministry of War for the Whole Empire.—Freiherr Alexis *von Koller*, General of Cavalry; Governor of Bohemia, 1871-74; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Empire, June 15, 1874.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron Ludwig *von Holzgethan*, formerly Minister of Finance of Austria; appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, Jan. 16, 1872.

The above ministers are responsible for the discharge of their official functions to the Delegations.

German-Austria, or Austria Proper.

The first constitution of Austria, called also 'Cisleithania,' was

granted under date of March 4, 1849, but this was repealed by an Imperial decree of Dec. 31, 1851, which substituted a more absolute form of government; and, during the following years, new edicts altered the public charter. An Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by a decree, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861, laid the basis of a new Constitution, which, after a suspension from 1865 to 1867, was put in force in December, 1867, with modifications rendered necessary by the recognition of the independence of Hungary. The main features of this Constitution are a double Legislature, consisting, first, of the Provincial Diets, representing the various states of the monarchy, and secondly, a Central Diet, called the Reichsrath or Council of the Empire. There are seventeen Provincial Diets, namely, for Bohemia, Dalmatia, Galicia, Upper Austria, Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Silesia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Gorizia, Istra, and Trieste. The Diets of all these provinces are formed in nearly the same manner, only differing in the number of deputies. Each consists of only one assembly, composed, 1st, of the archbishop and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Oriental Greek churches and the chancellors of universities; 2nd, of the representatives of great estates, elected by all landowners paying not less than 100 florins, or 10*l.*, taxes; 3rd, of the representatives of towns, elected by those citizens who possess municipal rights; 4th, of the representatives of boards of commerce and trade-guilds, chosen by the respective members; and 5th, of the representatives of rural communes, elected by deputies called 'Wahlmänner,' returned by all inhabitants who pay a small amount of direct taxation. The Provincial Diets are competent to make laws concerning local administration, particularly those affecting county taxation, the cultivation of the soil, educational, church and charitable institutions, and public works.

The Reichsrath, or Parliament of the western part of the Empire, consists of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House (Herren-haus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, fourteen in number in 1875; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-six in the present Reichsrath—possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops, ten in number, and bishops, seven in number, who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal seat; and 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or who have rendered signal services to Church or State—one hundred and two in 1875. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus), formerly composed of 230 members, nominated by the seventeen Provincial Diets of Austria, consists, under a new law passed in 1873, of 353 members, elected by the direct vote of all citizens who

are of age and possessed of a small property qualification. At the first meeting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath elected under the new law, November 4 1873, there were 79 deputies natives of Bohemia, 37 of Moravia, and 61 natives of Galicia and the Polish provinces, the rest being made up of members of German nationality. The emperor nominates the presidents, and vice-presidents of both Chambers of the Reichsrath, the remaining functionaries being chosen by the members of the two Houses. It is incumbent upon the head of the State to assemble the Reichsrath annually. The rights which, in consequence of the diploma of Oct. 20, 1860, and the 'Patent' of Feb. 26, 1861, are conferred upon the Reichsrath, are as follows:—1st, *Consent* to all laws relating to military duty; 2nd, *Co-operation* in the legislature on trade and commerce, customs, banking, posting, telegraph, and railway matters; 3rd, *Examination* of the estimates of the income and expenditure of the State; of the bills on taxation, public loans, and conversion of the funds; and general control of the public debt. To give validity to bills passed by the Reichsrath, the consent of both Chambers is required, as well as the sanction of the head of the State. The members of both the Upper and the Lower House have the right to propose new laws on subjects within the competence of the Reichsrath; but in all other matters the initiative belongs solely to the Government.

The executive of Austria Proper consists of the following eight departments:—

1. The Presidency of the Council.—Prince Adolf *Auersperg*, born at Prague, July 21, 1821, youngest son of the late Prince Wilhelm Auersperg; entered the army of Austria, 1837; retired as major, 1866; elected Deputy to the Diet of Bohemia, 1867; President of the Diet, 1868–70; Civil Governor of the Duchy of Salzburg, 1870–71; appointed President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, November 25, 1871.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Baron Joseph *Lasser von Zollheim*, born at Salzburg, September 30, 1815; Deputy of Salzburg to the first Austrian Reichstag, 1848; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, 1851–60; Civil Governor of the Tyrol, 1868–71; appointed Minister of the Interior, November 25, 1871.

3. The Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. Karl *von Stremayr*, born at Graz, Styria, October 30, 1848; Deputy to the German National Assembly at Frankfurt, 1848; Professor of Jurisprudence at the University of Graz, 1850–70; appointed Minister of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, November 25, 1871.

4. The Ministry of Finance.—Baron von *Pretis-Cagnodo*; governor of the Coast-land, 1870–72; appointed Minister of Finance, January 16, 1872.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Count Collerédo *Mannsfeld*, formerly Captain in the cavalry of Austria; appointed Minister of Agriculture, May 23, 1875.

6. The Ministry of Commerce.—*Johann von Chlumečky*, born in Moravia, 1824; Vice-Governor of Moravia, 1868–70; Minister of Agriculture, 1871–75; appointed Minister of Commerce, May 23, 1875.

7. The Ministry of National Defence (*Landesvertheidigung*)—Colonel *Julius Horst*, appointed March 23, 1872.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—*Dr. Julius Glaser*, born at Portelberg, Bohemia, March 19, 1831; Professor of Criminal Jurisprudence at the University of Vienna; Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, 1868–70; appointed Minister of Justice, November 25, 1871.

The responsibility of ministers for acts committed in the discharge of their official functions was established by a bill which passed the Reichsrath in July, 1867, and received the sanction of the emperor on the 21st of December, 1870.

Hungary.

The constitution of the eastern part of the empire, or the kingdom of Hungary, including Hungary Proper, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, dates from the foundation of the kingdom about 895. There exists no charter, or constitutional code, but in place of it are fundamental statutes, published at long intervals of time. The principal of them, the 'Bulla Aurea' of King Andrew II., was granted in 1222, and defined the form of Government as an Aristocratic Monarchy. The Hungarian Constitution has been repeatedly suspended and partially disregarded, until, at the end of the armed struggle of 1849, it was decreed to be forfeited by the rebellion of the nation. This decree was repealed in 1860, and the present sovereign, on the 8th of June, 1867, swore to maintain the Constitution, and was crowned King of Hungary.

The legislative power rests conjointly in the King and the Diet, or Reichstag. The latter consists of an upper and a lower house, the first known as the House of Magnates, and the second as the House of Representatives. The House of Magnates was composed, in the session of 1875, of 731 members, namely 3 Princes of the reigning house; 21 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 707 Peers and dignitaries of Hungary; 2 deputies of Croatia and Slavonia, and 3 of Transylvania.

The lower house, or House of Representatives of Hungary, is composed of representatives of the nation, elected by the vote of all citizens, of full age, who pay direct taxes to the amount of eight gulden, or 16s., per annum. No distinction is made, either as regards

electors or representatives, on account of race or religion. New elections must take place every three years. By the electoral law in force in the session of 1875, the House of Representatives consisted of 444 members, of which number 334 were deputies of Hungarian towns and county districts, 35 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia, and 75 of Transylvania.

The executive of the kingdom is in a responsible ministry, consisting of a president and nine departments, namely :—

The Presidency of the Council.—Baron *von Wenkheim*; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, March 1, 1875.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—M. *de Széll*, appointed March 1, 1875.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—B. *Szende de Kevesztes*, appointed March 20, 1874.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron *von Wenkheim*, President of the Council; appointed Minister *ad latus*, March, 1871.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Louis *Tisza*, appointed March 1, 1875.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. Augustine *Trefort*, appointed September 5, 1872.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. *Bela-Perczel*, appointed March 1, 1875.

7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—T. *de Péchy*, appointed March 1, 1875.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Baron L. *von Simonyi*, appointed March 1, 1875.

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia. — Count *Pejácsevic von Veröcze*, appointed March 20, 1871.

The sovereign of Hungary, though acknowledged Emperor of Austria-Hungary, is styled 'king' in all public acts.

Church and Education.

The State religion of Austria is the Roman Catholic, but there is complete toleration for all dissenters from it, of whatever form of belief. According to the returns of the last census, rather more than 66 per cent. of the inhabitants of the Empire are Roman Catholics, while of the remainder 11 per cent. are Greek Catholics; 10 per cent. Evangelical Protestants, and 9 per cent. Byzantine Greeks. The following table shows the numbers, in thousands, of the various religious denominations, and the relative per-centage of each, in Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.

	Austria		Hungary		Whole Empire	
	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.
Roman Catholics . .	15,766	80·4	7,120	48·0	23,265	66·4
Greek Catholics . .	2,303	11·7	1,498	10·1	3,861	11·0
Evangl. Protestants .	351	1·7	3,088	20·8	3,495	10·0
Byzantine Greeks .	490	2·5	2,630	17·7	3,166	9·0
Jews	683	3·5	428	2·9	1,121	3·2
Unitarians	—	—	54	0·3	55	0·2
Catholic Armenians .	4	—	9	0·1	13	0·1
Other Sects	6	0·2	2	—	8	0·1
Total	19,603	100	14,830	100	34,984	100

The ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria comprises 11 Roman Catholic archbishops—of Vienna, Salzburg, Görz, Prag, Olmütz, Lemberg, Zara, Gran, Erlau, Kalocsa, and Agram; 2 Greek Catholic archbishops—at Lemberg and Blasendorf; 1 Greek Byzantine archbishop, and 1 Catholic Armenian archbishop. The Roman Catholic Church has further 57 bishops, with chapters and consistories, and 43 abbots of ancient endowed monasteries, in Austria, Styria, Illyria, Bohemia, and Moravia. Hungary has 22 abbots with endowments, 124 titular abbots, 41 endowed, 29 titular prebendaries, and 3 college foundations. Transylvania has 3 titular abbots, and upwards of 150 monasteries and convents; and Galicia 70 monasteries. The Greek United Church has 1 archbishop and 1 bishop in Galicia, and 5 bishops in Hungary. The Armenian Catholic Church has an archbishop at Lemberg. The Archbishop of Carlowitz is head of the Greek Church, with 10 bishops and 60 protopapas, or deans. Very extensive powers, secured by a special Concordate with the Pontifical government, were formerly possessed by the Roman Catholic clergy in Cisleithan Austria, but the whole of these were swept away in 1867 and 1868, by a series of laws enacted by the Reichsrath, the last and most important of which—passed in April 1868—established civil marriage, and the perfect equality of all religious creeds.

The extent of landed property in Austria belonging to the Roman Catholic Church is very considerable. Though reduced in number within the last half century, there are still nearly 300 abbeys, and above 500 convents in the empire. The Protestants have no churches endowed by the state, the clergy being chosen and supported by their congregations.

Education until very recently was in a greatly backward state in Austria, the bulk of the agricultural population, constituting two-thirds of the inhabitants of the Empire, being almost entirely illite-

rate. During the last twenty years, however, vigorous efforts have been made to bring about an improvement, by founding schools, and appointing teachers, partly at the expense of communes, and partly, but less, at that of the state. It was enacted by a series of decrees issued in the years 1848 and 1849, that education should be general and compulsory, and the principle, though not adhered to in Transleithan Austria, nor in those parts of Cisleithan Austria inhabited by people belonging to the Slavonian race, was fully carried out among the Germanic population of the empire. In the major part of German Austria, the law enforces the compulsory attendance in the 'Volks-schulen,' or National Schools, of all children between the ages of six and twelve, and parents are liable to punishment for neglect. It is very rare, however, that cases occur in which penalties for non-attendance at school have to be enforced. The cost of public education mainly falls on the communes, but of late years the state has come forward to assist in the establishment of schools for primary education.

There are seven universities in the empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, and Lemberg. In the summer of 1875, the university of Vienna had 205 teachers and 3,920 students; the university of Pesth 122 teachers and 1,912 students; and the university of Prague 109 teachers and 1,751 students. None of the other universities, at the same date, had over 900 students.

Revenue and Expenditure.

In accordance with the political constitution of the Austrian empire, which recognises three distinct parliaments, there are also three distinct budgets: the first, that of the Delegations, for the whole empire; the second, that of the Reichsrath, for Austria; and the third, that of the Hungarian diet, for the kingdom of Hungary. By an agreement, or so-called 'compromise,' entered into, in February 1868, between the governments and legislatures of Austria and Hungary, the former has to pay seventy and the latter thirty per cent. towards the 'common expenditure of the empire,' not including the interest of the national debt.

The Whole Empire.

The budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire,' were as follows for the year 1876:—

	Florins	£
<i>Divisions of Expenditure:—</i>		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	4,354,960	435,496
Ministry of War } Army, 97,430,000 } } Navy, 10,949,438 }	108,379,438	10,837,944
Ministry of Finance	1,993,082	199,308
Total	114,727,480	11,472,748

In the budget estimates for the 'common affairs of the Empire, the expenditure is always divided into ordinary and extraordinary. The ordinary expenditure for the year 1876 was estimated at 107,586,686 florins, or 10,758,668*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure at 7,140,794 florins, or 714,079*l.*, bringing the total to 114,727,480 florins, or 11,472,748*l.*, forming an increase of 1,903,161 florins, or 190,316*l.*, on the budget for 1875. The chief source of revenue directly apportioned to meet the expenditure for the common affairs of the Empire is that derived from the customs, set down at 17,500,000 florins, or 1,750,000*l.*, in the budget for 1876. The receipts from all other sources amounted to 5,815,125 florins, or 581,512*l.* After deducting the special receipts of the common ministries and the surplus of the customs revenue, in all 19,473,704 florins, or 1,947,370*l.*, there remained a sum of 95,253,780 florins, or 9,525,378*l.*, to be provided for, of which 65,344,093 florins, or 6,534,409*l.*, fell to the share of Austria and 29,909,687 florins, or 2,990,968*l.*, to that of Hungary.

In the budget estimates for the year 1875, the ordinary expenditure was estimated at 107,807,443 florins, or 10,780,744*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure at 5,087,268 florins, or 508,726*l.*, being a total of 112,894,711 florins, or 11,289,470*l.* The direct receipts, from customs, were estimated for 1875, at 15,000,000 florins, or 1,500,000*l.*, and from other sources at 5,476,412 florins, or 547,641*l.*, leaving a deficit of 92,418,299 florins, or 9,241,829*l.*, to be covered by contributions from Austria Proper to the amount of 63,398,953 florins, or 6,339,895*l.*, and from Hungary to the amount of 29,319,346 florins, or 2,931,934*l.*

Austria Proper.

The official estimates of public revenue and expenditure of Austria Proper, were as follows in each of the eight years from 1868 to 1875 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	32,023,052	37,223,355
1869	29,628,417	36,772,523
1870	31,987,901	37,019,734
1871	33,808,460	37,252,890
1872	35,782,824	37,898,701
1873	39,367,769	38,992,929
1874	38,980,000	38,730,000
1875	37,308,989	38,223,104

The financial accounts for the year 1873 stated the gross sources of revenue to be as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	87,770,000	8,777,000
Customs' duties	21,326,600	2,132,660
Salt monopoly	19,180,000	1,918,000
Tobacco monopoly	58,278,200	5,827,820
Stamps	15,225,000	1,522,500
Judicial fees	34,000,000	3,400,000
State lottery	17,293,700	1,729,370
Excise (Verzehrungsteuer)	59,900,000	5,990,000
State domains and mint	1,807,380	180,738
Post and telegraphs	20,280,000	2,028,000
Miscellaneous receipts	38,029,019	3,802,901
Total revenue of 1875	373,089,899	37,308,989

The financial estimates of the gross expenditure for the year 1875 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Imperial household	4,650,000	465,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	74,295	7,429
Reichsrath	1,148,670	114,867
Council of Ministers	641,000	64,100
Ministry of the Interior	19,576,500	1,957,650
" National Defence	8,477,300	847,730
" Public Education	17,696,870	1,769,687
" Agriculture	11,862,800	1,186,280
" Finance	72,223,300	7,222,330
" Justice	20,516,840	2,051,684
" Commerce	23,358,437	2,335,843
Board of Control	157,000	15,700
Interest on public debt	92,195,884	9,219,588
Pensions and grants	33,383,800	3,338,380
Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs	76,267,146	7,626,714
Total expenditure of 1875	382,231,049	38,223,104

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above statement, is the interest on the public debt, the burthen of which falls mainly on the Cisleithan part of the monarchy. This debt has grown up gradually since the middle of the last century. It amounted in 1789, to 349,000,000 florins, or 34,900,000*l.*, and had risen to 825,000,000 florins, or 82,500,000*l.*, in 1815; to 987,000,000 florins, or 98,700,000*l.*, in 1820; to 1,084,000,000 florins, or 108,400,000*l.*, in 1830; to 1,250,000,000 florins, or 125,000,000*l.*, in 1848; and to 3,009,804,134 florins, or 300,980,413*l.*, in 1868. The war against Prussia and Italy, in the summer of 1866, increased the public debt by about 300,000,000 florins, or 30,000,000*l.*;

but, on the other hand, freed Austria from the Lombardo-Venetian Debt, which, by the terms of the Peace of Prague, of August 23, 1866, was transferred to the kingdom of Italy. From 1789 until the present time, there was not a year in which the revenue of the State came up to the expenditure.

The following table gives the amount of the public debt of Austria Proper—including the debt of the Whole Empire, but exclusive of the special debt of Hungary—on the 1st of July, 1873 :—

	Florins	£
Consolidated debt—old	1,319,009	131,900
" " new	2,571,414,392	257,141,439
Floating debt	492,535,671	49,253,567
Total	3,065,269,072	306,526,906

In a report of the Parliamentary Committee of Control of the Public Debt, issued in October, 1874, the total consolidated debt of Austria was stated to be 2,640,000,000 florins, or 264,000,000*l.*; and the redeemable debt, issued on the security of the domains, at 222,000,000 florins, or 22,200,000*l.* The floating debt, bearing interest in paper money, was officially stated, in a return issued in August 1875, to amount to 412,012,406 florins, or 41,201,240*l.*, the total comprising 74,662,264 florins, or 7,466,226*l.* of hypothecary notes, and 337,350,142 florins, or 33,735,014*l.* of bank notes.

The total annual interest on the debt amounted, on the 1st of July, 1874, to 134,500,000 florins, or 13,450,000*l.* To this sum, the kingdom of Hungary had to contribute 40,350,000 florins, or 4,035,000*l.*, according to the terms of an agreement come to in May 1868 by the Delegations and the governments of the Austrian and Hungarian parts of the monarchy, by which the latter has to pay thirty per cent. towards the charges of the national debt of Austria, as then in existence. All subsequent loans were contracted separately by either Austria Proper or Hungary.

Hungary.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Hungary, were as follows in each of the six years from 1870 to 1875 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	21,154,100	21,065,200
1871	20,506,100	22,341,100
1872	20,680,500	24,205,800
1873	15,913,653	19,712,652
1874	24,402,790	25,673,382
1875	21,213,850	23,380,407

In the preliminary budget estimates for the year 1876, the expected total revenue was given at 207,000,000 florins, or 20,700,000*l.*, and the total expenditure at 223,000 florins, or 22,300,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 16,000,000 florins, or 1,600,000*l.*

The budget estimates for the year 1875, adopted by the Diet of Hungary, gave the sources of revenue as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	70,734,088	7,073,408
Indirect taxes and monopolies	83,418,565	8,341,856
State domains, mines, and mint	41,381,507	4,138,150
Post and telegraphs	5,683,856	568,386
Miscellaneous receipts	10,920,502	1,092,050
Total revenue of 1875	212,138,518	21,213,850

The branches of expenditure for the year 1875 were as follows according to the budget estimates:—

Branche of Expenditure	Florins.	£
Royal Household	4,650,000	465,000
Royal Cabinet Chancery	74,295	7,429
Diet and Council of Ministers	1,224,353	122,435
Ministry 'ad latus'	51,794	5,179
" of Finance	44,394,422	4,439,442
" " the Interior	7,673,769	767,376
" " Education and Worship	3,924,200	392,420
" " Justice	10,488,117	1,048,811
" " Public Works	10,772,003	1,077,200
" " Agriculture and Commerce	10,804,450	1,080,445
Public Debt and Pensions	48,672,795	4,867,279
Extraordinary Expenditure	26,609,063	2,660,906
Transleithan Portion of the Common Ex- penditure and debt of the Empire	58,124,931	5,812,493
Total Expenditure for 1875	233,804,075	23,380,407

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure since the year 1867 showed large and annually increasing deficits, which gave rise to the creation of a vast special debt of Hungary. It amounted, at the end of December 1875, to 354,000,000 florins, or 35,400,000*l.* The debt consists of four foreign loans, the first, for 60,000,000 florins, or 6,000,000*l.*, contracted, in 1868; the second, of 24,000,000 florins, or 2,400,000*l.*, issued, in 1870; the third, of 40,000,000 florins, or 4,000,000*l.*, contracted in 1872; the fourth, for 150,000,000 florins, or 15,000,000*l.*, issued in 1873-74; and the fifth, for 80,000,000 florins, or 8,000,000*l.*, negotiated in December 1875.

Army and Navy.

1. ARMY.

According to official returns, Austria possessed, at the commencement of 1875, a standing army numbering 278,470 men on the peace-footing, and 838,700 on the war-footing, as follows:—

Description of Troops of Standing Army	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
<i>Infantry:—</i>		
80 regiments of the line, each composed of 3 field battalions, 2 reserve, and 1 depot battalion	121,840	485,440
14 Military frontier regiments, 6 of 3, and 8 of 4 battalions	12,307	53,823
1 regiment of 'Kaiser-jäger,' of Tyrol, and 33 battalions of 'Feld-jäger'	20,251	54,463
12 companies of ambulance and hospital service	1,180	3,876
Total of infantry	155,578	597,602
<i>Cavalry:—</i>		
14 regiments of dragoons, 12 heavy, and 2 light; 14 regiments of hussars; and 2 regiments of lancers		
Total of cavalry	35,793	58,794
<i>Artillery:—</i>		
12 regiments of field-artillery, each of 14 batteries of 8 pieces	17,880	43,836
12 battalions of fortress, and 2 battalions of mountain artillery	7,778	18,938
Total of artillery	25,658	62,774
<i>Engineers and Train:—</i>		
2 regiments of 'Genie,' each of 4 battalions	4,662	13,240
1 regiment of pioneers, of 5 battalions	2,803	7,747
54 squadrons of 'Fuhrwesen,' or train	2,401	24,147
Total of engineers and train	9,866	45,134
<i>Miscellaneous Establishments:—</i>		
Military instruction	2,234	2,234
Topographical survey	128	128
Commissariat and clothing departments	3,705	7,200
Sanitary department	1,291	6,200
Arsenals, military stores, and buildings	3,000	4,500
Army studs	5,800	5,800
Military police and gendarmes	7,700	7,700
Total of miscellaneous establishments	23,858	33,762
Total, inclusive troops of reserve	278,470	838,700

The general staff of the army on active service, in June, 1875, comprised 2 field-m Marshals, 23 generals of infantry (Feldzeugmeister) and generals of cavalry; 56 generals of division, and 110

generals of brigade. There were besides, on the non-active list, 7 generals of infantry and generals of cavalry, 81 generals of division, and 188 generals of brigade.

By the terms of the 'Compromise' come to between Austria and Hungary, on which was based a law of army organisation, passed December 5, 1868, the military forces of the whole empire are divided into the Standing army, the Landwehr, or militia, and the Landsturm. Under the law of 1868, the total strength of the armed forces, including marine troops, is fixed, for a term of ten years, at 800,000 men, to which number Austria Proper has to contribute 470,368, and Hungary 319,632 men. The regiments of the Standing army are under the control of the Minister of War of the Empire, and the Landwehr under the control of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Landesvertheidigung. All orders relating to great concentrating movements of troops must emanate from the Emperor-King, the supreme chief of the whole of the military and naval forces of the Empire.

The Standing army is formed, after the model of Prussia, by universal liability to arms. The term of service is ten years, three of which the soldier must spend in active service, after which he is enrolled for the remaining seven years in the army of reserve, with further liability to serve two years in the Landwehr.

Austria has 25 fortresses of the first and second rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Castelnuovo, Arad, Munkács, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, Cattaro, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.

2. NAVY.

The naval forces of Austria consisted, in April 1875, of 49 steamers of a total burthen of 108,400 tons, and 18,435 horse-power, with a total armament of 417 guns, and of 10 sailing vessels. The following table gives the names of the men-of-war with their horse-power, guns, and tonnage:—

STEAMERS	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Iron-clad Line of Battle Ships:—</i>			
Custozza	1,000	12	6,200
Lissa	1,000	12	5,711
Kaiser	800	10	5,500
Erzherzog Albrecht	800	10	5,500
<i>Iron-clad Frigates:—</i>			
Ferdinand Max	800	16	4,757
Habsburg	800	16	4,757

STEAMERS— <i>continued.</i>	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Iron-clad Frigates—continued:—</i>			
Juan d'Austria	650	12	3,330
Kaiser Max	650	12	3,330
Prince Eugen	650	12	3,330
Drache	500	14	2,824
Salamander	500	14	2,824
<i>Screw Frigates:—</i>			
Novarra	500	45	2,497
Schwarzenberg	400	46	2,514
Adria	300	29	2,198
Donau	300	29	2,198
<i>Screw Corvettes:—</i>			
Dandolo	230	22	1,594
Erzherzog Friedrich	230	22	1,474
Helgoland	400	6	1,635
<i>First-class Gunboats:—</i>			
Dalmat	230	4	869
Hum	230	4	869
Velebich	230	4	869
Seehund	230	4	852
Streiter	230	4	852
Reka	230	4	852
Wall	230	4	852
<i>Second-class Gunboats:—</i>			
Sansogo	90	3	333
Gemse	90	3	333
Grille	90	3	333
<i>Screw Sloops:—</i>			
Kerka	90	2	501
Narenta	90	2	501
Möve	45	2	348
<i>Paddle Steamers:—</i>			
Elisabeth	350	6	1,472
Greif	300	2	1,260
Lucia	300	2	1,353
Triest	220	2	1,102
Andreas Hofer	160	4	770
Curtatone	160	4	751
Fantasie	120	4	427
Fiume	120	2	410
Vulean	120	4	403
Taurus	100	5	657
Gargnans	270	2	377
Hentzi	45	4	139
Alnoeh	40	4	110
Turn und Taxis	40	2	118
Messagere	20	2	51
Gorzkowsky	16	2	42

SAILING SHIPS	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Frigates :—</i>		
Bellona	35	1,542
Vesuv (school-ship)	—	1,490
<i>Corvettes :—</i>		
Carolina	18	860
Minerva	12	556
<i>Brigs and Schooners :—</i>		
Montecuccoli	16	586
Arethusa	10	154
Arthemisia	8	167
Saida	6	269
<i>Transports :—</i>		
Camaeleon	—	143
Pylades	4	140

Not included in the above list of men-of-war are various steamers and sailing ships, 12 in number, laid up in harbour, mostly at Pola, for special purposes, such as artillery practice, and the training of boys for the Imperial navy, both which objects have been much attended to in recent years by the Government.

The navy of Austria was commanded in June 1875, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 5 rear-admirals, 16 captains of ships-of-the-line, 17 captains of frigates, 18 captains of corvettes, 117 lieutenants, and 232 ensigns and cadets, and manned by 5,836 sailors. The marines, at the same date, comprised 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 8 captains, 23 lieutenants, and 850 non-commissioned officers and privates. On the war-footing, the sailors are to number 11,532 men, and the marines 1,500. The navy is recruited, like the army, by conscription, from among the seafaring population of the empire. A large proportion, however, is obtained by voluntary enlistment, particularly in the province of Dalmatia, which enjoys special privileges in return for the number of sailors which it furnishes to the imperial navy. The term of service in the navy is eight years, after which the men are liable to remain two years longer in the navy of reserve.

Austria has two harbours of war, Pola and Trieste. Pola, the chief naval port, is strongly fortified, both towards sea and land, and has been recently enlarged, so as to be able to accommodate the entire fleet, while Trieste is the great storehouse and arsenal of the Imperial navy.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Austrian empire extends over an area of 10,780 Austrian, or 226,406 English square miles, on which lived, at the date of the last census, taken December 31, 1869, a population of 35,904,435, or 159 per English square mile. The number of the civil population of the empire, distinguished as such in the census returns, was 35,634,858, leaving 269,577 persons enumerated as belonging to the military class.

The following table gives the area, number of civil inhabitants, and total number of inhabitants, civil and military, of the various provinces of the empire—distinguishing its two great political divisions, the German monarchy, or Cisleithan Austria, and the Hungarian kingdom, or Transleithan Austria, together with the so-called Military frontier, placed under the administration of the Ministry of War for the Whole Empire—after the official returns of the census of December 31, 1869:—

Provinces of the Empire	Area in Austrian square miles	Civil population	Total population
<i>German Monarchy:—</i>			
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens)	344·49	1,954,251	1,990,708
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens)	208·47	731,579	736,557
Salzburg	124·52	151,410	153,159
Styria (Steiermark)	390·19	1,131,309	1,137,990
Carinthia (Kärnten)	180·26	336,400	337,694
Carniola (Krain)	173·57	463,273	446,334
Coast land (Küstenland)	138·82	582,079	600,525
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	509·62	878,907	885,789
Bohemia (Böhmen)	902·85	5,106,069	5,140,544
Moravia (Mähren)	386·29	1,997,897	2,017,274
Silesia (Schlesien)	89·45	511,581	513,352
Galicia (Galizien)	1,364·06	5,418,016	5,444,683
Bukowina	181·61	511,964	513,404
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	222·30	442,796	456,961
Total, German Monarchy	5,216·50	20,217,531	20,394,980
<i>Kingdom of Hungary:—</i>			
Hungary	3,727·67	11,117,623	11,188,502
Croatia and Slavonia	399·34	1,160,085	1,164,806
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen)	954·85	2,101,727	2,115,024
Military frontier	518·58	1,037,892	1,041,123
Total, Hungary	5,600·44	15,417,327	15,509,455
Total, Austria-Hungary	10,816·94	35,634,858	35,904,435

At the census of October 31, 1857, the last preceding that of Dec. 31, 1869, the population of the empire amounted to 37,339,913 souls,

living on an area of 11,606 Austrian, or 243,727 English square miles. By the cession of its Italian provinces, in 1859 and 1866, the empire lost 4,766,910 inhabitants, and an area of 790 Austrian, or 16,493 English square miles. Comparing the extent of the empire as constituted at the date of the census of 1869 with similar limits at the census of 1857, the population at the latter date was 32,530,002, showing an increase of 3,374,433 in the course of twelve years, or rather more than 1 per cent. per annum.

More than two-thirds of the population of the empire are engaged in husbandry. There is, however, a constantly increasing tendency towards concentration of the population in the larger towns. A census taken April 17, 1875, showed the population of Vienna to number 1,001,999, against 833,855 at the census of 1869.

At the last census, the Germans constituted 38 per cent. of the inhabitants in the Cisleithan part of the empire, 18 per cent. in the Transleithan part, and nearly 5 per cent. in the district of the Military Frontier. The people of the Slavonian races formed 49 per cent. of the population in the Cisleithan, and 16 per cent. in the Transleithan division. The race third in numbers, the Magyars, constituted 38 per cent. of the population of the kingdom of Hungary, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the district of the Military Frontier, and $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of the Cisleithan part of the empire.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Austria-Hungary, comprising imports and exports of merchandise, but not bullion, for the whole of the empire, except the province of Dalmatia—not within the Imperial line of customs—was as follows in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1865	25,075,397	34,068,134
1866	21,138,215	32,622,530
1867	28,645,242	40,389,575
1868	37,653,303	42,537,339
1869	41,243,627	43,233,640
1870	42,507,549	39,137,730
1871	52,458,149	46,305,684
1872	59,244,120	38,218,126
1873	57,102,986	39,567,850
1874	53,250,175	36,175,786

Nearly two-thirds of the whole commerce of the Austrian empire, both as regards imports and exports, is carried on with Germany. The next important market for Austria is Turkey, the importations

of which into the empire average 3,000,000*l.* in value, and the exports to which are above 5,000,000*l.* sterling. Turkey is followed in the commercial rank list, but at a long distance, by Italy and Russia.

The commercial intercourse of Austria with the United Kingdom is comparatively small; and it appears in the official returns even smaller than it is in reality, owing to the geographical position of the empire, which necessitates the transit of many Austrian goods destined for the British market, and *vice versâ*, through other countries, as the exports or imports of which they come to figure. In the Board of Trade returns, therefore, only the direct exports and imports to and from Great Britain and Ireland, by way of the Austrian seaboard, Trieste, Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, are given. The declared real value of these direct exports and imports in the ten years 1865 to 1874 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Austria
	£	£
1865	677,521	724,648
1866	1,369,831	912,058
1867	1,203,660	963,952
1868	2,029,310	1,077,159
1869	2,276,806	1,341,102
1870	1,104,662	1,715,601
1871	1,238,428	1,588,352
1872	911,607	1,471,113
1873	869,433	1,484,320
1874	799,544	1,063,649

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1874, amounted to 351,709*l.* This comprised maize, or Indian corn, valued 42,295*l.*; wheat, valued 1,295*l.*; barley, 3,332*l.*; and wheat flour, valued 304,787*l.* It will be seen from the preceding table, that the total exports from Austria to Great Britain, have been decreasing in recent years; and this has been more particularly the case with the staple article. In 1872, the exports of corn and flour to the United Kingdom amounted to 495,367*l.*, and in 1871 to 796,353*l.* The minor exports are made up chiefly of hemp, glass beads, olive oil, currants and raisins, wood, and wool.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and iron, the former of the value of 446,631*l.*, and the latter of 180,669*l.* in 1874. Next in importance are woollen manufactures, of the value of 52,114*l.* in 1874.

The total length of railways in the empire open for traffic and under construction, was as follows on the 1st of October, 1875:—

	Open for Traffic.	In Construction.
	Kilometres.	Kilometres.
Austria Proper	9,823	2,694
Kingdom of Hungary	6,415	1,519
Whole empire	16,238	4,213
	English miles. 10,148	English miles. 2,033

The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1874:—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number	Number
Letters	174,836,000	243,806,000
Post Cards	21,592,000	7,149,000
Parcels	6,626,000	1,039,000
Newspapers	18,636,000	5,658,000

On the 1st of January 1875, there were 4,366 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 1,930 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The work of the Telegraph in Austria-Hungary, was as follows in the year 1874:—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number of private despatches	3,520,999	1,833,867
„ official „	63,156	37,897
„ „ transit „	205,114	136,459

On the 1st of January 1875, there were in Austria Proper 31,731 kilometres, and in Hungary 13,727 kilometres of telegraph lines. The length of wires at the same date was 82,718 in Austria Proper, and 46,781 in Hungary. The number of telegraph stations at the same date was 2,067 in Austria Proper, and 857 in Hungary.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to Austrian subjects on the 1st of January 1875:—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
<i>Steamers :—</i>			
Sea-going vessels (17,435 horse-power)	78	57,265	2,452
Coasters (778 horse-power)	27	1,439	171
Sailing vcss., incl. coasters and fishing smacks	7,098	273,301	24,758
Total	7,203	332,005	27,381

Of great importance for the commerce of the empire is the 'Gesellschaft des Oesterreichischen Lloyd,' established at Trieste in 1833. The company, which owned on the 1st of January, 1875, a fleet of 74 steamers, of 15,800 horse-power, mainly Clyde-built, and superintended by British engineers, absorbs the greater part of the trade of Austria with the East, through the Suez Canal, being subsidized by the Imperial Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Austria, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Florin*, or *Gulden*, of 100 *Neu-Kreuzer*, = about 2s.

The *Golden Crown* of 8 *Florins* = 15s. 11d.

The legal standard in the Empire is silver, and the Florin, divided into 100 'New' Kreuzer, the unit of money. Practically the chief medium of exchange is a paper currency consisting of banknotes of all denominations, from 1,000 florins down to 1 florin, convertible only at a large discount into gold and silver.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i>	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	= 14·94 wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	= 1·43 acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	= 1·7 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Klafter</i>	= 67 cubic feet.
„ <i>Meile</i> = 24,000 Austr. feet	= 8,297 yards, or about 4¾ miles.

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BELGIUM.

(ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born April 9, 1835, the son of King Leopold I., former Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Princess Louise, daughter of King Louis Philippe of the French; ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865; married Aug. 22, 1853, to

Marie Henriette, Queen of the Belgians, born Aug. 23, 1836, the daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria. Offspring of the union are three daughters:—1. Louise, born Feb. 18, 1858; married February 4, 1875, to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born March 28, 1844, eldest son of Prince August, cousin of the reigning duke, and of Princess Clementine of Orléans, daughter of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. 2. *Stéphanie*, born May 21, 1864; 3. *Clémentine*, born July 30, 1872.

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. *Philippe*, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1837; lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married April 25, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845. Offspring of the union are two sons and two daughters, namely, Baudouin, born June 3, 1869; Henriette, born Nov. 30, 1870; Josephine, born Oct. 18, 1872; and Albert, born April 8, 1875. 2. Princess *Charlotte*, born June 7, 1840; married July 27, 1857, to Archduke Maximilian of Austria, elected Emperor of Mexico July 10, 1863; widow June 19, 1867.

King Leopold II. has a civil list of 3,300,000 francs, or 132,000*l.*

The kingdom of Belgium formed itself into an independent state in 1830, having previously been a part of the Netherlands. The secession was decreed on the 4th of October, 1830, by a Provisional Government, established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels on the 25th of August, 1830. A National Congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg king of the Belgians on the 4th of June, 1831; the prince accepted the dignity July 12, and ascended the throne July 21, 1831. It was not until after the signing of the treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the sovereign of the Netherlands, that all the States of Europe recognised the kingdom of Belgium.

Constitution and Government.

According to the charter of 1831, Belgium is 'a constitutional, representative, and hereditary monarchy.' The legislative power is vested in the King, the Chamber of Representatives, and the Senate. The royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture. The king's person is declared sacred; and his ministers are held responsible for the acts of the Government. No act of the king can have effect unless countersigned by one of his ministers, who thus becomes responsible for it. The king convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the Chambers, and makes rules and orders necessary for the execution of the laws; but he has no power to suspend, or dispense with the execution of the laws themselves. He nominates to civil and military offices, and commands the sea and land forces. He declares war, and concludes treaties of peace, of alliance, and of commerce, communicating the same to the Chambers as far as may be consistent with the interest and safety of the State. Those treaties which may be injurious to the State, or to the individual interests of the people, can only have effect after obtaining the sanction of the Chambers. No surrender, exchange, or addition of territory can be made except when authorised by a law passed by the Chambers. In no case can the secret articles of a treaty be destructive or contrary to the public clauses. The king sanctions and promulgates the laws. He has the power of remitting or reducing the punishment pronounced by the judges, except in the case of his ministers, to whom he can extend pardon only at the request of one of the Chambers. He has the power of coining money according to law, and also of conferring titles of nobility, but without the power of attaching to them any privileges. In default of male heirs, the king may nominate his successor with the consent of the Chambers. On the death of the king, the Chambers assemble without convocation, at latest on the tenth day after his decease. From the date of the king's death to the administration of the oath to his successor, or to the regent, the constitutional powers of the king are exercised in the name of the people, by the ministers assembled in council, and on their own responsibility. The regency can only be conferred upon one person, and no change in the constitution can be made during the regency. The successor to the throne or the regent can only enter upon his duties after having taken an oath in presence of the assembled Chambers to observe the laws and the constitution, to maintain the independence of the nations and the integrity of its territory. If the successor be under eighteen years of age, which is declared to be the age of majority, the two Chambers meet together for the purpose of nominating a regent during the minority. In the case of a vacancy of the throne, the two Chambers, deliberating together, nominate pro-

visionally to the regency. They are then dissolved, and within two months the new Chambers must assemble, which provide definitively for the succession.

The power of making laws is vested in the Chamber of Representatives and the Senate, the members of both houses being chosen by the people. The sittings are public, and by the decision of the majority either Chamber may form itself into a private committee. No person can at the same time be a member of both Chambers, and no member can retain his seat after obtaining a salaried office under the Government, except on being re-elected. No member can be called to account for any votes or opinions he may have given in the performance of his duties. No member can be prosecuted or arrested during the session without the consent of the Chamber of which he is a member, except in the case of being taken *in flagrante crimine*. Each Chamber determines the manner of exercising its own powers, and every session nominates its president and vice-president, and forms its *bureau*. No petition can be presented personally, and every resolution is adopted by the absolute majority, except in some special cases, when two-thirds of the votes of the members are required for its acceptance; in the case of an equality of votes the proposition is thrown out. The Chambers meet annually in the month of November, and must sit for at least forty days; but the king has the power of convoking them on extraordinary occasions, and of dissolving them either simultaneously or separately. In the latter case a new election must take place within forty days, and a meeting of the Chambers within two months. An adjournment cannot be made for a period exceeding one month without the consent of the Chambers.

The Chamber of Representatives is composed of deputies chosen directly by all citizens paying direct taxes to the annual amount of 43 francs, or £1 15s. Under this qualification, the electoral lists, at the last general election, contained the names of only 111,135 electors, so that the right of suffrage was with 22 in every thousand of the population, or about one-thirteenth of the adult male population. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. In the year 1875 they amounted to 124, elected in 41 electoral districts. To be eligible as a member, it is necessary to be a Belgian by birth, or to have received the 'grande naturalisation;' to have attained the age of twenty-five years, and to be resident in Belgium. The members not residing in the town where the Chamber sits receive, during the session, an indemnity of 430 francs, or 17l. 5s., each per month. The members are elected for four years, one-half going out every two years, except in the case of a dissolution, when a general election takes place. The Chamber has

the parliamentary initiative and the preliminary vote in all cases relating to the receipts and expenses of the State and the contingent of the army.

The Senate is composed of exactly one-half the number of members comprising the Chamber of Representatives, and the senators are elected by the same citizens who appoint the deputies. The senators are chosen for eight years; they retire in one moiety every four years; but in case of dissolution the election must comprise the whole number of which the Senate is composed. The qualifications necessary for a senator are, that he must be a Belgian by birth or naturalisation; in full possession of all political and civil rights; resident within the kingdom; at least forty years of age; and paying in direct taxes not less than 8*l.* sterling. In those provinces where the list of citizens who possess this last-mentioned qualification does not reach to the proportion of one in 6,000 of the population, that list is enlarged by the admission into it of those citizens who pay the greatest amount of direct taxes, so that the list shall always contain at least one person who is eligible to the Senate for every 6,000 inhabitants of the province. The senators do not receive any pay. The presumptive heir to the throne is of right a senator at the age of eighteen, but he has no voice in the proceedings until twenty-five years of age. All the proceedings of the Senate during the time the Chamber of Representatives is not sitting are without force.

The Executive Government consists of six departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—J. E. X. *Malou*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.
2. The Ministry of Justice.—T. C. A. *De Lantsheere*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.
3. The Ministry of Public Works.—T. *Beernaert*, appointed Oct. 10, 1873.
4. The Ministry of War.—General *Thiebault*, appointed March 24, 1873.
5. The Ministry of the Interior.—C. B. *Delcour*, appointed Dec. 7, 1871.
6. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Count *d'Aspremont-Lynden*, appointed Dec. 6, 1871.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments there are a number of ministers without portfolio, who form a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The number of privy counsellors at the end of 1874 was fifteen, the eldest of whom, nominated in 1845, was Baron Nothomb, ambassador to the Emperor of Germany. The ministers, as such, do not form part of the privy council.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic religion is professed by nearly the entire population of Belgium. The Protestants do not amount to 13,000, while the Jews number less than 1,500. Full religious liberty is granted by the constitution, and part of the income of the ministers of all denominations is paid from the national treasury. The amount thus granted in recent annual budgets was 4,568,200 francs to Roman Catholics; 69,336 francs to Protestants, and 11,220 francs to Jews, being at the rate of 1 franc per head for the Catholics, of 5 francs per head for the Protestants, and of $7\frac{1}{2}$ francs for the Jews.

The kingdom is divided into six Roman Catholic dioceses, namely, the Archbishopric of Malines and the Bishoprics of Bruges, Ghent, Liège, Namur, and Tournay. The archbishopric has three vicars-general and a chapter of twelve canons, and each of the bishoprics two vicars-general and a chapter of eight canons. In each diocese is an ecclesiastical seminary. There are few endowments, and the clergy derive their maintenance chiefly from fees and voluntary gifts. The salaries paid by the state are comparatively small, being 21,000 francs, or 84*l.* to the archbishop; 16,000 francs, or 64*l.* to each of the five bishops; 2,000 francs, or 80*l.* to canons, and from 600 to 800 francs, or 24*l.* to 32*l.* to the inferior parish clergy. At the last census, there were 993 convents in Belgium, of which number 145 were for men and 848 for women.

The Protestant Evangelical Church, to which belong the greater number of the Protestants in the kingdom, is under a synod composed of the clergymen of the body, and a representative from each of the congregations. It sits in Brussels once a year, when each member is required to be present, or to delegate his powers to another member. The English Episcopal Church has eight ministers, and as many chapels, in Belgium—three in Brussels, and one in each of the towns of Antwerp, Bruges, Ostend, Spa, and Ghent. The Jews have a central synagogue in Brussels; three branch synagogues of the first class at Antwerp, Ghent and Liège, and two of the second class at Arlon and Namur.

Education is at present almost entirely the monopoly of the Roman Catholic clergy, and to a great extent in that of the order of the Jesuits. The colleges of the Jesuits have more pupils than the royal athenæums and other upper and middle-class schools, while the Roman Catholic university of Louvain has twice as many students as the two universities of the state put together. Elementary education is not yet generally diffused among the people, and the existing schools are supported by the communes, the provinces, and the State combined, the Government paying one-sixth, the province one-sixth, and the commune four-sixths of the expenditure. There is no compulsory law of education in Belgium.

It appears from official returns, based upon recent examinations of the National Guards, or Civic Militia of the kingdom, that about 30 per cent. of the grown-up population are unable to read and write. Luxembourg contains the smallest proportion of illiterate persons, and the other provinces come in the following order as regards instruction: Namur, Antwerp, Liège, Brabant, Limbourg, Hainaut, West and East Flanders. About 44,000 youths of 19 are annually called upon to draw lots for military service, and the following figures show the education of these 'miliciens' of the two levies of 1865 and 1874:—

	1865	1874
Able neither to read nor write	13,828	8,727
Able to read alone	2,808	1,976
Able to read and write	12,912	15,726
Higher attainments	15,086	16,228
Education unknown	571	654
Total 'miliciens' of year	44,455	43,311
Proportion per cent. who could read and write .	63.98	73.78

In the budget for the year 1874 the sum voted by the Chamber of Representatives for public education amounted to 9,701,628 francs, or 388,064*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Belgium in recent years averaged the sum of about 200 millions of francs, or 8 millions sterling. In the thirty years 1845 to 1874, the total expenditure of the state was 3,769,601,475 francs, or 150,784,059*l.*; being an average expenditure of 128,875,264 francs, or 5,155,010*l.*, per annum.

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium, for each of the ten years 1866 to 1875—actual for the first seven, and estimated for the last three periods—is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	ƒ	ƒ
1866	6,561,731	6,343,170
1867	6,641,852	6,670,961
1868	6,776,131	6,876,466
1869	6,975,040	7,061,000
1870	7,061,943	7,059,127
1871	7,124,960	6,774,516
1872	7,556,560	7,336,964
1873	8,239,420	8,188,792
1874	9,185,720	9,456,696
1875	9,721,304	9,531,256

The following table gives the details of the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1874 and 1875 :—

Sources of Revenue	1874	1875
	Francs.	Francs.
Land taxes	20,540,000	20,825,000
Assessed taxes	13,800,000	14,150,000
Trades and occupations	5,504,000	6,500,000
Mines	570,000	1,200,000
Customs	13,000,000	15,000,000
Spirit licenses	1,500,000	1,500,000
Tobacco „	250,000	250,000
Excise on salt	1,760,000	1,760,000
„ foreign wines & spirits	2,300,000	2,730,000
„ native spirits	13,325,000	15,275,000
„ beer and vinegar	9,100,000	10,365,500
„ sugar	3,160,000	3,165,000
Registration duties and fines	43,620,000	51,275,000
Domains	1,906,000	1,906,000
Post	4,720,000	5,009,100
Railways and Telegraphs	86,700,000	83,800,000
Packet-boats between Dover and Ostend	1,200,000	1,200,000
Miscellaneous receipts	9,500,000	6,932,000
Total revenue . { £	229,643,000	243,032,600
	9,185,720	9,721,304

Branches of Expenditure	1874	1875
	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt	57,891,156	58,119,805
Civil list and dotations	4,422,767	4,447,117
Ministry of Justice	14,941,222	15,720,142
„ Foreign Affairs	1,593,480	1,619,030
„ Interior	16,705,356	18,220,289
„ Public Works	84,345,216	82,438,553
„ War	41,480,000	42,461,400
„ Finance	14,107,206	14,337,105
Miscellaneous expenditure	931,000	918,000
Total expenditure { £	236,417,402	238,281,441
	9,456,696	9,531,256

It will be seen that the greater part of the revenue of the kingdom is derived from indirect taxation, and that about one-half of the expenditure is devoted to administrative purposes, while the other half falls to the charges for army and public debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the public liabilities of the kingdom on the 1st of June 1873 :—

Descriptions of Debt	Nominal Capital			Annual interest
	Original	Paid-off	Remaining on 1st June, 1873	
	Francs	Francs	Francs	Francs
2½% Old Debt . . .	389,417,631	169,312,000	220,105,631	5,502,640
3% of 1838 & 1846.	58,474,800	44,058,800	14,416,000	432,480
4½% 1st series, 1844	95,442,832	39,978,649	55,464,182	} 20,251,232
" 2nd " 1844	84,656,000	17,147,500	67,508,500	
" 3rd " 1853	157,615,300	16,158,400	141,456,900	
" 4th " 1857 and 1860 . . .	69,382,000	3,486,600	65,895,400	
" 5th " 1865	59,325,000	612,600	58,712,400	
" 6th " 1867 and 1869 . . .	60,990,000	—	60,990,000	
4% of April 1873	240,000,000	—	240,000,000	9,600,000
Total . . .	1,115,303,563	290,754,549	924,549,013	35,786,352
£	48,612,142	11,630,182	36,981,960	1,431,454

The 2½% old debt, and the 2nd series of the 4½% debt, represent the share which Belgium had to take in the national liabilities of the Netherlands, after separating from that kingdom. Almost the entire remainder of the debt of Belgium was raised for, and devoted to works of public utility, particularly the construction of state railways. There is a sinking fund attached to all descriptions of the debt, with the exception of the 2½% old debt, the capital of which was reduced, in 1844, to the amount of 169,312,000 francs, from the proceeds of the 1st series of the 4½% loan. The whole of the 3% debt will become extinguished at the end of 1876. By a law passed on the 12th of June, 1869, the government was authorised to reduce the fixed annual payments out of the sinking fund for the whole of the 4½% debt, to a sum representing one-half per cent. of the nominal capital of this debt, in circulation on the 1st of May, 1869. It is calculated that the amount spent on productive public works, railways, roads, and canals, exceeds the sum total of the public debt to Belgium.—(Official Communication.)

Army.

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able man who has completed his nineteenth year is liable. Substitution is permitted. The legal period of service is eight years, of which, however, two-thirds are allowed, as a rule, on furlough. According to a law passed on the 5th of April 1868, the strength of the army is to be of 100,000 men on the war-footing, and of 40,000 in times of peace. The war-footing is prescribed as follows, rank and file:—

	Men	Horses	Guns
Infantry . . .	74,000		
Cavalry . . .	7,903	6,572	
Artillery . . .	14,513	4,050	152
Engineers and train .	2,354		
Total, without officers	98,770	10,622	152

The actual number of soldiers under arms, on the 1st of June, 1874, amounted to 37,391 rank and file, comprising 24,409 infantry, 5,114 cavalry, 6,331 artillery, 667 engineers, and 570 train.

Besides the standing army, there is a Civic Militia—Garde Nationale—organised, under laws dated May 1848, and July 13, 1853, to maintain liberty and order in times of peace, and to defend the independence of the country in time of war. The Civic Militia, numbering 125,000 men without, and 400,000 men with the reserve, is composed of all citizens between 21 and 40, able to bear arms; but is in active service only in large towns, and in fortresses.

By a royal decree passed Oct. 20, 1874, the kingdom was divided into two military circumscriptions, the first embracing the provinces of Antwerp and of West and East Flanders, and the second Brabant, Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxemburg, and Namur.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,372 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the numbers of population of which were as follows at the last decennial census, taken Dec. 31, 1866, and after the calculations of the Registrar-General, on Dec. 31, 1873:—

Provinces	Area	Population	
		Census 1866	1873
	Sq. Kilomètres		
Antwerp	2,832	474,145	513,543
Brabant	3,283	820,179	922,468
Flanders { West	3,235	639,709	82,921
{ East	3,000	801,872	54,366
Hainaut . . .	3,721	847,775	932,036
Liège . . .	2,894	556,666	623,165
Limburg . . .	2,412	199,856	202,922
Luxemburg . . .	4,418	196,173	206,069
Namur . . .	6,650	302,719	316,331
Total	{ 29,455 Eng. Sq. Miles 11,372	{ 4,839,094	5,253,821

It will be seen that Belgium had, at the end of 1873, a population of 5,253,821 on an area of 11,372 English square miles, or 460 per square mile, showing the kingdom to be the densest inhabited country in Europe. About fifty-eight per cent. of the inhabitants are Flemish, the rest Walloon and French, with 39,000 Germans in Luxemburg.

At the date of the last general census, the Flemish language alone was spoken by 2,406,491 persons; the French language, or dialect, alone by 2,041,784 persons, and both languages were spoken by 308,361 persons.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom in 1830, when it amounted to barely four millions. The density of population at that period was that of 118 inhabitants per square kilometre: and from 1830 forward it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per annum—119 in 1831: 120 in 1832, and so forth, reaching the figure 178 in 1873. According to the last census returns, one-fourth of the population of Belgium is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and another fourth in trade and manufactures, chiefly the staple industries, the iron and coal trades.

The tendency, visible in most European countries, of an agglomeration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium. Of this Brussels is the most striking example. There were, in 1800, only 66,297 inhabitants in the town, and 10,129 in the suburbs of Brussels, while the number at the end of 1873 amounted to 365,404. Besides Brussels, there were, on the 31st December, 1873, three towns in Belgium with a population of above 100,000 inhabitants, namely, Antwerp, with 141,910; Ghent, with 128,424; and Liège, with 113,774 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Belgium, the same as that of France, is officially divided into 'general commerce,' including the sum total of all international mercantile intercourse, and 'special commerce,' comprising such imports as are consumed within and such exports as have been produced in the country. The following tabular statement gives the value of both the general and special exports and imports for each of the years 1871 and 1872:—

	1871	1872
	£	£
General Exports	82,316,000	84,008,000
General Imports	97,572,000	92,812,000
Exports of home produce	35,548,000	42,045,000
Imports for home consumption	51,080,000	51,117,000

France heads the list of importing countries in the special

commerce of Belgium, followed, in order of importance, by Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Russia, and the United States. In the export market of Belgian produce France likewise takes the first place, followed by Great Britain, the Netherlands, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of Belgium with Great Britain is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, giving the total exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into Belgium of the produce and manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
1865	7,379,893	2,921,300
1866	7,906,849	2,861,386
1867	7,555,202	2,816,481
1868	8,255,043	3,150,105
1869	9,391,403	4,003,535
1870	11,247,864	4,481,079
1871	13,573,274	6,217,005
1872	13,211,044	6,499,062
1873	13,075,186	7,200,949
1874	15,048,865	5,828,092

The staple article of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom consists in silk manufactures, of the value of 2,769,510*l.* in 1874. The other articles of export to Great Britain comprise chiefly agricultural produce, among them flax, of the value of 968,754*l.*; butter, of the value of 465,517*l.*; and live animals, principally sheep, of the value of 285,503*l.* in 1874. The imports of British home produce into Belgium consist in the main of iron, and of woollen and cotton manufactures, the iron of the value of 966,334*l.*, the woollens of the value of 485,773*l.*, and the cottons of the value of 763,442*l.* in the year 1874.

The international commerce of the kingdom is almost entirely carried on by foreigners, chiefly under the British flag. The commercial marine, on the decline for a number of years, consisted at the end of 1874 of 58 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 31,792 tons, inclusive of 19 steamers of a total burthen of 16,210 tons.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is found in three of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainaut, Namur, and Liège, about three-fourths of the total annual produce being raised in the first-named province. The quantity of coal raised in Hainaut in 1873 was 11,652,953 tons, being about the same as in 1872; but its value in 1873 was estimated at 17*s.* 4*d.* per ton—instead 11*s.* in

1872—therefore at an aggregate of 10,211,060*l.* The number of hands employed in 1873 was 79,556, being 5,873 more than in 1872. Their annual average wage was 55*·*68*l.* per head, being an increase of 40 per cent. over the preceding year. The cost of production in 1873 was estimated at 7,596,664*l.* or 0*·*641*l.* per ton, and the net profit at 0*·*223*l.* per ton. The quantity raised in 1873, as compared with the number of hands, was only 146 tons per workman, a decrease of 11 tons over the previous year. In England the average production of each workman in 1873 was 250 tons, or 104 tons more than in Hainaut.

In the year 1871 the total coal production of Belgium amounted to 13,733,176 tons, of a total value of 153,803,000 francs, or 6,152,120*l.* Of this total there were used for home consumption 9,546,972 tons, while the exports amounted to 4,186,204 tons. In 1870 the exports amounted to 3,114,850; in 1869 to 3,581,235; and in 1868 to 3,754,645 tons.

The imports of foreign coal into Belgium amounted in 1874 to 458,282 tons, being more than in 1872 but less than in 1873. In the above total English coal counted for 243,361 tons, and Prussian for 76,000. The exports of coal in 1874 amounted to 4,461,723 tons, being a decrease by 721,650 tons as compared with 1872, and by 271,537 as compared with 1873. The aggregate value of coal and coke exported in 1874 was 5,130,883*l.*, or 687,677*l.* less than in 1873. The great bulk of these exports went to France.

In Belgium the State is a great railway proprietor, and the State Railway is one of the largest sources of national revenue. The subjoined tabular statement shows the length of railways, distinguishing State and private lines, open in Belgium at the end of 1874:—

		Kilomètres
Lines built and worked by the State		595
Lines belonging to Companies, but leased by the State		746
Total of State Réseau	{ Kilom.	1,341
	{ Miles.	838
Lines worked by Companies	{ Kilom.	2,029
	{ Miles.	1,268
Total lines open	{ Kilom.	3,370
	{ Miles.	2,105

The cost of the permanent way and buildings of the State Railway amounted to 18,280*l.* per mile. The net revenue of the State Railway amounts at present to 1,508*l.* per mile. The law obliges the State Railway to redeem itself with its own capital, or to purchase itself with its own surplus revenue, and it is expected that this will have taken place about the year 1884. As each conceded railway lapses

gratuitously to the State in 90 years from the period of its construction, the entire system will in time become national property.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1874:—

	Number
Private letters	58,036,628
Official letters	6,035,861
Packets	30,094,207
Newspapers	58,825,598

On the 1st of January, 1875, there were 479 Post Offices in Belgium.

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 2,750,223 despatches, private and official, in the year 1874. On the 1st of January, 1875, the total length of telegraph lines was 4,909 kilomètrés, and the length of wires 20,512 kilomètrés. There were at the same date 474 telegraph stations.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Belgium, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Franc* Average rate of exchange, 25 to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kilogramme</i> , or <i>Livre</i>	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Tonneau</i>	=	2,200 „ „
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> {	Dry measure	= 2·75 imperial bushels.
	Liquid measure	= 22 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	=	3·28 feet.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i>	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	=	1,093 yards.
„ <i>Hectare</i>	=	2·47 English acres
„ <i>Square Kilomètre</i>	=	247·11 English acres, or 0·386 square miles.

Belgium was one of the four Continental States—comprising, besides, France, Italy, and Switzerland—which formed a Monetary League in 1865. The four States entered into a Convention by which they agreed upon the French decimal system, establishing perfect reciprocity in the currency of the four countries, and giving the *franc*, *livre*, or *lira*, the monetary unit of each of them, as well as its multiples or fractions in gold or silver, the same course and value throughout the extent of their respective territories.

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DENMARK.

(KONGERIGET DANMARK.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born April 8, 1818, the fourth son of the late Duke Wilhelm of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and of Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel. Appointed to the succession of the Crown of Denmark by the treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. Succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederik VII., November 15, 1863. Married, May 26, 1842, to

Louise, Queen of Denmark, born Sept. 7, 1817, the daughter of Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Frederik*, heir-apparent, born June 3, 1843; married July 28, 1869, to Princess *Louisa*, only daughter of the King of Sweden and Norway; offspring of the union are two sons, Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870, and Karl, born August 3, 1872, and a daughter *Louisa*, born Feb. 17, 1875. 2. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Dec. 24, 1845; admiral in the Danish navy; elected King of the Hellenes, under the title of *Georgios I.*, by the Greek National Assembly, March 31, 1863; married Oct. 27, 1867, to Olga Constantinowna, Grand-Duchess of Russia. 4. Princess *Maria Dagmar*, born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Grand-duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia. 5. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853. 6. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.—1. Duke *Karl*, born Sept. 30, 1813; married, May 19, 1838, to Princess *Wilhelmina*, born Jan. 18, 1808, daughter of the late King Frederik VI. of Denmark. 2. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863. 3. Prince *Friedrich*, born Oct. 23, 1814; married, Oct. 16, 1841, to Princess *Adelaide* of Schaumburg-Lippe, of which union there are issue two sons and three daughters, namely, *Augusta*, born Feb. 27, 1844; *Friedrich*, born Oct. 12, 1855; *Louise*, born Jan. 6, 1858; *Marie*, born Aug. 31, 1859; and *Albert*, born March 15, 1863. 4. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816; field-marshal-lieutenant in the service of Austria.

5. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860. 6. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army. 7. Prince *Hans*, born Dec. 5, 1825, general in the Danish army.

The Crown of Denmark was elective from the earliest times. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the princely House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, in whose family the royal dignity remained for more than four centuries, although the crown was not rendered hereditary by right till the year 1660. The direct male line of the House of Oldenburg became extinct with the sixteenth king, Frederik VII., on November 15, 1863. In view of the death of the king without direct heirs, the great powers of Europe, 'taking into consideration that the maintenance of the integrity of the Danish monarchy, as connected with the general interests of the balance of power in Europe, is of high importance to the preservation of peace,' signed a treaty at London on May 8, 1852, by the terms of which the succession to the Crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and to the direct male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. of Denmark. In accordance with this treaty, a law concerning the succession to the Danish crown was adopted by the Diet, and obtained the royal sanction July 31, 1853.

King Christian IX. has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, or 55,555*l.*, settled upon him by vote of the Rigsraad, approved Dec. 17, 1863. The heir-apparent of the Crown has, in addition, an allowance of 60,000 rigsdalers, or 6,666*l.*, settled by law of March 20, 1868.

Subjoined is a list of the kings of Denmark, with the dates of their accession, from the time of election of Christian I. of Oldenburg:—

House of Oldenburg.

	A.D.		A.D.
Christian I.	1448	Christian V.	1670
Hans	1481	Frederik IV.	1699
Christian II.	1513	Christian VI.	1730
Frederik I.	1523	Frederik V.	1746
Christian III.	1533	Christian VII.	1766
Frederik II.	1559	Frederik VI.	1808
Christian IV.	1588	Christian VIII.	1839
Frederik III.	1648	Frederik VII.	1848

House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Christian IX., 1863.

The sixteen members of the House of Oldenburg, who filled the throne of Denmark for 415 years, had an average reign of 26 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Denmark is embodied in the charter of June 5, 1849, which was modified in some important respects in 1855 and 1863, but again restored, with various alterations, by a statute which obtained the royal sanction on July 28, 1866. According to this charter, the executive power is in the king and his responsible ministers, and the right of making and amending laws in the Rigsdag, or Diet, acting in conjunction with the sovereign. The king must be a member of the evangelical Lutheran Church, which is declared to be the religion of the State. The Rigsdag comprises the Landsting and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsting consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former members of the Folkething, and the rest are elected indirectly by the people, for the term of eight years. The choice of the latter 54 members of the Upper House is given to electoral bodies composed partly of the largest taxpayers in the country districts, partly of deputies of the largest taxpayers in the cities, and partly of deputies from the totality of citizens possessing the franchise. Eligible to the Landsting is every citizen who has passed his thirtieth year, and is of unspotted reputation. The Folkething, or Lower House of Parliament, consists of 102 members, returned in direct election, by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. The franchise belongs to every male citizen who has reached his twenty-fifth year, who is not in the actual receipt of public charity, or who, if he has at any former time been in receipt of it, has repaid the sums so received, who is not in private service without having his own household, and who has resided at least one year in the electoral circle on the lists of which his name is inscribed. Eligible for the Folkething are all men of good reputation, past the age of thirty. Both the members of the Landsting and of the Folkething receive payment for their services, at the same rate.

The Rigsdag must meet every year on the first Monday of October. To the Folkething all money bills must in the first instance be submitted by the Government. The Landsting, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of electing from its midst every four years the assistant judges, four in number, of the Høiesteret, or Supreme Court, who, together with the four judges, form the highest tribunal of the kingdom, and can alone try parliamentary impeachments. The ministers have free access to both of the legislative assemblies, but can only vote in that Chamber of which they are members.

The executive, acting under the king as president, and called

the Royal Privy Council, consists of the following seven departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council.*—Christen Andreas Fonnesbech, Minister of the Interior, 1870–74; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, June 11, 1875.

2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Count F. G. J. Moltke von Bregentved, appointed June 11, 1875.

3. *Ministry of the Interior.*—E. V. R. von Skeel, appointed June 15, 1875.

4. *Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—J. C. H. Fischer, appointed June 15, 1875.

5. *Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.*—J. M. V. Nellesmann, appointed June 28, 1875.

6. *Ministry of Finance.*—Christen Andreas Fonnesbech, President of the Council.

7. *Ministry of War and of Marine.*—General W. von Haffner, appointed June 11, 1875.

The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their acts, and in case of impeachment, and being found guilty, cannot be pardoned without the consent of the Folkething.

The chief of the dependencies of the Crown of Denmark, Iceland, has its own constitution and administration, under a charter dated January, 5, 1874, and which came into force August 1, 1874. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Althing, consisting of 36 members, 30 elected by popular suffrage, and six nominated by the King. The Althing is one chamber, but for discussion and partly for voting purposes, separates into two, like the Norwegian Storting. A minister for Iceland, nominated by the King and responsible to the Althing, is at the head of the Administration: while the highest local authority is vested in the Governor, called stiftamtmand, who resides at Reikjavik. Besides him there are three amtmands for the western, the northern, and eastern districts of Iceland.

Church and Education.

The established religion in Denmark is the Lutheran, which was introduced as early as 1536, the Church revenue being at that time seized and retained by the Crown. The affairs of the national Church are under the superintendence of the seven bishops of Sjælland, Lolland, Fyen, Ribe, Aarhus, Viborg, and Aalborg. The bishops have no political character; they inspect the conduct of the subordinate clergy, confer holy orders, and enjoy nearly all the privileges of episcopal dignitaries in Great Britain, except that of voting in the legislature. Complete religious toleration is extended to every sect. It is enacted, by Art. 76 of the Constitution, that 'all

citizens may worship God according to their own fashion, provided they do not offend morality or public order.' By Art. 77, no man is bound to contribute to the support of a form of worship of which he is not a member; and by Art. 79 no man can be deprived of his civil and political rights on the score of religion, nor be exempted on this account from the performance of his duties as a citizen.

According to the census of 1870, there were only 14,614 persons, or less than one per cent. of the population, not belonging to the Lutheran church. Of this number 4,400, or nearly one-third, were Jews; the remainder comprised 1,857 Roman Catholics; 1,430 members of the Reformed church, or Calvinists; 2,069 Mormons; 3,157 Anabaptists; 57 members of the Anglican church; and 1,181 members of a sect called 'Frimenighed,' or the free community.

Elementary education is widely diffused in Denmark, the attendance at school being obligatory from the age of seven to fourteen. In conformity with Art. 85 of the Constitution, education is afforded gratuitously in the public schools to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. The system of mutual instruction, introduced in 1820, was generally adopted in 1840. Besides the university of Copenhagen, there are 13 public gymnasia, or colleges, in the principal towns of the kingdom, which afford a 'classical' education, and under them are a large number of Middle Schools, for the children of the trading, and higher working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in the Parochial Schools, spread all over the country, to the number, in August 1869, of 2,940, namely 28 in Copenhagen; 132 in the towns of Denmark, and 2,780 in the rural districts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of the State during the five financial years ending March 31, from 1872 to 1876 averaged 2,500,000*l.* The expenditure during this quinquennial period was fully balanced by the revenue, with an annual surplus, employed for the reduction of the public debt.

By the terms of the Constitution of Denmark the annual financial accounts, called the 'Regnskab,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session, that is about six months after the close of the financial year. The Constitutional Chart prescribes that the Regnskab be examined, immediately after it is ready, by four paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething, two by the Landsting. The revisors are entitled to call for persons and papers, and their scrutiny of accounts is very rigid. Their report is submitted to the Chamber, which, after due consideration, passes its resolution, generally to the effect that it has no remarks to make on the balance-sheet. During the interval between

the presentation and passing of the estimates, the minister asks for any fresh votes which the exigencies of the public service may suggest. The discussion of the budget takes from four to six months.

In the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, the revenue was calculated at 45,908,658 Kronor, or 2,550,481*l.*, and the expenditure at 45,117,152 Kronor, or 2,506,508*l.* The chief sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue 1875-76		Kronor.
Domains, surplus of		1,407,918
Interest of Reserve Fund		2,963,089
Direct taxes		8,039,070
Stamp duty		1,852,000
Duty on inheritance and transfer of property		1,123,000
Law fees		1,842,000
Custom-house dues and Excise on distilleries		21,703,000
Surplus on Postal and Telegraph Department		335,405
Surplus on State railways in Funen and Jutland		1,615,000
Contribution from the sinking fund		3,678,831
Miscellaneous receipts.		1,349,345
Total revenue		45,908,658
		£2,550,481
Branches of Expenditure 1875-76.		Kronor.
Civil List and Appanages		1,426,544
House of Parliament and Council of State		318,616
Interest on National Debt—		
Interior		6,771,937
Foreign		1,013,900
Pensions, including invalids of war		3,338,724
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		373,078
" Interior		1,466,649
" Justice		2,113,563
" Public Worship and Education		743,133
" War		8,584,24
" Navy		4,427,464
" Finance		2,824,958
" for Iceland		108,932
Miscellaneous expenses		2,454,515
Management and sinking fund of the National Debt—		
Interior		200,000
Foreign		4,646,400
Expropriations for railways in Funen and Jutland		1,100,000
Subsidy to railways under construction		1,700,000
Total expenditure		45,117,152
		£2,506,508

It will be seen that there was a calculated surplus of 791,506 Kronor, or 43,973*l.* in the financial estimates for the year ending March 31, 1876.

An important feature in the administration of the finances of the kingdom is the maintenance of a Reserve Fund of a comparatively large amount. On the 31st of March, 1868, the Fund stood at 7,660,000*l.*, or considerably more than the national revenue for three years, but it was reduced to 6,500,000*l.* in 1869, and further reduced to 4,200,000*l.* in 1871, and to 3,850,000*l.* in 1872. It is contemplated gradually to reduce the Reserve Fund, to 1,780,000*l.* The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences demanding action, such as war.

The public debt of Denmark, incurred in part by large annual deficits in former years, before the establishment of parliamentary government, and in part by railway undertakings, and the construction of harbours, lighthouses, and other works of public importance, amounted to 105,784,299 rigsdaler, or 11,653,811*l.*, on March 31, 1875. The debt has been in course of reduction since 1866, as shown in the following table, which gives the national liabilities at six different periods, from 1866 to 1875 :—

Years, ending March 31	Capital of Debt	
	Rigsdaler	£
1866 . . .	132,110,802	14,862,465
1869 . . .	119,141,086	13,239,872
1870 . . .	116,370,350	12,930,039
1872 . . .	114,728,300	12,747,589
1874 . . .	105,784,299	11,653,811
1875 . . .	101,284,000	11,153,811

The annual charge of the national debt, comprising interest, management, and a sinking fund, is gradually diminishing. It amounted to the following sums in each of the financial years 1867–69, and in the estimates of 1875–76 :—

Years	Rigsdaler	£
1866–67 . . .	12,033,473	1,337,500
1868–69 . . .	11,876,806	1,311,800
1875–76 . . .	6,305,668	700,630

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The latter consisted, March 1875, in part of an English loan contracted in 1825, of the original amount of 5,500,000*l.*, which is to be paid off entirely in 1878, and of another loan, raised in London in 1864, the last portion of which, 500,000*l.*, was ordered to be paid on the 1st of January 1876.

Army and Navy.

The army of Denmark consists, according to a law of re-organisation, passed by the Rigsdag on July 6, 1867, of all the able-bodied young men of the kingdom who have reached the age of 21 years. They are liable to service for eight years in the regular army, and for eight years subsequent in the army of reserve. The drilling is divided into two periods: the first lasts six months for the infantry, five months for the field artillery, and the engineers; nine months and two weeks for the cavalry; and four months for the siege artillery and the technic corps. The second period of drill, which is for only a portion of the recruits of each branch of arms, notably those who have profited the least by the first course, lasts nine months for the infantry, eleven months for the cavalry, and one year for the artillery and the engineers. Besides, every corps has to drill each year during from thirty to forty-five days. By the terms of the law of 1867, the kingdom is divided into five territorial brigades, and every brigade into four territorial battalions, in such a way that no district and no town, the capital excepted, will belong to more than one territorial battalion. Every territorial brigade furnishes the contingent of a brigade of infantry and one regiment of cavalry. The artillery contingent is furnished one-half by the two first territorial brigades, and the second half by the three other ones. The contingent of the engineers is furnished by the whole brigades.

The forces of the kingdom, under the new organisation, comprise 20 battalions of infantry of the line, with 10 *depôt* battalions, and 10 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 2 squadrons active and 2 *depôt*; two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries; and two battalions of engineers. The total strength of the army was as follows at the commencement of September 1875:—

	Regular Army		Army of Reserve	
	Officers	Rank and File	Officers	Rank and File
Infantry . .	730	26,750	287	12,127
Cavalry . .	126	2,122	—	—
Artillery . .	139	6,523	37	2,391
Engineers . .	36	580	22	740
Total .	1,031	35,975	346	15,258

The staff of the army was composed, in September 1875, of 25 commissioned and 37 non-commissioned officers.

The navy of Denmark comprised, at the commencement of September 1875, the following vessels, all steamers:—

Name	Launched.	Horse-Power	Guns
1. SCREW STEAMERS— <i>Ironclads</i> :—			
Peder Skram	1864	600	18
Dannebrog	1863	400	16
Rolf Krake	1863	235	3
Lindormen (Turret)	1868	360	2
Goum (Turret)	1869	360	2
Odin (Turret)	1873	400	4
<i>Unarmoured vessels</i> :—			
Skjold	1858	300	42
Jylland	1860	400	26
Sjælland	1858	300	26
Niels Juel	1855	300	26
Tordenskjold	1862	200	22
Dagmar	1861	300	14
Heimdal	1856	260	14
Thor	1851	260	10
Fylla	1862	150	3
Diana	1863	150	3
Absalon	1862	100	3
Esbern Snare	1862	100	3
<i>Gunboats</i> :—			
6 first-class, iron hull	—	480	12
1 second-class, ditto	—	240	1
2. PADDLE STEAMERS :—			
Holger Danske	1849	260	7
Slesvig	1845	240	12
Hekla	1842	200	7
Geiser	1844	160	8
Skirner	1847	120	2
Total: 31 steamers.		6,875	314

The ironclads of the Danish navy are converted ships, on the French model, with the exception of the *Rolf Krake*, the *Lindormen*, the *Goum*, and the *Odin*. The *Rolf Krake*, built by Napier, of Glasgow, is plated with $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch iron, and has two turrets, which carry three 60-pounders. The *Lindormen* is plated from stem to stern with 5-inch iron, over 10 inches wood-backing, and armed with $12\frac{1}{2}$ tons rifled Armstrong cannon. Similar in construction to the *Lindormen* is the *Goum*. The most powerful of the ironclads in the Danish navy is the *Odin*, constructed at the dockyard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and completed in 1873. The *Odin* is plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, and carries four 10-inch guns, of 19 tons each, sheltered under a rising turret on mid-deck, covering not only the guns but also the base of the chimneys and the upper part of the engines. The prow

carries a steel battering-ram more than a foot square, and protruding six feet, so arranged as to be screwed back into the hull.

The Danish navy is recruited, by naval conscription, from the coast population. It was manned, in September 1875, by 911 men, and officered by one admiral, 15 commanders, and 81 captains and lieutenants.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Denmark, according to the last census, taken February 1, 1870, are as follows:—

Provinces	Area		Population 1870
	Geogr. sq. m.	English sq. m.	
Seeland and Moen . . .	133.3	2,793	637,711
Bornholm	10.6	221	31,894
Fünen and Langeland . . .	61.9	1,302	236,311
Lolland-Falster	30.1	640	90,706
Jutland	458.0	9,597	788,119
Total	693.9	14,553	1,784,741

Included in the official returns as forming part of the kingdom are the three European dependencies of Denmark, namely, the Færoe, or Horse Islands, Iceland, and Greenland. The Færoe, a group of 22 islands, of which 17 are inhabited, have a total area of 495 English square miles, with a population of 9,815 in 1868. The area of Iceland is estimated to contain about 30,000 English square miles, less than half of which is capable of being inhabited; and the area of Greenland on the west coast, where the Danish establishments are situated, is described as embracing a territory of 25,000 English square miles, the remainder of the ice-bound peninsula, or island, being unknown. At an enumeration made in 1868, Iceland was found to possess 68,563, and Greenland 9,352 inhabitants.

The proportionate increase in the population of Denmark in recent years has been larger in the towns than in the country districts, averaging in the former 10.29 per cent., and in the latter only 5.99 per cent. in the course of 15 years. The following was the population of the four chieftowns at the enumerations of 1855, 1860, and 1870:—

Chief Towns	Population		
	1855	1860	1870
Copenhagen (Kjöbenhavn)	143,591	155,143	180,866
Odense	12,932	14,255	16,721
Aarhus	8,891	11,009	13,020
Aalborg	9,102	10,069	11,953

The soil of Denmark is greatly subdivided, owing partly to the state of the law, which interdicts the union of small farms into larger estates, but encourages, in various ways, the parcelling out of landed property. It was found at the last census that out of an average of 1,000 people, 395 live exclusively by agriculture.

Emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, 4,359 persons in 1869; 3,525 in 1870; 3,906 in 1871; 6,893 in 1872; 7,241 persons in 1873; and 3,322 in 1874.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and great Britain. The precise value of the commercial transactions with foreign countries is not known, as the Danish official returns do not give the value of the imports or exports, but only the weight of the same. The following table shows the comparative total weight of the imports and exports for each of the years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Tons	Tons
1870	913,980	410,840
1871	988,280	518,750
1872	1,073,000	487,450
1873	1,069,020	553,870
1874	1,154,120	501,130

The imports of 1874 were valued at 115,364,448 kr., or 6,409,136*l.*, and the exports of 1874 at 85,525,515 kronor, or 4,751,412*l.*

The commercial intercourse between Denmark, including Iceland, the Færoe Islands, and Greenland, and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, exhibiting the value of the total exports from Denmark to Great Britain and Ireland, aside with the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Denmark, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
1865	2,284,287	1,263,953
1866	2,291,909	1,202,811
1867	2,588,921	1,282,358
1868	2,470,398	1,450,359
1869	2,236,952	1,574,562
1870	3,053,425	2,021,611
1871	2,553,562	1,748,933
1872	3,618,337	2,056,390
1873	3,571,139	2,671,344
1874	3,890,492	2,519,522

The exports of Denmark to the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, the principal of them butter, corn, and live animals. The imports of butter rose from 767,190*l.* in 1870, to 1,009,332*l.* in 1872; and to 1,363,433*l.* in 1874. The total exports of corn amounted to the value of 1,270,305*l.* in the year 1874, comprising 722,463*l.* for barley; 118,750*l.* for wheat; 227,836*l.* for oats; and 200,628*l.* for wheat flour. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 568,678*l.* in the year 1874, comprising 334,822*l.* for oxen and bulls; 166,793*l.* for cows and calves. The exports of horses, of the value of 35,580*l.* in 1873, sank to 4,023*l.* in 1874. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, and iron. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 453,405*l.*, of coals to 523,138*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 484,627*l.* in the year 1874.

On March 31, 1875, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 2,846 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 212,600 tons. Of these 123, of 27,381 tons, were steamers, and 2,723, of a tonnage of 185,219, sailing vessels. Included in this account are all vessels of not less than 4 tons. The commercial navy here enumerated, belonged to the following divisions of the kingdom:—

	Vessels	Tons
Copenhagen, port of	398	63,118
Sealand, and adjacent islands	733	47,312
Funen and adjacent islands	962	54,722
Jutland	753	47,448
Total	2,846	212,600

On the 1st of January 1876, there were railways of a total length of 119 Danish miles, or 561 Engl. miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. During the year 1874, two new lines of railway were completed through the islands of Falster and Lolland, terminating at the port of Nakschow, connected with England by a newly established line of steamers. In course of construction at the commencement of 1875 was a line, made at the expense of the government, through the middle and western part of Jutland, terminating at the village of Esbjerg, near the frontier of Germany.

The Post Office in the year 1874 carried 16,500,000 letters, and 15,621,500 newspapers. The Telegraphs in the same year carried 762,609 messages. The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of 1874, was 1,591 Engl. miles, and the length of wires 4,406 Engl. miles. At the same date, there were 178 telegraph offices..

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Denmark consist—exclusive of the Færoe, Iceland, and Greenland in Europe, considered to form part of the kingdom—of three islands in the West Indies, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John. The largest of these islands, St. Croix, has an area of 60 square miles, while St. Thomas and St. John, with attached little islets, have each an area of about 13 square miles. In 1860 the population of St. Croix numbered 23,124, that of St. Thomas 13,463, and that of St. John 1,574. The inhabitants, mostly free negroes, are engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane, exporting annually from 12 to 16 million pounds of raw sugar, besides 1 million gallons of rum. The value of the total exports from St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John to the United Kingdom amounted to 43,567*l.*, and that of the imports of British produce to 463,094*l.*, in the year 1874. The chief article of export in 1874 consisted of precious stones, valued at 30,820*l.*, while the British imports were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 226,284*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Denmark, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

Under a law which came into force on January 1, 1875, the decimal system of currency was introduced in Denmark, the unit being the *Krona*, or Crown, divided into 100 öre. The *Krona* is generally accounted of one-half the value of the old unit of currency of which it took the place, the *Rigsdaler*, divided into 96 shillings.

The *Krona* = 100 öre Average rate of exchange, 1*s.* 1½*d.*,
or about 18 *Kronor* to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Lod</i>	= 227 grains troy, or about 9½ dwts.
„ <i>Pound</i>	= 1·102 avoirdupois, or about 100lbs. to the cwt.
The <i>Ship Last</i>	= 2 tons.
„ <i>Tönde</i> , or Barrel of Grain and Salt	= 3·8 Imperial bushels, or about 21 Töndes equal to 10 Imperial quarters.
„ „ „ Coal	= 4·7 „ „
„ <i>Foot</i>	= 1·03 English feet.
„ <i>Viertel</i>	= 1·7 Imperial gallon.

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FRANCE.

(RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present constitution of France, voted by the National Assembly, elected in 1871, bears date February 25, 1875. It vests the legislative power in an assembly of two houses, the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, and the executive in a chief magistrate called President of the Republic. The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the 'scrutin d'arrondissement,' adopted by the National Assembly, November 11, 1875. The law orders that every arrondissement has to elect one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000, an additional deputy for each 100,000, or portion thereof. The only requisite to be an elector is to be possessed of citizenship and to be of the age of twenty-one years, while the only requisite for a deputy is to be a citizen and twenty-five years of age. There are 532 members in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of 300 members, of which 225 are elected by the departments of France and the Colonies, and 75 are nominated, in the first instance, by the National Assembly, and subsequently by the Chamber of Deputies. The senators for the departments are elected by Electoral Colleges for the term of nine years, retiring by thirds every three years, while those nominated by the National Assembly or the Chamber of Deputies sit for life. No other qualification is required for a senator than to be a Frenchman and forty years of age. The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies assemble every year on the second Tuesday in January, unless a previous summons is made by the President of the Republic, and they must remain in session at least five months every year. Both begin and finish their session at the same time. The President of the Republic pronounces the close of the session, and has the right of convoking the Chambers for an extraordinary meeting. He is bound to convoke them if the demand is made by one-half of the number of members composing each Chamber. The President can adjourn the Chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws. Nevertheless, financial laws must be first presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies.

The President of the Republic is elected, by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, united in National Assembly. He is nominated for seven years, and is eligible for re-election. The President of the Republic has the initiative of legislation concurrently with the two Chambers. He promulgates the laws when

they have been voted by the two Chambers. He watches over and insures the execution of them. He has the right of pardon; he disposes of the armed force; and he appoints to all civil and military posts, including the heads of the ministerial departments. Every act of the President of the Republic must be countersigned by a Minister. The President may, with the assent of the Senate, dissolve the Chamber of Deputies before the legal expiration of its term, but in such event the electoral colleges must be summoned for new elections within three months. The ministers as a body are responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The president of the Republic is responsible only in case of high treason. In the event of a vacancy by death, or any other cause, the two united chambers must proceed immediately to the election of a new President.

President of the Republic.—Marshal Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de *MacMahon*, born at Sully, dep. Saône-et-Loire, July 13, 1808, son of a Peer of France, descended of an ancient Irish family; educated for the military career at the School of Saint-Cyr, 1825-28; entered the army as lieutenant, 1829; took part, as captain and colonel, in successive campaigns in Algeria, 1833-52; general of division, 1852; commander of the troops storming the Malakoff tower, at the siege of Sevastopol, Sept. 8, 1855; commander-in-chief of the French army in Algeria, 1857; commander of the second corps of the 'Armée des Alpes,' 1859; nominated Duc de Magenta on the battle-field of Magenta, June 4, 1859; commander of the 3rd corps d'armée, 1861-64; Governor-General of Algeria, 1864-70; commander-in-chief of the 1st and 5th corps d'armée in the war against Germany, July-August, 1870; taken prisoner at the capitulation of Sedan, Sep. 2, 1870; appointed commander-in-chief of the 'Armée de Versailles,' April 11, 1871; elected President of the Republic, by 360 against 344 votes, May 24, 1873; appointed President for the term of seven years, by 383 against 317 votes, November 19, 1873.

The Ministry, appointed by the President of the Republic, consists of nine members, namely:—

1. Minister of the Interior.—Louis Joseph Buffet, born at Mirecourt, Vosges, October 26, 1818; studied law, and practised at the bar of Bordeaux; returned to the Chamber of Deputies, 1836; minister of Public Works, 1840-41; elected member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848; Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, 1849-50; appointed Minister of the Interior and Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, March 10, 1875.

2. Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Charles Elie Duc Decazes, born May 9, 1819; envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Courts of Spain and Portugal, 1841-48; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, July 20, 1874.

3. Minister of Finance.—Jean Baptiste Léon Say, born 1826; studied political economy, and published a number of statistical and financial works; administrator of the Northern Railway of France, 1865–70; Prefect of the department of the Seine, 1871–2; Minister of Finance under Louis A. Thiers, 1872–3; re-appointed Minister of Finance, March 10, 1875.

4. Minister of Justice, ‘Garde des Sceaux.’—Jules Armand Du-
faure, born December 4, 1798; studied jurisprudence and admitted to the bar of Bordeaux, 1820; returned to the Chamber of Deputies, 1834; Minister of Public Works, 1839–40; Minister of the Interior, June—October, 1849; Minister of Justice, 1871–3; re-appointed Minister of Justice, March 10, 1875.

5. Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Vicomte de Meaux, appointed March 10, 1875.

6. Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.—Henri Alexandre Wallon, born at Valenciennes, Dec. 23, 1812; elected member of the Legislative Assembly, 1849; Professor of History at the Sorbonne, 1840–75; appointed Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, March 10, 1875.

7. Minister of Public Works.—Ernest Caillaux, appointed July 20, 1874.

8. Minister of War.—General de Cissey, appointed July 20, 1874.

9. Minister of Marine.—Rear-Admiral Marquis de Montaignac de Chauvance, appointed May 25, 1873.

At the census of May 1872, the number of civil government functionaries, forming ‘l’administration publique’—exclusive of local officials—was 205,008. With their families they numbered 296,387 individuals, and their servants 47,303, being a total of 448,698 persons, equal to 1.56 per cent of the population of France.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns and Governments of France, from the accession of the House of Bourbon to the present time :—

<i>House of Bourbon</i>		<i>House of Bourbon—Orléans</i>	
Henri IV.	1589–1610	Louis Philippe (+ 1850) .	1830–1848
Louis XIII., ‘le Juste’ .	1610–1643	<i>Second Republic</i>	
Louis XIV., ‘le Grand’ .	1643–1715	Provisional Government	
Louis XV.	1715–1774	Feb.–Dec.	1848
Louis XVI. (+ 1793) .	1774–1792	Louis Napoléon, President	1848–1852
<i>First Republic</i>		<i>Empire, Restored</i>	
Convention	1792–1795	Napoléon III. (+ 1873) .	1852–1870
Directoire	1795–1799	<i>Third Republic</i>	
Consulate	1799–1804	Government of National	
<i>Empire</i>		Defence	1870–1871
Napoléon I. (+ 1821) .	1804–1814	Louis A. Thiers, President	1871–1873
<i>House of Bourbon, Restored</i>		Marshal MacMahon, Pre-	
Louis XVIII.	1814–1824	sident	1873
Charles X. (+ 1836) .	1824–1830		

The average duration of the seventeen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was nearly 17 years, while the average reign of the ten Sovereigns occupying the monarchical period was $26\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Church and Education.

The population of France, at the census of May 1872, consisted of 35,387,703 Roman Catholics, being 98·02 per cent. of the total population, of 586,757 Protestants, or 1·60 per cent. of the population, of 49,439 Jews, and 85,022 members of other sects and forms of belief. In regard to Protestants, there was a decline between the census periods of 1866 and 1872, in the former of which they numbered 2·23 per cent. of the population. The Jews also declined from 0·23 to 0·14 per cent., and the Roman Catholics alone increased from 97·48 to 98·02 per cent. of the total population.

All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have state allowances. In the budget for 1876, these allowances were as follows:—

	Francs
Roman Catholic prelates and clergy	41,508,295
Roman Catholic Churches, seminaries, &c	10,205,400
Protestant clergy	1,416,000
Jewish rabbis	188,900
Protestant and Jewish places of worship	80,000

Total 53,398,595 or £2,135,944

There are eighty-six prelates of the Roman Catholic Church—namely, seventeen archbishops and sixty-nine bishops. The other Roman Catholic clergy comprise 192 vicars-general, 723 canons, 3,531 *curés*, or incumbents, and 31,569 *desservants*, or curates. The Protestants of the Augsburg Confession, or Lutherans—80,117 in number at the census of 1872—are, in their religious affairs, governed by a General Consistory, while the members of the Reformed Church, or Calvinists—467,531 in number at the census of 1872—are under a council of administration, the seat of which is at Paris. At the census of 1872, the clergy of all denominations was found to number 150,654 individuals, while their families, supported by them, numbered 24,204, and their servants 41,817, being a total of 216,675 persons, equal to 0·62 per cent. of the population of France.

Public education in France is entirely under the supervision of the Government, and to a great extent, partly directly, but more indirectly, in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy. The duration of school life is usually regulated by the religion of the scholar. Roman Catholics of the lower classes, more particularly in the rural districts, rarely visit school after eleven or twelve, the age at which they receive their first communion, while Protestants commonly

remain at school until about sixteen. The elementary schools, superintended by the clergy, impart a very defective education. Together with the general census of May 1872, there was an official inquiry into the educational state of the nation, which, being very carefully made, gave, it is reported, accurate results. In the enquiry of 1872, the population was divided into three groups, according to ages, the first comprising all children under six; the growing generation between six and twenty; and the third all the grown-up persons above twenty. The following table gives the total net results of the educational census of 1872:—

Degree of Education.	Groups of Ages.		
	Under six years.	From 6 to 20.	Above 20 years.
Unable to read or write	3,540,101	2,082,338	7,702,362
Able to read only	292,348	1,175,125	2,305,130
Able to read and write	151,595	5,458,097	13,073,057
Unascertained	38,042	70,721	214,005
Total	4,022,086	8,786,281	23,294,554
Total population			36,102,921

The following table expresses in percentages the degree of education of each of the three groups of ages—deduction being made of the small number returned as ‘unascertained’—in May 1872:—

	Ages:—			
	Under six.	From six to twenty.	Above twenty.	Average of total above six.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Unable to read or write	88.85	23.89	33.37	30.77
Able to read only	7.33	13.48	9.99	10.94
Able to read and write	3.82	62.63	56.64	58.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from the preceding tables that nine-tenths of the children under six; more than a fifth, but less than a fourth of the youths of both sexes under twenty; and more than a third of the grown-up population of men and women, are unable to read or write. Setting aside the four millions of children under six years of age, it may be said that thirty per cent. of the population of France are entirely devoid of education.

The census of 1872 showed an extraordinary difference in the degree of education between the 87 departments of France, the percentage of ignorance ranging between six and sixty. The following tabular statement shows the departments in the order of educational advancement, giving the percentage of all individuals above six years of age unable to read or write:—

Departments	Percentage of individuals unable to read or write	Departments	Percentage of individuals unable to read or write
Doubs	6·9	Charente-Inférieure	32·2
Meurthe-et-Moselle	8·3	Saône-et-Loire	32·3
Haute-Marne	8·4	Loiret	32·4
Jura	9·3	Maine-et-Loire	32·4
Meuse	9·7	Mayenne	32·7
Vosges	10·0	Gard	33·7
Seine	11·4	Loire-Inférieure	33·7
Marne	11·8	Ile-et-Vilaine	34·6
Haute-Saône	11·9	Puy-de-Dôme	35·9
Seine-et-Oise	12·0	Hérault	36·1
Aube	12·4	Ardèche	36·4
Rhin (Belfort)	12·7	Nord	36·6
Côte-d'Or	13·3	Sarthe	36·7
Hautes-Alpes	14·3	Deux-Sèvres	37·2
Rhône	14·5	Loir-et-Cher	37·6
Orne	15·9	Vaucluse	37·6
Ardennes	16·4	Haute-Garonne	37·7
Calvados	16·5	Var	37·7
Lozère	20·3	Lot	38·7
Seine-et-Marne	20·4	Gers	39·6
Isère	21·0	Tarn	40·4
Oise	21·8	Lot-et-Garonne	41·5
Aveyron	22·0	Aude	41·6
Haute-Savoie	22·4	Tarn-et-Garonne	42·0
Savoie	23·2	Corse (Corsica)	42·8
Eure-et-Loire	23·4	Côtes-du-Nord	43·2
Cantal	23·5	Indre-et-Loire	43·3
Ain	24·1	Creuse	46·6
Yonne	24·2	Nièvre	47·4
Manche	25·9	Charente	48·4
Aisne	26·3	Vienne	48·6
Hautes-Pyrénées	27·2	Pyrénées-Orientales	49·6
Bouches-du-Rhône	27·6	Vendée	50·8
Eure	27·8	Morbihan	52·1
Seine-Inférieure	28·7	Allier	52·5
Somme	28·8	Ariège	53·4
Basses-Pyrénées	28·9	Corrèze	55·8
Drôme	29·1	Finistère	56·3
Basses-Alpes	29·2	Indre	56·8
Gironde	29·2	Cher	57·3
Loire	29·5	Landes	57·6
Pas-de-Calais	29·6	Dordogne	60·3
Alpes-Maritimes	31·8	Haute-Vienne	61·8
Haute-Loire	31·8		
		General Average	30·8

In the departments now constituting the German 'Reichsland' of Alsace-Lorraine, France lost the most educated portion of her former inhabitants. The progress of education indicated in the census re-

turns of 1866 and 1872 was very slight, due to some extent to the loss of these provinces.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budgets of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the seven years, from 1870 to 1876 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1870	1,881,952,000	3,437,102,395
1871	1,880,961,193	3,201,692,703
1872	2,344,795,959	2,334,759,208
1873	2,467,470,630	2,374,804,134
1874	2,533,262,199	2,532,689,922
1875	2,588,900,623	2,584,452,831
1876	2,575,028,582	2,570,000,475

The estimates of revenue for 1870, originally adopted by a law of May 8, 1869, were subsequently rectified by the deduction of 285,000,000 francs for 'lost taxes,' and the addition of 1,840,150,395 francs raised by 'extraordinary resources,' namely loans. The budget of 1871, passed July 27, 1870, had likewise subsequently the addition of 1,265,674,634 francs from 'extraordinary resources.'

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure in the budget estimates for each of the two years 1875 and 1876 were as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	1875	1876
	Francs	Francs
Direct taxes	382,721,200	384,339,700
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes	20,953,494	23,069,000
Produce of domains	12,628,940	13,330,315
Produce of forests	38,064,680	38,064,680
Registration duties and stamps	590,870,000	606,159,000
Customs and salt	262,013,000	236,983,250
Indirect taxes	963,424,000	995,915,455
Posts	111,004,000	110,176,000
Tax on personal property 'Impôt de 3 p. 0/0'	31,760,000	35,174,000
Produce of telegraphs	16,500,000	16,580,000
Universities 'Produits universitaires'	4,413,610	4,352,347
Revenue of Algeria	22,456,400	23,708,100
Tax upon civil pensions	15,628,000	17,623,000
Various receipts	47,523,300	49,403,735
New imports	25,440,000	16,700,000
'Ressources extraordinaires'	43,500,000	3,500,000
Total Revenue	2,588,900,624	2,575,028,582

Branches of Expenditure	1875	1876
	Francs	Francs
Public debt and dotations . . .	1,223,199,474	1,182,312,281
Ministry of justice	33,777,473	33,690,890
" foreign affairs	11,255,500	11,255,500
" the interior	81,810,235	86,108,861
" Algeria	24,165,814	26,931,531
" finance	19,956,950	20,158,150
" war	493,776,321	500,037,115
" marine and colonies	158,599,542	165,893,496
" public instruction, worship and fine arts	96,852,514	97,189,390
" agriculture and com- merce	17,063,040	18,404,100
" public works—ordi- nary service	76,702,490	78,873,514
extraordinary service	80,246,729	82,336,624
Cost of collecting the revenue . . .	247,902,849	249,107,023
Drawbacks and restitutions	19,143,900	17,782,000
Total expenditure	2,584,452,831	2,570,000,475

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure are seldom published by the Government till after the lapse of six or seven years. When the budget for 1876 was voted by the National Assembly in the session of 1875, the last final account, or 'budget réglé,' was for the year 1869. The following were the actual receipts and disbursements in 1869:—

	Francs
Receipts in the year 1869	1,798,187,538
Disbursements	1,740,213,970
Surplus of receipts	57,973,568

The following were the principal sources of actual revenue and branches of actual expenditure in the year 1869, according to the final 'budget réglé':—

Sources of Revenue	Francs
Direct taxes	332,439,521
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes	7,132,115
Produce of domains	11,153,178
Produce of forests	12,893,354
Registration duties and stamps	456,983,648 fr.
Customs and salt	144,612,873
Indirect contributions	627,379,876
Posts	94,628,646
Universities—'produits universitaires'	4,024,062
Revenue of Algeria	15,023,618
Tax upon civil pensions	15,378,541
Various receipts	60,826,121
'Ressources extraordinaires'	15,718,015
Total revenue	1,798,187,538

Branches of Expenditure	Francs
Public debt and dotations	519,911,610
Ministry of justice	36,080,550
" foreign affairs	13,899,963
" the interior	75,443,099
" Algeria	38,011,760
" finance	20,357,989
" war	384,157,428
" marine and colonies	175,753,949
" public instruction, worship and fine arts .	87,952,029
" agriculture and commerce	16,454,673
" public works—ordinary service	83,562,728
" " extraordinary service	51,059,139
Cost of collecting the revenue	227,026,216
Drawbacks and restitutions	10,542,767
Total expenditure	1,740,213,970

The enormously increased expenditure of recent years, compared with 1869, due principally to the augmented public debt, and, to a lesser extent, to cost of the army (see p. 69), was covered chiefly by the imposition of new indirect taxes. Foremost in the list of these were greatly raised customs duties, and stamps, both sources producing together upwards of 430,000,000 francs, or 17,200,000*l.* per annum. To balance the expenditure of the years 1872 to 1875, as well as to provide for increased disbursements connected with the army, the National Assembly, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, voted a variety of new indirect taxes, among them on sugar, wines, salt, and transports by railway.

When laying one of the last budgets before the National Assembly, the Minister of Finance gave an account of the total direct cost of the war and foreign occupation of 1870-73, and of the resources, from loans and new imposts, raised to cover the expenditure. The following two tables embody a summary of the statements of the Minister of Finance:—

Cost of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

	Francs
War expenditure, extraordinary, in 1870	1,173,016,000
" " " in 1871	700,222,000
Foreign occupation of 1871-73	38,807,000
Provisioning of Paris	169,518,000
Grants to the families of soldiers	50,000,000
Interest on sums due to Germany	302,065,000
Maintenance of German troops	248,625,000
Repayment of fines, &c., levied by Germans	61,708,000
Disbursements on account of the loans of 1870-72	631,168,000
Loss from non-payment of taxes, 1870-71	364,189,000
Miscellaneous expenditure	548,564,000
War indemnity to Germany	5,000,000,000
Total	9,287,882,000
	£371,515,280

Resources raised to cover the Expenditure of the War and Foreign Occupation of 1870-73.

	Francs
Proceeds of loans raised in 1870	1,013,471,000
Sale of rentes of the army dotation	92,197,000
Funds of the 'garde mobilisée'	120,309,000
Sale of provisions for Paris	91,288,000
Loan from the Bank of France	1,530,000,000
Loan from the Eastern Railway Company	325,000,000
Proceeds of the national loan of 1871	2,225,994,000
" " " " " of 1872	3,498,744,000
Produce of new imposts in 1871	83,915,000
" " " " " in 1872	154,899,000
Estimated produce of new imposts in 1873	152,065,000
Total	9,287,882,000
	£371,515,280

The necessity of further loans to cover probable deficits was foreshadowed in the presentation of the budgets for 1875 and 1876.

There were deficits, more or less in amount, throughout the period of the Empire, as well as under preceding governments. Almost uninterruptedly, so as to make it the rule and not the exception, the budgets voted by the representatives of the nation showed a small surplus, while the 'compte définitif,' published a number of years afterwards, exhibited a large deficit.

The following is a statement of the deficits of former periods, from 1814 till the last completed year of the reign of Napoleon III. :—

Periods.	Deficits. £
Bourbon Monarchy: April 1, 1814, to July 31, 1830	810,920
Reign of Louis Philippe: August 1, 1830, to Feb. 28, 1848	39,914,520
Second Republic: March 1, 1848, to Dec. 31, 1851	14,374,960
Second Empire: Jan. 1, 1852, to Dec. 31, 1869	85,541,580
Total	140,641,980

The average annual revenue and annual expenditure during each of the four periods here given were as follows:—

Periods.	Average Annual Revenue	Average Annual Expenditure.	Deficit
	£	£	£
First: 1814-30	39,777,800	39,828,520	50,720
Second: 1830-1848	48,855,040	51,072,520	2,217,480
Third: 1848-51	59,918,560	63,512,320	3,593,760
Fourth: 1852-69	78,507,730	83,260,040	4,752,310

The continued deficits from 1814 to the end of 1869 were covered by loans, inscribed in the 'Grand livre de la dette publique,' dating

from the year 1793, when a general consolidation was made of all the debts, annuities, and other Government obligations, which were converted into a perpetual five per cent. 'rente,' entailing an annual charge of 174 millions of francs, or 6,960,000*l.* The dividends were not, however, paid at first, except in assignats, or paper of a fictitious value, and six years later the Government was forced to compound with its creditors. The debt had become reduced by confiscation of property of the 'emigrés' to 120 millions of francs of 'rente,' which was reduced by a fresh conversion to 40 millions, the public being reimbursed the remaining two-thirds in bonds exchangeable for the confiscated lands of the church and the nobles. Thus at the commencement of the 19th century the annual charge of the National debt of France was only about 1,600,000*l.*, or less than one-tenth of that of Great Britain. The extension of the French debt made little progress under Napoleon I., and from 1800 to 1814, a period of fourteen years of almost continuous war, the annual charge increased but from 40 millions of francs to 63 millions, and of the 23 millions added to the yearly charge, 10 millions represented 'rente' created to repay debts left by the Government of the Directory to its successor. In reality the debt was only increased during the Consulate and the Empire by 7 millions of francs of 'rente,' or 140 millions of capital, the famous maxim of Napoleon the First that 'he would make war support war,' being literally adhered to, as shown by these simple debt-figures. After the fall of the Emperor the expenses of the Government were greatly enhanced. The Restoration increased the annual charge of the debt between 1814 and 1830 from 63 millions to 165 millions of francs, but that period had to bear the penalty of the doings of the former Governments, and the loans issued by it were required to pay the war indemnity of 700 millions, the indemnity of 1,000 millions paid to the 'emigrés' for their confiscated property, and the burden of the occupation of a foreign army of 150,000 men. The 'rente' created under the Restoration in reality amounted to 165 millions of francs, but during the whole of the period a regular system of amortization was maintained, and 54 millions of 'rente' were redeemed; at the same time a saving of 6 millions was obtained by a conversion of the debt in 1825, and 3½ millions of 'rente,' having reverted to the State, were annulled. The excellent administration of several Ministers of Finance had in the meantime so improved the credit of the country that from 7½ to 9½ per cent., the cost of the loans from 1815 to 1818, a loan of 80 millions of francs in 4 per cent. 'rente' was obtained in 1830 from the house of Rothschild at 102½. This was the only instance in the financial history of France of a loan being negotiated above par.

The total public debt of France amounted on January 1, 1875,

to a nominal capital of 18,751,685,645 francs, or 937,584,280*l.*, the interest on which, or 'rente,' was 748,404,971 francs, or 29,936,196*l.* The number of 'inscriptions' of 'rente,' that is of individual holders was 4,380,933. The following table shows the nominal capital of each of the four descriptions of 'rente,' the interest, or amount of 'rente,' and the number of holders on January 1, 1875 :—

Description of Rente	Nominal Capital	Interest, or amount of Rente	Number of Holders of Rente
	Francs	Francs	
3 per cent.	12,164,905,045	364,947,151	1,498,688
4 " " " "	11,152,400	446,096	779
4½ " " " "	832,232,800	37,450,476	171,471
5 " " " "	5,743,395,400	345,561,248	1,709,995
Total	18,751,685,645	748,404,971	4,380,933

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of holders of 'rente,' together with the amount of 'rente,' at decennial periods from 1798 to 1870, and annually from 1870 to 1875 :—

Years January 1	Number of Holders of Rente	Amount of Annual Rente
		Francs
1798	24,791	25,111,785
1810	145,663	56,730,583
1820	199,697	172,784,838
1830	195,370	204,696,459
1840	265,447	195,911,137
1850	846,330	229,608,758
1860	1,073,801	338,356,589
1870	1,254,040	358,087,510
1871	1,269,739	386,222,343
1872	2,147,130	502,126,256
1873	3,473,475	626,120,206
1874	4,130,040	690,013,493
1875	4,380,933	748,404,971

It will be seen that the national debt in recent years has been steadily undergoing the process of complete subdivision among the population of France, the number of the public fundholders having come to approach that of the freeholders of the soil. (See page 80.)

At the commencement of 1875, the total burden of the capital of the public debt of France was 515 francs, or 20*l.* 12*s.* per head of population; while the burden of the interest, or rente, was 19 francs, or 15*s.* 10*d.* per head of population.

All the departments of France, as well as many of the great towns, have their own budgets and debts, which latter were largely increased

by the war. The budget estimates of the city of Paris for each of the years 1875 and 1876, were as follows :—

	1875	1876
	Francs	Francs
Ordinary receipts . . .	201,544,281	202,999,998
Extraordinary receipts . .	2,033,204	103,998,976
Total estimated receipts .	203,577,485 £8,143,096	306,998,974 £12,272,956
	Francs	Francs
Ordinary expenditure . . .	193,453,669	202,999,998
Extraordinary expenditure	5,038,204	103,998,976
Total estimated expenditure	198,491,873 £7,939,672	306,998,974 £12,279,956

The principal source of revenue in the budget of the city of Paris is from tolls upon articles of general consumption, called 'droits d'octroi,' which were calculated to produce 113,140,000 francs, or 4,525,000*l.*, in the year 1876. The principal branch of expenditure is for interest and sinking fund of the municipal debt, set down at 97,205,885 francs, or 3,888,232*l.*, in the budget for 1876. The nominal capital of the debt of the city of Paris at the end of 1875, amounted to 1,850,000,000 francs, or 78,000,000*l.*, including a loan of 250,000,000 francs, or 10,000,000*l.*, issued in 1875.

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

The military forces of France are in a state of reorganisation, accomplished on the basis of a new 'loi sur le recrutement,' voted by the National Assembly on July 27, 1872, and supplemented by two further organisation laws, passed on July 24, 1873, and March 13, 1875. The first article of the law of 1872, enacts universal liability to arms: 'Tout Français doit le service militaire personnel.' By Art. 2 and 4, substitution and enlistment for money are forbidden, and by Art. 3 it is ordered that 'every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service may be called up, from the age of twenty to that of forty years, to enter the active army or the reserves.' The constitution of these divisions of the armed forces is prescribed in the third chapter, the first article of which, one of the most important of the whole law, runs as follows: 'Every Frenchman not declared unfit for military service must be for five years in the Active Army—l'armée active; for four years in the Reserve of the Active Army—la réserve de

l'armée active; for five years in the Territorial Army—l'armée territoriale; and for six years in the Reserve of the Territorial Army—la réserve de l'armée territoriale.' The Active Army is composed of all the young men, not otherwise exempted, who have reached the age of twenty, and the Reserve of those who have passed through the Active Army. Neither the Active Army nor its Reserve are in any way localized, but drawn from and distributed over the whole of France. On the other hand the Territorial Army and its Reserve are spread over fixed regions, determined by administrative enactments: 'l'armée territoriale et la deuxième réserve sont formées par régions, déterminées par un règlement d'administration publique.'

The principle of universal liability to arms, laid down at the beginning, is not carried out strictly in all the enactments of the law of 1872, which admits of various exemptions from the military service due by all Frenchmen. Beside those rejected on physical grounds—les jeunes gens que leurs infirmités rendent impropres à tout service—there are entirely exempt from service, first, the eldest of orphans having neither father nor mother; secondly, the only son, or the eldest of sons, or the grandson, or the eldest of grandsons, of a widow, or wife separated from her husband, or a father upwards of seventy; thirdly, the eldest of two brothers liable for service at the same time; fourthly, the younger of two brothers, having his elder brother actually serving in the Active Army; and fifthly, the younger son of a family whose elder brother had died in the service, or has been discharged for wounds or illness contracted in the field. There are, moreover, partly or conditionally exempted the pupils of the École polytechnique and of the École forestière; the teachers and pupil-teachers in public schools; the professors of various institutions; the artists who have gained any of the 'Grand Prix' of the institute of France; and, finally, the members and novices of all religious associations devoted to teaching, and all ecclesiastics borne on a list drawn up by their episcopal superiors. Partial or additional exemption from military service may also be granted by the municipal councils and other local authorities to all young men who contribute to the support of their families, or who are engaged in studies or avocations that would suffer from interruption. These latter exemptions are subject to the revision of military councils established in each department.

The law of 1872 permits young men who can prove a certain amount of education by passing an examination to enlist as volunteers for one year only, and to obtain exemption thereby from service in the Active Army. They must maintain and clothe themselves at their own expense. All soldiers in the Active Army who have learnt their duties, and who can read and write, may be sent on furlough, at the end of a year, for an indefinite time.

In the year 1874 there were, according to official returns, 296,504 young men liable to the conscription. Of these 25,659 were exempted as unfit for service, 42,933 were excused as sons or grandsons of widows, and for other domestic reasons; 21,355 were sent back for a year, 22,387 were already under the flag, and 4,318 were excused as professors, teachers, or seminarists. There remained 179,852, of whom 152,425 were fit for active service, and 27,427 were draughted into the auxiliary services. The conditional engagements for 12 months numbered 10,314, of whom 2,435 held diplomas or brevets, and 7,879 underwent professional examinations. 16,000 men voluntarily enlisted for five years, and 7,748 re-enlisted for two, three, four, or five years; of these latter, 3,994 were sub-officers and 858 corporals. At 29 years of age a Frenchman is no longer liable to active service, and at 40 he is free from enrolment in the territorial army.

Notwithstanding the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, resulting in a decrease of population of more than a million and a half, the expenditure for the army has largely increased since the war with Germany. In the budget for 1869, the expenditure for the army amounted to 383,979,851 francs, or 15,359,192*l.*; and in the estimates for 1875, the amount stood at 493,776,321 francs, or 19,751,052*l.*, being an augmentation of 109,796,470 francs, or 4,391,860*l.* The rise was due mainly to the increase in the numbers of the army under the new organisation.

The organisation of the French army, under the law known as the 'loi des cadres,' passed by the National Assembly, March 13, 1875, is as follows:—

Infantry:—

- 144 regiments of the line, each of 3 battalions of 4 companies, besides 2 depôt companies.
- 30 battalions of chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies, with 1 depôt company.
- 4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with one depôt company.
- 3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies.
- 1 regiment of Légion Etrangère, of 4 battalions of 4 companies.
- 3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique.

The troops of the last four divisions form a special class, enrolled as the 19th corps d'armée.

Cavalry:

- 12 regiments of cuirassiers.
- 26 regiments of dragoons.
- 32 regiments of light cavalry, including 20 of chasseurs and 12 of hussars.

4 regiments of Chasseur d'Afrique.

3 regiments of Spahis.

Artillery and Engineers :

38 regiments of field artillery, forming 19 brigades, each of 13 batteries.

2 regiments of artillery pontonniers, each of 14 companies.

10 companies of artillery workmen for factories, &c.

57 companies of train artillery.

4 regiments of sappers and miners, each of 5 battalions of 4 companies.

The total effective force of the French army—'effectifs du pied de paix'—was reported as follows to the National Assembly in the session of 1875, by the 'Commission de la réorganisation de l'armée' (session paper, No. 2,917):—

Divisions.	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Rank and File.	Total
Infantry	11,653	62,517	202,834	277,004
Cavalry	3,590	14,786	49,905	68,281
Artillery	2,974	19,135	42,987	65,096
Engineers (Génie) . .	428	2,912	7,590	10,930
Train (Equipages) . .	412	2,788	6,192	9,392
Total	19,057	102,138	309,508	430,703

The whole of France is divided into 18 military regions, each under a general of division, and subdivided into districts, of the same circumference as the departments, under a general of brigade. The fortified places are specially administered by a 'service des fortifications,' with 'chefs-lieux,' or head-quarters, at Arras, Bayonne, Besançon, Bourges, Brest, Cherbourg, Grenoble, Langres, La Rochelle, Le Havre, Lille, Lyon, Marseille, Montpellier, Nantes, Perpignan, St. Omer, Toulon, and Toulouse. Before the war of 1870-71, there were two more of these 'chef-lieux,' Metz and Strasburg, which also contained the chief military establishments, manufactories, and stores. To replace them, it was ordered, by a decree of the Government, issued in July, 1872, to create military establishments at Avignon, Perpignan, Quiberon, and Rouen.

2. Navy.

The war navy of France was composed, at the end of 1875, of 63 iron-clads, 264 unarmoured screw steamers, 62 paddle-steamers, and 113 sailing vessels. The following statement gives the number of vessels of each class, their horse-power, and armament:—

Classes of Vessels	Number	Horse-power	Guns
1. IRONCLADS (<i>Bâtiments cuirassés</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	3	2,900	90
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	18	16,000	311
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	9	4,100	106
Coast-guard ships (<i>Garde-côtes</i>)	7	3,850	25
Floating batteries (<i>Batteries flottantes</i>).	15	2,040	146
Sep. Flot. Batt. (<i>Batt. flot. démontables</i>)	11	360	22
Total, Ironclads	63	29,250	700
2. SCREW STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à hélice</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	29	16,680	386
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	24	10,100	574
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	21	7,940	156
Avisos (<i>Avisos</i>)	63	8,975	172
Gunboats (<i>Canonnières</i>)	78	1,871	95
Transports (<i>Transports</i>)	47	10,222	160
Special boats (<i>Bâtim. spéciaux</i>)	2	24	4
Total, Screw Steamers	264	55,812	1,547
3. PADDLE STEAMERS (<i>Bâtiments à roues</i>):—			
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	11	3,450	32
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	7	1,870	18
Avisos (<i>Avisos</i>)	44	3,345	104
Total, Paddle Steamers	62	8,665	154
4. SAILING VESSELS (<i>Bâtiments à voiles</i>):—			
Ships of the line (<i>Vaisseaux</i>)	2	—	440
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>)	11	—	57
Corvettes (<i>Corvettes</i>)	7	—	25
Brigs (<i>Bricks</i>)	7	—	26
Transports (<i>Transports</i>)	26	—	42
Smaller vessels (<i>Bâtiments de flotille</i>).	60	—	82
Total, Sailing Vessels	113	—	672
Total War Navy	402	93,727	3,073

The following is a list of the 63 ironclads of the French navy, with nominal horse-power, number of guns, and, when given, strength of crew, at the end of 1875. The nominal horse-power of each vessel is calculated, after a rule which came into effect the 1st of January, 1867, on the basis of a fourth of the utmost power attainable by the engine, or, as officially described 'le quart du nombre de chevaux de 75 kilogrammètres que la machine est susceptible de développer, à toute puissance, sur les pistons moteurs.' Each vessel of the French navy is supposed to belong to one of the five great 'divisions maritimes' of the Empire—namely, 1. Cherbourg; 2. Brest; 3. Lorient; 4. Rochefort; and 5. Toulon; and in the following list the initial letter preceding the name of each ironclad denotes the division on the register of which it stands:—

Division Maritime	Classes	Nominal Horse- power	Number of Guns	Crew
	<i>Vaisseaux cuirassés:—</i>			
B.	Colbert	1,000	19	850
T.	Richelieu	1,000	19	850
L.	Solférino	900	52	765
	<i>Frégates cuirassées:—</i>			
L.	Friedland (4 turrets)	950	12	—
T.	Marengo (4 turrets)	950	12	—
B.	Océan (4 turrets)	950	12	—
C.	Suffren (4 turrets)	950	12	—
C.	Flandre	900	13	594
B.	Gauloise	900	17	594
B.	Guyenne	900	17	594
T.	Héroïne	900	17	594
B.	Magnanime	900	14	594
T.	Provence	900	16	594
T.	Revanche	900	17	594
T.	Savoie	900	17	594
L.	Surveillante	900	16	594
B.	Valeuruse	900	17	594
L.	Couronne	800	10	600
T.	Gloire	800	32	570
T.	Invincible	800	32	570
	Normandie	800	28	570
	<i>Corvettes cuirassées:—</i>			
L.	Alma	450	12	310
R.	Armide	450	12	310
C.	Atalanta (2 turrets)	450	12	310
T.	Belliqueuse	450	10	300
C.	Jeanne d'Arc	450	12	310
B.	Lagalissonnière (2 turrets)	500	12	310
R.	Montcalm (2 turrets)	450	12	310
L.	Reine Blanche (2 turrets)	450	12	310
T.	Thétis	450	12	310
	<i>Garde-côtes cuirassés:—</i>			
C.	Bélier	530	2	—
L.	Boule Dogue	530	2	—
B.	Cerbère	530	2	—
B.	Onondaga	250	2	75
C.	Rochambeau	1,000	14	590
C.	Taureau (cupola)	480	1	120
R.	Tigre	530	2	—
	<i>Batteries flottantes:—</i>			
L.	Arrogante	120	6	200
T.	Dévastation	150	18	282
C.	Embuscade	120	4	200
C.	Foudroyante	150	18	282
L.	Implacable	120	6	200
L.	Impregnable	120	4	200
T.	Lave	150	18	282
L.	Opiniâtre	120	6	200
R.	Paixhans	150	10	212

Division Maritime	Classes	Nominal Horse- power	Number of Guns	Crew
<i>Batteries flottantes—continued.</i>				
R.	Palestro	150	10	212
R.	Peiho	150	10	212
C.	Protectrice	120	4	200
L.	Refuge	120	4	200
R.	Saigon	150	10	212
T.	Tonnante	150	18	282
<i>Batteries flottantes demontables:—</i>				
T.	Numéro I.	24	2	—
T.	„ II.	24	2	—
T.	„ III.	24	2	—
T.	„ IV.	24	2	—
T.	„ V.	24	2	—
T.	„ VI.	40	2	—
T.	„ VII.	40	2	—
T.	„ VIII.	40	2	—
T.	„ IX.	40	2	—
T.	„ X.	40	2	—
T.	„ XI.	40	2	—
Total		28,150	672	—

The most remarkable among the ironclads of the French navy are the three 'vaisseaux cuirassés,' the *Colbert*, *Richelieu*, and *Solférino*. The *Colbert* and the *Richelieu* are sister ships; both were launched in 1875, the former having been constructed at the dockyard of Brest, and the latter at Toulon. They were both built from designs by M. Dupuy de Lôme, modified by Messrs. Sabattier and d'Amtly, and were laid down in 1869, so that they occupied 6 years in construction. The length of each is 162 mètres, breadth of beam 18 mètres, and mean draught 8 mètres; and each is fitted with engines of 1,000-horse power. Each vessel is armed with 4 mitrailleuses, 6 guns of 27 centimètres calibre for the central turrets, 2 guns of same calibre for side turrets, 1 gun of 24 centimètres, and 6 of 14 centimètres on main deck. The *Colbert* and the *Richelieu* are the only vessels of this type in the French navy.

The third of the 'vaisseaux cuirassés,' the *Solférino*, is an old ship, having been launched in 1861. The *Solférino* was constructed—together with the *Magenta*, burnt in the harbour of Toulon, October 31, 1875—at the dockyard of Lorient. The ship has wooden hulls, with plates varying from 11 to 12 centimètres in thickness. The length of the *Solférino* is 86 mètres, and breadth, 17 m. 30 c.; the armament, in two tiers of batteries, consists of rifled breech-loading guns of the calibre 30 (corresponding to the Armstrong 100-pounder), furnished with 155 rounds each. The *Solférino* is iron-cased at the water-line and over the whole of the spar

deck; but beyond this no parts but the guns are protected. The distinguishing feature of the ship is a ram or spur, which, like a hatchet, projects under water from the line of armour plates of which it forms part. The ram is made of steel, and its weight is 12,000 kilogrammes: it projects about six mètres, or nearly 20 feet in the form of a hollow cone, with two long pieces like the neck pieces of a helmet, which fit the bows.

Among the other more notable ironclads are the two 'garde-côtes-cuirassés,' the *Taureau*, a cupola ship, and the *Rochambeau*. The *Taureau*, launched in 1865, is a steam-ram, of peculiar construction, drawing but little water, and rising only a few feet above the waves. Her prow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone which serves as her spur. It is with this spur that the *Taureau*, driven at a speed of 12 to 14 knots an hour by machinery of 500-horse power, can strike and split a ship. The *Taureau* is, moreover, supplied with two screws, which enable her to turn in a very small space and with the greatest facility. She carries but a single gun, which weighs twenty tons, and has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other. The sides of the hull are likewise plated with iron the full length, from 3 feet under the water-line to the deck. The deck and the sides form, as it were, an iron box, safe from any shot that may be fired at it. It is in this iron box that the machinery is placed, and the entire crew during an action, except those in the tower. The deck of the *Taureau* is covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The surface of the dome is so inclined that it is not practicable to walk on it, and it is held to be impossible to capture the vessel by boarding. The *Rochambeau*, formerly called 'Dunderberg,' is a ram built for the United States, in 1865, which was purchased by the French government in the summer of 1867, for the sum of 400,000*l.* The ram of the *Rochambeau* is part of the ship, and is not bolted or fastened on as is usually the case, but is an extension of the bow, which for 50ft. is a firm and solid mass of timber. This is covered over with heavy wrought-iron armour, and forms a beak, which, driven at a high rate of speed, it is said will pierce through the strongest ships. The smaller of the French ironclads are mainly destined for the attack and defence of coasts, roadsteads, or harbours. They comprise, besides the ordinary floating batteries built chiefly for the Russian and Italian wars, vessels, eleven in number, called 'Batteries flottantes démontables,' all of which can be taken to pieces, and carried any distance over land.

The greater number of the large unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy are not in active service, being either stripped of their guns, or on the reserve list. Only two out of the twenty-nine ships of the line of this class, the 'Louis XIV.,' 480 horse-power, with 116 guns, and the 'Jean-Bart,' 400 horse-power, with 66 guns, were afloat in 1875, and in all other cases the service was

carried on by smaller screw and paddle steamers. A considerable proportion of the 113 sailing vessels are employed as 'Garde pêches,' on the fishing grounds near the coasts of France.

By a resolution of the National Assembly passed in the session of 1875, large additions are to be made to the navy of war, an annual credit of 30,000,000 francs, or 1,200,000*l.*, being set aside for the purpose, to be applied to 50 vessels, the construction of which is either to be finished, continued, or simply commenced within five years. Of these 50 vessels there are to be 7 ironclads of the first-class; five ironclads of the second-class; 8 ironclads for coast defence, of which 5 are to be of the first-class and 3 of the second-class; 4 gunboats of the first-class; 9 cruisers; 4 avisos; 8 transports; and 4 gunboats capable of being taken to pieces. The vessels which have to be finished in the year 1876 are the following:—The *Colbert* and the *Trident*, ironclads of the first-class; the *Triomphante* and the *Victorieuse*, ironclads of the second-class; the *Tonnerre*, ironclad for coast defence of the first-class; the *Lutin* and the *Lynx*, gunboats of the first-class; the *Tourville*, cruiser of the first-class; the *Dupetit-Thouars*, cruiser of the second-class; and the 4 gunboats which are to be capable of being taken to pieces. The greater number of these vessels are being or will be built in the Government dockyards at Brest, Cherbourg, and Toulon.

The French navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The marine conscription was introduced as early as the year 1683. There is an 'Inscription maritime,' on the lists of which are the names of all male individuals of the 'maritime population;' that is, men and youths devoted to a seafaring life, from the 18th to the 50th year of age. The number of men thus inscribed fluctuates from 150,000 to 180,000. Though all are liable to conscription the government, as a rule, dispenses from taking men over forty and under twenty, as well as pilots, captains, the fathers of large families, and able seamen who have signed for long voyages. The time of service in the navy is the same as that in the army, with similar conditions as to reserve duties, furloughs, and leave of absence for lengthened periods. It is enacted by the law of 1872 that a certain number of young men liable to service in the Active Army may select instead the navy service, if recognised fit for the duties, even if not enrolled in the 'Inscription maritime.'

For administrative purposes, France is divided into five 'divisions maritimes,' and subdivided into twelve 'arrondissements maritimes,' as follows:—

Divisions	Arrondissements
1. Cherbourg	Dunkerque—Le Havre.
2. Brest	Brest—Saint Servan.
3. Lorient	Lorient—Nantes.
4. Rochefort	Rochefort—Bordeaux—Bayonne.
5. Toulon	Marseilles—Toulon—Ajaccio.

At the head of the administrative government of each maritime division is a Vice-admiral bearing the title of 'Préfet maritime.'

In December 1875 the French navy was officered by 2 admirals; 15 vice-admirals in active service, and 7 on the reserve list; 31 rear-admirals in active service, and 12 on the reserve list; 100 captains of first-class men of war; 202 captains of frigates; 640 lieutenants; and 505 ensigns.

Area and Population.

The area of France at the census of May, 1866, embraced 543,051 square kilomètres, or 207,480 Engl. square miles, and the population at the same date numbered 38,067,094. At the census of May, 1872, the area was reduced to 528,576 square kilomètres, or 201,900 Engl. square miles, and the population numbered only 36,102,921. Thus France suffered in the interval of six years a loss of territory amounting to 14,474 square kilomètres, or 5,580 Engl. square miles, and a loss in population of 1,964,173. The following statement gives the summary of the census results of May 1866 and May 1872:—

Population of France in 1866 and 1872.

Census of May, 1866	. 38,067,094	Loss of Alsace-Lorraine	. 1,597,219
„ „ 1872	. 36,102,921	„ from other sources	. 366,954
Decline of Population	1,964,173	Total	. . . 1,964,173

France was divided in 1866 into 89 departments, and subdivided into 373 arrondissements, 2,941 cantons, and 37,548 communes. By the Treaty of Peace with Germany, concluded May 10, 1871, modified by the Convention of October 12, 1871, France lost one entire department, that of the Bas-Rhin; two arrondissements, with fractions of a third, of the adjoining department of the Haut-Rhin; and the greater portion of the department of the Moselle, together with a number of cantons and communes in the departments of Meurthe and the Vosges.

The following table gives the population of the present 87 departments of France—or 86, excluding the remnant of the old department of Rhin, represented only by the small district of Belfort—according to the census of May 1872:—

Departments	Number of arrondissements	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population May 1872
Ain	5	36	452	363,290
Aisne	5	37	837	552,439
Allier	4	28	317	390,812
Alpes (Basses-).	5	30	251	139,332
Alpes (Hautes-).	3	24	189	118,898
Alpes-Maritimes	3	25	150	199,037

Departments	Number of arrondisse- ments	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population May 1872
Ardèche	3	31	339	380,277
Ardennes	5	31	501	320,217
Ariège	3	20	336	246,298
Aube	5	26	446	255,687
Aude	4	31	436	285,927
Aveyron	5	42	289	402,474
Bouches-du-Rhône	3	27	108	554,911
Calvados	6	38	764	454,012
Cantal	4	23	264	231,867
Charente	5	29	426	367,520
Charente-Inférieure	6	40	479	465,653
Cher	3	29	291	335,392
Corrèze	3	29	287	302,745
Corsica	5	62	364	258,507
Côte-d'Or	4	36	717	374,510
Côtes-du-Nord	5	48	387	622,295
Creuse	4	25	263	274,663
Dordogne	5	47	582	480,141
Doubs	4	27	637	291,251
Drôme	4	29	370	320,417
Eure	5	36	700	377,874
Eure-et-Loire	4	24	426	282,622
Finistère	5	43	285	642,963
Gard	4	40	347	420,131
Garonne (Haute-)	4	39	584	479,362
Gers	5	29	465	284,717
Gironde	6	48	541	705,149
Hérault	4	36	335	429,878
Ille-et-Vilaine	6	43	352	589,532
Indre	4	23	245	277,693
Indre-et-Loire	3	24	281	317,027
Isère	4	45	555	575,784
Jura	4	32	584	287,634
Landes	3	28	331	300,528
Loir-et-Cher	3	24	297	268,801
Loire	3	30	328	550,611
Loire (Haute-)	3	28	262	308,732
Loire-Inférieure	5	45	215	602,206
Loiret	4	31	349	353,021
Lot	3	29	321	281,404
Lot-et-Garonne	4	35	319	319,289
Lozère	3	24	194	135,190
Maine-et-Loire	5	34	380	518,471
Manche	6	48	643	544,776
Marne	5	32	665	386,157
Marne (Haute-)	3	28	550	251,196
Mayenne	3	27	274	350,637
Meurthe-et-Moselle	4	29	596	365,137
Meuse	4	28	587	284,725
Morbihan	4	37	248	490,352

Departments	Number of arrondissements	Number of cantons	Number of communes	Population May 1872
Nièvre	4	25	313	339,917
Nord	7	61	661	1,447,764
Oise	4	35	701	396,804
Orne	4	36	511	398,250
Pas-de-Calais	6	44	904	761,158
Puy-de-Dôme	5	50	456	566,463
Pyrénées (Basses-)	5	40	558	426,700
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	3	26	480	235,156
Pyrénées-Orientales	3	17	231	191,856
Rhin (Belfort district)	1	6	106	56,781
Rhône	2	29	264	670,247
Saône (Haute-)	3	28	583	303,088
Saône-et-Loire	5	49	585	598,344
Sarthe	4	33	386	446,603
Savoie	4	29	327	267,958
Savoie (Haute-)	4	28	313	273,027
Seine	3	28	72	2,220,060
Seine-Inférieure	5	51	759	790,022
Seine-et-Marne	5	29	529	341,490
Seine-et-Oise	6	36	685	580,180
Sèvres (Deux-)	4	31	356	331,243
Somme	5	41	833	557,015
Tarn	4	35	317	352,718
Tarn-et-Garonne	3	24	194	221,610
Var	3	28	145	293,757
Vaucluse	4	22	150	263,451
Vendée	3	30	298	401,446
Vienne	5	31	300	320,598
Vienne (Haute-)	4	27	202	322,447
Vosges	5	30	531	392,988
Yonne	5	37	485	363,608
Total	362	2,865	35,989	36,102,921

The decrease of population between the two census periods 1866 and 1872 extended over all the departments of France, with the exception of fourteen. Of these, there were but eight departments in which the increase exceeded 10,000, namely Allier, 14,648; Loire, 12,210; Nord, 55,723; Pas-de-Calais, 11,381; Seine, 69,144; and Seine-et-Oise, 46,453. Nearly all these departments suffered from the events of 1870-71, while many that were not touched by the invasion showed a decrease of inhabitants, thus indicating other causes than those of war for the decline of population.

The increase of population in France within the last century and a half has been comparatively less than in any other State of Western Europe. The natural increase, from excess of births over deaths, amounted, when at its highest, between the years 1820 and 1830, to not quite 280,000 per annum, and during part of the

decennial period 1850 and 1860, sank to 51,200 per annum. There was a slight recovery during the first half of the next decennial period, but in the year 1869, the surplus of births over deaths had again fallen to 68,137. In the following two years, 1870 and 1871, the deaths exceeded the births, the excess of deaths amounting to 103,394, in 1870, and to 444,889 in 1871. In the year 1872 there was again a surplus of 172,937 births. The birth rate per hundred inhabitants was 3.11 in 1827, and had fallen to 2.62 in 1868. It fell to 2.57 per cent. in 1869, to 2.55 per cent. in 1870, and to 2.26 per cent. in 1871, and was 2.67 in 1872—a birth-rate lower than that of any other country in Europe.

The following table, compiled from the last official returns, gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the fifteen years from 1858 to 1872:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1858	969,343	874,186	307,056
1859	1,017,896	979,333	298,417
1860	956,875	781,635	288,936
1861	1,005,078	866,597	305,203
1862	995,167	812,978	303,514
1863	1,012,794	846,917	301,376
1864	1,005,880	860,334	299,579
1865	1,005,753	921,887	298,838
1866	1,006,258	884,573	302,186
1867	1,007,515	866,887	300,333
1868	984,140	922,038	301,225
1869	948,526	864,320	303,482
1870	943,515	1,046,909	223,705
1871	826,121	1,271,010	262,476
1872	967,001	793,664	352,754

Not included under either the births or deaths of the above table are the 'mort-nés,' or dead-born. The number of 'mort-nés' was 39,778 in 1854, and, gradually increasing, reached 43,967 in the year 1872. The births of 1872 consisted of 897,348 legitimate and 69,653 illegitimate, or 'natural,' children, being 7.21 per cent. of the total. In the capital, represented by the department of the Seine, the proportion of illegitimate children was 24.61 in the year 1872. The births of 1872 comprised 494,482 boys and 471,519 girls, or 104.87 boys to 100 girls. At the census of May 1872, there were found to be 17,982,511 males and 18,120,410 females, the males forming 49.81 per cent., and the females 50.19 per cent. of the total population.

The population of France, like that of most other European countries, is agglomerating ever more in towns. In 1846 the rural population constituted 75.58 per cent. of the total, and the urban 24.42 per cent.; in 1856, the rural had fallen to 72.69, and the

urban risen to 27·31 per cent.; in 1866, the rural was 69·54, and the urban 30·46 per cent.; and finally, at the census of 1872, it was found that the rural population constituted but 68·94, and the urban 31·06 per cent. of the entire population. The total urban population—defined in the census returns as living in cities and towns of not less than 2,000 inhabitants—numbered 11,214,017, and the total rural population 24,888,904 at the census of 1874. But though the rural population is declining, more than one-half of the total population still depends on agriculture as a means of living. The census returns of 1873 showed that there were 18,513,325 individuals—comprising 5,970,171 heads of families, and the rest dependents—engaged in agriculture.

Land is very equally distributed among the whole of the population. According to the latest official returns the cultivated land of France, embracing an area of 90,000,000 acres, was divided into 5,550,000 distinct properties. Of this total the properties averaging 600 acres numbered 50,000, and those averaging 60 acres 500,000, while there were five millions of properties under six acres.

The following table gives the population of the four principal towns of France, in 1861, in 1866, and in 1872:—

Towns	1861	1866	1872
Paris	1,667,841	1,799,980	1,794,380
Lyon	318,803	323,954	323,417
Marseille	260,916	300,131	312,864
Bordeaux	162,750	194,241	194,055

The total number of dwellings in France at the census of 1872 was 7,704,913, of which 7,409,614 were inhabited, 254,391 uninhabited, and 40,908 in course of construction. There were, on the average, 14·47 houses per square kilometre, and each house contained 1·24 family, and 4·68. Except in the departments of the Seine and the Rhône, the vast majority of dwellings contained but one family, indicative of a nation of small proprietors.

The total number of foreigners in France at the census of 1872 was 740,668, against 655,036 in 1866. Not far from one-half of the aliens registered in 1872 were Belgians, numbering 347,558; then came Italians, numbering 112,579; next Germans, numbering 104,168—inclusive of 64,808 natives of Alsace-Lorraine; then Spaniards, 52,954; and next Swiss, 42,834. The natives of Great Britain and Ireland numbered 26,003 at the census of 1872, against 29,856 in 1866, and those of the United States 6,859 in 1872, against 7,223 in 1866.

There is scarcely any emigration from France, the only exodus that has taken place in recent years, consisting in a movement of the Basques, in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, to quit the

country, in order to escape military service. In 1873 there emigrated 10,000 Basques to South America, chiefly to the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, and in 1874 the number rose to 12,000. The stationary character of the mass of the population is shown also by there being little migration within the country. At the census of 1872 it was found that of the total of 36,102,921 individuals constituting the population of France, 30,676,943 were born within the registration districts. Thus out of every 100 individuals but 15 had quitted their native commune, and 85 lived where they were born. Almost the whole of the existing migration is that from the rural districts into the towns of France.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of France nearly doubled in value during the fifteen years from 1860 to 1874, rising from 4,174 millions of francs, or 167 millions sterling, to 7,595 millions of francs, or 304 millions sterling. The general commerce is divided very nearly equally between imports and exports, the former slightly preponderating in value. In the first septennial period of the fifteen years, 1860-74, the exports were generally larger than the imports, but subsequently, from 1867, the imports often exceeded the exports. The total value of both the imports and the exports of 1874 showed an increase over the previous year.

The value, in francs and pounds sterling, of the total imports and exports of France in each of the fifteen years, 1860 to 1874, is shown in the following table:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1860	1,897,304,000	75,892,160	2,277,153,000	91,086,120
1861	2,442,352,000	97,694,080	1,926,371,000	77,054,840
1862	2,198,681,000	87,947,240	2,242,735,000	89,709,400
1863	2,426,432,000	97,057,280	2,642,617,000	105,704,680
1864	2,528,217,000	101,128,680	2,924,238,000	116,969,520
1865	2,641,803,000	105,672,120	3,088,451,000	123,538,040
1866	2,793,526,000	111,741,040	3,180,623,000	127,224,920
1867	3,026,581,000	121,063,240	2,825,955,000	113,038,200
1868	3,303,723,000	132,148,920	2,789,926,000	111,597,040
1869	3,153,162,000	126,126,480	3,074,981,000	122,999,240
1870	2,781,493,000	111,259,720	2,860,157,000	114,406,280
1871	3,393,249,000	135,729,960	2,865,613,000	114,624,520
1872	3,447,465,000	137,898,600	3,679,007,000	147,160,280
1873	3,554,789,000	142,171,560	3,787,306,000	151,492,240
1874	3,718,011,000	148,720,440	3,877,753,000	155,110,120

The following statement shows the value of each of the four groups of imports and of the three groups of exports, according to the

classification adopted by the French Douane, or Custom House, in each of the years 1873 and 1874:—

	1873	1874
	Francs	Francs
<i>Imports:—</i>		
Articles of food	938,510,000	931,198,000
Raw materials	2,108,269,000	2,267,589,000
Manufactures	342,860,000	386,122,000
Other Articles	165,150,000	163,102,000
Total	3,554,789,000	3,748,011,000
<i>Exports:—</i>		
Manufactures	2,142,586,000	2,172,568,000
Articles of food and raw materials	1,446,219,000	1,491,676,000
Other articles	198,501,000	213,509,000
Total	3,787,306,000	3,877,753,000

The five principal articles imported into France in the year 1874, were raw silk, 404 millions of francs; corn and breadstuffs, 341 millions; wool, 325 millions; raw cotton, 287 millions; and coal, 223 millions. The five principal articles exported were, silk manufactures, 477 millions of francs; woollens, 352 millions; wines, 236 millions; haberdashery and millinery, 157 millions; and refined sugar, 146 millions of francs.

The foreign commerce of France is chiefly with Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, and Italy—Great Britain ranking far above any other country, the exports to it, in particular, being more than double in value to those to Belgium, the next export market in order of importance.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the declared value of the total exports sent from France to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into France, in each of the fifteen years, from 1860 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into France	Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into France
	£	£		£	£
1860	17,774,037	5,249,980	1868	33,896,327	10,652,734
1861	17,826,646	8,895,588	1869	33,527,380	11,438,330
1862	21,675,516	9,209,367	1870	37,607,514	11,643,139
1863	24,025,717	8,673,309	1871	29,848,488	18,205,856
1864	25,640,751	8,187,361	1872	41,803,444	17,268,837
1865	31,625,231	9,062,095	1873	43,339,234	17,291,973
1866	37,016,754	11,700,140	1874	46,518,571	16,370,274
1867	33,734,806	12,121,010			

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling,

of the principal articles exported from France to the United Kingdom in each of the two years 1873 and 1874:—

Exports from France to Great Britain	1873	1874
	£	£
Animals: Oxen and bulls	11,998	51,258
Butter	2,409,861	3,944,233
Chemical manufactures and products	192,508	238,660
Clocks	302,106	271,459
Corn:—Wheat	747,624	163,834
Barley	966,740	1,064,925
Maize or Indian corn	1,926	40,688
Wheat meal and flour	1,600,535	606,447
Cotton, raw	202,246	41,273
Cotton manufactures	760,899	809,018
Eggs	1,952,814	2,018,725
Fish	245,920	213,726
Flowers, artificial	425,844	423,974
Fruit, raw	168,759	287,663
Hair: cow, ox, bull, or elk	72,959	83,544
Hats or bonnets of straw	16,157	52,608
Hides, not tanned	80,328	139,614
„ tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	278,114	418,929
Iron and steel, manufactures of, unenumerated	121,075	128,065
Lace	652,954	491,931
Leather manufactures, gloves	1,096,413	1,254,074
Madder, madder root, and garancine	346,732	414,051
Musical instruments	402,116	535,792
Oil-seed	71,552	63,931
Oil-seed cake	130,114	229,781
Potatoes	678,387	607,146
Seeds, clover and grass	216,175	221,012
„ of other sorts	75,492	92,330
Silk, raw	1,848,565	2,092,157
„ waste, knubs and husks	179,550	156,818
„ thrown	173,441	135,360
„ manufactures, stuffs and ribbons	5,468,608	7,000,950
„ plush for making hats	3,744	10,197
„ unenumerated	1,809,471	1,745,533
Spirits, brandy	2,349,384	1,417,624
Sugar, refined and candy	2,513,501	2,816,274
„ unrefined	1,064,156	1,296,224
Tallow and stearine	21,331	29,854
Vegetables	97,123	92,872
Watches	67,276	43,566
Wine	3,135,034	2,616,355
Wool, sheep and lambs'	110,622	144,393
Woollen manufactures	2,689,834	2,873,896
„ rags	92,209	122,049
All other articles	7,487,037	9,015,758
Total	43,339,234	46,518,571

The following table exhibits the declared value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom into France during each of the two years 1873 and 1874 :—

Imports of British produce from United Kingdom into France	1873	1874
	£	£
Alkali, soda	61,589	74,535
Animals, horses	68,308	74,340
Apparel and haberdashery	198,986	151,237
Beer and ale	35,054	40,073
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	183,360	181,045
Cement	35,833	32,915
Chemical products or preparations	155,335	228,810
Coals, cinders, and fuel	2,307,863	1,876,158
Coal, products of coal, &c.	173,344	178,012
Corn, wheat	471,094	167,666
„ wheat-flour	4,613	2,681
Cotton yarn	550,441	718,419
„ piece goods	1,883,909	2,074,065
„ hosiery and small wares	296,999	270,261
Earthenware and chinaware	70,700	52,684
Hardwares and cutlery	167,611	142,980
Linen yarn	35,000	55,331
„ piece goods	179,819	262,076
Machinery, steam engines	37,229	22,856
„ other sorts	521,880	449,645
Metals :—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,164,671	776,575
Copper, wrought and unwrought	316,768	268,738
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	34,589	48,368
Zinc, wrought and unwrought	11,189	11,501
Oil-seed	102,124	61,094
Painters' colours	52,324	56,194
Silk, thrown, twist, or yarn	1,058,656	618,424
„ manufactures	280,058	289,688
Spirits, British	1,583	1,761
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	147,118	8,824
Tin, unwrought	133,309	169,713
Wool, sheep and lambs'	114,522	242,029
Woollen and worsted yarn	357,454	327,504
Woollen manufactures, cloths, coatings, &c.	870,822	1,128,460
„ „ worsted stuffs	2,252,945	2,308,638
„ „ flannels and carpets	124,046	129,943
„ „ of other sorts	283,240	184,550
All other articles	2,547,588	2,662,481
Total	17,291,973	16,370,274

It will be seen from the preceding tables that while the value of the exports from France to the United Kingdom increased very largely in recent years, the imports of British produce did not keep

pace with this movement, and after remaining almost stationary for some years, came to decline in 1874.

The strength of the French mercantile navy, exclusive of small fishing vessels—'bateaux de la pêche côtière'—is shown in the following table, which gives the number and tonnage of the vessels, classed according to tonnage, on Jan. 1, 1867, and on Jan. 1, 1873:—

Classification of Vessels	1867		1873	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards	66	83,403	76	96,516
„ 700 to 800 tons	39	28,971	44	32,742
„ 600 to 700 „	63	40,350	71	46,214
„ 500 to 600 „	122	66,315	124	67,318
„ 400 to 500 „	250	112,019	253	114,165
„ 300 to 400 „	301	106,526	320	113,735
„ 200 to 300 „	640	155,886	674	164,867
„ 100 to 200 „	1,342	187,217	1,315	183,470
„ 60 to 100 „	1,482	113,577	1,373	105,614
„ 30 to 60 „	1,567	66,627	1,525	64,950
Under 30	9,765	81,940	9,013	72,110
Total	15,637	1,042,811	14,750	1,064,379

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. The total number of steamers on January 1, 1873, was 462, of 141,520 tons, and 57,510 horse-power. There were 244 steamers belonging to the ports of the Mediterranean, and 218 to those on the Atlantic. Of the total mercantile navy, enumerated in the preceding table, under date of 1873, there belonged 3,122 vessels, of 253,168 tons, to ports on the Mediterranean; and 11,628 vessels, of 811,211 tons, to ports on the Atlantic.

The growth of the railway system of France dates from the year 1840, previous to which there were but few lines in France. For a time, the plan was entertained of making all the railways which were to be built State property; but in the end it was determined, and settled by the law of June 11, 1842—modified in 1858, 1859, and 1863—that the work should be left to private companies, superintended, however, and, if necessary, assisted in their operations, by the State. Under this arrangement, the whole of the railways, already made, and about to be constructed, were classed under two divisions, called 'ancien réseau,' or Old net-work, and 'nouveau réseau,' or New net-work; the former, as implied by the name, representing the first-built main arteries of traffic, and the latter the by-roads, laid down, in most instances, with a view to public utility rather than to profit. On this account, the lines coming under the designation of New net-work received the grant of a state guarantee of 4 francs per cent. interest, with 65 centimes additional for a sinking fund, on the expended capital.

The following table shows the length of railways built each year in France since 1850, and the total open for traffic at the end of each year:—

Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year	Years	Lines opened during the year	Total length open at the end of the year
	Kilomètres	Kilomètres		Kilomètres	Kilomètres
1849	—	2,851	1862	982	11,087
1850	151	3,002	1863	944	12,031
1851	544	3,546	1864	1,037	13,068
1852	316	3,862	1865	515	13,583
1853	190	4,052	1866	953	14,536
1854	589	4,641	1867	1,193	15,729
1855	886	5,527	1868	606	16,335
1856	664	6,191	1869	795	17,130
1857	1,262	7,453	1870	620	17,750
1858	1,222	8,675	1871	672	17,665
1859	393	9,086	1872	902	18,567
1860	365	9,433	1873	1,253	19,819
1861	672	10,105	1874	696	20,515

It will be seen that from the end of 1870 to the end of 1871 the length of railways opened for traffic declined from 17,750 to 17,665 kilomètres, notwithstanding that 672 kilomètres of lines were opened in the year 1871. The deficiency was caused by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, which necessitated the sale of 750 kilomètres of railway, belonging to the Eastern Company, to the Government of Imperial Germany.

The French railways at present are almost entirely in the hands of six great companies. They are, first, the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean; secondly, the Paris-Orléans; third, the Northern; fourth, the Western; fifth, the Southern; and, sixth, the Eastern, companies. The following two tables give the length of lines open for traffic at the end of 1874, and the total receipts in the years 1873 and 1874 of each of the six great and of the minor companies:—

OLD NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Dec. 31, 1874	Receipts	
		1873	1874
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	3,815	268,401,333	262,371,526
Paris-Orléans	2,017	91,906,867	91,065,673
Northern	1,150	104,779,631	103,624,026
Western	900	64,015,966	64,592,430
Southern	796	45,238,421	46,663,229
Eastern	519	41,957,407	39,212,413
Minor Companies	52	6,636,043	6,194,686
Total	9,249	622,935,668	613,727,053

NEW NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Dec. 31, 1874	Receipts	
		1873	1874
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	1,040	13,166,998	14,281,244
Paris-Orléans	2,136	36,831,737	38,613,746
Northern	467	11,204,505	11,687,737
Western	1,649	29,625,049	30,014,012
Southern	1,216	18,733,385	18,975,538
Eastern	1,722	51,845,218	50,809,012
Minor companies	1,475	5,729,149	14,054,433
Total	9,705	167,136,041	178,435,722

The total length of all the railways open for traffic on the 31st of December, 1874, was 20,515 kilomètres, or 12,822 English miles, and the total gross receipts amounted to 797,365,349 francs, or 31,894,612*l.* Compared with 1873, the gross receipts of the year 1874 showed a diminution of 4,838,963 francs, or 166,556*l.*, or 1,635 francs per kilomètre, equal to rather more than 3 per cent. of the total.

At the end of 1874 there were 45,942 kilomètres of lines of telegraphs, comprising 123,669 kilomètres of wire, and 2,365 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1874 was 6,825,000, of which nearly one-fourth were international messages. There were annual deficits since the establishment of the Public Telegraph Department—Administration télégraphiques de France—in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1874 was 334,695,000. In the year 1873 the number was 340,855,000, and they produced a revenue of 89,013,765 francs, or 3,560,550*l.* The post-office besides forwarded in 1874 printed matter and parcels to the number of 272,990,711 at a revenue of 11,455,053 francs, or 458,202*l.*, and issued money orders to the number of 3,951,185, and the value of 87,392,468 francs, or 3,495,698*l.* for France and foreign countries.

Colonies.

The Colonial Possessions of France, dispersed over Asia, Africa, America, and Polynesia, embrace, inclusive of the so-called 'Pays protégés,' or Countries under Protection, a total area of 1,114,787 square kilomètres, or 463,827 English square miles. Not comprised in the list is Algeria, which has a government and laws distinct from the other Colonial Possessions, being looked upon, partly from its proximity to France, and partly from serving as camp and practice-field of a large portion of the standing army, as a more immediate

annex of the mother-country. The estimated area and population of the various Colonies and Countries under Protection, together with the date of their first settlement, or capture, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

I. COLONIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilomètres	Population
<i>Asia :—</i>			
Possessions in India	1679	509	227,063
Cochin-China, old provinces	1861	22,380	502,116
„ new provinces	1867	33,864	477,000
Total of Asia		56,753	1,206,179
<i>Africa :—</i>			
Senegal settlements	1637	250,000	607,398
Gold coast and Gaboon	1843	20,000	186,133
Island of Réunion, or Bourbon	1649	2,511	207,886
„ „ St. Marie	1635	910	6,110
Islands of Mayotte and Nossi-Bé	1843	520	20,717
Total of Africa		273,941	1,028,244
<i>America :—</i>			
Guiana, or Cayenne	1604	90,854	24,432
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	1,645	151,594
Martinique	1635	988	139,109
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1635	210	3,799
Total of America		93,697	318,934
<i>Polynesia :—</i>			
New Caledonia	1854	17,400	29,000
Loyalty islands	1864	2,147	15,000
Marquesas islands	1841	1,244	10,000
Total of Polynesia		20,791	54,000
Total, colonies		1,114,782	2,607,357

II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilomètres	Population
<i>Asia :—</i>			
Kingdom of Cambodge	1862	83,861	1,020,000
<i>Polynesia :—</i>			
Tabiti and Dependencies	1841	1,175	13,847
Touamotou islands	1844	6,600	8,000
Gambier	1844	30	1,500
Toubouaï and Vavitou	1845	103	550
Total, protected countries		91,769	1,043,897
Total, colonies and protectorates		1,205,951	3,631,354

The commercial intercourse of the Colonial Possessions of France is almost entirely with the mother-country, being restricted by special legislation to this channel. But the only colonies possessing commercial importance are the islands of Réunion, or Bourbon, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in America. The value of the imports of Réunion averages 1,300,000*l.* per annum, and of the exports 950,000*l.*, while Martinique receives imports of the annual value of 1,000,000*l.*, and sends away exports to the amount of 900,000*l.* and Guadeloupe with its dependencies has imports averaging 800,000*l.*, and exports of 700,000*l.*

The commercial intercourse between the Colonial Possessions of France and the United Kingdom is very small. With Réunion there has been no direct trade since the year 1866, when raw sugar, to the value of 5,082*l.*, was exported to Great Britain. The West India Islands sent exports of the value of 60,730*l.*, one-half consisting of raw sugar, to the United Kingdom in the year 1870; but in 1871 the exports were nil, and in 1872 they amounted to 31,099*l.* The imports of British home produce into the French West India Islands were of the value of 41,851*l.* in 1870; of 41,016*l.* in 1871, and of 35,826*l.* in 1872, the chief article imported being coal, of the value of 32,419*l.* in 1872.

The remaining French colonies have very little trade except that derived from being military and naval stations. It is calculated that the total number of natives of France, not in the army and navy, settled throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions, is under 2,000. A large penal settlement was formed in the colony of Guiana during the years 1852–60, and another at New Caledonia in 1871–72, both for political prisoners.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the Colonial Possessions of France by a decree of the Provisional Government of February 24, 1848.

For an account of the government, revenue, population, and commerce of Algeria, see part II., *Africa*, of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of France, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 100 *centimes* . . . Approximate value 10*d.* or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramme</i>	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i>	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Métrique</i>	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonneau</i> „	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litre</i> , Liquid Measure	=	1·76 Imperia pints.
„ <i>Hectolitre</i> { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ gallons.
{ Dry Measure	=	2·75 „ bushels.
„ <i>Mètre</i>	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilomètre</i>	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or $\frac{5}{8}$ mile.
„ <i>Mètre Cube</i> }	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stère</i> }	=	
„ <i>Hectare</i>	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{2}{5}$ K.C. to 1 square mile.

The Gramme, that is the weight, in vacuo, of a Cubic Centimètre of distilled water at a temperature of 39·2 degrees Fahrenheit, or 4 degrees Centigrade, is the unit of weight. It is equal to 15·432349 grains Troy. The Gramme has for its subdivisions the Decigramme, or 10th of a Gramme; the Centigramme, or 100th of a Gramme; and the Milligramme, or 1,000th of a Gramme. In trade and commerce, the weights most frequently used are the Kilogramme, of 1,000 Grammes; the Metrical Quintal, of 100 Kilogrammes; and the *Tonneau Métrique*, of 1,000 Kilogrammes. To facilitate the transactions of the shop and the market the use of the non-decimal *Half-Litre* and *Double-Litre*, and the *Half-Decilitre* and *Double-Decilitre*, are sanctioned by law, and these, with the *Litre*, are the chief measures in daily use. The English value of the *Litre* may be roughly stated at $1\frac{3}{4}$ Imperial pints.

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GERMANY.

(DEUTSCHES REICH.)

Reigning Emperor.

Wilhelm I., German Emperor, and King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia, and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of Prussia during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to

Augusta, Empress of Germany, and Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar.

Heir Apparent—Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born October 18, 1831, eldest son of the Emperor-King; field-marshal in the army of Prussia (see 'Prussia,' p. 110).

The Imperial throne of Germany has always been filled by election, though with a tendency towards the hereditary principle of succession. Originally, the Emperor was chosen by the vote of all the Princes and Peers of the Reich, but the mode came to be changed in the fourteenth century, when a limited number of Princes, fixed at seven for a time, and afterwards enlarged to nine, assumed the privilege of disposing of the crown, and, their right being acknowledged, were called Electors. With the overthrow of the old Germanic Empire by the Emperor Napoléon, in 1806, the Electoral dignity virtually ceased, although the title of Elector was retained sixty years longer by the sovereigns of Hesse-Cassel, the last of them dethroned in 1866 by Prussia. The election of the present Emperor was by vote of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, on the initiative of all the reigning Princes of Germany.

Since the creation of the Imperial dignity by Charlemagne, crowned 'Kaiser' at Rome, on Christmas-day in the year 800, there have been the following Emperors of Germany:—

House of Charlemagne.

Karl I., 'Der Grosse'	800-814
Ludwig I., 'Der Fromme'	814-840
Ludwig II., 'Der Deutsche'	843-876
Karl II., 'Der Kahle'	876-877
Karl, 'Der Dicke'	881-887
Arnulf	887-899
Ludwig III., 'Das Kind'	900-911

House of Franconia.

Konrad I.	911-918
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House of Saxony.

Heinrich I., 'Der Vogelsteller'	919-936
Otto I., 'Der Grosse'	936-973
Otto II.	973-983
Otto III.	983-1002
Heinrich II.	1002-1024

House of Franconia.

Konrad II., 'Der Salier'	1024-1039
Heinrich III.	1039-1056
Heinrich IV.	1056-1106
Heinrich V.	1106-1125

House of Saxony.

Lothar II., 'Der Sachse'	1125-1137
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House of Hohenstaufen.

Konrad III.	1138-1152
Friedrich I., 'Barbarossa'	1152-1190
Heinrich VI.	1190-1197
Philipp	1198-1208
Otto IV.	1208-1212
Friedrich II.	1212-1250
Konrad IV.	1250-1254

First Interregnum.

Wilhelm of Holland	1254-1256
Richard of Cornwall	1256-1272

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1273-1291
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House of Nassau.

Adolf	1292-1298
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House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I.	1298-1308
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Houses of Luxemburg and Bavaria.

Heinrich VII.	1308-1313
Ludwig IV., 'Der Baier'	1313-1347
Karl IV.	1348-1378

Second Interregnum.

Wenceslaus of Bohemia	1378-1400
Ruprecht 'Von der Pfalz'	1400-1410
Sigmund of Brandenburg	1410-1437

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht II.	1438-1439
Friedrich III.	1440-1493
Maximilian I.	1493-1519
Karl V.	1519-1558
Ferdinand I.	1558-1564
Maximilian II.	1564-1576
Rudolf II.	1576-1612
Matthias	1612-1619
Ferdinand II.	1619-1637
Ferdinand III.	1637-1657
Leopold I.	1657-1705
Joseph I.	1705-1711
Karl VI.	1711-1740
Karl VII.	1742-1745

House of Habsburg-Lorraine.

Franz I.	1745-1765
Joseph II.	1765-1790
Leopold II.	1790-1792
Franz II.	1792-1806

Third Interregnum.

Confederation of the Rhine	1806-1815
German 'Bund'	1815-1866
North German Confederation	1866-1871

House of Hohenzollern.

Wilhelm I.	1871
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The average duration of reign of the above fifty-five Emperors of Germany was seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Constitution of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its terms, all the states of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protection of the realm and the care of the welfare of the German people' — 'schliessen einen ewigen Bund zum Schutze des Bundesgebiets, und zur Pflege der Wohlfahrt des Deutschen Volkes.' The supreme

direction of the military and political affairs of the Empire is vested in the King of Prussia, who, as such, bears the title of Deutscher Kaiser. According to Art. 11 of the Constitution, 'the Kaiser represents the Empire internationally'—'hat das Reich völkerrechtlich zu vertreten'—and can declare war, if defensive, and make peace, as well as enter into treaties with other nations, and appoint and receive ambassadors. To declare war, if not merely defensive, the Kaiser must have the consent of the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, in which body, together with the Reichstag, or Diet of the Realm, are vested the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Reichstag the German nation. The members of the Bundesrath, 59 in number, are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session, while the members of the Reichstag, 397 in number, are elected by universal suffrage and ballot, for the term of three years. The various states of Germany are represented as follows in the Bundesrath and the Reichstag:—

States of the Empire.	Number of members in Bundesrath	Number of deputies in Reichstag
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
„ „ Bavaria	6	48
„ „ Württemberg	4	17
„ „ Saxony	4	23
Grand-Duchy of Baden	3	14
„ „ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
„ „ Hesse	3	9
„ „ Oldenburg	1	3
„ „ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
„ „ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
„ „ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
„ „ Anhalt	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
„ „ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
„ „ Lippe	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
„ „ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
„ „ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
„ „ Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
„ „ „ Lübeck	1	1
„ „ „ Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	1	15
Total	59	397

The total number of electors to the Reichstag inscribed on the lists was 8,515,041 at the general election of 1874, while the number of actual voters was 5,288,203 at the same election.

Both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag meet in annual session, convoked by the Kaiser. The Kaiser has the right to prorogue and dissolve the Reichstag, but the prorogation must not exceed sixty days; while in case of dissolution new elections have to take place within sixty days, and a new session has to open within ninety days. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag. The Bundesrath is presided over by the Reichskanzler, or Chancellor of the Empire, and the President of the Reichstag is elected by the deputies.

The laws of the Empire, passed by the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, to take effect must receive the assent of the Kaiser, and be countersigned when promulgated by the Chancellor of the Empire. The latter, in his capacity as President of the Bundesrath, has the right to be present at the deliberations of the Reichstag.

Chancellor of the Empire.—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; member of the Constituent Assembly of Prussia, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary of Prussia at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador of Prussia to the Emperor of the French, 1862; Minister of Foreign Affairs, and chief of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the North German Confederation, 1867-70; appointed Chancellor of the Empire, January 19, 1871.

Acting under the direction of the Chancellor of the Empire, the Bundesrath, in addition to its legislative functions, represents also a supreme administrative and consultative Board, and as such has seven standing committees, namely for army and naval matters; tariff, excise, and taxes; trade and commerce; railways, posts, and telegraphs; civil and criminal law; financial accounts; and foreign affairs. Each committee consists of representatives of at least four states of the Empire; but the foreign affairs' committee includes only the representatives of the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg.

Church and Education.

The census of December 1, 1871, showed the religious division of the population of all the states composing the German Empire as follows:—Protestants, 25,579,709; Roman Catholics, 14,867,463; Christian sects of various denominations, 82,155; and Jews, 512,158. In Prussia, 65 per cent of the inhabitants were Protestants in 1871, and 33½ per cent. Roman Catholics, while in Bavaria 71 per cent. were Roman Catholics, and 27½ per cent. Protestants.

In the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine 80 per cent. of the inhabitants were Roman Catholics and $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Protestants.

Education is general and compulsory throughout Germany. The laws of Prussia, which provide for the establishment of elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village, and compel all parents to send their children to these or other schools, exist with slight modifications in all the states of the Empire. It appears, from statistical returns relating to the formation of the united German army, that all recruits of the year 1870 could at least read and write, though in some of the southern states, notably Bavaria, a small number of the young men entering military service were declared of inefficient education, 'mangelhafte Schulbildung.' (For further particulars see *Prussia*, pp. 118-19.)

There are twenty-one universities in the German Empire. At the end of June 1875, the total number of professors and teachers at them was 1,729, and they were attended by 16,359 students. The following table gives the list, in alphabetical order, of the twenty-one universities, with the numbers of professors and teachers, and that of the students of the various faculties in June, 1875:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.
Berlin . . .	188	124	624	790	276	1,824
Bonn . . .	102	160	201	244	119	724
Breslau . . .	103	129	401	388	169	1,087
Erlangen . . .	53	136	43	89	146	414
Freiburg . . .	48	79	56	51	132	318
Giessen . . .	55	8	100	159	73	340
Göttingen . . .	109	87	322	455	127	991
Greifswald . . .	59	24	74	138	229	465
Halle . . .	93	204	170	460	155	989
Heidelberg . . .	99	9	237	218	68	554
Jena . . .	70	74	91	204	73	442
Kiel . . .	60	56	14	73	56	199
Königsberg . . .	77	55	215	197	156	623
Leipzig . . .	152	385	1,112	863	501	2,947
Marburg . . .	61	44	61	178	125	409
Munich . . .	115	80	243	432	346	1,101
Münster . . .	29	264	—	208	—	472
Rostock . . .	38	31	43	42	43	158
Strassburg . . .	80	58	156	236	204	654
Tübingen . . .	80	366	188	119	154	827
Würzburg . . .	58	134	91	184	520	951
Total . . .	1,729	2,517	4,442	5,728	3,672	16,359

The number of students in the preceding table includes only those matriculated at each university. There were besides 704 'Hospi-

tanten,' or hearers, and about 2,409 non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the vast majority of them namely, 1,890 at the university of Berlin.

Fourteen of the twenty-one universities of the Empire are Protestant, that is teach only Protestant theology. These Protestant high schools are Berlin, Erlangen, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Rostock, and Strassburg. In four universities, namely Freiburg, Munich, Münster, and Würzburg, the faculties of theology are Roman Catholic. The remaining three are mixed, attended by both Protestant and Roman Catholic students of theology, the former predominating at Bonn and Breslau and the latter at Tübingen. A faculty for medicine was instituted at Münster in July 1875.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The common expenditure of the Empire is defrayed, according to Art. 70 of the Constitution, from the revenues arising from customs, certain branches of excise, the profits of the post, and telegraphs. Should the receipts from these various sources of income not be sufficient to cover the expenditure, the individual states of Germany may be assessed to make up the deficit, each state being made contributory in proportion to its population. The common expenditure is to be voted, 'as a rule'—in der Regel—only for one year; but also for any longer term 'in special cases'—in besondern Fällen.

The total actual revenue of the Empire in the year 1874 amounted to 453,802,092 mark, or 22,690,104*l.*, and the total actual expenditure to 361,621,302 mark, or 18,081,065*l.*, leaving a surplus of 92,180,790 mark, or 4,609,039*l.* In the budget estimates for the year 1875, passed by the Reichsrath, the total revenue was set down at 515,018,563 mark, or 25,750,928*l.*, to be balanced by the expenditure. The budget accounts of the Empire distinguish between ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdauernda) expenditure, and extraordinary, or 'for once' (einmalige) disbursements.

In the budget of the Empire for 1875 the sum of 393,516,251 mark, or 19,675,812*l.*, was placed under the head of ordinary, and that of 121,502,312 mark, or 6,075,165*l.*, of extraordinary disbursements. The total ordinary, or 'continual' expenditure for the year 1875 was distributed as follows:—

	Mark
Imperial Chancery	3,171,034
Reichstag	315,222
Foreign Department	5,362,240
Imperial Army	311,394,605
Imperial Navy	18,047,818
Imperial Court of Railway-affairs	179,880
Interest of Debt of the Empire	2,040,000
Imperial Audit (Rechnungshof)	381,612

The extraordinary expenditure for the year 1875 was distributed as follows :—

	Mark
Imperial Chancery	292,304
Reichstag	20,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	1,865,250
Imperial Post	1,217,279
Imperial Telegraphs	120,000
Imperial Army	73,901,603
Imperial Navy	9,094,702
Imperial Audit	60,000
State Railways	54,714,126
St. Gotthard Railway	1,817,048
Fabrication of Exchequer-bills	600,000
Manufacture of Imperial gold coin	7,800,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	<u>121,502,312</u>
Total expenditure	515,018,563
	£25,750,928

The estimated receipts for the year 1875 embraced the following branches of Imperial revenue :—

	Mark
Customs and Excise Duties	229,017,690
Stamp Duties	5,815,950
Profits of Posts	10,759,227
State Railways in Alsace-Lorraine	7,067,850
Interest of the Invalid Fund of the Empire	28,870,748
Surplus of 1873	37,550,034
Surplus of 1874	16,527,862
Imperial gold coin	7,800,000
Interests of Imperial Funds	9,380,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	93,259,653
Total direct revenue	<u>446,049,014</u>
Contributions of States to revenue	68,969,549
Total Revenue to cover expenditure	515,018,563
	£25,750,928

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year 1875 was calculated as follows:—Prussia, 32,051,251 mark; Bavaria, 15,319,571 mark; Würtemberg, 5,784,133 mark; Baden, 4,249,774 mark; Saxony, 3,239,999 mark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 2,200,617 mark.

In the budget of the Empire the sums received from France as war indemnity are not entered, but are placed to a separate account. Of the war indemnity, agreed upon by Treaty of Feb. 26, 1871, amounting to five milliards of francs, or 200,000,000*l.* (see *France*, p. 62), Germany had received the total at the end of September 1873. Besides this Treaty indemnity, Germany received a tribute

of 150,000,000 francs, or 6,000,000*l.*, from the city of Paris, and levied contributions in some of the French departments, the total sum paid into the Imperial exchequer amounting, inclusive of interest, to 1,486,500,000 thaler, or close upon 220,000,000*l.* Of this sum nearly one-half was portioned out among the twenty-five States of the German Empire. Of the other half, in accordance with various laws passed by the Reichsrath 86,666,666 thaler were paid to France for the Alsace-Lorraine Railways; 36,700,000 thaler were accorded to private persons and corporations in Alsace and other parts of Germany for damages and expenses during the war, an additional 5,600,000 thaler being awarded to shipowners on the same ground; 18,412,300 thaler more were expended for rolling-stock and railway material in Alsace and Lorraine, and 40,000,000 thaler for the fortresses in the Reichsland. The Invalid Fund absorbed 27,000,000 thaler; the extra expenditure incurred by the occupation, 29,000,000 thaler; and the armament and disarmament of fortresses, the purchase of fresh siege material and naval re-equipments, 28,000,000 thaler. Of the rest, 20,000,000 thaler had to be restored to the Custom House Department; 11,000,000 thaler was the amount consumed by Treasury bonds falling due; 3,500,000 thaler were handed over to Bavaria and Würtemberg, whose military administration is not under the Empire; 5,450,000 thaler went to the Government railways for the completion and repair of rolling-stock; 4,000,000 thaler were allowed to Generals for endowments, and the rest was spent chiefly in supplying the Imperial Exchequer with working capital and re-equipping some special branches of the military service, while the sum of 40,000,000 thaler was set aside as a War Reserve Fund.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the Constitution of April 16, 1871, the Prussian obligation to serve in the army is extended to the whole Empire, it being enacted by Art. 57, that 'every German is liable to service—wehrpflichtig—and no substitution is allowed.' The time of service is thus prescribed by Art. 59 of the Constitution. Every German capable of bearing arms—'wehrfähig'—has to be in the standing army for seven years, as a rule from the finished twentieth till the commencing twenty-eight years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be spent in active service—'bei den Fahnen'—and the remaining three in the army of reserve. After quitting the army of reserve, he has to form part of the Landwehr for another five years. The strength of the German army on the peace footing was fixed in the Army

Bill, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1874, at 401,659 men for a term of seven years, commencing on the 1st of January, 1875, and ending on the 31st of December, 1881. The volunteers of one year's service are not reckoned in the number at which the peace effective is fixed. By the Army Bill, the Prussian military legislation is applied to all the states of the Empire.

The strength of the armed forces of the Empire was greatly augmented by a law called that of the Landsturm, which passed the Reichstag in the session of 1875. Under this law, the army is increased by the addition of all men capable of bearing arms, who are not either in the Line, the Reserve, or the Landwehr. The new force, the Landsturm, is divided into two classes, the first class comprising all able-bodied men up to the age of 42, who are not already in the army, and the second including the rest. The first class is organised into 293 Landsturm battalions on the model of the 293 existing Landwehr battalions, which adds 175,800 men to the German forces. By application of the law, the German army, without the second class of the Landsturm, which is not to be organized for the present, will number about 1,800,000 men.

The 63rd Article of the Constitution of 1871 enacts 'the whole of the land forces of the Empire shall form a united army, in war and peace under the orders of the Kaiser'—'die gesammte Landmacht des Reichs wird ein einheitliches Heer bilden, welches in Krieg und Frieden unter dem Befehle des Kaisers steht.' The sovereigns of the principal states have the right to select the lower grades of officers; and the King of Bavaria, by a convention, signed Nov. 23, 1870, has reserved to himself the special privilege of superintending the general administration of that portion of the German army raised within his dominions. But the approval of the Kaiser must be obtained to all appointments, and nothing affecting the superior direction of the troops of any state of the Empire can be done without his consent. It is enacted by Art. 64 of the Constitution of 1871 that 'all German troops are bound to obey unconditionally the orders of the Kaiser'—'alle deutschen Truppen sind verpflichtet, den Befehlen des Kaisers unbedingt Folge zu leisten'—'and must swear accordingly the oath of fidelity.' Art. 65 of the Constitution gives the Emperor the right of ordering the erection of fortresses in any part of the Empire; and Art. 68 invests him with the power, in case of threatened disturbance of order—'wenn die öffentliche Sicherheit bedroht ist'—to declare any country or district in a state of siege.

The army of the German Empire was formed in August 1875, of 148 regiments of infantry, including the guards; 26 battalions of jäger, or riflemen; 93 regiments of cavalry, 49 regiments of artillery, 19 battalions of engineers, and 18 battalions of military

train. The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the peace-footing :—

Peace-footing	Officers	Rank and File	Horses	Guns
Infantry, 148 regiments . . .	8,750	255,278	4,176	—
Jäger, 26 battalions . . .	626	14,621	182	—
Cavalry, 93 regiments . . .	2,902	65,512	68,515	—
Field Artillery, 36 regiments	1,800	30,637	17,100	1,200
Fortress Artillery, 29 battalions	640	14,985	224	—
Engineers, 19 battalions . . .	400	10,150	250	—
Train, 18 battalions	300	5,049	3,600	—
Depôts of Landwehr, 274 battalions	600	4,703	3	—
Staff Division	2,061	—	3,329	—
Total	18,079	401,659	97,379	1,200

The following table shows the strength and organisation of the Imperial army on the war-footing :—

War Footing	Officers	Rank and file	Horses	Guns
Infantry, including guards	19,426	885,388	20,988	—
Jäger or riflemen	780	41,184	1,098	—
Cavalry	3,487	108,276	112,304	—
Field Artillery	2,213	88,319	78,066	2,124
Fortress and Coast Artillery	1,370	56,800	8,200	576
Engineers	837	33,669	8,251	—
Train and administration . . .	724	44,010	44,255	—
Railway and telegraph division	250	8,700	1,780	—
Staff division	2,108	7,000	6,600	—
Total	31,195	1,273,346	281,542	2,700

Not included in the above statements are the medical, the commissariat, and the industrial divisions of the Imperial army.

The Empire is divided for military purposes into 18 districts, each represented by one corps d'armée. The guards alone, recruited from all parts of Prussia, do not belong to any special division.

For details regarding the German army, its formation, mode of service, and general organisation, see *Prussia*, 'Army,' pp. 124-25.

Since the Franco-German war, the fortress system of Germany has been entirely remodelled, and a number of old fortified places, deemed useless, have been abolished, and many new ones erected, and others enlarged. The Empire is at present divided into nine

'fortress districts' (Festungs-Inspectionen), each including a certain area with fortified places. The following table gives a list of these districts, and the names of the fortresses in each, the fortified places of the first class, serving as camps—mit verschanzten Lagern—being distinguished by italics, while those specially designed for railway protection, or obstruction—Eisenbahnsperren—are marked by asterisks (*), and coast fortresses by a dagger (†). The table is drawn up after official returns, dated November 1875.

Districts	Fortresses
1. Königsberg	<i>Königsberg</i> Marienburg Dirschau*
	Memel † Pillau †
2. Danzig	<i>Danzig</i> <i>Thorn</i> Kolberg †
	Stralsund † Swinemünde †
3. Posen	<i>Posen</i> Glogau*
	Neisse Glatz
4. Berlin	<i>Küstrin</i> <i>Magdeburg</i> <i>Spandau</i>
	Königstein* Torgau*
5. Mayence (Mainz)	<i>Mayence</i> <i>Rastatt</i> <i>Strassburg</i>
	Ulm Neu-Breisach
6. Metz	<i>Metz</i> Diedenhofen*
	Saarlouis* Bitsch*
7. Cologne (Cöln)	<i>Cologne</i> <i>Koblenz</i> Ehrenbreitstein
	Dusseldorf* Wesel*
8. Altona	<i>Sonderburg-Düppel</i> Trave mouth † Friedrichsort † Ems mouth †
	Kiel † Elbe mouth † Weser mouth † Wilhelmshaven
9. Munich (München).	<i>Ingolstadt</i>
	Germersheim.*

It will be seen that at the end of 1875, the Empire had 16 fortified places of the first class, serving as fortified camps, and 27 other fortresses. Works for enlarging six of the fortresses of the first class, namely, Thorn, Posen, Küstrin, Mayence, Strassburg, and Cologne, were in hand at the same date, the most important of these works, consisting of the building of a wide girdle of outer fortifications, having just commenced at Strassburg. (Official Communication.)

2. Navy.

The formation of a German navy, due to the initiative of Prussia, dates from 1848, and rapid progress has been made in it for the last

ten years. The fleet of war of the Empire consisted, at the end of November, 1875, of the following steamers and sailing vessels:—

<i>Steamers.</i> —Ironclads:—	Tonnage	Horse power	Guns
Frigates:—			
Kaiser	4,586	8,000	9
Deutschland	4,586	8,000	9
König Wilhelm	5,938	8,000	23
Grosser Kurfürst (turret)	4,118	5,400	6
Friedrich der Grosse (turret)	4,118	5,400	6
Preussen (turret)	4,118	5,400	6
Prinz Friedrich Karl	3,800	3,500	16
Kronprinz	3,404	4,800	16
Corvette:—			
Hansa	2,372	3,000	8
Batteries:—			
Arminius (turret)	1,230	1,200	3
Prinz Adalbert (turret)	779	1,200	3
Total 11 Ironclads	42,050	32,300	105
Frigates:—			
Leipzig	2,856	4,800	12
Sedan	2,856	4,800	12
Elizabeth	1,996	2,400	26
Hertha	1,816	1,450	28
Gazelle	1,691	1,300	28
Arcona	1,691	1,300	28
Vineta	1,816	1,450	28
Corvettes:—			
Victoria	1,550	1,300	14
Augusta	1,550	1,300	14
Freija	1,258	2,400	5
Ariadne	1,258	2,100	6
Laise	1,258	2,100	6
Nymphe	970	800	17
Medusa	970	800	17
Avisos:—			
Renown (artillery ship)	3,318	3,000	23
Falke	1,014	300	2
Preussischer Adler	800	300	2
Pommerania	406	175	2
Albatross	601	150	4
Nautilus	601	150	4
Grille	493	160	2
Loreley	332	80	2
Gunboats:—			
7 first-class, of 80 horse-power and 3 guns each	2,282	560	21
9 second-class, of 60 horse-power and 2 guns each	2,097	540	18
3 Torpedo Vessels	561	1,700	—
10 Tenders and Tugs	2,400	2,625	—
Total, 62 Steamers	80,580	70,340	426

	Tonnage	Horse-power	Guns
<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>			
Frigate:—			
Niobe	1,052	—	12
Brigs:—			
Mosquito	551	—	16
Rover	551	—	16
Undine	608	—	8
Total, 4 Sailing Vessels	2,762	—	52
Grand Total	83,342	70,430	478

The two largest ships of the German navy are the ironclads 'Kaiser' and 'Deutschland,' both built by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, Poplar, the first launched March 19, and the second September 12, 1874. The 'Kaiser' and 'Deutschland' are sister-ships, constructed alike in every respect, after the designs of Mr. Edward J. Reed, formerly constructor to the British navy. Each ship has a length, between perpendiculars, of 285 feet, a breadth of 62 feet, a depth of 41 feet 4 inches, and a burthen, or displacement at $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet load-draft, of 7,600 tons. Each is protected with an armour belt extending all fore and aft, from 5 feet 6 inches below the water-line to the main deck, and has an armour-plated battery on the main deck, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. The two foremost guns, one on each side, are also adapted for use as bow-chasers, and are capable of being trained to cross-fire before the ship. The two after guns can be trained to fire within fifteen degrees of the line of keel. In addition to these eight guns there is another similar gun of 18 tons weight placed aft, also protected with armour plates on teak backing, and capable of being trained to an angle of fifteen degrees each side the middle line, thus making, with the central battery guns, a complete all-round fire. The thickness of armour-plates on the vital parts of the belt and battery is ten inches; elsewhere it is eight inches, reduced at the ends of the ship. The teak-backing is eight to ten inches thick, and the plating behind the armour an inch to an inch and a quarter. The upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with steel plating, above which are laid the teak decks.

The next most important ironclads of Germany are the turret-ships 'Grosser Kurfürst,' 'Friedrich der Grosse,' and 'Preussen.' All three were built at German dockyards, after the same model, during the years 1873 and 1874. Each of them has two turrets, with armour of the thickness of eleven inches round them, and the centre, and of seven

inches fore and aft, while the armour consists of four 26-centimetre guns in the turrets, and two 21-centimetre guns placed fore and aft. Not much inferior in size to these three turret-ships are the ironclads 'König Wilhelm,' 'Prinz Friedrich Karl,' and 'Kronprinz.' The 'König Wilhelm,' built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched on the 25th of April, 1868, was designed by the former Constructor of the British navy, and carries 23 rifled 96-pounders, made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is 8 inches thick amidships, tapering gradually downwards to a thickness of 7 inches at 7 feet below the water-line. Behind the bowsprit and just forward of the stern are two bulkheads, each of 6 inch armour and 18 inch of teak, which continue from the lower deck up through the main deck, and rise to the height of 7 feet above the spar deck, where they are curved into the form of semicircular shields, each pierced with portholes for cannon and loopholes for musketry. Within these shields are four 300-pounders, which can be used to fire straight fore and aft, or as broadside guns. The 'Prinz Friedrich Karl,' was built at La Seyne, near Toulon, after the model of the French 10-gun fregate the 'Couronne.' (See page 72.) The 'Kronprinz,' built at Poplar, by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, and launched in 1867, is constructed with armour-plating 5 inches thick, so arranged as to protect the rudder and steering apparatus, as well as the whole of the lower deck. The armament consists of 14 steel breech-loading guns of 7 tons, and two pivot guns.

The German navy was manned, in the summer of 1875, by 5,500 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 1 rear-admiral, 28 captains, and 224 lieutenants. There were, besides, nine companies of marines, six of infantry, and three of artillery, numbering 1,500 men. The sailors of the fleet and marines are raised by conscription from among the seafaring population, which is exempt on this account from service in the army. Great inducements are held out for able seamen to volunteer in the navy, and the number of these in recent years has been very large. The total seafaring population of Germany is estimated at 80,000, of whom 48,000 are serving in the merchant navy at home, and about 6,000 in foreign navies.

Germany has three ports of war, at Kiel and Danzig, on the Baltic, and at Wilhelmshaven in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea. The last-named, most important of harbours for the newly-created German navy, was opened by the Emperor-King on the 17th June, 1869. The port of Wilhelmshaven is a vast artificial construction of granite, and comprises five separate harbours, with canals, sluices to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and iron-clad vessels. The first harbour is an artificial basin, flanked by granite moles, respectively 4,000 and 9,600 feet long. This basin, called 'the entrance,' is 700 feet long and 350 wide, and leads to the first sluice, 132 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin, or outer

harbour is 600 feet long and 400 wide; the second sluice, immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3,600 feet long, varying in width from 260 to 108 feet, and having about halfway another harbour for dredging-steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper, consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 750 wide, with a smaller basin for boats. At the back of the principal harbour there are two large shipyards.

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-five States of Germany, and of the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, together with the average density of population of each, as returned at the last census, taken December 1, 1871. The states are ranked according to their area.

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1871.	Density of population per Eng. sq. mile
I. Prussia, incl. Lauenburg	137,066	24,689,252	180
II. Bavaria	29,347	4,863,450	165
III. Württemberg	7,675	1,818,539	237
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,556,244	375
V. Baden	5,851	1,461,562	249
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	557,897	115
VII. Hesse	2,866	852,894	298
VIII. Oldenburg	2,417	316,614	130
IX. Brunswick	1,526	311,764	203
X. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	286,183	201
XI. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	96,982	97
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	187,957	201
XIII. Anhalt	869	203,437	234
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	816	174,339	213
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	509	142,122	279
XVI. Waldeck	466	56,224	120
XVII. Lippe	445	111,135	249
XVIII. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	340	75,523	222
XIX. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	318	67,191	211
XX. Reuss-Schleiz	297	89,032	298
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe	212	32,059	151
XXII. Reuss-Greiz	148	45,094	304
XXIII. Hamburg	148	338,974	2,290
XXIV. Lübeck	127	52,158	410
XXV. Bremen	106	122,402	1,151
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	5,580	1,549,587	278
Imp. Navy and foreign stations	—	2,054	—
Total	212,091	41,060,695	193

At the census of December 1, 1871, the number of males was 20,153,956, and the number of females 20,906,739, being an excess of 752,783 females over males in the total population of the Empire.

The population of Germany was 23,103,211 in 1816, at the end

of the great wars against France, and thirty years after, in 1837, it had risen to 30,010 711, representing an average annual increase of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At the general census of 1858, the population of Germany was found to be 35,334,538, showing an average annual increase of little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; while, finally, the return of the census of 1867, the last preceding the great war against France, which added Alsace-Lorraine, with a population of upwards of a million and a half to the Empire, gave a total of 38,495,926 souls, amounting to an average annual increase of $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.

The following table exhibits the comparative census results of the years 1871 and 1867, with the increase or decrease, both absolute and per cent., in each of the 25 states of Germany, ranked according to population, and in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine:—

States of the Empire	Population, Dec. 1, 1871	Population, Dec. 3, 1867	Absolute Increase + or Decrease -	Increase + or Decrease - per cent.
I. Prussia . . .	24,689,252	24,021,315	+ 667,937	+ 2·78
II. Bavaria . . .	4,863,450	4,824,421	+ 39,029	+ 0·79
III. Saxony . . .	2,556,244	2,426,300	+ 129,944	+ 5·36
IV. Württemberg . . .	1,818,539	1,778,396	+ 40,143	+ 2·55
V. Baden . . .	1,461,562	1,434,970	+ 26,592	+ 1·85
VI. Hesse . . .	852,894	831,939	+ 20,955	+ 2·53
VII. Mecklenburg- Schwerin . . .	557,897	560,628	- 2,731	- 0·52
VIII. Hamburg . . .	338,974	306,507	+ 32,467	+ 10·59
IX. Oldenburg . . .	316,614	315,995	- 619	- 0·19
X. Brunswick . . .	311,764	302,801	+ 8,963	+ 2·96
XI. Saxe-Weimar . . .	286,183	282,928	+ 3,255	+ 1·15
XII. Anhalt . . .	203,437	197,041	+ 6,396	+ 3·25
XIII. Saxe-Meiningen . . .	187,957	181,483	+ 6,474	+ 3·57
XIV. Saxe-Coburg . . .	174,339	168,851	+ 5,488	+ 3·25
XV. Saxe-Altenburg . . .	142,122	141,426	+ 696	+ 0·49
XVI. Bremen . . .	122,402	110,352	+ 12,050	+ 10·92
XVII. Lippe . . .	111,135	111,969	- 774	+ 0·69
XVIII. Mecklenburg Strelitz . . .	96,982	98,770	- 1,788	- 1·81
XIX. Reuss-Schleiz . . .	89,032	88,097	+ 935	+ 1·06
XX. Schwarzburg-Ru- dolstadt . . .	75,523	75,116	+ 407	+ 0·54
XXI. Schwarzburg-Son- dershausen . . .	67,191	68,109	- 918	+ 1·35
XXII. Waldeck . . .	56,224	57,495	- 1,271	- 2·21
XXIII. Lübeck . . .	52,158	49,183	+ 2,975	+ 6·05
XXIV. Reuss-Greiz . . .	45,094	43,889	+ 1,205	+ 2·75
XXV. Schaumburg-Lippe Alsace-Lorraine . . .	32,059 1,549,587	31,814 1,597,228	+ 245 - 47,641	+ 0·77 - 2·98
Imper. Navy abroad	2,054	—	—	—
Total	41,060,695	40,093,154	+ 967,541	+ 2·41

The population of Alsace-Lorraine given in the second column in the preceding table is that of the French census of December 31, 1866, thus making the interval brought under comparison nearly five years, instead of four as in the rest of Germany.

It will be seen that the increase of population during the census period was greatest in the three Free Towns, Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck, and, next to them, in Saxony, while it was less in Prussia, and that the decrease of population was largest in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine.

Emigration, and the general movement of population, assumes larger proportions in Germany than in any other country in Europe. In 1873, according to official returns, 103,506 Germans emigrated to the United States, while 27,431 emigrated to other countries outside Europe. In the same year 9,865 persons removed from one German State to another, Prussia losing 1,630, and receiving 5,159. The emigration from Germany to the United States decreased greatly in 1874. While in 1873 the emigrants *via* Hamburg numbered 69,176, and *via* Bremen 63,243; in the year 1874 there were only 44,443 emigrants from Hamburg, and 30,636 from Bremen. (See *Hamburg*, page 179, and *Bremen*, page 182.)

Trade and Commerce of Germany.

See pp. 183-87.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

See p. 188.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See pp. 188-90.

STATES OF GERMANY.

I. PRUSSIA.

(KÖNIGREICH PREUSSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Wilhelm I., King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797, the second son of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; educated for the military career, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814 against France; Governor of the province of Pomerania, 1840; elected member of the Constituent Assembly for Wirnitz, Posen, May 15, 1848, and took seat in the Assembly, June 8, 1848; Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian troops against the revolutionary army of Baden, June 1849; Military Governor of the Rhine provinces, 1849-57; appointed Regent of the kingdom during the illness of his brother, Oct. 9, 1858; ascended the throne of Prussia at the death of his brother, Jan. 2, 1861. Commander-in-Chief of the German armies in the war against France, July 1870 to March 1871; proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles, January 18, 1871. Married June 11, 1829, to

Augusta, Queen of Prussia, born Sept. 30, 1811, the daughter of the late Grand-Duke Karl Friedrich of Saxe-Weimar. Offspring of the union are a son and a daughter:—1. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born Oct. 18, 1831; Field-Marshal in the German army; married Jan. 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, of which marriage there are issue seven children, namely, Friedrich Wilhelm, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Heinrich, born Aug. 14, 1862; Victoria, born April 12, 1866; Waldemar, born Feb. 10, 1868; Sophie, born June 14, 1870; and Margarethe, born April 22, 1872. 2. Princess *Louise*, born Dec. 3, 1838, married Sept. 20, 1856, to Grand-Duke Friedrich of Baden.

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. Prince *Karl*, born June 29, 1801; Feldzeugmeister, Commander-in-chief of the Prussian artillery; married, May 26, 1827, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar, of which union there are three children, namely, Prince Friedrich Karl born March 20, 1828; Field-Marshal in the German army; married, Nov. 29, 1854, to Princess Maria of Anhalt, by whom he has one son and three daughters; Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was di-

vorced March 6, 1861; and Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, who married, May 26, 1853, Prince Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel. 2. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 23, 1803; married, May 25, 1822, to Grand-Duke Paul Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; widow, March 7, 1842.

Nephew and Niece of the King.—1. Prince *Albrecht*, born May 8, 1837, son of the late Prince Albrecht, brother of the King; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg; 2. Princess *Alexandrine*, born Feb. 1, 1842, sister of the preceding, married Dec. 9, 1865, to Prince Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; offspring of the union is a daughter, Princess Charlotte, born November 7, 1868.

Cousins of the King.—1. Prince *Alexander*, born June 21, 1820, the son of the late Prince Friedrich of Prussia. 2. Prince *Georg*, brother of the preceding, born February 12, 1826; author of 'Phædra,' a tragedy, Berlin, 1868. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, born June 18, 1815; married, October 22, 1836, to Prince Karl, eldest brother of the Grand-Duke of Hesse. (See Hesse: Reigning Family, p. 152.) 4. Princess *Marie*, sister of the preceding, born October 15, 1825; married, October 12, 1842, to the Heir-Apparent, afterwards King Maximilian II. of Bavaria; widow, March 10, 1864. (See Bavaria: Reigning Family, p. 130.)

The kings of Prussia trace their origin to Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friedrich III., was elevated to the rank of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the Burgraviate of Nuremberg in fief; and his great grandson, Friedrich VI., was invested by Kaiser Sigismund, in 1415, with the province of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic knights, owners of the large province of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected Margrave Albrecht, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of the maleline of Albrecht brought the province of Prussia by marriage to the Electors of Brandenburg, who, by early adopting Protestantism, acquired a very important position as leaders of the new faith in Northern Germany. In the seventeenth century, the Hohenzollern territories became greatly enlarged by the valour and wisdom of Friedrich Wilhelm, 'the Great Elector,' under whose fostering care arose the first standing army in central Europe. The Great Elector, after a reign extending from 1640 to 1688, left a country of one

and a half millions, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son, Friedrich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, on the 18th of January, 1701. The first king of Prussia made few efforts to increase the territory left him by the Great Elector; but his successor, Friedrich Wilhelm I., acquired a treasure of nine millions of thalers, or nearly a million and a half sterling, bought family domains to the amount of five millions thalers, and raised the annual income of the country to six millions, three-fourths of which sum, however, had to be spent on the army. After adding part of Pomerania to the possessions of the house, he left his son and successor, Friedrich II., called 'the Great,' a state of 47,770 square miles, with two and a half millions inhabitants. Friedrich II. added Silesia, an area of 14,200 square miles, with one and a quarter million of souls; and this, and the large territory gained in the first partition of Poland, increased Prussia to 74,340 square miles, with more than five and a half millions of inhabitants. Under the reign of Friedrich's successor, Friedrich Wilhelm II., the State was enlarged by the acquisition of the principalities of Anspach and Baireuth, as well as the vast territory acquired in another partition of Poland, which raised its area to the extent of nearly 100,000 square miles, with about nine millions of souls. Under Friedrich Wilhelm III., nearly one half of this state and population was taken by Napoleon; but the Congress of Vienna not only restored the loss, but added part of the kingdom of Saxony, the Rhinelands, and Swedish Pomerania, moulding Prussia into two separate pieces of territory, of a total area of 107,300 square miles. This was shaped into a compact state of 137,066 square miles, with a population of 22,769,436, by the war of 1866.

Up to within a recent period, the kings of Prussia enjoyed the whole income of the state domains, amounting to about a million sterling per annum. Since the establishment of constitutional Government, however, this arrangement has been changed, and the domains have become public property, in so far as the income is paid into the public exchequer, after deduction of certain sums provided for the 'Krondotations Rente,' or civil list. The amount of the civil list was fixed by Art. 59 of the constitution of January 31, 1851; but in 1859 it was raised 500,000 thaler, and in 1868 a further 1,000,000 thaler. At present the total 'Krondotations Rente,' as far as it figures in the budgets, amounts to 4,073,099 thaler, or 615,964*l.* The reigning house is also in possession of a vast amount of private property, comprising castles, forests, and great landed estates in various parts of the kingdom, known as 'Fideikommiss-und-Schatullgüter,' the revenue from which mainly serves to defray the expenditure of the court and the members of the royal family.

Dating from Elector Friedrich III. of Brandenburg, who, on January 18, 1701, placed the royal crown upon his head, calling himself King Friedrich I. of Prussia, there have been the following

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Friedrich I.	1701
Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1713
Friedrich II., called 'the Great'	1740
Friedrich Wilhelm II.	1786
Friedrich Wilhelm III.	1797
Friedrich Wilhelm IV.	1840
Wilhelm I.	1861

The average reign of the seven kings of the House of Hohenzollern, including the present monarch, amounted to 23 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Prussia was drawn up by the government of King Friedrich Wilhelm IV., with the co-operation of a Constituent Assembly, sitting August-December, 1849, and was proclaimed January 31, 1850; but subsequently modified by royal decrees of April 30, 1851; May 21 and June 5, 1852; May 7 and 24, 1853; June 10, 1854; May 30, 1855; April 14 and 30, 1856; May 18, 1857; May 17, 1867; January 1, 1872; and April 5, 1873. These fundamental laws vest the executive and part of the legislative authority in a king, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his eighteenth year. The crown is hereditary in the male line, according to primogeniture. In the exercise of the government, the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the 'Herrenhaus,' or House of Lords, and the second the 'Abgeordnetenhaus,' or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both Chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the second Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected *en bloc* by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the government and in each of the Chambers. The first Chamber, according to the original draft of constitution, was to consist of princes of the royal family of age, and of the heads of Prussian houses deriving directly from the former empire, as well as of the heads of those families who, by royal ordinance, would be appointed to seats and votes in the Chamber, according to the rights of primogeniture and lineal descent. Besides these hereditary members, there were to be ninety deputies directly elected by electoral districts, consisting of a number of electors who pay the highest taxes to the State; and, in addition, other thirty

members elected by the members of the municipal councils of large towns. This original composition of the 'House of Lords' was greatly modified by the royal decree of October 12, 1854, which brought into life the Upper Chamber in its present form. It is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatised princely houses, recognised by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some fifty members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and 'national celebrities;' fifthly, eight titled noblemen elected in the eight provinces of Prussia by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of 'chapters,' and the burgomasters of towns with above fifty thousand inhabitants; and, seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less restricted period.

The second Chamber consists of 432 members—352 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provinces. Every Prussian who has attained his twenty-fifth year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or 'Urwähler,' in one. One direct elector, or 'Wahlmann,' is elected from every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into three classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consist of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one-third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 'Urwähler.' Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second Chamber is limited to three years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second Chamber who has accomplished his thirtieth year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through a judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during three years to the state. The Chamber must be re-elected within six months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In

either case former members are re-eligible. The Chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of November; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the Chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both Chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each Chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both Chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the Chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the Chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be member of both Chambers. The sittings of both Chambers are public. Each Chamber, at the proposition of the president or of ten members, may proceed to secret deliberation. Neither Chamber can adopt a resolution when the legal majority of its members is not present. Each Chamber has a right to present addresses to the king. No one can deliver a petition or address to the Chambers, or to either of them in person. Each Chamber can refer documents addressed to it to the ministers, and demand explanations relative to complaints contained therein. Each Chamber has the right to appoint commissions of investigation of facts for their own information. The members of both Chambers are held to be representatives of the whole population. They vote according to their free conviction, and are not bound by prescriptions or instructions. They cannot be called to account, either for their votes, or for opinions uttered by them in the Chambers. No member of the Chambers can, without its assent, be submitted to examination or arrest for any proceeding entailing penalties, unless seized in the act, or within twenty-four hours of the same. All criminal proceedings against members of the Chambers, and all examination or civil arrest, must be suspended during the session, should the Chamber whom it may concern so demand. Members of the second Chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the State, according to a scale fixed by law amounting to 20 mark, or one pound sterling, per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed.

The executive government is carried on by a Staatsministerium, or Ministry of State, the members of which are appointed by the King, and hold office at his pleasure. The Staatsministerium is divided into eight departments, which are:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, born April 1, 1815: studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; elected member of the Prussian Diet, 1848; Minister Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851-59; Ambassador to

the Court of St. Petersburg, 1859-62; Ambassador to the Emperor of the French, May-July, 1862. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers of Prussia, September 23, 1862; Chancellor of the German Empire, Jan. 19, 1871; resigned the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, December 20, 1872; re-appointed President of the Council, Nov. 9, 1873.

2. The Ministry of Finance.—Otto *Camphausen*, born Oct. 21, 1812; studied jurisprudence, and entered the state service in 1834; Councillor of Finance, 1845; member of the second Chamber of the Prussian Diet, 1850-52; President of the Seehandlung Company, 1849-69: appointed Minister of Finance, Oct. 26, 1869; appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Nov. 9, 1873.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Arnold Karl Georg *Von Kameke*, born June 14, 1817; entered the army as Lieutenant in the engineers, 1834; captain and staff officer, 1850; military envoy at Vienna, 1856-57; chief of the engineer department in the ministry of war, 1858-61; major general and head of the staff of the 2nd corps d'armée, 1865; lieutenant-general and chief of the corps of engineers, 1868; commander of the 14th division of the first corps d'armée in the war against France, July-December, 1870; director of the engineer operations in the siege of Paris, Dec. 1870-71; appointed Minister of War, November 15, 1873.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Friedrich *zu Eulenburg*, born Jan. 29, 1815; Chief of the Prussian Expedition to China and Japan, and Ambassador at the Court of Peking, 1860-62; appointed Minister of the Interior, December 9, 1862.

5. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Gerhard *Leonhardt*, appointed Minister of Justice, Dec. 6, 1867.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Dr. *Falk*, born Aug. 10, 1827; studied jurisprudence at Breslau, 1844-47; deputy to the second chamber of Prussia, 1858-70; member of the Reichstag of Germany, 1870-71; appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, January 23, 1872.

7. The Ministry of Agriculture.—Dr. *Friedenthal*, born Sept. 15, 1827, the son of a Hebrew merchant; studied jurisprudence at Breslau, Heidelberg and Berlin; member of the Reichstag of the North German Confederation, 1867-70; Vice-President of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia, 1871-74; appointed Minister of Agriculture, September 19, 1874.

8. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Dr. *Achenbach*, formerly under-secretary of state in the Ministry of Public Instructions; appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, May 14, 1873.

Each of the provinces of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an 'Oberpräsident,' or governor, who has a salary of 7,000 thalers, or 1,050*l.* Each province has also a military

commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The provinces are subdivided into *Regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into 'Kreise,' or circles, and the latter into 'Gemeinden,' or parishes. Each county has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The municipal organisation of the towns is more complicated than that of the communes. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the king or the authorities. The system of law principally in force in the eastern states of the Prussian monarchy is embodied in a code entitled '*Landrecht für die Preussischen Staaten*,' which received the royal sanction in 1791, and became law in 1794; but it is occasionally modified by custom, and Polish, Swedish, and German laws are still in force in certain parts of the monarchy. Primary proceedings in judicial matters take place before local courts established in the circles and towns; thence they may be carried before the provincial courts, or '*Oberlandesgerichte*.' All judges are independent of the Government. Juries exist in all parts of the monarchy since the year 1849.

Church and Education.

The royal family belongs to the United Evangelic faith; but all denominations of Christians enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust or emolument. The Protestant religion in its two branches of Lutheran and Calvinist preponderates, and is professed by 64·87 per cent. of the Prussian people. To the Roman Catholic Church belong 32·56 per cent. and to all other creeds 2·57 per cent. of the population. In the provinces of Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and Saxony, the great majority are Protestants; while in Posen, Silesia, Westphalia, and Rhenish Prussia, the Roman Catholics predominate. In the new provinces, annexed to the kingdom in 1866, the Protestants form the mass of the population. There are a few members of the Greek Church, mostly immigrants from Russia. Jews are to be found in all the provinces, but principally in Posen. At the census of Dec. 3, 1864, there were in the kingdom, as then constituted, 11,736,734 Protestants, being 60·23 per cent. of the total population, and 7,201,911 Roman Catholics, equal to 36·81 per cent., besides 262,001 Jews, and about 52,000 adherents of other creeds. The annexation of the new provinces, after the war of 1866, altered the proportion in favour of the Protestant ascendancy, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman

Catholics. Protestantism is otherwise gradually spreading among the population, and Roman Catholicism decreasing. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia, in 1763, the mass of the population were Catholics; but at present the Protestants form the majority in the two most important districts, Breslau and Liegnitz.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were, at the census of 1864, more Roman Catholic priests than Protestant ministers, the number of the former amounting to 6,706, and of the latter to 6,531. The Protestants at the same date had 8,401 churches, and 1,113 other religious meeting-places, while the Roman Catholics had 5,548 churches, and 2,567 chapels, besides 243 convents and monasteries. The higher Catholic clergy are paid by the State, the archbishop of Breslau receiving 1,700*l.* a year, and the other bishops about 1,135*l.* The incomes of the parochial clergy, of both sects, mostly arise from endowments. In general, Government does not guarantee the stipend either of Protestant or Catholic clergymen; but in some parishes in the Rhenish provinces the clergy enjoy a public provision from the State.

Education in Prussia is general and compulsory. Every town, or community in town or country, must maintain a school supported by the taxes, and administered by the local authorities, who are elected by the citizens, and called Aldermen or Town Councillors. All parents are compelled to send their children to one of these elementary schools, whether they can pay the school fees or not. The fees are one grosschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten grosschen, or a shilling per month in towns. The money thus raised goes towards maintaining the schools, and any deficiency is made up from the local taxes. No compulsion exists in reference to a higher educational institution than elementary schools, but parents who send more than one child to any school supported by the community have a reduction made in the charge, and a limited number of pupils whose parents cannot afford to pay the full rate enjoy either this reduction or are admitted entirely free, at the discretion of the authorities. Thus the higher schools, as the commercial or colleges, are not established merely for the rich, but are likewise open to the poorest, the fee being 6 thaler, or 18*s.*, a quarter, while reductions are made to large families or poor persons who cannot afford to pay the full sum.

The Prussian schools are divided into eleven classes, namely, first, elementary, embracing village or town schools; second, 'Bürgerschulen,' or citizen schools; third, real schools, or schools in which languages, arts, and sciences are taught; fourth, seminaries, or schools for training elementary schoolmasters; fifth, colleges; sixth, industrial schools; seventh, schools of architecture; eighth, schools of mines; ninth, schools of agriculture; tenth, veterinary schools; and eleventh, the Universities.

The difference between the elementary schools of the villages and those of towns consists in the greater variety of studied subjects. In the former, reading and writing in German characters are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, writing in Roman characters, general geography, history of the world, fractions, rule of three, and the chain-rule, are added. The citizen schools, adapted for the wants of tradespeople, teach likewise mathematics, Latin, and French to a certain extent. The real school is divided, like the colleges, into six or seven classes, and every pupil must pass an examination before rising to another class. No pupil can belong to one class in one subject, and to another in a higher one, but must in all subjects be in one and the same class. At the end of 1874, there were in the kingdom 34,989 elementary schools, with 55,585 teachers, and 3,993,323 pupils.

Prussia has ten Universities, namely, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Kiel, Königsberg, Marburg, and Münster. The studies at the University last from three to four years, at an expense of 15*l.* a year for the lectures. No student lives in the University, which is used solely for lectures. The Universities are maintained and administered by the Government, while all the other scholastic institutions are supported by the community, under control of the Government. (For number of professors, teachers, and students at each of the ten Universities of Prussia in the year 1875, see *Germany*, p. 97.)

The whole of the educational establishments in Prussia are under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, but there is a local supervision for every province. The administration of each of these is vested in a President, who is the head both of the Civil Government—*Regierung*—and of the Consistorium, which has to manage the ecclesiastical and educational affairs of the province. Each Consistorium is subdivided again into two sections, one for purely ecclesiastical, the other for educational affairs. The latter section, which bears the name of Provincial Schul-Collegium, forms the highest court of appeal in all matters referring to schools. As a general rule, the administration of school funds provided by the State is under the control

of the Civil Government, which likewise takes upon itself nearly the whole management of the lower and elementary schools, while the Schul-Collegium is responsible for the higher schools, for the general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

According to the constitution of 1850, all persons are at liberty to teach, or to form establishments for instruction, provided they can prove to the authorities their moral, scientific, and technical qualifications. But every private as well as public establishment for education is placed under the superintendence of the Minister of Public Instruction, while all public teachers are considered servants of the state.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been constant and increasing, even in years of war. The surplus of the five years from 1870 to 1874 varied from 9,500,000 thaler, or 1,425,000*l.* in 1870, to 27,720,055 thaler, or 4,158,008*l.* in 1872.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows during each of the six years 1870 to 1875:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Thaler	£	Thaler	£
1870	168,251,372	25,237,705	168,101,372	25,215,205
1871	172,918,937	25,937,835	172,918,937	25,937,835
1872	187,058,940	28,058,841	187,058,940	28,058,841
1873	210,043,467	31,506,520	210,043,467	31,506,520
1874	231,699,236	34,754,885	231,699,236	34,754,885
1875	694,489,919 Mark	34,724,945	694,498,919 Mark	34,724,245

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia, is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments, with the exceptions of the ministry of Foreign Affairs. Direct taxes form the chief source of revenue, and, next to it, the receipts from state railways. In recent years, the income from railways and other state undertakings, such as mines, has been largely increasing, showing a tendency to be in course a far more fruitful source of revenue than all taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for 1875, the sources of revenue, classed under seven ministerial departments, were as follows:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1875.

	Mark
1. Ministry of Finance:—	
Income from crown lands	28,384,860
Forests	51,086,000
Total	<u>79,470,860</u>
Direct taxes:—	
Land tax (Grundsteuer)	39,208,000
House tax	15,219,000
Income tax	28,047,000
Class tax (Klassensteuer)	41,500,000
Trade tax (Gewerbesteuer)	17,259,000
Railway dues	5,049,000
Miscellaneous	377,000
Total	<u>146,659,000</u>
Indirect taxes:—	
Share of Imperial customs and taxes	14,569,900
Succession tax (Erbbschaftsteuer)	3,500,000
Stamps	23,500,000
Bills of exchange	503,900
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues	2,138,050
Miscellaneous	1,894,050
Total	<u>46,105,900</u>
State lottery	4,046,000
Naval commercial institution (Seehandlung)	4,000,000
State Bank (formerly Preussische Bank)	8,498,000
The Mint	1,064,200
State printing office	1,270,000
Miscellaneous	68,094,077
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance	<u>354,565,741</u>
2. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Public Works:—	
Porcelain manufactory in Berlin	550,000
Mines, produce of	76,987,245
Furnaces, iron mills, forges, produce of	23,925,704
Salines, produce of	4,887,500
Miscellaneous public works	9,146,419
State railways	168,260,378
Private railways	4,355,832
High roads and canals	1,572,848
Total receipts of Ministry of Commerce and Public Works	<u>289,090,926</u>
3. Ministry of Justice	<u>42,676,000</u>

	Revenue— <i>continued</i> .	Mark
4. Ministry of the Interior		2,836,946
5. Ministry of Agriculture		3,490,780
6. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs		1,364,726
7. Ministry of State		473,800
Total estimated revenue		694,498,911 £34,724,945

The expenditure in the financial estimates of Prussia is divided into ordinary (*fortdauernde*) and extraordinary (*einmalige und ausserordentliche*) disbursements. The ordinary is subdivided into current expenditure (*Betriebs-Ausgaben*), administrative expenditure (*Staatsverwaltungs-Ausgaben*), and charges on the consolidated fund (*Dotationen*). In the estimates for 1875, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1875.

Current Expenditure:—

	Mark
Ministry of Finance	66,329,230
„ „ Commerce, Industry and Public Works	209,090,551
„ „ State	500,600
Total current expenditure	275,920,381

Administrative Expenditure:—

Ministry of Finance	83,116,514
„ „ Commerce, Industry and Public Works	39,559,734
„ „ Justice	64,010,130
„ „ The Interior	34,705,231
„ „ Agriculture	9,631,369
„ „ Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	43,790,496
„ „ State	1,729,711
„ „ Foreign Affairs	411,600
Total administrative expenditure	276,951,785

Charges on Consolidated Fund:—

Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King	4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	37,632,363
Sinking fund of debt	15,599,016
Annuities and Management	1,721,921
Chamber of Lords	161,160
Chamber of Deputies	1,193,820
Total charges on Consolidated Fund	60,811,280

Total ordinary expenditure	613,686,446
Extraordinary expenditure	80,812,473
Total expenditure	694,498,919 £34,724,945

The expenditure for the army and navy is not entered into the budget of Prussia, but forms part of the budget of the Empire. (See p. 100.)

The public debt of the kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to an official report laid before the House of Deputies in the session of 1875, as follows on January 1, 1875:—

1. National debt bearing interest:—	Mark
Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatsschuld-scheine)	155,106,300
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	99,433,767
Non-consolidated loans of 1856, 1852, 1853, 1862 & 1868	112,647,600
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	3,027,171
Preference loan of 1855	29,220,000
Consolidated loan of 1870	451,009,350
State railway debt	48,842,920
Total national debt bearing interest	899,287,108
	£44,964,355
2. National debt not bearing interest:—	Mark
Bank notes called 'Kassen-Anweisungen'	54,750,000
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	30,000,000
Total national debt not bearing interest	84,750,000
	£4,237,500
Total national debt	984,037,108
	£49,201,855

The charges for interest and management of the national debt amounted to 38,059,012 mark, or 1,902,950*l.*, in the year 1875.

Exclusive of the railway loans, the national debt of Prussia, amounted in 1875 to 576,977,473 mark, or 28,848,873*l.*, equal to 23 mark, or 1*l.* 3*s.* per head of population of the kingdom.—(Official Communication.)

Army.

The military organisation of the kingdom, dating from the year 1814, is based on the principle that every man, capable of bearing arms, shall receive military instruction and enter the army for a certain number of years. There are, practically, some exceptions from military service, though no substitution whatever is allowed. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his twentieth year. He has to be in service during seven years, of which three years—from 20 to 23—must be spent in the regular army, and the remaining four years—from 23 to 27—in the army of reserve. At the end of this term, the soldier enters the 'Landwehr,' or militia, for five years; with liability to be called upon twice for annual practice, and to be incorporated in the regular army in time of war. Leaving the 'Landwehr,' the soldier is finally enrolled,

till the age of fifty, in the 'Landsturm,' which body is only called upon for service, within the frontiers of the country, in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favour of the regular clergy, and some other classes of the population. A certain amount of education and fortune constitutes also a partial exemption, inasmuch as young men of twenty, who pay for their own equipment and can pass a light examination, have to serve only one year in the regular army, instead of three. But in this case, the liability to service in the army of reserve—the 'Landwehr' and the 'Landsturm'—remains the same. Altogether, setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare, either in the army or the 'Landwehr,' from the age of 20 to that of 32; and for defensive warfare, within the country, till the age of 50 years completed.

The mass of soldiers thus raised is divided into companies, battalions, regiments, and corps d'armée. The strength of an ordinary Prussian battalion in peace is 544 men, raised in war to 1,002 by calling in part of the reserves: it is divided into four companies, each of which in war consists of 250 men. Excepted from this general rule are the battalions of the guards, and the regiments in garrison in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine, the strength of which on the peace footing is 686 men. During peace each regiment of infantry consists of three battalions; each brigade of two regiments; each infantry division of two brigades, to which, under the command of the divisional general, four squadrons of cavalry, four batteries of artillery, each of six guns, and either a battalion of riflemen, or a battalion of pioneers are attached. The corps d'armée is considered a unit which is independent in itself, and includes not only troops of all three arms, but a portion of all the stores and appliances which are required by a whole army. Each corps d'armée consists of two divisions of infantry, a cavalry division of four regiments, with two horse-artillery batteries attached, besides the two cavalry regiments attached to the infantry divisions, and a reserve of artillery of six field batteries and one mounted battery. There is, moreover, attached to each corps d'armée one battalion of pioneers and one of train.

The corps d'armée are locally distributed through the Prussian monarchy, with the exception of the first corps, that of the guards. The Prussian army being incorporated in the army of the Empire, forming an indissoluble part of it, the corps are enumerated through the German army. There are seventeen corps d'armée, the first eleven of which are named after Prussian provinces, and the remaining six after States of the Empire. They are:—1, Prussia; 2, Pomerania; 3, Brandenburg; 4, Saxony; 5, Posen; 6, Silesia;

7, Westphalia; 8, Rhine-lands; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hannover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Würtemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; 16 and 17, Bavaria.

The strength of the Prussian army was as follows, according to official returns, at the end of July 1874:—

	Officers	Rank and File	Horses
Infantry of the Line	7,020	203,760	3,255
Riflemen, or 'Jäger'	352	8,125	112
Infantry of the 'Landwehr'	600	4,678	3
Cavalry	1,898	51,396	55,810
Artillery (field and fortress)	1,930	34,760	10,037
Engineers	300	7,490	91
Military Train	220	4,900	1,599
Administrative and other troops	1,484	4,715	2,400
Total	13,804	319,824	73,307

The strength here enumerated is that of the peace footing. On the war footing the numbers can be raised to 700,000 men. The war strength, effected by the calling in for service, or the 'mobilisation' of the reserve troops, may be consummated in about ten days' time. When entering upon the campaign of 1866, it required less than fourteen days to bring the whole regular army, together with the first levy of the 'Landwehr,' into the field; and at the declaration of war by France, July 1870, the mass of the troops was brought to the Rhine in twelve days. In peace, the army lies distributed over 309 garrison towns, and 29 fortresses, of which latter seven are fortified places of the first rank—namely, Mayence, Ehrenbreitstein with Coblenz, Cologne, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Spandau, and Posen.

Area and Population

The area of Prussia, inclusive of the Duchy of Lauenburg—connected for the time with the kingdom only in personal union, but which is intended to become, before long, an absolute incorporation—extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066 English square miles, on which lived, at the last census, 24,689,252 inhabitants. The kingdom is administratively divided into eleven provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regierungsbezirke), with three annexes. The following table gives the population, distinguishing the sexes of these provinces and districts, according to the last census, taken December 1, 1871:—

Provinces and Districts	Males	Females	Total
I. Province of Prussia :—			
1. Königsberg . .	520,199	559,525	1,079,724
2. Gumbinnen . .	356,439	387,046	743,485
3. Danzig	256,337	268,902	525,239
4. Marienwerder . .	387,664	401,348	789,012
Total	1,520,639	1,616,821	3,137,460
II. Posen—5. Posen . .	489,500	527,454	1,016,954
6. Bromberg	277,060	289,640	566,700
Total	766,560	817,094	1,583,654
III. Pomerania—7. Stettin . .	331,155	339,708	670,863
8. Köslin	268,800	283,569	552,369
9. Stralsund	99,950	108,326	208,276
Total	699,905	731,603	1,431,508
IV. Silesia—10. Breslau . .	677,466	736,739	1,414,205
11. Oppeln	629,762	679,899	1,309,661
12. Liegnitz	466,609	516,669	983,278
Total	1,773,837	1,933,307	3,707,144
V. Brandenburg—13. Berlin . .	415,111	411,230	826,341
14. Potsdam	499,960	502,246	1,002,206
15. Frankfurt	505,571	529,343	1,034,914
Total	1,420,642	1,442,819	2,863,461
VI. Saxony—16. Magdeburg . .	429,150	425,542	854,692
17. Merseburg	432,962	446,504	879,466
18. Erfurt	179,092	190,405	369,497
Total	1,041,204	1,062,451	2,103,655
VII. Westphalia—19. Münster . .	217,699	218,196	435,895
20. Minden	232,583	241,149	473,732
21. Arnsberg	452,829	412,923	865,752
Total	903,111	872,268	1,775,379
VIII. Rhine province—			
22. Köln	305,713	307,787	613,500
23. Düsseldorf	678,448	649,617	1,328,065
24. Koblenz	276,093	279,268	555,361
25. Trier	296,292	295,016	591,308
26. Aachen	246,988	243,742	490,730
Total	1,803,534	1,775,430	3,578,964
IX. Hesse-Nassau—27. Kassel . .	368,815	398,489	767,304
28. Wiesbaden	311,363	321,444	632,807
Total	680,178	719,933	1,400,111

Population—*continued.*

Provinces and Districts	Males	Females	Total
X. Hanover—29. Hanover . . .	203,517	201,453	404,970
30. Hildesheim . . .	198,043	209,486	407,529
31. Lüneburg . . .	193,656	190,554	384,210
32. Stade . . .	151,218	151,497	302,715
33. Osnabrück . . .	134,582	134,148	268,730
34. Aurich . . .	90,991	98,462	189,453
Total . . .	907,007	985,600	1,957,607
XI. Schleswig-Holstein—			
35. Schleswig . . .	495,917	499,836	995,753
Duchy of Lauenburg . . .	24,958	24,588	49,546
Principality of Hohenzollern . . .	31,692	33,868	65,560
Jahde territory . . .	4,241	1,700	5,941
Prussian troops in France . . .	36,319	899	37,288
Total population of the } kingdom . . . }	12,131,526	12,522,371	24,653,897

The total population of the kingdom at the census taken Dec. 3, 1867, was 24,021,315. Thus the increase in the four years from the end of 1867 to the end of 1871 was 667,937, equal to 2·78 per cent, or at the rate of not quite $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum.

The subjoined table gives the area of the eleven provinces, with their annexes, in German and English square miles:—

Provinces and Districts	Area in German sq. miles	Area in Eng. sq. miles
Province of Prussia—Königsberg . . .	408·13	24,880
Gumbinnen . . .	298·21	
Danzig . . .	152·28	
Marienwerder . . .	319·41	
Total . . .	1178·3	
Posen—Posen	321·68	11,330
Bromberg	214·83	
Total . . .	536·51	
Pomerania—Stettin	236·88	12,130
Cöslin	258·43	
Stralsund	79·02	
Total . . .	574·33	
Silesia—Breslau	248·14	15,666
Oppeln	243·06	
Liegnitz	250·54	
Total . . .	741·74	

Provinces and Districts	Area in German sq. miles	Area in Eng. sq. miles
Brandenburg—Potsdam and Berlin .	382·51	
Frankfurt	351·63	
Total	734·14	15,505
Saxony—Magdeburg	210·13	
Merseburg	188·76	
Erfurt	61·74	
Total	460·63	9,729
Westphalia—Münster	132·17	
Minden	95·68	
Arnsberg	140·11	
Total	367·96	7,771
Rhine province—Köln	72·40	
Düsseldorf	98·32	
Coblenz	109·64	
Trier	131·13	
Aachen	75·65	
Total	487·14	10,289
Hesse-Nassau—Cassel	184·18	
Wiesbaden	99·03	
Total	283·21	5,943
Hanover—Hanover	106·67	
Hildesheim	93·59	
Lüneburg	211·10	
Stade	119·15	
Osnabrück	113·73	
Aurich and Clausthal	54·48	
Total	698·72	14,846
Schleswig-Holstein—Kiel	151·20	
Schleswig	161·10	
Total	312·30	6,959
Duchy of Lauenburg	21·29	455
Principality of Hohenzollern	21·15	453
Jahde territory	0·25	5
Total area of the Kingdom	6,311·88	137,066

The census of 1871 gives the average density of the population at 180 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing district of Düsseldorf, in the Rhine province, where it is nearly four times the average, and smallest in the district of Köslin, Pomerania, where it amounts but to three-fifths of the average. There are a great number of towns—1,289 officially enrolled as 'Städte'—most of them of very limited population, spread all over the kingdom. The following table gives the population of the ten largest towns at the census of December 1871, with comparison of the previous enumeration of 1867, and the increase or decrease, in numbers and percentage, during the period:—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1871	Population Dec. 3, 1867	Increase (+) or decrease (-) absolute.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent.
Berlin	826,341	702,437	+ 123,904	+ 17·64
Breslau	207,997	186,343	+ 21,654	+ 11·62
Cologne (Köln)	129,233	125,172	+ 4,061	+ 3·24
Königsberg	112,092	106,296	+ 5,796	+ 5·48
Frankfort-on-Maine	91,040	78,277	+ 12,763	+ 16·20
Danzig	88,975	89,311	- 336	- 0·29
Hanover	87,641	73,979	+ 13,662	+ 18·47
Magdeburg	84,097	78,552	+ 5,549	+ 7·51
Stettin	76,280	73,714	+ 2,566	+ 3·48
Barmen	74,496	64,945	+ 9,551	+ 14·71

As in nearly all other states of Europe, so in Prussia there is a strong movement towards concentration of the population in the towns. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the total population of the 1,289 towns of the kingdom was 7,968,545, and that of the rural communes—Landgemeinden—37,987 in number, 16,637,652. Compared with the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the increase in the towns amounted to 466,909, or 6·22 per cent., and that in the rural communes to but 167,951, or 1·02 per cent. Thus while the town population increased at the rate of rather more than one and a half per cent. per annum, the rural population grew but at the rate of one-quarter per cent. per annum.

About one-half, or twelve millions of the population of the kingdom, are engaged in agriculture, as sole or chief occupation, while nearly five millions possess landed property. Large estates, as a rule, are only to be found in the eastern and least populated provinces of the monarchy, while in the central and western portions land is often extremely subdivided. A cadastral survey taken in 1858, showed the existence of 1,099,000 landowners possessing each less than five morgen, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Trade and Industry.

The direct trade of Prussia with foreign countries is carried on mainly through the ports on the Baltic, and the amount of exports and imports shipped through harbours on the North Sea is comparatively unimportant. A very large portion of exports from and imports into the kingdom pass in transit through Hamburg and Bremen. The commercial intercourse of Prussia with the United Kingdom is included in that of Germany. (See pp. 183-85.)

The mineral riches of Prussia are very considerable. The following table shows the number of mines in operation, the quantities and value of their produce in 1874, and the number of persons employed therein at the end of the same year:—

Principal Mines	Number of Mines in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
		Centner	Thaler	
Coal	501	638,773,665	112,468,174	161,502
Lignite (Braunkohle)	549	174,332,986	10,489,282	18,645
Iron ore	1,121	50,817,714	6,641,651	23,771
Zinc ore	72	8,870,508	3,646,913	8,970
Lead ore	153	1,992,051	6,042,095	17,427
Copper ore	37	5,105,921	2,083,983	6,665
Total of principal and other mines	2,525	887,955,999	143,200,842	239,841

The following table shows the number of smelting works and foundries in Prussia, the quantities and value of their produce in 1874, and number of persons employed at the end of the year:—

Principal Smelting works and foundries	Number of works in operation	Quantities of produce	Value of produce	Number of persons employed
		Centner	Thaler	
Iron, wrought	160	25,605,370	38,335,297	13,001
„ cast	785	28,445,374	94,542,026	68,988
Steel	54	7,435,704	30,823,558	22,997
Lead	17	1,306,007	9,054,375	2,572
Silver	2	2,269	6,499,544	335
Arsenic	1	4,290	21,537	6
Vitriol	1	74,959	352,715	40
Zinc	32	1,403,589	9,511,589	5,845
Copper	8	125,032	3,604,878	1,358
Nickel	3	3,672	433,131	99
Sulphuric Acid	10	835,135	1,059,990	267
Total of principal and other works	1,074	65,367,345	194,798,375	121,792

Not included in the tabular statement are salines to the number of 32, which produced 4,305,664 centner of salt, of the value of 1,947,451 thaler, and employed 1,857 persons in 1874.

The production of coal in Prussia, after vastly increasing for many years, appears to have reached its limit, as will be seen from the following statement, given after official returns. There were raised:—

Years	Tons	Years	Tons
1838-41, annual average	2,901,713	1864	21,197,266
1842-46	3,817,190	1865	25,615,968
1847-51	5,027,690	1869	29,775,781
1852-56	8,571,070	1871	32,843,288
1857-61	13,037,015	1873	32,347,909
1862	16,903,520	1874	31,938,683
1863	18,330,779		

The coal pits in the Ruhr-Düsseldorf district, which extend over more than ten miles in length, and are calculated to be able to continue their present supply for 5,000 years, contribute nearly one half of the total produce, while the coal pits of the river Saar, situated in the south-western angle of the Rhenish Provinces, and which extend their strata into Bavarian and French territory, furnish about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia. The coal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal production of Germany.

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. At the end of the year 1874, the length of the system was as follows:—

Railways	Length in kilometer
A. Lines open for traffic:—	
1. Owned by the State	3,871
2. Owned by private companies:—	
Under State administration	2,430
Under private administration	8,255
B. Lines in progress of construction:—	
1. Owned by the State	253
2. Owned by private companies:—	
Under State administration	313
Under private administration	1,432
Total	16,554

All the lines of the former territories of Hanover Hesse, and Nassau are owned by the state, and at a period not far removed the whole of the railways of Prussia will be national property.

II. BAVARIA.

(KÖNIGREICH BAYERN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig II., King of Bavaria and Count Palatine of the Rhine, born August 25, 1845, the son of King Maximilian II. and his consort, Queen Marie, daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 10, 1864.

Brother of the King.—Prince *Otto*, born April 27, 1848.

Mother of the King.—*Marie*, Queen of Bavaria, born October 15, 1825, second daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia, uncle of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia, Emperor of Germany; married to Prince Maximilian, heir-apparent of Bavaria, Oct. 12, 1842; widow, March 10, 1864; adopted Roman Catholicism, by confession of faith made in the church of Wahnhofen, October 12, 1874.

Uncle of the King.—Prince *Luitpold*, born March 12, 1821, General in the Bavarian army; married April 15, 1844, to Archduchess Augusta of Austria, who died April 26, 1864. Offspring of the union are three sons and one daughter, namely, 1. Ludwig, born January 7, 1845; married February 20, 1868, to Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este, of the branch of Modena, born July 5, 1849 of which marriage there are issue three sons and two daughters, namely, Ruprecht, born May 18, 1869; Adelgunda, born October 17, 1870; Marie, born July 6, 1872; Karl, April 1, 1874; and Franz, born October 10, 1875. 2. Leopold, born February 9, 1846; married April 20, 1873, to Archduchess Gisela of Austria-Hungary, eldest daughter of the Emperor-King Franz Joseph I.; offspring of the union are two daughters, namely, Elizabeth, born January 8, 1874; and Augusta, born April 28, 1875. 3. Theresa, born November 12, 1850. 4. Arnulph, born July 6, 1852.

Aunt of the King.—Princess *Adelgunda*, born March 19, 1823; married March 30, 1842, to the Archduke of Austria-Este, late reigning Duke of Modena, Francisco V.; widow, October 20, 1875.

Other relations of the King.—1. Queen *Amalie* of Saxony, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria, born November 13, 1801; married November 21, 1822, to King Johann of Saxony; widow, October 29, 1873. 3. Queen *Marie* of Saxony, sister of the preceding, born January 27, 1805, married April 24, 1833, to King Friedrich August of Saxony; widow, August 9, 1854. 4. Princess

Ludovica, sister of the preceding, born August 30, 1808; married, September 9, 1828, to Duke Maximilian in Bavaria.

United with the Royal Family of Bavaria is the branch line of the Dukes *in* Bavaria, formerly Palatine princes of Zweibrücken-Birkenfeld. The head of this house is—

Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria, born December 4, 1808, General of Cavalry in the Bavarian service; married September 9, 1828, to Princess *Ludovica* of Bavaria. Issue of the marriage are three sons and five daughters, namely, 1. Prince *Ludwig*, born June 21, 1831; married, in 'morganatic' union, May 28, 1857, to Henrietta Mendel, elevated Countess von Wallerse, born July 31, 1833. 2. Princess *Helena*, born April 4, 1834, married August 24, 1858, to Prince Maximilian of Thurn-und-Taxis; widow, June 26, 1867. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born December 24, 1837, married April 24, 1854, to Franz Joseph I., Emperor of Austria. 4. Prince *Karl Theodor*, born August 9, 1839; married Feb. 11, 1865, to Princess Sophie of Saxony, who died March 9, 1867; married in second nuptials, April 29, 1874, to Princess Maria Josepha of Braganza, born March 19, 1857, of which union there are offspring two daughters. 5. Princess *Marie*, born October 4, 1841, married February 3, 1859, to the heir-apparent of the Two Sicilies, Francisco of Bourbon, subsequently King Francisco II. of Naples, in exile since 1862. 6. Princess *Mathilde*, born September 30, 1843, married June 5, 1861, to Louis of Bourbon, Count di Trani. 7. Princess *Sophie*, born February 22, 1847; married September 28, 1868, to Prince Ferdinand of Orleans, second son of the Duc de Nemours. 8. Prince *Maximilian*, born December 7, 1849; married September 20, 1875, to Princess *Amalia*, born October 23, 1848, daughter of Prince *Augustus*, uncle of the reigning duke of Saxe-Cobourg-Gotha, and brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal.

The members of the royal house of Bavaria are descendants, in the female line, of the ancient Counts of Wittelsbach, who flourished in the twelfth century. Duke Maximilian I. of Bavaria was elevated to the rank of Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, in the Thirty-Years' War, in recompense for his opposition to Protestantism; and Elector Maximilian Joseph was raised to the rank of king by Napoleon I. in 1805. The latter title was acknowledged by all the European Powers in 1815, at the Congress of Vienna.

The large income of the sovereigns of Bavaria, from private domains, and other sources, has been extensively curtailed of late, under the constitutional government. The civil list of the king, and allowances to other members of the royal family, are fixed at present at 5,415,470 mark, or 275,773*l.*, but the royal family is deriving besides a large revenue from domains.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Bavaria dates from May 25, 1818; but various modifications were introduced in 1848-9. The Crown is hereditary in the male line. To the king belongs the sole executive power; but his ministers are responsible for all his acts. The legislative functions are exercised jointly by the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The Upper House—Chamber of 'Reichsräthe,' or councillors of the realm—is formed of the princes of the royal family, the crown dignitaries, the archbishops, and the heads of certain old noble families, all these being hereditary members; to which are added a Roman Catholic bishop and a Protestant clergyman nominated by the king, and an unlimited number of other members appointed by the Crown. The Lower House, or Chamber of Representatives, consists of deputies of towns and universities, and various religious corporations, chosen indirectly, the people returning 'Wahlmänner,' or electors, who nominate the deputies. To be a deputy, it is necessary to be past thirty, and to be in possession of an assured income, from funds, a trade, or profession; to be on the electoral lists, it is required to be twenty-five years of age, and to be rated at a minimum of 20 mark, or 1*l.* per annum. The representation of the country is calculated at the rate of one deputy to 7,000 families, or about 35,000 souls, of the whole population. In the session of 1875 there were 154 representatives.

The executive is carried on, in the name of the king, by a 'Staatsrath,' or Council of State, consisting of seven members, besides three princes of the blood-royal; and by the Ministry of State, divided into five departments, namely, of the Royal House and of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Interior, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

Church and Education.

Rather more than seven-tenths of the population of Bavaria are Roman Catholics. The population varied very little, as regards the proportion between Roman Catholics and Protestants, during the last quarter of a century; but during the whole of this period the number of Jews diminished gradually, and there was also a slight decrease in other sects, namely, members of the Greek Church. At the census of December, 1871, the total number of Roman-Catholics in the kingdom was 3,646,364, and of Protestants 1,342,592, the proportion being 712 Roman-Catholics to 275 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population. At the preceding census of December,

1867, there were 3,441,029 Roman-Catholics, and 1,328,713 Protestants, the proportion being 711 Roman-Catholics to 275 Protestants in every 1,000 of the population.

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the census taken December 1, 1871:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria . . .	809,741	28,220	713	3,033
Lower Bavaria . . .	599,436	4,084	158	111
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	266,534	333,122	2,913	12,466
Upper Palatinate . . .	455,777	40,683	180	1,221
Upper Franconia . . .	228,848	308,050	120	4,045
Middle Franconia . . .	125,715	446,290	694	10,830
Lower Franconia . . .	469,900	101,171	488	14,573
Suabia	499,378	78,461	665	4,369
Troops in France . . .	9,035	2,374	1	14
Total	3,464,364	1,342,592	5,832	50,662

Included under the head 'Other Sects' in the above table were 3,820 'Mennonites,' also called 'Taufgesinnte;' 360 Irvingians; 246 Greek Catholics; 217 Old Catholics; 72 Anabaptists; 63 members of the Anglican Church; and 623 adherents of 'Free Religion.' It is stated that since the census of 1871, the Old Catholics have largely increased in numbers.

As regards ecclesiastical administration, the kingdom is divided into 2 Roman Catholic archbishoprics, those of Munich and Bamberg; 6 bishoprics; 171 deaneries; and 2,756 parishes. The Protestant Church is under a General Consistory—'Ober-Consistorium'—and four provincial consistories. Of the three universities of the kingdom, two, at Munich and Würzburg, are Roman Catholic, and one, at Erlangen, Protestant. Among the Roman Catholics there is one clergyman to 464 souls; among the Protestants, one to 1,013.

Bavaria has three universities, at Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen. (For number of professors and students in 1875, see *Germany*, p. 97.) Elementary schools—'Volksschulen'—exist in all parishes, and school attendance is compulsory for all children from six till the age of fourteen.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The gross public revenue of Bavaria for the financial year ending September 30, 1875, was estimated at 212,051,868 mark, or 10,602,593*l.*, with an expenditure, including cost of collecting

the revenue, to the same amount. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were given as follows in the budget:—

Sources of Revenue	Year 1874-75
	Mark
Direct taxes	18,739,123
Indirect „	33,246,343
State Railways, post, telegraphs, mines, &c.	76,911,240
Domains	36,212,277
Imperial contribution towards maintenance of army	34,580,760
Miscellaneous receipts	12,462,125
Total gross revenue	212,051,868
	£10,602,593

Branches of Expenditure	Year 1874-75
	Mark
Public debt	27,581,400
Civil list	5,415,470
Council of state	104,985
Diet	346,006
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	671,091
„ Justice	11,764,618
„ Interior	18,209,522
„ Finance	2,359,553
Worship and education	18,476,318
Army	34,580,760
Pensions for widows and orphans	1,689,771
Reserve fund	899,409
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	14,747,691
Total	136,846,594
Charge for collection of revenue	75,205,274
Total expenditure	212,051,868
	£10,602,593

Bavaria has a considerable debt, created in part by the deficits of former years, and in part by the construction of public works, especially railways.

The subjoined table gives the total amount of the debt of the kingdom, distinguishing the Ordinary and the Railway Debt, the accounts of which are kept separate, from 1855 to 1872, on the 1st of January of each year:—

Years	Ordinary Debt	Railway Debt	Total	
	Florins	Florins	Florins	£
1855	134,045,964	72,369,700	206,415,664	17,201,305
1858	122,839,495	88,643,834	211,483,529	17,623,629
1859	123,280,680	90,913,134	316,493,364	26,374,447
1862	136,293,375	104,735,559	342,903,514	28,575,292
1867	209,874,601	146,156,600	356,031,201	29,669,267
1870	261,926,754	163,428,800	425,355,554	35,446,236
1872	181,377,265	212,609,300	393,986,565	32,832,214
1874	Mark 232,399,043	Mark 398,345,143	Mark 630,744,186	31,337,209

The greater number of the railways in Bavaria, constructed at a cost of 250 million florins, or 12,500,000*l.* are the property of the State.

Area and Population.

The kingdom embraces an area of 1,377 $\frac{1}{4}$ geographical, or 29,347 English square miles, with a population, in 1871, of 4,863,450. By a treaty dated August 22, 1866, two strips of territory in Upper and Lower Franconia, embracing an area of 291 square miles, with 32,976 inhabitants, had to be ceded to Prussia. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight *Regierungsbezirke*, or government districts. The following table gives the area, in geographical square miles, and the population of each of the eight districts, according to the two census returns of December 3, 1867, and of December 1, 1871.

Regierungsbezirke	Area Geo. sq. miles.	Population.	
		Dec. 1867.	Dec. 1871.
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken)	127.11	535,060	541,063
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz)	175.52	491,295	497,861
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern)	195.55	594,511	603,789
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern)	309.58	827,669	841,707
Suabia (Schwaben)	172.43	585,160	582,773
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken)	137.25	579,688	583,666
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken)	152.53	584,972	586,132
Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz)	107.84	626,066	615,035
Bavarian troops in France	—	—	11,424
Total	1,377.75	4,824,421	4,863,450

It will be seen that there was a decrease of population between the two census periods in Suabia and the Palatinate, that in the former province amounting to four, and in the latter to 18 in each 1,000 of the population. The increase was greatest in Upper

Bavaria, viz., 17, and in Lower Bavaria, viz., 16, in each 1,000 of the population.

The increase of population in the kingdom has been comparatively small within the last half-century, as shown in the subjoined table:—

Year of Census	Population	Increase or Decrease
1834	4,246,779	—
1837	4,315,468	Increase 68,689
1840	4,370,974	„ 55,506
1843	4,440,327	„ 69,353
1846	4,504,874	„ 64,547
1849	4,520,751	„ 15,877
1852	4,559,452	„ 38,701
1855	4,541,556	Decrease 17,896
1858	4,615,748	Increase 74,192
1861	4,689,837	„ 74,089
1864	4,807,440	„ 117,603
1867	4,824,421	„ 16,981
1871	4,863,450	„ 39,029

The great fluctuations in the rate of increase, extremely low on the whole, are referred to emigration.

The soil of the kingdom is divided among 947,010 proprietors. The division is greatest in the Rhenish Palatinate, namely, 228,976, and smallest in Upper Bavaria, viz. 109,195.

The population of the three principal towns of the kingdom was as follows at the census of Dec. 3, 1867, and of Dec. 1, 1871:—

	Dec. 3, 1867	Dec. 1, 1871
Munich (München)	170,688	169,693
Nürnberg	70,492	83,214
Augsburg	50,067	51,220

It will be seen that in the capital of Bavaria there was a decline of population between the years 1867 and 1871. The only considerable increase was that shown by Nürnberg, the principal manufacturing city in the kingdom.

III. WÜRTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTEMBERG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Karl I., King of Würtemberg, born March 6, 1823; ascended the throne at the death of his father, King Wilhelm I., June 25, 1864. Married, July 13, 1846, to

Olga, Queen of Würtemberg, born Sept. 11, 1822, daughter of the late Czar Nicholas I. of Russia.

Sisters of the King.—1. Princess *Catharine*, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Nov. 20, 1845, to her cousin, Prince Friedrich of Würtemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826, married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieutenant-general in the service of Würtemberg.

Half-Sisters of the King.—Offspring of the second marriage of King Wilhelm I. with Grand-Duchess Catharine of Russia. 1. Princess *Marie*, born Oct. 30, 1816; married March 19, 1840, to Count Alfred von Neipperg, eldest son of Count Adam Neipperg, and of Archduchess Maria Louise of Austria, former consort of the Emperor Napoleon I.; widow Nov. 16, 1865. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818; married June 18, 1839, to King Willem III. of the Netherlands.

Cousin of the King.—Prince *August*, born Jan. 24, 1813, the son of Duke Paul of Würtemberg, uncle of the king, and of Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Altenburg; general of cavalry in the service of Prussia.

Other Relatives of the King.—1. Prince *Alexander*, born Sept. 9, 1804, the son of Duke Ludwig of Würtemberg, uncle of the king; married May 2, 1835, to Claudine, daughter of Count Rhéday of Transylvania, created at the marriage Countess von Hohenstein; widower, Oct. 1, 1841. Issue of the union are one son and two daughters, namely, Franz, born Aug. 27, 1837, created Prince von Teck Dec. 1, 1863, and married to Princess Mary of Cambridge June 12, 1866 (see 'Great Britain and Ireland,' p. 190); Claudine, born Feb. 11, 1836; and Amelia, born Nov. 12, 1838; married Oct. 24, 1863, to Baron von Illgel, captain in the Austrian

cavalry. 2. Princess *Marie*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of Duke Eugene of Würtemberg, nephew of the king; married Oct. 9, 1845, to Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal; widow, Feb. 12, 1868. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, brother of the preceding, born July 20, 1828; general of infantry in the service of Austria. 4. Princess *Alexandrine*, sister of the preceding, born Dec. 16, 1829. 5. Prince *Nicolaus*, brother of the preceding, born March 1, 1833; married May 8, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Wilhelmine of Würtemberg, born July 11, 1844, the daughter of Prince Eugen. 6. Princess *Louise*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz. 7. Prince *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born December 20, 1804, the son of Duke Alexander of Würtemberg, commander-in-chief of the armies of Russia; married October 17, 1837, to Princess Marie of Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French; widower, January 2, 1839. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Philipp, born July 30, 1838; married January 18, 1865, to Archduchess Marie Theresa of Austria, born July 15, 1845, the daughter of Archduke Albrecht of Austria.

The former duchy of Würtemberg was erected into a kingdom by the Emperor Napoleon, by decree of Jan. 1, 1806, having been enlarged previously by the annexation of the territories of a number of small princes and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The congress of Vienna acknowledged the change, in consideration of the timely transference of the troops of King Friedrich I. to the army of the Allies. Wilhelm I., the second king, soon after his accession gained the goodwill of his subjects by the grant of a constitution, as well as the satisfactory settlement of the question of right in the royal domains, or property of the crown. The civil list of the king amounts to 1,566,742 mark, or 78,337*l.*, with an additional grant of 271,471 mark, or 13,573*l.*, for the other members of the royal family.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Würtemberg bears date Sept. 25, 1819. It vests the legislative power in a Diet, or Landtag, consisting of two Houses, called together every three years, or oftener if necessary. The Upper Chamber, or House of Standesherrn, is composed of the members of the royal family, the heads of the principal noble families of the country, the representatives of certain territories and estates possessing formerly a vote in the extinct German Diet, and a number of members nominated by the king for life, which number, however, must not exceed one-third of that of the whole House. The second Chamber, or House of Deputies—*Abgeordneten*—consists of 13 members of the nobility, elected by the Ritterschaft, or landowners of the kingdom; 6 deputies of the Protestant clergy; the deputies

of the Roman Catholic clergy, comprising the bishop of the diocese of Würtemberg, and two other representatives of Roman Catholic bodies; the chancellor of the university of Tübingen; and 71 deputies of towns and rural districts. All the members of the second Chamber are chosen for six years, and they must be thirty years of age; property qualification is not necessary. To be a member of the first Chamber it is sufficient to be of age. The president of both Houses is appointed by the king; for the Upper House without restriction of person, and for the lower, from among three members elected by the deputies. The debates of the second Chamber are public, and have to be printed and distributed among the various constituencies. Whenever Parliament is not sitting, it is represented by a committee of twelve persons, consisting of the presidents of both Chambers, two members of the Upper, and eight of the Lower House. A special court of justice, called the Staats-Gerichtshof, is appointed guardian of the constitution and of the rights and privileges of the Houses of Parliament. It is composed of a president and twelve members, six of which, together with the president, are nominated by the king, while the other six are elected by the combined Chambers.

The executive of the kingdom is in a Privy Council, composed of six ministerial departments, and presided over by the king, or a member of the royal family nominated by his majesty. The heads of the six departments are the Ministers of Justice; of the Interior; of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; of War; of Foreign Affairs; and of Finance. There are besides the members of the Ministry a number of special Privy Councillors, whom the sovereign has the right to consult on all occasions.

Church and Education.

The census of Würtemberg, taken Dec. 3, 1871, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,248,838; Roman Catholics, 553,542; Dissenters of various denominations, 3,917; and Jews, 12,244. According to the census of 1871, the Protestants form 68 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Würtemberg was formed in 1823, by a union of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, or Reformers. The administration of the Protestant Church is in the hands of six general superintendents, at Ulm, Ludwigsburg, Reutlingen, Hall, Heilbronn, and Tübingen. In the king is vested, according to the constitution, the supreme direction as well as the guardianship—*obersthöheitliche Schutz und Aufsichtsrecht*—of the Evangelical Protestant Church,

which is considered, though not formally declared, the religion of the State. The Roman Catholics are under a bishop, who has his seat at Rottenburg, but who, in all important matters, has to act in conjunction with a Catholic church-council—Kirchenrath—appointed by the government. The Jews likewise are under a special board, nominated by the minister of ecclesiastical affairs. Most independent of the State are the small number of Christian Dissenters, including a singular sect called the Kornthaler.

Education is compulsory in Württemberg; every child between the age of 6 and 14 must attend school; and there must be a public school in every community of 30 families. It was ascertained, according to recent official returns, that there is not an individual in the kingdom, above the age of ten, unable to read and write. There are about 2,500 elementary schools, attended by 350,000 pupils; besides numerous seminaries for imparting a classical education; four Protestant and two Roman Catholic training establishments for ministers, and seven colleges, providing a classical education, at Stuttgart, Heilbronn, Ulm, Ellwangen, Ludwigsburg, Hall, and Rottweil. The whole educational system is centred in the university of Tübingen, founded in 1477, which has upwards of seventy professors and teachers, is attended, on the average, by from seven to eight hundred students. (For number of professors and students, in 1875, see *Germany*, p. 97.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table gives the net amount of the public revenue of the kingdom during each of the three financial years, ending June 30, from 1872-73 to 1874-75:—

Sources of Revenue	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75
	Florins	Florins	Mark
Domains and other state property	10,429,500	10,430,200	18,603,129
Direct taxes	5,437,800	5,438,799	9,740,914
Indirect taxes	4,896,086	4,896,086	9,610,113
Other sources	2,105,483	2,938,591	4,249,478
Total	22,868,869	23,705,676	42,203,634
	£1,805,739	£1,975,473	£2,110,181

The expenditure for the financial period ending June 30, 1875, was distributed as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure 1874-75.	Mark
Civil list of the king	1,566,742
Allowances to other members of the royal family	271,472
Public debt	14,904,905
Salaries and pensions	1,763,746
Department of Foreign Affairs.	160,454
" of Justice	2,595,926
" of the Interior	3,864,928
" of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.	6,235,970
" of Finance	2,327,795
Parliamentary representation	62,995
Miscellaneous disbursements	2,500,128
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	5,948,571
Total	42,203,633
	£2,110,181

The public debt of Würtemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the greater part of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was as follows on the 10th May, 1874:—

Description of Debt	Capital
	Mark
Debt of 6 per cent.	3,429
Debt " 5 "	44,193,464
Debt " 4½ "	178,728,000
Debt of 4 per cent.	32,382,686
Debt " 3½ "	28,390,799
Paper money	10,285,714
Total public debt	293,984,092
	£14,699,204

The debt of the kingdom, here enumerated, is divided into two portions, namely, the general debt, and the railway debt. The latter, forming the by far largest portion of the total, amounted to 222,000,000 mark, or 11,100,000*l.* on May 10, 1874.

The net income of the railways, all expenses deducted, and making allowance for wear and tear, amounts to between six and seven per cent., and the surplus is devoted to the payment of the interest of the public debt.

Area and Population.

Württemberg has an area of 354 geographical, 7,675 English square miles, with 1,818,484 inhabitants. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, the area of which, in geographical square miles, and number of inhabitants was as follows at the two census terms of December 3, 1867, and December 1, 1871:—

Kreise	Area Geo. sq. miles.	Population	
		Dec. 1867.	Dec. 1871.
Jaxt (Jagst)	86.68	382,155	384,714
Neckar	60.42	523,994	548,750
Black Forest (Schwarzwald) .	93.32	444,967	448,160
Danube (Donau)	113.79	427,280	436,945
Total population .	354.19	1,778,396	1,818,539

The increase of population between the two census periods, amounting on the whole to 2.55 per cent., varies greatly in the four circles of the kingdom. It was 47 for each 1,000 of the population in the Neckar circle; 22 per thousand in the Danube circle; and 7 per thousand in each of the other two circles. The total increase during the 30 years from 1841 to 1871 was very slight, and at one period, from 1849 to 1855, there was a decline of population.

The kingdom has but four towns with more than fifteen thousand inhabitants, namely Stuttgart, the capital, which had 91,623; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 26,290; Heilbronn, which had 18,955; and Esslingen, which had 17,941 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871. The population, following generally agricultural pursuits, including extensive cultivation of the vine, is dispersed over a great many villages and small boroughs. Emigration, chiefly directed to the United States of America, is drawing off large numbers of the people. In the three years 1872 to 1874, there was an average annual emigration of 6,000 inhabitants from the kingdom.

IV. SAXONY.

(KÖNIGREICH SACHSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Albert I., King of Saxony, born April 23, 1828, eldest son of King Johann I. of Saxony and of his consort, Queen Amalie. Educated for the military career, and entered the army of Saxony, 1846, and of Prussia, 1867. Commander of a German corps d'armée in the war against France, 1870-71. Nominated Field-Marshal in the German army, 1871. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, October 29, 1873. Married June 18, 1853, to

CAROLINE, Queen of Saxony, born Aug. 5, 1833, daughter of Prince Gustav of Vasa.

Sister and Brother of the King.—1. Princess *Elisabeth*, born Feb. 4, 1830; married, in 1850, to Prince Ferdinand of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; married, in second nuptials, Oct. 1856, to the Marchese Rapallo, of Florence; 2. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Saxony, born August 8, 1832; married May 11, 1859, to Infanta Maria, born July 21, 1843, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal, of which union there are issue four sons and two daughters, namely Mathilda, born March 19, 1863; Friedrich August, born May 25, 1865; Marie, born May 31, 1867; Johann Georg, born July 11, 1869; Maximilian, born November 17, 1870; and Albert, born February 25, 1875.

Mother of the King.—*Amalie*, Queen Dowager of Saxony, born Nov. 13, 1801, daughter of the late King Maximilian I. of Bavaria; married Nov. 21, 1822, to Prince Johann, afterwards King Johann I. of Saxony; widow Oct. 29, 1873.

The royal house of Saxony counts among the oldest reigning families in Europe. It gave an emperor to Germany as early as the beginning of the tenth century; but the house subsequently spread into numerous branches, the elder of which, called the Ernestine line, is represented at this moment by the ducal families of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, and Saxe-Weimar, while the younger, the Albertine line, lives in the rulers of the kingdom of Saxony.

King Albert I. has a civil list of 2,940,000 mark, or 127,000*l.* per annum. Exclusive of this sum are the appanages, or dotations of the princes and princesses, amounting to 511,818 mark, or 25,590*l.* a year. The formerly royal domains, consisting chiefly in extensive forests, became, in 1830, the property of the State.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; and October 19, 1861. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the King is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the King for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of twenty deputies of landed proprietors; twenty-five of towns and city corporations; twenty-five of peasants and communes; and ten representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 mark a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed 20 mark, or one pound a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the Second Chamber 10 mark, or 10s. Both Houses have the right to make propositions for new laws, the bills for which, however, must come from the ministry. No taxes can be made, levied, or altered without the sanction of both Chambers.

The executive is in the King and a Council of Ministers, consisting of five members, namely, the President of the Council, the Ministers of the Interior, of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, and of Finance.

Church and Education.

Although the royal family profess the Roman Catholic religion, the vast majority of the inhabitants are Protestants. At the census

of December 1, 1871, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,493,422 Lutherans; 53,642 Roman Catholics; 554 Greek Catholics; 3,467 members of other Christian sects; and 3,358 Jews. The clergy are chiefly paid out of local rates and from endowments, the budget contribution of the State to the department of ecclesiastical affairs amounting to but 85,593 thalers, or about 12,830*l.*, chiefly spent in administrative salaries. The government of the Protestant Church is entrusted to the Landes-Consistorium, or National Consistory, presided over by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs; while the Roman Catholic congregations are under the supervision of a Papal delegate. Public education has reached the highest point in Saxony, every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. By a law of June 6, 1835, attendance at school, or under properly qualified teachers, is made compulsory, for Roman Catholics as well as Protestants.

The kingdom has the second largest university in Germany, that of Leipzig, founded in 1409, and attended, on the average of recent years, by nearly three thousand students. (For number of professors, teachers, and students of each of the four faculties, at the university in 1875, see *Germany*, p. 97.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of Saxony amounted to 47,492,919 mark, or 2,374,645*l.*, in the year 1874, and was balanced by the expenditure. The budget estimates for the year 1875 were calculated upon a revenue of 81,982,434 mark, or 4,099,121*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. More than one-half of the total revenue of 1874 was derived from domains and state railways, the former producing 8,106,957 mark, or 405,347*l.*, and the latter 17,760,651 mark, or 888,032*l.* The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest on the public debt, amounting to 13,072,359 mark, or 653,617*l.*, for the year 1874.

The public debt amounted, at the end of 1874, to 340,888,050 mark, or 17,044,402*l.*, the liabilities being made up as follows:—

	Mark
3% 'Obligations,' created in 1830	10,630,050
4% 'Kassen-Scheine' of 1847.	19,576,500
4% ditto of 1852-68	142,822,800
3% ditto of 1855	12,436,500
4% Shares of the Saxon-Silesian Railway	8,679,600
5% 'Obligations,' created in 1867	36,000,000
4% 'Kassenscheine,' created in 1869	59,700,000
Railway loans of 1870-71	15,042,600
'Kassenscheine,' not bearing interest	36,000,000
Total	<u>340,888,050</u>
	£17,044,402

The debt was incurred almost entirely for the establishment and purchase of a network of railways and telegraphs, and the promotion of other works of public utility.

Area and Population.

Saxony has an area of 272 geographical, or 6,777 English square miles, with a population of 2,556,244. The kingdom is divided into four *Regierungsbezirke*, or government districts, the population of which was as follows at the last census, taken December 1, 1871:—

Regierungsbezirke	Males	Females	Total
Dresden	329,461	348,210	677,671
Leipzig	290,938	298,439	589,377
Bautzen	158,615	171,518	330,133
Zwickau	469,785	489,278	959,063
Total population	1,248,799	1,307,445	2,556,244

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867–71 was 129,944, or 5·36 per cent., being at the rate of one and a third per cent. per annum. The increase of population during the three years 1865–67 was at the rate of four per cent. in the towns, but of only one per cent. in the rural districts of the kingdom.

Saxony has a comparatively large town population corresponding to its being the densest populated state in Germany. There were, at the census of December 1, 1871, seven towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely:—

Dresden	177,089	Plauen	23,355
Leipzig	106,925	Glauchau	22,036
Chemnitz	68,229	Freiberg	21,673
Zwickau	27,322		

The population of Leipzig is vastly increased during the period of the great annual fairs, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. According to official returns the value of the commercial transactions at these fairs, established for nearly six centuries, has in recent years averaged 60 millions thaler, or about 9 millions sterling. Leipzig is also the centre of the German, and to some extent European, trade in productions of the printing press.

V. BADEN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM BADEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Friedrich I., Grand-duke of Baden, born September 9, 1826, second son of Grand-duke Leopold I., and of Princess Sophie of Sweden. Ascended the throne of Baden at the death of his father, April 24, 1852, under the title of 'Regent'—his elder brother, Ludwig, suffering under mental disease, having the nominal honours and title of Grand-duke allowed to him. Assumed the title of 'Grand-duke of Baden,' September 5, 1856. Married, September 20, 1856, to Grand-duchess *Louise*, born December 3, 1838, the daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Prussia. Offspring of the union are 1. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, heir-apparent, born July 9, 1857. 2. *Victoria*, born August 7, 1862. 3. Ludwig, born June 12, 1865.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Alexandrine*, born December 6, 1820; married, May 3, 1842, to Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 2. Prince *Wilhelm*, born December 18, 1829; married, February 11, 1863, to Princess Maria Romanovska, born October 16, 1841, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg, offspring of which union are two children, namely, Marie, born July 26, 1865, and Maximilian, born July 10, 1867. 3. Prince *Karl*, born March 9, 1832; married May 17, 1871, to Rosalie von Beust, elevated Countess von Rhena, born June 10, 1845. 4. Princess *Marie*, born November 20, 1834; married, September 11, 1858, to Prince Ernst of Leiningen. 5. Princess *Cecilia*, born September 20, 1839; married, August 28, 1857, to Grand-duke Michael of Russia.

The title of Grand-duke was given by Napoleon I. to Margrave Karl Friedrich of Baden in 1806, on the occasion of the alliance of the heir-apparent of Baden with Stephanie Beauharnais.

The very extensive landed property formerly belonging to the reigning family, and valued at about 50 million florins, or 4,166,000*l.*, has been made over to the State, and the grand-duke is in the receipt of a civil list of 1,498,635 mark, or 74,931*l.*, which includes the allowances made to the princes and princesses.

Constitution and Revenue.

The Constitution of Baden vests the executive power in the Grand-duke, and the legislative authority in a House of Parliament composed of two Chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the reigning line who are of age; the heads of ten noble families; the proprietors of hereditary landed estates worth 500,000 mark, or 25,000*l.*; the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg; the superintendent of the Protestant Church; two deputies of

Universities; and eight members nominated by the Grand-duke, without regard to rank or birth. The Second Chamber is composed of 63 representatives of the people, 22 of which are elected by burgesses of towns, and 41 by the inhabitants of rural districts. Every citizen not convicted of crime, nor receiving parish relief, has a vote in the elections. To be a deputy, it is necessary to possess tax-paying property to the amount of 16,000 mark, or 800*l.*; or to hold a public office with a salary of not less than 2,500 mark, or 125*l.* The elections are indirect; the citizens nominating the Wahlmänner, or deputy-electors, and the latter the representatives. The members of the Second Chamber are elected for eight years. The Chambers have to be called together at least once every two years.

The executive is composed of five departments, headed by the 'Private Cabinet of the Grand-duke,' which office is filled by the chief of the cabinet. The departments are, of the Grand-ducal House; of the Interior; of Justice; of Finances; and of Commerce. The ministers are individually and collectively responsible for their actions, both to the legislature and to every individual citizen who may choose to lodge complaints against them before the 'Oberhofgericht,' or Superior Tribunal of the country.

The budget accounts of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the three years from 1873 to 1875:—

	1873	1874	1875
	Florins	Mark	Mark
Ordinary revenue . . .	16,177,439	29,891,177	29,896,478
„ expenditure . . .	17,335,435	29,550,972	30,208,813

The budget estimates, drawn-up for biennial terms, contain, besides the ordinary, extraordinary receipts, as well as disbursements. Adding these, the total estimated revenue for the two years 1874 and 1875 amounted to 68,677,267 mark, or 3,433,863*l.*, and the total expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-half of the revenue is derived from direct taxation, a fourth from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and the rest from customs and miscellaneous sources. Rather more than one-third of the expenditure is set down under the head of 'General cost of administration.'

Nearly all the railways of Baden are the property of the State, giving a dividend, on the capital expended, of above 6 per cent. The accounts of the income and expenditure of the State railways, as well as of the Post-office and steam navigation on the Lake of Constance, are not entered in the general budget, but form a special fund. The estimated receipts of this fund in the two years 1874 and 1875 amounted to 129,329,868 mark, or 6,466,493*l.*, and the

disbursements to 161,292,374 mark, or 8,064,618*l.* The deficit was caused by expenditure in the construction of new lines. The State railways left a profit of 10,259,939 mark, or 512,996*l.*, in the year 1874.

The public debt is, like the budget, divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1874, to 85,269,414 mark or 4,263,470*l.*, and the Railway debt, at the same date, to 251,330,028 mark, or 12,566,501*l.* Nearly the whole of the debt bears interest at the rate of four per cent.

Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 277 geographical, or 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,461,562. The Grand-duchy is divided into eleven Kreise, or circles, the population of which was as follows at the last census, taken December 1, 1871 :—

Kreise	Males	Females	Total
Konstanz	61,820	64,388	126,208
Villingen	34,806	35,053	69,859
Waldshut	38,565	41,631	80,196
Freiburg	93,547	102,394	195,941
Lörrach	44,768	46,436	91,204
Offenburg	70,712	76,930	147,642
Baden	62,039	63,633	125,672
Karlsruhe	118,632	121,402	240,034
Mannheim	50,517	50,725	101,242
Heidelberg	63,176	68,402	131,578
Mosbach	74,181	77,671	151,852
Total population	712,551	749,011	1,461,562

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years 1867-71 was 26,592, or 1·85 per cent., being at the rate of one-half per cent. per annum. The population decreased from the year 1846 till 1855. From 1846 till 1849, the decrease amounted to 4,712; from 1849 to 1852, to 8,282; and from 1852 to 1855, to the large number of 42,105, or 14,035 per annum. Since 1855, there has been again a gradual but slow increase. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. There are a great number of small towns dispersed over the Grand-duchy, only two, Mannheim and Karlsruhe, with more than 35,000 inhabitants in 1871.

VI. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Friedrich Franz II., Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, born February 28, 1823, the son of Grand-duke Paul Friedrich and Princess Alexandrine of Prussia. Studied philosophy and theology at the University of Bonn, 1840-42; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, March 7, 1842. Married, November 3, 1849, to Princess *Augusta* of Reuss-Schleiz, who died March 3, 1862. Married, in second nuptials, May 12, 1864, to Princess *Anna*, daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II. of Hesse-Darmstadt, who died April 15, 1865. Married, in third nuptials, July 4, 1868, to Princess *Marie*, born January 29, 1850, daughter of the reigning Prince Adolph of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Issue of the first marriage are:—1. *Friedrich Franz*, heir-apparent, born March 19, 1851. 2. *Paul Friedrich*, born September 19, 1852. 3. *Marie*, born May 14, 1854; married August 28, 1874, to Grand-Duke Vladimir, second son of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia. 4. *Johann*, born December 8, 1857. Issue of the second marriage is a daughter, *Anna*, born April 7, 1865. Issue of the third marriage are:—1. *Mathilda*, born August 10, 1869; 2. *Friedrich Wilhelm*, born April 5, 1871; and 3. *Adolf*, born Oct. 10, 1873.

The Grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in the Western world. In their full title, the Grand-dukes style themselves Princes of the Vandals; and they trace their descent to Genseric, King of the Vandals, who conquered Spain in the fifth century, and, going over to Africa, took Carthage in 439.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The political institutions of the Grand-duchy are of an entirely feudal character. The fundamental laws are embodied in the 'Union' of 1523, the 'Reversales' of 1572 and 1622, and the charters of 1755 and Nov. 28, 1817. The whole legislative power and part of the executive is in the hands of the proprietors of Rittergüter, or knight's estates, numbering 622. Seldom more than one-fourth of these, however, exert their privileges and take their seats in the Diet. To these representatives of their own property are joined forty members, nearly all burgomasters, delegated by the municipalities and corporate bodies of a like number of towns. The great bulk of the

population is without political rights. The Diet is permanent, being represented, if not in actual session, by a committee of twelve members, presided over by three marshals of the nobility, whose office is hereditary in their families. It forms every two years a joint assembly with the Diet of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, for common legislation.

The executive is represented in a ministry appointed by and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There are four departments, called respectively the Ministry of the Grand-ducal House and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Justice, of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and the Ministry of Finances. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. At the commencement of 1875 the public debt was estimated at 42,000,000 mark, or 2,100,000*l.*, more than one-half of which sum had been raised in loans for the construction of railways.

The population of the Grand-duchy amounted to 557,897 at the census of Dec. 1, 1871, living on an area of 4,834 English square miles. There is no other administrative division than that springing from the ownership of the soil, in which respect the country is divided into Grand-ducal Domains, embracing about one-fifth of the total area of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Knight's Estates—'Rittergüter'—comprising two-fifths; Convent Estates—'Klostergüter'—embracing one-fifth; and Town Estates, comprising the remaining fifth of the land. The number of inhabitants of each of these divisions was as follows at the end of December 1, 1871:—

Property Divisions	Males	Females	Total
Domains	98,986	102,843	201,829
Nobiliar Estates	65,612	68,223	133,835
Convent Estates	4,206	4,620	8,826
Town Estates	106,230	110,177	216,407
Total population	272,034	285,863	557,897

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628. Thus there was a decrease of 2,731, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867-71. Although the country is but thinly populated—115 souls per English square mile—emigration is carrying off large numbers of the inhabitants, and the population is continuously decreasing.

There exists some commercial intercourse between the Grand-duchy and the United Kingdom, but it has been steadily on the decline during recent years.

VII. HESSE.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig III., Grand-duke of Hesse, born June 9, 1806, the son of Grand-duke Ludwig II: and of Princess Wilhelmine of Baden. Appointed co-Regent of Hesse, in consequence of an attempt at insurrection, March 5, 1848; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, June 16, 1848. Married, Dec. 26, 1833, to Princess *Mathilde*, daughter of King Ludwig of Bavaria; widower, May 25, 1862.

Brothers and Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Karl*, born April 23, 1809; married, Oct. 22, 1836, to Princess Elisabeth of Prussia, born June 18, 1815. Offspring of the union are;—1. Prince *Ludwig*, born Sept. 12, 1837; married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice of Great Britain; issue, five daughters and one son, namely, Victoria, born April 5, 1863; Elizabeth, born Nov. 1, 1864; Irene, born July 11, 1866; Ludwig, born Nov. 25, 1868; Alice, born June 6, 1872, and Marie, born May 24, 1874. 2. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845.—2. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Countess Julia von Hanke, born Nov. 12, 1825, on whom the title of Princess of Battenberg has been conferred. Offspring of the union are four sons and one daughter, called Princes and Princess of Battenberg.—3. Princess *Maria*, born Aug. 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand duke Alexander of Russia, now Czar Alexander II.

The former Landgraves of Hesse had the title of Grand-duke given them by Napoleon I., in 1806, together with a considerable increase of territory. At the congress of Vienna this grant was confirmed, after some negotiations. The reigning family are not possessed of much private property, and dependent almost entirely upon the grant of the civil list, amounting to 1,314,857 mark, or 65,742*l.*, the sum including allowances to the princes and the maintenance of the grand-ducal court.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date, Dec. 17, 1820; but was somewhat modified in 1848, and again in 1856. The legislative power is vested, in part, in two Chambers, called the Upper and the Lower

House of Representatives. The former is composed of the princes of the reigning family, the heads of a number of noble houses, the Roman Catholic bishop, the chief Protestant superintendent, the Chancellor of the University of Giessen, and a number of life-members, not exceeding ten, nominated by the Grand-duke. The Lower House consists of 6 deputies of noble landowners; 10 deputies of towns; and 34 representatives of villages and rural districts. The members of the Lower House are chosen by an indirect mode of election—the original voters, or ‘*Urwähler*,’ first polling the electors, or ‘*Wahlmänner*,’ and these, in their turn, the representatives. The Chambers have to meet at least once every three years. On certain occasions, both Houses vote together, as when a proposition of the Government has been accepted by one House and refused by the other, and a final decision is to be arrived at.

The executive is represented by a ministry divided into four departments, namely, of the Grand-ducal House and Foreign Affairs; of the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance.

The budget is granted for the term of three years by the Chambers, and the estimates seldom differ much from the actual revenue and expenditure. The revenue for the financial period 1873–75 was given at 12,051,470 mark, or 1,052,573*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure at 17,931,549 mark, or 869,577*l.*, per annum, thus leaving an annual surplus of 3,119,920 mark, or 155,996*l.* The public debt, incurred mainly in recent years for the construction of a network of State railways, amounted to 25,382,000 mark, or 1,269,100*l.*, at the end of 1874.

The area of Hesse embraces 2,866 English square miles, on which lived at the last census 852,843 inhabitants. The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, Upper Hesse, Starkenburg, and Rhenish Hesse, the population of which was as follows at the last census taken December 1, 1871:—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) .	124,619	128,885	253,534
Starkenburg	171,926	177,325	349,251
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinessen)	125,472	124,586	250,058
Total population	421,849	431,045	852,894

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,939. The increase of population in the four years was 20,955, or 2·51 per cent., being at the rate of three-fifths per cent. per annum.

VIII. OLDENBURG.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM OLDENBURG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Peter I., Grand-duke of Oldenburg, born July 8, 1827, the son of Grand-duke August, and of Princess Ida of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Feb. 27, 1853; married, Feb. 10, 1852, to *Elisabeth*, born March 26, 1826, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *August*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 16, 1852. 2. Prince *Georg*, born June 27, 1855.

Brother and Sister of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Friederike*, born June 8, 1820, married, Aug. 15, 1855, to Freiherr Max von Washington. 2. Prince *Elimar*, born Jan. 23, 1844, colonel in the service of Prussia.

Cousin of the Grand-duke.—Prince *Peter*, born Aug. 26, 1812, the son of Prince Georg, brother of the late Grand-duke August of Oldenburg, and of Princess Catharine, daughter of the late Czar Paul of Russia; general of infantry in the service of Russia, and President of the department of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Imperial Senate; married, April 23, 1837, to Princess *Therese* of Nassau; widower, Dec. 8, 1871. Issue of the union are:—1. Princess *Alexandra*, born June 2, 1838; married, Feb. 6, 1856, to Grand-duke Nicholas, brother of Czar Alexander II. of Russia. 2. Prince *Nicolaus*, born May 9, 1840, general in the service of Russia; married May 29, 1863, to Marie Bulazel, elevated Countess von Osternburg, born July 8, 1845; offspring of the union are a son and a daughter called Count and Countess von Osternburg. 3. Prince *Alexander*, born June 2, 1844; general in the service of Russia; married Jan. 19, 1868, to Princess Eugenie, born April 1, 1845, daughter of the late Duke Maximilian of Leuchtenberg; offspring of the union is a son, *Peter*, born Nov. 17, 1868. 4. Prince *Constantine*, born May 9, 1850; captain in the army of Russia. 5. Princess *Therese*, born March 30, 1852.

The ancient house of Oldenburg, which has given sovereigns to Denmark, Scandinavia, and Russia, is said to be descended from Wittekind, the celebrated leader of the heathen Saxons against Charlemagne. In the fifteenth century, a scion of the House of Oldenburg, Count Christian VIII., was elected King of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The main line became extinguished with Count Günther, in 1667, whereupon the territory of the family fell to the King of Denmark, who made it over to Grand-duke Paul of Russia, in exchange

for pretended claims upon Schleswig-Holstein. The Grand-duke then gave Oldenburg to his cousin, Prince Friedrich August of Holstein-Gottorp, with whose descendants it remained till December 1810, when Napoleon incorporated it with the kingdom of Westphalia. But the Congress of Vienna not only gave the country back to its former sovereign, but, at the urgent demand of Czar Alexander I., added to it a territory of nearly 400 square miles, with 50,000 inhabitants, bestowing at the same time upon the prince the title of Grand-duke. Part of the new territory consisted of the principality of Birkenfeld, on the left bank of the Rhine, close to the French frontier, and some three hundred miles distant from Oldenburg. In 1854, Grand-duke Peter sold a district of 5,000 Morgen, or 3,154 acres, on the North Sea, with the harbour of Jähde, converted into a naval port, to Prussia, for the sum of 500,000 thaler, or 74,800*l.* The Grand-duke has a civil list of 125,000 mark, or 12,500*l.*, besides an allowance of 125,000 mark from the public domains, making his total income 25,000*l.* He draws also a revenue of 6,000*l.* from private estates of the family in Holstein.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A Constitution was given to the Grand-duchy Feb. 18, 1849, which, revised by a decree of Nov. 22, 1852, grants liberty of the press, trial by jury, and equality of all citizens in political and social matters. The legislative power is exercised by a Landtag, or Diet, elected for three years, by the vote of all citizens paying taxes, and not condemned for felony by a court of justice. The mode of election is indirect. The first electors choose a delegate, and the delegates of several districts appoint one deputy, the whole number being 33, or one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The executive is vested, under the Grand-duke, in a responsible ministry of three departments.

The budget estimates for the year 1875 were calculated upon a total public revenue of 6,762,750 mark, or 338,137*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. The chief item of revenue is from the produce of State property; while in expenditure the civil list and the interest of the public debt, take the largest sums. The debt amounted, at the beginning of 1875, to 34,975,340 mark, or 1,748,767*l.*

The area of Oldenburg embraces 2,417 Engl. square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1871, of 316,614 inhabitants. At the preceding census, taken Dec. 3, 1867, the population was 315,995, showing a decrease of 1,218, or 0.39 per cent. in the four years, the result of emigration.

IX. BRUNSWICK.

(HERZOGTHUM BRAUNSCHWEIG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Wilhelm I., Duke of Brunswick, born April 25, 1806, the second son of Duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Brunswick, and of Princess Marie of Baden. Undertook provisionally the Government of Brunswick in consequence of the insurrection of September 7, 1830, and subsequent flight of his brother, the reigning Duke *Karl*, October 12, 1830; ascended the throne, April 25, 1831.

The ducal house of Brunswick, now on the point of becoming extinct, the reigning sovereign, only representative of the family, being unmarried, was long one of the most ancient and illustrious of the Germanic Confederation. Its ancestor, Henry the Lion, possessed, in the twelfth century, the united duchies of Bavaria and Saxony, with other territories in the north of Germany; but having refused to aid the Emperor Friedrich Barbarossa in his wars with the Pope, he was, by a decree of the Diet, deprived of the whole of his territories with the sole exception of his allodial domains, the principalities of Brunswick and Lüneburg. Their possessions were, on the death of Ernest the Confessor, divided between the two sons of the latter, who became the founders of the lines of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel and Brunswick-Lüneburg, the former of which is represented at present in the ducal house of Brunswick, while the latter is merged in the royal family of Great Britain.

A law of succession to the throne of Brunswick, sanctioned by the Diet, was promulgated in March 1873. It provides, under guarantee of the German Emperor, that at the demise of the reigning Duke, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg shall assume the regency. If, previous to the throne becoming vacant, the regent refuses the regency, or if the regency becomes inoperative from other causes, the present Duke shall, jointly with the Diet of Brunswick, nominate another regent from among the number of reigning German Sovereigns. A new regent will be proposed to the Diet by the Cabinet in the place of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg in case the regency appointed after the vacation of the throne should from any cause whatever become inoperative.

The present Duke of Brunswick is one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, being in possession of vast private estates, including the principality of Oels, in Silesia, and large domains in the district of Glatz, in Prussia. It is reported that the Duke has bequeathed the

whole of these estates to the Emperor of Austria. The Duke's civil list, amounting on the average to 1,000,000 mark, or 50,000*l.*, per annum in recent years, is not set down in the budget, but is paid out of a special fund, the 'Kammercasse,' the revenues of which are derived from the State domains, and from the interest of an invested capital of 3,000,000 marks.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of Brunswick bears date October 12, 1832, but was modified by the fundamental law of November 22, 1851. The legislative power is vested in one Chamber, consisting of forty-six members. Of these, twenty-one are elected by the highest-taxed landed proprietors; three by the Protestant clergy; ten by the inhabitants of towns, and twelve by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies hold their mandate for two sessions. The executive is represented by a responsible Ministry, consisting of two departments, namely, the Ministry of State and of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of the Interior.

The budget is voted by the Chamber for the period of three years. For the period 1873 to 1875 the estimates of revenue per annum were 7,429,400 mark, or 1,371,470*l.*, with an annual expenditure of the same amount. Not included in the budget estimates, as already stated, is the civil list of the Grand Duke. The public debt of the duchy, at the commencement of 1874, was 65,490,000 mark, or 3,270,000*l.*, four-fifths of which sum was contracted for the establishment of railways.

The duchy has an area of 1,526 square miles, with a population of 311,764 inhabitants, according to the census of December 1, 1871. At the census of Dec. 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867-71 amounting to 8,963 being 2.94 per cent., or at the rate of three-quarters per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church. The capital of the duchy, the ancient city of Braunschweig, or Brunswick, had a population of 57,883 at the census of December 1, 1871.

X. SAXE-WEIMAR.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-WEIMAR.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family

Karl Alexander, Grand-duke of Saxe-Weimar, born June 24, 1818, the son of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich and of Grand-duchess Marie, daughter of the late Czar Paul I. of Russia. Succeeded his father, July 8, 1853; married, October 8, 1842, to *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824, daughter of the late King Willem II. of the Netherlands. Issue of the union are:—1. Prince *Karl August*, heir-apparent, born July 31, 1844; married August 26, 1873, to Princess Pauline, born July 25, 1852, eldest daughter of Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar. 2. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sisters of the Grand-duke.—1. Princess *Marie*, born February 3, 1808; married, May 26, 1827, to Prince Karl of Prussia. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born September 30, 1811; married, June 11, 1829, to Prince Wilhelm, now Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany.

Cousins of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Eduard*, born October 11, 1823, the son of the late Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar, brother of Grand-duke Karl Friedrich; entered the British army as ensign, June 1, 1841; captain, May 19, 1846; major, June 20, 1854; lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards and aide-de-camp to the Queen, May 18, 1855; married, November 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born January 14, 1827, daughter of the late Charles Gordon-Lennox, fifth Duke of Richmond. 2. Prince *Hermann*, born August 4, 1825, brother of the preceding; married, June 17, 1851, to Princess Augusta, born October 4, 1826, youngest daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg. Issue of the union are two daughters and four sons. 3. Prince *Gustav*, born June 28, 1827, brother of the preceding; major-general in the Austrian army; married in 'morganatic' union, February 14, 1870, to Signora Pierina Marcochia, elevated to the rank of Freiin (Countess) von Neupurg.

The family of the Grand-duke stands at the head of the Ernestine or elder line of the princely houses of Saxony, which include Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, while the younger, or Albertine line, is represented by the Kings of Saxony. Saxe-Weimar was formed into an independent duchy towards the end of the sixteenth century, when Elector Johann Wilhelm of Saxony divided his territory between his two sons, Friedrich Wilhelm and Johann, giving the former Saxe-Altenburg and the latter Saxe-

Weimar. At the Congress of Vienna a considerable increase of territory, together with the title of Grand-duke, was awarded to Duke Karl August, patron of German literature, and friend of Göthe and Schiller.

The Grand-duke has a large private fortune, part of which he obtained in dowry with his consort, Princess Sophie of the Netherlands. He has also a civil list of 840,000 mark, or 42,000*l.*, amounting to nearly one-seventh of the revenues of Saxe-Weimar.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution of the Grand-duchy was granted May 5, 1816; but slightly altered by the law of October 15, 1849. According to this charter the legislative power is vested in a House of Parliament represented by one Chamber. It is composed of 31 members, of whom ten are chosen by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; ten by the towns; ten others by the inhabitants of rural districts, and one by the Senate of the University of Jena. At the general election, which takes place every seventh year, not only the representatives themselves are chosen, but likewise a substitute for every member, who has to take his place in case of illness, death, or prolonged absence. The ten members for the nobility are elected directly by all proprietors of Rittergüter, or noble estates, even ladies being allowed to vote. In the representation of towns and rural districts the mode of election is indirect. The whole body of voters choose a certain number of delegates, in the proportion of one to every fifty houses, and these deputies elect the member for the place. The Chamber meets every three years, and a standing committee of nine members continues to sit during the adjournment.

The executive, acting under the orders of the Grand-duke, but responsible to the representatives of the country, is divided into three departments. The budget is granted by the Chamber for a period of three years. That from 1875 to 1877 comprised an annual income of 6,319,970 mark, or 315,998*l.*, and an annual expenditure of 6,283,190 mark, or 314,158*l.*, leaving a surplus of 36,780 mark, or 1,840*l.*, for each year. The public debt amounted to 10,636,000 mark, or 531,800*l.*, on January 1, 1874.

The Grand-duchy has an area of 1,421 English square miles, with a population of 286,183 at the census of December 1, 1871. There was a population of 282,928 at the census of Dec. 3, 1867, so that the increase in the four years 1867-71 amounted to 3,255, or 1.15 per cent., being at the rate of a little more than a quarter per cent. per annum. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

XI. MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Friedrich Wilhelm I., Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born Oct. 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke Georg and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 6, 1860; married, June 24, 1843, to *Augusta*, born July 19, 1822, the daughter of the late Duke Adolphus of Cambridge. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince *Adolf Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born July 22, 1848, Rittmeister in the cavalry of Prussia.

The reigning house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was founded, in 1701, by Duke Adolf Friedrich, youngest son of Duke Adolf Friedrich II. of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. There being no law of primogeniture at the time, the Diet was unable to prevent the division of the country, which was protested against by subsequent Dukes of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Congress of Vienna permitted Duke Karl Friedrich of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to adopt the title of Grand-duke, notwithstanding the exceedingly limited extent of his territory. He is, however, one of the wealthiest of German sovereigns, more than one-half of the country being his own private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The country is divided into two separate provinces, the first of which, Stargard, has a Diet composed of landowners, while the second, Ratzeburg, has no representative institutions whatever. The Stargard Diet periodically joins the legislative assembly of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Only the possession of a Rittergut, or knight's estate, gives right to a seat in the Diet, to which the 'privileged' towns may add, if called upon, seven deputies. There are sixty-two Rittergut proprietors in the province of Stargard, only a small number of whom, however, choose to take their seats.

The executive is entirely in the hands of the Grand-duke, and is exercised by him through one 'Minister of State,' which appointment, however, has at times been vacant for several years. Accounts of public income and expenditure are never made known, and the whole state revenue forms the civil list of the Grand-duke.

The population, which, according to the census of December 1,

1871, numbered 96,982, is decreasing steadily, through emigration, although there is a lesser density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 97 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the last census period, 1867-71, the decrease of population was 1,788, or 1·88 per cent. The area of the country is 997 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the fental proprietors, and the corporations of certain towns, in the following manner:—527 square miles belong to the Grand-duke; 353 to the titled and untitled nobles, and 117 to the town corporations.

XII. SAXE-MEININGEN.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-MEININGEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Georg II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born April 2, 1826, the son of Duke Bernhard I. Succeeded, on the abdication of his father, September 20, 1866. Married, May 18, 1850, to Princess Charlotte of Prussia, who died March 30, 1855. Offspring of this union are a son and a daughter:—*Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; and *Marie Elizabeth*, born September 23, 1853. Married, in second nuptials, October 23, 1858, to Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, born July 7, 1839, who died February 10, 1872. Offspring of this second marriage are two sons, *Ernst*, born September 27, 1859, and *Friedrich*, born October 12, 1861. Married, for the third time, in 'morganatic' union, March 18, 1863, to Fräulein Ellen Franz, elevated to the rank of Freifrau (Countess) von Heldburg.

The line of Saxe-Meiningen was founded by Duke Bernhard, third son of Ernst I. of Saxony, surnamed the Pious, the friend and companion in arms of King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden. The duchy was only one-third its present size up to the year 1826, when, by the extinction of the ancient family of Saxe-Gotha, the territories of Hildburghausen and Saalfeld fell to the present duke. He has a civil list of 380,000 mark, or 19,000*l.*, paid out of the produce of the State domains.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The charter of the duchy bears date August 23, 1829. It provides for a legislative organisation, consisting of one Chamber of twenty-

four representatives. Eight of these are elected by the proprietors of nobiliar estates; eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and new elections take place every six. A small property qualification is requisite to become a member.

The ministry, which is responsible to the Chamber, consists of four departments, namely, of the Ducal House; of the Interior and Finance; of Justice; and of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The budget estimates for the two financial years 1875-76 stated the revenue at 3,800,000 mark, or 190,000*l.*, and the expenditure at the same amount. Nearly one-half of the public revenue is drawn from State domains, formerly belonging to the ducal family. The chief items of expenditure are the interest of the public debt, and the civil list of the duke; which latter, however, is not entered in the budget estimates, but paid out of the revenue of the domains as a first charge thereon. The debt, at the end of 1874, amounted to 10,528,320 mark, or 526,416*l.*, exclusive of a state guarantee on 8,000,000 mark, or 400,000*l.* employed in the construction of a line of railway through the duchy.

The area of the duchy extends over 933 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1871, of 187,957 inhabitants. At the census of Dec. 3, 1867, the population numbered 181,483. Thus there was an increase of 6,474 in the years 1867-71, or 3.20 per cent., being at the rate of rather more three quarters per cent. per annum. The vast majority of the inhabitants of the duchy are Protestants.

XIII. ANHALT.

(HERZOGTHUM ANHALT.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Friedrich, Duke of Anhalt, born April 29, 1831, the son of Duke Leopold of Anhalt, and of Princess Friederike of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, May 22, 1871; married, April 22, 1854, to Princess *Antoinette* of Saxe-Altenburg, born April 17, 1838. Offspring of the marriage are four sons and two daughters; namely, 1. Prince *Leopold*, born July

18, 1855; 2. Prince *Friedrich*, born August 19, 1856; Princess *Elisabeth*, born Sept. 7, 1857; 4. Prince *Eduard*, born April 18, 1861; 5. Prince *Aribert*, born June 18, 1864; and 6. Princess *Alexandra*, born April 4, 1868.

The Dukes of Anhalt trace their origin to Bernhard, son of the celebrated Albert the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, who died in 1211. The family, in the course of time, split into numerous branches, now reduced to the present line. At the establishment of the Germanic Confederation, in 1815, there were three reigning Dukes of Anhalt, namely of Anhalt-Cöthen, Anhalt-Bernburg, and Anhalt-Dessau. The first of these lines became extinct in 1847, and the second on August 19, 1863, leaving the former house of Anhalt-Dessau the sole heir of the family territory. In 1806, the Princes of Anhalt took the title of Dukes, on joining the Confederation of the Rhine. The Duke of Anhalt has a civil list of 580,000 mark, or 29,000*l.*, including the allowances to the younger members of the house. The family has, besides, very large private estates in Saxony, Eastern Prussia, and the Crimea, embracing an area of more than 200 square miles.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The duchy has a Constitution, proclaimed Sept. 17, 1859, and modified by a decree of Sept. 17, 1863, which gives legislative power to a Diet composed of 36 members, of whom 12 are representatives of the nobility and great landowners, 12 of the towns, and 12 of the rural districts. The executive power is entirely in the hands of the duke, who governs through a Minister of State.

The financial accounts of the years 1874 stated the public income at 6,765,000 mark, or 338,250*l.*, and the expenditure at 6,829,500 mark or 341,475*l.* More than a third of the revenue is derived from State property, and the rest chiefly from indirect taxes. The largest item in the expenditure is the civil list of the ducal house. The public debt amounted, on Jan. 1, 1874, to 7,445,417 mark, or 372,270*l.*

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 203,437, according to the census of December 1, 1871. In the four years, December 3, 1867, to December 1, 1871, there was an increase of population of 6,313, or 3.20 per cent. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants belong to the reformed Protestant Church.

XIV. SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-COBURG-GOTHA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ernst II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born June 21, 1818, the son of Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg and of Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg. Studied philosophy and political economy at the University of Bonn, 1834-36; entered into the military service of Saxony, 1836; travelled in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Northern Africa, 1838-40. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, Jan. 29, 1844. Married, May 3, 1842, to Princess *Alexandrine*, born Dec. 6, 1820, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Leopold of Baden.

The Duke being childless, heir-apparent is his nephew, Prince *Alfred*, duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, the son of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and of Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain.

The immediate ancestor of the reigning family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, formerly called Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, and previously Saxe-Coburg, was Prince Albrecht, second son of Duke Ernst, surnamed the Pious, who died in 1699. A dispute about his heritage lasted through three generations, and was only settled, towards the end of the eighteenth century, by a re-distribution of the territories of the Saxon princes. A new division took place in 1826, on the extinction of the line of Saxe-Gotha, and it was then that the house of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg exchanged its name for that of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The family is in possession of a large private fortune, accumulated chiefly by Duke Ernst I. of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, whom the Congress of Vienna made a present of the principality of Lichtenberg, in return for his services as commander of the fifth *corps d'armée* in the year 1813. This principality he sold, Sept. 22, 1834, to the King of Prussia, for a sum of two million thaler, and other advantages. Besides a vast private income, Duke Ernst II. has a comparatively large civil list. It is paid out of the revenue of the domains, and amounts to 100,000 thaler, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the terms of which the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thalers

out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thalers is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Staatsgrundgesetz, or fundamental law of the duchy, proclaimed May 3, 1852, vests the legislative power in two separate assemblies, one for the province of Coburg and the other for the province of Gotha. The Coburg Chamber consists of eleven, and that for Gotha of nineteen members, chosen in as many electoral divisions, by the indirect vote of all the inhabitants. Every man above the age of twenty-five, who pays taxes, has a vote, and any citizen above thirty may be elected a deputy. New elections take place every four years. The two assemblies meet separately every year; and every second year they unite into one Chamber, to which the Coburg Diet deposes seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha, and has to decide all legislative measures bearing upon questions affecting the whole duchy, while the provincial assemblies occupy themselves with affairs of a more local nature.

The budget is voted for the term of four years, and in the financial accounts a distinction is made between Crown-revenue, derived from the domains, and State-revenue. In recent years the Crown-revenue produced an annual surplus of from 25,000*l.* to 26,000*l.*, divided in the proportion above mentioned between the Duke and the public exchequer. In the budget estimates for 1873-77, the Crown-revenue for Coburg was set down at 223,700 florins, or 18,642*l.*, and that for Gotha at 607,083 thaler, or 91,062*l.*, per annum. The annual State-revenue and expenditure for the period 1873-77 was fixed for Coburg at 483,245 florins, or 40,270*l.*, and for Gotha at 716,000 thaler, or 102,400*l.* The public debt, in 1874, amounted to 173,509 florins for Coburg, and to 471,443 thaler for Gotha, being a total of 85,175*l.*

The area of the duchy is 816 English square miles, of which 230 belong to the province of Coburg, and 586 to Gotha. At the census of December 1, 1871, the inhabitants of the former division numbered 51,709, and of the latter 122,630, giving a total of 174,339. The population of the duchy increased to the number of 5,488, or 3.25 per cent., in the census period from December, 1867, to December, 1871. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestant.

XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

(HERZOGTHUM SACHSEN-ALTENBURG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ernst, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, born September 16, 1826, the son of Duke Georg of Saxe-Altenburg and Princess Marie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, August 3, 1853; married, April 28, 1853, to Princess *Agnes*, born June 24, 1824, the daughter of Duke Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau. Issue of the union is a daughter, Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854; married April 19, 1873, to Prince Albrecht of Prussia. Heir-apparent is the only brother of the Duke, Prince *Moritz*, born October 24, 1829, and married, October 15, 1862, to Princess Augusta of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he has issue four daughters and a son, *Ernst*, born Aug. 31, 1871.

The reigning family of Saxe-Altenburg, formerly called Saxe-Hildburghausen, dates its origin from the year 1482, when the separation took place between the Ernestine and Albertine lines of Saxony. Up to the year 1826, Saxe-Altenburg formed part of Saxe-Gotha, and was then, by a general exchange of territories among the Saxon princes, made over to the Hildburghausen family. The Duke has a civil list of 143,000 thaler, or 21,450*l.*, amounting to above one-sixth of the revenue of the whole country. On December 20, 1862, the Chamber raised the ducal income to this sum—from 128,000 thaler, or 19,200*l.*, which it had been previously—on condition that the whole of the domains, formerly belonging to the reigning family, should be made over definitely to the State.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The Constitution bears date April 29, 1831, but was altered at subsequent periods. It vests the legislative authority in a Chamber composed of twenty-four representatives, of which eight are chosen by the Ritterschaft, or land-holding nobility, eight by the inhabitants of towns, and eight by those of rural districts. The Chamber meets every three years, and the deputies are elected for two sessions.

The executive is divided into three departments, namely, of the Ducal House; the Interior; of Justice; and of Finance. The budget is voted for three years, the last period of 1872-74 exhibiting an annual revenue of 878,904 thaler, or 131,835*l.*, and an expenditure of 878,888 thaler, or 131,832*l.* Very nearly two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder from indirect taxes. The public debt at the commence-

ment of 1872 amounted to 1,047,352 thaler, or 157,103*l.*, a moiety of which consisted in notes, not bearing interest.

Saxe-Altenburg has an area of 509 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1871, of 142,122 inhabitants. With the exception of about two hundred Roman Catholics, they are all Protestant. There are no settled Jews. The inhabitants of the duchy are of Slavonic origin, and the customs and dress of the nationality are still prevailing in the rural districts, although the Slavonic dialect has disappeared since the middle of the sixteenth century. The peasants are reputed to be more wealthy than in any other part of Germany, and the rule prevails among them of the youngest son becoming the heir to the landed property of the father. Estates are kept for generations in the same family, and seldom parcelled out. The rural population, however, has been declining in numbers for the last twenty years.

XVI. WALDECK.

(FÜRSTENTHUM WALDECK.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Georg Victor, Prince of Waldeck, born Jan. 14, 1831, the son of Prince Georg Friedrich and Princess Emma of Anhalt-Bernburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, under the guardianship of his mother, May 14, 1845; married, Sept. 26, 1853, to Princess *Helena*, born Aug. 12, 1831, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the union are five daughters and one son, namely:—1. *Pauline*, born Oct. 19, 1855. 2. *Marie*, born May 23, 1857. 3. *Emma*, born Aug. 2, 1858. 4. *Helena*, born Feb. 17, 1861. 5. *Friedrich*, heir-apparent, born Jan. 20, 1865. 6. *Elizabeth*, born September 6, 1873.

The Prince has a civil list of 245,000 thaler, or 36,735*l.*, being more than one half of the total revenue of the principality.

After the war between Austria and Prussia, at the end of 1866, Prince Georg Victor made an offer to abdicate the throne in favour of the King of Prussia, but the proposal was not accepted by the latter. Consequent upon further negotiations, a 'Treaty of Accession' (Accessionsvertrag) was signed by the Prince on July 10, 1867, by which he surrendered his chief sovereign rights to King Wilhelm I., retaining merely nominal power.

Constitution and Population.

The charter of the principality was granted Aug. 17, 1852. It provides for a legislative assembly of forty-one members, of which number eighteen are chosen by the nobility, thirteen by the inhabitants of towns, and ten by the people of the rural districts. On October 22, 1867, the assembly approved the 'Treaty of Accession' concluded between the reigning Prince and King Wilhelm I., which made the administration of the country over to Prussia, restricting the authority of the representatives to purely local affairs.

The principality embraces an area of 466 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1871, of 56,224. At the preceding census, of Dec. 3, 1867, the inhabitants numbered 57,495, so that there was a decrease of 1,271, or 2.22 per cent., in the four years. The great majority of the inhabitants are Protestants.

XVII. LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM LIPPE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Waldemar, Prince of Lippe, born April 18, 1824, the second son of Prince Leopold, and of Princess Emilie of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Dec. 10, 1875; married, Nov. 9, 1858, to Princess Sophie, born August 7, 1834, daughter of the late Margrave Wilhelm of Baden. Heir-apparent is the Prince's brother, Prince *Hermann*, born Jan. 16, 1831, formerly captain in the Hanoverian army.

The house of Lippe is a younger branch of the ancient family of Lippe, formed in the latter part of the sixteenth century. The Prince has a civil list amounting to about 10,000*l.*, which is stated to be insufficient for the expenses of the court. Owing to financial distress, the late Prince, on May 17, 1850, sold a part of his territory, the Lippstadt, to Prussia, for a life-annuity of 9,000 thaler, or 1,350*l.*

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

A charter of rights was granted to Lippe by decree of July 6, 1836. It includes a representative organisation; but nearly the whole legislative as well as executive power remains in the hands of the

Prince. The Chamber of Deputies consists of twenty-one members, seven of which are elected by the territorial nobility, and the other fourteen by the inhabitants of towns and rural districts. The discussions are kept secret. To the Chamber belongs the right of voting, in part, the supplies; otherwise its functions are consultative. The Prince governs through one irresponsible minister.

The public revenue for the year 1874 amounted to 664,161 mark, or 33,208*l.*, and the expenditure to 733,524 mark, or 36,676*l.*, leaving a deficit of 69,363 mark or 3,468*l.* The public debt, on December 31, 1874, was 1,400,000 mark, or 70,000*l.*

The population, at the census of December 1, 1871, numbered 111,153 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 3, 1867, the inhabitants numbered 111,909, so that there was a decrease of 756, or 0.68 per cent., in the four years.

XVIII. SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Georg, Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, born Nov. 23, 1838; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Prince Albert, November 26, 1869. Heir-apparent of the Prince is his cousin, Prince *Günther*, born June 3, 1860.

The Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt line is a younger branch of the house of Schwarzburg, being descended from Johann Gunther, who died in the middle of the seventeenth century. The present sovereign has a civil list of 240,000 mark, or 12,000*l.*, exclusive of the revenue of the State domains, property of the reigning family.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The fundamental law of the principality is the constitution of March 21, 1854, modified November 16, 1870. For all legislative measures the Prince has to obtain the consent of a Chamber of Representatives of sixteen members, four of whom are elected by the highest-assessed inhabitants, and the rest returned by the general population. The deputies meet every three years, and their mandate expires at the end of two sessions.

There are triennial budgets. For the period 1873-75, the public income was settled at 2,641,047 florins, or 220,087*l.*, and the expenditure for the three years was fixed by the Chamber at 2,601,536 florins, or 216,795*l.* Former financial periods showed small deficits. There is a public debt of 1,848,000 florins, or 154,000*l.*

The population numbered 75,503 at the census of December 1, 1871, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1867 to 1871 the increase of population was 407, or 0.54 per cent. The whole of the inhabitants of the principality are Protestants.

XIX. SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Günther II., Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, born Sept. 24, 1801; succeeded to the throne, in consequence of the abdication of his father, Prince Günther I., Aug. 19, 1835; married, in first nuptials, in 1827, to Princess *Marie* of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who died in 1833; and, secondly, in 1835, to Princess *Mathilda* of Hohenlohe - Oehringen, from whom he was divorced in 1852. Issue of the first marriage are:—1. Princess *Elisabeth*, born March 22, 1829. 2. Prince *Karl*, born Aug. 7, 1830; colonel in the service of Prussia; married June 12, 1869, to Princess *Marie* of Saxe-Altenburg. 3. Prince *Leopold*, born July 2, 1832.

The princes of the House of Schwarzburg belong to a very ancient and wealthy family, which gave an emperor to Germany in the fourteenth century. It was partly on account of this lineage that the small territory of the house was left undisturbed at the Congress of Vienna, instead of being 'mediatised,' like that of a number of other formerly sovereign princes. The civil list of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen amounts to 440,000 thalers, or 22,000*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is moreover, in possession of very large income from private estates in Bohemia and Mecklenburg, purchased mostly by the late sovereign, Günther I., who carried on a monopoly as brewer in his dominions.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, granted July 5, 1857, under which restricted legislative rights are given to a Diet composed of

15 members, 5 of whom are appointed by the Prince, 5 nominated by certain highly-taxed landowners and others, and 5 elected by the inhabitants in general. The sole executive and part of the legislative power is in the hands of the Prince, who exercises his authority through a government divided into three departments.

The budget accounts are settled for the term of three years. In the period 1872-75, the annual revenue amounted to 1,916,196 mark, or 95,809*l.*, and the annual expenditure to 1,903,002 mark, or 95,050*l.* There is a public debt of 920,000 florins, or 76,660*l.*

The area of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen embraces 311 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1871, of 67,191 souls. The census of 1867 gave the number of inhabitants at 68,109, so that there was a decrease of 918, or 1.35 per cent. in the four years. The whole population is Protestant.

XX. REUSS-SCHLEIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-SCHLEIZ).

Reigning Sovereign.

Heinrich XIV., Prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born May 28, 1832, the son of Prince Heinrich LXVII., and of Princess Adelaide; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, July 10, 1867; married, Feb. 6, 1858, to Princess *Louise* of Würtemberg. Offspring of the marriage are two children, *Heinrich*, born Nov. 10, 1858; and *Elisabeth*, born Oct. 27, 1859.

The reigning house of Reuss-Schleiz forms a younger branch of the Reuss family. As in Reuss-Greiz (see p. 173), the greater part of the territory of the principality is the private property of the reigning family.

All the princes are called Heinrich, and to distinguish them, they have numbers attached to their names, beginning and ending in each century. Number one is given to the first prince of the branch born in the century, and the numbers follow in the order of birth until the century is finished, when they begin again with number one. Thus the late prince, who was born in 1789 and died in 1867, was Heinrich LXVII., and his son, the reigning prince, born in 1832, is Heinrich XIV., being respectively the 67th and 14th prince of Reuss-Schleiz, born in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, proclaimed Nov. 30, 1849, and modified April 14, 1852, and June 20, 1856. Under it restricted legislative rights are granted to a Diet of nineteen members, of whom four are elected by the chief landowners, and the remainder by the inhabitants in general. The Prince has the sole executive and part of the legislative power. In the administration of the State a cabinet of three members acts under his direction. The public income was 729,600 mark, or 36,480*l.*, in the year 1874, with an expenditure of the same amount. There is a public debt of 2,000,550 mark, or 100,027*l.*, nearly one-half consisting of paper money.

The census of December 1, 1871, gave a population of 89,032, on an area of 297 English square miles. In 1867 the population numbered 88,097, so that there was an increase of 935, or 1.06 per cent. in four years. All the inhabitants are Protestants.

XXI. SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

(FÜRSTENTHUM SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Adolf, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, born Aug. 1, 1817, the son of Prince Georg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1860; married, Oct. 25, 1844, to Princess *Hermína*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck. There are offspring:—1. *Hermína*, born Oct. 5, 1845. 2. *Georg*, born Oct. 10, 1846. 3. *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 4. *Ida*, born July 28, 1852. 5. *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854. 6. *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century, acquiring some small territorial possessions in Westphalia. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority. He acts through a minister, called the President of the Government.

The financial accounts for 1874 stated the revenue at 618,659 mark, or 30,912*l.*, and the expenditure at 489,937 mark, or 24,496*l.* There was in 1874 a public debt of 1,400,000 mark, or 70,000*l.*, consisting almost entirely of paper money.

The last census, of Dec. 1, 1871, gave a population of 32,051 souls, on an area of 212 square miles. From 1867 to 1871 the number of inhabitants increased 237, being 0·74 per cent.

XXII. REUSS-GREIZ.

(FÜRSTENTHUM REUSS-GREIZ.)

Reigning Sovereign.

Heinrich XXII., Prince of Reuss-Greiz, born March 28, 1846, the son of Prince Heinrich XXI., and of Princess Caroline of Hesse-Homburg; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, November 8, 1859; assumed the government, on coming of age, March 28, 1867. Married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida, born July 28, 1852, daughter of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe.

The princely family of Reuss traces its descent to the Emperor Heinrich I. of Germany, surnamed 'The Fowler,' who died in 936. All the heads of the house, ever since the commencement of the eleventh century, have been called Heinrich. At first the succeeding generations were distinguished by descriptive appellations, such as 'The Rich,' 'The Stout,' 'The Valiant,' and so forth; but subsequently they adopted numbers. In the year 1701 it was settled, in a family council, that the figures should not run higher than a hundred, beginning afterwards again at one. The present sovereign of Reuss-Greiz has no civil list. He is very wealthy, the greater part of the territory over which he reigns being his private property.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The constitution, bearing date March 28, 1867, provides for a legislative body of 12 members, 3 nominated by the sovereign, 2 by the nobility, 3 elected by towns, and 4 by rural districts. The public revenue, balanced by the expenditure, amounted to 489,894 mark, or 24,494*l.*, in 1874. There is a public debt of 1,309,500 mark, or 65,475*l.*

The population of the principality amounted, at the census of Dec. 1, 1871, to 45,094 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1867 the population numbered 43,889, so that there was an increase of 1,205 inhabitants, or 2·75 per cent., in four years.

XXIII. HAMBURG.

(FREIE STADT HAMBURG.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The present constitution of the state and free city of Hamburg was published on the 28th September, 1860, and came in force on the 1st of January, 1861. According to the terms of this fundamental law, the government—*Staatsgewalt*—is intrusted, in common, to two Chambers of Representatives, the Senate and the *Bürgerschaft*, or House of Burgesses. The Senate, which exercises chiefly, but not entirely, the executive power, is composed of eighteen members, one-half of which number must have studied jurisprudence, while seven out of the remaining nine must belong to the class of merchants. The members of the Senate are elected for life by the House of Burgesses; but a senator is at liberty to retire at the end of six years. A first and second burgomaster, chosen annually in secret ballot, preside over the meetings of the Senate. No burgomaster can be in office longer than two years; and no member of the Senate is allowed to hold any public office whatever. The House of Burgesses consists of 192 members, 84 of whom are elected in secret ballot by the votes of all tax-paying citizens. Of the remaining 108 members, 48 are chosen, also by ballot, by the owners of house property in the city valued at 3,000 marks, or 187*l.*, over and above the amount for which they are taxed; while the other 60 members are deputed by various guilds corporations, and courts of justice. All the members of the House of Burgesses are chosen for six years, in such a manner that every three years new elections take place for one-half the number. The House of Burgesses is represented, in permanence, by a *Bürger-Ausschuss*, or Committee of the House, consisting of twenty deputies, of whom no more than five are allowed to be members of the legal profession. It is the special duty of the committee to watch the proceedings of the Senate, and the general execution of the articles of the constitution, including the laws voted by the House of Burgesses. In all matters of legislation, except taxation, the Senate has a veto; and, in case of a constitutional conflict, recourse is had to an assembly of arbitrators, chosen in equal parts from the Senate and the House of Burgesses.

The revenue of the State is mainly derived from direct taxes, chief among them an income-tax, the amount of which upon each contributor is left to self-assessment. Disbursements for public

works, including the maintenance of free and unobstructed navigation on the river Elbe—the jurisdiction over which belongs entirely to Hamburg, although the river flows from the port to its mouth through the territories of Prussia—form the principal part of the expenditure. The following table gives, in pounds sterling, the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the State during the year 1874:—

Sources of Revenue, 1874.

	£
Domains and State lottery	241,552
Stamps and taxes	685,629
Official Fees (Gebühren)	107,144
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,200
	<hr/>
Total revenue	1,036,565

Branches of Expenditure, 1874.

	£
Senate, Magistrates, and Municipal Council	44,056
Interest on State debt	304,117
Administration of Finance	69,462
Trade and Navigation	26,397
Board of Works	193,600
Education and Public Charities	151,573
Justice and Police	163,074
Military and Foreign Affairs	3,701
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	118,411
Extraordinary disbursements	22,169
	<hr/>
Total expenditure	1,097,014

It will be seen that the revenue being 1,036,565*l.*, and the expenditure 1,097,014, there was a deficit of 60,489*l.* in the year 1874. The deficit was covered by the surplus of former years.

For the privilege of remaining a 'Free Port,' and exempt from the customs of the Zollverein, Hamburg has to pay an annual sum, assessed for the year 1874 at 102,300*l.*, equal to a charge of 7*s.* 6*d.* per head of population.

The public debt of Hamburg on the 1st of January, 1875, amounted to 12,838,400 mark, or 6,419,200*l.* The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works

A considerable part of this debt was incurred after the great fire in 1842, and spent in rebuilding the city on a new plan.

Population and Commerce.

The state embraces a territory of 148 English square miles, with a population, according to the census of December 1, 1871, of 338,974 inhabitants. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, numbering 1,433 rank and file, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three

division, viz. the city proper with its suburbs, the district of Geest, and the townships of Bergedorf and Ritzebüttel, the population of each of which districts was as follows on December 1, 1871 :—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg, with suburbs	263,232
District of Geest (Geestgebiet)	56,073
Bergedorf and Ritzebüttel	19,669
Total	338,974

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1858, when the total number of inhabitants was 210,973. In the four years preceding the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the population augmented $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A large stream of the German emigration to America flows through Hamburg. The number of emigrants was 47,294 in 1869; 32,556 in 1870; 42,224 in 1871; 74,406 in 1872; 69,176 in 1873; and 44,443 in 1874. (See Bremen, p. 181.)

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany, and more than nine-tenths of that of the three Free, or 'Hanse Towns.' (See pp. 184-86.)

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1874 was 5,225, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,094,100, the vessels under the British flag numbering 2,189, with a tonnage of 952,337. Three-fourths of the shipping of Hamburg in 1874 belonged to Germany and Great Britain, and the remaining fourth came chiefly from Sweden and Norway, the United States, and Denmark.

The total number of vessels which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on Jan. 1, 1875 :—

	Number	Tonnage
Ocean steamers	86	88,110
River and tug steamers.	21	1,705
Sailing vessels	338	127,229
Total	445	217,044

At the commencement of 1871, the number of vessels belonging to Hamburg was 439, with an aggregate tonnage of 184,496, so that in the four years there was an increase of six vessels and of 32,548 tons. The mercantile navy of Hamburg was more than eight times as large as that of the kingdom of Belgium, and nearly double, in tonnage, to that of Denmark and Belgium together, in the year 1875.

XXIV. LÜBECK.

(FREIE STADT LÜBECK.)

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The free city and state of Lübeck is governed according to the constitution of Dec. 29, 1851. The main features of this charter are two representative bodies—the Senate, exercising the executive, and the Bürgerschaft, or House of Burgesses, exercising the legislative authority. The Senate is composed of fourteen members, elected for life, and presided over by two burgomasters, who hold office for two years each, and retire in rotation. There are 120 members in the House of Burgesses, chosen by all citizens who are members of any of the twelve colleges, or guilds of the town. A committee of thirty burgesses, presided over by a chairman elected for two years, has the duty of representing the legislative assembly in the intervals of the ordinary sessions, and of carrying on all active business. The House of Burgesses has the initiative in all measures relative to the public expenditure, foreign treaties, and general legislation; while the Senate, entrusted chiefly with the executive government, has also to give its sanction to the passing of every new law.

The high court of appeal for the three Free Cities of Germany, reorganised by treaty of Nov. 30, 1866, after the incorporation of Frankfort-on-the-Main with Prussia, is established at Lübeck. It is composed at present, under a convention signed July 2, 1872, of a President, nominated by the Senates of the three Free Cities, and six councillors, three of whom are chosen by Hamburg, two by Bremen, and one by Lübeck. The supervision of the Court is in the Senate of the three cities, passing in rotation from one to the other on the 22nd July of every year. Hamburg has the term ending July 22, 1875.

The public revenue for the year 1874 amounted to 2,272,214 mark, or 113,610*l.*, and the expenditure to the same amount. Nearly one-third of the revenues are derived from public domains, chiefly forests; another third from excise duties; and the rest mostly from direct taxation. Of the expenditure, one-half is for the interest and reduction of the public debt, the latter amounting, at the commencement of 1875, to 22,892,460 mark, or 1,144,623*l.* Rather more than one-fifth of the public liabilities were contracted in 1806, at the time of the French occupation; while the rest consist mainly of a 4% loan of 1850, and a 3½% loan of 1863.

According to the census of December 1, 1871, the state co

prises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 52,158, including a Prussian garrison of 640 men. The city proper had 39,743, and the rural districts, composed of scattered portions of territory surrounded by Prussia and Mecklenburg, 12,415 inhabitants at the date of the census operation. In the four years preceding the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the population increased $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Lübeck possessed, at the commencement of 1875, forty-six sea-going vessels, of 8,556 tons, including twenty-four steamers, of 4,453 tons. In the year 1874, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,432 vessels, of 387,100 tons, and there cleared 2,457 vessels, of 387,500 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1874 was 55, of an aggregate tonnage of 13,605. The direct trade of Lübeck is chiefly with Russia, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain. Returns of the extent of commerce of the free city with Great Britain are summed up under Germany. (See pp. 184-86.)

XXV. BREMEN.

(FREIE STADT BREMEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The free city of Bremen is governed, under a constitution proclaimed March 5, 1849, and revised Feb. 21, 1854, by a Senate of eighteen members, forming the executive, and the Bürgerconvent, or Convent of Burgesses, of 150 members, invested with the power of legislation. The Convent is returned by the votes of all the citizens, divided into classes. The citizens who have studied at a university return 16 members; the merchants 48 members; the common traders and shop-keepers 24 members, and the other tax-paying inhabitants of the Free City the rest. The Convent elects the eighteen members of the Senate, ten of whom at least must be lawyers. Two burgo-masters, the first elected for six years and a half, and the second for four years, direct the affairs of the Senate, through a Ministry divided into eight departments—namely, Foreign Affairs, Church and Education, Justice, Finance, Police, Medical and Sanitary Administration, Military Affairs, and Commerce and Shipping. All the ministers are senators.

The public revenue for the year 1873 amounted to 10,910,631 mark, or 545,531*l.*, and the expenditure to 21,884,457 mark, or 1,094,223*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 10,973,826 mark, or 548,692*l.*

The deficit, covered by loans, was caused by large outlay for public works. Very nearly one-half the revenue is raised by indirect taxes; while about the same amount is expended for interest and reduction of the public debt. The latter amounted, in January, 1875, to 75,820,126 mark, or 3,791,006*l*. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbour, and other public works.

Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1871, to 122,402, inclusive of a garrison of 780 Prussian soldiers. The inhabitants of the city proper numbered 82,950 at the census date, the rest living at the free port of Bremerhaven, and in the rural districts. The state embraces an area of 106 English square miles.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is the chief outlet of German emigration. The number of emigrants who left the port, chiefly for the United States, was 63,519 in 1869; 61,877 in 1870; 60,516 in 1871; 80,418 in 1872; 63,167 in 1873; and 30,636 in 1874. Of the emigrants of 1874, more than one-half came from Prussia. The vessels of 1874 carrying these emigrants consisted to the amount of 75 per cent. of steamers.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1875, was 226, including 37 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 176,115 tons. Nearly all the steamers sailing under the Bremen and German flag belong to the Navigation Company called the 'North-German Lloyd,' which has a fleet of large ships, mainly built on the Clyde, running between Bremen and various ports in North America; as also some smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports.

In the year 1874 there arrived at the port of Bremen 3,407 vessels, of 990,101 tons, and there cleared 3,243 vessels, of 903,015 tons. The arrivals included 418 British vessels, of 153,713 tons, and the departures 344 British vessels, of 114,463 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. The number of German vessels which arrived in 1874, was 2,466, with an aggregate tonnage of 717,005. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany, the two together giving ingress to two-thirds of the imports, and egress to four-fifths of the exports of the Empire.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(REICHSLAND ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.)

Constitution and Revenue.

The fundamental laws, under which the Reichsland, or Imperial Land, of Alsace-Lorraine is governed, were voted by the Reichstag of Germany June 3, 1871, June 20, 1872, and June 25, 1873. By Art. 1 of the law of June 3, 1871, it is enacted, 'the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, ceded by France in the Peace preliminaries of February 26, 1871, under limits definitely fixed in the Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, shall be for ever united with the German Empire.' The Constitution of the German Empire was introduced in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st of January 1874. An annual report has to be made to the Reichstag on the general affairs of the provinces and the development of the administration. All laws must receive the assent of the Imperial government.

The administration of Alsace-Lorraine is under a governor-general, bearing the title of Oberpräsident.

Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine.—Eduard von Möller, born at Minden, Westphalia, 1814; studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Berlin; Oberpräsident of the government district of Cologne, 1848-66; Oberpräsident of the province of Hesse-Nassau, 1866-71; appointed Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine, Nov. 1871.

Under the Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine are three district governors, bearing the title of Bezirkspräsidenten, resident at Strassburg, Colmar, and Metz.

The revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year 1874, amounted to 34,228,993 marks, or 1,711,449*l.*; the ordinary expenditure to 27,048,422 mark, or 1,352,421*l.*; and the extraordinary expenditure to 7,186,570 mark, or 359,028*l.* Nearly one-half of the total revenue was derived from customs, which produced 15,079,755 mark, or 753,987, while the largest item of expenditure amounting to 6,669,831 mark, or 333,491*l.*, was for public education.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 263·21 geographical, or 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1871, of 1,549,587, being

278 individuals per English square mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Nieder-Elsass, and Lothringen, the first of which is subdivided into seven, and the other two each into eight Kreise, or circles. The following table gives area, in geographical square miles, and the population of each of the districts at the two last enumerations, the French census of December 31, 1866, and the German census of December 1, 1871:—

Districts	Area	Population	
	Geo. sqr. miles	Decem. 1866	Decem. 1871
Ober-Elsass . . .	63·65	473,314	458,873
Nieder-Elsass . . .	86·69	609,987	600,406
Lothringen . . .	112·87	513,927	490,308
Total . . .	263·21	1,597,228	1,549,587

At the census of December 1, 1871, there were in the Reichsland 1,234,588 Roman Catholics, 271,198 Protestants, 2,863 members of other Christian sects, and 40,938 Jews. According to an official estimate, 200,000 of the inhabitants are of French origin (*Sprachstamme*), and 1,350,000 of German origin.

The three principle towns of the Reichsland are Strassburg, capital of Ober-Elsass, Mühlhausen, capital of Nieder-Elsass, and Metz, capital of Lothringen. At the census of 1871 Strassburg had 85,654, Mühlhausen 52,825, and Metz 51,332 inhabitants. Strassburg showed an increase, and the other two towns a decrease of population compared with the census of 1866. The general decrease of population in Alsace-Lorraine during the five years 1866-71, amounting to nearly 3 per cent. per annum, is ascribed partly to the war and partly to emigration.

Trade and Commerce of Germany.

The trade and commerce of the Empire are under the administration and guidance of special laws and rules, emanating from the Zollverein, or Customs' League which embraces the whole of the states of Germany, with the exception of the two cities of Hamburg and Bremen. The privilege of Hamburg and Bremen to remain 'free ports,' conceded in 1868, was ratified in the Imperial Constitution of April 16, 1871, the 34th article of which enacts that the two Hanse towns shall remain 'outside the common line of customs'—*ausserhalb der gemeinschaftlichen Zollgrenze*—'until they themselves demand admittance.' The administration of the

Zollverein, according to a treaty signed July 8, 1867, and in force from January 1, 1868, till December 31, 1877, is at Berlin.

There was, previous to the year 1871, a twofold representation of the Zollverein, that of governments, in the Zollverein Council, and that of populations, in the Zollverein Parliament, the members of which latter body were elected in the same manner as the deputies to the North German Federal diet, and met in annual session at the beginning of the year. Under the constitution of April 16, 1871, the functions of the Zollverein Parliament merged in the Reichstag of the Empire. The Zollverein Council has three committees sitting permanently, namely, for finance, for taxes and customs, and for trade. All the receipts of the Zollverein are paid into a common exchequer, and distributed, *pro rata* of population, among the states of the Empire. The chief sources of revenue are customs duties, mainly on imports, and taxes upon spirits, wine, sugar manufactured from beet-roots, and tobacco.

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the growth of the commercial intercourse between Germany and the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the direct exports from all the states of the Empire, including the Hanse Towns, to Great Britain and Ireland, and the total value of the direct imports of British home produce into them, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
1865	16,222,243	15,652,185
1866	18,592,259	20,421,738
1867	18,331,725	22,674,140
1868	17,653,553	22,841,745
1869	17,927,192	20,416,168
1870	15,404,218	27,434,520
1871	19,263,319	12,654,814
1872	19,231,873	31,618,749
1873	19,926,451	27,270,342
1874	19,947,195	24,799,846

The annual sums here given do not represent the total value of the commercial intercourse between Germany and Great Britain, but only that of the *direct* trade. There are no returns showing the value of the exports and imports passing in transit, chiefly by way of the Netherlands, between Germany and the United Kingdom. (See page 333).

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the principal articles exported direct from Germany to the United Kingdom, in each of the two years 1873 and 1874:—

Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1873	1874
	£	£
Animals, oxen and bulls	891,233	845,546
„ cows and calves	305,538	300,753
„ sheep and lambs	761,119	577,892
„ swine and hogs	20,307	48,710
Bacon and hams	739,210	1,128,830
Bristles	135,953	96,996
Butter	746,771	767,191
Chemical manufactures and products	169,573	234,630
Corn, wheat	1,547,083	2,027,533
„ barley	572,640	369,381
„ peas and beans	384,573	272,044
„ wheatmeal and flour	684,019	681,696
Cotton, raw	120,406	21,409
„ manufactured	194,891	224,627
Flax, dressed or undressed	468,622	290,792
Glass, flint	162,201	69,128
„ manufactures, unenumerated .	150,102	237,499
Hides, not tanned	167,250	128,988
„ tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	226,084	329,726
Hops	236,104	248,296
Painters colours and pigments	170,042	167,418
Paper and pasteboard	136,039	184,460
Pork, salted	34,491	48,527
Rags and other materials for making paper	84,023	75,356
Seeds, clover and grass	235,102	224,871
„ flax and linseed	161,512	179,617
„ tares and lentils	56,327	35,297
Skins and furs of all sorts	191,683	248,129
Spirits, unenumerated, not sweetened	72,895	133,403
Sugar, refined and candy	32,457	13,156
„ unrefined	848,745	695,703
Toys	176,043	178,091
Wood and timber, hewn	1,009,868	1,079,534
„ „ sawn or split	250,343	421,789
„ „ staves	345,672	382,458
Wool, sheep and lambs	565,784	500,323
Woollen manufactures	463,994	424,968
Woollen rags	137,788	152,051
Yarn for weaving	527,412	512,974
All other articles	5,742,552	5,387,403
Total	19,926,451	19,947,195

The following table gives the declared value, in pounds sterling, of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported from the United Kingdom into Germany, in each of the years 1873 and 1874:—

Imports of British Produce into Germany	1873	1874
	£	£
Alkali, soda	421,921	349,161
Apparel and haberdashery	150,580	91,093
Bags and sacks, empty	136,609	115,237
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	139,922	139,005
Chemical products, and preparations	315,332	338,949
Coals, cinders, and fuel	1,684,386	1,626,665
Cotton yarn	3,045,798	2,721,342
„ piece goods	1,272,473	1,459,276
„ hosiery and small-wares	655,896	615,656
Earthen and china-ware	146,693	98,288
Fish, herrings	823,943	994,126
Hardware and cutlery unenumerated	365,489	281,189
Leather, wrought and unwrought	353,633	478,867
Linen yarn	670,929	547,011
„ piece goods	304,757	365,529
„ other sorts	128,596	211,214
Jute manufactures of all kinds	488,612	553,341
Machinery, steam engines	512,485	406,414
„ other sorts	1,243,796	1,003,678
Metals:—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	3,654,870	1,864,825
Copper, wrought and unwrought	417,486	408,341
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	84,929	46,390
Oil, seed	402,430	473,554
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn	67,759	64,851
„ manufactures	148,015	183,183
Skins and furs of all sorts	96,383	99,275
Tin, unwrought	84,893	105,505
Wool, sheep and lambs	262,781	311,660
Woollen and worsted yarn	2,593,907	2,815,910
Woollen manufactures:—		
Clothes, coating, &c.	948,106	1,279,749
Worsted stuffs	2,857,377	1,828,925
Flannels and carpets	92,429	102,573
Of other sorts	390,750	212,100
All other articles	2,306,377	2,606,964
Total	27,270,342	24,799,846

The Free Towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

The results of an agricultural census taken on the 10th of January, 1873, showed that at that date there were in the Empire 3,352,231 horses; 13,315 mules and donkeys; 15,776,702 head of cattle; 24,999,706 sheep; 7,124,088 swine; 2,320,002 goats; and 2,333,484 beehives. The number of families possessing live stock—Viehbesitzende Haushaltungen—was found to be 5,028,023, and

of these there were 2,965,856 devoted, partly or wholly, to agriculture.

The mercantile navy of Germany, on the 1st of January, 1875, numbered 4,495 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,033,725. Of this total there were 253 steamers, of 167,633. The following was the distribution of the shipping belonging to the principal ports on the 1st of January, 1875 :—

Principal Ports	Sailing Vessels and Steamers		Steamers	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg	405	195,631	80	75,748
Bremen	226	176,115	37	59,715
Rostock	370	97,164	7	2,619
Stettin	235	56,335	36	11,254
Danzig	126	51,618	7	2,445
Stralsund	270	50,676	1	257
Barth	217	41,124	—	—
Memel	102	35,084	4	269
Elsfleth	117	29,696	1	20
Papenburg	175	24,285	1	112
Geestemünde	47	19,210	7	1,859
All other ports	2,205	256,787	72	13,335
Total	4,495	1,033,725	253	167,633

At the close of 1874 the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 24,852 kilometer, or 15,407 English miles. Of this total, 10,751 kilometer, or 6,719 English miles, belonged to the State. (See *Prussia*, page 131.)

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1873 was 11,017,227, of which 7,511,767 were inland, and 3,505,460 foreign. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1873 was 30,643 kilometres, and of telegraph wires 104,440 kilometres. The total receipts of 1873 amounted to 11,358,094 mark, or 567,904*l.*, and the expenditure to 13,005,003 mark, or 650,250*l.* There were 3,325 telegraph stations at the end of 1873.

The Imperial post office carried 454,594,920 letters—of which number 25,539,234 were official—26,948,267 post cards, 5,265,034 patterns, and 69,056,824 stamped wrappers, in the year 1873. The total receipts of the post office in 1873 amounted to 93,372,237 mark, or 4,668,611*l.*, and the total expenditure to 82,974,993 mark, or 4,148,749*l.*, leaving a surplus of 10,397,244 mark, or 519,862*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures generally in use throughout the whole of Germany, and their British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

Old denominations.

The <i>Thaler</i> , of 30 <i>Groschen</i> , approximate value	=	3s.
„ <i>Gulden</i> , or florin, of 60 <i>Kreuzer</i>	„	= 1s. 8d.
„ <i>Mark Current</i> of Lübeck	„	= 1s. 3d.
„ <i>Mark Banco</i> of Hamburg	„	= 1s. 6d.
„ <i>Reichs Thaler</i> of Bremen	„	= 3s. 4d.

New denomination.

The <i>Mark</i> , of 100 <i>Pfennig</i> , approximate value.	=	1s.
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On January 1, 1872, a law for the uniformity of coinage throughout the Empire, passed by the Reichstag, was published by the Imperial government. Under this law the standard of value is gold. The same law ordered the substitution of the mark, as the general coin, to commence on the 1st of January, 1875. There are gold 10-mark pieces and 20-mark pieces, the former called crowns, and the latter double-crowns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metrical system of weights and measures came into force in Germany on January 1, 1872. The names of the decimal weights and measures and the British equivalents are:—

The <i>Gramme</i>	. . . . .	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Kilogramme</i> of 2 <i>Pfund</i>	. . . . .	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Centner</i> of 50 <i>Kilogramme</i>	. . . . .	=	110 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i> of 2 <i>Centner</i>	. . . . .	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonne</i> of 20 <i>Centner</i>	. . . . .	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Liter, Mass</i>	. . . . .	=	1·76 Imperial pints.
„ <i>Meter, Stab</i>	. . . . .	=	3 28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ <i>Kilometer</i>	. . . . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Hektar</i>	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Quadrat, or Square Kilometer</i>		=	247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ sq. k. to 1 sq. mile

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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Victoria I., Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Emich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married, Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; widow, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of the Queen.—1. Princess *Victoria*, born Nov. 21, 1840; married, Jan. 25, 1858, to Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, eldest son of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. There are offspring three sons and four daughters (see Prussia: Reigning Sovereign and Family). 2. Prince *Albert Edward*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King Christian IX. of Denmark. Issue, two sons and three daughters:—Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864; George, born June 3, 1865; Louise, born Feb. 20, 1867; Alexandra, born July 6, 1868; and Maud, born Nov. 26, 1869. 3. Princess *Alice*, born April 25, 1843; married, July 1, 1862, to Prince Ludwig of Hesse. (See 'Hesse' page 154). 4. Prince *Alfred*, born Aug. 6, 1844; entered the royal navy, Aug. 31, 1858; created duke of Edinburgh, May 24, 1866; married Jan. 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II.; issue, a son, Alfred, born October 15, 1874, and a daughter, Marie, born October 29, 1875. 5. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, formerly captain in the 3rd Regiment of Lancers of the Prussian army. Issue, two sons, and two daughters—Christian, born April 14, 1867, Albert John, born Feb. 26, 1869; Victoria, born May 3, 1870; and Louise, born Aug. 12, 1872. 6. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married, March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, born Aug. 6, 1845, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll. 7. Prince *Arthur*, born May 1, 1850; created Duke of Connaught 1874. 8. Prince *Leopold*, born April 7, 1853. 9. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.—1. *George V.*, ex-King of Hanover, born at London, May 27, 1819, the son of Duke Ernest Augustus of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III. 2. Prince *Georg*, Duke of Cambridge, born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army. 3. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born at Hanover, Nov. 27, 1833; married, June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born Aug. 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Württemberg, and of Claudine Rhéday, Countess von Hohenstein. Issue, one daughter, and three sons, Victoria, born May 26, 1867, Albert, born Aug. 13, 1868, Franz Joseph, born Jan. 9, 1870, and Alexander, born April 14, 1874.

Aunt of the Queen.—Princess *Augusta*, born at Cassel, July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel; married, May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow, July 8, 1850.

The queen reigns in her own right, holding the crown both by inheritance and election. Her legal title rests on the statute of 12 & 13 Will. III. c. 3, by which the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland was settled, on the death of King William and Queen Anne, without issue, on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, and the 'heirs of her body, being Protestants.' The inheritance thus limited descended to George I., son and heir of Princess Sophia, she having died before Queen Anne; and it has ever since continued in a regular course of descent.

The civil list of the queen consists in a fixed Parliamentary grant, and amounts to much less than the income of previous sovereigns. By the Revolution of 1688, the duty of the king to bear the expenses of government out of the State income allotted to him was abolished, and certain portions of the income of the country were assigned to the king to meet the expenses of the royal household. Under George I. this sum amounted at times to 1,000,000*l.* sterling. If it did not reach 800,000*l.* the deficiency was covered by Parliament. In 1777, the civil list of the king was fixed at 900,000*l.*, and the income over and above that sum from the hereditary possessions of the Crown passed to the Treasury. But at this period the king had to pay from the civil list the salaries of the judges and ambassadors, and other government officers. Under William IV. the civil list was relieved of many burthens, and fixed at 510,000*l.* By 39-40 Geo. III. c. 88, it was settled that the king might have a private and separate estate. It is established by 1-2 Vic. c. 2, that as long as Queen Victoria lives, all the

revenues of the Crown shall be a part of the Consolidated Fund, but that a civil list shall be assigned to the queen. In virtue of this Act, which received the royal sanction Dec. 23, 1837, the queen has granted to her an annual allowance of 385,000*l.* 'for the support of Her Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.' By the same statute, the application of this allowance is limited in a prescribed form. The Lords of the Treasury are directed to pay yearly 60,000*l.* into Her Majesty's Privy Purse; to set aside 231,260*l.* for the salaries of the royal household, 44,240*l.* for retiring allowances and pensions to servants, and 13,200*l.* for royal bounty, alms, and special services. This leaves an unappropriated surplus of 36,300*l.*, which may be applied in aid of the general expenditure of Her Majesty's Court. It is provided that whenever the civil list charges in any year exceed the total sum of 400,000*l.*, an account of the expenditure, with full particulars, shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days. The queen has also paid to her the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which in the year 1874 amounted to 66,457*l.*, being 1,921*l.* more than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1874 amounted to 24,457*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 42,000*l.*, or 1,000*l.* more than in the preceding year. The payment to Her Majesty's use in 1866 and in 1867 amounted to 29,000*l.*; in 1868 it was 27,880*l.*; from 1869 to 1871 it was 31,000*l.*; in 1872 it was 40,000*l.*; and in 1873 it was 41,000*l.*

The annual grant of 385,000*l.* to Her Majesty is paid out of the Consolidated Fund, on which are charged likewise the following sums allowed to members of the royal family:—25,000*l.* a year to the Duke of Edinburgh; 15,000*l.* to the duke of Connaught; 8,000*l.* to Prince Leopold; 8,000*l.* to Princess Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia; 6,000*l.* to Princess Ludwig of Hesse; 6,000*l.* to Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein; 6,000*l.* to Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; 6,000*l.* to the Duchess of Cambridge; 3,000*l.* to the Grand-duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 5,000*l.* to Princess Teck, formerly Princess Mary of Cambridge; and 12,000*l.* to Duke George of Cambridge.

The heir-apparent of the Crown has, by 26 Vict. c. 1, settled upon him an annuity of 40,000*l.* The Prince of Wales has besides as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. Previous to the year 1840, these revenues amounted to between 11,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* per annum; but since that period they have greatly risen. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year 1874 was 86,923*l.*, the salaries and other expenses came to 21,022*l.*, and the sum of 65,901*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1866, the sum paid over was 53,403*l.*, in 1867 it was 54,927*l.*, in

1866 it was 55,252*l.*, in 1870 it was 62,574*l.*, in 1871 it was 62,484*l.*, in 1872 it was 62,348*l.*, and in 1873 it was 62,515*l.* The Princess of Wales has settled upon her by 26 Vict. cap. 1, the annual sum of 10,000*l.*, to be increased to 30,000*l.* in case of widowhood. Both the parliamentary grants of the Prince and Princess of Wales are paid out of the Consolidated Fund, which bears a total yearly charge of 142,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Great Britain, with date of their accession, from the union of the crowns of England and Scotland:—

<i>House of Stuart.</i>		<i>House of Stuart-Orange.</i>	
James I.	1603	William and Mary	1689
Charles I.	1625	William III.	1694
<i>Commonwealth.</i>		<i>House of Stuart.</i>	
Parliamentary Executive	1649	Anne	1702
Protectorate	1653	<i>House of Hanover.</i>	
<i>House of Stuart.</i>		George I.	1714
Charles II.	1660	George II.	1727
James II.	1685	George III.	1760
		George IV.	1820
		William IV.	1830
		Victoria	1837

The average duration of the reigns of these sovereigns of Great Britain, exclusive of the period of the Commonwealth, but including the actual reign of her present Majesty—amounting in the aggregate to two centuries and a half—has been twenty years.

Constitution and Government.

The supreme legislative power of the British empire is by its constitution given to Parliament. 'The power and jurisdiction of Parliament,' says Sir Edward Coke, 'is so transcendent and absolute that it cannot be confined, either for causes or persons, within any bounds.' And, repeating the words, Sir William Blackstone adds, that it is 'the place where that absolute despotic power, which must in all governments reside somewhere, is entrusted by the constitution of these kingdoms.' The sovereign is not only the head, but also the beginning and the end—caput, principium, et finis—of Parliament; he alone can summon Parliament; and no Parliament, save on the demise of a sovereign, can assemble of its own accord. Parliament is summoned by the writ of the sovereign issued out of Chancery, by advice of the privy council, at least thirty-five days previous to its assembling. On a vacancy occurring whilst Parliament is sitting, a writ for the election of a new member is issued upon motion in the House. If the vacancy occurs during the recess, the writ is issued at the instance of the Speaker. By

4 Edw. III. c. 14, it was enacted, 'It is accorded that Parliament shall be holden every year once or more often if need be.' Also by 36 Edw. III. c. 10, it was directed, 'that a Parliament be holden every year if need be.' By 16 Chas. I. c. 1, it was enacted, that if the king neglected to call a Parliament for three years, the chancellor or keeper of the great seal might issue writs for summoning the peers and for the election of the commons; that if the chancellor or keeper should neglect to do it, any twelve of the peers might summon the Parliament; that if the peers should neglect to issue the necessary summons, the sheriffs of the counties and other magistrates respectively might proceed to the election; and should they refuse, then that the freeholders of each county might elect their members, and that the members so chosen should be obliged, under severe penalties, to attend. This Act was deemed such an invasion of the prerogative, that it was repealed on the Restoration by 16 Chas. II. c. 1. But the latter Act contains a provision that Parliament shall not in future be intermitted for above three years at the most. By 1 Will. and Mary, sess. 2, c. 2, it was enacted, 'that Parliaments shall be holden frequently.' As, however, the Mutiny Act and the Budget are only granted for a year, the Crown, since the Revolution, is compelled to summon a Parliament annually. By ancient right and usage, lying at the foundation of the constitution, the House of Commons has the exclusive control over taxation, and at its will may grant or refuse supplies to the Crown.

It has become customary of late for Parliaments to meet in annual session extending over the first six months of the year. Every session must end with a prorogation, and by it all bills which have not been brought to a conclusion fall to the ground. Both Houses of legislature must be prorogued at the same time. The prorogation takes place either by the sovereign in person, or by commission from the Crown, or by proclamation. The Lower House appears at the bar, and if the sovereign be present, the speaker reports upon the labours of the session; the royal assent is then given to bills of the closing session, and a speech from the sovereign is read; whereupon the chancellor prorogues the Parliament to a certain day. Parliament resumes business, however, as soon as it is summoned by royal proclamation on a certain day, which may be at a date earlier than the original date of prorogation appointed. Should the term of prorogation elapse, and no proclamation be issued, Parliament cannot assemble of its own accord. The royal proclamation which summons Parliament in order to proceed to business must be issued six days before the time of meeting. A dissolution is the civil death of Parliament; it may occur by the will of the sovereign, expressed in person or by com-

missioners, or, as is most usual during the recess, by proclamation, or, finally, by lapse of time. Formerly, on the demise of the sovereign, Parliament stood dissolved by the fact thereof; but this was altered in the reign of William III. to the effect of postponing the dissolution till six months after the accession of the new sovereign, while the Reform Act of 1867 settled that the Parliament 'in being at any future demise of the Crown shall not be determined by such demise, but shall continue as long as it would otherwise have continued unless dissolved by the Crown.' Other statutes enact that if, at the time of the demise, the Parliament be adjourned or prorogued, it shall immediately assemble; and that, in the case of the demise of the sovereign between the dissolution of a Parliament and the day appointed by the writs of summons for the meeting of a new one, the last preceding Parliament shall meet again, but for not longer than six months.

The present form of Parliament, as divided into two Houses of legislature, the Lords and the Commons, dates from the time of Edward II., and it has been, except during the period of the Commonwealth, a fundamental principle of the constitution, that every Parliament shall consist of an Upper and a Lower House of legislature.

The Upper House consists of peers who hold their seats—

- 1st. By virtue of hereditary right;
- 2nd. By creation of the Sovereign;
- 3rd. By virtue of office—English bishops
- 4th. By election for life—Irish peers;
- 5th. By election for duration of Parliament—Scottish peers.

In early times the summons of peers to attend Parliament depended in a great measure, if not entirely, on the royal will; and according to Camden, after the battle of Evesham every baron was expressly forbidden to appear in Parliament without special writ. However, it has long since been held that every hereditary peerage confers the right of a seat in the Upper House. Any person giving proof that his ancestor was called by 'writ of summons' may claim to sit as hereditary peer. New peerages are created by royal patent, the peer being summoned by the writ issued in pursuance thereof 'ad consulendum et defendendum regem' and the peerage rights are acquired whether the individual summoned takes his seat in the Upper House or not. Should a question arise as to the legal capacity of a peer to be admitted to the sittings of the Upper House, the sovereign is prayed for a writ through a secretary of state; the attorney-general supports the petition, and, if willing to allow it, it is ordinarily complied with. If the matter is doubtful, he recommends it to be referred to the

Upper House, which resolves itself into a committee of privilege, Upon a report to the House the latter declares its opinion by way of address. Hereditary peers may, by a 'standing order' of the Upper House, take their seat without further preliminary; peers newly created or summoned have to be 'introduced.' The privilege of the members of the Upper House, including the bishops, of voting by proxy, was suspended by a 'standing Order'—number XXXII.—passed on the 31st of March, 1868.

The Crown is unrestricted in its power of creating peers, and the privilege has been largely used by modern governments to fill the House of Lords. In consequence of certain terms in the Act of Union—5 Anne, c. 8—limiting the right of election of the Scottish representative peers to the then existing peers of Scotland, it is understood that the sovereign cannot create a new Scottish peerage; and such peerages are in fact never created except in the case of the younger branches of the royal family, though extinct peerages may be revived or forfeited peerages restored. By the Irish Act of Union—39 & 40 Geo. III. c. 67—the sovereign is restricted to the creation of one new Irish peerage on the extinction of three of the existing peerages; but when the Irish peers are reduced to 100, then on the extinction of one peerage another may be created.

The House of Lords, in the session of 1875, consisted of 491 members, of whom 5 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 28 dukes, 32 marquesses, 171 earls, 37 viscounts, 24 bishops, 192 barons, 16 Scottish representative peers, and 28 Irish representative peers. The list included a number of minors, and several peers whose names appear in double on the 'Roll of the House of Lords' as representatives of official together with hereditary dignities. The number of names on the 'Roll' was 393 in 1830; 457 in 1840; 448 in 1850; 458 in 1860; and 492 in 1874. More than two-thirds of these hereditary peerages were created in the present century. The three oldest existing peerages date from the latter part of the thirteenth century; while four go back to the fourteenth, and seven to the fifteenth century. Of peerages of the sixteenth century, there exist 12; of the seventeenth, 35; of the eighteenth, 95; and of the present nineteenth century, 335. In the thirty-eight years from the accession of Queen Victoria till the end of June 1875, there were issued 131 patents of peerage, so that, with the addition of the spiritual lords, 2 archbishops and 24 bishops, all of whom were appointed during the period, 157 members of the House of Lords, or very nearly one-third of the whole number, owe their seats to nominations under Her Majesty.

The Lower House of legislature, representing, in constitutional theory, all the 'Commons of England,' has consisted, since 49 Hen.

III., of knights of the shire, or representatives of counties; of citizens, or representatives of cities; and of burgesses, or representatives of boroughs, all of whom indistinctly vote together. At the accession of Henry VIII., the total number of constituencies in England and Wales was 147. In this reign the number was considerably increased, chiefly by the addition of representatives for Wales; and in all the following reigns, up to the Restoration, large additions to the borough franchises were made. Previous to this period, members of Parliament had to be paid by their constituencies; but the practice growing up of members bearing their own expenses, many ancient boroughs, which had formerly been exempted from the returns on account of their poverty, became desirous of resuming their franchises. The additions from Edward VI. to Charles I. were almost entirely of borough members. In the fourth Parliament of Charles I., the number of places in England and Wales for which returns were made, exclusive of counties, amounted to 210; and in the time of the Stuarts, the total number of members of the House of Commons was about 500. The number of members was not materially altered from that time until the union with Scotland, in the reign of Queen Anne, when 45 representatives of Scotland were added. The next considerable change was at the union with Ireland, at the commencement of the present century, when the House of Commons was increased by 100 Irish representatives. The number of members of the House since that period has remained nearly the same, fluctuating around the figure 650, with a slight tendency to gradual increase, through the extension of the suffrage and the formation of new classes of constituencies, such as universities. (See pp. 198-200.)

By the statute of 2 Will. IV. c. 45, commonly called the Reform Bill of 1832, the English county constituencies were increased from 52 to 82, by dividing several counties into separate electoral divisions, and the number of county members was augmented from 94 to 159. In Scotland and Ireland, the county representation remained the same as before. By the Reform Act, 56 English boroughs, containing a population, in 1831, of less than 2,000 each, and returning together 111 members, were totally disfranchised, while 30 other boroughs, containing a population of less than 4,000 each, were reduced to sending one representative instead of two. On the other hand, 22 new boroughs, containing each 25,000 inhabitants, received the franchise of returning two members, and 20 other new boroughs, containing each 12,000 inhabitants and upwards, that of returning one member. In Scotland, the town members were increased from fifteen to twenty-three, so that the number of representatives became eight more than the number assigned to Scotland at the Union.

The next great change in the constituency of the House of Commons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867-68. The most important provisions of the new Act as regards England are clauses 3 and 4, the first establishing household suffrage in boroughs, and the second occupation franchise in counties. Clause 3 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding 12 calendar months, been an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year *bonâ fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January, and which have been demanded of him in manner hereinafter mentioned; or as a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards, and has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters: provided, that no man shall, under this section, be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.' Clause 4 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure whatever, except freehold, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who shall be entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than 60 years of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately

preceding, been the occupier, as owner, or tenant, of lands or tenements within the county of the ratable value of 12*l.* or upwards; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.'

The Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, differ in some important respects from that of England. By the Act for Scotland, the franchise in burghs is conferred upon every male person of full age, and subject to no legal incapacity, who has been for twelve months an occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling, unless at any time during that period he shall have been exempted from poor-rates on the ground of poverty, or shall have failed to pay his poor-rates, or shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve months. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the permission of any lodger to vote who has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant, for twelve months, a lodging of the clear annual value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards, and has claimed to be registered as a voter. In Scottish counties, the ownership franchise is five pounds, clear of any deduction in the shape of burdens, with a residential qualification of not less than six months. The Reform Act for Ireland made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a 4*l.* rating occupation, qualified as in England.

It appears from an official return made by order of the House of Commons in June 1875, that at that date the total constituency in England and Wales numbered 2,301,206, of which 840,360 were electors in counties, 1,448,779, in boroughs, and 12,067 in Universities. In Ireland the Parliamentary electors numbered 230,436, namely, 175,414 in counties, and 55,022 in boroughs. In Scotland there were 289,789 electors, of which 84,752 in counties, 195,176 in burghs, and 9,861 in Universities. The total 2,827,757 was 78,772 more than the number on the register in June 1872, but both registers had many duplicate entries of voters having more than one qualification. Taking the period from the passing of the Reform Act in 1868, to June 1875, the county electors in the whole of the United Kingdom increased from 768,705 to 1,078,180, while the borough electors increased from 602,088 to 1,647,596. The electoral franchise altogether is conferred at present upon about one in twelve of the population of the United Kingdom, three-fourths of whom are women or under age.

Under an Act passed in the session of 1872, and which is to continue in force till December 31, 1880, all elections for members of Parliament must be by secret vote and ballot. The law enacts that

the ballot-paper must show the names of the candidates for election, with a number printed on the back, and a counterfoil attached having the same number; and that 'at the time of voting the ballot-paper shall be marked on both sides with an official mark and delivered to the voter within the polling place, and the number of such voter on the register of voters shall be marked on the counterfoil, and the voter having secretly marked his vote on the paper, and folded it up so as to conceal his vote, shall place it in a closed box in the presence of the officer presiding at the polling station after having shown to him the official mark at the back.' The first election under the Ballot Act took place in August 1872.

The sole qualifications required to be a member of Parliament are to be a native of the United Kingdom and to have attained the age of twenty-one. 'Naturalised' foreigners are not eligible, except when the privilege has been conferred by Act of Parliament. All the judges of the United Kingdom, except the Master of the Rolls in England; all priests and deacons of the Church of England, ministers of the Church of Scotland, and Roman Catholic clergymen; all government contractors; and all sheriffs and returning officers for the localities for which they act, are disqualified both from voting and from sitting as members. No English or Scottish peer can be elected to the House of Commons, but Irish peers are eligible. No persons convicted of treason or felony can sit in Parliament.

To preserve the independence of members of the House of Commons, it was enacted, by statute 6 Anne, that, if any member shall accept any office of profit from the Crown, his election shall be void, and a new writ issue; but he is eligible for re-election if the place accepted be not a new office, created since 1705. This provision has been made the means of relieving a member from his trust, which he cannot resign, by his acceptance of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, a nominal office in the gift of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the session of 1875, the House of Commons numbered 652 members, returned as follows by the three divisions of the United Kingdom:—

ENGLAND AND WALES:	Members
52 counties and Isle of Wight	187
200 cities and boroughs	295
3 universities	5
Total of England and Wales	487
SCOTLAND:	
33 counties	32
22 cities and burgh districts	26
4 universities	2
Total of Scotland	60

IRELAND :		Members
32 counties		64
33 cities and boroughs		39
1 university		2
Total of Ireland		105
Total of United Kingdom		652

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1872, that whereas the existing distribution of representation prescribes England and Wales to return 493 members, Scotland 60 members, and Ireland 105 members, the numbers, if regulated by population, would be 476 for England and Wales, 70 for Scotland, and 112 for Ireland: if regulated by contributions to revenue, 514 for England and Wales, 79 for Scotland, and 65 for Ireland; and if regulated by the mean of the two numbers, 494 for England and Wales, 75 for Scotland, and 89 for Ireland.

The following is a table of the duration of Parliaments of the United Kingdom, from the period of the Union:—

Reign	Parliament	When met	When dissolved	Existed
				Y. M. D.
George III.	1st	27 Sept. 1796	29 Jan. 1802	5 11 18
"	2nd	31 Aug. 1802	24 Oct. 1806	4 1 25
"	3rd	15 Dec. 1806	29 Apr. 1807	0 4 15
"	4th	22 June 1807	24 Sept. 1812	5 3 7
"	5th	24 Nov. 1812	10 June 1818	5 6 16
"	6th	4 Aug. 1818	29 Feb. 1820	1 6 25
George IV.	7th	23 Apr. 1820	2 June 1826	6 1 9
"	8th	14 Nov. 1826	24 July 1830	3 8 10
William IV.	9th	26 Oct. 1830	22 Apr. 1831	0 5 28
"	10th	14 June 1831	3 Dec. 1832	1 5 20
"	11th	29 Jan. 1833	30 Dec. 1834	1 11 1
"	12th	19 Feb. 1835	18 July 1837	2 5 0
Victoria	13th	14 Nov. 1837	23 June 1841	3 7 9
"	14th	11 Aug. 1841	23 July 1847	5 11 6
"	15th	21 Sept. 1847	1 July 1852	4 11 9
"	16th	4 Nov. 1852	20 Mar. 1857	4 4 16
"	17th	30 Apr. 1857	23 Apr. 1859	1 11 23
"	18th	31 May 1859	6 July 1865	6 1 6
"	19th	6 Feb. 1866	31 July 1868	2 5 25
"	20th	10 Dec. 1868	24 Jan. 1874	5 1 14
"	21st	5 Mar. 1874	—	—

The union of Ireland with England was carried into effect January 1, 1800, and the Parliament which sat the same month, and which included the members from Ireland, is styled the first Imperial Parliament. The Parliament which assembled January 29, 1833, is generally styled the first Reformed Parliament.

The powers of Parliament are politically omnipotent within the United Kingdom and its colonies and dependencies. Parliament can make new laws, and enlarge, alter, or repeal those existing.

The parliamentary authority extends to all ecclesiastical, temporal, civil, or military matters, as well as to altering or changing the constitution of the realm. Parliament is the highest Court of law, over which no other has jurisdiction.

The executive government of Great Britain and Ireland is vested nominally in the Crown; but practically in a committee of ministers, commonly called the Cabinet, which has come to absorb the function of the ancient Privy Council, or 'the King in Council,' the members of which, bearing the title of Right Honourable, are sworn 'to advise the King according to the best of their cunning and discretion,' and 'to help and strengthen the execution of what shall be resolved.' Though not the offspring of any formal election, the Cabinet is virtually appointed by Parliament, and more especially by the House of Commons, its existence being dependent on the possession of a majority in the latter assembly. As its acts are liable to be questioned in Parliament, and require prompt explanation, it is essential that the members of the Cabinet should have seats in either the Upper or the Lower House, where they become identified with the general policy and acts of the Government.

The member of the Cabinet who fills the position of First Lord of the Treasury, and combined with it sometimes that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the chief of the ministry, and therefore of the Cabinet. It is at his recommendation that his colleagues are appointed; and he dispenses, with hardly an exception, the patronage of the Crown. Every Cabinet includes the following ten members of the administration: the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the five Secretaries of State. A number of other ministerial functionaries, varying from two to eight, have usually seats in the Cabinet, those most frequently admitted being the Chief Commissioner of Works and Buildings, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, Vice-President of Privy Council, the Postmaster-General, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the President of the Poor Law Board. The selection usually falls upon those amongst the last-mentioned functionaries whose rank, talents, reputation, and political weight, render them the most useful auxiliaries, or whose services, while in opposition, may have created the strongest claims to become members of the Cabinet. It has occasionally happened that a statesman possessing high character and influence accepted a seat in the Cabinet without undertaking the labours and responsibilities of any particular office. Although the Cabinet has been regarded during several generations as an essential part of the institutions of Great Britain, yet it continues to be unknown to the law. The names of the members who compose it are never officially

announced; no record is kept of its resolutions or meetings, nor has its existence been recognised by any Act of Parliament.

The present Cabinet, appointed February 21, 1874, consists of the following twelve members:—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, born December 31, 1805, eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, Esq., D.C.L., author of 'Curiosities of Literature,' and other works; educated at private schools for the profession of literature, and published numerous works of fiction; M.P. for Maidstone, 1837-41; M.P. for Shrewsbury, 1841-47; M.P. for Buckinghamshire since 1847. Chancellor of the Exchequer, March to December 1852; again March 1858 to June 1859; and again July 1866 to February 1868. First Lord of the Treasury, February 25 to December 2, 1868.

2. *Lord High Chancellor*.—Lord Cairns, formerly Sir Hugh McCalmont Cairns, born 1819, son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, Co. Down, Ireland; educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated LL.D. 1842; called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, London, 1844; M.P. for Belfast, 1852-66; Solicitor-General, 1858-59; Attorney-General and Lord Justice of Appeal, 1866-68; Lord High Chancellor, February 28 to December 2, 1868.

3. *Lord President of the Council*.—Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, Duke of Richmond, born February 27, 1818, eldest son of the fifth Duke of Richmond; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1839; entered the army in the Royal Horse Guards, 1840; M.P. for West-Sussex, 1841-60; President of the Poor Law Board, March to June 1859; succeeded to the dukedom, October 1860; President of the Board of Trade, March 1867 to December 1868.

4. *Lord Privy Seal*.—James Howard Harris, Earl of Malmesbury, born 1807, eldest son of the second Earl of Malmesbury; educated at Eton, and Oriel College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1828; M.P. for Wilton, June to August, 1841; succeeded to the earldom, August 1841; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February to December 1852, and again February 1858 to June 1859; Lord Privy Seal, July 6, 1866, to December 2, 1868.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*.—Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart., C.B., born 1818, eldest son of Henry Stafford Northcote, Esq.; educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1842; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, London, 1847; private secretary to the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, January to June, 1859; President of the Board of Trade, July 1866 to March 1867; Secretary of State for India, March 1867 to December 1868; Member of the High Joint Commission under the Treaty of Washington, September—October 1871; M.P. for Dudley, 1855-57; M.P. for Stamford, 1858-66; M.P. for North Devon since 1866.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. Richard Assheton Cross, born 1823, son of William Cross, Esq., of Red Sear, near Preston; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1849; M.P. for Preston, 1857–62; M.P. for South-West Lancashire since 1868.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, Earl of *Derby*, born 1826, eldest son of the fourteenth Earl; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. 1848; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, February to December 1852; Secretary of State for the Colonies, February to May, 1858; Secretary of State for India, May 1858 to June 1859; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, July 6, 1866 to December 2, 1868; succeeded to the earldom, 1869.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—Right Hon. Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, Earl of *Carnarvon*, born 1831, eldest son of the third Earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1855; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, February 1858 to June 1859; Secretary of State for the Colonies, July 1866 to March 1867.

9. *Secretary of State for India.*—Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne-Cecil, Marquis of *Salisbury*, born 1830, eldest son of the second Earl; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1853; M.P. for Stamford, 1853–68; succeeded to the earldom, 1868; Secretary of State for India, July 1866 to March 1867.

10. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, born 1814, son of John Hardy, Esq., of Bradford; educated at Shrewsbury and at Oriel College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1836; called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, London, 1840; Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, 1858–59; President of the Poor Law Board, July 1866 to March 1867; Secretary of State for the Home Department, May 1867 to December 1868; M.P. for Leominster, 1856–65; M.P. for the University of Oxford since 1865.

11. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Right Hon. George Ward Hunt, born 1825, son of the Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berkshire; educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1851; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1851; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1866–68; Chancellor of the Exchequer, February to December, 1868; M.P. for Northamptonshire, North, since 1857.

12. *Postmaster-General.*—Right Hon. Lord John James Robert Manners, born 1818, younger son of the fifth Duke of Rutland; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated M.A. 1839; Commissioner of Works and Buildings, from March to

December 1852, from March 1858 to June 1859, and from July 1866 to December 1868; M.P. for Newark, 1841-47; M.P. for Colchester, 1850-57; M.P. for Leicestershire, North, since 1857.

The following is a list of the heads of the various administrations of Great Britain since the accession of the House of Hanover:—

First Lords of the Treasury	Dates of Appointment
Robert Walpole	October 10, 1714
James Stanhope	April 10, 1717
Earl of Sunderland	March 16, 1718
Sir Robert Walpole	April 20, 1720
Earl of Wilmington	February 11, 1742
Henry Pelham	July 26, 1743
Duke of Newcastle	April 21, 1754
Earl of Bute	May 29, 1762
George Grenville	April 16, 1763
Marquis of Rockingham	July 12, 1765
Duke of Grafton	August 2, 1766
Lord North	January 28, 1770
Marquis of Rockingham	March 30, 1782
Earl of Shelburne	July 3, 1782
Duke of Portland	April 5, 1783
William Pitt	December 27, 1783
Henry Addington	March 7, 1801
William Pitt	May 12, 1804
Lord Grenville	January 8, 1806
Duke of Portland	March 13, 1807
Spencer Perceval	June 23, 1810
Earl of Liverpool	June 8, 1812
George Canning	April 11, 1827
Viscount Goderich	August 10, 1827
Duke of Wellington	January 11, 1828
Earl Grey	November 12, 1830
Viscount Melbourne	July 14, 1834
Sir Robert Peel	December 10, 1834
Viscount Melbourne	April 18, 1835
Sir Robert Peel	September 1, 1841
Lord John Russell	July 3, 1846
Earl of Derby	February 27, 1852
Earl of Aberdeen	December 28, 1852
Viscount Palmerston	February 8, 1855
Earl of Derby	February 26, 1858
Viscount Palmerston	June 18, 1859
Earl Russell	October 18, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 25, 1868
William Ewart Gladstone	December 9, 1868
Benjamin Disraeli	February 21, 1874

The above list shows the average duration of each Ministry to be of three years and eight months, or about the same as the average duration of Parliaments.

Church and Education.

The Established Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. Its fundamental doctrines and tenets are embodied in the Thirty-nine Articles, agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, and revised and finally settled in 1571. But though the Episcopal is the State religion, all others are fully tolerated, and civil disabilities do not attach to any class of British subjects.

The Queen is by law the supreme governor of the Church, possessing the right, regulated by the 4th section of the statute 25 Hen. VIII. c. 20, to nominate to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics, the form being to send to the dean and chapter of the vacant see the royal licence, or *congé d'élire*, to proceed to the election, accompanied by the Queen's letter naming the person to be elected; and afterwards the royal assent and confirmation of the appointment is signified under the Great Seal. But this form applies only to the sees of old foundation; the bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Ripon, and Manchester, are conferred direct by letters patent from the Crown. The Queen, and the First Lord of the Treasury in her name, also appoints to such deaneries, prebendaries, and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown.

There are 2 archbishops and 26 bishops in England. The former are the chiefs of the clergy in their provinces, and have within them the inspection of the bishops, as well as of the inferior clergy, for which purpose they undertake visitations, which are now, however, practically episcopal, not archiepiscopal, and made only as bishops within their own dioceses. They have, assisted by at least two other bishops, the confirmation and consecration of the bishops. They have also each his own particular diocese, wherein they exercise episcopal, as in their provinces they exercise archiepiscopal, jurisdiction. For the management of ecclesiastical affairs, the provinces have each a council, or convocation, consisting of the bishops, archdeacons, and deans, in person, and of a certain number of proctors, as the representatives of the inferior clergy, each chapter, in both provinces, sending one, and the parochial clergy of each diocese in the province of Canterbury, and of each archdeaconry in the province of York, sending two. These councils are summoned by the respective archbishops, in pursuance of the Queen's mandate. When assembled, they must also have the Queen's licence before they can deliberate; as well as the sanction of the Crown to their resolutions, before they are binding on the clergy. In the province of Canterbury, the Convocation forms two Houses; the archbishop and bishops sitting together in the Upper House, and the inferior clergy in the Lower. In the province of York, all sit together in one House.

England is distributed into 200 extra-parochial places, and about 12,000 parishes. In every parish there is a parish church, presided over by a rector, who holds the living. Whoever is in full possession of all the rights of such parish church is called 'parson'—*persona ecclesiæ*—and constitutes a jural person. During his life he has the freehold of the parsonage, the glebe-lands, the tithes, and other dues. Occasionally these dues are 'appropriated,' that is, the benefice is perpetually annexed to some spiritual corporation, which, either sole or aggregate, is the patron of the living. Such corporation appoints a vicar, to whom the spiritual duty belongs, in the same manner as, in parsonages not appropriated, to the rector. The patronage—*advocatio, advowson*—is ranked under the head of real property. Advowsons are either *appendant* or *in gross*; *appendant* when annexed to the possession of a manor, and passing by a grant of the manor only, without any other authority. But when the advowson has been once separated from the property of the manor, it is called *advowson in gross*. The owner of the advowson is invested with the same privileges as in landed property. When an alien purchases a right of presentation, the Crown has to present; if a Catholic, it is exercised by either university in turn. Since 1835 the right of presentation of corporate towns has been abolished. Besides the right of presentation pertaining to the Queen, the Lord Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the higher clergy, the chapters, and the universities, there are about 3,850 lords, gentlemen and ladies in the enjoyment of private patronage.

No information regarding the number of persons belonging to the Episcopal Church and those adhering to other religious creeds in England is given in the last official census. It is estimated that in the middle of the year 1871 the population of England and Wales claiming membership with the Established Church was about 12,700,000, leaving about 11,000,000 to other creeds. Among the Protestant dissenters the most prominent bodies and religious organisations are the Wesleyans, or so-called Methodists, the Independents, or Congregationalists, and the Baptists. The Wesleyan Body, subdivided into members of the Old and New Connexion, Primitive and Free Church Methodists, Bible Christians, and various other sects, is stated to possess above 9,000 places of worship; the Independents 3,500; and the Baptists 2,000. Of more or less importance, among the other Protestant dissenters, are the Unitarians, the Moravians, and the members of the Society of Friends. There are altogether 146 religious denominations in Great Britain, the names of which have been given in to the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

The number of Roman Catholics in England is estimated at 2,000,000. There are seventeen high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic

Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and sixteen bishops, presiding over as many 'dioceses,' united in the so-called 'Province of Westminster.' In Scotland, the Roman Catholic Church has three 'Apostolic Vicariates,' in three 'districts,' the Eastern, the Western, and the Northern. In June 1874, there were 1,035 Roman Catholic chapels in England and Wales, and 228 in Scotland. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 1,697 in England and Wales, and 248 in Scotland.

The Church of Scotland differs in many and important respects from the Episcopal Church of England. The Scottish Church is a perfect democracy, all the members being equal, none of them having power or pre-eminence of any kind over another. There is in each parish a parochial tribunal, called a kirk session, consisting of the minister, who is always resident, and of a greater or smaller number of individuals, of whom, however, there must always be two selected as elders. The principal duty of the latter is to superintend the affairs of the poor, and to assist in visiting the sick. The session interferes in certain cases of scandal, calls parties before it, and inflicts ecclesiastical penalties. But parties who consider themselves aggrieved may appeal from the decisions of the kirk session to the presbytery in which it is situated, the next highest tribunal in the church. The General Assembly, which consists partly of clerical and partly of lay members, chosen by the different presbyteries, boroughs, and universities, comprises 386 members, and meets annually in May, sitting for ten days, the matters not decided during this period being left to a commission.

The dissenters from the Church of Scotland are very numerous, being estimated as comprising from one-half to two-thirds of the entire population. The largest body is the Free Church formed from a secession in 1843. Next is the United Presbyterian Church, recently formed from the amalgamation of several bodies of seceders, some dating as far back as 1741. The Established, the Free, and the United Presbyterian Churches may be said to divide the Scottish nation among them. There are also bodies of Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians. The Roman Catholics have increased largely of late years, chiefly from the influx of Irish population. There is an Episcopal Church which includes a large portion of the nobility and gentry, and is said to be growing. Its members were estimated, in 1871, at 65,000.

The census of Ireland, taken on the 3rd April 1871, stated that there were 4,141,933 Roman Catholics, 683,295 persons returning themselves as belonging to the 'Church of Ireland,' or as 'Protestant Episcopalians,' 558,238 Presbyterians, 41,815 Methodists, 4,485 Independents, 4,643 Baptists, 3,834 Quakers, 258 Jews, and 19,035 individuals of other persuasions.

The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. Eight of the bishops, viz. Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans, viz. Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardfert and Aghadoc—usually called the Bishop of Kerry, Cloyne, and Ross—Cork, Killaloe, Limerick, Waterford, and Lismore. Tuam has four suffragans, viz. Achonry, Clonfert, Killala, and Galway. The bishop of the united dioceses of Kilmacduagh and Kilmnora is alternately suffragan to the archbishops of Tuam and Cashel. The wardenship of Galway, formerly an exempt jurisdiction, subject only to the triennial visitation of the archbishop of Tuam, has been lately erected into a bishopric, under its former archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On the death of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. They also nominate one of their own body, or sometimes a stranger, as successor to the vacancy, in whose favour they postulate or petition the Pope. The bishops of the province also present the names of two or three eligible persons to the Pope. The new bishop is generally chosen from among this latter number; but the appointment virtually rests with the cardinals, who constitute the congregation *de propaganda fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead; and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription.

The established Protestant Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England, under two archbishops, and ten bishops, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.'

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of education supplied by grown-up persons signing their names or having to make their mark, a great difference exists in the prevalence of

elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in September 1872, and referring to 1870, show that in the latter year nearly 20 per cent. of the males and more than 27 per cent. of the females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 181,655 (see p. 246)—made marks instead of signing their names to the marriage register. On the average of every 100 marriages in 1841 the proportion of men who signed the register with their names was 33, and the proportion of women was 49; but in 1869 the proportion of men was 20, and the proportion of women was 28. In some parts of England and South Wales, however, scarcely more than one half of the women who were married in 1869 and 1870 could write or sign their names. In South Wales more than half the women had to make their ‘marks’; and in Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, Lancashire, and North Wales the illiterate condition of the people was no better. The counties in which the highest proportion of women wrote their names were Surrey, Sussex, Rutland, Middlesex, Westmoreland, Hants, Kent, and Berks—the counties taking rank in the order here given. The percentages of men who could write their names to the marriage register in the year 1870 were highest in Westmoreland, Rutland, Northumberland, Middlesex, Surrey, the North Riding of Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In London the percentage was as high as 91, while among the women the percentage was 85. A full comparison of the lists shows that the uneducated are found in greater numbers among mining and manufacturing populations than in the agricultural portions of the kingdom. The returns are not quite so favourable as regards Ireland. It is stated by the Registrar-General in his report for 1869, issued in 1872, that in that year 36 per cent. of the men and 46 per cent. of the women whose marriages were registered in Ireland, signed the register by making their marks, instead of writing their names, or 41 per cent., reckoning men and women together. In England, in the same year, as above stated, the ratios were only 20 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the women.

An important measure towards the further spread of education in England was passed by Parliament in the session of 1870. By 33 Victoria, cap. 75, entitled ‘An Act to provide for Public Elementary Education in England and Wales,’ it is ordered that ‘there shall be provided for every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available for all the children resident in such district, for whose elementary education efficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made.’ It is enacted further that all children attending these ‘public elementary schools,’ whose parents are unable, from poverty, to pay anything towards their education, shall be admitted free, and the expenses so incurred

be discharged from local rates. The new schools are placed in each district under 'School boards,' invested with great powers, among others that of making it compulsory upon parents to give all children between the ages of five and thirteen the advantages of education.

The following table, compiled from official returns, relating to the Primary Schools in Great Britain, gives a view of the progress of education within the years 1866 to 1874 :—

Years ended 31st August	Number of Schools inspected	Number of Children who can be accommodated	Average number of Children in attendance
England and Wales (including Isle of Man and Roman Catholic Schools for Great Britain)			
1866 . . .	7,134	1,510,721	919,922
1867 . . .	7,601	1,605,409	978,332
1868 . . .	8,051	1,724,569	1,060,082
1869 . . .	8,592	1,838,416	1,153,572
1870 . . .	8,986	1,950,641	1,255,083
1871 . . .	9,521	2,092,984	1,345,802
1872 . . .	10,751	2,397,745	1,445,326
1873 . . .	11,911	2,665,467	1,570,741
1874 . . .	13,243	2,982,981	1,774,143
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
1866 . . .	1,619	213,487	162,133
1867 . . .	1,739	231,898	169,131
1868 . . .	1,843	246,041	181,698
1869 . . .	1,745	237,928	179,214
1870 . . .	1,963	264,594	198,448
1871 . . .	1,944	264,041	201,393
1872 . . .	1,962	267,412	206,099
1873 . . .	2,043	297,719	212,989
1874 . . .	2,529	372,776	265,641
Total for Great Britain			
1866 . . .	8,753	1,724,208	1,082,055
1867 . . .	9,340	1,837,307	1,147,463
1868 . . .	9,894	1,970,610	1,241,780
1869 . . .	10,337	2,076,344	1,332,786
1870 . . .	10,949	2,215,235	1,453,531
1871 . . .	11,465	2,357,025	1,547,195
1872 . . .	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425
1873 . . .	13,954	2,963,186	1,783,730
1874 . . .	15,772	3,355,757	2,039,784

The annual parliamentary grants to popular education in Great Britain, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 83,406*l.* in

1848; to 180,110*l.* in 1850; to 326,436*l.* in 1854; to 668,873*l.* in 1858; and to 774,743*l.* in 1862. In 1863, the grant was reduced to 721,386*l.*; in 1864, to 655,036*l.*; in 1865, to 636,306*l.*; in 1866 to 649,006*l.*; in 1867, to 682,201*l.*; and in 1868, to 680,429*l.*; while in 1869 it was raised again to 840,711*l.*; in 1870 to 914,721*l.*; in 1871 to 1,038,624*l.*; in 1872 to 1,268,350*l.*; in 1873 to 1,385,868*l.*; and in 1874 to 1,544,764*l.*

In the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1874, the expenditure in England and Wales from the Parliamentary grant for elementary education amounted to 1,268,773*l.*, which was applied as follows:—784,228*l.* was granted to schools connected with the Church of England; 157,056*l.* to schools of the British and Foreign School Society; 77,222*l.* to Wesleyan schools; 64,713*l.* to Roman Catholic schools; 52,319*l.* to Board schools; 120*l.* to parochial union schools; 208*l.* to School Boards under the Act of 1870; and 18,579*l.* for organisation of districts under that Act. The remaining 114,328*l.* was the cost of the administration and inspection.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement gives the official account of the gross public revenue of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1875:—

Sources of Revenue		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs		—			19,289,000	0	0
Excise		—			27,395,000	0	0
Stamps		—			10,540,000	0	0
Land Tax and House Duty		—			2,440,000	0	0
Property and Income Tax		—			4,306,000	0	0
Post Office		—			5,670,000	0	0
Telegraph Service		—			1,120,000	0	0
Crown Lands (Net)		—			385,000	0	0
Miscellaneous:—							
Military and Naval extra Receipts, and proceeds of Old Stores sold	}	797,385	15	3			
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of the Effective and Non-effective Charges of British Troops serving in that country					523,500	10	6
Interest on Public Loans		466,986	5	8			
Allowance out of Profits of Issue received from Bank of England, per Act 24 Viet., c. 3.	}	138,578	0	0			
Treasury Chest;—diminution of Balance under 36 & 37 Viet., c. 56					300,000	0	0
Other Miscellaneous Receipts		1,550,422	12	8			
					<u>3,776,872</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>
Total Revenue					74,921,872	14	1

The following statement exhibits the official account of the gross expenditure of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1875 :—

Branches of Expenditure		Gross Expenditure	
Debt:		£	s. d.
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	£	21,780,028	0 11
Terminable Annuities		5,173,653	19 3
Interest of Exchequer Bills		133,869	16 10
Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency		6,927	7 7
		<hr/>	
		27,094,479	4 7
Charges on Consolidated Fund:			
Civil List		405,963	14 8
Annuities and Pensions		329,483	4 10
Salaries and Allowances		99,154	8 6
Courts of Justice		623,658	10 4
Miscellaneous Charges		125,329	8 1
		<hr/>	
		1,583,589	6 5
Supply Services:			
Army		14,519,433	10 4
Army Purchase Commission		579,114	19 11
Navy		10,680,404	1 5
Miscellaneous Civil Services		11,974,127	14 9
Ashantee Expedition—Vote of Credit		125,000	0 0
Customs and Inland Revenue		2,694,908	5 7
Post Office		2,911,917	2 1
Telegraph Service		1,193,065	8 2
Packet Service		972,000	0 0
		<hr/>	
		45,649,971	2 3
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Total Ordinary Expenditure		74,328,039	13 3
Army Expenses provided for by Annuities:		600,000	0 0
		<hr/>	
Total Expenditure		74,928,039	13 3

It will be seen that the total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1875, amounted to 74,921,872*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* The total ordinary expenditure was 74,928,039*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, showing a surplus of expenditure of 593,833*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The balance in the Exchequer was 10,632,036*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* on March 31, 1875.

The budget estimates for the financial year 1875-76—laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the House of Commons on April 15, 1875—were as follows:—

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1875-76.		ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1875-76.	
£		£	
Interest on Debt	27,215,000	Customs	19,500,000
Consolidated Fund Charges	1,590,000	Excise	27,800,000
Army	14,678,000	Stamps	10,600,000
Purchase Abolition	638,000	Land Tax and House Duty	2,450,000
Navy	10,785,000	Income Tax	3,900,000
Civil Service	12,656,000	Post Office	5,750,000
Post Office	3,036,000	Telegraphs	1,200,000
Collection of Revenue	2,694,000	Crown Lands	385,000
Telegraphs	1,098,000	Miscellaneous	4,100,000
Packet Service.	876,000		
Total Expenditure	75,266,000	Total Revenue	75,685,000
		Total Expenditure	75,266,000
		Total Estimated Surplus	419,000

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue for the sixteen years from 1860 to 1875, together with the proportion of actual receipts per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended	REVENUE			Proportion of receipts per head of population
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
March 31, 1860	69,460,000	71,089,669	+ 1,629,669	2 9 10
" 1861	72,248,000	70,283,674	- 1,964,326	2 8 11
" 1862	70,283,000	69,674,479	- 608,521	2 8 3
" 1863	70,050,000	70,603,561	+ 553,561	2 8 4
" 1864	68,171,000	70,208,964	+ 2,037,964	2 7 9
" 1865	67,128,000	70,313,436	+ 3,185,436	2 7 7
" 1866	66,392,000	67,812,292	+ 1,420,292	2 5 7
" 1867	67,013,000	69,434,568	+ 2,421,568	2 6 5
" 1868	69,970,000	69,600,218	- 369,782	2 6 2
" 1869	73,150,000	72,591,991	- 558,009	2 7 9
" 1870	73,515,000	75,434,252	+ 1,919,252	2 9 3
" 1871	67,634,000	69,945,220	+ 2,311,220	2 5 4
" 1872	72,315,000	74,708,314	+ 2,393,314	2 7 3
" 1873	71,846,000	76,608,770	+ 4,762,770	2 8 2
" 1874	73,762,000	77,335,657	+ 3,573,657	2 8 3
" 1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	+ 496,873	2 6 3

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual gross public expenditure for the sixteen years from 1860 to

1875, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the proportion of actual payments per head of population of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended	EXPENDITURE			Proportion of expenditure per head of population of the United Kingdom
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual payments out of the Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Budget	
March 31, 1860 .	£ 69,691,000	£ 69,502,289	+ 295,289	£ s. d. 2 8 8
„ 1861 .	73,534,000	72,792,059	- 898,941	2 10 8
„ 1862 .	71,487,000	71,116,485	- 370,515	2 9 11
„ 1863 .	70,108,000	69,302,008	- 805,992	2 8 2
„ 1864 .	68,283,000	67,056,286	-1,226,714	2 6 2
„ 1865 .	67,249,000	66,462,206	- 786,794	2 5 4
„ 1866 .	67,249,000	65,914,357	-1,434,643	2 4 8
„ 1867 .	67,031,000	66,780,396	- 250,604	2 4 0
„ 1868 .	71,287,000	71,236,242	- 50,758	2 6 7
„ 1869 .	77,858,000	74,971,816	-2,885,184	2 8 8
„ 1870 .	68,498,000	68,864,752	+ 366,752	2 4 0
„ 1871 .	69,486,000	69,548,539	+ 62,539	2 4 3
„ 1872 .	72,433,000	71,490,020	- 942,980	2 5 0
„ 1873 .	71,663,000	70,714,448	- 948,552	2 4 5
„ 1874 .	75,511,815	76,466,510	+ 954,695	2 7 7
„ 1875 .	74,527,000	74,328,040	- 198,960	2 5 10

The expenditure for 1859-60 included 858,057*l.* for military operations in China, not provided for in the budget estimates; and the expenditure for the seven years 1860-67 was irrespective of the amount paid for fortifications, provided for by annuities, under the Acts 23, 24, 25, and 26 Vict., and not estimated in the budget. The expenditure for the financial periods 1868 and 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition to the amount of 5,600,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the year 1873-74 was inclusive of the sum of 3,200,000*l.* paid for 'Alabama Claims' under the Treaty of Washington.

It will be seen from the above tables that, as regards the fifteen last financial periods, in each of the two years ending March 31, 1861 and 1862 respectively, there was a deficiency of revenue, the amount of such deficiency being 2,508,385*l.* in 1861, and 1,442,006*l.* in 1862, and that in each of the five subsequent years there was a large surplus—viz. 1,301,553*l.* in 1863; 3,152,678*l.* in 1864; 3,851,230*l.* in 1865; 1,897,935*l.* in 1866; and 2,654,172*l.* in 1867. But in the year ending March 31, 1868, there was again a considerable deficit, namely, 1,636,024*l.*, which increased to 23,80,825*l.* in the year ending March 31, 1869, the deficit of both periods being

due entirely to the expenditure of the expedition to Abyssinia. The financial year 1869-70 showed a surplus of 6,569,500*l.*; the year 1870-71 a surplus of 396,681*l.*; the year 1871-2 a surplus of 3,218,294*l.*; the year 1872-73 a surplus of 5,894,322*l.*; the year 1873-74 a surplus of 869,147*l.*; and the year 1874-75 a surplus of 593,833*l.*

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The changes made in taxation in the fourteen years, from 1861-62 to 1874-75, were as follows:—

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1862	Customs :— Repealed : Hats or bonnets } of straw . . . } Paper, books, } and prints . . . }	£ 285 29,743	Customs :— Chicory, raw or } kilm-dried . . . }	£ 15,000
	Reduced : Hops Wine	5,372 244,158	Excise :— Duty on chicory } increased from } 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> } per cwt. : licences } to retail spir- } its in bottles, } table beer, and } methylated } spirits }	5,000
	Excise : Paper duty repealed Property tax re- } duced }	1,350,000 1,060,000	Stamps :—imposed .	60,000
	Total	2,689,558	Total	80,000
1863	Customs :— Hop duty repealed .	98,671	Excise :— Brewers' licences : } —increased }	230,000
	Excise : Hop duty repealed Stamps	250,000 5,000	Victuallers' occa- } sional licences } Duty on chicory : } increased }	2,000
	Total	353,671	Stamps :—increased } or imposed }	20,500
1864	Customs :— Duties reduced : Tea Tobacco	1,641,541 74,055	Customs :— Duty on chicory : } —increased }	6,811
	Charges on bills } of lading re- } pealed }	180,723	Excise :— Chicory :—increased Stage carriages	1,000 11,000
	Property tax re- } duced }	2,750,000	Beer dealers :—ad- } ditional licence } Beer retailers }	2,000 10,000
	Total	4,646,319	Total	30,811

Years. ending Mar.31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1865	Customs :— Reduced : Sugar & molasses Confectionery .	£ 1,741,272 3,112	Excise :— Occasional licen- ces to retailers } Sugar used in brewing :—Duty increased . }	£ 1,000 6,000
	Excise :— Tea licences reduced	15,000	Licences :—vari- ous trade, imp. }	110,000
	Stamps :— Various reductions Property tax red.	365,000 1,230,000	Chicory duty in- creased . }	2,000
	Total . . .	3,354,384		119,000
1866	Customs :— Tea duty reduced .	2,224,981	Customs :— Sugar-cane juice } duty increased }	1,576
	Stamps :— Fire ins. duty red. . Property tax red. . Total . . .	520,000 2,600,000 5,344,981		1,576
1867	Customs & Excise :— Various reductions	601,462	Nil.	—
1868	Stamps :— Marine Insu- rances reduced . }	210,000	Excise :— Dog licences . .	150,000
	Assessed Taxes :— Dog duty reduced . Total . . .	105,000 315,000	Taxes :— Income-tax incr. . Total . . .	1,450,000 1,600,000
1869	Nil	—	Taxes :— Income-tax incr. .	1,450,000
1870	Customs & Excise :— Various reductions	1,231,687	Customs :— Beer, spruce : in- creased . }	114
	Stamps :— Fire Ins. repealed Various taxes rep. .	1,000,000 166,983	Excise :— Licences imposed in lieu of Assessed Taxes repealed .	1,112,886
	Income-tax reduced . Total . . .	1,450,000 4,848,670	Total . . .	1,113,000

Years, ending Mar.31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
		£		£
1871	Customs :— Sugar reduced .	2,783,281	Customs :— Spirits, perfumed, increased . }	2,338
	Excise :— Licences repealed.	40,000	Excise :— Licence to carry Guns imposed }		75,000
	Stamps :— Stamp upon News- papers repealed }	120,000	Sugar used in Brewing, in- creased . }	70,000
	Stamps reduced .	201,400		
	Income-tax reduced .	1,500,000		
	Total .	4,644,681	Total .	147,338
1872	Customs :— Various small re- ductions . }	45	Customs :— Duties imposed .	131
	Total .	45	Taxes :— Income-tax inc. .	3,050,000
			Total .	3,050,131
1873	Customs :— Chicory reduced .	51,868	Customs :— Chloroform, duty increased . }	64
	Coffee ,, .	191,301		
	Total Customs .	243,169	Total .	64
	Excise :— Chicory reduced .	10,000		
	Income Tax reduced	3,642,000		
	Total .	3,895,169		
1874	Customs :— Sugar and Con- fectionery red. }	1,617,380	Excise :— Sugar used in Brewing duty increased . }	30,000
	Excise :— Duty on Hotel Keepers' Ser- vants repealed }	30,000	Total .		30,000
	Income Tax reduced	1,756,000		
	Total .	3,403,389		
1875	Customs :— Sugar and con- fectionery du- ties repealed . }	2,282,903	Excise :— Sugar used in brewing, duty increased . }	57,000
	Excise :— Various duties re- pealed . . }	489,000		
	Income tax reduced	1,840,000	Total .	57,000
	Total .	4,611,000		

The subjoined table gives an abstract of total alterations of taxes in the fourteen financial years ending March 31, from 1861 to 1875 :—

	Repealed or Reduced	Imposed	Actual Diminution (—) or Increase (+)
	£	£	£
Customs	17,383,771	603,938	— 16,779,833
Excise	2,750,000	3,105,000	+ 355,000
Property and Income Tax	17,828,000	7,010,000	— 10,818,000
Other Taxes	1,411,983	—	— 1,411,983
Stamps (including Succession Duty)	2,421,400	243,500	— 2,177,900
Total	41,795,154	10,962,438	— 30,832,716

The most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent eighteen alterations from the time it was established in its present form, in 1842, till the year 1875. On its introduction, the income-tax was fixed at 7*d.* in the pound, which rate was maintained until 1854, when it was doubled in consequence of the war with Russia, and in 1855 it was further raised to 16*d.* The war being ended, the rate was reduced again to 7*d.* in 1857, and to 5*d.* in 1858. In 1859 it was raised to 9*d.*, and in 1860 to 10*d.*, while in 1861 it was again reduced to 9*d.*, in 1863 to 7*d.*, in 1864 to 6*d.*, and in 1865 to 4*d.* In 1867 the duty was raised to 5*d.*, in 1868 to 6*d.* and in 1869 reduced to 5*d.* In 1870, it was once more reduced to 4*d.*, in 1871 once more brought up to 6*d.*, in 1872 again reduced to 4*d.*, in 1873 to 3*d.* and in 1874 to 2*d.* in the pound.

The total amount annually raised by local taxation and other local revenue to provide for expenditure connected with the relief of the poor, county and borough police, roads and bridges, drainage and lighting of towns, &c., was as follows in the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1873:—

Divisions	Receipts from Taxes	Raised by Loans	Total local Revenue from all sources
	£	£	£
England and Wales	22,558,616	6,583,812	33,955,318
Scotland (partly estimated)	2,138,462	145,653	2,831,676
Ireland	2,814,915	169,995	4,204,776
Total for United Kingdom	27,511,993	6,899,460	40,991,770

The following table exhibits the amount of the various branches

of local expenditure in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom in the year ending March 31, 1873:—

Local Expenditure	Amount
ENGLAND AND WALES	
In the Metropolis:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	£ 1,630,886
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	149,259
Extraordinary expenditure for construction and repairing of Workhouses and Pauper Asylums	—
Local Management by Vestries, &c. (exclusive of Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of Roads, &c., Watering, Lighting, Sewerage, &c.	1,780,145
Metropolitan Board of Works: Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,563,804
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of London, Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,182,626
Metropolitan Police	963,854
School Boards	959,820
Burial Boards, &c.	444,153
	144,440
Total Metropolis	7,038,842
Country Districts:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	6,061,283
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	639,682
Extraordinary Expenditure for Construction and repairing of Workhouses and Pauper Asylums	—
	6,700,965
County purposes: Police, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	2,663,689
Municipal Boroughs for Public Works, Police, &c.	3,625,566
Urban Sanitary Authorities	6,416,822
For Maintenance of Public Roads, by—	
Highway Boards	1,396,050
Turnpike Trusts	748,165
School Boards	730,832
Burial Boards for Public Cemeteries	319,384
Other purposes	408,782
Total Country Districts	23,010,255
Coast Districts:—	
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Commercial Harbours	2,869,355
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Lighthouses, &c., and for Pilotage and saving Life at Sea	632,407
Total England and Wales	33,550,859

Local Expenditure	Amount
SCOTLAND	
	£
Parochial Boards for Relief of the Poor	876,310
Town Authorities	1,175,901
County Assessments: Police, Prisons, Roads, &c.	258,854
Turnpike Trusts	179,171
Other purposes	291,520
Total Scotland	2,781,756
IRELAND	
Poor Relief	957,348
Town Authorities	618,860
Grand Jury Cess: Roads, Bridges, Prisons, &c.	1,133,417
Police	956,143
Harbours and Lights	452,753
Other purposes	149,748
Total Ireland	4,268,269
Total United Kingdom. ,	40,600,884

If the sums raised for public and local purposes be added together, the total taxation of the United Kingdom at the date of the latest returns, amounted to the sum of 102,433,866*l.*, or 3*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* per head of the population.

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to more than the total revenue from local taxation in the United Kingdom, is that for the interest and management of the National Debt. The expenditure on this account more than quintupled in the course of the last hundred years, since the war of independence of the United States. At the commencement of the American struggle, in 1775, the total charge for interest and management was less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The twenty years warfare with France, from 1793 to 1814, added nearly 23 millions sterling to the annual charge of the debt, which had risen to 32 millions in 1817, year of consolidation of the English and Irish exchequer. Since this date, the capital of the debt went on decreasing, the total decrease to the present time, amounting to 56 millions sterling, bringing with it a decline of the annual charge for interest and management to the amount of upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the growth of the debt from its origin to the year 1875, in historical periods:—

Historical Periods	Capital of Debt	Interest and Management
Debt at the Revolution, in 1689	£ 664,263	£ 39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I., in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
Debt contracted from the accession of George II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
Debt contracted during the American war	121,267,993	4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	243,277
Debt at the commencement of the French war, in 1793	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during the French war	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, including terminable annuities, and charge thereon, 31st of March, 1875	775,348,386	27,094,480

The capital of the national debt varied as follows during the fifteen years from 1861 to 1875 :—

Financial Years ending	Description of Debt		
	Funded	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£
March 31, 1861 . .	785,119,609	16,689,000	801,808,609
„ 1862 . .	784,252,338	16,517,900	800,770,238
„ 1863 . .	783,306,739	16,495,400	799,802,139
„ 1864 . .	777,429,224	13,136,000	790,565,224
„ 1865 . .	775,768,295	10,742,500	786,510,795
„ 1866 . .	773,313,229	18,187,700	781,500,929
„ 1867 . .	769,541,004	7,956,800	777,497,804
„ 1868 . .	741,190,328	7,911,100	749,101,428
„ 1869 . .	740,418,032	8,896,100	749,314,132
„ 1870 . .	740,789,548	6,761,500	747,551,048
„ 1871 . .	731,309,237	6,091,000	737,400,237
„ 1872 . .	730,986,800	5,155,100	736,141,900
„ 1873 . .	726,584,423	4,829,100	731,413,523
„ 1874 . .	723,514,005	4,479,600	727,993,605
„ 1875 . .	714,797,715	5,239,000	720,036,715

There are to the charge of the funded debt, not included in the above statement, a constantly varying amount of terminable annuities, the estimated capital of which, computed in 3 per cent. stock, amounted on the 31st of March 1875, to 55,311,671*l.* Including the terminable annuities, the total national debt amounted to 775,348,386*l.* on the 31st of March 1875.

The balance in the Exchequer for the sixteen years 1860 to 1875 amounted to the following sums:—

Financial Years ended	Amount	Financial Years ended	Amount
	£		£
March 31, 1860 . .	7,972,864	March 31, 1868 . .	4,781,846
„ 1861 . .	6,672,132	„ 1869 . .	4,707,259
„ 1862 . .	5,288,676	„ 1870 . .	8,606,647
„ 1863 . .	7,263,839	„ 1871 . .	7,023,435
„ 1864 . .	7,352,548	„ 1872 . .	9,342,652
„ 1865 . .	7,690,922	„ 1873 . .	11,992,705
„ 1866 . .	5,851,314	„ 1874 . .	7,442,854
„ 1867 . .	7,294,151	„ 1875 . .	6,265,322

By the provision of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1875, the national debt is to be gradually reduced by means of a new permanent Sinking Fund, maintained by annual votes of the legislature. The charge of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, was fixed at 27,400,000*l.*; for the year 1876-77 at 27,700,000*l.*; and for every subsequent year at 28,000,000*l.* It was also provided that the charges under this head should be entered under the Consolidated Fund.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, or the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in chapters, or 'votes'—25 in the estimates of 1875-76—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only in such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier, so that, if the soldier deserted, he could not be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault. Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time, of peace, still, if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons

in the session of 1875, the total force of the United Kingdom, during the year ending March 31, 1876, is to consist of 7,076 commissioned officers, 16,394 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 105,811 rank and file, being a total of 129,281 men of all ranks. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, depôts, and miscellaneous establishments:—

Branches of the Military Service	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
Officers on the General and Departmental Staff:—			
General staff	88	90	—
Paymaster's department	199	—	—
Chaplain's department	78	—	—
Medical department	558	—	—
Control department	437	—	—
Total Staff	1,360	90	—
REGIMENTS:			
Royal horse artillery	112	208	2,516
Life guards and horse guards	81	192	1,029
Cavalry of the line	558	1,178	9,907
Royal artillery	706	1,675	17,221
Riding establishment	7	13	205
Royal engineers	392	708	4,162
Army Service Corps	8	500	2,506
Foot guards	240	460	5,250
Infantry of the line	3,345	7,247	59,720
Army hospital corps	21	264	1,060
West India regiments	104	148	1,580
Colonial corps	22	60	566
Total Regiments	5,596	12,653	105,722
BRIGADE DEPÔTS (In formation):			
All arms	—	3,191	—
Total Brigade Depôts	—	3,191	—
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Cavalry Depôt	—	—	—
Instruction in gunnery and engineering	15	63	61
Royal military academy, Woolwich	7	22	9
Royal military college, Sandhurst	27	22	17
Staff College	5	2	2
Regimental schools	14	172	—
Manufacturing establishments	15	43	—
Various ditto	37	136	—
Total Miscellaneous	120	460	89

Year 1875-76.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECAPITULATION :			
Total, general and departmental staff	1,360	90	—
„ regiments	5,596	12,653	105,722
„ brigade depôts in formation	—	3,191	—
„ miscellaneous ditto	120	460	89
Total force, officers and men, the cost of } which is defrayed from Army Grants }	7,076	16,394	105,811

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of the regular forces, non-commissioned officers and men, maintained for service in the United Kingdom since the year 1800, at quinquennial periods up to 1865, and from 1868-1875 annually, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Year	Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
1800	14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70,745
1805	17,839	13,692	786	74,014	106,331
1810	20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
1815	14,913	9,617	1,322	54,879	80,731
1820	9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
1825	7,710	3,463	452	34,639	46,264
1830	8,036	4,037	682	35,339	48,094
1835	7,389	4,017	566	35,242	47,214
1840	7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
1845	7,507	4,183	647	47,533	59,870
1850	8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
1855	7,105	8,569	885	32,783	49,342
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1865	11,015	13,338	2,624	51,433	78,410
1868	10,478	13,413	2,635	50,322	76,848
1869	11,265	14,651	2,680	56,444	85,040
1870	10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
1871	10,792	13,529	2,632	55,519	82,472
1872	11,765	14,334	3,356	64,947	94,402
1873	12,745	16,892	3,662	67,846	101,145
1874	13,051	19,205	3,646	62,817	98,719
1875	13,358	19,418	4,020	55,590	92,386

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 63,197 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1875-76. The number in the year 1869-70 was 63,707, in 1870-71 it amounted to 62,963, in 1871-72 to 62,864, in 1872-73 to 62,957, in 1873-74 to 62,924, and in 1874-75 to 62,840 men.

The troops here enumerated do not constitute the whole armed force of the United Kingdom ; but the army estimates for the year ending March 31, 1876, as well as former years, contain votes of money for four classes of reserve, or auxiliary forces, namely, the militia, the yeomanry cavalry, the volunteer corps, and the enrolled pensioners and army reserve force. The total number of militia provided for in the army estimates of 1875-76, is 139,018, comprising a permanent staff of 5,066—to be gradually absorbed in the Brigade Depôts in course of formation—and 133,952 men in training service. The total number of yeomanry cavalry provided for is 15,130, comprising a permanent staff of 328, and 14,802 yeomen. The total number of volunteers provided for is 161,150, comprising 30,827 artillery volunteers, and 130,323 light horse, engineers and rifle volunteers. Finally, the number of enrolled pensioners and army reserve force provided for in the army estimates of 1875-76, is 32,000, divided into two classes, 10,000 men forming the first, and 22,000 the second class.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1875-76, was calculated at 14,677,700*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 1,189,500*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1876, at 13,488,200*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1875-76, with the corresponding sums of the year 1874-75:—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

	1874-75	1875-76
I. REGULAR FORCES :		
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges	£ 4,434,500	£ 4,543,000
Divine service	48,100	51,100
Administration of Martial law	26,300	26,700
Medical establishment and services	243,200	248,700
II. RESERVE FORCES :		
Militia pay and allowances	738,500	685,300
Yeomanry cavalry	78,900	78,900
Volunteer corps	430,800	437,200
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force	121,700	121,700
III. CONTROL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES :		
Control establishments and wages	368,100	368,700
Provisions, transport, and other services	2,960,800	2,950,000
Clothing establishments and supplies	743,100	758,100
Manufacture and repair of war stores	970,000	986,000
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS :		
Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad	761,300	799,700

V. VARIOUS SERVICES:		1874-75	1875-76
		£	£
Military education		135,200	141,800
Miscellaneous services		31,400	42,200
Administration of the army		205,900	210,900
Total effective services		12,297,800	12,450,000
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:			
Rewards for military service		34,000	35,300
Pay of general officers		81,600	88,500
Pay of reduced and retired officers		521,100	514,600
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances		146,800	146,900
Pensions for wounds		16,300	16,400
In-pensions		36,100	34,300
Out-pensions		1,158,600	1,201,500
Superannuation allowances		172,100	167,500
Militia and volunteer corps		20,900	22,700
Total non-effective services		2,187,500	2,227,700
RECAPITULATION:			
Effective services		12,297,800	12,450,000
Non-effective services		2,187,500	2,227,700
Total effective and non-effective services		14,485,300	14,677,700

It will be seen that the estimates for 1875-76 showed a net increase of 192,400*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1874-75 having been 14,485,300*l.*, and the amount of the estimate for 1875-76 being 14,677,700*l.* The approximate amount to be paid into the exchequer as extra receipts, during the year 1875-76, is 1,189,500*l.*, as compared with 1,191,500*l.* paid in during 1874-75. The Exchequer Extra Receipts are derived from supplies voted in the army estimates of previous years and not expended, and include contributions from Colonial revenues in aid of the military expenditure of the United Kingdom.

Under various laws of army organisation, completed in 1875, Great Britain and Ireland are partitioned into ten military districts or general officers' commands. These are further divided into sub-districts, the division varying with the arms of the service. For the infantry there are 66 sub-districts, commanded by line colonels; for the artillery there are 12 sub-districts, commanded by artillery colonels; and for the cavalry there are two districts, commanded by cavalry colonels. The authority of the Commander-in-Chief is distributed, in the first instance, to the general officers commanding districts, and passes downward from them to the infantry colonels, the artillery colonels, and the cavalry colonels. The brigade of an infantry sub-district consists, as a rule, of two line battalions, two militia battalions, the brigade dépôt, rifle volunteer corps, and infantry of the army reserve. Of the two line battalions one is generally abroad and the second at one of the home

stations. An artillery sub-district contains in addition to the royal artillery, the militia artillery, and that of the volunteers and of the army reserve; and a cavalry colonel similarly has command, not merely over the cavalry regiments within his district, but over the yeomanry, volunteers, and reserve cavalry. The colonel of each district is responsible for the training, inspection, recruiting, and instruction of all the forces under his command.

The following table, drawn-up from a parliamentary return issued in the session of 1872, gives the composition of the rank and file of the army as regards nativity, at the end of March 1872 :—

Army	Natives of England and Wales	Natives of Scotland	Natives of Ireland	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Household Cavalry . . .	940	172	93	1,205
Cavalry of the Line . . .	11,661	1,091	2,429	15,181
Royal Horse Artillery . . .	4,192	330	899	5,421
Royal Artillery . . .	18,710	2,020	5,589	26,319
Royal Engineers . . .	3,024	1,108	630	4,762
Foot Guards . . .	5,604	604	108	6,316
Infantry of the Line . . .	71,262	10,232	33,812	115,306
Army Service Corps . . .	1,827	260	333	2,420
Army Hospital Corps . . .	481	68	199	748
Total . . .	117,701	15,885	44,092	177,678

The number of recruits enlisted for the army and finally approved and the number of deserters during the years 1862 to 1874 were as follows :—In 1862, 4,642 recruits were approved, and there were 2,895 desertions; in 1863, 6,924 recruits and 2,971 desertions; in 1864, 11,234 recruits and 3,097 desertions; in 1865 the recruits numbered 10,444 and the desertions 3,519; in 1866 the numbers were 10,663 and 3,583 respectively; in 1867 there were 13,941 recruits and 3,449 desertions; in 1868, 10,782 recruits and 3,011 desertions; in 1869, 8,183 recruits and 3,341 desertions; in 1870, 14,927 recruits and 3,171 desertions; in 1871, 17,791 recruits and 5,861 desertions. In 1873, there were 17,194 recruits enlisted, and 5,702 desertions; and in the year 1874, there were 20,640 recruits, and 5,572 desertions. Of the recruits of 1874, the number of 7,784 enlisted to long service; and 12,856 on short service.

It appears from a report of the Director-General of Military Education, issued as a Parliamentary paper in 1874, that, on the 1st of January, 1874, out of regiments and corps amounting to 178,356 men, 10,724 could neither read nor write, 9,543 could read but not write, 99,910 could read and write, and 58,179 were better

educated. There exists compulsory education in the army, the rule laid down in the Queen's Regulations being that every recruit is obliged to attend school until he is in possession of a fourth class certificate of education.

The establishments for military educational purposes comprise the Council of Military Education, Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst, Royal Military Asylum and Normal School at Chelsea, Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin, Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers, Military Medical School, and a varying number of Garrison Schools and Libraries. In the army estimates for 1875-76, the sum provided for military education was 141,800*l.*, representing an increase of 6,600*l.* over the previous year. The two principal educational establishments for officers are the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and the Royal Military and Staff College at Sandhurst. In the army estimates of 1875-76, the cost of the Woolwich Academy is set down at 30,357*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 31,445*l.* At Sandhurst, 20 'Queen's cadets' are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled 'Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.' The Board consists of five members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and four assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Third Lord, Junior Naval Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the five Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of two Permanent Secretaries, and a number of heads of departments, the Controller of the Navy, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, and the Superintendents of Contracts, Victualling, and Stores. The First Lord has supreme authority, and all questions of importance are left to his decision. The Senior Naval Lord directs the movements of the fleet, and is responsible for its discipline. The Third Lord has the management of the dockyards, and superintends the building of the ships. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Civil Lord is answerable for the accounts, and the Financial Secretary for all purchases of stores.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1875, the expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1876, will be 10,784,644*l.* as compared with 10,440,105*l.* voted for the year 1874-75, or an increase of 344,539*l.* The following is an abstract of the estimates for 1875-76 as compared with the votes for 1874-75 :—

	NAVY ESTIMATES.	
	1874-75	1875-76
	£	£
Wages to seamen and marines	2,603,757	2,636,162
Victuals and clothing for ditto	1,085,534	1,035,719
Admiralty office	178,066	183,916
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve	163,311	188,505
Scientific branch	113,120	107,324
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad	1,253,326	1,329,069
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad	73,385	75,548
Medical establishments at home and abroad	63,701	64,644
Marine divisions	18,720	18,868
Naval stores, and ships built by contract :		
Naval stores	1,175,159	1,261,006
Ships &c. built by contract	828,679	902,608
New works, building, machinery, and repairs	682,061	652,751
Medicines and medical stores	70,745	73,330
Martial law and charges	15,605	15,904
Miscellaneous services	123,410	105,288
Total for the effective service	8,448,579	8,758,033
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines	870,166	888,211
Military pensions and allowances	657,090	681,751
Civil pensions and allowances	288,670	284,529
Total for the naval service	10,264,550	10,612,554

FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Army department (conveyance of troops)	175,600	172,090
Grand total	10,440,105	10,784,644

Not included in the above list are three armour-plated ships for the defence of the colonies, for which see next page.

For the construction of new ships building in the royal dockyards, the navy estimates for 1875-76 had a vote of 652,751*l*. The total tonnage ordered for 1875-76 was 13,812, the principal vessels under construction comprising iron-clad ships of an aggregate of 10,359 tons.

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted at the end of November 1875, of 61 vessels, including those on the stocks. The following is the list, in alphabetical order of names, of these 62 ironclads, with specification of number of guns, indicated horse-power of engines,† the actual weight, that is displacement in tons,† the material of hull, whether iron or wood, and the year of launch, if completed, or, in the case of dates later than 1875, estimated time of completion. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk before their names are turret ships.

Name	Guns	Indicated Horse-power	Displacement in Tons	Material of hull	Year of launch
*Abyssinia	4	870	4,960	Iron	1870
Achilles	26	5,722	9,694	Iron	1863
Agincourt	28	6,867	10,627	Iron	1865
Audacious	14	4,021	6,034	Iron	1870
Alexandra	12	8,000	9,492	Iron	1875
Bellerophon	15	6,521	7,551	Iron	1865
Black Prince	28	5,772	9,137	Iron	1861
Caledonia	24	4,538	6,832	Wood	1862
*Cerberus	4	1,660	3,336	Iron	1870
*Cyclops	4	1,660	3,430	Iron	1871
Defence	16	2,537	6,070	Iron	1861
*Devastation	4	6,649	9,157	Iron	1872
*Dreadnought	4	8,000	10,886	Iron	1875
Enterprise	4	692	1,350	Wood	1864
Erebus (Floating battery)	16	820	1,844	Iron	1856
Favorite	10	1,773	3,232	Wood	1864
*Glatton	2	2,868	4,912	Iron	1871
*Gorgon	4	1,625	3,430	Iron	1871
*Hecate	4	1,625	3,430	Iron	1871
Hector	18	3,256	6,713	Iron	1862
Hercules	14	8,529	8,677	Iron	1870
Hotspur (Ram).	3	3,497	4,010	Iron	1870
*Hydra	4	1,472	3,430	Iron	1871
*Inflexible	4	8,000	11,165	Iron	1876
Invincible	14	4,832	6,034	Iron	1869
Iron Duke	14	4,268	6,034	Iron	1870

† The so-called 'nominal' horse-power, and tonnage of old measurement, given in former issues of the *Statesman's Year-Book*, were discarded by new regulations of the Admiralty, adopted in 1873.

Name	Guns	Indicated Horse-power	Displacement in tons	Material of hull	Year of launch
Lord Clyde	18	6,064	7,842	Wood	1864
Lord Warden	18	6,706	7,842	Wood	1865
*Magdala	4	1,660	3,336	Iron	1870
Minotaur	17	6,702	10,627	Iron	1866
*Monarch	7	7,842	8,322	Iron	1869
Nelson	12	6,000	7,323	Iron	1876
Northampton	12	6,000	7,323	Iron	1876
Northumberland	28	6,558	10,584	Iron	1866
Ocean	24	4,244	6,832	Wood	1863
Pallas	8	3,581	3,787	Wood	1865
Penelope	11	4,703	4,394	Iron	1867
*Prince Albert	4	2,128	3,905	Iron	1864
Prince Consort	15	4,234	6,832	Wood	1862
Repulse	12	3,347	6,190	Wood	1868
Research	4	1,042	1,741	Wood	1863
Resistance	16	2,428	6,070	Iron	1861
Royal Alfred	18	3,434	6,707	Wood	1864
Royal Oak	24	3,704	6,366	Wood	1862
*Royal Sovereign	5	2,436	5,080	Wood	1864
Rupert (Ram)	4	4,638	5,358	Iron	1872
*Scorpion	4	1,455	2,751	Iron	1863
Shannon	9	3,500	5,103	Iron	1876
Sultan	12	8,629	9,286	Iron	1870
Swiftsure	14	4,913	6,333	Iron	1871
Téméraire	8	7,000	8,415	Iron	1876
Terror (Floating battery)	16	493	1,844	Iron	1856
*Thunderer	4	5,600	9,190	Iron	1872
Triumph	14	4,892	6,660	Iron	1871
Valiant	18	3,560	6,713	Iron	1863
Viper (Gunboat)	2	696	1,228	Iron	1865
Vixen (Gunboat)	2	740	1,228	Wood	1865
Warrior	32	5,469	9,137	Iron	1860
Waterwitch (Gunboat)	2	777	1,279	Iron	1866
*Wivern	4	1,446	2,751	Iron	1863
*Zealous	20	3,448	6,096	Wood	1864

Three of the vessels in the above list are not strictly British, but form part of Her Majesty's Navy for the Defence of the Colonies; the turret ships *Abyssinia* and *Magdala* were built for the defence of Bombay, and the turret-ship *Cerberus*, paid for by the Colony of Victoria, for the defence of Melbourne.

The whole of the vessels of the iron-clad fleet of the United Kingdom, afloat or nearly completed at the end of 1875, may be divided into seven classes, in the following order:—

First class.—Four mastless turret-ships for great naval warfare at home and abroad: the *Devastation*, the *Thunderer*, the *Dreadnought*, and the *Inflexible*. These four ships represent the most powerful men-of-war as yet built. The requirements aimed at in the construction

of this class of iron-clads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and armour, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of coal, requisite in the absence of masts and sails. The *Devastation* and the *Thunderer*, launched in 1872, were the first specimens of this type of war-ships ever constructed. The *Devastation* is 285 feet in length, and 62 feet 3 inches in extreme breadth; the draught forward is 25 feet 9 inches, and aft 26 feet 6 inches. The *Devastation* and the *Thunderer*, each of a nominal burthen of 4,406 tons, displace, or weigh, 9,157 tons. Each ship carries four 35-ton 700-pounder guns in two turrets, and has armour of ten, twelve, and fourteen inches, twelve being the ruling thickness. Their speed averages thirteen knots an hour; they have two independent screws and two sets of engines, and they carry 1,600 tons of coal, or sufficient to take them over a distance of 6,000 miles. The deck is given up in heavy weather to the waves; but a narrow deck-house, running between the two turrets, is so spread out at the top as to form a spacious hurricane or flying-deck, 24 feet above water, on which the boats are stowed, and to which all openings from the hold are carried. The *Dreadnought*—originally named the *Fury*—was launched March 8, 1875, and is 1,729 tons larger than the other two mastless turret-ships; every discovered improvement is embodied in her construction. Another ironclad, of the same dimensions as the *Dreadnought*, called the *Inflexible*, is being built at Portsmouth dockyard. According to a statement made by the first lord of the Admiralty in the house of Commons, in the session of 1873, the *Inflexible* is to be more than a match for any ironclad constructed or designed, especially with regard to thickness of armour and power of guns. Pending the launch of the *Inflexible*, the *Dreadnought* is believed to stand at present unrivalled in strength among the iron-clads of the world.

Second class—Two Rams: the *Rupert* and the *Hotspur*. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as Rams, but in the *Rupert* and the *Hotspur*, built in 1870-72, the ramming power is made the principal object. These Rams are designed to act in concert with ships of the *Devastation* class, which they somewhat resemble in form. Though comparatively small vessels, their armour is very thick in proportion to their size, being 12 inches on the breast-work, and from 12 to 14 inches on the turret, the armament of which consists of two 18-ton guns. The Ram—main feature of these iron-clads, to which their whole power is made subordinate—has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in advance of the upright portion of the stern. In destructive power, the Rams are held to be inferior to no other iron-clads but the turret-ships of the *Devastation* type.

Third class.—Nine mastless turret-ships for coast defence: the

Glatton, the Cyclops, the Gorgon, the Hecate, and the Hydra in the first list, and the Royal Sovereign, the Prince Albert, the Scorpion, and the Wivern in the second. The Glatton, largest ship of this class, finished in 1872, is similar to the Devastation and the Thunderer in design, nearly equal in proportional strength, but with only one turret, and not adapted for long cruises. Inferior in size to the Glatton, are the Cyclops, the Gorgon, the Hecate, and the Hydra, built during the years 1870 and 1871. Each of these vessels has two turrets, with two 18-ton guns in each turret, a hull 225 feet long and 45 feet beam, covered by a belt of armour seven feet wide in two strakes, the upper one eight inches thick and the lower one six inches thick amidships, tapering fore and aft. Above the hull is raised a breastwork, 117 feet by 34 feet, plated with 6 ft. 6 in. of armour, varying in thickness from eight to nine inches. This breastwork protects the engines and machinery for working the turrets, which are built at either end of it, and are plated with 9-inch armour, thickened to 10-inch in the way of the ports. There is also a pilot tower, 17 feet in height, plated with 8-inch and 9-inch armour, for the protection of the commanding officer. A subdivision of this class of vessels form the original rigged turret-ships, the Royal Sovereign, Prince Albert, Scorpion, and Wivern, the last two known as the Birkenhead Rams. They are heavily armed, carrying 12-ton guns, but by their general construction, valuable only for coast defence.

Fourth class.—Five first-rate rigged ships for cruising: the Monarch, the Hercules, the Sultan, the Alexandra, and the *Téméraire*. The Monarch, sole rigged turret-ship of the iron-clad navy, launched in 1869, has 7-inch armour only at the water-line, but in compensation of strength carries four 25-ton guns, with 10-inch armour over the port-holes, and 8-inch over the rest of each of the two turrets. Both the Hercules and the Sultan, completed in 1870, carry 18-ton guns, with 9-inch armour at the water-line, and 6-inch and 8-inch over the turrets. Similar in design to the last two vessels, but rather stronger, and with improvements in construction, are the Alexandra—originally named the *Superb*—launched April 7, 1875, and the *Téméraire*, on the stocks at Chatham dockyard, at the end of 1875. The vessels of this class are distinguished for great size and power, but still more for speed under full steam, found to average fifteen knots an hour. No other country has at present similar iron-clads, except Germany (see page 102), and Turkey (see page 455), all the ships of the latter state having been built in England, after models of the British navy.

Fifth class.—Nine second-rate rigged ships for cruising: the Bellephophon, the Audacious, the Invincible, the Iron Duke, the Swiftsure, and the Triumph, in the first list, and the Penelope, the Royal

Alfred, and the Repulse in the second. The vessels of this class carry each 10-ton and 12-ton guns, behind 6-inch armour, and 8-inch armour at the water-line. Their size, with the exception of the largest, Bellerophon, is nearly equal, from 6,000 to 6,966 tons, and their speed from 13 to 14 knots an hour. The Bellerophon, besides being of greater size, 7,551 tons, varies from the rest in being without the 8-inch armour at the water-line; but its speed, on the other hand, is nearly 15 knots an hour. A subdivision of this class of fast cruising iron-clads form three smaller vessels, the Penelope, the Royal Alfred, and the Repulse, all with 12-ton guns behind 6-inch armour. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Sixth class.—Seventeen third-rate rigged ships for cruising: the Warrior, the Minotaur, the Achilles, the Black Prince, the Agincourt, the Northumberland, the Lord Clyde, the Lord Warden, the Caledonia, the Ocean, the Prince Consort, the Royal Oak, and the Zealous, in the first list, and the Hector, the Valiant, the Defence, and the Resistance in the second. The vessels of this class vary greatly in size, but their armament, strength, and, to some extent, speed, are very similar. They are mainly armed with guns weighing less than 12 tons, and protected in general by less than 6-inch armour. Foremost in this division stand the Warrior and Minotaur, the former with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour over the middle part of the hull only, and the latter with $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch armour over all parts. The Warrior, Black Prince, and Achilles, are each 380 feet long, and of 9,137 tons, while the partly sister-ships, Minotaur, Agincourt, and Northumberland, are 400 feet in length, and of 10,627 tons. All these ships are of great speed, varying from 15 to 16 knots an hour; nevertheless their great length and consequent 'unhandiness,' together with limited fighting power, render them unfit for anything beyond the protection, or destruction, of mercantile fleets. Next in rank to the Warrior and Minotaur, of lesser power as well as speed, come the Lord Clyde and Lord Warden, both wooden ships; and then follow the Caledonia, Ocean, Prince Consort, Royal Oak, and Zealous, five converted line-of-battle ships. A subdivision of the class, imperfectly armed and protected, are the old iron-clads, Hector, Valiant, Defence, and Resistance, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863, after the model of the Warrior.

Seventh class.—Nine iron-clads of small size for coast defence: the wooden sloops Favourite, Pallas, Research, and Enterprise; the gun-vessels Viper, Vixen, and Waterwitch, the last on the hydraulic principle of propulsion; and the floating batteries Erebus and Terror, built during the Russian war. All these vessels are of antiquated construction, and pronounced to be very nearly useless for modern warfare.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the chief are four iron-built frigates, the Shah, the Inconstant, the Blonde, and the Raleigh. The Shah, launched in August 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,696 tons burthen and 4,500 horse-power, and carrying 26 guns, is reported the swiftest vessel in the navy.

Area and Population.

The population was thus distributed over the various divisions of the United Kingdom at the census of April 3, 1871 :—

	Area in statute acres	Inhabited Houses	Population
England	32,597,398	4,009,783	21,495,131
Wales	4,721,823	249,334	1,217,135
England and Wales	37,319,221	4,259,117	22,712,266
Scotland	19,496,132	412,185	3,360,018
Ireland	20,819,829	961,229	5,411,416
Isle of Man	145,325	9,413	54,042
Channel Islands—			
Jersey	28,717	8,738	56,627
Guernsey and adjacent Islands	19,605	5,831	33,969
United Kingdom	77,828,829	5,656,513	31,628,328

The numbers here given are exclusive of men in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad, estimated at 229,000 in total.

The division of the sexes in the United Kingdom was as follows, at the census of April 3, 1871 :—

	Males	Females	Excess of females over males
England	10,454,334	11,040,797	586,463
Wales	604,600	612,535	7,935
England and Wales	11,058,934	11,653,332	594,398
Scotland	1,603,143	1,756,875	153,732
Ireland	2,639,826	2,771,590	131,764
Isle of Man	25,914	28,128	2,214
Channel Islands—			
Jersey	24,875	31,752	6,877
Guernsey and others	15,433	18,536	3,103
United Kingdom	15,368,125	16,260,213	892,088

The enumerated population of the United Kingdom is variously defined for fiscal, statistical, and administrative purposes, as shown in the following table:—

	Population, 1871
United Kingdom: including Islands in British Seas, and Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad . . .	31,857,338
United Kingdom: including Islands in British Seas, but excluding Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad . . .	31,628,338
United Kingdom: excluding Islands in British Seas, and Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad . . .	31,483,700

The population of the United Kingdom increased at the rate of 8·8 per cent. in the ten years 1861 to 1871.

Computed on the basis of the registration of births and deaths, the population of the United Kingdom and its divisions was, exclusive of army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, as follows, at the end of June, in the ten years from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
1866	30,076,812	21,342,864	3,214,426	5,519,522
1867	30,334,999	21,608,286	3,244,254	5,482,459
1868	30,617,718	21,882,059	3,274,369	5,461,299
1869	30,913,513	22,164,847	3,304,747	5,443,919
1870	31,205,444	22,457,366	3,335,418	5,412,660
1871	31,513,442	22,760,359	3,366,375	5,386,708
1872	31,835,757	23,067,835	3,399,226	5,368,696
1873	32,124,598	23,356,414	3,430,923	5,337,261
1874	32,412,010	23,648,609	3,462,916	5,300,485
1875	32,737,405	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,297,732

The estimated population of the principal towns of the United Kingdom was as follows, according to the returns of the Registrar-General at the end of June 1875:—London, 3,445,160; Glasgow, 534,564; Liverpool, 516,063; Manchester, with Salford, 492,346; Birmingham, 366,325; Dublin, 314,666; Leeds, 285,118; Sheffield, 267,881; Edinburgh, 211,626; Bristol, 196,186; Bradford, 168,305; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 137,665; Hull, 133,932; Portsmouth, 122,632; Brighton, 111,089; Leicester, 109,830; Sunderland, 106,342; Nottingham, 92,251; Oldham, 87,437; Norwich, 82,842; and Wolverhampton, 71,718.

The Registrar-General of England states that the population of the United Kingdom is increasing at the rate of 1,173 a day. But

emigration takes away 468 of that number, leaving 705 a day to swell the population at home.

Subjoined is a more detailed account of the population of 1. England and Wales; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; and 4. Islands in the British Seas.

1. *England and Wales.*

England and Wales, taken by themselves, are more densely populated than any other country in Europe, except Belgium. On an area of 58,320 square miles, or 37,324,883 acres, there lived, on the 3rd of April 1871, according to the census, 22,712,266 inhabitants, or 389 individuals per square mile. The population of England and Wales was as follows at the eight enumerations, 1801 to 1871:—

Date of Enumeration	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
1801, March 10th . . .	4,251,735	4,637,801	8,892,536
1811, May 27th . . .	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256
1821, May 28th . . .	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236
1831, May 29th . . .	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797
1841, June 7th . . .	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148
1851, March 31st . . .	8,781,225	9,116,384	17,927,609
1861, April 8th . . .	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224
1871, April 3rd . . .	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266

The following table shows the area, in statute acres, number of inhabited houses, and population of each of the 52 counties of England and Wales, at the date of the census of 1871:—

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1871	Population, April 3, 1871
<i>England.</i>			
Bedford	295,582	30,506	146,257
Berks	451,210	39,638	196,475
Buckingham	466,932	37,257	175,879
Cambridge	525,182	40,272	186,906
Chester	707,078	110,449	561,201
Cornwall	873,600	73,950	362,343
Cumberland	1,001,273	44,061	220,253
Derby	658,803	78,309	379,394
Devon	1,657,180	105,200	601,374
Dorset	632,025	39,410	195,537
Durham	622,476	114,705	685,089
Essex	1,060,549	92,356	466,436
Gloucester	805,102	101,407	534,640

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1871	Population, April 3, 1871
<i>England—continued.</i>			
Hereford	534,823	26,371	125,370
Hertford	391,141	39,056	192,226
Huntingdon	229,544	14,032	63,708
Kent	1,039,419	151,344	848,294
Lancaster	1,219,221	530,490	2,819,495
Leicester	514,164	58,606	269,311
Lincoln	1,775,457	94,212	436,599
Middlesex	180,136	321,229	2,539,765
Monmouth	368,399	36,169	195,448
Norfolk	1,354,301	99,428	438,656
Northampton	630,358	52,539	243,891
Northumberland	1,249,299	62,436	386,646
Nottingham	526,076	68,419	319,758
Oxford	472,717	37,849	177,975
Rutland	95,805	4,766	22,073
Salop	826,055	50,804	248,111
Somerset	1,047,220	92,205	463,483
Southampton	1,070,216	98,283	544,684
Stafford	728,468	167,614	858,326
Suffolk	947,681	76,501	348,869
Surrey	478,792	168,443	1,090,635
Sussex	936,911	75,385	417,456
Warwick	563,946	131,442	634,189
Westmoreland	485,432	12,671	65,010
Wilts.	865,092	54,874	257,177
Worcester	472,165	69,988	338,837
York (<i>East Riding</i>)	768,419	50,838	241,672
" (<i>City</i>)	2,720	13,006	64,908
" (<i>North Riding</i>)	1,350,121	48,549	234,817
" (<i>West Riding</i>)	1,709,307	388,004	1,854,172
Total of England	32,590,397	4,009,783	21,495,131
<i>Wales.</i>			
Anglesey	193,453	12,170	51,040
Brecon	460,158	12,647	59,901
Cardigan	443,387	16,420	73,441
Carmarthen	606,331	24,333	116,710
Carnarvon	370,273	23,298	106,121
Denbigh	386,052	22,500	105,102
Flint	184,905	16,636	76,312
Glamorgan	547,494	72,905	397,859
Merioneth	385,291	10,006	46,598
Montgomery	483,323	13,911	67,623
Pembroke	401,691	19,583	91,998
Radnor	272,128	4,925	25,430
Total of Wales	4,734,486	249,334	1,217,135
Total of England } and Wales }	37,324,883	4,259,117	22,712,266

One-fourth of the total urban population of England and Wales is in London. The limits of the metropolis are variously defined by the Registrar-General and the corporate and other bodies exercising administrative functions, and under these definitions the population was found to number, at the census of 1871, from 3,024,066 to 3,885,641 souls. The following table gives the results of both the census of 1861 and of 1871:—

	Population, 1861	Population, 1871
London within the Registrar-General's tables of mortality	2,803,989	3,254,260
London within the limits of the Metropolis Local Management Act	2,808,862	3,266,987
London Postal District	2,967,956	3,536,129
Metropolitan and City of London Police District	3,222,720	3,885,641
Metropolitan Parliamentary Boroughs	2,640,253	3,024,066

Eighteen cities and towns have been selected by the Registrar-General for the publication of weekly rates of mortality in comparison with those of the metropolis and of other British and foreign cities. Those eighteen cities and towns comprise a total population of 6,270,275, being less than a third, but more than a fourth, part of the entire population of England and Wales. Within their municipal limits, the population enumerated in 1861 and 1871, with the decennial rates of increase, was as follows:—

Cities and Towns	1861 April 8	1871 April 3	Rate of increase per Cent
London	2,803,989	3,254,260	16·1
Liverpool	443,938	493,405	11·1
Manchester	338,722	351,189	3·7
Birmingham	296,076	343,787	16·1
Leeds	207,165	259,212	25·1
Sheffield	185,172	239,946	29·6
Bristol	154,093	182,552	18·5
Bradford	106,218	145,830	37·3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	109,108	128,443	17·7
Salford	102,449	124,801	21·8
Hull	97,661	121,892	24·8
Portsmouth	94,799	113,569	19·8
Sunderland	78,211	98,242	25·6
Leicester	68,056	95,220	40·0
Nottingham	74,693	86,621	16·0
Oldham	72,333	82,629	14·2
Norwich	74,891	80,386	7·3
Wolverhampton	60,860	68,291	12·2
Total	5,368,434	6,270,275	16·8

Subjoined is the birth, death, and marriage rate of the population of England and Wales, for the fifteen years from 1860 to 1874, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1860	19,902,918	684,048	422,721	170,156
1861	20,119,496	696,406	435,114	163,706
1862	20,336,614	711,691	436,573	163,830
1863	20,590,356	729,399	473,837	173,510
1864	20,834,496	740,275	495,531	180,387
1865	21,085,139	747,870	490,909	185,474
1866	21,342,864	753,870	500,689	187,776
1867	21,608,286	768,349	471,073	179,154
1868	21,882,059	786,156	480,622	176,962
1869	22,164,847	772,877	495,086	175,629
1870	22,457,366	792,129	515,544	181,655
1871	22,760,359	797,428	514,879	190,112
1872	23,067,385	825,907	492,065	201,267
1873	23,356,414	829,778	492,520	205,615
1874	23,944,459	854,307	526,701	201,605

The proportion of male to female children born in England is as 104,811 to 100,000. But as the former suffer from a higher rate of mortality than the latter, the equilibrium between the sexes is restored about the tenth year of life, and is finally changed, by emigration, war, and perilous male occupations, to the extent that there are 100,000 women, of all ages, to 94,900 men in England.

The number of paupers, exclusive of vagrants and 'casual poor,' in receipt of relief in the several unions and parishes, constituted under boards of guardians in England and Wales, was as follows, on the first of January, for the fifteen years from 1861 to 1875:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1861 . .	646	150,526	739,897	890,423
1862 . .	649	167,646	778,520	946,166
1863 . .	653	253,499	889,125	1,142,624
1864 . .	655	186,750	822,539	1,009,289
1865 . .	655	170,136	801,297	971,433
1866 . .	655	149,320	771,024	920,344
1867 . .	655	158,308	800,516	958,824
1868 . .	655	185,630	849,193	1,034,823
1869 . .	655	183,162	856,387	1,039,549
1870 . .	649	194,089	885,302	1,079,391
1871 . .	648	189,839	892,087	1,081,926
1872 . .	647	153,753	823,911	977,664
1873 . .	647	127,697	762,675	890,372
1874 . .	647	114,324	714,957	829,281
1875 . .	647	115,209	700,378	815,587

A Parliamentary return, issued in 1871, states that the poor-rates levied in England and Wales in 1748-50 averaged 730,137*l.*, or 2*s.* 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per head per annum of the population; in 1776, 4*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1783-85, 5*s.* 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1803, 11*s.* 7*d.*; in 1815, 13*s.* 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1826, 10*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1834, 11*s.* 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1837, 7*s.* 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.*; in 1841, 7*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; in 1851, 7*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; in 1861, 7*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; in 1868, 9*s.* 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; and in 1870, 9*s.* 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* The expenditure for the relief of the poor only averaged 689,971*l.* in 1748-50, which is stated as 2*s.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per head of the population; it rose to 4*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 1776; 5*s.* 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in 1783-85; 8*s.* 10*d.* in 1803; 9*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 1815; 9*s.* 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in 1826; 8*s.* 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* in 1834; 5*s.* 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 1837; 5*s.* 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* in 1841; 5*s.* 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* in 1851; 5*s.* 9*d.* in 1861; 6*s.* 11*d.* in 1868; and 6*s.* 11*d.* in 1870.

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the fifteen years, 1860-74:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1860 . .	12,168	3,831	15,999	12,068
1861 . .	14,349	3,977	18,326	13,879
1862 . .	15,896	4,105	20,001	15,312
1863 . .	16,461	4,357	20,818	15,799
1864 . .	15,398	4,108	19,506	14,726
1865 . .	15,411	4,203	19,614	14,740
1866 . .	14,880	3,969	18,849	14,254
1867 . .	15,208	3,763	18,971	14,207
1868 . .	16,197	3,894	20,091	15,033
1869 . .	15,722	3,596	19,318	14,340
1870 . .	14,010	3,568	17,578	12,953
1871 . .	12,640	3,629	16,269	11,946
1872 . .	11,467	3,334	14,809	10,862
1873 . .	11,490	3,403	14,893	11,089
1874 . .	11,912	3,283	15,195	11,509

The decrease in the number of persons committed for trial in England and Wales, in recent years, is attributed partly to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorises Magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners.

2. Scotland.

Scotland has an area of 30,685 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1871, of 3,360,018 souls, giving 109 inhabitants to the square mile. The country is divided into 33 civil counties, grouped under eight geographical divisions. The following table gives the results of the census of 1871, the numbers of population including the military in barracks and the seamen on board vessels in the harbours on the 3rd of April 1871:—

Divisions and civil counties	Inhabited houses	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
1. Northern :—				
Shetland . . .	5,740	13,080	18,525	31,605
Orkney . . .	6,301	14,346	16,926	31,272
Caithness . . .	7,476	18,939	21,050	39,989
Sutherland . . .	4,798	11,127	12,559	23,686
2. North-Western :—				
Ross and Cromarty	15,932	38,029	42,880	80,909
Inverness . . .	16,659	40,798	46,682	87,480
3. North-Eastern :—				
Nairn . . .	2,046	4,771	5,442	10,213
Elgin . . .	8,564	20,278	23,320	43,598
Banff . . .	11,663	29,345	32,665	62,010
Aberdeen . . .	34,691	115,891	128,716	244,607
Kincairdine . . .	6,681	16,790	17,861	34,651
4. East-Midland :—				
Forfar . . .	25,859	106,223	131,305	237,528
Perth . . .	22,387	60,592	67,149	127,741
Fife . . .	27,340	74,700	85,610	160,310
Kinross . . .	1,669	3,387	3,821	7,208
Clackmannan . . .	3,447	11,543	12,199	23,742
5. West-Midland :—				
Stirling . . .	14,315	48,160	50,019	98,179
Dumbarton . . .	8,043	28,817	30,022	58,839
Argyll . . .	14,367	36,898	38,737	75,635
Bute . . .	2,434	7,624	9,353	16,977
6. South-Western :—				
Renfrew . . .	13,606	103,612	113,307	216,919
Ayr . . .	27,132	98,110	102,635	200,745
Lanark . . .	49,080	377,739	387,540	765,279
7. South-Eastern :—				
Linlithgow . . .	6,507	21,074	20,117	41,191
Edinburgh . . .	28,437	153,821	174,514	328,335
Haddington . . .	7,322	18,060	19,710	37,770
Berwick . . .	6,534	17,406	19,068	36,474
Peebles . . .	2,246	5,946	6,368	12,314
Selkirk . . .	1,752	6,730	7,271	14,001
8. Southern :—				
Roxburgh . . .	7,869	25,703	28,262	53,965
Dumfries . . .	13,833	34,782	40,012	74,794
Kirkeudbright . . .	7,705	19,479	22,373	41,852
Wigtown . . .	6,930	17,833	20,962	38,795
Scotland . . .	412,185	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018

The following table exhibits the numbers of the population of Scotland at the dates of the several enumerations, together with the

increase between each census, and the percentage of decennial increase:—

Dates of enumeration	Population	Increase	Percentage of decennial increase
March 10, 1801 . . .	1,608,420	—	—
May 17, 1811 . . .	1,805,864	197,444	12·27
May 28, 1821 . . .	2,091,521	285,657	15·82
May 29, 1831 . . .	2,364,386	272,865	13·04
June 7, 1841 . . .	2,620,184	255,798	10·82
March 31, 1851 . . .	2,888,742	268,558	10·25
April 8, 1861 . . .	3,062,294	173,552	6·00
April 3, 1871 . . .	3,360,018	297,724	9·80
Increase in seventy years . . .		1,750,596	100·12

There were at the census of 1871 three towns in Scotland with a population of upwards of 100,000, namely Glasgow, 477,144; Edinburgh, 196,500; and Dundee, 118,974. The tendency of the population to agglomerate in towns is even more pronounced in Scotland than in England.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874, with the estimated population for the middle of each year, according to the returns of the Registrar-General:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1865	3,136,057	113,126	70,821	23,577
1866	3,153,413	113,639	71,273	23,629
1867	3,170,769	114,115	69,024	22,521
1868	3,188,125	115,673	69,386	21,853
1869	3,205,481	113,395	75,789	22,083
1870	3,222,837	115,423	74,067	23,788
1871	3,366,375	116,127	74,644	23,966
1872	3,399,226	118,873	75,741	25,580
1873	3,430,923	119,738	76,857	26,730
1874	3,462,916	123,795	80,676	26,247

There are a proportionately larger number of illegitimate births in Scotland than in the other parts of the United Kingdom. In the year 1872 the illegitimate births were 9·1 per cent. of the whole number of births; in the mainland rural districts, as a whole, 10·8 per cent.; in the north-eastern and southern divisions of Scotland, above 14 per cent. In the two years 1871 and 1872 the proportion of male births increased, reaching, in 1872, the high ratio of 107 boys to 100 girls, (See p. 244.)

The number of registered paupers and their dependents, exclusive

of casual poor, who were in receipt of relief in parishes of Scotland, during the years 1865 to 1874, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table:—

May 14	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
1865	884	77,895	43,499	121,394
1866	885	76,229	43,379	119,608
1867	885	76,737	44,432	121,169
1868	887	80,032	48,944	128,976
1869	887	80,334	48,005	128,339
1870	887	79,290	46,897	126,187
1871	887	77,759	45,811	123,570
1872	887	74,752	42,859	117,611
1873	886	71,537	40,459	111,996
1874	886	68,428	37,467	105,895

The number of criminal offenders, distinguishing men and women, committed for trial, and convicted, in Scotland, was as follows in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1865 . .	2,270	847	3,117	2,355
1866 . .	2,202	801	3,003	2,292
1867 . .	2,497	808	3,305	2,510
1868 . .	2,622	762	3,384	2,490
1869 . .	2,752	758	3,510	2,592
1870 . .	2,430	616	3,046	2,400
1871 . .	2,253	695	2,948	2,184
1872 . .	2,358	686	3,044	2,259
1873 . .	2,118	637	2,755	2,110
1874 . .	2,279	601	2,880	2,231

It will be seen from the above table that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a gradual diminution of crime in Scotland during the decennial period.

3. Ireland.

Ireland has an area of 31,874 square miles, or 20,322,641 acres, inhabited, in 1871, by 5,411,416 souls. This gives a density of population of 169 inhabitants per square mile, or considerably less than one-half of that of England.

The movement of the population of Ireland since the beginning of the century was very different from that of England and Scotland. There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 to 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, from 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Ireland

was 5,395,456; in 1811 it had risen to 5,937,856; in 1821 to 6,801,827; in 1831 to 7,767,401; and in 1841 to 8,175,124. At the next census, that of 1851, the population was found to have sunk to 6,552,385, representing a decline of nearly twenty per cent., while the following two census returns showed another decline of above eighteen per cent. The decline during the last decennial periods was spread unequally over the four provinces of Ireland, as illustrated in the subjoined table, which gives the results of the enumerations of April 8, 1861, and of April 3, 1871, together with the decrease, in numbers and rate per cent., between 1861 and 1871:—

Provinces	1861	1871	Decrease between 1861 and 1871	
			Number	Rate per cent.
Leinster . . .	1,457,635	1,335,966	121,669	8.35
Munster . . .	1,513,558	1,390,402	123,156	8.14
Ulster . . .	1,914,236	1,830,398	83,838	4.38
Connaught . .	913,135	845,993	67,142	7.35
Total of Ireland	5,798,564	5,411,416	387,148	6.80

The numbers of the population of the counties, cities, and towns of the four provinces of Ireland were found to be as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Provinces, counties, cities, and towns	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Leinster.</i>			
Carlow County . . .	25,356	26,116	51,472
Drogheda Town . . .	6,661	7,728	14,389
Dublin City, Municipal	115,363	130,359	245,722
„ Suburban townships	21,573	28,546	50,119
„ County . . .	51,256	58,528	109,784
Kildare „ . . .	45,646	38,552	84,198
Kilkenny City . . .	6,007	6,657	12,664
„ County . . .	46,892	49,746	96,638
King's „ . . .	38,192	37,589	75,781
Longford „ . . .	32,418	31,990	64,408
Louth „ . . .	34,423	35,386	69,809
Meath „ . . .	47,934	46,546	94,480
Queen's „ . . .	38,518	38,553	77,071
Westmeath „ . . .	39,768	38,648	78,416
Wexford „ . . .	64,125	68,381	132,506
Wicklow „ . . .	39,376	39,133	78,509
Total of Leinster .	653,508	682,458	1,335,966

Provinces, counties, cities, and towns	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Province of Munster.</i>			
Cashel City	1,832	2,144	3,976
Clare County	73,470	74,524	147,994
Cork City	36,713	41,669	78,382
„ County, E.R. . . .	130,895	130,489	261,384
„ „ W.R.	87,887	88,393	176,280
Kerry „	97,560	98,454	196,014
Limerick City	18,257	21,571	39,828
„ County	74,344	77,141	151,485
Tipperary „ N.R. . .	45,976	46,910	92,886
„ „ S.R.	58,333	61,015	119,348
Waterford City	10,946	12,391	23,337
„ County	47,815	51,673	99,488
Total of Munster . .	684,028	706,374	1,390,402
<i>Province of Ulster.</i>			
Antrim County	112,466	123,470	235,936
Armagh City	3,651	4,215	7,866
„ County	82,345	89,010	171,355
Belfast Town	79,754	94,640	174,394
Carrickfergus County of Town	4,296	5,156	9,452
Cavan County	70,331	70,224	140,555
Donegal „	105,903	112,089	277,775
Down „	130,683	147,092	277,992
Fermanagh „	45,365	47,323	92,688
Londonderry City	11,711	13,531	25,242
„ County	71,526	77,164	148,690
Monaghan „	54,940	57,845	112,785
Tyrone „	105,072	110,596	215,668
Total of Ulster . . .	878,043	952,355	1,830,398
<i>Province of Connaught.</i>			
Galway County	116,187	118,886	235,073
„ Town	6,110	7,074	13,184
Leitrim County	47,579	47,745	95,324
Mayo „	120,729	125,126	245,855
Roscommon County . . .	71,093	70,153	141,246
Sligo „	56,846	58,465	115,311
Total of Connaught .	418,544	427,449	845,993
Total of Ireland . . .	2,639,826	2,771,590	5,411,416

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1871 was 961,229, against 1,046,223 in 1861, and 1,328,839 in 1851, the decrease amounting to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the decennial period 1861-71. Of uninhabited houses there were 28,322 at the census of 1871, the

number representing a decrease of 30·85 per cent. in the decennial period 1861-71.

The subjoined table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the eight years 1867 to 1874, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1867	5,557,196	144,318	93,911	29,796
1868	5,543,285	146,108	86,803	27,753
1869	5,546,343	145,912	90,039	27,364
1870	5,412,660	150,151	90,695	28,835
1871	5,386,708	151,665	88,720	28,960
1872	5,368,696	149,292	97,577	27,114
1873	5,337,261	144,377	97,537	26,270
1874	5,314,844	141,411	92,352	25,201

Owing to the still defective state of registration in Ireland, the figures given above are returned as only an approximation to the real numbers. Civil registration, which began in England in the year 1837, and in Scotland in 1855, was not introduced into Ireland till the year 1864.

Constabulary returns, based upon information obtained from farmers and others, and revised by Boards of Guardians, show that in the year 1873, Ireland produced 469,563 qrs. of wheat, 6,912,765 qrs. of oats, 1,016,539 qrs. of barley, 25,576 qrs. of bere and rye, 48,375 qrs. of beans and peas, 2,683,060 tons of potatoes, 4,429,967 tons of turnips, 515,690 tons of mangold wurzel, 278,923 tons of cabbage, 19,843 tons of flax, and 3,306,163 tons of hay. At the end of 1873, Ireland had 4,142,400 head of cattle, 4,482,053 sheep, 532,146 horses, and 1,042,244 pigs. The extent of land under cereal crops has been decreasing in recent years, but the produce in 1873 showed an increase of 263,845 qrs. over the preceding year. The returns of 1873 also showed a million more head of cattle, and above a million more sheep, than there were ten years previously.

It appears from a parliamentary return, issued in the session of 1872, that the soil of Ireland, exclusive of town sites, was divided in 1872 among 19,547 proprietors, holding in fee-simple, in 'perpetuity,' or 'on long leases at chief-rents.' As Ireland covers an area just exceeding 20,000,000 statute acres, it may be said, roughly, that Irish properties average 1,000 acres in size. Of the total 19,547 proprietors, 5,589, owning properties of 100 acres and upwards, were ascertained to be resident on or near their estates. There were also 4,465 proprietors of 100 acres and upwards residing constantly elsewhere in Ireland, besides 377 usually residing elsewhere in Ireland but occasionally on the estate. Only 180 were returned as

'resident usually out of Ireland but occasionally on the property,' but it is stated that, while these 180 constitute less than one-hundredth part of the Irish proprietary, they own between them nearly one-fifteenth part of the whole acreage. Those 'rarely or never resident in Ireland' were returned at 1,443—that is, between one-thirteenth and one-fourteenth of the whole number—but they owned together between one-sixth and one-seventh of the whole acreage. More than half a million of acres belonged to 161 public or charitable institutions or public companies; a somewhat larger amount to owners 'not ascertained'; and nearly half a million to 'proprietors of properties under a hundred acres, unclassified.' These small 'unclassified' proprietors were nearly 6,000 in number, all of them resident in Ireland.

The subjoined table gives the number of paupers in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
1866	54,435	10,163	65,057
1867	54,930	13,291	68,650
1868	56,663	15,830	72,925
1869	56,934	17,320	74,743
1870	53,687	19,729	73,921
1871	50,815	23,877	74,692
1872	48,738	26,056	75,743
1873	49,856	29,232	79,649
1874	49,193	29,857	79,633
1875	49,835	30,631	80,993

The number of criminal offenders, distinguishing men and women, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1865 to 1874 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1865 . .	3,564	1,293	4,657	2,661
1866 . .	3,461	1,093	4,326	2,418
1867 . .	3,665	865	4,561	2,733
1868 . .	3,298	896	4,127	2,394
1869 . .	3,340	829	4,151	2,452
1870 . .	4,077	811	4,936	3,048
1871 . .	3,647	838	4,485	2,257
1872 . .	3,662	814	4,476	2,565
1873 . .	3,724	820	4,544	2,542
1874 . .	3,293	837	4,130	2,367

The gradual decrease in the number of criminal offenders in Ireland, falling together with a perceptible increase of pauperism

is ascribed to the improvement of the police and judicial organisation, together with more extended administrative machinery for the relief of the poor in Ireland.

4. *Islands in the British Seas.*

The population of the Islands in the British Seas was found to be as follows, at the census of April 3, 1871 :—

Islands	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
Isle of Man	180,000	9,413	25,914	28,128	54,042
Channel Islands					
Jersey	28,717	8,738	24,875	31,752	56,627
Guernsey, &c.	17,967	5,831	15,433	18,536	33,969
Total	226,684	23,982	66,422	78,416	144,638

The following were the numbers of the population of the Islands at each of the four censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871 :—

Islands	1841	1851	1861	1871
Isle of Man	47,975	52,387	52,469	54,042
Jersey	47,544	57,020	55,613	56,627
Guernsey, Herm, &c.	26,698	29,806	29,850	34,061
Alderney	1,038	3,333	4,932	2,738
Sark	785	580	583	546
Total	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638

It will be seen that since the census of 1851, there has been but a slight increase in the total population of the Islands.

Emigration from the United Kingdom.

There was very little emigration from the United Kingdom previous to 1815, in which year the number of emigrants was no more than 2,081. It rose to 12,510 in 1816; to 20,634 in 1817; to 27,787 in 1818; and to 34,987 in 1819. In the five years 1820–24 there emigrated 95,030 individuals; in the next five years 1825–29 the number was 121,084; in 1830–34 it rose to 381,956; but sank again to 287,358 in 1835–39. Up to the year 1834, the main stream of emigration from the United Kingdom was directed towards the North American Colonies, but a change occurred in 1835, from which year the chief current set in towards the United States, and kept on gradually increasing in force, far distancing that to any other country. In the twenty-five years from 1815 till 1839, 499,899

emigrants had gone to the American Colonies, and 417,765 to the United States; but in the next thirty-three years from 1840 till 1872, there went to the North American Colonies 956,748, and to the United States 4,487,497 individuals.

The following table exhibits the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the North American Colonies, the United States, and the Australasian Colonies, and the total number—the latter figure including the comparatively small number going to other than these three destinations—in each of the thirty years from 1845 to 1874:—

Years	To the North American Colonies	To the United States	To the Australasian Colonies	Total
1845	31,803	58,538	830	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	295,213
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	310,612
1874	25,450	148,161	53,958	241,014

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1874 comprised, besides 5,277 persons described as 'not distinguished,' 116,490 English, 20,286 Scotch, 60,496 Irish, and 38,465 foreigners.

Commerce and Industry.

1. Imports and Exports.

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1865	271,072,285	165,835,725	52,995,851	489,903,861
1866	295,290,274	188,917,536	49,988,146	534,195,956
1867	275,183,137	180,961,923	44,840,606	500,985,666
1868	294,693,608	179,677,812	48,100,642	522,472,062
1869	295,460,214	189,953,957	47,061,095	532,475,266
1870	303,257,493	199,586,822	44,493,755	547,338,070
1871	331,015,480	223,066,162	60,508,538	614,590,180
1872	354,693,624	256,257,347	58,331,487	669,282,458
1873	371,287,372	255,164,603	55,840,162	682,292,137
1874	370,082,701	239,558,121	58,092,343	667,733,165

The following table exhibits the average share per head of population of the United Kingdom in the imports, the exports of British produce, and the total during the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Imports	Exports of British produce	Total Imports and Exports	Years	Imports	Exports of British produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1865	9 2 2	5 11 5	16 9 2	1870	9 16 9	6 9 6	17 10 2
1866	9 17 2	6 6 2	17 16 10	1871	10 10 1	7 1 7	19 10 1
1867	9 2 6	6 0 0	16 12 3	1872	11 2 6	8 1 0	21 0 6
1868	9 14 0	5 18 2	17 4 0	1873	11 11 2	7 18 10	21 4 9
1869	9 12 1	6 3 7	17 4 6	1874	11 8 3	7 7 9	20 11 10

The following table shows the relative division of the imports from the chief British Colonies and the principal foreign countries into the United Kingdom in 1874, compared with the previous year. Only countries the imports from which were of the declared value of upwards of one million sterling are given, each being placed in the order in which it ranks according to the magnitude of the supplies it sent to the United Kingdom in the year 1874:—

Imports.	Year 1873	Year 1874
	£	£
From British Possessions:—		
India	29,890,802	31,198,446
Australasia	17,262,706	18,547,710
British North America	11,727,851	11,858,909
West Indies	4,635,678	4,338,276
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	4,120,915	4,297,285
Ceylon	4,331,006	3,600,492
Straits Settlements	3,464,279	2,604,854
Guiana	1,839,714	1,850,473
Mauritius	1,273,910	1,044,233
All other Possessions	2,463,261	2,822,161
Total from British Possessions	81,010,122	82,162,839

Imports.	Year 1873	Year 1874
From Foreign Countries :—	£	£
United States	71,471,493	73,897,400
France	43,339,234	46,518,571
Russia	21,189,331	20,933,391
Germany	19,926,451	19,947,195
Belgium	13,075,186	15,048,856
Netherlands	13,272,444	14,464,158
Sweden and Norway	10,686,777	11,393,547
China	12,454,234	11,145,909
Egypt	14,155,913	10,514,798
Spain	10,973,231	8,641,639
Brazil	7,399,974	7,003,131
Chili	4,764,195	4,700,510
Peru	5,219,572	4,501,213
Portugal	4,329,806	4,265,032
Denmark	3,571,139	3,890,492
Spanish West Indies	5,109,259	3,764,587
Italy	3,831,091	3,634,360
Turkey in Europe	3,469,777	3,579,836
Asiatic Turkey	2,599,148	2,263,010
Greece	1,736,643	1,536,805
Uruguay	1,270,723	1,437,288
Philippine Islands	1,420,009	1,417,989
Java	436,173	1,311,939
Argentine Confederation	2,604,043	1,271,445
All Other Countries	10,305,990	10,836,752
Total from Foreign Countries	290,277,250	287,919,862
Total Imports	371,287,372	370,082,701

The following table shows the relative division of the exports of home produce from the United Kingdom to the chief British Colonies, and the principal foreign countries, under like limitation, and arranged in the same manner as in the preceding table, the countries ranking according to the value of the exports which they received in 1874 :—

Exports of Home Produce.	Year 1873	Year 1874
To British Possessions :—	£	£
India	21,354,205	24,080,693
Australasia	17,610,152	19,062,920
British North America	8,619,705	9,332,119
Cape and Natal	4,335,461	4,301,761
Hongkong	3,411,968	3,650,963
Straits Settlements	2,105,223	2,701,526
West Indies	2,452,683	2,209,533
Gibraltar	1,052,072	1,158,283
Ceylon	1,197,693	1,135,179
Guiana	820,525	1,018,846
All other Possessions	3,368,784	3,628,269
Total to British Possessions	66,328,471	72,280,092

Exports of Home Produce.	Year 1873	Year 1874
To Foreign Countries:—	£	£
United States	35,574,664	28,241,809
Germany	27,270,342	24,799,846
France	17,291,973	16,370,274
Netherlands	16,745,850	14,427,113
Russia	8,997,721	8,776,468
Brazil	7,544,669	7,678,453
Italy	7,144,195	6,369,609
Belgium	7,200,949	5,828,092
Sweden and Norway	5,031,175	5,400,939
China	4,882,701	4,751,103
Turkey in Europe	4,969,341	4,633,024
Spain	3,736,620	4,064,231
Egypt	6,222,013	3,585,106
Argentine Confederation	3,729,090	3,128,142
Chili	3,165,104	2,751,094
Portugal	2,934,393	2,706,990
Colombia	3,074,972	2,570,952
Denmark	2,671,344	2,519,522
Asiatic Turkey	2,764,146	2,404,683
Spanish West Indies	2,751,927	1,857,768
Peru	2,524,622	1,593,261
Japan	1,680,017	1,282,899
Roumania	1,079,473	1,244,871
Uruguay	1,762,042	1,224,038
Java	727,365	1,208,734
Mexico	1,194,124	1,124,613
Austria	1,484,320	1,063,649
Greece	993,571	1,010,313
All other Countries	5,060,696	4,660,433
Total to Foreign Countries	188,836,132	167,278,029
Total Exports of home produce	255,164,603	239,558,121

It will be seen from the above tables that while the commerce of the United Kingdom extends all over the globe, the bulk of commercial transactions lies with but a few countries. More than one-half of the total imports in 1874 came from six countries—the United States, France, India, Russia, Germany, and Australasia—and more than one-half of the total exports of British produce and manufacture also went to six countries—the United States, Germany, India, France, Australasia, and the Netherlands. The commerce with these principal import and export markets is increasing to a greater extent than that with the remaining countries.

The value of the imports and of the exports of British produce in the first nine months of 1875, compared with the same period in the preceding year, is given under *Comparative Tables*, Nos. VIII. and IX., in the Introductory Part of the *Statesman's Year Book*.

The six principal articles imported into the United Kingdom are cotton, corn, sugar, wool, wood and timber, and tea. The six chief articles of home produce exported are cotton fabrics, woollens, iron, linen, coals, and machinery. In the subjoined tables the declared real value of these twelve great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, is exhibited:—

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1872	1873	1874
	£	£	£
1. Cotton, raw	53,380,670	54,704,817	50,696,496
2. Corn and flour	51,228,816	51,737,811	51,070,202
3. Sugar, raw and refined	21,187,601	20,913,297	20,009,730
4. Wool, sheep and other	18,523,350	19,541,678	21,116,184
5. Wood and timber	14,207,829	19,110,997	21,968,138
6. Tea	12,933,143	11,372,595	11,532,896

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1872	1873	1874
	£	£	£
1. Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain	34,842,628	34,283,471	34,741,084
" printed or dyed	23,360,694	21,580,770	19,602,706
" of other kinds	5,263,407	5,603,931	5,386,400
Cotton yarn	16,697,426	15,895,440	14,517,425
Total of cotton manufactures	80,164,155	77,363,615	74,247,615
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures:			
Cloths, coatings, &c.	6,991,718	6,599,635	6,642,222
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	1,104,835	1,089,864	1,318,007
Worsted stuffs	20,905,163	14,277,382	11,888,072
Carpets and druggets	1,916,774	1,597,383	1,480,892
Of all other sorts	1,464,783	1,785,614	1,471,759
Woollen and worsted yarn	6,110,138	5,393,493	5,558,560
Total of woollen and worsted manufactures }	38,493,411	30,743,371	28,359,512
3. Iron and steel:			
Iron, pig and puddled	6,712,579	7,118,037	3,673,734
" bar, angle, bolt, and rod	3,632,818	3,755,980	3,054,547
" railroad, of all sorts	10,225,492	10,418,852	9,638,236
" wire	672,914	690,470	769,927
" tinmed plates	3,806,973	3,953,042	3,714,810
" hoops and plates	3,414,906	3,722,889	2,975,409
" wrought, of all sorts	4,772,364	5,478,759	5,122,588
" old, for re-manufacture	656,262	399,522	245,381
Steel, wrought and unwrought	2,101,859	2,191,688	1,995,624
Total of iron and steel	35,996,167	37,731,339	31,190,256

The Six principal Articles of Export—*continued.*

Articles exported	1872	1873	1874
4. Linen manufactures:	£	£	£
White or plain, damask, &c.	7,241,338	7,981,743	5,876,864
Printed, checked, or dyed	233,736	659,438	287,754
Of other sorts	750,616	935,164	951,684
Linen yarn	2,131,071	2,374,132	1,716,231
Total of linen manufactures	10,956,761	11,950,377	8,832,533
5. Coals, cinders, and fuel	10,442,321	13,188,511	11,984,621
6. Machinery	8,201,112	10,019,929	9,790,914

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1873 and 1874, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1874, as compared with 1873:—

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1874, as compared with 1873	
	1873	1874	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	63,438	65,265	1,827	—
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate	36,197	38,722	2,525	—
Coffee	202,257	199,205	—	3,052
Fruit, dried: Currants	303,270	322,151	18,881	—
" Figs, plums, and prunes	39,332	34,077	—	5,255
" Raisins	128,204	134,030	5,826	—
Spirits: Rum	2,556,194	2,640,243	84,049	—
" Brandy	2,227,252	2,243,861	16,609	—
" Geneva and other sorts	511,471	625,815	114,344	—
Sugar	2,436,778	502,608	—	1,934,170
" Molasses	18,753	1,927	—	16,826
Tea	3,300,606	3,435,586	134,980	—
Tobacco and snuff	7,337,152	7,522,207	185,055	—
Wine	1,775,903	1,724,927	—	50,976
Other articles	17,381	13,318	—	4,063
Total gross receipts	20,954,188	19,503,942	—	1,450,246
Deduct drawbacks and repayments	282,181	161,500	—	120,681
Total net receipts	20,672,007	19,342,442	—	1,329,565

The sugar duties having ceased after May 1, 1874, there remained virtually but four great articles of customs' produce, namely tobacco, spirits, tea, and wine.

The gross receipts of customs were collected as follows in the years 1873 and 1874 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1873	1874	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
London	9,881,405	9,506,721	—	374,648
Liverpool	3,176,926	2,966,241	—	210,685
Other Ports of England	3,271,185	3,002,081	—	269,104
Scotland	2,267,020	1,666,215	—	600,805
Ireland	1,884,939	1,752,736	—	132,203
Total	20,481,475	18,893,994	—	1,587,481
Decrease	—	—	—	1,587,481

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1873 and 1874 was more than that of all the other ports of Great Britain taken together, and five times that of the whole of Ireland. Besides London and Liverpool, there is only one port in England, Bristol, the customs receipts of which approach a million a-year. It appears from the customs returns of the last thirty years, that there is an ever-increasing tendency of concentration of trade within a few great centres of commerce.

2. Shipping.

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade, with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the fourteen from 1861 till 1874:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1861	11,060	832,771	39,626
	1862	10,481	771,326	36,514
	1863	10,677	752,589	36,720
	1864	11,003	789,108	37,748
	1865	11,160	795,434	37,631
	1866	11,212	813,909	37,440
	1867	11,498	839,523	38,526
	1868	11,787	804,749	39,448
	1869	11,576	776,683	39,481
	1870	11,598	766,742	40,265
	1871	11,838	777,185	41,828
	1872	12,210	794,162	42,095
	1873	11,546	749,345	39,590
	1874	10,827	693,599	36,951

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1861 to 1874, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1861	448	102,795	7,024
	1862	434	104,020	6,892
	1863	456	107,003	7,095
	1864	510	125,808	7,858
	1865	552	134,776	8,189
	1866	612	147,194	9,005
	1867	657	154,244	9,451
	1868	729	153,265	9,755
	1869	751	161,984	10,049
	1870	1,071	170,746	11,445
	1871	1,191	195,125	12,613
	1872	1,237	208,490	13,238
	1873	1,096	215,263	13,243
	1874	1,128	219,550	13,323

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade—the expression ‘home trade’ signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or ‘ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest’—was, in each of the fourteen years, from 1861 to 1874:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1861	1,326	219,522	8,443
	1862	1,483	246,479	9,388
	1863	1,720	284,413	10,831
	1864	1,624	268,125	10,039
	1865	1,663	282,295	10,457
	1866	1,546	278,167	10,055
	1867	1,196	199,846	7,339
	1868	1,432	240,921	8,688
	1869	1,617	288,849	10,265
	1870	1,585	283,682	9,988
	1871	1,610	286,803	10,060
	1872	1,378	245,563	8,580
	1873	1,341	204,667	7,521
	1874	1,486	251,235	9,089

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed alternately in home and foreign trade, during the years 1861 to 1874, amounted to:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1861	72	24,924	1,255
1862	89	29,463	1,664
1863	90	33,547	1,693
1864	92	36,944	1,787
1865	111	43,225	2,005
1866	110	47,194	2,050
1867	125	50,201	2,249
1868	134	52,150	2,339
1869	164	73,964	3,048
1870	234	108,813	4,221
1871	300	157,964	5,767
1872	244	121,337	4,605
1873	221	97,445	3,817
1874	221	94,264	3,727

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels engaged in the foreign trade alone, with the men employed—exclusive of masters—was as follows during the fourteen years 1861 to 1874:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1861	6,902	2,866,218	96,880
1862	7,095	2,993,696	100,145
1863	7,360	3,246,526	106,100
1864	7,557	3,532,242	110,489
1865	7,384	3,629,023	110,501
1866	7,454	3,612,973	109,073
1867	7,467	3,641,662	107,364
1868	7,306	3,646,150	105,704
1869	6,963	3,611,743	102,440
1870	6,757	3,468,717	96,954
1871	6,202	3,279,570	89,147
1872	6,091	3,206,179	86,426
1873	5,898	3,113,132	83,766
1874	5,613	3,092,730	82,693

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period amounted to:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1861	477	313,465	18,729
1862	510	328,310	19,260
1863	574	371,201	22,288
1864	727	456,241	27,835
1865	756	523,698	28,860
1866	784	553,425	28,748
1867	834	608,232	31,411
1868	862	619,199	31,568
1869	810	644,080	30,207
1870	935	760,410	33,089
1871	1,066	936,914	40,323
1872	1,364	1,185,877	48,776
1873	1,479	1,368,245	54,302
1874	1,597	1,513,210	57,823

It will be seen from the preceding six tables that the merchant navy is being gradually converted from sailing to steam.

A summary of the total shipping of the United Kingdom, sailing and steam, during the fourteen years 1861 to 1874 is given in the following table :—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
1861	20,285	4,359,695	171,957
1862	20,092	4,473,294	173,863
1863	20,877	4,795,279	184,727
1864	21,513	5,208,468	195,756
1865	21,626	5,408,451	197,643
1866	21,718	5,452,862	196,371
1867	21,777	5,493,708	196,340
1868	22,250	5,516,434	197,502
1869	21,881	5,557,303	195,490
1870	22,180	5,559,110	195,962
1871	22,207	5,633,561	199,732
1872	22,554	5,761,608	203,720
1873	21,581	5,748,097	202,239
1874	20,872	5,864,588	203,606

The above numbers include vessels of the Channel Islands, but not those of the British possessions.

The total tonnage of British and foreign vessels, both sailing and steam, which entered and cleared at ports of the United Kingdom, either with cargoes or in ballast, during the fourteen years 1861 to 1874, is shown in the following table :—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1861	15,420,532	11,175,109	26,595,641
1862	15,946,860	0,588,579	26,535,439
1863	17,019,392	9,719,341	26,738,733
1864	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509
1865	19,358,955	19,538,137	28,897,092
1866	21,255,726	10,006,724	31,262,450
1867	22,370,070	10,386,042	32,756,112
1868	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979
1869	23,789,167	11,121,114	34,910,281
1870	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182
1871	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,457,878
1872	28,719,090	13,781,935	42,501,025
1873	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986
1874	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1861 to 1874, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1861	774	129,970	201	70,869
1862	827	164,061	221	77,338
1863	881	253,036	279	107,951
1864	867	272,499	374	159,374
1865	922	235,555	382	179,649
1866	969	207,678	354	133,511
1867	915	185,771	295	97,219
1868	879	300,477	232	79,096
1869	731	245,373	281	123,203
1870	609	136,286	434	226,591
1871	485	60,260	537	330,798
1872	427	58,757	635	415,961
1873	422	89,626	509	363,917
1874	499	187,313	482	333,890

At the end of the year 1874 there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 21,464 sailing vessels of 4,108,220 tons, and 4,033 steam vessels, of 1,870,611 tons, making in the whole 25,497 vessels of 5,978,831 tons, being 173,669 tons more than at the end of the year 1873. The above numbers, compared with those for 1860, show in the 14 years a decline of 4,199 in the number of sailing vessels, but of only 96,140 tons in the tonnage; in steam vessels, an increase of 2,033 in the number and of 1,416,284 tons in the tonnage; the total shipping showing a decline of 2,166 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 1,320,144 tons in the tonnage.

3. *Textile Industry.*

The quantity of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom in 1815 amounted to only 99,000,000 pounds; it rose to 152,000,000 in 1820; to 229,000,000 in 1825; to 264,000,000 in 1830; to 364,000,000 in 1835; to 592,000,000 in 1840; to 722,000,000 in 1845; to 663,576,861 pounds in 1850, and to 891,751,952 pounds in 1855. The subsequent trade fluctuations are exhibited in the subjoined table, giving the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the fourteen years 1861 to 1874:—

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1861	1,256,984,736	298,287,920	958,696,816
1862	523,973,296	214,714,528	309,258,768
1863	669,583,264	241,352,496	428,230,768
1864	893,304,720	244,702,304	648,602,416
1865	977,978,288	302,908,928	675,069,360
1866	1,377,129,936	388,952,368	988,177,568
1867	1,262,536,912	350,626,416	911,910,496
1868	1,328,084,016	322,620,480	1,005,463,536
1869	1,220,809,856	272,928,544	947,881,312
1870	1,338,305,584	236,630,576	1,101,675,008
1871	1,778,139,776	362,234,160	1,409,905,616
1872	1,408,837,472	273,005,040	1,135,832,382
1873	1,527,596,224	220,000,256	1,307,595,968
1874	1,566,864,432	258,967,632	1,307,896,800

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during each of the years 1861 to 1874:—

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1861	147,172,841	54,377,104	92,795,737
1862	171,943,472	48,076,499	123,866,973
1863	177,377,664	63,927,961	113,449,703
1864	206,473,045	55,933,739	150,539,306
1865	212,206,747	82,444,930	129,761,817
1866	239,358,689	66,573,488	172,785,201
1867	233,703,184	90,832,584	142,870,600
1868	252,744,155	105,070,311	147,673,844
1869	258,461,689	116,608,305	141,853,384
1870	263,250,499	92,542,384	170,708,115
1871	323,036,299	135,089,794	187,946,505
1872	306,379,664	137,511,247	168,868,417
1873	318,036,779	123,246,172	194,790,607
1874	344,470,897	144,294,663	200,176,234

The following tabular statement gives the number of textile factories, and the number of workmen and workwomen employed in them in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, on the 31st of October, 1874. The statement is drawn up from official returns under the Factories and Workshops Inspection Act, laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1875 :—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Cotton Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	2,542	180,607	259,729	440,336
Scotland	105	5,830	30,274	36,104
Ireland	8	1,183	1,892	3,075
United Kingdom . .	2,655	187,620	291,895	479,515
<i>Woollen Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	1,483	54,119	51,252	105,371
Scotland	257	11,816	15,912	27,728
Ireland	60	782	724	1,506
United Kingdom . .	1,800	66,717	67,888	135,605
<i>Shoddy Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	123	1,568	1,856	3,424
Scotland	2	3	4	7
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom . .	125	1,571	1,860	3,431
<i>Worsted Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	648	53,995	77,835	131,830
Scotland	43	3,052	7,203	10,255
Ireland	1	3	9	12
United Kingdom . .	692	57,050	85,047	142,097
<i>Flax Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	141	6,856	15,471	22,327
Scotland	159	12,752	33,064	45,816
Ireland	149	18,323	41,993	60,316
United Kingdom . .	449	37,931	90,528	128,459
<i>Hemp Factories—</i>				
England and Wales .	45	1,465	1,574	3,039
Scotland	12	581	1,250	1,831
Ireland	4	221	120	341
United Kingdom . .	61	2,267	2,944	5,211

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Jute Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	15	1,510	3,423	4,933
Scotland	84	9,543	21,350	30,893
Ireland	11	479	1,615	2,094
United Kingdom	110	11,532	26,388	37,920
<i>Hair Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	21	464	322	786
Scotland	6	48	377	425
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	27	512	699	1,211
<i>Silk Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	812	12,772	31,647	44,419
Scotland	4	109	631	740
Ireland	2	290	110	400
United Kingdom	818	13,171	32,388	45,559
<i>Hosiery and other Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	548	15,158	11,419	26,557
Scotland	8	535	585	1,110
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	557	15,693	12,004	27,667

The following is a summary of the total number of textile factories in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and of the total number of persons, male and female, employed therein on the 31st of October, 1874:—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
<i>Textile Factories—</i>				
England and Wales	6,379	328,494	454,528	783,022
Scotland	680	44,269	110,650	154,919
Ireland	235	21,281	46,463	67,744
United Kingdom	7,294	394,044	611,641	1,005,685

While the total number of textile factories in the United Kingdom on the 31st of October, 1874, was 7,294; that of spinning spindles

was 45,793,107; of doubling spindles, 5,284,136; and of power looms, 667,711. Of the total number of persons employed, 1,005,685, there were 61,209 male, and 64,677 female, children under thirteen years of age; so that the total numbers of 'half-timers' employed was 125,886. There were 84,486 males between thirteen and eighteen years of age; 248,349 adult male workers; and 2,546,964 girls over thirteen and adult female operatives, forming a total of 394,044 males and 611,641 females. Of the whole 1,005,685 persons employed in the three kingdoms, the proportion of men was 39 per cent., and of women 61 per cent. In England alone it was, men, 42 per cent.; women, 58 per cent. In Scotland—men, 28½ per cent.; women, 71½ per cent. In Ireland—men, 32¼ per cent.; women, 68¾ per cent.

4. Minerals and Metals.

The total quantities and value of the two most important mineral and metal products of the United Kingdom, namely, coal and pig iron, were as follows in each of the twelve years 1863 to 1874:—

Years	Coal		Pig iron	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
1863	86,292,215	21,573,053	4,510,040	11,275,100
1864	92,787,873	23,197,968	4,767,951	11,919,877
1865	98,150,587	24,537,646	4,819,254	12,048,133
1866	101,630,544	25,407,635	4,523,987	11,309,742
1867	104,500,480	26,125,120	4,761,023	11,902,557
1868	103,141,157	25,785,289	4,970,206	12,381,280
1869	107,427,557	26,856,882	5,445,757	13,614,397
1870	110,431,192	27,607,798	5,963,515	14,908,787
1871	117,439,251	35,121,347	6,627,179	16,667,947
1872	123,497,316	46,311,216	6,741,929	18,540,304
1873	127,016,747	47,631,280	6,566,451	18,057,739
1874	125,043,257	46,849,194	4,985,084	14,844,936

In the year 1874, there were produced from the ore nearly 6,000,000 tons of pig-iron, value 16,476,372*l.*; and 385 oz. of gold were raised, value 1,540*l.* Copper, tin, lead, zinc, silver, and other metals brought the total value of metals produced up to 19,539,070*l.* The aggregate value of all the minerals, metals, coal, &c., obtained in the United Kingdom in 1874, was 67,834,313*l.* Compared with the values in 1873, there was a falling-off in 1874 of 1,782,086*l.* in coal; of 1,581,367*l.* in pig-iron; of 288,981*l.* in other metals,—in all 3,652,434*l.* Of salt 2,306,567 tons were produced in 1874, of the value of 10*s.* per ton. In the returns of coal carried within the

Kingdom there was a decrease of 3,592,872 tons in 1874, compared with 1873, there being 2,694,621 tons less sent by railway, and 898,211 tons less by ship coastwise. At the same time 1,309,639 more tons of coal were sent in 1874 to foreign countries.

The United Kingdom is divided by the Mining Record Office into 14 coal fields, of which the most important are Yorkshire, which is returned with 423 pits; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, with 422 pits; Scotland, with 420; Lancashire, with 376; Durham and Northumberland, with 304; South Wales, with 299; a group comprising Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Warwickshire, with 187 pits; and Gloucestershire and Somerset, with 101 pits. Ireland has a comparatively large number of pits, but a small output, averaging, in recent years, from 145,000 to 165,000 tons. The total number of persons employed in the coal mines of the United Kingdom at the end of 1873 was 393,329, and the average produce of coal of each during the year was 306 tons.

The exports of coal from the United Kingdom to foreign countries more than quintupled within the last twenty-five years. They amounted to 3,468,545 tons in 1851; to 5,789,779 tons in 1856; to 7,855,115 tons in 1861; to 8,800,420 tons in 1864; to 9,170,477 tons in 1865; to 9,616,244 tons in 1866; to 10,967,062 tons in 1868; to 11,702,649 tons in 1870; to 12,712,231 tons in 1872; to 12,077,507 tons in 1873; and to 13,927,205 tons in 1874. The declared value of these exports was 1,302,473*l.* in 1851; 2,826,582*l.* in 1856; 3,604,790*l.* in 1861; 4,165,773*l.* in 1864; 4,427,177*l.* in 1865; 5,102,805*l.* in 1866; 5,352,525*l.* in 1868; 5,067,790*l.* in 1869; 5,506,890*l.* in 1870; 9,858,418*l.* in 1872; 12,370,638*l.* in 1873; and 11,984,621*l.* in 1874. Of the coal exports of 1874, the largest amount, 2,370,661 tons, valued 1,876,158*l.*, went to France, and the next largest amount, 2,057,029 tons, valued 1,626,665*l.*, to Germany. The rest was distributed, mostly in quantities not exceeding 100,000 tons, to about sixty foreign countries and British Colonial Possessions.

5. *Railways.*

From the opening of the first railway, in 1825, till the end of 1850, a period of a quarter of a century, 6,621 miles of lines were constructed in the United Kingdom, being at the rate of 265 miles per annum. At the end of 1860, the length of lines opened for traffic was 10,433, showing an increase of construction at the rate of 381 miles per annum. At the end of 1874 there were 16,449 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 430 miles per annum of the total length. Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1874, there belonged to England and Wales 11,622 miles, to Scotland 2,700 miles, and to Ireland 2,127 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital paid-up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts of all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874 :—

Years	Length of lines open at the end of each year	Total capital paid-up (shares and loans) at the end of each year	Number of passengers conveyed (exclusive of season-ticket holders)		Traffic receipts	
			Total	Per mile	Total	Per mile
	miles	£	No.	No.	£	£
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,959,862	18,960	35,751,655	2,691
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	19,734	38,164,354	2,754
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	20,201	39,479,999	2,771
1868	14,628	511,680,855	304,136,334	21,961	40,912,534	2,875
1869	15,145	518,779,761	305,664,285	20,189	42,695,321	2,712
1870	15,537	529,908,673	330,004,398	21,518	45,078,143	2,794
1871	15,756	552,680,107	375,220,754	24,025	48,892,780	3,063
1872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	26,740	51,304,114	3,244
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,288	28,332	55,675,421	3,462
1874	16,449	609,949,919	478,316,701	29,081	56,901,281	3,459

To the total capital in 1874 England and Wales contributed 508,720,097*l.*, Scotland 71,327,140*l.*, and Ireland 29,902,682*l.* In the division of the traffic receipts of 1874, England and Wales took 8,144,747*l.*, Scotland 6,234,495*l.*, and Ireland 2,522,039*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 32,616,098*l.* on all the railways in 1874, being 56 per cent. of the total traffic receipts.

The following tabular statement gives the total length of railways open for traffic in the British Empire on the 31st December, 1874 :—

	Miles	Miles
United Kingdom		16,449
India	6,273	
Ceylon	82	
Dominion of Canada	4,002	
Jamaica	27	
Demerara	20	
Australasia {		
New South Wales	402½	
Victoria	539	
South Australia	133½	
Queensland	263	
Tasmania	45	
New Zealand	238	
Total, Australasia	1,621	
Cape Colony and Natal	67	
Mauritius	66	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain		12,158
Total in British Empire		28,607

There were upwards of 5,000 miles of railways in construction within the British Empire at the end of 1874.

6. Post and Telegraphs.

The following tabular statement gives, the number of letters, in millions, delivered in each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the average number per each 100 of the population, in the ten years from 1865 to 1874.—

Years	Number of Letters delivered (in Millions)			Average number of Letters for each individual of the Population		
	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
	Millions	Millions	Millions			
1865	597	67	56	28	21	10
1866	623	70	57	29	21	10
1867	640	76	59	29	23	10
1868	670	78	60	30	23	10
1869	683	79	62	30	23	11
1870	704	79	64	31	23	11
1871	721	80	66	31	23	12
1872	737	82	66	31	24	12
1873	756	84	67	32	24	13
1874	804	90	73	33	25	14

The number of post-cards delivered in the year 1874 was 66 millions in England and Wales, 9 millions in Scotland, and 4 millions in Ireland, or a total of 79 millions for the United Kingdom.

The number of newspapers and book packets delivered in the year 1874 was 207 millions in England and Wales, 29 millions in Scotland, and 23 millions in Ireland, or a total of 259 millions for the United Kingdom.

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the year 1874, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 15,900,562, of the aggregate value of 26,296,441*l.*, being at the rate of one order to every two persons. In England and Wales, the number was 13,550,011, and of the value of 22,246,625*l.*, being at the rate of four orders to every seven persons; in Scotland the number was 1,324,415, of the value of 2,268,799*l.*, being at the rate of three orders to every eight persons, and in Ireland the number was 1,026,136, of the value of 1,781,017*l.*, being at the rate of one order to every five persons.

The Post Office Savings Banks received, during the year 1874, in the whole of the United Kingdom, 3,044,692 deposits, of the aggre-

gate amount of 8,341,256*l.*, the average amount of deposit being 2*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* At the end of the year 1874, the total amount of deposits held by the Post Office Savings Banks was 24,030,711*l.*, the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor being 13*l.* 17*s.* 6½*d.*

The Post Office Life Insurance and Annuity department granted, during the year 1874, life insurance policies to the number of 278, amounting to 21,622*l.*; immediate annuities to the number of 1,814, amounting to 12,259*l.*; and deferred annuities to the number of 53, amounting to 992*l.* The number and amount of life insurances granted has been greatly on the decrease since 1872.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages (exclusive of Press and Service messages) forwarded from Postal Telegraph Stations in each of the three years 1872 to 1874:—

Years	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1872	12,062,725	1,677,203	1,118,092	14,858,020
1873	14,070,993	1,942,610	1,280,731	17,294,334
1874	15,612,409	2,141,030	1,363,195	19,116,634

The following table shows the annual revenue and expenditure of the postal telegraph department since the transfer of the telegraph to the State:—

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	697,933	394,477
1872	751,610	591,775
1873	978,066	874,945
1874	1,057,823	967,790
1875	1,120,000	1,083,275

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of 1874 was 12,950; there were besides 9,700 road and pillar letter boxes, 1,700 of them in the London district alone. The staff of officers forming part of the Post Office department, exclusive of those engaged solely in telegraph duties, was 28,429 at the end of 1870, and 43,982 at the end of 1874.

The total number of telegraph offices open on the 5th of February 1870, when the business was taken over by the State, was 2,932,

and at the end of the year 1874, it was 5,600, including 1,800 railway telegraph offices. The total length of the postal telegraph wires at the end of 1874 was 107,000 miles, of which 5,487 miles were rented by private persons.

The gross revenue of the Post Office of the United Kingdom in the year 1874 was 5,751,600*l.*, and the cost of management 3,009,588*l.* leaving a net revenue of 2,742,012*l.* In the year 1840, when the 'penny postage' was introduced, the gross revenue was 1,359,466*l.*, while the net receipts amounted to 500,789*l.*, so that since this period the net revenue of the Post Office quintupled, while the correspondence showed a more than tenfold increase.

Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-third of the surface of the globe, and nearly a fourth of its population. The total area of these possessions is estimated at 7,647,000 English square miles, or more than sixty times the extent of the United Kingdom. Of this vast dominion, three millions square miles are in America, a million in Africa, a million in Asia, and more than two millions and a-half in Australasia.

The whole of the Colonial Possessions are, under the latest arrangements, existing at the end of 1875, grouped in thirty-nine administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of these thirty-nine colonies, and groups of colonies, three are in Europe, eleven in or near America, ten in or near Africa, seven in Asia, and eight in Australasia. In Europe, the Possessions are, in alphabetical order, first, Gibraltar; second, Heligoland; and, third, Malta. In America, and adjoining the American continent, the colonial possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of more than 800 islands and islets, of which twenty are inhabited; second, the Bermudas, a group of about 300 islands, of which fifteen are inhabited; third, the Dominion of Canada, comprising the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and (since June 26, 1873,) Prince Edward Island; fourth, the Falkland Islands, a group of large area, with very few inhabitants; fifth, Guinea, on the continent of South America; sixth, the Honduras, on the continent of Central America; seventh, Jamaica, to which are annexed, by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1873, the Turks and Caicos Islands; eighth, the Leeward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Antigua, with Barbados, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica, the whole united under an Act of Parliament, passed in 1871; ninth, Newfoundland,

not yet included in the Dominion of Canada; tenth, the Island of Trinidad; and, eleventh, the Windward Islands, comprising the formerly separate colonies of Barbadoes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, and Tobago. In Africa, and nearest to the African continent, the colonial possessions are, first, the Island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic Ocean; second, the Cape of Good Hope, including, since 1865, British Kaffraria, and, since 1868, Basutoland; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the vaguely limited Gold Coast territory, greatly enlarged in 1872, by a cession of old Dutch settlements; fifth, the South African settlement of Griqualand West, proclaimed British territory October 27, 1871; sixth, the Island of Lagos, and territories on the mainland, ceded under treaty of August 6, 1861; seventh, the Island of Mauritius, and its dependencies, in the Indian Ocean; eight, Natal, separated from the Cape of Good Hope in 1856; ninth, the Island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic; and, tenth, the territory of Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa. In Asia, the colonial possessions are, first, the town and port of Aden, in Arabia, at the entrance of the Red Sea; second, the Island of Ceylon; third, the Island of Hong Kong; fourth, the Empire of India; fifth, the Island of Labuan, on the coast of Borneo; sixth, the Island of Perim, in the Red Sea; and, seventh, the Strait Settlements, comprising the Islands of Singapore and Penang, with the territory of Malacca, in the Indian Archipelago. Finally, in Australasia, the colonial possessions embrace, besides the Fiji Islands east to the mainland of Australia, ceded to Great Britain in 1874, the seven, at present separated but in all probability to be united, colonies of New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia.

The following table exhibits the date of acquisition, the area, and the form of government, of the whole of the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain at the end of 1875. The form of government is stated after the definition given in the 'Colonial Office List,' under which the colonies are divided into three classes, namely, first, *Crown Colonies*, in which the Crown has the entire control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the Home Government; secondly, colonies possessing *Representative Institutions*, in which the Crown has no more than a veto on legislation, but the Home Government retains the control of public officers; and, thirdly, colonies possessing *Responsible Government* in which the Crown has only a veto on legislation, and the Home Government has no control over any public officer, except its own representative. The title of this representative, Governor, President, or Administrator, is added to the description of the form of government in the last column of the table:—

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area English square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Europe:—			
Gibraltar	1704	1	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland	1814	5 ^{1/2}	Crown; Governor.
Malta	1800	115	Crown; Governor.
In America:—			
Bahamas	1629	3,021	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Bermudas	1609	24	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Canada, Dominion of	1623-1760	352,361	Responsible Gov.; Governor-General.
Falkland Islands . .	1833	6,500	Crown; Governor.
Guiana	1803	76,000	Crown; Governor.
Honduras	1670	13,500	Crown; Lieut.-Governor.
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1629-55	6,900	Crown; Captain-General.
Leeward Islands . .	1626-1763	738	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Newfoundland . . .	1583	40,200	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Trinidad	1797	1,755	Crown; Governor.
Windward Islands . .	1605-1803	775	Representative Inst.; Gov.
In Africa:—			
Ascension	1815	34	Crown; Governor.
Cape of Good Hope . .	1806	201,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Gambia	1631	21	Crown; Administrator.
Gold Coast	1660	6,000	Crown; Administrator.
Griqualand West . . .	1871	17,800	Crown; Governor.
Lagos	1661	5,000	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal	1843	11,172	Representative Inst.; Gov.
St. Helena	1650	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone	1788	468	Crown; Governor.
In Asia:—			
Aden	1838	5	Crown; Governor.
Ceylon	1796	24,454	Representative Inst.; Gov.
Hong Kong	1843	29	Crown; Governor.
India	1625-1849	904,049	Crown; Governor-General.
Labuan	1846	45	Crown; Governor.
Perim	1855	7	Crown; Gov. of Aden.
Straits Settlements . .	1785-1819	1,350	Crown; Governor.
In Australasia:—			
Fiji Islands	1874	7,403	Crown; Governor.
New South Wales . . .	1787	323,437	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
New Zealand	1814	106,259	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Queensland	1859	678,600	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
South Australia	1836	760,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Tasmania	1803	26,215	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Victoria	1787	88,198	Responsible Gov.; Governor.
Western Australia . . .	1829	978,000	Responsible Gov.; Governor.

The following table gives the numbers of the population, distin-

guishing the sexes, of the whole of the colonial possessions, according to the latest census returns:—

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
In Europe:—				
Gibraltar	1871	7,111	7,653	14,764
Heligoland	1871	874	1,039	1,913
Malta	1871	76,016	73,068	149,084
In America:—				
Bahamas	1871	19,349	19,813	39,162
Bermudas	1871	5,402	6,719	12,121
Canada, Dominion of	1871	1,817,432	1,768,350	3,579,782
Falkland Islands	1871	519	284	803
Guiana	1871	108,791	84,700	193,491
Honduras	1870	12,603	12,107	24,710
Jamaica and Turks Islands	1871	248,655	261,699	510,354
Leeward Islands	1871	56,297	64,194	120,491
Newfoundland	1869	75,547	70,989	146,536
Trinidad	1871	60,405	49,233	109,638
Windward Islands	1871	132,391	151,687	284,078
In Africa:—				
Ascension	1871	16	11	27
Cape of Good Hope	1871	290,966	275,192	566,158
Gambia	1871	7,306	6,884	14,190
Gold Coast	1871	—	—	408,070
Grignaland West	1871	—	—	25,477
Lagos	1871	28,963	33,058	62,021
Mauritius	1871	193,575	122,467	316,042
Natal	1871	148,815	145,017	293,832
St. Helena	1871	2,999	3,242	6,241
Sierra Leone	1871	19,445	19,491	38,936
In Asia:—				
Aden	1871	—	—	22,507
Ceylon	1871	1,284,524	1,119,542	2,401,066
Hong Kong	1871	79,164	23,573	124,198
India	1872	98,054,403	92,591,565	190,501,048
Labuan	1871	3,027	1,871	4,898
Perim	1871	—	—	211
Straits Settlements	1871	200,433	107,664	308,097
In Australasia:—				
Fiji Islands	—	—	—	142,000
New South Wales	1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
New Zealand	1871	150,267	105,993	256,260
Queensland	1871	71,767	48,337	120,104
South Australia	1871	95,408	90,218	185,626
Tasmania	1871	53,911	47,874	101,785
Victoria	1871	401,050	330,478	731,528
Western Australia	1870	15,375	9,410	24,785

The cost of the Colonial Possessions to Great Britain has been

gradually declining for a number of years, and does not amount at present to quite 2 millions sterling per annum, more than one-half of which amount is paid on account of nine of the Possessions, classed as general military and naval stations, namely, Gibraltar, Malta, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, Bermuda, St. Helena, Heligoland, the Falkland Islands, and Hong Kong.

The following table gives the abstract of a parliamentary return issued in the session of 1875, showing the cost of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, in each of the three financial years, ending March 31, from 1870-71 to 1872-73:—

Colonial Possessions	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73
MILITARY OR MARITIME STATIONS:	£	£	£
Gibraltar	316,431	341,577	306,433
Malta	353,494	431,312	378,520
Cape of Good Hope	180,517	154,672	162,827
Mauritius	49,708	43,759	33,575
Bermuda	205,585	180,946	193,015
St. Helena	35,790	32,127	27,659
Heligoland	1,556	3,529	1,560
Falkland Islands	5,951	5,180	5,447
Hong Kong	182,135	133,985	112,389
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:			
Western Australia	68,758	53,645	44,548
South Australia	1,649	5	—
Queensland	—	800	—
Victoria	44,402	11,857	10,740
New South Wales	8,955	2,708	248
Tasmania	8,319	907	1,335
New Zealand	4,812	1,911	1,226
OTHER COLONIES:			
Jamaica	106,517	76,295	80,779
Bahamas	28,373	20,733	23,308
Honduras	12,039	15,180	10,684
West Indies	142,656	125,654	152,106
Canada	219,834	59,117	3,552
Nova Scotia	150,437	140,569	149,616
New Brunswick	727	119	3
Prince Edward Island	300	—	—
Newfoundland	9,937	561	560
Vancouver Island and Columbia	980	1,520	796
West Coast of Africa	46,404	41,694	66,110
Ceylon	5,688	52	17,865
Labuan	50	1,050	50
Straits Settlements	37,646	31,357	68,250
TOTAL	2,228,304	1,911,007	1,817,471

According to official returns, the total effective strength of the British army in the colonies, exclusive of India, at the end of the year 1874, was 23,063 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 5,143 men; Gibraltar, 4,918; Cape of Good Hope, 2,248; Ceylon and Labuan, 1,176; Bermuda, 2,014; Nova Scotia, 1,674; Hong Kong, 1,117; Jamaica, 907; Straits Settlements, 994; Mauritius, 470; Barbadoes, 777; West Coast of Africa, 587; Guiana, 275; Honduras, 210; St. Helena, 192; the Bahamas, 142; and Trinidad, 124 men.

For further details concerning the Constitution and Government, Revenue and Expenditure, Population, and Trade and Commerce of the principal Colonies and Dependencies of the United Kingdom, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

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GREECE.

(KINGDOM OF THE HELLENES.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Georgios I., King of the Hellenes, born Dec. 24, 1845, the second son (Wilhelm) of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, present King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown, through his father and the King of Denmark, acting as his guardians, June 4, 1863; declared of age by decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; landed in Greece, Nov. 2, 1863. Married, October 27, 1867, to

Oiga, Queen of the Hellenes, born Aug. 22 (Sept. 3), 1851, the eldest daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, brother of the Emperor Alexander II. Issue of the union are three sons and one daughter, namely, *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868; *Georgios*, born June 25, 1869; *Alexandra*, born Aug. 30, 1870; and *Nicolass*, born Feb. 2, 1872.

By decision of the Greek National Assembly of May 15, 1863, a civil list of 1,125,000 drachmas, or 40,178*l.*, was settled on King Georgios I., to which the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Russia added 4,000*l.* each, making the total income of the sovereign of Greece 52,178*l.* per annum.

Greece, a province of the Turkish empire since the commencement of the 16th century, gained its independence in the insurrection of 1821-9, and by the Protocol of London, of Feb. 3, 1830, was declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg having declined the crown of Greece, it was offered to, and accepted by, Prince Otto of Bavaria, who ascended the throne Jan. 25, 1833, being under the age of eighteen. He was expelled the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, in October 1862, which event was followed by the election, under the directing guidance of the three protecting Powers, of the present sovereign.

The King, according to Art. 49 of the Constitution of 1864, attains his majority upon completing his eighteenth year. Before he ascends the throne, he must take the oath to the constitution in the presence of the ministers, the sacred synod, the deputies then in the metropolis, and the higher officials of the realm. Within two months at the most, the King must convoke the Legislature. If the successor to the throne is either a minor or absent at the time of the

King's decease, and no Regent has been appointed, the Legislative Chamber has to assemble of its own accord within ten days after the occurrence of that event. The constitutional royal authority in this case has to be exercised by the ministerial council until the choice of a Regent, or the arrival of the successor to the throne. The present sovereign is allowed, by special exception, to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, the Protestant Lutheran faith, but his heirs and successors must be members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Greece was elaborated by a Constituent Assembly, elected in December 1863, and adopted Oct. 29, 1864. It vests the whole legislative power in a single chamber of representatives, called the Boulé, elected by manhood suffrage for the term of four years. The elections take place by ballot, and each candidate must be put in nomination by the requisition of at least one-thirtieth of the voters of an electoral district. The voting takes place by means of ballot-boxes, into which balls are dropped, there being one box for each candidate, and every voter being at liberty to give his vote either for or against each, so that the voter has as many votes as there are candidates in his district. The Boulé must meet annually for not less than three, nor more than six months. No sitting is valid unless at least one-half of the members of the Assembly are present, and no bill can pass into law without an absolute majority of members. Every measure, before being adopted, must be discussed and voted, article by article, thrice, and on three separate days. But the Legislative Assembly has no power to alter the Constitution itself; particular provisions may be reviewed after the lapse of ten years, with the exception of 'fundamental principles.' The Chamber of Deputies, unless specially convoked at an earlier date, for extraordinary occasions, must meet on the 1st of November (old style) of every year. The number of members, dependent upon the number of population, was 188 in the session of 1875.

The executive is vested in the King and his responsible Ministers, the heads of seven departments. They are the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, the Ministry of War, the Ministry of Marine, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the accession of the present sovereign, in 1863, ministerial changes have been very frequent, occurring, on the average, three times a year.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the terms of the constitution, a deliberative Council of State. To the Council of State all Bills must be referred from the Chamber of

Deputies, and returned with observations or amendments within 10 days; but this term may be prolonged by resolution of the Chamber to 15 days more. In case the Council of State make no report at the expiry of the time fixed, the Chamber of Deputies may vote the law and send it up to the king. The Council of State must consist of not less than 15 nor more than 25 members. They are named by the Crown at the recommendation of the ministers, and hold office for ten years.

The number of public functionaries in Greece is extraordinarily large. According to a report of the British secretary of Embassy at Athens, dated March 27, 1875, there are 18,860 officials in the Government service; and, supposing these 18,860 persons to have families amounting in the average to 5 persons, we find that they maintain 94,300 souls or one-twelfth of the population of Greece. It is stated in the same report that the annual pay of these 18,860 public functionaries amounted at the time to 16,414,207 drachmas, or 586,221*l.*, being more than one-half of the total revenue of Greece.

Church and Education.

The majority of the inhabitants of the kingdom are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, the only dissenters from it consisting of about 24,000 Roman Catholics, dispersed over the seaport towns. By the terms of the constitution of 1864, the Greek Orthodox Church is declared the religion of the state, but complete toleration and liberty of worship is guaranteed to all other sects, of whatever form of belief. Nominally, the Greek clergy owe allegiance to the Patriarch of Constantinople, who is elected by the votes of the bishops and optimates subject to the Sultan, and whose jurisdiction extends over Thrace and other countries, including Wallachia and Moldavia, as well as the greater part of Asia Minor. But the jurisdiction of the Patriarch, existing in theory, has frequently been challenged, while the real ecclesiastical authority, formerly exercised by him, was annulled by the resolutions of a National Synod, held at Nauplia, in 1833, which vested the government of the Orthodox Church, within the limits of the kingdom, in a permanent council, called the Holy Synod, consisting of the Metropolitan of Athens, and four archbishops and bishops, who must reside at the seat of the executive. The Orthodox Church has four archbishops and six bishops, on the continent of Greece; six archbishops and six bishops in the Peloponnesus; and five archbishops, and as many bishops, besides the Metropolitan of Corfu, in the Ionian Islands.

The Orthodox Greek Church differs from the Church of Rome as to the honour given to the later General Councils, the number of sacraments, the use of both kinds by the laity in the eucharist, the

time of observing Easter, the doctrine of Purgatory, the mode of making the sign of the Cross, the celibacy of the clergy, and the use of the Scriptures by the laity. While differing from the Church of Rome on all these points, the Greek Church agrees with it in the doctrine of Transubstantiation, in praying to the Virgin and saints, in the worship of pictures, in priestly absolution, and the efficacy of the sacraments.

Public instruction has been nominally much attended to in recent years, but the educational state of the people is nevertheless very low. Communal schools were established by law in 1834 on the German system, that is, on the system of compulsory education. By the 6th article of the law, all children between the ages of five and twelve years must attend the communal school. Parents are liable to a fine for each hour that the child is absent, but the penalty has fallen into disuse. Children are supposed to be taught catechism, grammar, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and other branches of education of a higher class; but the latter are practically ignored, as it appears that the ability of the teachers is not up to the standard required by the law. It was found at the census of 1870, that but 33 per cent. of grown-up men, and but 7 per cent. of the grown-up women, were able to read and write. There were 55 communes in which, at the date of the census, not a single woman was able to read or write. In the army the proportion of totally illiterate men was 48½ per cent., and in the navy it was 53½ per cent. at the census of 1870.

Public schools in Greece are divided into four classes. The communal schools form the first class, the ancient Greek schools the second class, the gymnasium the third class, and the university the fourth class. The last educational returns give the total number of professors and teachers in the public and private schools at about 500, with 64,061 pupils, 6,250 of whom are females. There are 42 superintendents, male and female, of schools on the mutual instruction system, 2,880 pupils, and 300 infant schools, with 10,000 pupils. There are also eight gymnasia, with 50 masters and 1,124 scholars, four medical schools, one theological, one military, one agricultural and one school of arts. The pupils and masters of these last are not included in the numbers given above. The State expenditure for education and religion was set down in the budget estimates of 1875 at 2,011,220 drachmas, or 71,825*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were as follows in the five years from 1871 to 1875, according to official returns, the first three years relating to actual receipts and disbursements, and the last two years to budget estimates:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Drachmas	£	Drachmas	£
1871	33,991,000	1,213,964	34,498,262	1,232,081
1872	35,695,357	1,274,834	37,889,853	1,353,209
1873	35,757,000	1,277,035	35,929,035	1,283,180
1874	40,000,000	1,428,572	40,424,669	1,443,738
1875	39,644,000	1,415,857	39,791,512	1,421,125

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, were as follows in each of the years 1874 and 1875:—

Sources of revenue	1874	1875
	drachmas	drachmas
Direct taxes	14,909,000	14,200,000
Indirect taxes	15,210,000	16,280,000
Posts, telegraphs, and mint	1,084,000	1,124,000
Produce of national property	5,230,000	3,209,000
Sale of national property	1,306,000	2,600,000
Miscellaneous receipts	935,000	805,000
Ecclesiastical revenues	316,000	316,000
Receipts from closed accounts	1,000,000	1,100,000
Arrears	10,000	10,000
Total revenue	40,000,000	39,644,000
	£1,428,572	£1,415,857
Branches of expenditure		
Interest on foreign debt	1,250,000	1,258,000
Interest on internal debt	7,121,617	6,294,870
Pensions	3,176,620	3,179,000
Department of finance	1,307,420	1,296,720
Dep. of foreign affairs	879,066	969,116
Dep. of justice	2,797,407	2,944,607
Dep. of interior	4,486,461	4,395,201
Dep. of worship and education	2,011,614	2,011,220
Dep. of war	7,418,600	7,830,500
Dep. of marine	1,906,574	1,800,348
Civil list and salaries of deputies	1,525,000	1,525,000
Costs of general administration	2,734,290	2,776,930
Miscellaneous expenditure	3,810,000	3,510,000
Total expenditure	40,424,669	39,791,512
	£1,443,738	£1,421,125

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit. The constantly recurring excess of expenditure is due in great part to the excessive number of government officials, the total, as before stated, being 'one-twelfth of the population of Greece.' An official report

by the British Secretary of Legation, dated March 27, 1870, remarks thereupon :—‘It is really worthy of wonder how a State, such as Greece, having but a revenue of 33,000,000 drachmas, and a population of 1,500,000 souls, can afford to lay out 16,414,207 drachmas in the pay of its public functionaries.’

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1875, the interest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,258,000 drachmas, or 44,928*l.*, and that in the internal debt at 6,294,870 drachmas, or 224,813*l.*, being a total of 7,552,870 drachmas, or 269,741*l.* Interest is paid on but a small portion of the foreign debt. The total debt, foreign and internal, was stated as follows in a report of the minister of finance, accompanying the budget estimates of 1875 :—

	Drachmas
Foreign debt	335,513,422
Internal debt	94,569,480
Total	<u>430,082,902</u>
	£15,360,103

The following are the divisions of the debt, according to the official report of the budget estimates of 1875 :—

	Drachmas.
Foreign loans of 1824 and 1825	64,676,000
Unpaid interest on foreign loans of 1824 and 1825, at 5 per cent. for 50 years	161,690,000
Loan of 1862 guaranteed by the three Powers	105,033,054
Indemnity to Islands	18,000,000
Old claims	7,000,000
Loan of 6,000,000 dr. of 1862, reduced to	5,012,600
Exchequer bills	6,000,000
Ionian debt	3,800,000
Loan of 28,000,000 dr. of 1867-68, reduced to	25,225,280
Debt to King Otto's heirs	4,114,368
Loan of 900,900 fr. of 1870, reduced to	6,608,000
Loan of 1871	4,331,600
Loans of 1872 and 1873	1,657,000
Temporary loans	8,150,000
National creditors	3,350,000
Loan of 29,000,000 of 1874, deducting amount taken to convert loans	<u>5,435,000</u>
Total	430,082,902
	£15,360,103

The principal portion of the foreign debt of Greece consists of a five per cent. loan taken in 1824 by Messrs. Andrew Loughnan and Co. at 59, and of another of 2,000,000*l.* taken in the following year by Messrs. J. and S. Ricardo and Co. at 56½. On the former the dividends have been wholly unpaid since July 1826, and on the latter since January 1827, a period of nearly fifty years. The loan guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon

the elevation of Prince Otto of Bavaria to the throne was for 2,343,750*l.*, and was contracted through Messrs. Rothschild. Upon this the dividends have been regularly paid, but only from reserved funds of the loan itself in the first instance, and since then chiefly from the treasuries of the guaranteeing Powers, who are now, therefore, in each case heavy claimants upon the Greek Government. The guarantee is not by the Powers jointly, but is distinct in each case for a third of the loan. By the terms of a convention signed in 1866, it is arranged that the Government of Greece, instead of fulfilling its original engagement to provide half-yearly for the interest and sinking fund of the above loan, should pay to the three guaranteeing Powers not less than 36,000*l.* a year—British portion 12,000*l.*; and by the Act 27 and 28 Vict. c. 40, passed in 1864, a sum of 4,000*l.* sterling a year, out of the amount thus repayable in respect of the British portion, was relinquished in favour of the present King of the Hellenes, during his reign.

Besides its funded debt, Greece has a floating debt, which, according to official returns, amounted to 50,000,000 drachmas on the 1st of January 1875. But according to other statements, from Greek sources, the floating debt, at the same period, was above 166 millions of drachmas, or near six millions sterling.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes, which is made use of to a very large extent. A considerable number of the men actually under arms are veteran soldiers, including many Albanians, and a few Frenchmen, Germans, and other foreigners.

The nominal strength of the army was reported as follows, in a statement of the minister of war, accompanying the budget estimates for the year 1875:—

	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and file	Total.
Staff	24	7	—	31
Engineers	41	41	—	82
Artillery	49	172	515	736
Cavalry	23	84	233	340
Infantry	380	1,557	8,414	10,351
Pioneers	21	71	400	492
Miscellaneous	99	35	15	149
Military School	17	8	62	87
Gendarmes	90	266	1,250	1,606
Supernumeraries	—	184	—	184
Unattached	5	—	—	5
Total	749	1,983	10,820	14,063

The cost of the army in the year 1875 was given in the budget estimates at 7,830,500 drachmas, or 279,600*l.*, showing an increase of 5,793 drachmas, or 207*l.* over the previous year.

The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1875, of fourteen vessels, namely one ironclad, the *Basileus Georgios*; six screw steamers, the *Paralos*, *Salaminia*, *Plexaura*, *Suros*, *Nauplion*, and *Afroessa*; four schooners, the *Methonë*, *Saffo*, *Aura*, and *Kuthnos*; two cutters, the *Glaukos* and *Poludeukes*; and the Royal yacht, *Amphitrite*. The navy was manned at the same date by 71 officers, 198 non-commissioned officers, and 384 sailors. The cost of the navy in the year 1875 was given in the budget estimates at 1,800,348 drachmas, or 64,298*l.*, showing a decrease of 106,228 drachmas, or 3,794*l.* over the previous year. At the end of 1874, the navy was officered and manned by 71 commissioned officers, 198 non-commissioned officers, and 384 sailors. The navy is manned by conscription from the inhabitants of the sea-coast; but volunteering is greatly encouraged by the Government.

Population

Greece, at the last census, taken May 2-16, 1870, had a total population of 1,457,894—of whom 754,176 were males and 703,718 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into 13 *Nomos* or *Nomarchies*, and subdivided into 59 *Eparchies*. By the return of the census of May 2, 1870, the population of each of the 13 *Nomarchies* was as follows:—

Nomarchies	Chief Towns	Population, 1871
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Bœotia	Athens	136,804
Phocis and Phthiotis	Lamia (Zeitoun)	108,421
Acarنيا and Ætolia	Missolonghi	121,693
PELOPONNESUS:—		
Argolis and Corinth	Nauplia	127,820
Achaia and Elis	Patras	149,561
Arcadia	Tripolitza	131,740
Messenia	Calamata	130,417
Laconia	Sparta	105,851
ISLANDS:—		
Eubœa and Sporades	Chalcis	82,541
Cyclades	Hermonpolis (Syræ)	123,299
Corfu	Corfu	96,940
Zante	Zante	44,557
Cephalonia	Argostoli	77,382
Total		1,437,026
Soldiers and Seamen		20,868
Grand Total		1,457,894

The census of 1870 gives an average density of population of 73 per square mile, being less than that of European Turkey. Previous to the year 1864, there were only 58 inhabitants to the square mile, but the annexation of the Ionian Islands, with a dense population—226 per square mile—served to raise the figure, contributing far more to the population than to the area of the kingdom.

The census of 1870, as well as the previous one of 1861, exhibited the existence of a considerably larger male than female population, the former outnumbering the latter by 54,035 individuals in 1861, and by 50,468 in 1870.

About one-half of the total population of Greece is agricultural, living dispersed in villages. The principal towns are Athens, with a population of 46,000, or 52,000 including the Piræus; Syra, with 25,000; and Patras with 25,000.

At the liberation of the country, there were only nine towns which had partly escaped the total devastation of the rest; the principal of them being Lamia, Vonitza, Nauplia, and Chalcis. All the other towns and villages were in ruins, so that the first necessity of the inhabitants of the new State was to get housed. Since that time ten new cities have been founded, and twenty-three old towns, including Athens, Thebes, and Argos, have been rebuilt, besides many villages.

The nationality of the inhabitants of the kingdom is very mixed. The Albanian race occupies a considerable portion of the soil of ancient Greece, both within, as well as without, the frontiers of the new kingdom. With the exception of the two towns of Athens and Megara, it monopolises the whole of Attica and Messenia, and is in possession of the greater part of Bœotia, and a small part of Laconia. The south of Eubœa, the north of Achaia, part of Elis, and the whole of Salamis, are also peopled by Albanians. In the Peloponnesus the Albanian element occupies the whole of Corinth and Argolis, the north of Arcadia, the east of Achaia; and stretching into Laconia, down the slopes of Taygetus towards the plain of Helos, it crosses the Eurotas, and holds possession of a large district round Monemvasia. However, in the kingdom its numerical strength, amounting to about 250,000 souls, is less notable than its social and industrial activity. The Albanian race furnishes to the Greek soil the greatest number of cultivators, and to the maritime population of Greece its most enterprising element.

Only one-seventh of the area of Greece is under cultivation; the rest, though in greater part good for agricultural purposes, lies waste. The whole superficies of Greece has been estimated at 45,699,248 stremmas, or about 15 millions of acres. Of these 45,699,248 stremmas, which comprise in extent the whole soil of the kingdom, with the exception of the Ionian Islands, 11,748,000

stremmas are said to be unfit for cultivation ; 18,599,240 stremmas consist of rock and mountain ; 5,419,660 stremmas consist of forest ; 833,448 of marsh ; and 1,653,000 of rivers, roads, cities, and villages. In all, therefore, there are 38,253,000 stremmas of uncultivated land, leaving 7,435,900 stremmas of land in cultivation. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors ; but many of the peasants hold small patches of land of their own. Others cultivate farms on the metayer system, the owner of the land providing the farm-house, agricultural implements, and seed ; the produce, after deducting the seed, is divided in certain proportions between the cultivator and the owner of the land. A great part of the ground is national property, and the cultivator of it pays to the Government as rent 15 per cent. of the produce. By Article 101 of the Constitution of 1864, provision is made for the disposal and distribution of the national lands.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Greece averaged six and a half millions sterling per annum in the five years 1870-74, the imports amounting to upwards of three millions and a half, and the exports to nearly three millions. About one-half of the imports come from, and three-fifths, in value, of the exports go to the United Kingdom. The principal other countries with which commercial intercourse is carried on are, in order of importance, France, Turkey, Austria, Italy, and Russia. But the value of the imports and exports interchanged with these States is comparatively unimportant.

The commercial intercourse of Greece with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the subjoined tabular statement, showing the value of the total exports from Greece to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Greece, in the five years 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1870	1,279,325	942,618
1871	2,030,970	776,093
1872	1,998,153	923,649
1873	1,736,643	993,571
1874	1,536,805	1,010,313

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is

currants, the value of which, in the year 1874, amounted to 1,278,974*l.* At the head of the other articles of export stand valonia, shipped to the value of 51,523*l.* in 1874, and olive oil, of the value of 23,397*l.*, the latter exported solely from the Ionian Islands. Of the imports from the United Kingdom into Greece, about one-half are manufactured cotton goods. The declared value of the staple of British produce, cotton goods, imported in the year 1874 amounted to 619,335*l.*, against 624,955*l.* in 1873. It will be seen from the preceding table that the commerce of Greece with Great Britain has been stationary since the year 1870.

Greece is mainly an agricultural country, and the existing manufactures are few and unimportant. Corn is not produced, however, in sufficient quantities to serve for the subsistence of the inhabitants, and a certain amount has to be imported every year, chiefly from Southern Russia. The most favoured and best-cultivated of crops is that of the currant, or the 'papolina.' Immense districts are planted with currants in various parts of the kingdom, particularly along the shores of the Gulf of Corinth, between the towns of Corinth and Patras, and on the islands of Zante and Cephalonia. Almost all trade is carried on by sea, and there is very little inland traffic, owing to want of roads. In 1868 the first, and as yet only, railway, a line of seven miles, connecting Athens with the port of Piræus, was opened in the kingdom.

The telegraphic lines were of a total length of 1,850 kilometres, or 1,156 English miles, at the end of 1872. They carried 138,500 telegrams in 1872.

Of post offices there existed 129 at the end of 1872. During the year the number of private letters carried was 2,300,000, of official letters 711,000, and of newspapers 1,400,000, the total revenue amounting to 596,384 drachmas, and the expenditure to 635,891 drachmas.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 6,142 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 420,210 tons, at the end of 1872, and was manned by 35,000 sailors. A large portion of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is carried on under the Greek flag.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta* . = { Average rate of exchange, 8½*d.*, or
28 drachmas = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i>	=	2·80 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Cantar</i>	=	123·20 „ „
„ <i>Livre</i>	=	1·05 „ „
„ <i>Baril</i> (wine)	=	16·33 Imperial gallons.
„ <i>Kilo</i>	=	0·114 Imperial quarter.
„ <i>Pike</i>	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ of an English yard.
„ <i>Stremma</i>	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ „ „ acre.

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ITALY.

(REGNO D' ITALIA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Vittorio Emanuele II., King of Italy, born March 14, 1820, the eldest son of King Carlo Alberto of Sardinia and Archduchess Theresia of Austria. Succeeded to the throne of Sardinia on the abdication of his father, March 23, 1849; proclaimed King of Italy, by vote of the Italian Parliament, March 17, 1861. Married, April 12, 1842, to Archduchess Adelaide of Austria; widower, Jan. 20, 1855; married a second time, in 'morganatic' union, September 1872, to Rosa Vercellana, created Countess de Millefiori.

Children of the King.—1. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born September 9, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis Jérôme, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born December 20, 1866. 2. Prince *Umberto*, heir-apparent and Prince of Piedmont, born March 14, 1844; major-general in the Italian army; married, April 22, 1868, to his cousin, Princess Margarita of Genoa; offspring of the union is a son, Vittorio Emanuele, born Nov. 11, 1869. 3. Prince *Amadeo*, Duke of Aosta, born May 30, 1845; elected King of Spain by the Cortes Constituyentes Nov. 16, 1870; abdicated the crown February 11, 1873; married May 30, 1867, to Maria, daughter of Prince Carlo Emanuele del Pozzo della Cisterna, born August 9, 1847. Offspring of the union are three sons:—*Emanuele*, born Jan. 13, 1869; *Vittorio*, born Nov. 24, 1870; and *Ludovico*, born Jan. 31, 1873. 4. Princess *Piu*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal.

Sister-in-law of the King.—Princess *Elisabetta*, born Feb. 4, 1830, the daughter of King Johann of Saxony; married, April 22, 1850, to Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa, second son of King Carlo Alberto of Sardinia; widow, Feb. 10, 1855; re-married, in 1856, to the Marquis of Rapallo. Issue of the first union are:—1. Princess *Margarita*, born Nov. 20, 1851; married, April 22, 1868, to Prince Umberto, heir-apparent of the crown. 2. Prince *Tommaso*, Duke of Genoa, born Feb. 6, 1854.

Other Relatives of the King.—1. Princess *Teresa*, born Sept. 19, 1803, the daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele I. of Sardinia; married, Aug. 15, 1820, to Carlo II., Duke of Parma, who abdicated April 19, 1848. 2. Princess *Anna*, twin-sister of the preceding, born Sept. 19, 1803; married, Feb. 27, 1831, to Emperor Ferdinand I. of

Austria, who abdicated Dec. 2, 1848. 3. Princess *Maria*, born Sept. 29, 1814, the daughter of Prince Giuseppe of Savoy-Carignano; married, June 16, 1837, to Prince Leopold of Naples, Count of Syracuse; widow, Dec. 4, 1860. 4. Prince *Eugenio*, brother of the preceding, born April 14, 1816; admiral in the Italian navy.

The origin of the House of Savoy is not historically established; but most genealogists trace it to a German Count Berthold, who, in the eleventh century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps, between Mont Blanc and Lake Lemman. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416, the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; and, in 1418, they acquired the principality of Piedmont. Taking part in the great wars between France and the Holy Roman Empire, now on the one side, and then on the other, as policy dictated, the Princes of Savoy increased their possessions in all directions, but chiefly towards the south; and at the Peace of Utrecht, in 1713, they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of King. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian Crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Carlo Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignano, a branch founded by Tommaso Francesco, born in 1596, younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto the first of the house of Savoy-Carignano, abdicated the throne March 23, 1849, in favour of his son, the present king. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zurich, Nov. 10, 1859, King Vittorio Emanuele II. obtained western Lombardy, part of the Papal States, and the Duchies of Parma and Modena, while the remaining districts of Lombardy with Venetia were added to his dominions by the Peace of Prague, of Aug. 23, 1866. Finally, the Papal States, having been taken possession of by an Italian army, after the retreat of the French garrison, were annexed to the kingdom by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870.

The 'Dotazione della Corona,' or civil list of the King, has been settled at 16,250,000 lire, or 650,000*l.* The heir-apparent has an annual allowance of 1,200,000 lire, or 48,000*l.*, granted to him at the time of his marriage, in April 1868. The cousin of the King, Prince Alberto Vittorio, Duke of Genoa, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and Prince Eugenio of Savoy-Carignano, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To the latter sum are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, as 'Spese di

rappresentanza.' Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the King into the different provinces of Italy, are paid out of the public exchequer, the same as the cost of building and repairing the royal residences. The large private domains of the reigning family were given up to the State in 1848.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution of Italy is an expansion of the 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno,' granted on March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the State belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the King and Parliament, the latter consisting of two Chambers, an upper one, the Senato, and a lower one, called the 'Camera de' Deputati.' The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members, above forty years old, who are nominated by the King for life; a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or any other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or, finally, should pay taxes to the annual amount of 3,000 lire, or 120*l*. The number of senators, in the session of 1872, was 270. The deputies of the lower house are elected by a majority of all citizens who are twenty-five years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire, or 1*l*. 12*s*. For this purpose the whole of the population is divided into electoral colleges, or districts. No deputy can be returned to Parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the poll. A deputy must be thirty years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Incapable of being elected are all salaried government officials below a certain rank, as well as all persons ordained for the priesthood and filling clerical charges, or receiving pay from the state. Officers in the army and navy, ministers, under-secretaries of state, and various other classes of functionaries high in office, may be elected, but their number must never be above one-fifth that of the total number of members of the chamber of deputies. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity.

The duration of Parliaments is five years; but the King has the power to dissolve the lower house at any time, being bound only to order new elections, and convoke a new meeting within four months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the Parliament together annually. Each of the Chambers has the right of introducing new bills, the same as the Government; but all money bills must originate in the House of Deputies. The ministers have

the right to attend the debates of both the upper and the lower house; but they have no vote unless they are members. The sittings of both Chambers are public; and no sitting is valid unless an absolute majority of the members are present. The Camera de' Deputati, in the session of 1874, numbered 508 members, being the prescribed rate of one deputy to 40,000 souls. There were 528,932 electors inscribed on the electoral rolls—238,410 exercising their franchise by voting—at the last general election, held in October 1874.

The executive power is exercised, under the king, by a ministry divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Marco *Minghetti*, born at Bologna, Sept. 8, 1818; studied political economy and founded the journal 'Felsinco' at Bologna; captain in the army of Sardinia, 1848-54; deputy of Bologna to the Italian Parliament, 1860; minister of the Interior, 1861-62; Minister of Finance, 1862-64; appointed Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, July 10, 1873.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Antonio *Bonghi*; appointed October 2, 1874.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Commendatore *Visconti-Venosta*, born 1828; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1866-67; appointed again December 14, 1869.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Giuseppe *Spaventa*, appointed July 10, 1873.

5. The Ministry of War.—Lieutenant-General *Ricotti-Magnani*, appointed September 8, 1870.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Rear-Admiral *Pacoret di San Bon*, appointed September 26, 1873.

7. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—Giuseppe *Finali*, appointed September 28, 1873.

8. Ministry of the Interior.—Count Geronimo *Cantelli*, appointed July 10, 1873.

9. The Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Pietro *Vigliani*, appointed July 10, 1873.

In each of the 73 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided—59 previous to the annexation of the Lombardo-Venetian territories, ceded by Austria under the terms of the Treaty of Vienna, of Oct. 12, 1866, and 68 previous to the occupation of the Pontifical territory, annexed by royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870—the executive power of the Government is intrusted to a prefect appointed by the ministry.

Church of Rome.

The 'Statuto fondamentale del Regno' enacts, in its first article, that 'the Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion is the sole religion of the State.' By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870,

which declared that 'Rome and the Roman Provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Pontiff, was constituted supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of absolute and independent sovereignty. Officially the Pope bears the title: 'Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.'

Supreme-Pontiff.—**Pio IX.**, born at Sinigaglia, May 13, 1792, the son of Count Mastai Ferretti. Appointed bishop, *in petto*, December 23, 1837; Archbishop of Imola, December 14, 1838; created cardinal, December 24, 1839; elected Supreme-Pontiff, as successor of Gregorio XVI., June 16, 1846; crowned June 21, 1846.

The Pontiff was originally elected by the priests and people of the diocese of Rome; but subsequently by the cardinals. In the eleventh century Nicola II. conferred on the cardinals the right of directing the election, and, in accordance with his statutes, the cardinals, who had figured as a body since the eighth century, were bound to demand of the Roman people and the Roman clergy the ratification of their choice. To legalise the election it was indispensable that the same name should obtain two-thirds at least of the votes of the Conclave, together with the suffrages of the people and the clergy of Rome. This mode of proceeding, however, was found to give rise to dissensions, and the consequence was that both the clergy and the people were excluded from all participation in the election. This reform took place in 1227, on the accession of Gregorio IX.

The election of a Pontiff is by *scrutiny* or ballot. Each cardinal writes his own name with that of the candidate he proposes on a ticket. These tickets are deposited in the consecrated chalice which stands on the altar of the chapel where they sit; and each one approaching and leaving the altar kneels and repeats a prayer. After a pause the tickets are taken from the sacred cup by officers named *ad hoc* from their own body; the tickets are compared with the number of cardinals present, and when it is found that any one of them has two-thirds of the votes in his favour he is declared elected. If no one can show the requisite number of votes another proceeding is gone through. This proceeding is the election by access—so called because any cardinal has the right to accede to the vote of another by altering his ticket according to a prescribed form. The moment the election is declared the tickets are burnt. The present Pontiff Pio IX. was elected by unanimity. He is the 257th Pope.

The rise of the Pontificate of Rome, as a temporal power, dates from the year 755, when Pepin, king of the Franks, granted to Pope Stefano III. the exarchate of Ravenna, to which Charlemagne added the provinces of Perugia and Spoleto. Kaiser Heinrich III., in 1053, increased these possessions of the head of the Church by the city of Benevento, with the surrounding territory; and not long after, in 1102, the Mar-

chioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forli and the rest of the Romagna, and, in 1364, Bologna, became portions of the Papal dominions; and, towards the end of the fourteenth century, the Pontiff acquired full jurisdiction over Rome and Sabina. From the accession of Stefano III., first temporal sovereign, and 95th in the official list of Pontiffs, to Pio IX., last temporal sovereign, and 257th in the list, there were 163 Popes, as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stefano III.	Italian	752	137	Donato II.	Italian	974
96	Paolo I.	"	757	138	Benedetto VII.	"	975
97	Stefano IV.	"	768	139	Giovanni XIV.	"	983
98	Adriano I.	"	772	140	Giovanni XV.	"	995
99	Leo III.	"	795	141	Gregorio V.	German	996
100	Stefano V.	"	816	142	Silvestro II.	French	999
101	Pasquale	"	817	143	Giovanni XVI.	Italian	1003
102	Eugenio II.	"	824	144	Giovanni XVII.	"	1003
103	Valentino	"	827	145	Sergius IV.	"	1009
104	Gregorio IV.	"	827	146	Benedetto VIII.	"	1012
105	Sergius II.	"	844	147	Giovanni XVIII.	"	1024
106	Leo IV.	"	847	148	Benedetto IX.	"	1033
107	Benedetto III.	"	856	149	Gregorio VI.	"	1044
108	Nicola I.	"	858	150	Clemente II.	German	1046
109	Adriano II.	"	867	151	Damaso II.	"	1048
110	Giovanni VIII.	"	872	152	Leo VIII.	"	1049
111	Martino I.	"	882	153	Vittore II.	"	1055
112	Adriano III.	"	884	154	Stefano X.	"	1056
113	Stefano VI.	"	885	155	Nicola II.	French	1058
114	Formosus	"	891	156	Alessandro II.	Italian	1061
115	Stefano VII.	"	896	157	Gregorio VII.	"	1073
116	Romano	"	897	158	Vittore III.	"	1086
117	Teodoro II.	"	897	159	Urbano II.	French	1088
118	Giovanni IX.	"	898	160	Pasquale II.	Italian	1099
119	Benedetto IV.	"	900	161	Gelasius II.	"	1118
120	Leo V.	"	903	162	Callisto II.	French	1119
121	Cristofò	"	903	163	Onorato II.	Italian	1124
122	Sergius III.	"	904	164	Innocente II.	"	1130
123	Anastasio III.	"	911	165	Celestino II.	"	1143
124	Lando	"	913	166	Lucio II.	"	1144
125	Giovanni X.	"	913	167	Eugenio III.	"	1145
126	Leo VI.	"	928	168	Anastasio IV.	"	1153
127	Stefano VIII.	"	928	169	Adriano IV.	English	1154
128	Giovanni XI.	"	931	170	Alessandro III.	Italian	1159
129	Leo VII.	"	936	171	Lucio III.	"	1181
130	Stefano IX.	German	939	172	Urbano III.	"	1185
131	Martino II.	Italian	943	173	Gregorio VIII.	"	1187
132	Agapito II.	"	946	174	Clemente III.	"	1187
133	Giovanni XII.	"	956	175	Celestino III.	"	1191
134	Benedetto V.	"	964	176	Innocente III.	"	1198
135	Giovanni XIII.	"	965	177	Onorato III.	"	1216
136	Benedetto VI.	"	972	178	Gregorio IX.	"	1227

No in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
179	Celestino IV.	Italian	1241	219	Leo X.	Italian	1513
180	Innocente IV.	"	1243	220	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522
181	Alessandro IV.	"	1254	221	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523
182	Urbano IV.	French	1261	222	Paolo III.	"	1534
183	Clemente IV.	"	1265	223	Giulio III.	"	1550
184	Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	224	Marcello II.	"	1555
185	Innocente V.	French	1276	225	Paolo IV.	"	1555
186	Adriano V.	Italian	1276	226	Pio IV.	"	1559
187	Giovanni XIX.	Portuguese	1276	227	Pio V.	"	1566
188	Nicola III.	Italian	1277	228	Gregorio XIII.	"	1572
189	Martino IV.	"	1281	229	Sisto V.	"	1585
190	Onorato IV.	"	1285	230	Urbano VII.	"	1590
191	Nicola IV.	"	1292	231	Gregorio XIV.	"	1590
192	Celestino V.	"	1294	232	Innocente IX.	"	1591
193	Bonifacio VIII.	"	1294	233	Clemente VIII.	"	1592
194	Benedetto X.	"	1303	234	Leo XI.	"	1605
195	Clemente V.	French	1305	235	Paolo V.	"	1605
196	Giovanni XX.	"	1316	236	Gregorio XV.	"	1621
197	Benedetto XI.	"	1334	237	Urbano VIII.	"	1623
198	Clemente VI.	"	1342	238	Innocente X.	"	1644
199	Innocente VI.	"	1352	239	Alessandro VII.	"	1655
200	Urbano V.	"	1362	240	Clemente IX.	"	1667
201	Gregorio XI.	"	1370	241	Clemente X.	"	1670
202	Urbano VI.	Italian	1378	242	Innocente XI.	"	1676
203	Bonifacio IX.	"	1389	243	Alessandro VIII.	"	1689
204	Innocente VII.	"	1404	244	Innocente XII.	"	1691
205	Gregorio XII.	"	1406	245	Clemente XI.	"	1700
206	Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	246	Innocente XIII.	"	1721
207	Giovanni XXI.	Italian	1410	247	Benedetto XIII.	"	1724
208	Martino V.	"	1417	248	Clemente XII.	"	1730
209	Eugenio IV.	"	1431	249	Benedetto XIV.	"	1740
210	Nicola V.	"	1447	250	Clemente XIII.	"	1758
211	Callisto III.	Spaniard	1455	251	Clemente XIV.	"	1769
212	Pio II.	Italian	1458	252	Pio VI.	"	1775
213	Paolo II.	"	1464	253	Pio VII.	"	1800
214	Sisto IV.	"	1471	254	Leo XII.	"	1823
215	Innocente VIII.	"	1484	255	Pio VIII.	"	1829
216	Alessandro VI.	Spaniard	1492	256	Gregorio XVI.	"	1831
217	Pio III.	Italian	1503	257	Pio IX.	"	1846
218	Giulio II.	"	1503				

The Supreme-Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infallible, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may seek advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when complete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty cardinal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but of late not comprising the full number. On December 1, 1875, the Sacred College consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-two cardinal-priests, and nine cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these

fifty-seven cardinals, together with their office, or dignity, if any, their nationality, year of birth, and year of nomination :—

Names	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of Nomination
Cardinal-Bishops :—				
Constantin Patrizi .	Dean of Sacred Col.	Italian	1798	1836
Luigi di S. Filippo .	Bp. of Porto	"	1796	1837
Camilla di Pietro .	" Albano	"	1806	1853
Carlo Sacconi .	" Palestrina	"	1808	1861
Filippo Guidi .	" Frascati	"	1815	1863
Luigi Bilio .	" Sabina	"	1826	1866
Cardinal-Priests :—				
Filippo de Angelis .	Archbp. of Fermo	"	1792	1838
Luigi Vannicelli Casoni	" Ferrara	"	1801	1839
F. von Schwarzenberg .	" Prague	German	1809	1842
Fabio Asquini .	Prft. of Congregation	Italian	1802	1844
Dom. Carafa di Traetto	Archbp. of Benevento	"	1805	1844
Sixto Riario Sforza .	" Naples	"	1810	1846
François Donnet .	" Bordeaux	French	1795	1852
Carlo Morichini .	" Bologna	Italian	1805	1852
Gioachino Pecci .	" Perugia	"	1810	1853
Antonio Antonucci .	Archbp. of Ancona	"	1798	1858
Antonio Pancbianco .	Grand Penitentiary	"	1808	1861
Giuseppe Trevisanato .	Patriarch of Venice	"	1801	1863
Antonio de Luca .	Prft. of Congregation	"	1805	1863
Giuseppe Bizzarri .	" "	"	1802	1863
L. de la Lastra y Cuesta	Archbp. of Sevilla	"	1803	1863
Jean Pitra .	—	French	1812	1863
Gaston de Bonnechose	Archbp. of Rouen	"	1800	1863
Paul Cullen .	" Dublin	English	1803	1866
Gustav von Hohenlohe	—	German	1823	1866
Lucien Bonaparte .	—	Italian	1828	1868
Innocente Ferrieri .	—	"	1810	1868
Giuseppe Berardi .	—	"	1810	1868
Giovanni Moreno .	Archbp. of Valladolid	Spanish	1817	1868
Rafaele La Valletta .	—	Italian	1837	1868
Flavio dei Principi Chigi	Ap. Nuncio in France	"	1810	1873
René François Regnier	Archbp. of Cambrai .	French	1794	1873
Johann Simor .	Primate of Hungary .	Hungarian	1813	1873
Alessandro Franchi .	Archb. of Thessalonica	Italian	1819	1873
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert	Archbp. of Paris .	French	1802	1873
Max. Von Tarnoczy .	Archbp. of Salzburg .	Austrian	1806	1873
Luigi O. di SantaStefano	Ap. Nuncio in Portugal	Italian	1828	1873
M. Barrio y Fernandez	Archbp. of Valencia .	Spaniard	1805	1873
I. de N. Moraes Cardoso	Primate of Portugal .	Portgse.	1811	1873
Tommaso Martinelli .	Monk of St. Augustin	Italian	1827	1873
Henry Edw. Manning .	Archbp. of Westminster.	English	1808	1873
John M-Closkey .	" New York	American	1810	1875
Mieccslas Ledochowsky	" Posen .	German	1822	1875

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
Victor A. J. Dechamps.	Archbp. of Malines .	Belgian	1810	1875
Pietro Giannelli .	„ Sardis .	Italian	1807	1875
R. Luigi E. Anteci-Mattei	Pat. of Constantinople	„	1811	1875
Giovanni Simeoni .	Ap. Nuncio in Spain .	„	1805	1875
Godfroi Brossais St. Marc	Archbp. of Rennes .	French	1803	1875
Cardinal Deacons:—				
Giacomo Antonelli .	Pref. of Congregation	Italian	1806	1847
Prospero Caterini .	„	„	1795	1853
Teodulo Mertel .	Pres. Council of Pontiff	„	1806	1858
Domenico Consolini .	Pref. of Propaganda	„	1806	1866
Edoardo Borromeo .	—	„	1822	1868
Annibale Capalti .	—	„	1811	1868
Dominico Bartolini .	Secr. of Congregation	„	1813	1875
Lorenzo Randi .	Ap. Vice Chamberlain	„	1818	1875
Bartolomeo Pacca .	Ap. Maggiordomo .	„	1817	1875

During the Pontificate of Pio IX., to the end of 1875, there were 99 cardinals created, of whom 57 were Italians, 13 French, 3 English, 9 Spanish, 3 Portuguese, 7 German, or Austrian, 3 Hungarian, 2 Polish, 1 Belgian, and 1 American. Of these 99 cardinals, 50 died before the end of 1875. Eight out of 61 cardinals who saw Pio IX. mount the Papal Throne are still living, the eldest being Filippo de Angelis, the first cardinal-priest, born April 16, 1792, who is consequently four weeks older than the present Pontiff.

The cardinals are Princes of the Church, with an annual allowance of 30,000 lire, or 1,200*l.*, besides the income from their respective offices, or dignities. In the early ages the cardinals were the principal priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. In the eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and it was in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. When assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose the Council of the Pope, preside at special and general congregations, and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is vacant. They received the distinction of the red hat under Innocente III., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple from Bonifacio VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the Pope, and these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

The upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprises 7 Patriarchs of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction; 138 Archbishoprics of the Latin Rite, and 26 of the Oriental Rite; and 657 Bishoprics of the Latin and 50 of the Oriental Rite: The list is as follows:—

I. PATRIARCHATES.

Of the Latin Rite:—

1. Constantinople, 2. Alexandria, 3. Antioch, 4. Jerusalem, 5. Venice, 6. West Indies, 7. Lisbon.

Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction:—

1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (*Antiochen, Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen, Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen, Syrorum*); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen, Chaldæorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Ciliciæ, Armenorum*).

II. ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Immediately subject to the Holy See 12

With Ecclesiastical Provinces 127

Oriental Rite:—

With Ecclesiastical Provinces :

Armenian 1

Greco-Roumaic 1

Greco-Ruthenian 1

Under Oriental Patriarchs :

Armenian 5

Greco-Melchite 4

Syriac, Syro-Maronite, and Syro-Chaldaic 14

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III. BISHOPRICS.

Latin Rite:—

Suburban Sees 6

Immediately subject to the Holy See 84

Suffragan, in Ecclesiastical Provinces 572

Oriental Rite:—

Armenian 12

Greco-Melchite 9

Greco-Roumaic 3

Greco-Ruthenian 7

Greco-Bulgarian 1

Syriac 8

Syro-Chaldaic 7

Syro-Maronite 3

Total 712

Besides the above, there are a number of titular dignitaries occupying sees 'in Partibus Infidelium,' as follows:—

Archbishoprics 36

Bishoprics 128

164

The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates 12

Archbishoprics 165

Bishoprics and Sees 'in Partibus Infidelium.' 883

Total 1,048

The central administration of the Roman Catholic Church is carried on by a number of permanent ecclesiastical committees called Sacred Congregations, presided over by cardinals. There were eighteen regular or fixed Congregations at the commencement of November 1874, and besides three special Congregations. At the head of all the Congregations, embracing large and varied functions, is a department bearing the title of 'Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition,' also called 'The Holy Office,' under the immediate presidency of the Supreme Pontiff.

The apostolical vicariates, the delegations, and prefectures in all parts of the world stand under the Congregatio de Propagandâ fide at Rome. The number of vicariates is one hundred and seven, of delegations five, and of prefectures twenty-three, ten of which were first founded by the present Pope Pio IX., who also raised 15 sees to metropolitan churches, and created five new archbishoprics and one hundred and eleven new bishoprics, chiefly in Great Britain and the United States of America.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic Church is, nominally, the ruling State religion of Italy; but many Acts of the Legislature, passed since the establishment of the Kingdom, and, more especially, since the suppression of the temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff, have subordinated the power of the Church and clergy entirely to the authority of the civil government, and secured perfect religious freedom to the adherents of all creeds without exception. However, scarcely any other creeds as yet exist but Roman Catholicism. At the census of 1871, the total population of the kingdom of Italy amounted to 26,796,253. Of this number, 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. were returned as Catholics, while the small remainder was made up, chiefly, of Protestants and Jews, the former representing but 0·15, and the latter 0·11 per cent. of the total population.

The Roman Catholic hierarchy in Italy consists of 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of Cardinals, the congregation 'De Propagandâ fide.' But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a bishop or archbishop, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there were constantly a large number of vacant sees. On the death or removal of a bishop, the clergy of the diocese elect a vicar-capitular, who exercises spiritual jurisdiction during the vacancy. In case of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead. His recommendation is almost invariably attended to by the Pope, and the bishop-coadjutor is appointed and consecrated, and takes his title from some oriental diocese not actually existing,

which he relinquishes on succeeding to a bishopric. As long as he retains the oriental title, he is styled a bishop 'in partibus infidelium,' or, as usually abridged, a bishop 'in partibus.' Each diocese has its own independent administration, consisting of the bishop, as president, and two canons, who are elected by the chapter of the diocese.

The immense wealth of the Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since the year 1850, when the bill of Siccardi, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the privileges of the clergy, passed the Sardinian chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom, and had the effect of rapidly diminishing the numbers as well as the incomes of the clergy. But it was stated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, in May, 1869, that at that period the proportion of priests to the general population was still as high as seven per thousand, 'the average proportion in all the rest of the Catholic world being four and a half per thousand.

It appears from an official return laid before the Chamber of Deputies in the session of 1865, that there were in that year 2,382 religious houses in Italy, of which 1,506 were for men, and 876 for women. The number of religious persons was 28,991, of whom 14,807 were men, and 14,184 women. The Mendicant order numbered 8,229 persons, comprised in the above mentioned total. A project of law, brought in by the Government, for the entire suppression of all religious houses throughout the kingdom, was adopted by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. Art. 1 of this law provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgation of the law, and their property devolve to the State. Art. 2 grants civil and political rights to all the members of the corporations thus dissolved. By Art. 3, all monks and nuns having taken regular vows before the 18th of January 1864, are entitled to a pension of 500 lire, or 20*l.* each; lay brethren and sisters to 250 lire, or 10*l.* each; and servants 60 years old and upwards, having served at least 10 years in a monastery, may receive a pension of 120 lire, or a little less than 5*l.* By Art. 5, several monasteries are set aside for the reception of such monks or nuns as may wish to continue their monastic life; but there must not be fewer than six in one monastery. Mendicant friars may continue to ask alms under certain restrictions. By Art. 6, all chapters of collegiate churches, abbeys, ecclesiastical benefices not attached to parishes, lay benefices, and all brotherhoods and foundations to which an ecclesiastical service is annexed, are suppressed. Arts. 7 and 8 regulate the interests of present holders of such benefices. Art. 9 regulates the transfer of ecclesiastical property to the State. Art. 10 excepts from this transfer all property liable to reversion to third parties; also that of lay or ecclesiastical benefices in the gift of lay patrons, the property of which reverts to the patron on condition of his paying the holder of the benefice the annual

revenue of the property, leaving one-third of the same for the execution of the ecclesiastical duties attached to the benefice.

Under the new Italian Government, a great part of the property confiscated from the monastic establishments has been devoted to the cause of public education, for which, besides, an annual credit of 15,000,000 lire, or 600,000*l.*, is voted by the Parliament. Since the commencement of the year 1860, there were opened, throughout the kingdom, thirty-three great model schools, of which ten in the Sardinian states, six in Lombardy, four in the Emilia, six in the Marches and Umbria, two in Tuscany, and five in the Southern Provinces. But notwithstanding these great aids to instruction, education stands still very low in the kingdom. According to the census of 1864, out of a total population of 21,703,710 souls, there were 16,999,701 who could neither read nor write—7,889,238 men and 9,110,463 women. Piedmont and Sicily occupied the first and last place on the register of knowledge. In the Basilicata, Calabria, and Sicily, more than nine-tenths of the inhabitants could neither read nor write.

An official return issued by the Italian Government March, 1870, furnishes detailed tabular information regarding the amount of education received by the conscripts born in 1847, and called up for military service in 1868. According to this return, the per-centage of 'analfabeti,' or totally illiterate men of the age of twenty-one was as follows, in progressive ratio, in the various provinces of the kingdom:—Vicenza, 20.37; Sondrio, 25.17; Turin, 26.18; Novara, 29.39; Bergamo, 33.13; Leghorn, 35.40; Cuneo, 35.99; Como, 37.23; Alessandria, 39.61; Pavia, 41.04; Brescia, 41.18; Porto Maurizio, 43.27; Cremona, 44.25; Milan, 49.93; Belluno, 50.92; Verona, 53.54; Genoa, 54.61; Lucca, 55.34; Treviso, 55.34; Pisa, 56.72; Mantua, 58.06; Udine, 59.96; Reggio (Emilia), 61.34; Padua, 62.66; Venice, 63.84; Florence, 64.13; Rovigo, 64.90; Grosseto, 66.16; Modena, 66.61; Massa Carrara, 66.67; Bologna, 67.03; Piacenza, 68.24; Ferrara, 68.80; Abruzzo Ulteriore II., 70.43; Parma, 70.66; Siena, 70.91; Macerata, 71.19; Molise, 71.36; Capitanata, 71.86; Principato Citeriore, 72.25; Naples, 73.58; Arizzo, 76.45; Terra d'Otranto, 76.67; Ravenna, 77.49; Forli, 77.69; Ancona, 77.71; Sassari, 77.91; Umbria, 78.19; Terra di Bari, 78.56; Abruzzo Citeriore, 78.80; Syracuse, 78.91; Messina, 79.12; Abruzzo Ult. I., 79.60; Cagliari, 79.74; Terra di Lavoro, 80.00; Calabria Ult. II., 80.04; Caltanissetta, 80.34; Principato Ult., 80.55; Pesaro, 81.41; Catania, 81.59; Palermo, 81.91; Calabria Cit., 82.16; Basilicata, 82.23; Benevento, 82.36; Ascoli Piceno, 82.49; Calabria Cit. 82.99; Trapani, 83.58; Girgenti, 85.82. These statistics show a general average of 64.27 persons without the rudiments of education

in every hundred members of the adult male population of Italy.

There are twenty-two universities in Italy, many of them of ancient foundation. The oldest are Bologna, founded in the year 1119; Naples, founded in 1244; Padua, in 1228; Rome, in 1244; Perugia, in 1320; Pisa, in 1329; Siena, in 1349; Pavia, in 1390; Turin, in 1412; Parma, in 1422; and Florence, in 1443. The other universities are, in alphabetical order, Cagliari, Camerino, Catania, Ferrara, Genoa, Macerata, Messina, Modena, Palermo, Sassari, and Urbino. The number of students at all the universities was returned at 10,524 in 1871; nine years previous, in 1862, the number given was 15,688, of whom 9,459 were reported to be at the university of Naples; 1,173 at Pavia; and 889 at Turin. By a decree of the Minister of Public Instruction, issued in 1871, six high schools—Naples, Pavia, Turin, Bologna, Florence, and Parma—were declared first-class universities of the kingdom.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Since the establishment of the kingdom, in 1861, there have been annual deficits, varying from 44 millions to 617 millions lire, or from 1,743,000*l.* to 24,680,000*l.* During the same time, the public revenue more than doubled, but the expenditure did not increase to the same amount, while during the latter half of the period, the annual deficits showed a tendency to decrease. The following table exhibits the total revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, together with the annual deficits, in each of the thirteen years from 1861 to 1873:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficits
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1861	458,322,683	812,272,476	353,949,788
1862	471,241,264	921,016,396	449,775,132
1863	511,827,129	897,745,262	385,918,133
1864	565,310,610	1,033,139,152	467,828,542
1865	637,176,089	1,066,459,285	429,283,196
1866	639,612,269	1,256,822,008	617,209,739
1867	784,250,797	1,117,588,023	333,337,226
1868	726,486,545	1,187,351,948	460,865,403
1869	901,573,731	1,151,480,294	249,907,563
1870	800,649,014	1,021,925,930	221,276,916
1871	1,046,093,551	1,277,780,785	261,777,234
1872	1,158,327,679	1,366,976,993	208,649,316
1873	1,340,785,269	1,384,618,020	43,832,751

The financial accounts laid before the Italian Parliament divide both the revenue and expenditure into an ordinary and extraordinary part, or 'Parte ordinaria,' and 'Parte straordinaria.' In the financial estimates of recent years the total revenue calculated upon

invariably showed a deficiency in the actual receipts, while the estimated expenditure was exceeded by the actual disbursements. In the budget estimates for the year 1875 the total revenue, including the 'Parte straordinaria' and loans, was calculated at 1,344,164,158 lire, or 53,766,564*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,575,487,190 lire, or 63,019,484*l.*, leaving a deficit of 231,323,032 lire, or 9,252,920*l.*

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget for the year ending December 31, 1875:—

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR 1875.

Sources of revenue	Lire
Land and house taxes	231,504,300
Income tax	202,498,000
Assessed taxes	69,360,000
Succession and registration duties	122,986,817
Customs	96,000,000
Consumption duties (octroi) and excise	61,668,694
Monopolies, tobacco and salt	148,364,685
Lottery	69,035,461
State property	44,404,125
Post Office and other public services	96,463,109
Miscellaneous receipts	53,079,903
Total ordinary receipts	1,195,365,094
Extraordinary receipts	148,799,064
Total revenue	1,344,164,158 £53,766,564

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1875.

Branches of expenditure.		
Interest of debt, pensions, and civil list		1,002,114,678
Ministry of Justice		31,478,792
" Foreign Affairs		5,914,384
" Public Instruction		21,637,125
" the Interior		56,831,999
" War		203,092,794
" Marine		43,473,592
" Commerce and Agriculture		12,923,580
Extraordinary expenditure, incl. Public Works		198,025,245
Total expenditure		1,575,487,190 £63,019,484

The actual receipts and expenditure for the year 1873 was as follows:

Year 1873.	Lire	£
Ordinary receipts	1,180,656,713	47,226,268
Extraordinary „	160,128,556	6,415,144
Total	1,340,785,269	53,641,412
Ordinary expenditure	1,197,052,507	47,882,100
Extraordinary „	187,565,513	7,502,621
Total	1,384,618,020	55,384,721
Deficit	43,832,751	1,743,309

The ever-recurring deficits of recent years necessitated large loans, foreign and internal, in consequence of which the public debt of Italy, which stood at 2,439 millions of lire, or 97,480,000*l.*, in 1860, the year before the establishment of the kingdom, had increased to 9,750 millions of lire, or 390,000,000*l.* at the end of 1873. The following table exhibits the total amount of the capital of the public debt, and the interest paid, in each of the fourteen years from 1860 to 1873:—

Years, Dec. 31	Capital	Interest
	Lire	Lire
1860	2,439,351,650 67	115,764,606 24
1861	3,131,053,610 50	150,821,920 20
1862	3,336,915,886 12	159,993,256 27
1863	3,948,252,334 40	192,309,200 80
1864	4,797,211,053 62	237,939,513 18
1865	5,533,475,570 25	269,851,363 20
1866	6,929,975,782 91	335,641,861 98
1867	7,415,040,316 11	348,165,975 19
1868	7,678,766,985 53	360,787,733 41
1869	8,081,333,454 97	369,157,983 42
1870	8,815,281,277 56	387,451,193 14
1871	8,950,724,322 23	379,733,899 25
1872	9,622,195,879 74	382,274,447 47
1873	9,757,613,267 29	383,528,744 37

The total debt of 9,757,613,267 lire, or 390,304,528*l.*, existing at the end of 1873, was made up of the following liabilities:—

	Lire	£
Funded debt inscribed in the 'Libro Grande'	7,091,829,661	283,673,184
Redeemable debt in the 'Rentes' of 3 and 5 per cent.	1,642,773,107	65,710,924
Treasury Bonds	183,010,500	7,320,420
Paper Currency	840,000,000	3,360,000
Total	9,757,613,267	390,304,528

As a guarantee for the issued Treasury Bonds and forced paper currency the Government has deposits of certificates of the funded debt, bearing no interest, in the National Bank of Italy. The total amount of these deposits was 1,281,254,503 lire, or 51,250,180*l.*, at the end of 1873. It is on this account that the amount of interest paid has remained nearly the same during the four years from 1870 to 1873, even decreasing after 1870, while the total liabilities have increased through the amount of guaranteed paper issued.

Army and Navy.

The German law of universal liability to arms forms the basis of the present military organisation of the Kingdom of Italy. According to it, a certain portion of all the young men of the age of twenty-one, the number varying from 65,000 to 75,000, is levied annually for the standing army, while the rest are entered in the army of reserve, in which they have to practise annually for forty days, and are then sent on illimited furlough, but can be called permanently under arms at the outbreak of a war.

By the law of military organisation passed September 30, 1873, the standing army of Italy is divided into seven general commandments, or corps d'armée, each consisting of three divisions, and each division of two brigades; four or six battalions of 'bersaglieri,' or riflemen, two regiments of cavalry, and from six to nine companies of artillery. The actual strength of the rank and file of the army, at the end of December 1873, was as follows, according to official returns:—

Description of Troops	Number of Men under arms (Peace-footing)	Number of Men on illimited furlough	Total (War-footing)
Infantry of the Line . . .	118,850	184,272	303,122
Bersaglieri	14,727	21,448	36,175
Cavalry	16,165	9,604	25,769
Artillery	17,202	18,162	35,364
Corp of Engineers	3,104	563	3,667
Military Train	2,454	7,151	10,605
Carabinieri	19,628	—	19,628
Administrative troops . . .	4,463	3,752	8,215
Military Instruction . . .	2,964	—	2,964
Total	199,557	244,952	445,509

The army was commanded, in 1873, by 15,110 officers, not included in the above returns. Of these, 870 formed the staff, while 8,000 were attached to the Infantry of the Line, 995 to the Bersaglieri, 1,080 to the Cavalry, and 1,150 to the Artillery.

The organisation of the Italian army, under the law of 1873, which came into operation in 1874, prescribes the division of the kingdom into sixteen territorial military districts, each under the command of a general. The formation of the standing army is to comprise, besides infantry, cavalry, and artillery, sanitary, commissariat, and educational departments, the latter organised to raise the educational standard of the armed forces of the kingdom higher than that of the general population. The militia is to be composed of 232 battalions of infantry, each of four companies; of fifteen battalions of 'bersaglieri' cavalry; of sixty batteries of artillery; and of ten companies of engineers.

The formation of the standing army of the kingdom is as follows :—

	Peace Footing		War Footing	
	Men	Horses	Men	Horses
Infantry of the line (80 regiments, 8 of which are grenadiers)	128,020		245,680	
Bersaglieri (40 battalions)	16,165	—	26,495	—
Cavalry (4 regiments of the line, 7 of lancers, 7 light horse, and 1 of guides = 115 squadrons)	18,167	13,569	19,000	14,102
Artillery (1 regiment of pontonniers, 3 foot, 5 mounted, with 80 batteries)	9,646	4,260	16,086	11,234
Six artisan companies, also attached to the artillery	1,174	—	1,589	—
Two regiments of sappers of the engineers (36 companies)	4,132	48	6,793	396
Three regiments of train corps (24 companies)	2,460	960	9,240	11,340
One administrative corps (7 companies)	3,173		—	
Total	189,541	19,027	335,870	37,562

The time of service in the standing army is three years in the infantry and five years in the cavalry. A certain number, distinguished as 'soldati d'ordinanza,' to which class belong the Carabinieri and some of the Administrative troops, have the option to serve eight years complete, and are then liberated without further liability to arms. In the army of reserve, the time of service is nine years. Every native of the kingdom is liable to the military service, to be enrolled either in the standing army or the reserve. An exemption in favour of young men able to pass an examination is allowed, as regards the service, the same as in Germany. (See page 125.)

The distribution of the standing army over the kingdom was as follows in the middle of 1874. There were 8 battalions of infantry at and near the capital, 5 at Genoa, 5 at Turin, 9 at Alessandria, 12 in Tuscany, and 120 in the valley of the Po, from Milan to Ancona. The troops in the valley of the Po were supported by 24 squadrons of heavy and 36 squadrons of light cavalry, and 248 pieces of artillery. At Naples there were 18 battalions of the line, 2 of marines, and 3 of bersaglieri; in the Neapolitan provinces, 39 battalions of the line, 20 of bersaglieri, and 32 squadrons of cavalry. There were, finally, 32 battalions of the line in Sicily.

The navy of the kingdom of Italy consisted, at the commencement of 1875, of 95 ships of war, armed with 1,256 guns. They were classed as follows :—

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
<i>Steamers :—</i>						
Ironclad ships	8	344	8	248	—	—
Frigates	—	—	9	280	—	—
Iron-clad Ram	1	2	—	—	—	—
Corvettes of the 1st class	—	—	5	74	3	30
Corvettes of the 2nd class	—	—	3	18	5	30
Corvettes of the 3rd class	—	—	—	—	4	15
Gunboats of the 1st class	—	—	2	—	—	—
Gunboats of the 2nd class	—	—	10	47	—	—
Transports	—	—	9	20	20	38
Total : Steamers	9	346	46	693	32	113
Total Horse-power	6,950		12,256		6,810	

<i>Sailing Vessels :—</i>	Number	Guns
Frigate of the 2nd class	1	26
Corvettes	4	52
Brigantin	2	20
Transport	1	6
Total : Sailing vessels	8	104

The following table gives the names, the horse-power, number of guns, of crew, and the tonnage, of the principal ships of the Italian fleet of war :—

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Crews	Tonnage
<i>Ironclads :—</i>				
Venezia	1,000	7	800	6,500
Palestro	1,000	7	800	6,500
Principe Amedeo	1,000	7	800	6,500
Re di Portogallo	800	30	550	5,700
Ancona	700	26	484	4,250
Regina Maria Pia	700	26	484	4,250
Castelfidardo	700	26	484	4,250
St. Martino	700	26	484	4,250
Messaggiere (Ram)	350	2	103	1,000
<i>Frigates :—</i>				
Maria Adelaide	600	32	550	3,459
Duca di Genova	600	50	550	3,515
Carlo Alberto	400	50	580	3,200
Vittorio Emanuele	500	49	580	3,680
Garibaldi	450	51	580	3,501
Principe Umberto	600	50	580	3,415
Gaeta	450	51	580	3,980

Names of Ships—*continued.*

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Crews	Tonnage
<i>Corvettes:—</i>				
St. Giovanni	220	20	345	1,780
Governolo	450	12	260	1,700
Guiscardo	300	6	190	1,400
Ettore Fieramosca	300	6	190	1,400
Principe Carignano	700	22	440	4,086
Terribile	400	20	356	2,000
Formidabile	400	20	356	2,700
Varese	300	4	250	2,000
Esploratore	350	2	108	1,000
Sirena	120	3	63	354

The most notable ships of the Italian navy are the three iron-clads Venezia, Palestro, and Principe Amedeo. The Venezia was built in England, in 1871, and the Palestro and Principe Amedeo, sister ships, at the royal dockyard of Castellamare, near Naples, where they were launched in 1872. All three carry armour 25 centimeters in thickness, and are armed each with six cannons of 18 tons and one of 25 tons. The speed of the Venezia is fifteen, but that of the Palestro and Principe Amedeo only ten miles an hour. The cost of the latter two vessels was reported to the Italian Parliament to have amounted to 20,000,000 lire, or 800,000*l.*

The navy was manned, in 1875, by 11,200 sailors, and 660 engineers and working men, with 1,271 officers, of whom were 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 10 rear-admirals, and 83 captains. The marines consisted of two regiments, comprising 205 officers and 2,700 soldiers.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The first general census of the kingdom of Italy, inclusive of the Pontifical States, annexed by Royal decree of October 9, 1870, was taken by the government on the 31st December, 1871. On this date, the population numbered 26,796,253 souls, living on an area of 296,013 square chilos, or 112,677 English square miles. The density of population was 237 per English square mile, being inferior to that of Great Britain and Ireland, but 20 per cent higher than that of Germany, and 36 per cent. higher than that of France.

The Kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, in alphabetical order, areas in square chilos, number of population on the 31st December 1871, and density of population per square chilo, are given in the subjoined table, drawn up after documents supplied by the Ministero d'Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio to the *Statesman's Year-book.*

Provinces	Area in square chilos	Population Dec. 31, 1871	Population per square chilo
Abruzzio Citeriore	2,861.46	340,299	119
Abruzzio Ulteriore 1° (Re- ramo)	3,324.74	245,684	73
Abruzzio Ulteriore 2° (Aquila)	6,499.60	332,782	51
Alessandria	5,055.00	683,361	135
Ancona	1,916.36	262,369	137
Arezzo	3,305.91	234,645	71
Ascoli Piceno	2,099.77	203,008	97
Basilicata	10,679.97	509,202	48
Belluno	3,270.68	175,370	53
Benevento	1,791.91	232,012	130
Bergamo	2,660.38	368,152	138
Bologna	3,603.80	439,232	121
Brescia	4,620.74	456,023	98
Cagliari	13,529.92	392,981	29
Calabria Citeriore	7,398.04	140,272	58
Calabria Ulter. 1° (Reggio)	3,924.29	353,606	90
Calabria Ulter. 11° (Catan- zaro)	5,979.00	112,226	69
Caltanissetta	3,768.27	230,066	61
Capitanata	7,692.18	322,754	42
Catania	9,102.19	495,420	54
Como	2,717.26	477,642	177
Cremona	1,736.21	300,595	173
Cuneo	7,136.08	617,232	86
Ferrara	2,616.23	216,545	83
Firenze	5,861.32	766,611	113
Forli	1,855.29	234,090	126
Genova	4,113.53	716,284	174
Girgenti	3,861.39	289,018	75
Grosseto	4,434.59	107,457	24
Livorno	329.67	118,851	360
Lucca	1,493.64	280,399	187
Macerata	2,736.81	236,994	86
Mantova	2,216.28	288,942	130
Massa Carrara	1,760.46	161,944	92
Messina	4,978.89	420,649	84
Milano	2,992.94	1,009,794	337
Modena	2,902.29	273,231	94
Molise	4,603.94	363,843	78
Napoli	1,110.92	908,029	817
Novara	6,943.90	624,969	90
Padova	2,086.32	364,355	174
Palermo	9,086.91	617,660	68
Parma	3,239.67	264,509	81
Pavia	3,329.91	448,357	134
Pesaro Urbino	2,969.31	213,072	72
Piacenza	2,499.78	225,775	90
Pisa	3,056.08	265,959	87

Provinces	Area in square chilos	Population Dec. 31, 1871	Population per square chilo
Porto Maurizio . . .	1,210·34	127,042	104
Principato Citerio . . .	9,480·97	541,739	56
Principato Ulterio . . .	3,649·20	375,237	102
Ravenna	1,922·32	220,801	114
Reggio Emilia	2,288·00	240,635	105
Roma	11,790·16	836,291	71
Rovigo	1,688·92	200,835	119
Sassari	10,720·26	243,274	22
Siena	3,793·42	206,446	54
Siracusa	3,697·12	294,915	79
Sondrio	3,299·81	111,240	34
Terra di Bari	9,937·92	604,540	61
Terra di Lavoro	9,974·78	695,754	69
Terra d'Otranto	18,929·88	493,574	55
Torino	0,269·93	972,988	94
Trapani	3,149·91	236,388	75
Treviso	2,431·36	352,538	145
Udine	6,430·70	481,787	74
Umbria	9,632·86	549,833	57
Venezia	2,199·47	337,539	153
Verona	2,854·02	367,426	128
Vicenza	2,696·02	363,161	134
Total	284,223·36	26,796,253	94

The extent and population of the old political divisions of Italy are shown in the following table:—

Ancient Divisions	Area in Eng. sq. miles	Population in 1859
Continental Sardinian States	15,373	3,780,967
Island of Sardinia	9,547	573,115
Lombardy	7,765	2,764,912
Venetia	9,177	2,496,442
Emilia	8,821	2,044,108
Umbria and the Marches	5,997	1,393,824
Tuseany	9,150	1,812,253
Neapolitan States	31,621	7,029,273
Island of Sicily	10,510	2,302,168
Pontifical States	4,716	692,106
Total	112,677	24,892,258

It will be seen that the increase of population in the twelve years from 1859 till 1871 amounted to 1,903,995, being at the rate of about one per cent. per annum. The density of population is greatest in Lombardy and the Island of Sicily; and it is least in the Island of Sardinia. In Lombardy and Sicily the population has increased

most rapidly of late years, and, next to them, in the Island of Sardinia and the Neapolitan provinces.

It is calculated that only two-thirds of the area of the kingdom capable of production are cultivated, and that the rest lies waste.

The superficial extent of the productive soil of Italy is 23,017,096 Ellaras, or hectares, divided thus:—

	Hectares
Arable land	11,003,061
Meadow land	1,173,436
Rice grounds	144,903
Olive plantations	554,767
Chestnut plantations	585,132
Woods and forests	4,158,349
Pastures	5,397,448
Total	23,017,096

There are besides 3,997,057 hectares of rock and marsh. Of the land capable of cultivation, more than half is devoted to the growth of cereals, mainly wheat. The average crop is insufficient for the supply of the country.

The great mass of the people of Italy are devoted to agricultural pursuits, and the town population is comparatively small. The number of inhabitants of the principal towns was as follows, at the census of December, 1871:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Naples	448,743	Genoa	130,269
Milan	261,976	Venice	128,901
Rome	244,484	Bologna	115,957
Palermo	219,938	Messina	111,854
Turin	207,770	Leghorn	97,096
Florence	167,093	Catania	84,297

The city of Rome at Easter, 1872, numbered 256,022 souls. In 1869 the population was returned at 204,678. The latter total comprised 105,569 men and 99,109 women; 7,480 clergy and 'religious,' and 197,198 belonging to the Civil State. The births in the year 1869 were 5,276, or 23.9 per 1,000 of the population; the deaths 5,874, or 26.6 per 1,000; the marriages 1,564, or 7.1 per 1,000. The returns of 1869 stated that there were in the city of Rome 22 seminaries and ecclesiastical colleges, containing 841 persons; 61 religious institutions for men, containing 2,959, and 72 for women, containing 2,256 persons; nine lay colleges, containing 298 persons; 68 conservatoires, nunneries, &c., containing 1,738 persons; seven charity institutions for men, containing 878, and 12 for women, containing 1,216 persons.

The number of emigrants from Italy, very small previous to the establishment of the kingdom, has been assuming some proportions in recent years. In 1869, the number was 23,040, and it fell to 14,001 in 1870, and to 10,125 in 1871. But in 1872, the number of emigrants rose to 20,356, and in 1873 to 26,016. The emigration is chiefly directed to the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and other South American states, which were estimated to contain 150,000 Italians at the end of 1873. Rather more than three-fourths of the emigrants are natives of Northern Italy.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Italy is chiefly with four countries, France, the United Kingdom, Austria, and Switzerland. The imports from France average eight millions sterling per annum, and the exports very nearly the same. Next in order of importance are the commercial transactions with the United Kingdom, and after that, but far below, those of Austria and Switzerland.

The following table shows the total imports and exports of the kingdom in each of the seven years from 1868 to 1874:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Lire	Lire
1868	818,344,366	529,748,782
1869	820,980,724	578,566,142
1870	842,773,754	572,921,044
1871	880,126,810	756,614,822
1872	1,139,233,528	1,108,834,842
1873	1,287,829,774	1,133,543,863
1874	1,304,994,328	985,458,532

It will be seen that while there has been a marked increase of both imports and exports in the course of the seven years, the exports, which in 1867 bore the proportion to the imports of 5 to 8, had come to be of nearly the same value as the imports in the years 1872 and 1873. However, there was a large falling off in the exports of 1874, caused by a deficiency in the harvest produce.

Corn and cotton manufactures form the chief imports into Italy. The principal exports are silk, raw and manufactured, and spirits and oils, the first of which averages 7,000,000*l.* and the second 4,000,000*l.* sterling per annum. The greater portion of these exports, representing the chief productions of the kingdom, is sent to France.

The value of the commercial intercourse of Italy with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the exports from Italy to Great Britain and Ireland,

and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Italy, in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
1865	2,994,233	5,461,552
1866	3,820,744	5,821,530
1867	3,105,709	4,881,244
1868	4,018,034	4,980,216
1869	3,997,965	6,164,350
1870	3,843,605	5,272,074
1871	4,624,278	6,294,737
1872	4,159,161	6,557,538
1873	3,831,091	7,444,195
1874	3,634,630	6,369,531

The two principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year 1874 were hemp, of the value of 473,531*l.*, and olive oil, of the value of 467,089*l.* The next important articles shipped to Great Britain were chemical products, of the value of 305,678*l.*; brimstone, of the value of 345,873*l.*; and oranges and shumac, of the value of 228,395*l.* No other articles exported to Great Britain in 1874 reached the value of 200,000*l.* The staple articles of British produce imported into Italy are cotton, fabrics, iron, coals, and woollen manufactures. The value of the most important article, cotton manufactures, imported from Great Britain in the year 1874, amounted to 2,303,029*l.* Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 885,460*l.*; coals, of the value of 883,147*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 496,747*l.*, imported in the year 1874 from the United Kingdom.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom, on January 1, 1874, was as follows:—

Tonnage of Vessels	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
From 801 to 1,000 tons	7	6,120	—	—
„ 501 „ 800 „	170	98,789	9	4,893
„ 301 „ 500 „	583	360,869	33	11,526
„ 101 „ 300 „	1,332	249,775	29	5,845
„ 21 „ 100 „	2,955	147,316	} 32	2,212
„ 6 „ 20 „	3,441	39,749		
Under 6 tons	9,074	22,719		
Total	17,562	925,337	103	24,476

On the 1st of January, 1873, the total number of sailing vessels making long voyages was 10,951, of 993,666 tons, and the number of steamers 118, of 37,810 tons. There were, at the same date, 8,560 vessels engaged in the coasting trade of an aggregate tonnage of 120,580 tons, and 12,357 fishing boats of a total burthen of 36,029 tons.

According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a seafaring population of 187,832 grown-up male individuals at the commencement of 1873. At the commencement of 1866, the number was 155,747, without Venetia.

The total length of railways opened for traffic at the end of 1874 was 7,372 kilometres, or 4,607 English miles. About five-sixths of the total mileage consisted of single lines, and only one-sixth of double lines. The construction of railways by the State was begun in recent years, in order to extend, more rapidly than private enterprise was willing to do, the existing network of lines. In October 1875, the government purchased from the South-Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian railway company the Italian portion of the system, or the 'Alta Italia' lines, of a length of 1,444 chilometri, or 915 Engl. miles. The total length of all the railways belonging to the State, at the end of 1874, was 2,000 chilometri, or 1,250 English miles, and they cost in construction 500,000,000 lire or 20,000,000*l.* sterling. The purchase of the 'Alta Italia' lines in 1875, increased the length of state railways to 3,444 chilometri, or 2,165 Engl. miles, being not far from one-half of the aggregate length of the railways of the kingdom.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1874, was 2,799. In the year 1873 the Post conveyed 104,502,431 letters, and 94,402,596 printed parcels. The total revenue of the Post Office in 1873 amounted to 22,811,451 lire, or 912,456*l.*, and the expenditure to 22,203,508 lire, or 888,140*l.*

The length of telegraph lines, at the commencement of 1874, was 20,195 chilometri, or 12,622 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the government. There were, at the same date, 1,408 telegraph offices. The number of private telegrams forwarded in the year 1873 throughout the kingdom was 4,670,090, and of official telegrams 163,852. The total revenue from telegraphs, in 1873, was 7,518,594 lire, or 300,740*l.*, and the expenditure 6,219,847 lire, or 248,792*l.* In preceding years the revenue did not cover the cost of management of the telegraphs.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Italy are the same as those of France, the names only being altered, the Franc changing into

the Lira, divided into 100 centisimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ellara, and so on. In the former Papal States alone, the old monetary denominations, represented by the Roman Scudo, worth 4s. 3d., and its subdivision into 10 Paoli, or 100 Bajocchi, are partly retained in common use, although abolished in 1867 in favour of the French metric system. Of the latter, the British equivalents are:—

MONEY.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centisimi* = Average rate of exchange, 25 to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Gramma</i>	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ <i>Chilogramma</i>	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal Metrici</i>	=	220 „ „
„ <i>Tonnelata</i>	=	2200 „ „
„ <i>Litro</i> , Liquid Measure	=	0·22 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Ettolitro</i> { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ „
{ Dry Measure	=	2·75 Imperial bushels.
„ <i>Metro</i>	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
The <i>Chilometro</i>	=	1093 yards.
„ <i>Metro Cube</i> }	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Stero</i> }	=	
„ <i>Ellara</i> , or <i>Hectare</i>	=	2·47 acres.
„ <i>Square Chilo</i> , or <i>Kilomètre Carré</i>	=	0·386 square mile. (2·59 kil. carrés—1 sq. mile).

The common currency of the kingdom in recent years has been paper money of various denomination, gold standing at a premium of from 112 to 118 per cent.

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NETHERLANDS.

(KONINGRYK DER NEDERLANDEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Willem III., King of the Netherlands, born February 19, 1817, the eldest son of King Willem II., and of Princess Anna Paulowna, daughter of Czar Paul I. of Russia; educated by private tutors, and at the University of Leyden; succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, March 17, 1849. Married, June 18, 1839, to

Sophie, Queen of the Netherlands, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Würtemberg. Offspring of the union are two sons:—1. *Willem*, Prince of Orange, heir-apparent, born September 4, 1840; admiral-lieutenant in the navy. 2. Prince *Alexander*, born August 25, 1851; captain in the navy.

Brother and Sister of the King.—1. Prince *Hendrik*, born June 13, 1820; Commander-in-chief of the navy and Governor of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg; married, May 19, 1853, to Princess Amalia of Saxe-Weimar; widower, May 1, 1872. 2. Princess *Sophie*, born April 8, 1824; married, October 8, 1842, to Grand-Duke Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar.

Uncle and Aunt of the King.—1. Prince *Frederik*, born February 28, 1797, second son of King Willem I. of the Netherlands; field-marshal in the Dutch army; married, May 21, 1825, to Princess Louise, daughter of King Friedrich Wilhelm III. of Prussia; widower, Dec. 6, 1870. Surviving issue of the union is a daughter; Marie, born July 5, 1841, married July 18, 1871, to Prince Wilhelm Von Wied, born August 22, 1845, Lieut.-Colonel in the army of Prussia. 2. Princess *Mariïanne*, born May 9, 1810, sister of the preceding; married, September 14, 1830, to Prince Albert of Prussia; divorced March 28, 1849.

The royal family of the Netherlands, known as the House of Orange, descend from a German Count Walram, who lived in the eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto of Walram, with Joan of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda, and thereby became settled in the Netherlands. The alliance with another heiress, only sister of the childless Prince of Orange and Count of Chalon, brought to the house a rich province in the south of France; and a third matrimonial union, that of Prince Willem III. of Orange with a daughter of King James II., transferred the crown of Great Britain.

for a time to the family. Previous to this period, the members had acquired great influence in the Republic of the Netherlands, and, under the name of 'stadtholders,' or governors, become the sovereign rulers of the State. The dignity was formally declared to be hereditary in 1747, in Willem IV.; but his successor, Willem V., had to fly to England, in 1795, at the invasion of the French republican army. The family did not return till November 1813, when the fate of the republic, released from French supremacy, was under discussion at the Congress of Vienna. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress to be annexed to the territory of the republic, and the whole to be erected into a kingdom with the son of the last Stadtholder, Willem V., as hereditary sovereign. In consequence, the latter was proclaimed King of the Netherlands at the Hague on the 16th of March, 1815, and recognised as sovereign by all the powers of Europe. The established union between the northern and southern provinces of the Netherlands was dissolved by the Belgian revolution of 1830, and their political relations were not readjusted until the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which constituted Belgium an independent kingdom. King Willem I. abdicated in 1840, making over the crown to his son Willem II., who, after a reign of nine years, left it to his heir, the present sovereign of the Netherlands.

King Willem II. had a civil list of 1,000,000 guilders, or 83,333*l.*; but the amount was reduced to 600,000 guilders, or 50,000*l.*, at the commencement of the reign of the present king. There is in addition an allowance of 150,000 guilders, or 12,500*l.*, for the members of the royal family and the maintenance of the Court. The latter sum is divided at present in the manner that the heir-apparent has 100,000 guilders, or 8,333*l.*; and the remaining 50,000 guilders, or 4,166*l.*, are given as a subsidy for the maintenance of the royal palaces. The family of Orange are, besides, in the possession of a very large private fortune, acquired, in greater part by King Willem I., in the prosecution of vast enterprises, tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands.

The House of Orange has given the following Sovereigns to the Netherlands, since its reconstruction as a kingdom by the Congress of Vienna:—

Willem I.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1815
Willem II.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1840
Willem III.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1849

The average reign of the three Sovereigns, inclusive of that of the present king, amounted to 19 years.

Constitution and Government.

The present constitution—grondwet—of the Netherlands received the royal sanction October 14, 1848, and was solemnly proclaimed Nov. 3, 1848. It vests the whole legislative authority in a Parliament composed of two Chambers, called the States-General. The Upper House, or first Chamber, consists of 39 members, elected by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants of the various counties. The second Chamber of the States-General, elected by ballot, at the rate of one deputy to every 45,000 souls, numbered 80 members in 1875. All citizens, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and paying assessed taxes to the amount of not less than 20 guilders, or 1*l.* 13*s.*, are voters. Clergymen, judges of the Hooft Raad, or High Court of Justice, and Governors of Provinces are debarred from being elected. The members of the second Chamber receive an annual allowance of 2,000 guilders, or 166*l.*, besides travelling expenses. Every two years one-half of the members of the second Chamber, and every three years one-third of the members of the Upper House retire by rotation. The Sovereign has the right to dissolve either of the Chambers separately, or both together, at any time, but new elections must take place within forty days. The second Chamber alone has the initiative of new laws, together with the government, and the functions of the Upper House are restricted to either approving or rejecting them, without the right of inserting amendments. The constitutional advisers of the King, having a seat in the Cabinet, must attend at the meetings of both Houses, and have a deliberative voice, but they cannot take an active part in the debate. The King has full veto power, but it is seldom, if ever, brought into practice. Alterations in the Constitution can only be made by the vote of two-thirds of the members of both Houses, followed by a general election, and a second confirmation, by two-third vote, of the new States-General.

The executive authority is, under the Sovereign, exercised by a responsible Council of Ministers. There are seven heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. The Minister of the Interior.—Dr. J. *Heemskerk*, Minister of the Interior, from May 28, 1866, to June 2, 1868; appointed for the second time Minister of the Interior August 26, 1874.

2. The Minister of Finance.—Dr. H. J. *Van der Heim*; appointed August 26, 1874.

3. The Minister of Justice.—Baron R. W. *van Lynden de Sandenburg*; appointed August 26, 1874.

4. The Minister of the Colonies.—Baron *van Goldstein*; appointed August 26, 1874.

5. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. P. J. A. M. *van der Does de Willebois*; appointed August 26, 1874.

6. The Minister of Marine.—Commander *Van Erp Taalman Kip*; appointed May 9, 1874.

7. The Minister of War.—Colonel *Enderlein*, appointed April 26, 1875.

Each of the above ministers has a salary of 12,000 guilders, or 1,000*l.* per annum. Whenever the sovereign presides over the deliberations of the ministry, the meeting is called a Cabinet Council, and the privilege to be present at it is given to princes of the royal family nominated for the purpose. There is also a State Council—*Raad van State*—of 14 members, nominated by the Government, which the sovereign may consult on extraordinary occasions.

Church and Education.

According to the terms of the Constitution, entire liberty of conscience and complete social equality is granted to the members of all religious confessions. The royal family, and a majority of the inhabitants, belong to the Reformed Church; but the Roman Catholics are not far inferior in numbers. In the census returns of 1870 the number of Calvinists, or members of the Reformed Church, is given as 2,074,734; of Lutherans, 68,067; of Roman Catholics, 1,313,052; of Greek Catholics, 32; of divers other Christian denominations, 55,725; and of Jews, 68,003. The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian; while the Roman Catholics are under an archbishop, of Utrecht, and four bishops, of Harlem, Breda, Roermond, and Herzogenbosh. The salaries of several British Presbyterian ministers, settled in the Netherlands, and whose churches are incorporated with the Dutch Reformed Church, are paid out of the public funds.

Education is spreading throughout the kingdom, though as yet it has not reached the lower classes of the population. Official returns state that in 25,137 marriages that took place in North Holland—province containing the capital—between the years 1868-72, there were 609 in which the man, 2,021 in which the woman, and 503 in which neither the man nor the woman could write. It is calculated that among the strictly rural population of the kingdom, one-fourth of the grown-up men, and one-third of the women, can neither read nor write. However, the education of the rising generation is provided for by a non-denominational Primary Instruction Law; passed in 1857. Under its working, there were, in January, 1871, according to government returns, 2,608 public schools, with 6,538 schoolmasters, and 477 schoolmistresses, and 1,119 private schools, with 2,332 schoolmasters, and 1,565 schoolmistresses. At the same

date, the pupils in the public schools numbered 390,129, among them 217,827 boys, and the pupils in the private schools 111,762, among them 50,388 boys. The teachers, appointed under the law of 1857, are superintended by 94 district school-inspectors, who act under 11 provincial superintendents. It is the duty of the inspectors to grant licenses for the establishment of schools, and to present to the Government three times a year an account of the state of public instruction. A fuller education than the schools for primary instruction impart 81 schools of middle instruction, with 7,047 pupils, and 55 additional 'Latin schools,' with 1,128 pupils in 1871. There are three universities at Leyden, Groningen, and Utrecht, with 1,339 students in January 1871, and a polytechnical institution at Delft, with 171 pupils. The ecclesiastical training schools comprise five Roman Catholic and three Protestant seminaries. The proportion of attendance in the schools for primary instruction is one in eight of the entire population of the kingdom.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue, derived mainly from indirect taxation, averaged 96 million guilders, or 8 millions sterling, in recent years, while the expenditure was nearly always within the income. The following tables exhibit the actual revenue and expenditure of the kingdom, in guilders and pounds sterling, in each of the six years 1868 to 1873 :—

Years	Revenue	
	Guilders	£
1868	100,082,217	8,340,184
1869	97,181,006	8,098,417
1870	88,526,832	7,377,236
1871	94,001,513	7,833,459
1872	98,377,160	8,198,096
1873	99,506,872	8,292,156

Years	Expenditure	
	Guilders	£
1868	99,175,990	8,264,665
1869	96,836,633	8,069,719
1870	96,228,917	8,019,076
1871	94,460,038	7,871,669
1872	97,845,301	7,320,442
1873	99,371,011	8,280,925

The budget estimates for the year 1874, passed by the States-General, were as follows:—

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR 1874.

	Guilders
Direct taxes	22,233,130
Excise duties	29,350,000
Indirect taxes	15,832,740
Customs duties	5,388,210
Tax on gold and silver wares	301,200
Crown lands	1,485,000
Post Office	2,600,000
Telegraph service	704,000
State lottery	410,000
Shooting and fishing licenses	118,000
Pilot dues	910,000
Dues on mines	3,932
Government railways	1,157,800
Miscellaneous receipts	2,678,553
Balance of annuity from Belgium	25,000
Total estimated ordinary revenue	83,197,565
Contribution from Indian surplus fund	10,544,579
Total estimated revenue	93,742,144 or £7,811,845

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1874.

	Guilders
Civil list	750,000
Legislative body and council of state	588,334
Department for foreign affairs	545,128
Department of justice	3,210,357
Department of the interior	18,828,547
Department of marine	10,694,497
Public debt	27,100,870
Department of finance	19,471,945
Department of war	17,197,267
Department for the colonies	1,549,939
Unforeseen expenses	50,000
Total estimated expenditure	99,986,884 or £8,332,240

SUMMARY OF BUDGET FOR 1874.

	Guilders	£
Estimated total expenditure	99,986,844	8,332,240
Estimated total revenue	93,742,144	7,811,845
Estimated deficit	6,244,740	520,395

The financial estimates are always framed with great moderation, mostly exhibiting a deficit, which in the final account becomes a surplus.

The expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies,' entered in the budget estimates, only refers to the West Indies and Surinam. There is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the East Indies, voted as such by the States-General. In the following statement the summary is given of the Netherlands East India estimates for the year 1874:—

	Guilders	£
Revenue from receipts in the Netherlands	48,958,967	4,079,914
Revenue from receipts in India	74,639,232	6,219,936
Total estimated revenue	123,598,199	10,299,850
Expenditure in the Netherlands	17,956,922	1,496,410
Expenditure in India	95,096,698	7,924,725
Total estimated ordinary expenditure	113,053,620	9,421,135
Contribution in aid of the Home Government } for 1874	10,544,579	878,715
Total estimated expenditure	123,598,199	10,299,850

The details of the revenue and expenditure, and budget for the East India possessions, is given under *Java*, in Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-Book*.

It will be seen from the preceding budget estimates for the kingdom that the largest source of revenue is that derived from excise duties, producing about one-fourth of the total receipts, while the largest branch of expenditure is that for the national debt.

At the commencement of the year 1874, the national debt was represented by a capital of 927,320,076 guilders, or 77,276,673*l.*, divided as follows:—

Division of Debt:—	Guilders	£
2½ per cent. Stock	638,987,902	53,248,992
3 per cent. stock	92,632,474	7,719,373
4 per cent. stock	183,278,700	15,273,225
3½ per cent. Redeemable Inscriptions	12,421,000	1,035,083
Total	927,320,076	77,276,673

In the session of 1873, the States-General passed an Act to increase the annual sum set aside as a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt, namely, 1,900,000 florins, by 7,000,000 florins, and thus redeem a total amount of 8,900,000 florins, or 741,666*l.* within each year. Another Act, passed in the session of 1875 by the States-General, increased the sum to 10,000,000 guilders, or 833,333*l.*, to be set aside annually for the redemption of the national debt.

Army and Navy.

The army of the Netherlands is formed partly by conscription and partly by enlistment, in such a manner that the volunteers form the stock, but not the majority of the troops. The men drawn by conscription, at the age of twenty have to serve, nominally, five years; but practically, all that is required of them is to drill for twelve months, and, returning home on furlough, meet for six weeks annually for practice, during a period of four years. Besides the regular army, there exists a militia—'schutterij'—divided into two classes. To the first, the 'active militia,' belong all men from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fourth year of age; and to the second, the 'resting (rustende) militia,' all persons from thirty-five to fifty-five. The first class, numbering about 40,000 men, is again subdivided into two distinct parts, the one comprising the unmarried men and widowers without children, and the other the remaining married soldiers. The 'resting militia,' to the number of 71,000 men, is organised in fifty-four full and nine half battalions. About one-third of the militia is made up of men who have previously served in the regular army.

The regular army stationed in the Netherlands was composed as follows on the 1st July 1875:—

	Officers	Rank and File
General Staff and Military Administration .	175	—
Infantry :—		
Staff	36	—
1 regiment of guards	108	4,228
8 regiments of the line	840	38,408
1 battalion of instruction	31	609
Depôt of discipline	12	44
Hospital corps	2	240
Cavalry :—		
Staff	7	—
4 regiments of hussars	94	4,318
Engineers :—		
Staff	77	39
1 battalion of sappers and miners	26	995
Artillery :—		
Staff	60	54
1 regiment of field artillery, with train	91	2,852
3 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery	232	6,752
1 regiment of light-horse artillery	32	636
2 companies of pontonniers	12	316
Total	1,935	59,491

The colonial army of the Netherlands on the 1st January 1875, numbered 27,475 men, composed of the following rank and file:—

	Europeans	Natives	Total
Infantry . . .	9,704	13,730	23,434
Cavalry . . .	588	8	596
Artillery . . .	259	318	577
Sappers and miners .	1,759	1,109	2,868
Total . . .	12,310	15,165	27,475

The number of officers, all Europeans, commanding the rank and file enumerated in the above statement, was 1,273. Of these, 731 were in the infantry, 33 in the cavalry, 114 in the artillery, 46 in the corps of sappers and miners, 191 in the sanitary service, 84 in the military administration, and 74 on the staff.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, at the beginning of August 1875, of 67 steamers, the names of which, horse-power, number of guns, and strength of crews, are given in the following tabular statement:—

Names of Men-of-War	Horse-power	Number of Guns	Crews
IRONCLADS:—			
Koning der Nederlanden	600	6	450
De Ruyter	400	14	250
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden	400	4	230
Stier	400	2	130
Buffel	400	6	152
Schorpioen	400	2	130
Guinea	400	6	152
Krokodil	140	2	113
Heiligerlee	140	2	113
Tyger	140	2	113
Cerberus	140	2	113
Bloedhond	140	2	113
Panther	140	2	113
Hyena	140	2	113
Adder	140	2	113
Wesp	140	2	113
Haak	140	2	113
FRIGATES:—			
Admiraal van Wassenaer	300	45	450
Evertsen	400	51	500
Zeeland	400	51	500
Adolph van Nassau	450	51	500

Names of Men-of-War	Horse-power	Number of Guns	Crews
CORVETTES :—			
Anna Paulowna	600	20	325
Zilveren Kruis	250	12	225
Willem	250	16	225
Djambi	250	16	225
Leeuwarden	250	16	225
Metalen Kruis	250	16	225
Curaçao	250	16	225
Van Galen	250	16	225
Citadel van Antwerpen	250	13	180
Vice-Admiraal Koopman	250	13	175
Watergeus	280	6	130
Marnix	280	6	130
Java	250	6	150
AVISOS AND GUNBOATS :—			
Prinses Maria	119	6	100
Het Loo	100	6	100
Cornelis Dirks	119	6	100
Etna	140	4	100
Bali	100	10	85
Amstel	80	6	75
Soestdyk	80	6	75
Kykduin	80	6	75
Schouwen	80	6	75
Bommelerwaard	80	6	75
Coeboorn	80	6	75
Den Briel	80	6	75
Aart van Nes	80	6	75
Maas en Waal	80	6	75
Amboina	80	3	75
Aruba	80	3	75
Banda	80	3	75
Deli	80	3	75
Riouw	80	3	75
Hector	60	4	50
PADDLE STEAMERS :—			
De Valk	300	6	100
Sumatra	200	4	90
Borneo	200	4	90
Timor	200	4	90
Banca	200	4	90
Suriname	110	6	70
Celebes	150	4	52
Madura	100	3	50
Admiraal van Kinsbergen	70	1	43
Onrust	80	3	43
Soerabaya (transport)	220	—	—

Besides the ships enumerated in the above list, the navy of the Netherlands comprised in August 1875 three floating batteries for coast defence, as well as several sailing vessels. The latter are gradually withdrawn from service.

The navy was officered, at the commencement of August 1875, by 1 admiral, 1 'admiral-lieutenant,' 2 vice-admirals, 3 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 20 captains, 40 commanders, 320 first and second lieutenants, 65 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 123 administrative and 99 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 52 officers and 2,119 non-commissioned officers and privates. Both sailors and marines are recruited by enlistment, conscription being allowed, but not actually in force.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Netherlands, since the separation of Belgium, consists of eleven provinces, namely, North Brabant, Guelderland, North and South Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overyssel, Groningen, Drenthe, and Limburg. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years; the last was effected on the 1st of December, 1869. The following table shows the area and population of the kingdom at the census of 1869, and the annual estimate of the population, based on the returns of births and deaths, on the 31st of December, 1872:—

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population Dec. 1, 1869.	Population Dec. 31, 1872
North Brabant . . .	3,205	428,872	438,769
Guelderland . . .	3,154	432,693	437,778
South Holland . . .	1,869	688,204	710,753
North Holland . . .	1,706	577,436	602,539
Zealand	1,101	177,569	181,650
Utrecht	865	173,556	176,524
Friesland	2,047	292,354	304,106
Overyssel	2,076	254,051	258,590
Groningen	1,432	225,336	230,357
Drenthe	1,689	105,637	107,634
Limburg	1,353	223,821	225,702
Total	20,527	3,579,529	3,674,402

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg had a population of 197,528 at the last census, taken December 1, 1871. The area of Luxemburg embraces 1,592 English square miles, so that there are 124 inhabitants per square mile, while in the Netherlands the density of population is 179 per square mile. By the Treaty of London, of May 11, 1867, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was declared a neutral country, under the protection of the Great European Powers, in case of war.

The Netherlands possess a comparatively larger town population than any other country in Europe. At the end of December 1872, there were eighteen towns in the kingdom with a population of above 20,000 inhabitants. They were—Helder, with 20,044; Schiedam, with 20,213; Zwolle, with 21,115; Delft, with 22,748; Nymegen, with 22,785; Tilburg, with 24,153; 's Hertogenbosh, with 24,164; Dordrecht, with 25,498; Leeuwarden, with 26,264; Maastricht, with 28,279; Haariem, with 32,156; Arnhem, with 34,064; Groningen, with 39,015; Leiden, with 39,574; Utrecht, with 61,601; The Hague ('s Gravenhage), with 92,785; Rotterdam, with 122,471; and Amsterdam, with 277,765 inhabitants. The population of Amsterdam was 235,000 in 1785, but had fallen to 180,000 in 1814, since which time there was a gradual increase. In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the eleven principal towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce of the Netherlands, classified, like that of Belgium and France, into 'general and special,' is chiefly carried on with two countries, Germany and Great Britain, the former standing first in the list as export, and the latter first as import market. The following tabular statement gives the value, in pounds sterling, of both the general and special exports and imports in each of the years 1872 and 1873:—

	1872	1873
	£	£
General exports	54,987,000	58,267,841
General imports	65,384,000	67,810,639
Exports of home produce	48,783,000	56,840,333
Imports for home consumption	40,088,000	42,886,250

To the general imports of 1873, Great Britain contributed 35, and Germany 23 per cent. From Java came 12, from Belgium 10, from Russia 5, from America 4, and from France 3 per cent. of the imports of the same year. Of the total exports of 1872, there went 44 per cent. to Germany, and 26 per cent. to Great Britain, while Belgium had 10, Java 6, France 2, and Russia 1 per cent. The trade with both Germany and Great Britain has largely increased in recent years.

The total value of the exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into the Netherlands, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
1865	12,451,466	8,111,022
1866	11,768,913	8,999,713
1867	10,822,238	9,422,742
1868	11,390,924	10,395,098
1869	12,739,207	10,759,819
1870	14,315,717	11,220,784
1871	13,970,036	14,104,157
1872	13,108,473	16,211,775
1873	13,272,444	16,745,850
1874	14,464,158	14,427,113

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1874 were butter, of the value of 1,877,755*l.*; live animals, principally cows and sheep, of the value of 1690,589*l.*; and cheese, of the value of 1,164,921*l.* The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1874 were cotton yarn, of the value of 4,523,820*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,888,525*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 3,044,503*l.* A considerable amount of both the exports to Great Britain and of the British imports, here enumerated, are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit from and to Germany.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy on December 31, 1872 :—

Description of Vessels	Number	Lasts (1 $\frac{7}{10}$ ton)
Clippers (Clipperschepen)	16	6,000
Ships (Fregatten)	132	68,730
Barques (Barken en Pinken).	213	66,923
Brigs (Brikken)	210	24,892
Schooners (Schoeners)	338	29,162
Galliot (Gajlooten)	226	13,686
Koff boats (Koffen)	303	18,774
Smacks (Smakken)	330	8,603
Luggers (Gaffel-en Kaagschepen)		
Hookers (Hoekerschepen)	22	1,229
Steamboats	66	23,185
Total	1,856	261,184

The mercantile navy has been decreasing of late years. At the close of 1858, the aggregate tonnage of the trading fleet amounted to 310,653 lasts, or 528,420 tons, and after a lapse of seven years, at the end of 1865, the total had fallen to 269,338 lasts, or 457,674

tons. At the end of 1870 there were 1,985 vessels of 264,289 lasts, or 449,291 tons; and, at the end of 1874 the mercantile navy numbered 1,827 vessels, of 511,982 tons.

The following table gives total length of railways opened for traffic at the commencement of 1875, and the amount of capital spent in the construction of some of the private lines, and of the whole of the State railways:—

Railways	Length	Capital
Private companies:—	Kilometers	Guilders
Dutch-Rhenisch	210	38,687,596
Rotterdam-Antwerp	118	—
Maestricht-Aachen	37	—
Amsterdam-Rotterdam	102	—
Utrecht-Kampen	101	—
Maestricht-Lüttich	29	4,413,580
Almelo-Salzbergen	55	—
Eindhoven-Hasselt	57	—
Tilburg-Turnhout	31	—
Nijmegen-Kleef	27	—
Neuzen-Gent	27	—
Neuzen-Meehelen	59	—
Total, private companies	853	—
State railways	815	113,710,161
Total	1,668	—

The following table gives the number of letters, inland and foreign, conveyed by the Post Office in each of the five years, from 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Inland letters	Foreign letters	Total
1870	26,854,339	6,942,307	33,796,646
1871	28,834,542	7,845,439	36,679,981
1872	30,595,609	8,374,170	38,969,779
1873	32,810,221	9,394,350	42,204,571
1874	34,607,250	9,789,080	44,396,330

The number of Post Offices at the commencement of 1875 was 1,241. The total income of the Post Office in the year 1874 amounted to 2,661,196 guilders, or 221,766*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,912,847 guilders, or 159,404*l.*

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January, 1875, was 3,431 kilometers, the length of wires 12,365 kilometers, and the number of offices 328. In the year 1874, there were 2,084,121 telegrams carried, including 118,312 in transit through the kingdom.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 31,752 geographical square miles, or 1,748,375 square kilometres, or 666,756 English square miles. The total population, according to the last returns, was 24,386,991, or more than six times as large as that of the mother country.

The following table gives the area and population of the various colonial possessions, divided into three groups; first, the possessions in Asia or the East Indies; secondly, the West India islands; and thirdly, the colony of Surinam, in South America.

Colonial Possessions	Area, Geographical Square Miles	Population
1. East Indies:—		
Java and Madura	2,444·6	17,298,200
Sumatra, West Coast	2,200·6	1,620,979
Benkulen	455·6	140,126
Lampongs	475	112,271
Palembang	2,912	573,697
Riau	825	76,872
Banca	237	62,216
Billiton	119	26,160
Borneo, West Coast	2,806	365,881
Borneo, South and East Districts	6,568	869,763
Celebes	2,149·9	349,756
Menado	1,267·2	514,483
Molueca Islands	2,019·9	330,216
Timor and Sumba	1,042·6	900,000
Bali and Lombok	190	860,000
New Guinea	3,210	200,000
Total, East Indies	28,922·4	24,300,620
2. West India Islands:—		
Curaçao	7·71	21,319
Aruba	3·63	4,185
St. Martin	0·65	2,820
Bonaire	4·50	3,870
St. Eustache	0·52	2,884
Saba	0·30	1,883
Total, West Indies	17·31	36,160
3. Surinam	2,812·6	50,210
Total Possessions	31,752·3	24,386,991

The population of the West India Islands is after a census taken at the end of 1872, and that of the other colonial possessions—with the exception of Timor and Sumba, Bali and Lombok, and New Guinea, which are only estimates—after enumerations of 1872-73.

Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian island of Java, possessing, with the adjoining Madura, an area of 2,444.6 geographical, or 51,336 English square miles, with a population, at the end of 1872, of 17,298,200, is by far the most important. Administered as dependencies of Java, are the whole of the other possessions of the Netherlands in the East Indies.

The kingdom derives a considerable revenue from its colonial possessions, arising from the sale of colonial produce, chiefly coffee, and tin. The sales are effected on what is called the Consignation system, carried out through the medium of the 'Netherlands Trading Company,' acting as agents of the Government.

Slavery ceased in the West Indian colonies on July 1, 1863. There were at this period 44,645 slaves, for all of whom the owners received compensation, the same amounting to 300 guilders, or 25*l.*, per individual, in Surinam, and to 200 guilders, or 16*l.* 13*s.*, in the rest of the colonies.

For a detailed account of the principal colonial possession, Java with Madura, see Part II. of the *Statesman's Year-book*.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Netherlands, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin*, of 100 *Cents* = 1*s.* 8*d.*, or 12 guilders to £1 sterling.

The money in general circulation is chiefly silver; but a bill which passed the States-General in the session of 1875, ordered an unrestricted coinage of ten and five guilder pieces in gold.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Netherlands adopted the French metric system of weights and measures in 1820, retaining, however, old designations for the same. Much confusion having arisen therefrom, an Act was passed April 7, 1869, establishing from January 1, 1870, a series of new international names of weights and measures, with facultative use, during the first ten years, of the old denominations. The principal new names, aside with the old, are:—

The <i>Kilogram</i> (Pond)	. . . . .	=	2.205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Meter</i> (El)	. . . . .	=	3.281 imperial feet.
„ <i>Kilometer</i> (Myl)	. . . . .	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ <i>Are</i> (Vierkante Roede)	. . . . .	=	119.6 sq. yards, or 0.246 sq. acre.
„ <i>Hektare</i> (Bunder)	. . . . .	=	2.47 acres.
„ <i>Stere</i> (Wisse)	. . . . .	=	35.31 cubic feet.
„ <i>Liter</i> (Kan)	. . . . .	=	1.76 imperial pints.
„ <i>Hektoliter</i> (Vat)	. . . . .	=	22 imperial gallons.

All the other French metric denominations are adopted with trifling changes in the new code of names.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Netherlands.

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PORTUGAL.

(REINO DE PORTUGAL E ALGARVES.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Luis I., King of Portugal, born Oct. 31, 1838, the son of Queen Maria II. and of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., Nov. 11, 1861; married Oct. 6, 1862, to

Pia, Queen of Portugal, born Oct. 16, 1847, the youngest daughter of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons, *Carlos*, born Sept. 28, 1863, and *Alfonso*, born July 31, 1865.

Sisters and Brother of the King.—1. Princess *Maria*, born July 21, 1843; married, May 11, 1859, to Prince Georg, second son of the King of Saxony. 2. Princess *Antonia*, born Feb. 17, 1845; married, Sept. 12, 1861, to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born Sept. 22, 1835; offspring of the union are three sons, *Wilhelm*, born March 7, 1864, *Ferdinand*, born Aug. 24, 1865, and *Karl*, born Sept. 1, 1868. 3. Prince *Augustus*, born Nov. 4, 1847.

Father of the King.—Prince *Ferdinand* of Saxe-Coburg, titular King of Portugal, born Oct. 29, 1816, the eldest son of the late Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg; married, April 9, 1836, to Queen Maria II. of Portugal; obtained the title 'King,' Sept. 16, 1837; widower, Nov. 15, 1853; Regent of Portugal during the minority of his son, the late King Pedro V., Nov. 15, 1853, to Sept. 16, 1855; married, in 'morganatic' union, June 10, 1869, to Madame Hensler, elevated Countess Edla.

Other relations of the King.—1. Princess *Maria*, born July 4, 1801, the daughter of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; Regent of Portugal from March 10, 1826, to Feb. 26, 1828. 2. Princess *Adelaide*, born April 3, 1831; married Sept. 24, 1851, to Don Miguel, brother of the preceding princess; widow, Nov. 14, 1866. Offspring of the union are one son and six daughters.

The reigning dynasty of Portugal belongs to the House of Braganza, which dates from the commencement of the fifteenth century, at which period Affonso, an illegitimate son of King João or John I., was created by his father Duke of Braganza and Lord of Guimaraens. When the old line of Portuguese kings, of the House of Avis, became extinct by the death of King Sebastian, and of his nominal successor, Henrique 'the Cardinal,' Philip II. of Spain took possession of the country, claiming it in virtue of his descent from a

Portuguese princess; but in disregard of the fundamental law of the kingdom, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded all foreign princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish rule for more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted, and proclaimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king, he being the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate issue. The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to which Portuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.' From this João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present rulers of Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members of the line of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the reigning house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the late Queen Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg, entered the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the second Sovereign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.

Luis I. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; but His Majesty returns annually 55,000 milreis to the public exchequer, to be employed for general purposes. The expenses of the whole Court, including the allowance to King Ferdinand and the other princes, amount to 612,000 milreis, or nearly 136,000*l.* King Luis has settled upon his consort, Queen Pia, sixty contos of reis, or 14,000*l.*, from his own civil list, declining a proffered grant from the funds of the nation.

The following is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its conquest from the Moors:—

<i>I. House of Burgundy.</i>		A.D.
Henri of Burgundy	1095	Philip III. 1590
Affonso I. 'the Conqueror'	1112	Philip IV. 1623
Sancho I. 'the Dexterous'	1185	
Affonso II., 'the Fat'	1211	<i>IV. House of Braganza.</i>
Sancho II., 'Capel'	1223	Joan IV., 'the Fortunate' 1640
Affonso III.	1248	Affonso VI. 1656
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	1279	Pedro II. 1683
Affonso IV. 'the Brave'	1325	Joan V. 1706
Pedro, 'the Severe'	1357	Jose 1750
Ferdinando I. 'the Handsome'	1367	Maria I. and Pedro III. 1777
		Maria I. 1786
<i>II. House of Avis.</i>		Joan José, Regent 1796
Joan I., 'the Great'	1385	Joan VI. 1816
Eduardo	1433	Pedro IV. 1826
Affonso V., 'the African'	1438	Maria II. 1826
Joan II., 'the Perfect'	1481	Miguel I. 1828
Manoel	1495	Maria II., restored 1834
Joan III.	1521	
Sebastian 'the Desired'	1557	<i>V. HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.</i>
Enrique 'the Cardinal'	1578	Pedro V. 1853
		Luis I. 1861
<i>III. Interval of Submission to Spain.</i>		
Philip II.	1580	

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, amounted to twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitutional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Cámara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Cámara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 133, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage was formerly hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law partly abolishing hereditary succession, it being made dependent on the possession of an annual income of 500*l.*, together with an academical degree. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 22*l.* The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l.* per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, returning as many deputies, to which Madeira and the Azores add five. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s.* a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of War.—A. M. de Fontes *Pereira de Mello*; appointed Minister of War and President of the Council of Ministers, September 13, 1871.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Antonio Rodrigues *Sampaio*; appointed September 13, 1871.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Augusto Cesar *Barjona de Freitas*; appointed September 13, 1871.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Cordoso *Avelino*; appointed September 13, 1871.

5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—Constantino Freitas *Monez*; appointed September 13, 1871.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—E. de *Scarpa Pimentel*; appointed October 12, 1872.

7. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—J. d'Andrade *Corvo*; appointed September 15, 1871.

The Sovereign is permitted, in important cases, to take the advice of a Council of State, or Privy Council, consisting, when full, of thirteen ordinary and three extraordinary members, nominated for life. The leading ministers, past and present, generally form part of the Privy Council, which in 1872 numbered eleven members, including four former Presidents of the Council of Ministers, namely, the Marquis de Sá da Bandeira, the Duke de Loulé, the Duke de Saldanha, and the Marquis d'Avila e de Bolama.

Church and Education.

The Roman Catholic faith is the State religion; but all other forms of worship are tolerated. The Portuguese Church is under the special jurisdiction of a 'Patriarch,' with extensive powers, two archbishops, and fourteen bishops. The Patriarch of Lisbon is always a cardinal, and, to some extent, independent of the Holy See of Rome. Under the Patriarch are five continental and five colonial bishops; under the Archbishop of Braga, who has the title of Primate, are six; and under the Archbishop of Evora three bishops. The total income of the upper hierarchy of the Church is calculated to amount to 300,000 milreis, or 67,500*l.* There are 3,769 parishes, each under the charge of a presbitero, or incumbent. All the conventual establishments of Portugal were suppressed by decree of May 28, 1834, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the State. At that period there existed in the country 632 monasteries and 118 nunneries, with above 18,000 monks and nuns, and an annual income of nearly a million sterling. This revenue was applied to the redemption of the national debt; while a library of 30,000 volumes was set up at the former convent of San Francisco, at Lisbon, from the collections of books and manuscripts at the various monasteries. A few religious establishments are still permitted to exist; but their inmates are in a state of great poverty, and the buildings are gradually falling to ruin. The lower ranks of the priesthood are poorly educated, and their income scarcely removes them from the social sphere of the peasants and labouring classes. The number of Protestants in Portugal, mostly foreigners, does not exceed 500. They have chapels at Lisbon and Oporto.

The superintendence of public instruction is under the manage-

ment of a superior council of education, at the head of which is the Minister of the Interior. Public education is entirely free from the supervision and control of the Church. By a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction; but this prescription is far from being enforced, and only a very small fraction of the children of the middle and lower classes really attend school. In 1854 there were 1,136 schools devoted to primary instruction, attended by 33,500 pupils of both sexes, of whom, however, only 1,570 were females. From the year 1854 to 1862 the Government founded 588 new schools, of which for boys 452, for girls 136. Portugal had in 1854, 1,200 public schools, with 55,192 scholars. At the close of 1861 there were 1,788 public schools, with 79,172 scholars, showing an increase of 23,980 scholars. In 1862, there was one scholar to every 36 inhabitants. There is only one university in the kingdom, that of Coimbra, founded in 1290. It has five faculties, and 46 professors and lecturers, who are attended by between 800 and 900 students. The lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the government averaged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in the years 1870-74.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to 4,500,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1873-74 amounted to 23,163,564 milreis or 5,147,458*l.* and the estimates of expenditure for the same period to 23,907,006 milreis, or 5,423,779*l.*, leaving a deficit of 743,442 milreis, or 276,321*l.*

The following were the gross sums of the budget of the financial year 1873-74, as approved by the General Cortes:—

REVENUE FOR 1873-74.

	Milreis
Direct taxes	5,667,219
Indirect taxes and customs	11,200,644
National domains and miscellaneous receipts	5,771,301
Deductions from civil list and salaries	524,400

Total estimated revenue	{ 23,163,564
	{ £5,147,458

EXPENDITURE FOR 1873-74.		Milreis
Interest on home debt		6,222,620
„ on foreign debt		4,347,899
Ministry of finance		3,645,078
„ of the interior		1,852,251
„ of justice and ecclesiastical affairs		522,729
„ of war		3,406,022
„ of marine and colonies		1,084,860
„ of foreign affairs		247,977
„ of commerce and public works		1,252,186
Extraordinary expenditure		1,325,380
Total estimated expenditure	{	23,907,006
		£5,423,779

There has been no budget for the last thirty years without a deficit. The expenditure amounted, in 1834, to 14,911,314 milreis; in 1844, to 11,158,214; and in 1854, to 11,784,472 milreis. In the financial year 1858-59 the public expenditure was 12,947,061 milreis, or 2,913,088*l.*; in 1860-61 it rose to 13,987,859 milreis, or 3,147,268*l.*; in 1862-63, to 22,329,239 milreis, or 4,962,053*l.*; and in 1867-68 to 22,695,979 milreis, or 5,044,662*l.* The deficit for the year 1867-68 amounted to 5,811,560 milreis, or 1,292,596*l.*, and it rose to 6,133,627 milreis, or 1,363,028*l.* in 1868-69. The revenue of the kingdom during the thirty-five years 1834-69 rose but slightly, and in no proportion with the increasing national expenditure.

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis, or about 900,000*l.*, was raised. Increasing very slowly at first, it was not till the year 1826 that another large sum was raised, namely, 35 millions of milreis. The total debt amounted to 55 millions of milreis in 1835; to 62 millions in 1838; to 74 millions in 1848; to 79 millions in 1853, and to 90 millions milreis, or 20,000,000*l.*, in 1854. The following statement gives in round sums, and pounds sterling, the amount of capital and of interest of the national debt in the middle of each of the years 1856 to 1867, and at the end of November, 1871 and 1873.

Years	Capital of debt	Annual interest
June 30, 1856	£20,974,000	£629,000
„ 1857	22,215,000	666,000
„ 1858	24,165,000	725,000
„ 1859	25,588,000	767,000
„ 1860	27,834,000	835,000
„ 1861	29,117,000	875,000
„ 1862	33,300,000	999,000
„ 1863	38,928,000	1,168,000
„ 1864	41,207,000	1,236,000
„ 1865	42,454,000	1,262,000
„ 1866	43,255,000	1,297,000
„ 1867	47,333,000	1,441,000
Nov. 30, 1871	64,333,000	1,927,000
„ 1873	72,833,000	2,216,000

The last loan of Portugal, issued in September 1873, was in bonds for the nominal amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 3 per cent. The bonds of this loan were all taken in Portugal, at the issue-price of 43½ per cent. A previous foreign loan, at 3 per cent., issued in 1869, was offered by the London financial agents of the Government at 32*l.* 10*s.* for every 100*l.* stock.

About one-half of the total liabilities of Portugal rank as an external debt, contracted for mainly in Great Britain, the rest being a home debt.

The interest on the public debt has remained frequently unpaid. Portions of the national debt have also been repudiated at various periods; among others the loan contracted by Don Miguel in 1832. At times, as in the year 1837, the interest on the home debt has been paid, but not that on the foreign debt. By a royal decree of Dec. 18, 1852, the interest on the whole funded debt, internal and foreign, was reduced to 3 per cent. Many of the creditors protested against this act, but without effect. On the 19th of June, 1867, the Chamber of Deputies approved a bill presented by the government for raising 37,000,000 milreis to fund the floating debt and to negotiate 3 per Cent. External Bonds at such a price that the interest shall not exceed ¾ per cent. above the rate of the actual stock, calculated upon the market price. Under the provisions of this Bill there were raised the loans of 1869 and 1873.

Army and Navy.

The army of the kingdom is formed partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Freedom from conscription may be purchased by a fixed sum, amounting to about 80*l.*, payable to the Government. The time of service is eight years, of which five have to be spent in the regular army, and three in the militia. More than one-half of the standing army consists of men procured by enlistment, or who have made the military service their profession.

By a law of military organisation passed June 23, 1864, the strength of the army was fixed at 30,128 men on the peace-footing, and 68,450 on the war-footing. The state of the finances of the kingdom, however, has hitherto prevented the carrying out of the plan of organisation, and scarcely more than half the number of men fixed by law are kept under arms. The actual strength of the army in 1869 was reported as follows:—

	Officers	Men
18 regiments of infantry of the line	683	9,218
9 battalions of riflemen	314	3,468
8 regiments of lancers and dragoons	244	2,253
3 „ of artillery	107	1,278
1 battalion of engineers	3	317
Staff and sanitary troops	194	106
Total	1,545	16,640

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men.

The navy of Portugal was composed, at the end of 1875, of 24 steamers and 18 sailing vessels, most of the latter laid up in harbour. The steamers comprise—

9 corvettes, with a total of 114 guns and of 3,606 horse-power.
8 sloops, " " 35 " " 960 "
7 gun-boats, " " 21 " " 340 "

Total 24 steamers, . . . with 170 guns and of 4,906 horse-power.

The two largest war vessels of the Portuguese navy are the screw corvettes *Rainha de Portugal* and *Mindello*, both built at Blackwall, near London, and launched in October 1875. They are sister vessels, 170 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, with engines of 900 horse-power, and an armament of 8 guns, viz.: two 90 cwt. and six 40-pound Armstrong guns, each.

The navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 5 rear-admirals, and 31 captains; and manned by 3,493 sailors and marines.

Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the last census, taken at the end of 1868, is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area, Engl. sq. miles	Population
Minho	2,671	988,985
Tras-os-Montes	4,065	370,144
Beira	8,586	1,288,994
Estremadura	8,834	837,451
Alemtejo	10,255	332,237
Alagarve	2,099	177,342
Total	36,510	3,995,152

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Engl. square miles, with a population, in 1868, of 252,480 inhabitants; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 115,804 at the end of 1869.

Portugal had in 1868 two towns with a population of above 50,000—Oporto, with 89,321; and Lisbon, with 275,286 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial relations of Portugal are chiefly with Great Britain, and there is very little trade, either by land or sea, with other countries. Next to Great Britain, but far below, stand Brazil and France. The subjoined table gives the total value of the exports from Portugal to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Portugal in the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
1865	2,471,301	2,070,381
1866	2,517,828	1,992,902
1867	2,324,541	1,823,382
1868	2,253,095	1,554,649
1869	2,664,257	1,638,313
1870	3,022,508	1,931,786
1871	3,840,869	1,750,555
1872	4,119,363	2,310,202
1873	4,329,806	2,934,393
1874	4,265,032	2,706,990

Wine is the chief article of export from Portugal to the United Kingdom, the annual value amounting to over 1,000,000*l.* per annum (see below). The imports of British home produce into Portugal embrace cotton goods, of the value of 1,049,478*l.* in 1874; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 388,259*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 169,837*l.* in 1874.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1870	3,457,645	952,184
1871	3,645,385	1,296,746
1872	4,043,195	1,429,642
1873	4,037,594	1,358,241
1874	3,747,815	1,258,508

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, amounted to 17,774,782 gallons in 1870, to 18,224,900 gallons in 1871, to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872, to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873, and to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874. Consequently, the average amount contributed by Portugal was about one-fifth of the total quantity. It was, however, less than one-sixth of the average value of the total imports, which latter amounted to 4,817,294*l.* in 1870, to 7,072,099*l.* in 1871, to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872, to 8,267,326*l.* in 1873, and to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874.

The single article wine constitutes more than two-thirds of the value of Portuguese exports to all countries. The other exports are cattle, cork, olive oil, oranges and lemons, pyrites of iron or copper, elephants' teeth, and sheep's wool.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January, 1872, of 813 vessels, of a total burthen of 88,510 tons.

The total length of railways in Portugal at the commencement of 1872, was 782 kilometres, with 82 kilometres more in course of construction. In the years 1870 and 1871 the progress of several important lines was suspended for want of funds. All the railways receive subventions from the state.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the beginning of 1872 was 599, and the number of telegraph offices 121. There were, at the same date, 3,110 kilometres of telegraph lines and 5,723 kilometres of telegraph wires. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1871 was 698,700, nearly one-fifth for foreign countries. An international service, by submarine cables, was opened June 11, 1870.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Portugal, situated in Asia and Africa, embrace a total area of 34,820 geographical square miles, or 1,916,328 square kilometres, or 713,225 English square miles. The total population, according to the latest official returns, based mainly on estimates, numbered 3,872,959. These returns state the area and population as follows:—

Colonial Possessions.	Area, Geogr. square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Asia :		
Settlements at Goa, Salcete, &c.	68.60	474,234
„ at Damao and Diu	7.45	53,284
Indian Archipelago	260	850,300
Macao	0.56	100,000
Total, Asia	336.61	1,477,817
2. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands	77.62	67,347
Settlements in Senegambia and Guinea	1,687	8,500
Islands of St. Thomas and Principe . .	21.36	19,295
Angola, Benguela, and Mossamedes . .	14,700	2,000,000
Mozambique and Sofala	18,000	300,000
Total, Africa	34,486	2,395,142
Total Possessions	34,820	3,872,959

The statements of the area and population of the possessions in the Indian Archipelago, of Macao, of Angola, &c., and of Mozambique and Sofala, are drawn from estimates.

Although of small extent, the Cape Verde Islands are estimated the most important colonial possession of Portugal, politically and commercially. There are nine principal or inhabited islands that form the Archipelago of the Cape de Verdes. Five of these islands

viz., St. Nicholas, Bona Vista, San Antonio, St. Vincent, and Sal, compose the windward, and the four remaining islands, St. Jago, Fogo, Brava, and Maio, the leeward group. Placed as these islands are, in the direct route of steamers bound to the coast of Brazil, the River Plate, and the west coast of South America, they are of great value as affording a convenient resting-place for coaling and renewing provisions and water. The island of St. Vincent, 70 English square miles in extent, but with not more than 1,700 inhabitants, is possessed of a deep and excellent harbour, affording a secure anchorage at all seasons for vessels of the largest size. In the year 1871, there entered St. Vincent harbour 317 vessels of all nations, among them 125 British, of an aggregate burthen of 175,585 tons.

By the terms of a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal in 1858, on the proposition of the Government of the Marquis Sa da Bandeira, domestic slavery is to come to an end in all the Portuguese colonies and settlements on the 29th of April, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* { Average rate of exchange, $52\frac{1}{2}d.$, or, roughly,
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ milreis equal to £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The French metric system of weights and measures was introduced in Portugal between the years 1860 and 1863, measures of length being first adopted, and weights afterwards, and it became compulsory from the 1st of October, 1868. The chief old measures still in use are:—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almude</i> { of Lisbon	=	3.7 imperial gallons.
{ „ Oporto	=	5.6 „ „
„ <i>Alquiere</i>	=	0.36 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Moio</i>	=	2.78 imperial quarters.

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RUSSIA.

(EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alexander II., Emperor of Russia, born April 17 (April 29 new style), 1818, the eldest son of Emperor Nicholas I. and of Princess Charlotte of Prussia; educated, under the supervision of his father, by General Moerder, a learned German, and the Russian poet Joukowski; entered the army, 1831; nominated colonel in the regiment of grenadiers, 1835; chancellor of the university of Helsingfors, Finland, 1837; travelled in Germany, 1840-41; superintendent of the military schools of the empire, 1849; appointed to a command in the Caucasian army, 1850. Succeeded to the throne, at the death of his father, February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. Married, April 16 (April 28), 1841, to

Maria, Empress of Russia, born August 8, 1824, the daughter of the late Grand-duke Ludwig II., of Hesse-Darmstadt. Offspring of the union are:—1. Grand-duke *Alexander*, heir-apparent, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to *Maria Dagmar*, born Nov. 26, 1847, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; offspring of the union are two sons and one daughter, namely, *Nicholas*, born May 6 (May 18), 1868, *George*, born April 28 (May 10), 1871, and *Xenia*, born April 6 (April 18), 1875. 2. Grand-duke *Vladimir*, born April 10 (April 22), 1847; married August 16 (August 28), 1874, to Princess *Marie* of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. 3. Grand-duke *Alexis*, born January 2 (January 14), 1850. 4. Grand-duchess *Marie*, born October 5 (October 17), 1853; married January 21, 1874, to Prince *Alfred* of Great Britain, Duke of Edinburgh. (See page 191.) 5. Grand-duke *Sergius*, born April 29 (May 11), 1857. 6. Grand-duke *Paul*, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

Brothers and Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Grand-duchess *Maria*, born August 6 (August 18), 1819; married, July 2 (July 14), 1839, to Duke *Maximilian* of Leuchtenberg; widow, October 20 (November 1), 1852; married, in second nuptials, November 4, 1856, to Count *Stroganoff*, colonel in the Russian army. 2. Grand-Duchess *Olga*, born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince *Karl*, then heir-apparent, now king, of Würtemberg. 3. Grand-duke *Constantine*, born September 9 (September 21), 1827; high-admiral of the Russian navy; married, August 30 (September 11), 1848, to Princess *Alexandra* of Saxe-Altenburg, of which union there are issue four sons and two daughters,

Nicholas, born February 2 (February 14), 1850; Olga, born August 22 (September 3), 1851, and married October 27, 1867, to Georgios I., King of the Hellenes; Vera (Wjera), born February 4 (February 16), 1854, and married May 8, 1874, to Prince Eugen of Würtemberg; Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; and Viatcheslav, born July 1 (July 13), 1862. 4. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; general in the Russian army; married, January 25 (February 6), 1856, to Princess Alexandra of Oldenburg, of which marriage there are two sons, Nicholas, born November 6 (November 18), 1856, and Peter, born Jan. 10 (Jan. 22), 1864. 5. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832; married, August 16 (August 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue five sons and one daughter, namely, Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859; Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860; Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861; George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863; Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; and Sergius, born October 7, 1869.

The reigning family of Russia descend, in the female line, from Michael Romanof, elected Tsar in 1613, after the extinction of the House of Rurik; and in the male line from the duke Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1701, scion of a younger branch of the ducal family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Prince Karl Friedrich of Holstein-Gottorp formed part of the great reform projects of Peter I., destined to bring Russia into closer contact with the western states of Europe. Peter I. was succeeded by his second wife, Catherine, the daughter of a Livonian peasant, and she by the grandson of Peter's elder brother, with whom the male line of the Romanofs terminated, in the year 1730. The next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition from the native to the German rulers of the empire, whose reign commenced with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors allied themselves into German families, thus gradually becoming completely Teutonic, in blood as well as origin. The wife and successor of Peter III., daughter of the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, general in the Prussian army, left the crown to her only son, Paul, who became the father of three emperors, Alexander I., Constantine, and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a fourth, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Würtemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the whole revenue of the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and

producing an annual revenue of 4,000,000 roubles, or about 571,500*l.* In the last annual budget, for the year 1874, the expenditure of the Imperial Court, as far as drawn from the public treasury, is stated to be only 1,969,453 roubles, or 281,350*l.*; but this amount is admittedly incorrect, and does not include the appanages. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is stated, in a British Consular report of 1867, at 2,450,000*l.* sterling it being added that 'about 450,000*l.* are spent in charities, schools, theatres, &c.,' leaving a net revenue of 2,000,000*l.*, or about five times the amount of the civil list of the sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michajlo Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

<i>House of Romanof—Male Line.</i>		Ivan III.	1740
Michajlo	1613	Elizabeth	1741
Alexei	1645	<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>	
Feodor	1676	Peter III.	1762
Ivan and Péter I.	1682	Catherine II.	1762
Peter I.	1689	Paul	1796
Catherine I.	1725	Alexander I.	1801
Peter II.	1727	Nicholas	1825
<i>House of Romanof—Female Line.</i>		Alexander II.	1855
Anne	1730		

The above list shows that, notwithstanding many vicissitudes in the succession of the crown, the average reign of the sovereigns of Russia, for two centuries and a half, has been fifteen years.

Constitution and Government.

The Government of Russia is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. There are, however, certain rules of government which the sovereigns of the house of Holstein-Gottorp have acknowledged as binding. The chief of these is the law of succession to the throne, which, according to a decree of the Emperor Paul, of the year 1797, is to be that of regular descent, by the right of primogeniture, with preference of male over female heirs. This decree annulled a previous one, issued by Peter I., February 5, 1722, which ordered each sovereign to select his successor to the throne from among the members of the imperial family, irrespective of the claims of primogeniture. Another fundamental law of the realm proclaimed by Peter I., is that every sovereign of Russia, with his consort and children, must be a member of the orthodox Greek Church. The princes and princesses of the

imperial house, according to a decree of Alexander I., must obtain the consent of the emperor to any marriage they may contract; otherwise the issue of such union cannot inherit the throne. By an ancient law of Russia, the heir-apparent is held to be of age at the end of the sixteenth year, and the other members of the reigning family with the completed eighteenth year.

The administration of the empire is entrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centering in the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.' The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, established in its present form by Alexander I., in the year 1810. It consists of a president, and an unlimited number of members appointed by the emperor. On July 1, 1875, the council consisted of forty-two members, exclusive of the ministers, who have a seat *ex officio*, and of the princes of the Imperial House, who can claim the right to be present at the deliberations. The Council is divided into three departments, namely, of Legislation, of Civil Administration, and of Finance. Each department has its own President, and a separate sphere of duties; but there are collective meetings of the three sections. The chief function of the Council of the Empire is that of superintending the action of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing alterations and modifications of the same whenever necessary. The Council stands in direct communication with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor.'

The second of the great colleges, or boards of government, is the *Directing Senate* or 'Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat,' established by Peter I., in the year 1711. The functions of the senate are partly of a deliberative and partly of an executive character. It is the high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. The senate is divided into eight committees or sections, of which five sit at Petersburg and three at Moscow. Each committee is authorised to decide in the last resort upon certain descriptions of cases, brought either immediately before it, or by appeal from the inferior courts. In a few cases, however, parties dissatisfied with its decisions may petition the emperor. The senators are mostly persons of high rank, or who fill high stations; but a lawyer of eminence presides over each department, who represents the emperor, and without whose signature its decisions would have no force. In the *plenum*, or general meeting of the sections, the minister of justice takes the chair, as high procurator for his majesty. Besides its superintendence over the court of law, the senate examines into the state of the public revenue and expenditure, and has power to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the emperor.

The third college, established by Peter I., in the year 1721, is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the

religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the Church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The President of the Holy Synod is the Metropolitan of Novgorod.

The fourth board of government is the *Council of Ministers*. It is divided into eleven departments. They are—

1. The Ministry of the Imperial House.—Count Alex. *Adlerberg*, lieut.-general and aide-de-camp of the emperor; appointed Minister of the Imperial House, in succession to his father Count W. Adlerberg, April 29, 1870.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Prince Alexander Michael *Gortschakoff*, born 1798; entered the diplomatic service, 1818; Secretary of Embassy at London, 1824; Minister at Florence, 1830; Plenipotentiary at Vienna, 1832; Ambassador Extraordinary at Stuttgart, 1841; Ambassador at Vienna, 1854; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, April 17, 1856.

3. The Ministry of War.—General Count *Millutin*, Assistant-Minister of War, July 1860 to June 1862; appointed minister, June 20, 1862.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Admiral *Krabbe*, appointed October 15, 1860.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—General *Timascheff*, appointed March 21, 1868.

6. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Count *Tolstoy*, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, appointed April 27, 1866.

7. The Ministry of Finance.—Privy Councillor M. von *Reutern*, appointed Nov. 9, 1862.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Count *Pahlen*, appointed Jan. 10, 1868.

9. The Ministry of the Imperial Domains.—Privy Councillor D. *Valouiev*, appointed Aug. 25, 1872.

10. The Ministry of Public Works.—Vice-Admiral *Possiet*, appointed July 23, 1874.

11. The Department of General Comptroi.—Vice-Admiral C. *Greig* appointed Comptroller-General, October 1875.

Most of the above heads of departments have assistant ministers, who supply their place on certain occasions. They all communicate directly with the sovereign, or with the 'Private Cabinet of the Emperor,' in which body centres the whole executive authority of the empire. The Private Cabinet is divided into four sections, the first of which has the presidency and superintendence of the other two,

and is in immediate communication with the emperor. The second is the legislative department; the third is specially devoted to the control of the army and secret police; and the fourth to public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs.

The local administration of the empire differs in different provinces; Government having always allowed conquered or annexed countries to preserve their own laws and institutions, except in so far as they were hostile to the general constitution of the empire. The Grand-duchy of Finland has a special and partially independent form of government; and the provinces wrested from Sweden by Peter the Great, Courland, and those formerly belonging to Poland, have peculiar institutions and privileges, which, however, have latterly been much modified.

The empire is divided into general governments, or vice-royalties, governments, and districts. There are, at present, 14 of the first, 51 of the second, and above 320 of the last. There are, besides, extensive districts which from the thinness of the population are not organised into regular governments, which are called provinces, or '*oblasts*.' At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. All the functionaries within their jurisdiction are subordinate to, and make their reports to the general-governors. They sanction or suspend the judgments of the courts, and exercise the right of pardon in a limited degree. A civil-governor, representing the general-governor, assisted by a council of regency, to which all measures must be submitted, is established in each government or province. In case of dissent, the opinion of the governor is provisionally adopted till the pleasure of the emperor with respect to the matter be ascertained. A vice-governor is appointed to fill the place of the civil-governor when the latter is absent or unwell. There is also, in each government, a council of finance under the presidency of the vice-governor.

The government of the parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes denominated '*Mir*'—which means both '*the village*' and '*the world*'—and these again are united into districts or '*Voloste*,' embracing a population of about two thousand souls. Each of the latter divisions is presided over by an Elder, or '*Starshina*,' who, in case the district consists of several villages, has above him a '*Starosta*,' or head of a commune, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary,

the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal. The annual assemblies for electing these local representatives are constituted in a very peculiar manner. Every five houses have the election of one deputy for the communal assembly, and these again choose a delegate for the district assemblies, in the proportion of one man to every ten houses. These representatives elect their own parish officers and discuss and decide all parish affairs, such as the division of the fields, the arrangement of the tenancies, the proper distribution of the taxes, the audit of accounts, the supervision of the recruiting business, the admittance of new members into the commune, petitions and complaints to the Tsar and the ministry, and similar matters. As a rule, these communal assemblies take place regularly three times a year; but they may be called more frequently if business of importance requires it. In conjunction with these assemblies are village tribunals, consisting of two elected members of the commune called 'conscience people.' Injuries and offences of every kind, as well as disputes relating to property, not involving more than five roubles, come under the jurisdiction of these popular tribunals.

The grand-duchy of Finland, ceded to the Emperor of Russia by the treaty of Frederickshamm, September 17, 1809, has preserved, by special grant of Alexander I. (renewed by the decrees of the Emperor Nicholas, of December 24, 1825, and of Alexander II., of March 3, 1855), its ancient constitution, dating from the year 1772, and reformed in 1789. This charter provides for a national parliament, consisting of four estates, the nobles, the clergy, the burghers, and the peasants. The right of legislation and of general taxation is nominally in the hands of this assembly, though in reality it is exercised by a senate appointed by the 'Emperor Grand-duke.' This senate was created by an ordinance of Alexander I., of October 25, 1811, and consisted first of three members, called the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland.' Another ukase, of February 12, 1812, created a Governor-general of Finland, in whom was vested the whole executive power, as representative of the sovereign. In 1816, a consultative body, called the 'Imperial Senate of Finland,' was placed at the side of the ministerial council, as the 'Committee for the Affairs of Finland,' and denominated, after a while, 'the Senate.' The 'Imperial Senate,' originally consisting of fourteen members, then of sixteen, and finally, up to the present time, of eighteen, is nominated by the sovereign for three years, and chosen the one-half from the nobility of Finland, and the other half from among the classes of citizens and peasants. The organ of their communication with the emperor is a secretary of state for the grand-duchy of Finland, residing at St. Petersburg.

Poland, which had a constitution of its own from 1815 to 1830, and a separate government till 1864, was deprived at the latter date of the last remnant of its administrative independence. By imperial decree of September 1, 1864, following in the wake of the suppression of the great revolt of the two preceding years, the kingdom was placed under the rule of eight military governors depending from a 'Council of State' established at Warsaw; and this form of government again was superseded by a decree of March 22, 1867, which, abolishing the Council of State, transferred the entire administration of the country to a 'Commission for the interior affairs of Poland,' sitting at St. Petersburg. Finally, by ukase of the Emperor dated Feb. 23, 1868, the Commission was dissolved, and the government of Poland absolutely incorporated with that of Russia.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Greco-Russian, officially called the Orthodox-Catholic Faith. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1054, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister Church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The sacred synod, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs.

There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kief, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Tsar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is however not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia, requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command

its execution. In official documents the emperor is not called the Head, but the Protector, or Defender, of the Church.

The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorising all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. The prohibition of celibacy is carried to such an extent, that no priest can perform any spiritual function before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. There are in Russia nearly 500 cathedrals and about 29,000 churches attached to the established faith, the latter employing about 70,000 secular or parochial clergymen. There are also about 550 convents, of which 480 are for men and 70 for women. The clergy are either secular or regular—the former consisting of the parochial clergy, and the latter of the higher dignitaries, monks, and priests. The hierarchy is composed of bishops, archbishops, and metropolitans. There are in all 38 dioceses.

The Russian Church formerly possessed immense wealth, but it was partly confiscated by Peter I. and partly by Catherine II. The latter sovereign appropriated the whole movable property of the Church for the use of the State, assigning, in compensation, pensions to the chief ecclesiastical dignitaries. But, with the exception of a few benefices in Peter-sburg, Moscow, and other principal cities, the stipends of the clergy, even when increased by the offerings of the people, and by the fees on occasion of births, marriages, and funerals, are almost inadequate to provide for their subsistence. The total number of established clergy, of all ranks and orders, is stated at 254,000.

With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia Proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established church. Catholics are very numerous in the Polish provinces. Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia.

The number of members of the principal religious creeds in European Russia was returned as follows at an enumeration taken in 1867:—

Creeds.	Russia, ex-Poland.	Poland.	Total. European Russia.
Orthodox Greek Catholics	54,061,326	32,484	54,093,810
United Greeks and Armenians	37,136	229,260	266,396
Roman Catholics	2,882,991	4,326,473	7,209,464
Protestants	2,234,112	331,233	2,565,345
Jews	1,829,100	783,079	2,612,179
Mahometans	2,358,766	606	2,359,372
Pagans	255,503	472	255,975

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of Educational Establishments in Russia, maintained, either wholly or in part, by the government, and placed under the Minister of Public Instruction, at the end of the year 1870:—

	Number	Pupils
Universities	8	7,275
Lyceums	2	262
Veterinary schools	2	154
Gymnasiums and progymnasiums—		
For males	153	} 58,478
For females	173	
Training schools for teachers	39	1,274
District schools	419	27,508
Primary schools	22,827	831,402
Total	23,623	924,353

In the budget for the year 1872, a sum of only 1,541,863*l.* was set down for public education. Of this total the allowance made to universities and lyceums was 321,739*l.*; to gymnasiums 586,650*l.*; to district, parochial, and primary schools, 349,317*l.*; and to training colleges for teachers, and for building expenses, 177,261*l.* To these comparatively small amounts there was added 80,781*l.* as cost of general administration.

The mass of the population of Russia is as yet without education. In 1860 only two out of every hundred recruits levied for the army were able to read and write, but the proportion had largely increased in 1870, when eleven out of every hundred were found to be possessed of these elements of knowledge. In the Grand-duchy of Finland, which has a system of public instruction separate from that of the rest of the empire, education is all but universal, the whole of the inhabitants being able at least to read, if not to write.

The empire, Finland excepted, is divided into educational districts, each of which has a university, with a number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying

according to area and population. The chief districts are those of Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kief, Odessa, Wilna, and Warsaw.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the empire is derived to the extent of two-thirds from direct and indirect taxes, while nearly two-thirds of the total expenditure are for the army and navy, and interest on the public debt. There are annual budget estimates published by the government, but the accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements are not issued till after the lapse of a number of years, and they always differ greatly from the estimates. The budget invariably either shows a surplus or an even balance between receipts and disbursements, while the accounts of actual revenue and expenditure always exhibit deficits, not unfrequently to a very large amount. In the following table the totals are given, in pounds sterling, of the actual revenue and expenditure for each of the five years from 1868 to 1872:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Deficits
	£	£	£
1868	60,506,301	63,040,428	2,534,127
1869	65,356,620	66,971,129	1,614,509
1870	68,651,261	69,354,583	703,322
1871	70,153,452	71,403,797	1,250,345
1872	71,914,926	73,933,519	2,018,593

The aggregate deficits during the five years amounted to 8,120,896*l*. All the preceding years, without exception, showed deficits more or less large, the total of which, averaging a million sterling per annum since 1832, was covered by foreign and internal loans.

The financial estimates of Russia are framed on the model of the former Imperial French budgets. The estimates of revenue are subdivided under the three heads of ordinary, 'recettes d'ordre,' and extraordinary. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into the four heads of ordinary, anticipated deficits on the receipts ('non valeurs dans les recettes'), 'dépenses d'ordre,' and temporary expenditure incurred for the construction of railways. The ordinary revenue includes all the direct and indirect taxes raised for the purpose of meeting the ordinary cost of the administration, while the 'recettes d'ordre' represent the anticipated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government; of the produce of State mines; of the sale of stamps, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a nearly similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of 'dépenses d'ordre.' The extraordinary receipts consist of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidizing railways and for

promoting other works of public utility. They are entered in the same manner as the 'recettes d'ordre' on the expenditure side of the Budget.

The following two tables give, after official returns, the principal sources of actual revenue and chief branches of actual expenditure of the Government in the year 1873, and the financial estimates of revenue and expenditure in the year 1874:—

Branches of Revenue	1873	1874
	Roubles	Roubles
Direct taxes	94,746,529	94,631,469
Excise	12,602,600	12,454,000
Duty on malt and spirituous liquors	166,601,600	179,098,500
Duty on salt	11,417,450	12,257,444
Duty on tobacco	10,926,000	10,226,000
Duty on sugar	4,493,200	4,486,100
Customs	51,077,000	53,068,000
Duty on armorial bearings	8,150,000	8,949,000
Duty on stamps	6,008,000	7,246,000
Duty on passports	2,565,000	2,598,000
Duty on shipping	799,615	765,798
Tolls	220,546	229,471
Miscellaneous receipts	2,416,374	2,258,129
Taxes on mines	3,516,821	3,587,259
Coinage	5,226,929	4,932,477
Post-office	9,179,693	9,631,943
Telegraphs	4,570,180	4,700,178
Grants to peasants on the Baltic	646,376	646,276
Revenue from Crown lands	5,233,692	5,294,894
Sale of landed estates	3,022,348	3,536,426
Woods and forests	9,181,047	10,112,684
Mines and mining produce	5,165,962	4,650,633
Railways	20,594,928	21,443,329
Surplus of national education fund	130,916	120,505
Agricultural and technical institutions	965,768	1,053,597
Agricultural produce of government estates	1,352,887	1,345,423
Exemption from military service	2,600,000	1,747,262
Revenue of Turkistan	3,321,889	2,971,889
Revenue from the Kirghise	149,350	173,607
Student's fees in government institutions	151,080	255,556
Loans returned	4,890,211	4,852,985
Fines	960,697	909,879
Town and land tax	26,529,323	26,876,734
Casual taxes	9,617,731	9,841,329
Special Custom dues	303,200	304,000
Revenue of Transcaucasus	5,885,059	7,111,139
Transfers	19,263,741	19,184,979
Reserves for railways, roads, and ports	2,866,092	6,298,762
Total revenue {	517,349,834	539,851,656
£	73,907,119	77,121,665

Branches of Expenditure	1873	1874
	Roubles	Roubles
National debt	91,061,609	93,257,877
Imperial Court	1,833,889	1,969,453
The Holy Synod	9,559,438	9,663,360
Ministry of the Imperial House	8,953,679	8,866,599
Foreign Office	2,485,027	2,532,093
Army	165,646,007	170,192,553
Navy	24,662,529	24,847,685
Central and local administration	21,993,126	22,112,855
Factories and workshops	3,782,757	4,215,401
Civil service salaries and superannuations	22,782,893	24,786,589
Extraordinary expenses	19,899,070	20,239,264
Recruiting expenses	1,004,850	1,002,425
Miscellaneous expenses	8,914,514	7,985,958
Ministry of the imperial domains	9,471,772	9,740,684
Central and provincial administration	20,325,623	21,159,807
Medical and quarantine expenses	1,051,497	1,062,734
Clergy of various denominations (not of the Russian Orthodox Church)	1,898,321	1,896,627
Prisons	2,434,843	2,388,516
Church and other ecclesiastical buildings	3,308,759	3,279,817
Local military expenses in Poland	1,653,724	1,602,997
Post-office and telegraphs	10,897,275	10,851,469
Miscellaneous	1,340,598	1,505,485
National education	12,302,615	13,135,089
Board of works	26,625,806	27,301,289
Law courts	10,603,485	11,458,546
Audit office	2,044,065	2,041,977
Imperial studs	677,331	697,541
Law expenses in Poland	810,625	834,517
Expenditure of Transcaucasus	6,166,604	6,570,888
Arrears of taxes	1,000,000	4,000,000
Transfers	19,263,741	19,184,979
Reserves for railways, roads, and ports	2,866,092	6,298,762
Total expenditure {	517,322,162	536,683,836
£	73,903,166	76,669,119

According to these official accounts, there was a surplus of 4,003 roubles, or 572*l.*, in the year 1873, while the budget estimates for the year 1874 showed a surplus of 3,167,820 roubles, or 452,545*l.* The accounts as here given do not seem complete, however, as they do not include the entire amount of some branches of expenditure, such as that of the Imperial court. (See page 355.)

The direct taxes of the empire consist chiefly of a capitation, or poll-tax, levied from the peasantry, and raised, as will be seen from the first of the two preceding tables, at very little expense. Customs and excise duties, the former of a protective nature, and the latter laid principally on spirits, beer, salt, and tobacco, form the bulk of the revenue from indirect taxation. In the budget for 1874,

the customs duties were estimated to produce 53,068,000 roubles, or 7,581,143*l.*, and the excise, and duties on spirits and malt liquors together 191,452,500 roubles, or 27,350,366*l.* The spirit duties were largely raised in 1871, and again in 1873, notwithstanding which the consumption is increasing, forming an ever-growing source of revenue.

Besides the disbursements for the army and the navy (see pages 370 and 372) the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In the budget estimates for the year 1874, the total disbursements under this head, comprising interest and sinking fund, but not cost of management—the latter going to the charge of the Ministry of Finance—was calculated at 93,257,877 roubles, or 13,322,554*l.* The actual expenditure under this head in 1872 amounted to 11,833,092*l.*, divided as follows:—

	£
Foreign loans (terminable)	1,851,257
Foreign ditto (interminable)	2,652,530
Interior loans (terminable)—	
<i>a.</i> Debt to sundry departments	195,494
<i>b.</i> Debt to state bank, metallic	410,959
<i>c.</i> Five per cent. bank bills	198,630
<i>d.</i> Treasury bills	1,294,312
<i>e.</i> Five per cent. lottery loans	1,820,788
<i>f.</i> Debt of Kingdom of Poland	376,479
<i>g.</i> Debt for 'feuilles de liquidation' and certificates of Kingdom of Poland	448,276
Interior loans (inalienable)—	
<i>a.</i> Ordinary and inalienable	542,006
<i>b.</i> Four per cent. consolidated bills	845,138
Interest and sinking fund of five per cent. consolidated bills, issued for construction of railways	1,197,223
(These bills, to be repaid to the State by the respective railway companies).	
Total	11,833,092

To cover long-continued annual deficits and, at the same time, to procure the capital for the construction of a network of railways throughout the Empire, a number of foreign loans were raised during the twenty-six years from 1850 to 1875. The most important of them were, first, a loan of 6,400,000*l.*, issued in 1850, to meet the expenditure for the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow; secondly, a loan of 12 millions sterling, issued in 1859; thirdly, a loan of 8 millions, issued in 1860; and fourthly, a loan of 15 millions sterling, issued in 1862, the latter three contracted, partly for the covering of financial deficits and partly for the construction of railways. The subsequent foreign loans were one for 2,600,000*l.*, issued in 1863, and two for 6,000,000*l.* each, issued respectively in 1864 and 1866. The next was a foreign loan of 12,000,000*l.*,

brought out in January 1870; followed by another loan of 12,000,000*l.*, issued in 1871; and by two loans, each of 15,000,000*l.*, the first brought out in September 1872, and the second raised in December 1873. The two foreign loans of 1850 and of 1864 were contracted for by Messrs. Baring, and the four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were issued by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris. The total nominal capital of the foreign loans of Russia raised in the years 1822 to 1875 amounted to 135,370,000*l.*

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of the foreign loans of Russia, fourteen in number—including early liabilities dating back to 1822—contracted up to the end of the year 1875:—

FOREIGN LOANS OF RUSSIA.

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest per cent.	Price of issue per cent.
	£		
1822	6,400,000	5	77
1850	5,500,000	4½	93
1859	12,000,000	3	68
1860	8,000,000	4½	92
1862	15,000,000	5	94
1863	2,600,000	5	85
1864	6,000,000	5	86
1866	6,000,000	4	61
1870	12,000,000	5	80
1871	12,000,000	5	81
1872	15,000,000	5	89½
1873	15,000,000	5	90
1874	1,480,000	5½	87½
1875	15,000,000	5½	87½
	135,370,000		

Not included in the above list are several loans for railways, guaranteed by the Imperial government. The earlier of the foreign loans of Russia have become largely reduced at present, through the operation of sinking funds. Of the 1822 loan, issued by Messrs. Rothschild, more than one-half had been repaid at the end of 1875; of the 1850 loan, contracted for by Baring Brothers, the outstanding sum was 2,950,000*l.*; of the 1859 loan, issued by Thomson, Bonar, and Co., the amount was 5,100,000*l.*; and of the 1860 loan, issued by Baring Brothers, it was 6,600,000*l.* at the same date. But the 1862 loan of 15 millions sterling, contracted through Messrs. Rothschild, remained the same amount at the end of 1875, and the repayments, through sinking funds, were very small of the subsequent loans, issued from 1863 to 1875.

It appears from the last report of the Commissioners for the repayment of the National Debt that the debt paid off during the year 1870 amounted, in the coin of various countries, to 1,458,000 guilders, 539,230*l.* sterling, 8,668,001 paper roubles, and 1,252,560 silver roubles. On the 1st of January 1871, the outstanding debts of the empire were as follows:—A. Foreign redeemable debts, 99,725,000 guilders, 13,996,900 sterling, and 25,399,500 silver roubles; B. Home redeemable debts: 220,425,900 paper roubles, and 53,979,300 silver roubles; C. Irredeemable foreign debts: 21,151,300 sterling, 66,197,130 paper roubles, and 86,862,490 silver roubles; and D. Irredeemable home debts: 203,161,471 paper roubles. The total was 99,725,000 guilders, 35,148,200*l.* sterling, 515,184,001 paper roubles, and 140,841,790 silver roubles, or, at the actual rates of exchange, about 133,350,000*l.*

Not included in this account, are above 750 millions of paper money, called Bills of Credit, issued by Government on the guarantee of all the banks and other credit establishments of the empire, united into a State bank by imperial decree of September 1, 1859. The capital of these establishments, which are under the direction and supervision of the Minister of Finance, is stated to amount to 96,241,618 roubles, or 13,748,802*l.* The note circulation of Russia has increased very rapidly of late years, while the specie has diminished at the same time. The guarantee fund of the note circulation not amounting to more than one-tenth, it has been found necessary to give them a forced currency. Notwithstanding this measure, gold and silver have been for many years at a premium, varying from 10 to 15 per cent.

The destruction of public credit, through an illimited issue of paper money, is of old standing. In the reign of Catherine II., the first attempt, on a large scale, was made to cover the annual deficits by a very liberal supply of paper roubles, the sum total of which at the death of the Empress, 1796, amounted to 200,000,000. During the subsequent wars with France and Turkey, new emissions of paper followed, with the consequence that, in 1815, the notes had fallen to 418, that is, one silver rouble was worth four roubles eighteen copecs in paper. Great efforts were now made by the Government to improve this state of things, by withdrawing a portion of the paper from circulation. After ten years of improved financial management, there remained, however, still 600,000,000 of notes, circulating at the rate of three paper roubles to one silver rouble. As a final remedy, the Imperial Government withdrew, in 1843, the whole of the old paper money, introducing, in its stead, a new form of bank notes, with forced currency. By these and other means, particularly the establishment of the State bank above mentioned, the nominal value of the paper money, called Bills of Credit, was considerably raised,

so as to stand only at from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. However, as will be seen from the above statement, the issue of paper money continues at an increasing rate, the note circulation having more than doubled in ten years.

The finances of the Grand-duchy of Finland, represented by an average annual revenue and expenditure of 3,000,000 roubles, or about 429,000*l.*, and a public debt of 45,000,000 roubles, or 6,435,000*l.*, are administered separately from the imperial exchequer; but the special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The armed forces of Russia were drawn, previous to the year 1871, from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. In January 1871, a law of military re-organisation was sanctioned by the Emperor, which came into force in 1872. The new law orders an annual conscription, to which all men who have completed their twenty-first year, and are not physically incapacitated, are liable. Immunity from service by the purchase of substitutes is prohibited under the new regulations. They fix the period of service in the army at fifteen years, six of them in active service, and nine years in the reserve. The men remain with the colours only as long as will be required to keep up the force at its full complement, and during the remaining period they are sent on furlough. After acquitting themselves of their six years' service the soldiers pass over into 'the Reserve' for another period of nine years, during which they are liable to serve only in time of war. If called out during these nine years the younger men of the reserve are employed in active operations, the older ones being set apart to form a reserve and reinforce the garrisons of fortresses. In time of peace, the men of the reserve are called out only for short periods of drill, undergone near their ordinary places of residence. To enable the educated classes to free themselves from compulsory conscription, and also to provide the requisite number of officers and persons fit to serve in the supplementary branches, young men possessed of a certain degree of education are permitted to enter from their 17th year as volunteers for a short period of service. After acquitting themselves of service in the Line, the volunteers either undergo a military examination of an inferior degree, and pass over to the reserve, or they may pass an officer's examination and become either army officers or reserve officers. Volunteers passing into the reserve, as officers or as privates, remain

in the reserve till their 36th year. All other officers leaving the regular army before their 36th year are likewise liable to serve in the reserve to that age. Soldiers belonging to the reserve are exempt from service only in case of illness, or if serving in some other public capacity. All able-bodied men not entering the army, or navy, can in time of war be called out to serve in a militia, to be organised in accordance with the rules announced in an Imperial manifesto. It is enacted by the law of 1871, that 'now as formerly, military service will be performed under special laws by the Cossacks, the non-Russian inhabitants of certain portions of the Empire, and the population of the Grand Duchy of Finland.' The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. Generally, it is found that a levy of two on every 500 males produces a supply of about 90,000 or 100,000 men.

Under the new law of army organisation the land forces of Russia consist in time of peace of field troops and garrison troops. In addition to these, reserve forces are organised during the continuance of peace, and independently of the army being placed on a war footing. A militia is also formed for extraordinary contingencies, if the safety of the country requires it. The garrison troops are organised to answer the following purposes. Firstly, in time of peace they are employed to do ordinary garrison service, and, secondly, they instruct recruits, and, in the cavalry, break in horses; they also drill the men on furlough and in the reserve called out for exercise. In time of war, the garrison troops continue the garrison duty, drill recruits, and supply the 'cadres' for the formation of the infantry and foot artillery reserves, as also for the formation of 'troupes de marche' of all arms of the service. The reserve forces are only formed in time of war. The 'cadres' are supplied by the local garrisons and filled up by the reserves. The reserve forces have a double destination, namely, first to act as a field force in separate infantry regiments and divisions with their own foot artillery and train, and, secondly, to garrison fortresses and supply fortress artillery. One company of the garrison troops is regarded as a sufficient 'cadre' for a battalion of reserve, and one garrison gun as a 'cadre' for a reserve battery. The 'troupes de marche' are formed upon 'cadres' supplied by the garrison troops of all arms. They consist of all men on furlough and in reserve, in excess of the numbers required for raising the field forces to the war standard. They are also employed to fill up the gaps occasioned by losses in the field forces. To keep the Guards always at their full complement, special reserve forces are attached to them, at the rate of one battalion per regiment of infantry and rifle

brigade, and one battery per artillery brigade. The reserve and garrison battalions are stationed in the districts whence they draw their reserves at the rate of two reserve battalions per garrison battalion. The organisation of the reserve forces is not at first to be fully carried out under the new law in any but those provinces of European Russia densely enough inhabited to admit of it. In those outlying or little inhabited portions in which the formation of reserve troops would be inexpedient, the reserve men are to be formed into 'troupes de marche' and despatched to the seat of war to reinforce the reserve corps; or they are to be sent to garrison neighbouring fortresses, or do garrison duty in the interior.

The following was the composition of the Russian army in 1874:—

<i>Peace Footing.</i>		<i>War Footing.</i>	
Battalions	852	Officers	39,380
Squadrons	281	Rank and file	1,173,879
Guns	1,422		
Officers	33,043		
Rank and file	732,829		
Total of men	765,872	Total of men	1,213,259

The nominal strength of the various divisions of the Russian army, according to the returns of the ministry of war, was as follows in 1874:—

	On the peace footing	On the war footing
1. Regular army.		
Infantry	364,422	694,511
Cavalry	38,306	49,183
Artillery	41,731	48,773
Engineers	13,413	16,203
Total	457,872	808,670
2. Army of 1st reserve.		
Troops of the line	80,455	74,561
Garrison troops in regiments	80,455	23,470
„ „ in battalions	19,830	29,892
Total	180,740	127,923
3. Army of 2nd reserve.		
Troops of all arms	207,812	276,664
General total	846,424	1,213,257

Finland has a military system of its own, being obliged, at the demand of the Grand Duke, that is the Emperor, to bring into the field a certain number of men, on the Swedish 'Indelta' principle.

This principle (see page 416) is that every district is bound to supply a certain number of soldiers, and to pay them, while the State provides for their material wants.

Among the irregular troops of Russia, the most important are the Cossacks. The country of the Don Cossacks contains from 600,000 to 700,000 inhabitants. In case of necessity, every Cossack, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. The usual regular military force, however, consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The number of Cossacks is computed as follows:—

	Heads	In military service
On the Black Sea	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks	50,000	9,000
Total	875,000	129,000

The military organisation of the Cossacks is in eight districts, called Woisskos. Each Woissko furnishes a certain number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, and undergoing constant military exercise, so as to be prepared to enter the field, on being summoned, in the course of ten days. The two larger districts are the Woissko of Kuban, which has the privilege of furnishing a squadron of picked men for an Imperial escort in time of war, and the second the Woissko of Terak, which furnishes a like escort in time of peace.

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land exists among them. The entire territory belongs to the Cossack commune, and every individual has an equal right to the use of the land, together with the pastures, hunting-grounds, and fisheries. The Cossacks pay no taxes to the Government, but in lieu of this they are bound to perform military service. They are divided into three classes:—first, the minors or 'Maloletniye,' up to their sixteenth year; secondly, those on actual service, the 'Sluzhiliye,' for a period of twenty-five years, therefore until their forty-second year; thirdly, those released from service, the 'Otvstavniye,' who remain for five years, or until their forty-seventh year, in the reserve; after that period they are regarded as wholly released from service and invalided. Every Cossack is obliged to equip, clothe, and arm himself at his own expense, and to keep his horse. Whilst on service beyond the frontiers of his own country, he receives rations of food and provender, and a small

amount of pay. The artillery and train are at the charge of the Government. Instead of imposing taxes on the Don Cossacks, the Russian Government pays them an annual tribute of 21,310 roubles, besides 20 roubles as a gift to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the Cossacks of the Don, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

2. Navy.

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. Each of these two fleets is again subdivided into sections, of which three are in or near the Baltic, and two in or near the Black Sea. The divisions, like the English, carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch—but without the rank of the admirals being connected with the colour of the flag.

At the end of March 1875, the strength of the various divisions of the Russian navy was returned officially as follows:—1, the Baltic Fleet, consisting of 77 men-of-war, with six Admirals, 911 officers, 110 midshipmen, 1,250 seamen, 400 apprentices, and 107 agents of various kinds; 2, the Black Sea Fleet, consisting of nine men-of-war, 320 officers, 3,000 seamen; 3, the Caspian Sea Fleet, consisting of five paddlewheel steamers, three despatch-boats, three brigs, some prison hulks, 90 officers, and 1,150 seamen; 4, the Siberian Fleet, consisting of 11 ships, 140 officers, and 1,200 seamen. The total comprises 108 men-of-war, 1,477 officers, and 7,217 seamen, exclusive of the White Sea squadron, composed of three ships, and the Sea of Aral Flotilla, which counts five steamers, one steam sloop, 20 large sloops, a floating dock, and two pontoons, and is manned by 12 officers and 416 men.

The iron-clad fleet of war of Russia comprised, in March 1875, the following vessels:—

Ironclad	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Tonnage
Mastless turret-ship . . .	1	4	1,300	9,662
Frigates	8	76	4,600	36,185
Corvettes	3	10	600	5,161
Turret monitors	14	20	1,600	13,500
Floating batteries	3	74	1,110	10,285
Total	29	184	9,210	74,793

The following is a list of the principal ironclad vessels of the Russian navy, afloat and equipped in March 1875 :—

Frigates :—

Peter the Great
Sevastopol
Kniaz-Pozarski
Petropovlovsk
Admiral Greig
Admiral Spiridov
Admiral Tehitchagov
Minin

Corvettes :—

Alexander Nevski
General-Admiral

Double turred monitors :—

Smertch
Tcharodeika
Roussalka
Peter Veliki

Single turred monitors :—

Latnik
Bronenossetz
Ouragan
Tiphon
Lava
Peroun
Streletz
Edinorog
Koldoun
Veshthoun

Floating batteries :—

Pervenetz
Netron-menia
Kreme

The first vessel of the Russian iron-clad navy is the mastless turret-ship Peter the Great, constructed in the harbour of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874. The Peter the Great resembles in design and construction the three great mastless turret-ships of the British navy, more especially the Devastation (see page 236). The comparative dimensions of both are as follows :—

	Peter the Great		Devastation	
	Ft.	in.	Ft.	in.
Length between perpendiculars	321	0	285	0
Breadth extreme	64	0	62	3
Draught forward	22	9	25	9
„ aft	24	9	26	6
Displacement, in tons	9,662		9,062	

The Peter the Great carries, like the Devastation and her sister-ships, the Thunderer and the Fury, two turrets, with an armament of four 35-ton guns, the latter made of Krupp steel.

Next to the Peter the Great, the largest of these twenty-five iron-clads are two armoured frigates, the Sevastopol and Kniaz-Pojarski. The first of these, the oldest iron-clad of the Russian navy, was launched at Cronstadt, August 24, 1864. The Sevastopol nearly equals the British iron-clads Black Prince and Warrior in her dimensions, and exceeds those of the French Gloire

and Normandie. At the line of flotation the Sevastopol measures 300 feet in length, and her greatest breadth is 52 feet 3 inches. The ship draws 26 feet at the poop and 24 at the chains. Her plates are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, fastened to a double coating of teak from 6 to 9 inches thick. Her engines have a nominal force of 800 horse-power, and she is armed with steel guns of the greatest calibre. Her prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The other iron-clad frigate, the Kniaz-Pojarski, was built by English engineers at the naval yard of St. Petersburg, and launched in September 1866. The Kniaz-Pojarski is 280 feet long, 49 feet beam, and about 31 feet deep. The armour-plating is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and extends the entire length of the vessel from the depth of 5 feet below and 6 feet above the line of flotation: the armour is laid on a backing of East India teak 18 inches thick. The Kniaz-Pojarski's armament is placed in a central battery occupying about 80 feet on the length of gun deck, both sides and ends being completely armour-clad: the armament consists of eight 300-pounder steel guns, four on each broadside. The iron hull is of great strength, being constructed on the cellular tubular principle. The entire bottom of the vessel is built with double iron skin for the purpose of giving great additional safety as well as strength.

The iron-clad navy of Russia is being completed by the construction of several vessels of a new description, called 'circular-shaped monitors,' designed by Admiral Popoff, builder of the Peter the Great. The first of these new ships, named the Novgorod, of 2,000 tons burthen, and 480 horse-power, was launched in June 1873, at the docks of Nicholieu, near Sevastopol, and another, named the Duke of Edinburgh, was launched, in September 1875, from the Imperial dockyards at Cronstadt, at the mouth of the Neva.

The Imperial navy was commanded, at the end of March 1875, by 19 admirals, 30 vice-admirals, 32 rear admirals, 205 first class captains, 97 second class captains, 303 captain lieutenants, 443 lieutenants, and 125 midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy. The navigation detachment contained five generals and 508 staff officers, the naval artillery four generals and 197 staff officers, the naval engineers six generals and 139 staff officers, the naval mechanics two generals and 543 staff officers, the naval architect corps eight generals, and 48 staff officers. The organisation of the navy is after the model of that of France, but so far different that the government of naval affairs is divided between the High Admiral of the Fleet and the minister of the navy, the latter having sole charge of the administrative departments.

The sailors of the Imperial navy are levied, like the army, by

recruitment; many of them, however, are enlisted voluntarily, and the crews furnished by Finland are obtained altogether in this manner. The period of service in the navy was formerly twenty-two years, but it was reduced, in 1873, to nine years, seven of which must be spent in active service, and two in the reserve.

Population.

The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the globe, and about one-twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. Owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and its social condition, no surveys that can make claim to accuracy have ever been made, and the area is obtained in greater part from estimates. There has been likewise no general census of the population, but various enumerations, partly made for purposes of finance or war, and believed to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. The following table exhibits the latest official statements, mostly referring to the year 1867, concerning the area and population of the provinces of Russia in Europe, together with the rest of the chief political and geographical divisions of the Empire.

Provinces	Area in geo. sq. miles	Population	Inhabitants per geo. square mile
Russia in Europe—			
Archangel	13,681	275,779	20
Astrakhan	3,987	573,954	143
Bessarabia	649	1,052,013	1,596
Vilna	700	973,574	1,260
Vitebsk	816	834,046	1,020
Vladimir	860	1,239,051	1,400
Vologda	7,193	974,585	133
Volhynia	1,295	1,643,261	1,260
Voronej	1,198	2,068,998	1,729
Viatka	2,605	2,347,796	843
Grodno	680	958,952	1,362
Country of the Don	2,886	1,010,135	346
Ekaterinoslaf	1,225	1,281,482	1,042
Kazan	1,116	1,670,337	1,496
Kaluga	561	984,255	1,755
Kief	924	2,144,276	2,316
Kovno	736	1,131,248	1,525
Kostroma	1,449	1,101,099	759
Courland	492	597,288	1,203
Kursk	841	1,866,859	2,103
Liefland	826	990,784	1,198
Minsk	1,695	1,165,588	684

Provinces	Area in geo. sq. miles.	Population	Inhabitants per geo. square mile
Mohilef	868	908,858	1,042
Moscow	601	1,678,784	2,777
Nijni Novgorod	923	1,262,913	1,367
Novgorod	2,152	1,016,414	462
Olonezk	2,376	302,490	127
Orenburg	4,418	840,704	241
Orlof	849	1,578,013	1,860
Penza	689	1,197,393	1,693
Perm	6,046	2,173,501	360
Podolsk	763	1,946,761	2,548
Poltava	903	2,002,118	2,213
Pskof	798	717,816	905
Riazan	761	1,438,292	1,887
Samara	2,885	1,743,422	570
St. Petersburg	812	1,160,930	1,605
Saratof	1,514	1,725,178	1,124
Simbirsk	883	1,192,510	1,327
Smolensk	1,012	1,163,594	1,147
Taurida	1,106	658,549	593
Tambof	1,202	2,055,778	1,713
Tver	1,157	1,521,577	1,252
Tula	557	1,154,292	2,054
Ufa	2,044	1,297,577	586
Kharkof	988	1,681,486	3,701
Kherson	1,306	1,497,995	1,158
Chernigof	951	1,560,378	1,638
Esthonia	358	322,668	901
Yaroslaf	621	999,383	1,543
Total, Russia in Europe .	86,039	63,658,934	731
Former Kingdom of Poland	2,216	5,705,607	2,569
Grandduchy of Finland	6,835	1,843,245	289
Caucassian Provinces	7,938	4,661,824	583
Russia in Asia	271,321	6,302,412	
Total Empire .	374,349	82,172,022	220

According to an unofficial report published in October 1874, the total area of Russia at the latter date, including the vastly extended limits of the empire in Asia, embraced a total of 400,227 geographical square miles, or 8,404,767 English square miles, equal to nearly one-sixth of the inhabited globe.

Only one-seventh part of European Russia is well-peopled, con-

taining four-ninths of the entire population of the European provinces of Russia proper. One-third part, with half the number of the total population, is tolerably populous; and one-half of European Russia, with one-ninth part of the total population, is sparsely inhabited. The central, or 'great' and 'little' Russian provinces, which constitute the heart of Russia, are the most densely populated. These are the richest agricultural provinces, and they form the centre of the manufacturing industries of the Empire. To the north and north-east of these provinces there is a great diminution in the proportion of inhabitants to area, attributable to the increasing sterility of the soil, and to climatic conditions. The sparseness of the population in the southern regions, is due partly to historical causes, such as inroads of nomadic hordes, and partly to the woodless character of the vast plains, which are very deficient in water.

The town population of European Russia is estimated to number 4,794,175; in Poland, 1,003,465; in the Caucasus, 134,362; in Siberia, 113,236; and in Finland, 21,736. The total represents 8,157,462, or 10·4 per cent. of the people in the aggregate, which gives about 80 townspeople to 1,000 of the general population.

The vast majority of the population of Russia are devoted to agricultural occupations, and dwell in villages, spread thinly over the vast area of the empire. According to local enumerations made by order of the Ministry of the Interior in the year 1867, and subsequently, there are but fifteen towns containing more than 50,000 inhabitants. The list is as follows:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
St. Petersburg (1869)	667,926	Kasan	78,602
Moscow (1871)	611,970	Kieff	70,591
Warsaw	251,584	Nicolaieff	67,972
Odessa (1873)	162,814	Tiflis	60,937
Kichenoff (Bessarabia)	103,598	Kharkoff	59,968
Riga	102,043	Tula	58,150
Saratoff	93,218	Berditcheff	52,786
Vilna	79,265		

In the larger towns a considerable proportion of the trading and industrial population are either aliens, or of foreign extraction.

The Russian population is composed of three large groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering 35,000,000, occupy the provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kieff, Volhynia, Podolsk, Ekaterinoslaf, and the Taurida; the White Russians, about 3,000,000, inhabit the provinces of Monilef, Minsk,

Vitebsk, and Grodno. Besides these three groups of Russians proper, there is a great variety of national elements in the general population of the Russian Empire: among them, Finns, 3,038,000 in number, who are divided into two groups, western and eastern. The western group is composed of Esthonians, Livonians, Karelians, and Laparis; the eastern group is composed of the tribes of Mordva, Cheremisses, Zyrians, Permiaks, Votiaks, Chuvashes, and Voguls. Next follow Lithuanians, 2,343,000; Jews, 1,631,000; Tartars, 2,500,000. Of other races, the most important are the Slavonians of Poland and Lithuania, numbering some 7,000,000; and the Armenians, to the number of about 2,000,000. These figures, however, are mere estimates, for there exists no official returns regarding the various nationalities inhabiting the empire.

Previous to the year 1863, the greater portion of the inhabitants of the empire were serfs, belonging either to the Crown or to private individuals. The number of the latter class was estimated in 1861 at 22,000,000, who were the property of 109,340 nobles and other private persons. By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their land on a scale of payment by which the previous labour of the serf was estimated at a yearly rental of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the labourer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to become a freeholder. Of this sum, the serfs had to give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the Government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that, from this date, serfdom ceased to exist in Russia.

Besides the 22,000,000 of serfs belonging to private owners, there were, according to a census taken some years ago, 22,225,075 Crown peasants — that is, 10,583,638 men, and 11,641,437 women. The emancipation of this class began previous to that of the private serfs, and was all but accomplished on September 1, 1863. By an imperial decree of July 8, 1863, land was granted to the peasants on the private and appanage estates of the Crown, and to the peasants who belonged to the imperial palaces, which they are to pay for in forty-nine years in instalments, each equal in amount to the 'obrok,' or poll-tax formerly yielded by them. The peasants on these Crown estates, about 2,000,000 in number, were thereby elevated to the rank of rent-paying peasants, a situation in which they will remain for forty-nine years, when they become freehold landowners.

The two principal countries trading with Russia are Germany and Great Britain. Of the imports, about 40 per cent. annually came from Germany, and 32 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 50 per cent. went to Great Britain, and 22 per cent. to Germany, on the average of the four years 1870 to 1873.

The commercial intercourse of Russia with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Russia, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
1865	17,383,697	2,923,006
1866	19,636,129	3,093,231
1867	22,286,926	3,944,035
1868	20,051,757	4,240,395
1869	16,674,516	6,465,412
1870	20,561,127	6,991,761
1871	23,721,375	6,583,948
1872	24,320,333	6,609,224
1873	21,189,231	8,997,721
1874	18,933,391	8,776,468

The commerce between Russia and the United Kingdom was divided as follows between the Northern and the Southern ports of the empire, in each of the three years 1872 to 1874 :—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1872	1873	1874
	£	£	£
Northern Ports . . .	11,764,443	13,660,041	15,094,381
Southern „ . . .	12,555,890	7,529,290	5,839,010
Total . . .	24,320,333	21,189,231	18,933,391

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1872	1873	1874
	£	£	£
Northern Ports . . .	5,021,189	6,787,636	6,936,366
Southern „ . . .	1,588,035	2,210,085	1,840,102
Total . . .	6,609,224	8,997,721	8,776,468

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat. The grain exports (which see next page)

were of an annual average value of nearly 10 millions sterling during the five years 1870 to 1874. The principal other articles of export to Great Britain are flax, exported to the value of 3,462,638*l.* in 1874; wood and timber, the exports of which amounted to 4,334,640*l.*; flax and linseed, exported to the value of 3,205,091*l.*; and hemp, exported to the value of 665,831*l.* in 1874. Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow; bristles; wool; fox, hare, and squirrel skins; cordage and twine; isinglass and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1874 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 3,252,515*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 1,348,984*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 797,127*l.*

The quantities of wheat and other kinds of grain and of wheatmeal and flour, exported from Russia to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1870 to 1874, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows:—

Exports	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	6,286,973	9,583,591	4,373,484	6,937,640	6,607,843
Southern „ .	13,260,469	16,289,637	18,206,939	10,141,368	7,158,885
Total .	19,547,442	25,873,228	22,580,423	17,079,008	13,766,728

The declared value of the exports of grain from the northern ports in the year 1874 was 2,974,415*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 3,732,855*l.* Thus, the total value of the grain exports of Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 6,707,306*l.* in the year 1874. In 1873, the total value was 8,990,238*l.*; in 1872 the total value was 12,332,127*l.*; in 1871 it was 12,470,285*l.*; and in 1870 it was 8,663,534*l.*

The commercial navy of Russia consisted, at the end of the year 1874, of 2,512 sea-going vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 260,504 ship last, or 521,008 tons. The total comprised 621 ships engaged in trading to foreign countries, and 1,672 coasting vessels, many of them belonging to Greeks, sailing under the Russian flag. Not included in the return were 385 trading steamers on the rivers and lakes of the empire, very nearly two-thirds of the number on the river Volga and its affluents.

The internal commerce of the empire, as well as its foreign trade, has been greatly extended by the establishment, in recent years, of a comprehensive network of railways. During the latter part of the reign of Nicolas, three lines were constructed by the initiative of the Emperor, being the short line from St. Petersburg to Zarskoje-Selo and Pawlosk, first of Russian railways, opened in 1838, the

more important one from Warsaw to the Austrian frontier and Cracow, and finally, the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicolas railway, commenced in 1842, and opened Nov. 1, 1851. Under the successor of Nicolas, the present Emperor, the construction of railways, both directly by the state, and by private companies—the latter, in every case, receiving considerable Government aid—was continued more actively than before, and on the 1st of January 1874, the total length of the railways of Russia open for traffic was returned officially at 15,842 versts, or 10,560 English miles. Semi-official returns state that on the 1st of January 1875, the total length of railway open for traffic had increased to 11,576 English miles. At the same date 1,740 versts more of lines were in progress of construction, and 2,500 versts were projected.

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor sanctioned, in June 1875, the extension of the existing system by 6,500 versts, which, added to the 2,500 versts previously sanctioned, raised the total to 9,000 versts. The new network is to be divided into four classes, according to different degrees of urgency, and the first of these classes will include the Siberian Railway and the seven projected lines in the coal basin of the Don; 2,600 versts are assigned to this class, at the head of which has been placed the immense Siberian line, reported as 'most urgent' by a Special Commission on Railways summoned in 1870. It is from a station on this line, probably Tioumen, that the Central Asian line to Tashkend is to take its rise, the continuation of the Orenburg line in that direction having been condemned as impracticable, owing to the inhospitable nature of the country it would have to traverse. The importance of the seven lines about to be sanctioned for the coalfields of the South is great, as the new railways will traverse this field in every direction, and connect it on one side with the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, and on the other with the existing trunk lines of the Empire.

On the 1st of January 1875 there were 50 railway companies existing in the empire. Of this number, 10 had constructed their lines altogether without Government assistance; while the remaining 40 were guaranteed—20 to the full amount of their capital, and the other 20 only to a partial extent. The entire sum guaranteed in 1874 by the State in the shape of interest and repayment of capital amounted to 51,177,627 roubles, or 7,311,089*l.* In the year 1873 the sum of 14,592,172 roubles, or 2,084,596*l.*, being 78·52 per cent. of the sum total, was paid out of the exchequer to the railway companies. The charters granted to railway companies are for the most part terminable after between 75 and 85 years; but some small companies have charters only for 37 years.

The following tabular statement shows the amount of guarantee,

the sums paid under guarantee, and the percentage of sums paid to amount guaranteed in all the railways at various periods from 1861 to 1873:—

Years	Amount of Guarantee	Sums paid under Guarantee	Percentage of Sums paid to Amount Guaranteed
	£	£	
1861	132,447	115,629	87·03
1862	841,107	763,659	90·79
1863	910,317	837,804	92·04
1864	920,212	812,417	88·20
1865	938,817	814,990	68·81
1866	1,034,011	655,686	63·41
1867	1,223,780	641,851	52·85
1868	1,871,224	520,585	30·91
1869	2,802,816	829,024	29·50
1870	3,185,412	932,051	29·00
1873	7,311,089	2,084,596	78·52

It appears from official returns referring to the end of the year 1874, that at that date the capital of all the railway companies amounted to 1,506,792,921 roubles, or 207,184,028*l.* The total length of line represented by this capital was 19,837 versts, or 13,227 English miles. This would make the cost about 15,600*l.* per mile. At the time of the construction of most of these lines, however, it must be borne in mind that the obligations and shares, instead of being nearly at par, as they are now, stood at about 70, the real amount expended in cash, therefore, probably did not exceed 11,000*l.* a mile. The above capital consisted of 135,446,153*l.* in bonds and 71,737,875*l.* in shares. No less than 92,101,350*l.* of the bonds and 9,055,750*l.* of the shares were held by the Government themselves; 48 8-10 per cent. of the whole railway property of the country was, therefore, held by the Government.

The Post-office in the year 1874 conveyed 51,995,000 ordinary letters, 7,534,000 unregistered letters, 1,300,000 post cards, 2,218,000 wrappers, 1,493,000 parcels, and 29,020,000 newspapers. There were 3,191 post-offices in the empire at the commencement of 1875. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1874 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines in Russia, on the 1st of January 1875, was 68,617 versts, or 31,459 English miles, and the length of wire 133,661 versts, or 58,675 English miles. Of the total, 55,644 versts of line, representing 105,591 versts of wire, belonged to the State, and 12,973 versts of line, with 28,070 versts of wire was the property of private companies, inclusive railways. There

were at the same date 895 telegraph offices. The total number of telegrams carried in 1874, was 3,512,003. The total receipts from telegrams in the year 1874 amounted to 4,630,029 roubles, or 740,804*l.*, and the expenditure to 3,613,820 roubles, or 578,211*l.*, leaving a surplus of 1,016,209 roubles, or 162,593*l.* The annual surplus is, by Imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

The manufactures of Russia are at present of considerable importance, a great impulse having been given to many of them since the end of the Crimean war. The mining and metallurgic industries of the empire are among those which have made the greatest progress.

During the year 1874, according to official returns, the State foundries smelted 1,225,000 Russian pounds of bronze, 557,000 pounds of iron, and 1,000 pounds of steel; 89,000 pounds weight of articles in bronze were cast, and 508,000 pounds weight of ammunition, 9,000 pounds weight of steel cannon, and 15,000 pounds weight of iron cannon, besides which 15,000 pounds of lead and 6,600 pounds of zinc were smelted. There were also made 7,800 pounds weight of iron articles, 10,000 pounds weight of sheet iron, and 7,500 roubles worth of iron for use in shipbuilding; and 46,700 side arms, 20,000 blades, and 5,725 gun barrels. The amount of metal passing through private factories is approximately given in the same official returns. They state that the productions of the smelting establishments of the Ural are estimated at 13,200,000 pounds of bronze, 1,017,000 pounds of iron, 69,000 pounds of steel, and 100,000 pounds of copper. Those around Moscow are supposed to have produced 3,360,000 pounds of bronze and 1,830,000 pounds of iron. South Russian produce is estimated at 430,000 pounds of bronze and 440,000 pounds of iron; that of the Polish provinces at 1,370,000 pounds of bronze, 800,000 of iron, and 120,000 pounds of zinc. Lastly, 44,000 pounds of copper is calculated as the return from the Caucasus. Gold to the amount of 1,806 pounds has been extracted during 1874, without reckoning the districts of Altai and Nerchinsk, which yield an annual average of 165 pounds. The total amount of coal and anthracite raised in 1874 was 83,575,000 pounds, the largest portion coming from the government of Catherinoslaw, the district of the Don Cossacks, and the neighbourhood of Moscow, from private mines, and the extraction of mineral oils in the Caucasus shows a great increase, and oil wells have lately been discovered in the government of Kielce, Poland.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

The money, weights, and measures of Russia, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Silver Rouble*, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2*s.* 10*d.*, or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 *Zolotnicks* and 21 *Dolis*, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Berhowitz</i>	=	360 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pood</i>	=	36 „ „
„ <i>Chetvert</i>	=	5.77 imperial bushels.
„ <i>Oxhuft</i>	=	58½ wine gallons.
„ <i>Anker</i>	=	9¾ „ „
„ <i>Vedro</i>	=	2¾ imperial gallons.
„ <i>Arshcen</i>	=	28 inches.
„ <i>Dessiatine</i>	=	2.702 English acres.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	=	2 tons.
1 <i>Pound</i>	=	$\frac{9}{10}$ of a pound English.
1 <i>Pood</i> , or 40lbs. Russian	=	36lbs. English.
63 <i>Poods</i>	=	1 ton.
1 <i>Tchetvert</i>	=	$\frac{7}{10}$ of imperial quarter.
100 <i>Tchetverts</i>	=	70 quarters.
1 <i>Verst</i>	=	3,500 ft., or 5 furlongs. 12 poles, 2 ft.

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures.

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SPAIN.

(LAS ESPAÑAS.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Alfonso XII., King of Spain, born November 28, 1857, the son of Queen Isabel and of the Infante Francisco; proclaimed King of Spain at Madrid, December 31, 1874; landed at Barcelona and assumed the government, January 9, 1875.

Parents of the King.—Queen Isabel, born October 10, 1830; the eldest daughter of King Fernando VII.; ascended the throne at the death of her father, Sept. 29, 1833; assumed the government on being declared of age by the Cortes, November, 8, 1843; exiled September 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Infante Francisco, born May 13, 1822.

Sisters of the King.—1. Infanta Isabel, Princess of the Asturias, born December 20, 1851; married May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. 2. Infanta Marie del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 3. Infanta Marie della Paz, born June 23, 1862. 4. Infanta Eulalia, born February 12, 1864.

Aunt of the King.—Infanta Louise, born January 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married October 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine of Orléans, duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are three daughters and one son, namely, 1. Princess Isabelle, born September 21, 1848; married May 30, 1864, to Prince Louis Philippe, Comte de Paris, born August 24, 1838, eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Orléans. There are issue a daughter, Amélie, born September 28, 1865, and a son, Louis Philippe, born February 6, 1869. 2. Princess Christine, born October 29, 1852. 3. Princess Marie, born June 24, 1860. 4. Prince Antoine, born February 23, 1866.

Cousin of the King.—Infante Don Carlos-Marie-de-los-Dolores, claimant to the throne of Spain, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos Antoine, born May 15, 1822, who resigned in his favour his claims to the crown, October 3, 1868. Married February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are two daughters and a son, namely, Blanche, born Sept. 7, 1868; Joaquim, born June 27, 1870; and Elvira, born April 26, 1871.

King Alfonso XII. has a civil list, provisionally fixed by the government at his proclamation, of 120,000*l.* It is stated that this

assigned allowance is altogether insufficient for the maintenance of the royal court, which partly falls to the charge of the King's mother, Queen Isabel, residing at Paris.

The following is a list of the sovereigns and sovereign rulers of Spain, with dates of their accession, since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy by the union of the crowns of Aragon and Castile:—

<i>House of Aragon.</i>		<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando V., 'The Catholic' .	1512	Fernando VII., restored . . .	1814
		Isabel	1833
<i>House of Habsburg.</i>		<i>Republic.</i>	
Carlos I.	1516	Provisional Government . . .	1868
Felipe II.	1556	Marshal Serrano, Regent . . .	1869
Felipe III.	1598		
Felipe IV.	1621	<i>House of Savoy.</i>	
Carlos II.	1665	Amadeo	1870
<i>House of Bourbon.</i>		<i>Republic.</i>	
Felipe V.	1700	Executive of the Cortes . . .	1873
Fernando VI.	1746	Marshal Serrano, President . .	1874
Carlos III.	1759		
Carlos IV.	1788	<i>House of Bourbon.</i>	
Fernando VII.	1808	Alfonso XII.	1875
<i>House of Bonaparte.</i>			
Joseph Bonaparte	1808		

The average reign of the thirteen monarchs of Spain, from King Fernando V. to King Alfonso XII., filling a period of three centuries and a half, was twenty-seven years.

Government and Constitution.

The government of Spain was vested at the end of 1875 in the following Council of Ministers, appointed December 3, 1875:—

President of the Council.—Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Don Calderon Coblantes.

Minister of Finance.—Don Pedro Salaverria.

Minister of the Interior.—Don Francisco Romero Robledo.

Minister of Justice.—Don Martin Herrera.

Minister of Commerce and Public Works.—Don José Toreno.

Minister of War.—Lieut.-General Joaquin Caballos.

Minister of Marine.—Don Duran y Lira.

Minister of the Colonies.—Don Adelardo Lopez de Ayala.

At the end of 1875, Spain had no Constitution; but it was resolved by the Government of King Alfonso XII. that a charter should be drawn up by a Cortes Constituyentes, to be called together in the spring of 1876. As a preliminary measure, a committee of senators and deputies of the last Cortes, dissolved in 1874,

had been called together, July 1875, at Madrid, which meeting resulted in the production of a constitutional scheme, based in some of its features on the charter of June 1, 1869, but largely increasing the monarchical power. The scheme, which was adopted by the Government, and from which are to spring the future fundamental laws of Spain, is in eighty-nine clauses, the most important of which are those embodied in articles 18 to 47, treating of the national representation, and in 48 to 73, defining the royal prerogative. Articles 18 and 19 provide that the power to make the laws resides 'in the Cortes with the King,' and that the Cortes shall be composed of a Senate and Congress equal in faculties. Article 20 treats of the Senate. Three classes of Senators are to compose it—first, Senators by their own right, or *Senadores de derecho propio*; secondly, 100 life Senators nominated by the Crown; and thirdly, 130 Senators elected by the Corporations of State, and by the largest payers of contributions, in form to be determined by law. Senators in their own right are defined to be the sons of the King and of the immediate heir to the throne who have attained maturity, Grandees who are so in their own right and who can prove an annual *renta* of 60,000 pesetas, or 2,400*l.*, captain-generals of the army, admirals of the navy, the patriarch of the Indias and archbishops, the presidents of the Council of State, of the Supreme Tribunal, and of the Tribunal of Cuentas del Reino. The elective Senators must be renewed by half every five years, and by totality every time the King dissolves that part of the Senate. Articles 27 to 31 affect the Congress. The deputies are to be 'those named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of population. They must be 25 years of age. They are re-eligible indefinitely. The elections shall be for five years. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, salaries, &c., crown ministers being exempted from this. Articles 32 to 47 relate to the faculties of the Congress and Senate. They shall meet every year. The King has the faculty of convoking them, suspending them, or dissolving them; but in the latter case a new Cortes must sit within three months. The King appoints the president and vice-president of the Senate from members of the Senate only. The King and each of the legislative chambers take the initiative in the laws.

The royal prerogative is minutely defined in articles 48 to 73 of the projected Constitution. The King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it. He cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. Articles 59 to 65 treat of the succession to the crown. The legitimate King of Spain is declared to be Don

Alfonso XII. of Bourbon. The succession follows the regular order of primogeniture. Should the lines of the legitimate descendants of Alfonso XII. become extinct the succession shall be in this order—first, to his sisters; next to his aunt and her legitimate descendants; and next to his uncles, the brothers of Ferdinando VII., ‘unless they have been excluded.’ If all the lines become extinct ‘the nation will elect its monarch.’

The various provinces of Spain, districts and communes, are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly pronounced local administration. In the Constitution of 1869, the municipal liberties of the people are guaranteed by Section 99—‘La organizacion y atribuciones de las Diputaciones provinciales y Ayuntamientos se regiran por sus respectivas leyes.’ Every commune of at least sixty members has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from four to twenty-eight Regidores, or Consejales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Alcaldes tenientes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, and authority for preserving the public peace, is vested in the Ayuntamientos, re-elected every two years, the members appointing annually the Alcalde, executive functionary, from their own body. From the communal representation flows that of the provinces of Spain, each of which has its own Parliament, the Diputacion provincial, the members of which are elected by the Ayuntamientos. The Diputaciones provinciales, which are invested with large political powers, and in many respects independent of the national government and legislature, meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Consejo provincial, a committee of from three to six members, re-elected every year. The Constitution of 1869 specially secures to the Diputaciones provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes—‘gobierno y direccion de los intereses peculiares de la provincia ó del pueblo por las respectivas corporaciones.’ Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial self-government, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests—‘se extralimiten de sus atribuciones en perjuicio de los intereses generales y permanentes.’

Church and Education.

The national Church of Spain is the Roman Catholic, and the whole population of the kingdom, with the exception of about 60,000 persons, adhere to the same faith. According to section 21

of the Charter of 1869, 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Catholic religion.' It is further enacted, that 'the public or private exercise of any other form of worship is guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain without any further limitations than the universal rules of morality and right—*las reglas universales de la moral y del derecho*. If any Spaniards profess a religion other than the Catholic, all that the last clause provides is applicable to them.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1869, settled that the clergy of the established Church are to be maintained by the State. On the other hand, by two decrees of the Cortes, passed July 23, 1835, and March 9, 1836, all conventual establishments were suppressed, and their property confiscated for the benefit of the nation. These decrees gave rise to a long dispute with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, which ended in the sovereign pontiff conceding the principle of the measure. By a concordat with Rome, concluded in August, 1859, the Spanish Government was authorised to sell the whole ecclesiastical property, except churches and parsonages, in return for an equal amount of untransferable public debt certificates, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

In 1862 there were in Spain 2,806 prelates and priests of cathedrals and colleges; 33,881 incumbents, or priests with parochial cures; and 3,198 assistant priests, without cure of souls. The numbers show an immense decline over previous periods. According to the official returns of the census of 1787, the ecclesiastics of all descriptions, including 61,617 monks, 32,500 nuns, and 2,705 inquisitors, amounted to 188,625 individuals. Half a century later, in 1833, the class still comprised 175,574 individuals, of whom 61,727 were monks, and 24,007 nuns. The total number of secularised religious persons or '*regulares exclaustros*,' amounted to 6,822 in 1858, to 6,323 in 1859, and to 6,072 in 1862. Of this number about 3,000 assist the secular clergy, and the rest make up the 3,072 assistant priests without cure of souls. The upper hierarchy comprises, since the year 1851, when a Concordat, settling the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, was concluded with the Pontiff of Rome, 43 bishops, and 9 archbishops, the latter of Toledo, Burgos, Granada, Santiago di Compostela, Saragossa, Sevilla, Tarragona, Valencia, and Valladolid. At the head of the Church stands the Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain.

Up to a very recent period, the great mass of the population of Spain was in a state of extreme ignorance. It was rare, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and at the beginning of the present, to find a peasant, or an ordinary workman, who was able to read, which accomplishment, among women, was even held to be immoral. Until the year 1808, public education was entirely in the hands

of the clergy; but subsequent enactments, giving the instruction of the people in charge of the Government, have made a radical change in this respect. The State, however, pays but a very small sum towards public education, which is left mainly to the charge of the communes and the parents themselves: but the superintendence of the Government over educational matters has led to vast progress. In 1797 only 393,126 children attended the primary schools, which were very imperfect. In 1812, the Cortes tried to introduce some modifications, but failed, on account of the war, in making a radical reform in popular education. Fresh efforts were made in 1820 and 1825, but still without much success. The law of July 21, 1838, enjoining the expenditure of considerable sums by the communes for the purpose of public instruction, proved a great step in advance. Since that time the laws have been several times amended, especially in 1847 and 1857, when the masters were subjected to examination, schoolrooms built, and different scholastic institutions founded. The result was, that in 1848 there were 663,711 pupils, and on January 1, 1861, 1,046,558 pupils, of both sexes, divided between the public and private schools as follows:—

Description of schools	Schools	Scholars		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Public schools—Superior	219	14,559	524	15,083
Elementary	10,261	398,176	216,953	615,129
Mixed	7,399	222,000	42,904	264,904
Total	17,879	634,735	260,381	895,116
Infant	109	—	—	10,159
Adult	272	—	—	6,900
Total	18,260			912,175
Private schools—Superior	35	1,392	25	1,417
Elementary	1,902	50,317	39,284	89,601
Mixed	1,707	23,116	15,632	38,748
Total	3,644	74,825	54,941	129,766
Infant	90	—	—	3,244
Adult	66	—	—	1,393
Total	3,800			134,383
Total of public and private schools	22,060			1,046,558

It was found at the last general census, of 1860, that of the total population of the kingdom there were 2,414,015 men, and 715,906 women, able to read and write; 316,557 men, and 389,211 women, able to read but not to write; and that all the rest, upwards of 5,000,000 men, and 6,800,000 women, could neither read nor write. At the

preceding census, of 1846, the total number of persons, of both sexes, able to write, was found to be no more than 1,221,001, while the total number able to read was only 1,898,288, or considerably less than one-fifth of the population.

According to the latest official returns, published in 1868, there were 1,251,653 pupils attending the private and public schools, being at the rate of one pupil to every thirteen of the population of Spain.

Middle-class education is given in fifty-eight public colleges by 757 professors to 13,881 pupils. In first-class education, the most remarkable feature is the large number of law-students, namely, 3,755 in 1859-60, divided among ten faculties. There were, at that date, ten faculties of literature and philosophy, with 224 students; seven faculties of sciences, with 141 students; four faculties of pharmacy, with 544; seven faculties of medicine, with 1,178; and six faculties of theology, with 339 students—in all 6,181 students. The expenditure for public education by the government amounted, on the average of the last years, to rather less than 250,000*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

"The revenue of the kingdom is raised by a system of direct and indirect taxation," stamp duties, Government monopolies, and income from state property. The direct taxes are imposed on landed property, houses, live stock, industry, commerce, registration acts, titles of nobility, mortgages, and mineral produce. The indirect taxes are derived from foreign imports, articles of consumption, tolls, bridge and ferry dues.

There have been no accounts of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom published since the year 1868, but only budget estimates. These differ to an extent such as to allow not even an approximate judgment of the real receipts and disbursements. According to the budgets of recent years, both the revenue and expenditure are greatly on the decrease, as will be seen from the following tabular statement, giving the official budget for the financial year, ending June 30, 1871, together with the budget for the financial year ending June 30, 1875:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

	Year 1870-71	Year 1874-75
	£	£
Direct taxes	7,932,450	6,047,000
Indirect taxes	4,851,210	4,333,000
Sale of national property	9,120,371	2,317,000
State monopolies	4,312,715	5,308,000
Colonial revenue	1,135,000	119,000
Exemption from military service	—	2,545,000
Miscellaneous receipts	550,000	1,023,000
Total	27,901,746	21,792,000

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Year 1870-71	Year 1874-75
	£	£
Civil list	312,000	120,000
Cortes	33,122	—
Public debt	10,451,200	1,956,000
Compensations for abolished privileges	223,450	400,000
Pensions	1,931,221	1,260,000
Ministry of President of the Council	69,834	20,000
" Foreign Affairs	142,340	12,000
" Grace and Justice	2,521,713	41,000
" War	4,730,321	9,840,000
" Marine	965,210	1,320,000
" Interior	992,752	739,000
" Public Works	1,721,356	78,500
" Finance	5,782,427	4,100,000
" Colonies	16,240	200,000
Expenses on account of sale of national property	2,926,238	721,500
Total	32,819,424	20,821,000

According to the budget estimates for the financial year 1870-71 there was to have been a deficit of 4,917,678*l.* The actual deficit, as reported by the Minister of Finance to the Cortes, amounted in July 1871 to 9,730,895*l.*, being a difference of 4,813,217*l.* in excess of the estimates. The financial estimates for the next following year 1871-72 were calculated upon a revenue of 27,247,620*l.*, and an expenditure of 28,917,231*l.*, and the estimates for 1872-73 on a revenue of 22,354,231*l.* and an expenditure to the same amount. The Minister of Finance declared, in presenting the budget for 1871-72, that the State was 'on the verge of bankruptcy,' from which it could be saved only 'by the most strenuous exertions, devoted both to raise the revenue, by the imposition of new taxes and otherwise, and to depress the expenditure to the lowest possible point.' The latter recommendation has in recent years become ever more impossible of execution on account of the huge expenditure connected with the civil war. It will be seen from the preceding statement, giving the budgets for 1870-71 and 1874-75, that while in the former financial year the cost of the war department was estimated at 4,730,321*l.*, it was set down in 1874-75 at 9,840,000*l.*, being about one-half of the total revenue which it was expected would be raised. But even this sum but inadequately represents the cost of the civil war, which, according to the most reliable accounts, requires, at the lowest estimate, a daily outlay of 50,000*l.*, being 18,250,000*l.* a year.

The large and constantly increasing annual deficits, dating from the reign of Queen Isabel, were covered, partly, by loans, partly by extraordinary taxation—such as that 'exemptions from military ser-

vice,' figuring in the budget of 1874-75,—and partly by the sale of national property, formerly belonging to churches, convents, and monasteries. The national and church property of Spain was and is still of immense value, but there was a reluctance in some persons to buy the latter on account of religious scruples, till 1858, when a concordat was concluded with the Pope and sanction obtained for the sales, which were then actively continued, the Government giving great facilities to the purchasers. The payments are made one-tenth in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes from 1 to 10, and, in some cases, to 19 years, the property remaining mortgaged to the final instalment, owing to which the biddings at times have been for even more than double the amount of its value. The Cortes, in 1859, 1861, and 1863, authorised the Government to apply 28,000,000*l.* for extraordinary expenses in constructing roads and railways, and of this sum about 18,000,000*l.* had been spent in 1869, the money being obtained out of the funds placed at interest by capitalists, corporations, and the public in the 'Caja de Depositos,' or Deposit Bank, under the direction of the Government.

The constant and ever-increasing excess of Government expenditure over public revenue created a national debt of very large amount. According to a notice published by the Government in the 'Guia oficial de España' of 1875, the debt and its annual interest were as follows at the two dates of December 31, 1871, and June 30, 1874:—

	Capital of Debt		Interest	
	Reales.	£	Reales	£
Dec. 30. 1871 . . .	29,734,586,152	297,345,861	810,211,213	8,102,112
June 30. 1874 . . .	40,481,140,882	404,811,408	1,023,122,804	10,231,228

A report published in the 'Imparcial,' a paper of Madrid, stated that at the end of June 1875 the national indebtedness had risen to 53,000,000,000 reales, or 530,000,000*l.* Since the end of the year 1871, the wants of the Government have been supplied mainly by temporary loans, raised at very high rates, and the nominal amount of which served to swell the national liabilities to its present enormous dimensions.

The following statement gives the various items of the debt as existing on the 1st of November 1871, distinguishing the loans contracted previous to October 1868, and those contracted from October 1868 to October 1871.

LOANS CONTRACTED PREVIOUS TO OCTOBER 1868.

Description	Escudos of 10 reales.
Debt consolidated, viz. :—	
Due to the United States, 5% debt	1,200,000
External, 3%	200,481,200

	Description	Escudos of 10 reales
Internal	„	579,053,337
„	„	244,257,800
Bonds inscribed, not convertible, in favour of Civil Cor- porations	„	112,324,586
„ In favour of the Clergy	„	133,598,837
Debt external, deferred 3 %	„	229,822,400
„ internal,	„	261,801,792
„ redeemable, of the 1st class	„	5,846,737
„ external „ 2nd „	„	27,591,200
„ internal „ 2nd „	„	21,023,000
English reclamations	„	1,000
Debts redeemable :—		
Bonds of public roads	„	13,170,300
„ ancient, of railways	„	16,900
„ for public works	„	6,454,200
„ new, of railways	„	141,204,400
Debt for materials	„	416,236
Arrears of salary due to public employés	„	43,233,246
Shares of the Canal of Isabel II.	„	1,048,400
Later issues	„	74,265,230
Debt not converted	„	112,820,117
Redemption of Sound dues	„	1,300,000
	Total	{ 2,210,930,917
		{ £221,093,092

Loans contracted from October 1868 to December 1871 :—

Loan contracted with the house of Rothschild	40,000,000
National Loan of 1869	200,000,000
Forced Loan of March 1869	100,000,000
„ May 1871	63,750,000
„ October 1871	358,708,610

Total of Public Debt in 1871 { 2,973,458,615
{ £297,345,861

In 1851, on account of the inability of the Government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of Spain was converted into Passive Stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which was to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The law closed the London market, and subsequently that of Paris, against Spanish loans. It was admitted by successive ministers of finance in recent years that Spain was absolutely unable to pay interest on its debt in the existing state of things, ruined both by a costly and wasteful civil war, and desperate and equally costly efforts to suppress the insurrection in Cuba. In a report of the Government of the King Alfonso XII., dated July 1875, it was stated that not any of the national creditors could hope to be satisfied 'without having recourse to credit operations at an enormous rate of interest, which in a short time doubles the original debt.'

Army and Navy.

The army of Spain was re-organised in 1868, after the model of that of France. Under the new military law, the armed forces of the kingdom consist of—1. A permanent army; 2. A first or active reserve; 3. A second or sedentary reserve. All Spaniards past the age of 20 are liable to be drawn for the permanent army, in which they have to serve four years. The first or active reserve is composed of all young men who, without reckoning four years of active service, have exceeded the number of years fixed by law for the permanent force. The position of these young men is that of soldiers upon six months' furlough without any pay. The second reserve consists of all those men who, proceeding from the recruits, shall have had four years' effective service, only excepting those who at their own request or for the convenience of the service may be allowed to remain on the active list. It is arranged that until the new organisation shall have come into full effect,—which was not the case at the end of 1875,—and in order to preserve a proper proportion between the active army and the reserve, the government may anticipate the period of passing into the second reserve, even before the completion of the four years of active service, in the case of any number who, between the permanent army and the first reserve, may exceed 100,000 men. Every soldier must be liberated after having served eight years either in the active or in the reserve army. The nominal strength of the armed forces of Spain, including those serving in the Isle of Cuba, was stated at 180,000 men in 1875.

For military purposes the kingdom is divided into five districts, or 'capitanias generales,' at the head of each of which stands a 'captain-general,' with the rank of field-marshal. Official returns of the year 1875 state the actual strength of the army, including the 'provinciales' or provincial militia, and the 'guardia civil' or national guard, as follows:—

	Staff	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Infantry	278	2,647	57,258	60,183
Artillery	44	369	9,486	9,899
Engineers	8	72	2,288	2,368
Cavalry	107	829	10,904	11,840
'Provinciales'	173	1,510	43,243	44,926
'Carabineros'	43	470	11,549	12,062
'Guardia civil'	24	401	9,965	10,390
Total	677	6,298	144,693	151,668

The general staff of the Spanish army comprises five captains-general on the active list, besides titular dignitaries, 60 lieutenants-general, 131 majors-general, and 238 brigadiers-general.

The navy consisted, according to official returns, of the following vessels, at the end of June 1875:—

1. SCREW STEAMERS:—		Guns
7 iron-clad frigates, of from 16 to 40 guns	.	187
19 frigates, of from 26 to 51 guns	.	413
26 corvettes, of from 2 to 5 guns	.	68
18 gun-boats, each with 1 gun	.	18
<hr/>		
63 steamers	.	686
2. PADDLE STEAMERS:—		
3 frigates, of 14, 16, and 18 guns	.	48
75 corvettes, of from 2 to 10 guns	.	40
10 avisos, 2 of 1, and 8 of 2 guns	.	18
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18 paddle steamers	.	106
3. SAILING VESSELS:—		
1 corvette, of 15 guns	.	15
4 naval-school ships, of from 18 to 30 guns	.	106
3 coast-guard vessels, of 2 guns each	.	6
<hr/>		
8		122

The seven iron-clads of the Spanish navy were, with one exception, built in England. The largest of them, called the *Victoria*, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are:—Length, 316 ft.; breadth, 57 ft.; depth, 38 ft.; burden, 4,862 tons. The *Victoria* carries 24 guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. plates and 10 in. teak; the engines, of 1,000-horse power, nominal, are of the same type as those of the *Warrior* and *Minotaur*. Next to the *Victoria* in size is the *Numancia*, built in the floating docks of Cartagena—the latter, 324 feet in length, of 105 feet outside, and 78 feet inside breadth, the erection of Sir John Rennie—under the supervision of English engineers. The *Numancia* is built entirely of iron, with the exception of the teak backing for the armour plating, and is 316 feet long, and 57 feet broad at the beam, with a draught of water of 27 feet 4 inches. The *Numancia* is completely encased by 5-in. armour of 1,500 tons weight, and pierced for forty 68-pounders. The port cills, with provisions for 600 men and 1,000 tons of coal on board, are 7 ft. 6 in. out of water; her full speed is 13 knots, and her

engines are of 1,000 nominal horse power. Next in rank after the Numancia is the Arapiles, oldest of Spanish iron-clads, built at Blackwall, and launched October 17, 1864. The Arapiles, constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery, with engines of 800 horse-power. The other four iron-clads are smaller vessels, carrying six and ten guns, with engines of 500 horse-power.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gun-boats, constructed in the United States during the year 1870. The gunboats, thirty-five in number, are all of the same size, 107ft. long, $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and draw about 5ft. water. They are screw steamers, and each one carries a 100-pounder pivot gun at the bow.

The navy of Spain was manned, in 1875, by 9,750 sailors, and 5,500 marines, and commanded by one 'captain-general of the fleet,' 20 admirals, and 378 commissioned officers of various grades. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population. The number inscribed on these naval conscription lists in the year 1870 amounted to 66,000 men between 18 and 30 years of age, and was reported to be 72,000 at the end of June 1875.

Population.

There has been no general enumeration of the population since the year 1860, although at various times preparations for a census were made by the government. The last general census, taken at the end of May 1860, stated the area and total population of the kingdom as follows:—

	Area	Population
	English sq. miles	
Continent of Spain . . .	177,781	15,807,753
Balearic Islands . . .	1,757	266,952
Canary Islands . . .	3,220	227,146
Total . . .	182,758	16,301,851

The estimated population of Spain, at the end of 1870, calculated by the 'Direccion general de Estadistica' after the returns of births and deaths, was 16,835,506, showing an increase of not more than 533,655 since the census of 1860.

The kingdom, inclusive of the adjacent islands, is divided into forty-nine provinces, the area and population of which, and of the twelve ancient divisions, were as follows, in 1846 and 1860:—

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Population in 1846	Population in 1860	
New Castille—Madrid . . .	1,315	369,126	475,785	
Guadalaxara . . .	1,946	159,044	199,088	
Toledo . . .	8,774	276,952	328,755	
Cuenca . . .	11,304	234,582	229,959	
Ciudad Real . . .	7,543	277,788	244,328	
Total . . .	30,882	1,317,492	1,477,915	
Old Castille—Burgos . . .	7,674	224,407	333,356	
Logrono . . .		147,718	173,812	
Santander . . .		166,730	214,441	
Oviedo . . .		434,635	524,529	
Soria . . .		115,619	147,468	
Segovia . . .		4,076	134,854	146,839
Avila . . .		3,466	137,903	164,039
Leon . . .		2,569	267,438	348,756
Palencia . . .		5,894	148,491	185,970
Valladolid . . .		1,733	184,647	244,023
Salamanca . . .	3,279	210,314	263,516	
Zamora . . .	5,626	159,425	249,162	
Total . . .	72,447	3,649,673	5,473,826	
Galicia—Corunna . . .	15,897	435,670	551,989	
Lugo . . .		357,272	424,186	
Orense . . .		319,038	371,818	
Pontevedra . . .		360,002	428,886	
Total . . .	88,344	5,121,655	6,250,705	
Estremadura—Badajoz . . .	14,329	316,622	404,981	
Caceres . . .		231,398	302,134	
Total . . .	102,673	5,669,675	6,957,820	
Andalusia—Seville . . .	8,989	367,303	463,486	
Huelva . . .		133,470	174,391	
Cadiz . . .		324,703	383,078	
Jaen . . .		4,451	266,919	345,879
Cordova . . .		4,159	315,459	351,536
Total . . .	120,272	7,077,529	9,676,190	
Grenada—Grenada . . .	9,622	376,974	441,917	
Almeria . . .		234,739	315,664	
Malaga . . .		338,442	451,406	
Total . . .	129,894	8,027,734	10,885,177	
Valencia—Valencia . . .	7,683	451,685	606,608	
Alicant . . .		318,444	378,958	
Castellon-de-la-Plana . . .		199,022	260,919	
Murcia . . .		280,694	380,969	
Albacete . . .	7,877	180,763	201,118	
Total . . .	145,454	9,458,342	12,563,927	
Catalonia—Barcelona . . .	12,180	442,473	713,734	
Tarragona . . .		233,477	320,593	
Lerida . . .		151,322	306,994	
Gerona . . .		214,150	310,970	
Total . . .	157,634	10,499,764	14,216,218	

Area and Population—*continued.*

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Population in 1846	Population in 1860
<i>Brought forward</i>	157,634	10,499,764	14,216,218
Aragon—Zaragoza	14,726	304,823	384,176
Huesca		214,874	257,839
Teruel		214,988	238,628
Total	172,360	11,234,449	15,096,861
Navarre	2,450	221,728	297,422
Total	174,810	11,456,177	15,394,283
Guipuscoa—Alva	1,082	67,523	96,398
Biscay	1,267	111,436	160,579
Guipuscoa	622	104,491	156,493
Total	177,781	11,739,627	15,807,753
Islands—Balearic Islands	1,757	229,197	266,952
Canary Islands	3,220	199,950	227,145
Total	182,758	12,168,774	16,301,851

The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1768, the population was calculated to number 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 it had risen to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. Nevertheless, the official return of 1837 only registered 12,222,872 souls, and a new tendency to decrease commenced. In 1842 the population was found not to exceed 12,054,000 souls. It rose again, as shown in the preceding table, to 12,168,774 in 1846, and to 16,301,851 in 1860, giving a density of population, at the latter period, of 90 per English square mile, or considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of the Netherlands.

Subjoined is the population of the principal towns of Spain, inclusive of their suburbs, according to an enumeration made on the 31st of December 1864:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid	475,785	Murcia	109,446
Barcelona	252,015	Granada	100,678
Sevilla	152,000	Saragossa	82,189
Valencia	145,512	Cadiz	71,914
Malaga	113,050	Valladolid	50,017

The report of an enumeration made in June 1871 stated the number of inhabitants of Madrid to be 332,024, so that, this being correct, there was a decline of the population of the capital, amounting to 143,761 souls, in the years 1864 to 1872.

Nearly 46 per cent. of the whole surface of the kingdom is still uncultivated. The soil is subdivided among a very large number of proprietors. Of 3,426,083 recorded assessments to the property-tax, there are 624,920 properties which pay from 1 to 10 reales; 511,666 from 10 to 20 reales; 642,377 from 20 to 40 reales; 788,184 from 40 to 100 reales; 416,546 from 100 to 200 reales; 165,202 from 200 to 500 reales; while the rest, to the number of 279,188, are larger estates charged from 500 to 10,000 reales and upwards. The subdivision of the soil is partly the work of recent years, for in 1800 the number of farms amounted only to 677,520, in the hands of 273,760 proprietors and 403,760 farmers.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Spain, including bullion and specie, averaged 19 millions sterling per annum, within the seven years 1868-74, while the exports, within the same period, averaged 12 millions sterling. The commercial movement during the year 1874 exhibited a total value of 31,403,330*l.*, of which 15,280,000*l.* was represented by imports, and 16,123,330*l.* by exports. This was a decrease of 13,710,000*l.* compared with the total commercial movement of the year 1873, the value of which was 45,113,330*l.*, the imports having increased during the year 1874 by over 2,730,000*l.*—entirely spent upon war materials, furnished by foreign contractors—while the exports showed a decrease of 16,440,000*l.* Among the importing countries, France stands first, and the United Kingdom second; but in exports, the latter holds the first rank.

The commercial intercourse between Spain and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of Spain to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Spain, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£
1865	4,769,277	2,354,967
1866	5,553,132	2,336,903
1867	6,088,318	2,237,962
1868	6,591,021	2,208,892
1869	6,346,741	2,204,115
1870	6,067,018	2,513,177
1871	7,759,441	3,143,419
1872	9,316,820	3,614,448
1873	10,973,231	3,736,620
1874	8,641,639	4,064,231

Both the exports and imports of the preceding table include those of the Balearic Islands, but not of the Canary Islands.

The principal article of export from Spain to the United Kingdom is wine. The quantities and value of wine exported to the United Kingdom were as follows in each of the five years from 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1870	7,433,511	1,939,776
1871	7,706,908	2,699,433
1872	8,357,193	2,748,599
1873	9,389,367	3,033,113
1874	7,496,590	2,276,783

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom amounted to 17,774,782 gallons in 1870; to 18,224,900 gallons in 1871; to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872; to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873; and to 17,284,242 gallons in 1874. Thus the average amount contributed by Spain during the five years was about two-fifths of the total quantity. It was also about two-fifths of the total value of the wine imports into the United Kingdom, which amounted to 5,265,600*l.* in 1869; to 4,817,294*l.* in 1870; to 7,072,099*l.* in 1871; to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872; to 8,267,326 in 1873; and to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874. (See *Portugal*, page 347.)

Besides wine, the chief articles of export from Spain to the United Kingdom are fruit, lead, iron ore, esparto grass, and olive oil. In 1874 the exports of, chiefly oranges, raisins, and nuts, amounted in value to 1,456,253*l.*; of lead, to 1,207,302*l.*; of iron ore to 665,614*l.*; of esparto grass to 507,720*l.*; and of olive oil to 328,464*l.*

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 710,938*l.* in 1874; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 742,002*l.*, and coals, of the value of 579,110*l.* in 1874.

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1872 of 4,326 vessels of a total burthen of 359,765 tons. The commercial navy has been declining in recent years, both in number of vessels and tonnage. At the commencement of 1860, there were 6,715 vessels, of 449,436 tons burthen, and at the commencement of 1868 the number of vessels had fallen to 4,840, and the total tonnage to 367,790, showing a decrease in the eight years of 1,976 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 102,400 tons. There was a further decrease of 514 vessels, of a total burthen of 7,965 tons in the four years from 1868 to 1872.

The length of railways in Spain on the 1st January 1875, was 5,457 kilometres, or 3,810 English miles; and 2,000 kilometres, or 1,264 English miles, were in course of construction.

The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private compa-

nies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the Government. All the principal lines have been conceded to private individuals, or companies, with large subventions. The concessions, when a 'subvention' is attached to them, are given by public adjudication. Any one who has made the stipulated deposit of 'caution money' may apply for a concession in sealed tenders, which are opened and read in public on the day of adjudication, and whoever offers to make the railway with the lowest subvention becomes legally entitled to the concession.

The Post Office carried 75,300,000 letters in the year 1874. There were 2,365 post offices on the 1st of January 1875.

The length of lines of telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1875, was 12,020 kilometres, or 7,510 English miles, and the length of wire 27,114 kilometres, or 16,950 English miles. In the year 1874, the total number of telegraph messages was 937,845, one-tenth of the whole foreign, and one-third of the remaining number administrative despatches.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of Spain, formerly embracing nearly the whole of America, are reduced at present to Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, with scattered settlements in the Atlantic and Indian archipelago, and a small strip of territory in Northern Africa. The total area of these possessions is 5,513 geographical square miles, or 303,466 square kilometres, or 115,773 English square miles. The total population, according to the latest official returns, numbered 6,419,339. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows:—

Colonial Possessions	Area, Geogr. square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America:		
Cuba	2,058·13	1,414,508
Porto Rico	169·15	646,362
Total, America	2,327·28	2,060,870
2. Possessions in Asia:		
Philippine Islands	3,100	4,319,269
Caroline Island and Palaos	43·1	28,000
Marian Islands	19·6	5,610
Total, Asia	3,162·7	4,352,879
3. Possessions in Africa:		
Fernão do Po and Annson	23	5,590
Total Possessions	5,513	6,419,339

The statement of the population of Cuba, given in the above table, is from an enumeration taken in 1867, that of Porto Rico from one taken in 1866, and that of the possessions in Asia and Africa from returns of the years 1864 and 1865. Some of these are only based on estimates.

Spain is the only European state which still permits the existence of slavery in its colonies. In 1872, the number of slaves in Cuba was 269,000, and in Porto Rico the year before the slaves numbered 290,000. A bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was passed by the National Assembly on the 23rd of March, 1873. The existence of slavery and the very oppressive rule of the mother country led to a rebellion in Cuba, which continued uninterruptedly during the years 1868-75. In the Asiatic possessions of Spain the slaves form, as in Cuba, about one-fourth of the population.

Cuba, the principal colonial possession of Spain, is divided into three provinces, the SE. and central being the richest and most populous, containing 22 cities and towns, and 204 villages and hamlets. The commercial prosperity of Cuba has been of late years greatly on the decline, and an insurrection, which broke out September 1868, and was not subdued at the end of 1875, put an increased check upon trade and industry.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the Spanish West India Islands, that is Cuba and Porto Rico, and the United Kingdom, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports of the two possessions to the United Kingdom, and the total imports into these of British produce in the five years 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico
	£	£
1870	5,362,339	2,512,634
1871	2,632,095	2,887,926
1872	5,231,543	3,042,257
1873	5,109,259	2,751,927
1874	3,764,587	1,857,768

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 4,670,644*l.* in 1870; 1,927,610*l.* in 1871; 4,275,111*l.* in 1872; 4,023,329*l.* in 1873; and 2,591,035*l.* in 1874. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco, incl. cigars, the value amounting to 904,885*l.* in 1874. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 621,181*l.*, and the latter of 468,481*l.* in 1874.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1873 were of the value of 1,420,009*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 428,145*l.* The chief article of exports to Great Britain in 1873 was unrefined sugar, of the value of 653,583*l.* Of the British imports in 1873 the value of 229,959*l.*, or considerably more than one-half, was represented by cotton manufactures. The commercial intercourse between the Philippine Islands, as well as the rest of the Colonial Possessions of Spain, and the United Kingdom, has been steadily declining for a number of years.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Spain, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The <i>Real</i>	= 100 <i>Centimes</i>	= Average rate of exchange, 100 =	£1 sterling.
„ <i>Peseta</i>	= 4 <i>Reales</i>	= „ „ „	25 = £1 „
„ <i>Escudo</i>	= 10 <i>Reales</i>	= „ „ „	10 = £1 „

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Since January 1, 1859, the French metric system of weights and measures has been introduced in Spain, with no other change than a slight one of names, the *mètre* becoming the *metro*, the *litre* the *litro*, the *gramme* the *gramo*, and the *are* the *area*. But, beside these, the old weights and measures are still largely used. They are:—

The <i>Quintal</i>	. . .	= 101·4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	. . .	= 1·014 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine . . .	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	{ „ oil . . .	= 2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	. . .	= 1·09 <i>Vara</i> = 1 yard.
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . .	= 1½ imperial bushel.

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SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, born January 21, 1829, the third son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, King Carl XV., September 18, 1872. Married June 6, 1857, to

Sophia, Queen of Sweden and Norway, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the union are four sons; namely, *Gustaf*, heir-apparent, Duke of Werm-land, born June 16, 1858; *Oscar*, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, 1859; *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861; and *Eugene*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

Sister of the King.—1. *Eugenia*, Princess of Sweden and Norway, born April 24, 1830.

Mother of the King.—Josephine, Queen Dowager of Sweden and Norway, born March 14, 1807, daughter of the late Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg; married June 19, 1823, to Oscar I., King of Sweden and Norway; widow, July 8, 1859.

Niece of the King.—Princess *Lowisa*, only child of King Carl XV., born Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, eldest son of the King of Denmark.

King Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo, and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne Feb. 5, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway has a civil list of 1,266,000 riksdaler, or 70,333*l.*, from Sweden, and 136,900 specie-daler, or 30,234*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity of 300,000 riksdaler, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors on the throne of Sweden.

The following is a list of the kings and queens of Sweden, with the dates of their accession, from the accession of the House of Vasa:—

House of Vasa.

Gustaf I.	1523
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1604
Gustaf II. Adolf	1611
Christina	1632

House of Pfaltz.

Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1719

House of Hesse.

Fredrik	1720
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House of Holstein-Gottorp.

Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Carl XIII.	1809

House of Ponte Corvo.

Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II., amounted to eighteen years.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, and elected the Danish Prince Christian Fredrik King of Norway. The Swedish troops, however, entered Norway without serious resistance, and the foreign powers refusing to recognise the new-elected king, the Norwegians were obliged to conclude, August 14, the Convention of Moss, by which the independency of Norway in the union with Sweden was solemnly proclaimed. An extraordinary Storting was then convoked, which adopted the modifications in the constitution made necessary by the union with Sweden, and then elected King Carl XIII., King of Norway, Nov. 4, 1814. The following year was promulgated a Charter, the Riksact, establishing the union on the following terms. The union of the two kingdoms shall be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice, however, to the separate government, constitution, and code of laws of either Sweden or Norway.

The law of succession is the same in Sweden and Norway. In case of absolute vacancy of the throne, the two Diets assemble for the election of the future sovereign, and should they not be able to agree upon one person, an equal number of Swedish and Norwegian deputies have to meet at the city of Carlstad, in Sweden, for the appointment of the king, this nomination to be absolute. The common affairs are decided upon in a Council of State composed of Swedes and Norwegians. In case of minority of the king, the Council of State exercises the sovereign power until a Regent or Council of Regency is appointed by the united action of the Diets of Sweden and Norway.

I. SWEDEN.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the kingdom of Sweden are—1. The Constitution or *Regerings-Formen* of June 6, 1809; 2. the amended regulations for the formation of the Diet, of June 22, 1866; 3. the law of royal succession of September 26, 1810; and 4. the law on the liberty of the press, of July 16, 1812. According to these statutes, the king must be a member of the Lutheran Church, and have sworn fealty to the laws of the land. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and to grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The princes of the blood royal, however, are excluded from all civil employments. The king has an absolute veto against any decrees of the Diet, and possesses legislative power in matters of political administration. In all other respects, the fountain of law is in the Diet. This Diet, or Parliament of the realm, consists of two chambers, both elected by the people. The First Chamber consists of 129 members, or one deputy for every 30,000 of the population. The election of the members takes place by the 'landstings,' or provincial representations, 25 in number, and the municipal corporations of the towns, not already represented in the 'landstings,' Stockholm, Göteborg, Norrköping, and Malmo. All members of the First Chamber must be above 35 years of age, and must have possessed for at least three years previous to the election either real property to the taxed value of 80,000 riksdalers, or 4,450*l.*, or an annual income of 4,000 riksdalers, or 223*l.* They are elected for the term of nine years, and obtain no payment for their services. The Second Chamber consists of 196 members, of whom 58 are elected by the towns and 138 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 riksdalers, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 riksdalers, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 riksdalers, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at

the rate of 1,200 riksdalers, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The vote is by ballot, both in town and country.

The two Chambers of the Diet assemble every year, voting the budget for the next year. All the legislative measures are prepared in committees, appointed every session, immediately after meeting. The committees are five in number, namely, 1. The Constitutional Committee, which consists of ten members of each of the two Chambers; 2. The Budget Committee, consisting of twelve members of each Chamber; 3. The Committee for Taxes, consisting of ten members of each Chamber; 4. The Legislative Committee, consisting of eight members; and 5. The Bank Committee, consisting of eight members of each Chamber. The Constitutional Committee has power to indict the ministers and chief servants of the crown, for any acts contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom which they may have committed.

The Diet of the two Chambers constitutes the chief legislative power in the kingdom. The executive is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, composed of ten members, seven of which are ministerial heads of departments, namely:—

1. The Minister of State and Justice.—Baron Louis *De Geer*; appointed May 11, 1875.

2. The Minister of State and Foreign Affairs.—Major-General Oscar M. de *Bjarnstjerna*; appointed December 17, 1872.

3. The Minister of War.—Major-General Erik Oscar *Weidenhielm*, appointed December 5, 1871.

4. The Minister of Marine.—Baron Fredrik Wilhelm *Von Otter*, appointed December 23, 1874.

5. The Minister of the Interior.—Carl Johan *Thyselius*, appointed May 11, 1875.

6. The Minister of Finance.—Hans Ludvig *Forsell*, appointed May 11, 1875.

7. The Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Fredrik Ferdinand *Carlson*, appointed May 11, 1875.

The members of the Council of State without a department are:—

1. Baron Carl Jonas Oscar *Alströmer*, appointed June 15, 1870.

2. Johan Henrik *Lovén*, appointed June 5, 1874.

3. Henrik Gerhard *Lagerstråle*, appointed May 11, 1875.

All the members of the Council of State are responsible for the acts of the Government.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the Justice-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justice Ombudsman, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed

by the king, acts also as counsel for the crown, while the latter, who is appointed by the Diet, has to extend a general supervision over all the courts of law.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income is derived to the extent of one-third from direct taxes and national property, including railways, and the rest mainly from indirect taxation, customs and excise duties, and an impost on spirits. The expenditure is mainly for the army and navy, and public works. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom for each of the years 1875 and 1876 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed by the Diet :—

REVENUE.	1875	1874
<i>Ordinary</i> :—	Riksdaler	Riksdaler
Domains, Railways, landtaxes, &c.	25,135,400	25,917,000
<i>Extraordinary</i> :—		
Cnstoms	19,500,000	20,000,000
Post	3,400,000	3,850,000
Stamps	1,880,000	1,750,000
Impost on spirits, &c.	14,860,000	13,190,550
„ Income	—	2,800,000
Total revenue	64,775,000	67,507,000
<i>Riksgäldskonter</i> :—		
Funds, profit of State Bank, &c.	—	8,168,013
Railway-loan	—	20,000,000
Total	64,775,000	95,676,013
EXPENDITURE.		
Royal household	1,266,000	1,266,000
Justice	3,340,400	3,390,000
Foreign affairs	609,365	609,365
Army	11,710,400	11,772,300
Navy	4,459,100	4,617,600
Interior	11,591,500	13,091,200
Finance	10,498,000	11,357,700
Church and public instruction	6,822,900	7,340,900
Pensions	1,539,135	1,740,335
Total	51,836,800	55,185,400
Extraordinary expenditure	10,763,998	15,329,200
Construction of the railways	9,285,000	12,000,000
„ of the private railways (loan)	—	2,000,000
Paying of railway-loans, &c.	—	7,974,954
Miscellaneous	—	3,186,459
Total	71,885,798	95,676,013

The expenditure for the army, church, and for certain civil offices, is in part defrayed out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the Crown, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs Norway contributes annually 302,000 riksdaler not entered in the estimates.

The surplus of expenditure shown by the foregoing tables is annually covered by the 'Riksgäldskontor,' the supervision of which is exclusively exercised by the Diet. It belongs to this institution to administrate the public debt—exclusively incurred by the construction of railways—and to contract for any loans which the Diet may vote. The 'Riksgäldskontor' disposes of any surplus of economies in expenditure, and of the yearly profit of the State Bank.

The total expenditure for State railways to October 1, 1874, amounted to 148,049,900 riksdaler, or 8,224,944*l*.

At the end of October 1875 the public liabilities of the kingdom were as follows, according to official reports:—

	Riksdaler.
Railway loan of 1855 at $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent.	179,900
" " 1858 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	16,831,733
" " 1860 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	20,386,000
" " 1861 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	2,485,300
" " 1864 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	9,236,420
" " 1866 " 5 " "	25,862,667
" " 1868 " 5 " "	20,347,200
" " 1869 " 5 " "	4,000,000
" " 1870 " 5 " "	16,170,000
" " 1872 " 4 " "	14,978,700
" " 1875 " $4\frac{1}{2}$ " "	1,012,500
Total	{ 130,477,920 £8,588,542

The railway loans of 1864, 1868, and 1875, were negotiated in England, at the respective rates of 92, 90, and 96 per cent. All the loans are paid off gradually by means of sinking funds.

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are—

1. The *Värfrade*, or enlisted troops, to which belong the royal lifeguards, one regiment of hussars, the artillery, and the engineers.

2. The *Indelta*, or national militia, paid and kept, not by the Government, but by the landowners, and, to some extent, from the income of State domains expressly reserved for this purpose. Every soldier of the *Indelta* has, besides a small annual pay, his *torp*, or

cottage, with a piece of ground attached, which remains his own during the whole period of service, often extending over thirty years, or even longer. In time of peace, the infantry of the *Indelta* are called up for a month's annual practice, and the cavalry for forty-six days. In time of war, an extraordinary *Indelta* has to be raised by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of thirty companies of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

4. The *Beväring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription, was introduced into Sweden in 1812, but the right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows at the end of September, 1875:—

	Guards	Line	Beväring	Total
Infantry	1,800	25,200	72,578	99,578
Militia of Gothland	—	—	8,511	8,511
Cavalry	440	4,740	3,974	9,154
Artillery (234 guns)	—	4,673	3,311	7,984
Engineers	—	972	1,052	2,024
Military train	—	—	5,524	5,524
Total	2,240	35,585	94,950	132,775

There are also Volunteers, first organised in the year 1861, by the spontaneous desire of the population of the kingdom. In time of peace the volunteers are individually free, and bound by no other but their own rules and regulations; but in time of war they may be compelled to place themselves under the command of the military authorities. At the end of September 1875, the volunteers numbered 20,625 men.

In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865, 1869, 1871, and 1875 the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the whole of the army, but neither of these were adopted by the representatives of the people.

The navy of the kingdom is divided into three classes, namely, first, the Royal Navy; secondly, the Royal Naval Reserve, and thirdly, the Naval *Beväring*. The fleet consisted, at the end of September 1875, of the following vessels:—

	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
<i>Ironclads:—</i>			
4 monitors	610	8	330
10 gunboats	403	10	411
<i>Unarmoured steamers:—</i>			
1 ship-of-the-line	350	66	735
1 frigate	400	16	316
3 corvettes	1,100	22	565
12 gunboats	950	14	532
3 transports, &c. . . .	370	5	189
<i>Sailing vessels:—</i>			
1 frigate	—	36	340
5 corvettes	—	86	998
1 brig	—	10	249
1 schooner	—	8	38
<i>Galley:—</i>			
5 mortar boats	—	5	—
34 gun vessels	—	60	—
48 floating batteries	—	48	—
2 transports, &c. . . .	—	—	—
Total 131	3,183	394	4,693

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor *Loke*, of 1,500 tons burthen, and 450 horse-power, built in 1870. The other three monitors, called *John Ericsson*, *Thordön*, and *Tirfing*, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. At the end of 1875 the Royal Navy was officered by 2 flag-officers, 6 commodores, 20 captains, 43 commanders, 43 lieutenants, and 26 sublieutenants, while the Royal Naval Reserve was commanded by 76 commissioned officers.

The principal naval harbour of Sweden is the port of *Karlskrona*.

Area and Population.

Sweden was one of the first countries of Europe in which a regular census was taken. The first enumeration took place in 1748, at the suggestion of the Academy of Stockholm, and it was repeated, at first every third year, and subsequently, after 1775, every fifth year. At present, a general census is taken every ten years, besides which there are annual numerations of the people.

The population of Sweden amounted on December 31, 1867, according to the official numerations of that date, to 4,195,681, of whom 2,040,589 were men and 2,155,092 women. On the 31st of December, 1869, the total population was 4,158,757, of whom 2,014,530 were men and 2,144,227 women. The decrease of population in the two years from December 31, 1867, to December 31, 1869, arose through emigration. On the 31st of December 1874, the population had risen to 4,341,559.

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December 1874, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area in geo. sq. miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1874
Stockholm (City)	—	150,446
Stockholm (Rural district)	135	134,620
Upsala	95	103,282
Södermanland	122	139,216
Östergötland	195	262,872
Jönköping	202	186,841
Kronoberg	181	163,793
Kalmar	209	238,399
Gotland	57	54,499
Blekinge	55	130,921
Khristianstad	118	228,498
Malmöhus	87	330,115
Halland	89	130,802
Göteborg and Bohus	92	241,936
Elfsborg	233	285,217
Skaraborg	156	250,251
Vermland	307	266,362
Örebro	165	177,084
Vestmanland	120	121,018
Kopparberg	529	184,330
Gefleborg	351	160,487
Vesternorrland	448	147,212
Jemtland	921	74,758
Vesterbotten	1,123	96,607
Norrbottn	1,932	81,987
Lakes of Venern, Vettern, &c.	155	—
Total	8,079	4,341,559
English square miles	168,042	

The population of Sweden is mainly rural, and the kingdom had, at the enumeration of 1874, but two towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, with 150,446, and Göteborg, with 63,748. The number of persons devoted to agricultural pursuits, and of their families, amounts to nearly three millions. About a quarter of a million individuals are owners of the land which they are cultivating. The nobility, comprising 940 heads of families, enjoyed formerly considerable privileges; but they have nearly all been annulled.

Emigration from the country, commencing in recent years, showed at first a tendency to assume considerable proportions, but is now decreasing. In 1860, the number of emigrants was 348; in 1865 it rose to 6,691; in 1866 to 7,206; in 1867 to 9,334; in 1868 to 27,024; and in 1869 to 39,064; but it fell to 20,003 in 1870, to 17,450 in 1871, to 15,915 in 1872, to 13,580 in 1873, and to 7,791 in 1874.

Education is well advanced in Sweden. Public instruction is gratuitous and compulsory, and children not attending schools under the supervision of the Government must furnish proofs of having been privately educated. In the year 1871, nearly 97 per cent. of all the children between eight and fifteen years visited the public schools. There were 5,039 male and 2,776 female teachers in the primary schools in 1871. The vast majority of the population are Protestants, the enumeration of 1872 showing but 2,409 dissenters, including 573 Roman Catholics, and 1,836 Jews.

Trade and Industry.

The commercial intercourse of Sweden is chiefly with Great Britain, as regards exports, and, next to it, with France and Denmark. As regards imports, the commercial intercourse is largest with Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Norway, and Russia, in the order here indicated. The imports consist mainly of textile manufactures, coal, machinery, and colonial merchandise, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. The value of the total imports and exports of Sweden, in each of the six years 1868 to 1873, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Riksdaler	£	Riksdaler	£
1868	137,740,000	7,652,222	119,524,000	6,640,222
1869	136,615,000	7,589,722	125,883,000	6,990,722
1870	141,686,000	7,872,010	152,502,000	8,472,332
1871	169,179,000	9,398,833	161,023,000	8,945,722
1872	216,366,000	12,020,312	199,815,000	11,100,857
1873	271,440,000	15,080,000	221,904,000	12,322,444

The commerce of Sweden with Great Britain is twice as great as that with any other country. Subjoined is a tabular statement giving the total value of the exports from Sweden to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Sweden, in each of the six years 1869 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British ¹ Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1869	4,498,384	706,990
1870	6,399,435	1,025,716
1871	5,438,992	1,102,993
1872	6,724,005	1,985,848
1873	7,739,744	3,150,323
1874	8,483,552	3,390,850

The principal articles of export from Sweden to the United

Kingdom are wood and timber, oats, iron in bars, unwrought, and pig iron. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber amounted to 2,398,418*l.* in 1871, to 2,777,322*l.* in 1872, to 3,899,075*l.* in 1873, and to 4,330,756*l.* in 1874. Of oats, the exports were to the amount of 1,933,372*l.*, of bar iron, unwrought, 911,972*l.*; and of pig iron 238,753*l.* in the year 1874. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were cotton manufactures, of the value of 464,634*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 876,375*l.*; and coals, of the value of 518,265*l.* in 1874.

The commercial navy of Sweden numbered 1,865 vessels registered for foreign trade, of a total burthen of 366,370 tons, at the end of the year 1873. At the end of 1867, the number of vessels registered for foreign trade was 1,296, of a total burthen of 237,800 tons, while at the end of 1864 the number of vessels was 1,238, of 193,611 tons burthen. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1873, namely, 202 vessels, of 69,230 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 62 vessels, of a total burthen of 20,220 tons. In 1864, Stockholm had 117 vessels, of 29,100 tons, registered for foreign trade, and Göteborg 137, of 36,216 tons; so that while the shipping of the former port suffered a great decrease, that of the latter showed a more than corresponding increase.

Mining is one of the most important departments of Swedish industry, and the working of the iron mines in particular is making constant progress by the introduction of new machinery. There were raised in the year 1873, throughout the kingdom, 19,458,339 cwt. of iron ore from mines, besides 126,147 cwt. from lake and bog. The pig-iron produced amounted to 7,987,646 cwt.; the cast goods to 501,350 cwt.; the bar iron to 4,125,915 cwt., and the steel to 1,290,907 cwt. There were also raised in the same year 1,660 lbs. of silver; 26,152 cwt. of copper, and 645,631 cwt. of zinc ore. There are large veins of coal in various parts of Sweden, but no systematic working of them has as yet taken place.

Within recent years a network of railways, very important for the trade and industry of Sweden, has been constructed in the country, partly at the cost of the State. The State railways include all the main or trunk lines, the chief of which are the North Western, connecting the capitals of Sweden and of Norway; the Western, between Stockholm and Göteborg; the Southern, terminating at Malmö, opposite Copenhagen; the Eastern, from Stockholm to Malmö; and the Northern, passing through Stockholm, and connecting the capital with the north of the kingdom. The following table gives particulars concerning the length and cost of construction of all the Swedish railways open for traffic on the 1st of January, 1875, distinguishing the railways belonging to the State,

the private railways connected with the State, and the private railways not connected with the State:—

Lines of Railway	Length	Cost per English mile
	Engl. miles	£
State Railways	899	131,725
Private railways connected with the State:—		
Köping—Hult and Nora Ervalla	54	111,397
" Ultersberg	22	34,609
Bors—Herrljunga	27	797,231
Uddevalla—Wenersborg—Herrljunga	57	84,193
Wexjö—Alfveta	11	66,790
Kristianstad—Hessleholm	18	83,500
Landskrona—Helsingborg—Eslöf	37	81,985
Ystad—Eslöf	47	78,973
Swedish Central Railway	48	80,145
Total	321	—
Other private lines:—		
Gefle—Dala	57	120,321
Norberg	10	82,081
Wessman—Barken	10	72,266
Söderhamn	9	88,800
Marma—Sandarne	6	100,237
Kristinehamn—Sjöandan	7	60,504
Hudiksvall	6	66,987
Kroppa	6	25,441
Total	111	—

At the end of September 1875, the total length of the railways of Sweden, opened for traffic, had increased to 2,237 English miles, of which 938 miles belonged to the States.

All the telegraphs in Sweden, with the exception of those of private railway companies, belong to the State. The total length of telegraph lines at the end of 1874 was 7,848 kilometres, or 4,981 English miles, and the total length of telegraph wires 18,633 kilometres, or 10,980 English miles. The number of telegraphic despatches sent in the year 1874 was 986,397, of which number 630,928 were from and for Sweden, 281,226 from and for other countries, and 74,243 in transit.

The Swedish Post Office carried 16,711,100 letters, of which 1,558,119 were for and from foreign countries, in the year 1873. The number of post offices at the end of the year was 641. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1873 amounted to 3,170,561 riksdaler, or 176,142*l.*, and the total expenditure to 2,869,986 riksdaler, or 159,443*l.*, leaving a surplus of 300,575 riksdaler, or 16,699*l.*

II. NORWAY.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Norway, called the Grundlov, bears date November 4, 1814. It vests the whole legislative power of the realm in the Storting, or Great Court, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the command of the land and sea forces, and makes all appointments, but is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the Storting, but, except in constitutional matters, only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three successive times it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign.

The Storting formerly assembled every three years; but by a modification of the constitution, adopted in April 1869, it was resolved to hold annual sittings. The meetings take place *suo jure*, and not by any writ from the king or the executive. Every Norwegian citizen of twenty-five years of age, who is, or has been, a public functionary, or possesses property in land, or has been tenant of such property for five years at least, or is a burgess of any town, or possesses property in land to the value of 150 specie-daler, or 33*l.* sterling, is entitled to elect; and, under the same conditions, if thirty years of age, and settled in Norway for at least ten years, to be elected. The mode of election is indirect, the people first nominating a number of deputies, to whom devolves the task of appointing the representatives in the Storting. Towards the end of every third year the people meet in the parish church, and choose their deputies at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts. The deputies afterwards meet at some public place, and there elect among themselves, or from among the other qualified voters of the district, the Storting representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes.

The Storting, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storting,' and the other of the remaining three-fourths. Each 'Thing' nominates its own president, vice-president, and secretaries. All new bills, whether presented by the government, or a member of the Storting, must originate

in the 'Odelsthing,' from which they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be either accepted, in which case they become law, or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelsthing' demand it, after having twice passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for each financial period of three years, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing for delicts they may have committed. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelsthing' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Riksretten,' or supreme tribunal of the realm. Before pronouncing its own dissolution, every Storthing elects five delegates, whose duty it is to revise the public accounts. While in session, every member of the Storthing has an allowance of three specie-daler, or thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, besides travelling expenses.

The executive is represented by the king, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Minister of State and nine Councillors. Two of the Councillors, who change every year, together with one of the Ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the king. The following are the members of the Council of State:—

I. *Council of State at Christiania.*

Ministry of State.—Fredrik *Stang*, appointed July 21, 1873.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Jens *Holmboe*, appointed January 8, 1874.

Department of Justice.—John Collett *Falsen*, appointed Nov. 26, 1869.

Department of the Interior.—Christian August *Selmer*, appointed July 29, 1874.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—Jacob *Lerche Johansen*, appointed June 17, 1872.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Rasmus *Tönder Nissen*, appointed January 1, 1875.

Army Department.—Lorentz Henrik Müller *Segelcke*, appointed July 1, 1872.

II. *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Otto Richard *Kjerulf*, Minister of State, appointed December 1871.

Henrik Laurentius *Helliesen*, appointed June 22, 1863.

Niels Peter *Vogt*, appointed May 31, 1871.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storting for the term of one year. The budget for the period commencing July 1, 1875, and ending June 30, 1876, provided for an annual revenue of 7,200,000 specie-daler, or 1,600,000*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount, distributed as follows:—

Revenue 1875-76		Expenditure 1875-76	
	Specie-daler		Specie-daler
Customs	3,800,000	Civil list	120,822
Excise on spirits	550,000	Storting	80,922
„ barley	350,000	Council of State	226,824
Stamps	130,000	Church and public edu- cation	400,127
Mines	190,000	Justice	407,625
Post office	342,000	Interior	829,724
Telographs	230,000	Finance and Customs	1,727,770
Fees of justice	133,000	Army	1,380,000
Income on State pro- perty	620,400	Navy and Post	1,679,090
Miscellaneous re- ceipts	854,100	Foreign affairs	130,274
		Miscellaneous	216,822
Total	7,200,000	Total	7,200,000
	£1,600,000		£1,600,000

The actual revenue of Norway, in recent years, generally was above the expenditure. There exists, nevertheless, a small public debt. It amounted, at the end of August 1859, to 7,688,000 specie-daler, or 1,750,000*l.*, and had increased, mainly through expenditure for public works, at the end of December 1874, to 9,660,000 specie-daler, or 2,146,667*l.* (Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised partly by conscription and partly by enlistment. By the terms of a law voted by the Storting in 1866, and which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1867, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, with reserve, the military train, the Landvaern, or militia, the civic guards, and, in time of war, the Landstorm, or final levy. All young men, past the twenty-first year of age, are liable to the conscription, with the exception of the inhabitants of the three northern Amts of the kingdom, who are free from military service. The

young men raised by conscription have but to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over not less than 42 days, and are then sent on furlough, with obligation to meet for an annual practice of 24 days. The nominal term of service in the infantry and artillery is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and the reserve, and three years in the Landvaern. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January, 1874, the troops of the line numbered 13,000 men. The reserve forces at the same date numbered 19,000, and the Landvaern 11,000 men. The king has permission to keep a guard of Norwegian volunteers at Stockholm, and to transfer, for the purpose of common military exercises, 3,000 men annually from Norway to Sweden, and from Sweden to Norway.

The naval force of Norway comprised, at the commencement of 1875, twenty vessels, all steamers, with an armament of 149 guns. The following was the composition of the fleet :—

	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors	600	8
2 steam frigates	900	78
3 „ corvettes	700	36
1 „ sloop	20	6
5 „ gunboats	300	10
3 small gunboats	100	3
2 „ transports	160	4
20 men-of-war	2,780	149

The navy was manned, in 1874, by 2,051 sailors, the greater number of them volunteers, but a part raised by conscription. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1874, to above 62,000 men.

Area and Population.

A census of the population of Norway is taken every ten years. The kingdom is divided into twenty provinces, or Amts, the area and population of which were as follows at the last census taken December 31, 1865, and at the end of 1872, the latter after official estimates calculated on birth and deaths :—

Amts	Area in geographical sq. miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1865	Population, Dec. 31, 1872
Christiania (town)	0·17	57,382	70,469
Akershus	94·47	107,416	109,315
Smaalenene	79·41	98,849	105,994
Hedemarken	486·54	120,411	120,467
Christians	498·91	124,968	115,536
Budskerud	275·94	99,275	100,028
Jarlsberg	41·85	85,423	87,022
Bratsberg	279·32	81,929	80,166
Nedenäs	188·60	68,033	72,478
Lister and Mandal	118·25	73,757	75,742
Stavanger	166·33	104,849	109,246
Søndre Bergenhus	267·02	113,386	118,364
Bergen (town)	0·03	27,703	31,103
Nordre Bergenhus	317·00	86,784	87,427
Romsdal	265·46	104,337	114,189
Søndre Trondhjem	336·51	109,043	112,763
Nordre Trondhjem	414·00	82,489	83,424
Nordland	687·00	89,668	95,792
Tromsö	412·05	45,334	49,952
Finmark	789·08	20,329	22,836
Total	5,719·29	1,701,365	1,762,313
English square miles	120,729		

The next census of the population of Norway was ordered to be taken on the 3rd of January, 1876.

The inhabitants of the kingdom are homogeneous in race and religion. There exists no privilege of birth, that of hereditary nobility having been abolished by a law which passed the Storting August 1, 1821. With the exception of 5,100 dissenters, enumerated in the census of 1865, the population adhere to the Lutheran Church. All sects of Christians and Jews are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are admitted to public offices.

Education is compulsory in the kingdom, parents being bound to let their children, between the ages of seven and fourteen, receive public instruction. Schoolmasters are settled in each parish, who live either in fixed residences, or move at stated intervals from one place to another, and who frequently attend different schools, devoting their time in turn to each. They are paid by a small tax levied in every parish. Instruction in the primary schools is limited to religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in thirteen of the principal towns is a 'lærd skole,' or college, the instruction in which includes theology, Latin, Greek, Norwegian, German, French, English, mathematics, history, and geography. Christiania has a

university, founded by the Danish Government, in 1811, which is attended by about 400 students.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,265, and at the end of 1871 they were 295,739, showing an increase of 11 per cent., against a general increase of the population of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 75,042, and Bergen, with 30,252, on the 31st December, 1874.

In recent years, emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, from 10,000 to 13,000 individuals annually. In 1871 the number of emigrants was 12,341; in 1872 it was 14,560; in 1873 it was 10,890; and in 1874 the number declined to 4,601.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1870-75, was 31,500,000, and of the exports 24,400,000 specie-daler. Of the imports of 1874, 35 per cent. came from Great Britain, 23 from Germany, 14 from Russia, 13 from Denmark, and 8 per cent. from Sweden. About 35 per cent of the total exports were shipped to Great Britain, 16 to Germany, 10 to Denmark, and 8 per cent. to Sweden.

The commercial intercourse between Norway and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports from Norway to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Norway, in each of the six years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1870	1,855,161	981,998
1871	2,191,458	1,058,113
1872	2,367,302	1,425,432
1873	2,947,033	1,880,852
1874	2,999,995	2,010,089

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1874 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 1,403,745*l.*, and of other wood to 716,638*l.*, making a total of 2,120,383*l.* The remaining exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Cotton manufactures, of the value of 266,967; coals, of the value of 248,117*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 168,372*l.*, in 1874, form the chief British imports into Norway.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 7,447 vessels, of a total burthen of 1,220,000 tons, manned by 56,147 sailors, at the end

of 1874. At the end of 1864, there were 5,621 vessels, of 625,000 tons, manned by 35,700 sailors. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

At the end of September 1875 there were in Norway 279 miles of railway open for traffic, comprising the following lines :—

Railways	Length
Christiania to Eidsvold	English Miles 43
„ „ Drammen and Randsfjord, with branches to Kongsberg and Krøderen	93
Lillestømmen to the Swedish frontier	72
Drontheim to Stören	31
Hamar to Aamot	40
Total railways open for traffic	279

The following lines of railway were in course of construction, or voted by the Storting, at the end of September 1874 :—

<i>Lines in Construction.</i>	Length English Miles
Aamot to Stören, connecting Christiania and Drontheim	200
Stavanger to Egersund	53
Christiania to Frederickshald	141

<i>Lines voted by the Storting.</i>	
Drammen to Laurvig and Skien	97 ;
Drontheim to Meraker	64
Bergen to Vors	67
Eidsvold to Hamar	37
Frederickshald to Swedish frontier	23
Total railways in construction and voted	682

There were at the end of 1874 telegraph lines of the length of 6,415 kilomètres, or 4,013 English miles, and wires of the length of 10,226 kilomètres, or 6,432 miles. The number of telegrams in the year 1874 was 823,124, of which 573,081 were inland, 118,148 sent to, and 131,895 received from foreign countries. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1874 was 107. The number of post-offices at the same date was 596. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1874 was 8,700,000.

Colony.

Sweden—exclusive of Norway—possesses a small colony, the Island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, 30 miles west of St. Christopher. The area of the island is 35 English square miles, with a population, in 1860, of 2,802 inhabitants. It produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. The colony was ceded to Sweden by France in 1784, and is administered by a governor, at an annual

cost of 25,000 riksdaler, or 1,390*l.*, to the mother country. Slavery was abolished in the island in 1848.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Sweden and Norway, and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The Swedish *Krona*, or *Riksdaler* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or about 18 Riksdaler to the pound sterling.
 „ Norwegian *Specie-daler* = 4 *Kronor*, of 100 *öre* = 120 *skilling*—approximate value 4*s.* 6*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish <i>Skålpund</i>	= 100 <i>ort</i>	= 0.937 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ Norwegian <i>Pund</i>	= 128 <i>kvintin</i>	= 1.1 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Fot</i>	= 10 <i>tum</i>	= 11.7 English inches.
„ Norwegian <i>Fod</i>	= 12 <i>tommer</i>	= 12.02 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Kanna</i>	= 100 <i>kubiktum</i>	= 4.6 Imperial pints.
„ Norwegian <i>Kande</i>	= 2 <i>pod</i>	= 3.3 „ „
„ Swedish <i>Mil</i>	= 360 <i>ref</i>	= 6.64 English miles.
„ Norwegian <i>Mil</i>	= 2,000 <i>rode</i>	= 7.01 „ „

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SWITZERLAND.

(SCHWEIZ.—SUISSE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Switzerland, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or 'Staatenbund,' has become a united confederacy, or 'Bundesstaat,' since the year 1848. The present constitution, based on fundamental laws passed in 1848, came into force May 29, 1874, having received the national sanction by a general vote of the people, given April 19, 1874. It vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a parliament of two chambers, a 'Ständerath,' or State Council, and a 'Nationalrath,' or National Council. The first is composed of forty-four members, chosen by the twenty-two cantons of the Confederation, two for each canton. The 'Nationalrath' consists of 135 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. On the basis of the general census of 1870, which governed the last elections, the cantons are represented as follows in the National Council :—

Cantons	Number of Representatives	Cantons	Number of Representatives
Bern	25	Solothurn	4
Zürich	14	Appenzell—Exterior and Interior	3
Vaud (Waadt)	11	Glarus	2
Aargau	10	Schaffhausen	2
St. Gallen	10	Schwyz	2
Luzern	7	Unterwald — Upper and Lower	2
Ticino (Tessin)	6	Uri	1
Fribourg (Freiburg)	6	Zug	1
Graubünden (Grisons)	5	Total of representatives in } the National Council }	135
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Basel—Town and Country	5		
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	5		
Genève (Genf)	4		

A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of twenty years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the 'Bundes-Versammlung,' or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a 'Bundesrath,' or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is eligible for becoming a member of the executive.

The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The Federal Assembly alone has the right to declare war, to make peace, and to conclude alliances and treaties with other nations.

Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the 'Bundes-Gericht,' or Federal Tribunal. It consists of eleven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, on all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. The Tribunal is divided into three sections, the 'Anklagekammer,' or chamber of accusation; the 'Kriminalkammer,' or jury department; and the 'Cassations-Gericht,' or council of appeal. Each section consists of three members, and the remaining two members, elected specially by the Federal Assembly, fill the post of president and vice-president.

The seven members of the Federal Council — each of whom has a salary of 480*l.* per annum, while the president has 600*l.*—act as ministers, or chiefs of the seven administrative departments of the republic. The president and vice-president of the council, by the terms of the Constitution, hold office for only one year, from January 1 to December 31. The city of Bern is the seat of the Federal Council and the central administrative authorities.

Each of the cantons and demi-cantons of Switzerland has its local government, different in organisation in most instances, but all based on the principle of absolute sovereignty of the people. In a few of the smallest cantons, the people exercise their powers direct, without the intervention of any parliamentary machinery, all male citizens of full age assembling together in the open air, at stated periods, making laws and appointing their administrators. Such assemblies, known as the *Landesgemeinde*, exist in Appenzell, Glarus, Unterwald, and Uri. The same system is carried out, somewhat less directly, in the cantons of Graubünden and Wallis, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit all their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. There are three other cantons, St. Gall, Luzern, and Thurgau, in which the citizens possess a veto power under certain conditions. In all the remaining cantons, the people delegates its sovereignty to a body chosen by universal suffrage, called the *Grosse Rath*, which exercises all the functions of the *Landesgemeinde*. The members of these bodies, as well as most of the magistrates, are either honorary servants of their fellow citizens, or receive a merely nominal salary. There is no class of

paid permanent officials existing, either in connection with the cantonal administrations, or the general government.

The constitution of 1874 abolishes the penalty of death, together with all corporal punishments, throughout the territory of the confederation.

Church and Education.

The population of Switzerland is divided between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism, about 59 per cent. of the inhabitants adhering to the former, and 41 per cent. to the latter. According to the census of December 1, 1870, the number of Protestants amounted to 1,566,347; of Roman Catholics to 1,084,369; of various Christian sects to 11,435; and of Jews to 6,996. The Roman Catholic priests are much more numerous than the Protestant clergy, the former comprising more than 6,000 regular and secular priests. They are under five bishops, of Basel, Chur, St. Gall, Lausanne, and Sion. The government of the Protestant Church, Calvinistic in principle and Presbyterian in form, is under the supervision of the magistrates of the various cantons, to whom is also entrusted, in the Protestant districts, the superintendence of public instruction.

The constitution of 1874 has the following enactments concerning the exercise of religion:—'There shall be complete and absolute liberty of conscience and of creed. No one can incur any penalties whatsoever on account of his religious opinions. The person who exercises the paternal authority or that of guardian has the right to dispose of the religious education of children up to the age of sixteen years. No one is bound to pay taxes specially appropriated to defraying the expenses of a creed to which he does not belong. The free exercise of worship is guaranteed within the limits compatible with public order and proper behaviour. The cantons can take the necessary measures for the maintenance of the public order and peace between the members of the different religious communities, as well as against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical authorities on the rights of the citizens of the state. All disputes arising from the creation of new religious communities or schisms in existing bodies shall be referred to the Federal authorities. No bishoprics can be created on Swiss territory without the approbation of the Confederation. The order of Jesuits and its affiliated societies cannot be received in any part of Switzerland; all functions clerical and scholastic are forbidden to its members, and the interdiction can be extended to any other religious orders whose action is dangerous to the state, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.'

Education is very widely diffused through Switzerland, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-

attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are by law compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of six to that of twelve years; and neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. The law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural history, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in all the cantons for training schoolmasters.

There are three universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1400, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern and Zürich. The three universities are organised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four 'faculties,' of theology, of jurisprudence, of philosophy, and of medicine. In the summer term of 1874, Basel University had 165, Bern 250, and Zürich 324 matriculated students. In each of the three universities the theological faculty is Protestant. The Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, which possesses a philosophic faculty and 46 teachers, some of them professors of the universities, and a military academy at Thun (see p. 437), are maintained by the Federal Government, at an average annual expense of 1,000,000 francs, or 40,000*l*.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue of the Confederation is derived chiefly from customs. By the constitution of September 12, 1848, customs dues are levied only on the frontiers of the republic, instead of, as before, on the limits of each canton. A considerable income is also derived from the postal system, as well as from the telegraph establishment, conducted by the Federal Government on the principle of uniformity of rates. The sums raised under these heads are not left entirely for Government expenditure, but a great part of the postal revenue, as well as a portion of the customs dues, have to be paid over to the cantonal administrations, in compensation for the loss of such sources of former income. In extraordinary cases, the Federal Government is empowered to levy a rate upon the various cantons after a scale settled for twenty years. A branch of revenue proportionately important is derived from the profits of

various Federal manufactories, and from the military school and laboratory at Thun, near Bern.

The total revenue of the Confederation in the year 1874 amounted to 46,844,809 francs, or 1,873,792*l.*, and the expenditure to 24,782,366 francs, or 991,295*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,731,338 francs, or 109,253*l.* In the budget estimates for the year 1875, the total revenue was 39,516,000 francs, or 1,580,640*l.*, and the expenditure : 5,655,000 francs, or 1,026,200*l.*, leaving a surplus of 80,000 francs, or 3,200*l.* The surplus has been regular for many years, except 1871, when there was a deficit, caused by the expenses of a military occupation of the frontier on account of the Franco-German War.

The following table gives the actual sources of revenue for the year 1874 and the budget estimates for the year 1875 :—

Sources of revenue	1874	1875
Produce of real property and invested capital:—	Francs	Francs
Real property	75,849	83,543
Invested capital	227,136	298,125
Total	302,985	381,668
Interest on sums advanced to Cantons	200,338	86,417
Duties and Administrations:—		
Customs	15,322,393	14,500,000
Posts	15,465,622	15,341,640
Telegraphs	1,855,814	1,959,000
Manufacture of gunpowder	1,230,520	858,000
Mint	10,155,033	3,032,000
Polytechnic school	1,848	—
Government stud	101,075	109,025
Military Academy at Thun	945,445	1,037,300
Laboratory at Thun	2,195,106	1,461,044
Total	46,322,757	39,033,209
Receipts of Departments:—		
Department of Chancery	10,881	9,000
„ „ War	51,748	735,200
„ „ Justice	3,599	5,000
	66,228	749,200
Miscellaneous receipts	2,400	706
Total revenue { £	46,844,809 1,873,792	39,516,000 1,580,640

The following table gives the actual branches of expenditure for the year 1874 and the budget estimates for the year 1875:—

Branches of expenditure	1874	1875
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt .	Francs 2,270,519	Francs 1,779,300
Expenses of General Administration:—		
National council	185,245	191,000
State	9,509	13,000
Federal	85,500	85,500
Federal chancery	363,187	230,350
Federal tribunal	17,454	139,000
Pensions	29,377	32,000
Total	690,272	690,850
Departments:—		
Political	269,735	252,600
Interior	1,564,928	2,235,143
War	28,967	30,100
Finance	75,460	58,600
Trade and railways	99,513	130,800
Justice and police	28,691	40,000
Total	2,067,294	1,746,643
Special Administrations:—		
Army	4,479,238	9,079,153
Customs	3,896,295	1,459,540
Post	15,075,825	14,531,140
Telegraph	1,855,731	1,959,000
Gunpowder	1,141,066	779,092
Mint	10,155,033	3,032,000
Polytechnic school	347,000	347,000
Government stud	113,913	114,330
Military Academy at Thun	247,006	167,300
Laboratory at Thun	831,639	878,428
Total	45,586,171	39,266,000
Extraordinary expenses	626,854	—
Total expenditure {	46,213,025	39,266,000
£	1,848,520	1,570,640

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1875, to 30,635,552 francs, or 1,225,420*l.*, as a set-off against which there was a so-called 'federal fortune,' or property belonging to the State, valued at 31,783,303 francs, or 1,271,332*l.*

The various cantons of Switzerland have, as their own local administrations, so their own budgets of revenue and expenditure. Most of them have also public debts, but not of a large amount, and abundantly covered, in every instance, by cantonal property, chiefly in land. The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on every 1,000 francs property. In some cantons the local revenue is raised, in part, by the sale of excise licenses. In Bern they form one-fifth of the total receipts; in Luzern, one-seventh; in Uri, one-tenth; in Unterwald, one-eighth; in Solothurn, one-sixth; and in the canton of Ticino one-fourteenth of the total revenue.

Army.

The fundamental laws of the republic forbid the maintenance of a standing army within the limits of the Confederation. The 18th article of the Constitution of 1874 enacts that 'Every Swiss is liable to serve in the defence of his country.' Article 19 enacts: 'The Federal army consists of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the cantons. The cantons dispose of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation.' According to article 20, 'The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the cantons. To provide for the defence of the country, every citizen has to bear arms, in the management of which the children are instructed at school, from the age of eight, passing through annual exercises and reviews. Such military instruction is voluntary on the part of the children, but is participated in by the greater number of pupils at the upper and middle-class schools.

The troops of the republic are divided into three classes, namely:—

1. The 'Bundes-auszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 30. All cantons are obliged, by the terms of the constitution, to furnish at least 3 per cent. of their population to the 'Bundesauszug.'
2. The army of Reserve, consisting of all men who have served in the first class, from the age of 31 to 40. The numbers are calculated to amount to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population.

3. The 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 41st to the completed 44th year.

The strength and organization of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows at the end of September 1874:—

	Bundes-auszug	Reserve.	Landwehr	Total
Staff	—	—	—	841
Infantry	66,649	39,078	54,334	160,061
Riflemen (Scharfschützen)	6,001	3,364	4,616	13,918
Cavalry	1,913	1,086	1,571	4,570
Artillery	8,262	5,350	4,643	18,255
Engineers	1,245	1,059	474	3,047
Administrative troops .	299	129	74	502
Total	84,369	50,069	65,981	201,257

The staff of the army comprises one general, 76 colonels, 98 lieut.-colonels, 130 majors, 226 captains, 74 upper-lieutenants, 143 under-lieutenants, and 77 'staff-secretaries.'

Every citizen of the republic not disabled by bodily defects, or ill health, is liable to military service at the age of 20. Before being placed on the rolls of the Bundesauszug, he has to undergo a training of from 28 to 35 days, according to his entering the ranks of either the infantry, the Scharfschützen, or picked riflemen, the cavalry, or the artillery. Both the men of the Bundesauszug and the reserve are called together in their respective cantons for annual exercises, extending over a week for the infantry, and over two weeks for the cavalry and artillery, while periodically, once or twice a year, the troops of a number of cantons assemble for a general muster.

The military instruction of the Federal army is given to officers not permanently appointed or paid, but who must have undergone a course of education, and passed an examination at one of the training establishments erected for the purpose. The centre of these is the Military Academy at Thun, near Bern, maintained by the Federal government, and which supplies the army both with the highest class of officers, and with teachers to instruct the lower grades. Besides this Academy, or 'Centralmilitärschule,' there are special training schools for the various branches of the service, especially the artillery and the Scharfschützen. The nomination of the officers, up to the rank of captain, is made by the cantonal governments, and above that rank by the Federal Council. The general staff was composed, at the end of June 1875, of 54 commissioned officers, namely, 3 colonels, 16 lieutenant-colonels, and 35 captains. At the head of the

whole military organisation is a general commanding-in-chief, appointed, together with the chief of the staff of the army, by the Federal Assembly.

The total expenditure on account of the army was 4,479,238 francs, or 179,168*l.*, in 1874, and in the budget estimates for 1875 was set down at 9,079,153 francs, or 363,164*l.*, the increase being due to improvements in the administrative service. Not included in the army expenditure is the maintenance of the Military School at Thun, referred to above, which has a fund of its own, the annual income from which is larger than the expenditure.

Area and Population.

The Swiss Confederation was founded on the 1st January, 1308, by the 3 cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwald. In 1353 it numbered 8 cantons, and in 1513 it was composed of 13 cantons. This old Confederation, of 13 cantons, was increased by the adherence of several subject territories, and existed till 1798, when it was replaced by the Helvetic Republic, which lasted four years. In 1803, Napoleon I. organised a new Confederation, composed of 19 cantons, by the addition of St. Gall, Graubünden, Aargau, Thurgau, Tessin, and Vaud. This confederation was modified in 1815, when the number of cantons was increased to 22 by the admission of Wallis, Neuchâtel, and Genève. Three of the cantons are politically divided—Basel into Stadt and Land, or Town and Country; Appenzell into Auser Rhoden and Inner Rhoden, or Exterior and Interior; and Unterwald into Obwald and Nidwald, or Upper and Lower; but their union is preserved by each of the moieties sending one member to the State Council, so that there are two members to the divided as well as the undivided cantons.

A general census of the population of Switzerland is taken every ten years. At the last, of Dec. 1, 1870, the people numbered 2,669,147 souls, of whom 1,304,833 were males and 1,364,314 females. At the preceding census, taken December 10, 1860, the population numbered 2,507,170, showing an increase of only 161,977 inhabitants during the ten years. The area of the republic at the census of 1870 was 41,418 square kilomètres, or 15,233 English square miles, giving an average density of population of 175 per English square mile.

The following table gives the area and population of each of the 22 cantons, in the order of their extent of area, according to the census returns of 1860 and of 1870:—

Cantons	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population Dec. 10, 1860	Population Dec. 1, 1870
Graubünden	2,968·0	89,775	91,782
Bern	2,561·5	466,811	506,465
Wallis (Valais)	1,661·6	90,456	96,887
Vaud (Waadt)	1,181·9	212,528	231,700
Ticino (Tessin)	1,034·7	115,781	119,619
St. Gallen	747·7	180,624	191,015
Zürich	685·3	266,557	284,786
Luzern	587·4	130,592	132,338
Fribourg (Freiburg)	563·9	105,260	110,832
Aargau	502·4	194,062	198,873
Uri	420·8	14,691	16,107
Schwyz	338·3	45,007	47,705
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	280·2	87,362	97,284
Glarus	279·8	33,313	35,150
Thurgau	268·3	90,133	93,300
Unterwalden	262·8	24,534	26,116
Solothurn	254·6	69,195	74,713
Basel	184·6	92,634	101,887
Appenzell	152·8	60,365	60,635
Schaffhausen	119·7	35,571	37,721
Genève (Genf)	91·3	82,323	93,239
Zug	85·4	19,596	20,993
Total	15,233·0	2,507,170	2,669,147

The population of the republic is formed by three nationalities distinct by their language as German, French, and Italian, but the first constituting the great majority. The German language is spoken by the majority of inhabitants in sixteen cantons, the French in four, and the Italian in two. It is reported in the census returns of 1870, that 384,561 *families* speak German, 134,183 French, and 30,293 Italian.

The population is dwelling chiefly in small towns, hamlets, and villages. At the census of 1870 there were but five towns in Switzerland with more than 20,000 inhabitants, namely, Geneva, seat of the watch and jewelry industry, with 46,783; Basel, centre of the silk industry, with 44,834; Bern, political capital, with 36,001; Lausanne, with 26,520; and Zürich, with 21,199 inhabitants.

The soil of the country is very equally divided among the population, it being estimated that of the two millions and a half inhabitants of Switzerland, there are but half a million having no landed possession. Of every 100 square miles of land, 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyard, and 30 uncultivated, or occupied by lakes, rivers, and mountains.

Trade and Industry.

The Federal custom-house returns classify all imports and exports under three chief headings, namely, 'live stock,' 'ad valorem goods,' and 'goods taxed per quintal.' No returns are published of the value of either the imports or exports, but only the quantities are given; and, these, too, are not made regularly known by the customs authorities. The last returns, for each of the two years 1870 and 1871, give the quantities of imports and exports as follows:—

Imports	1870	1871
Live stock head	180,665	256,851
Agricultural instruments, carts and railway carriages for travellers, and merchandise, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	637,733	1,043,991
Goods taxed per quintal, including loads reduced to quintals quintals	21,175,702	25,450,359
Exports		
Live stock head	108,653	127,490
Wood and coal, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	6,055,092	5,351,941
Goods, per load and quintal quintals	3,372,493	4,086,646

Being an inland country, Switzerland has only direct commercial intercourse with the four surrounding states—Austria, Italy, France, and Germany. The trade with Austria is very inconsiderable, not amounting, imports and exports combined, to more than 25,000 francs, or 1,000*l.* per annum, on the average. From Italy the annual imports average 30,000 francs, or 1,200*l.* in value, while the exports to it amount to 1,500,000 francs, or 60,000*l.* The imports from France average 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.*, and the exports to it 5,500,000 francs, or 220,000*l.* In the intercourse with Germany, imports and exports are nearly equal, averaging each 500,000 francs, or 20,000*l.* per annum.

The imports of goods into Switzerland from Great Britain are believed to have declined in recent years. In a report of Mr. Jenner, British Secretary of Legation, dated Bern, December 6, 1873, are the following remarks on this subject:—'In the absence of any special statistics with regard to the commercial relations of Switzerland with Great Britain, it is absolutely impossible to state positively whether there be any actual increase or decrease in the total amount of imports into Switzerland from Great Britain or of exports from Switzerland destined for the English market. The ignorance on this subject is so complete that although most persons

are agreed as to their being, at all events, a relative decrease in the total trade, I cannot confidently affirm that such is the case. It is, however, generally admitted that many of the most important commodities formerly drawn from Great Britain are now, to a considerable extent, supplied to Switzerland by Germany and France, or are produced at home.

Switzerland is in the main an agricultural country, though with a strong tendency to manufacturing industry. According to the census of 1870, there are 1,095,447 individuals supported by agriculture, either wholly or in part. The manufactories employed, at the same date, 216,468 persons, the handicrafts 241,425. In the canton of Basel, the manufacture of silk ribbons, to the annual value of 1,400,000*l.*, occupies 6,000 persons; and in the canton of Zurich silk stuffs to the value of 1,600,000*l.* are made by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of Neuchâtel, Geneva, Vaud, Bern, and Solothurn occupies 36,000 workmen, who produce annually 500,000 watches—three-sevenths of the quantity of gold, and four-sevenths of silver—valued at 1,800,000*l.* In the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell, 6,000 workers make 400,000*l.* of embroidery annually. The printing and dyeing factories of Glarus turn out goods to the value of 6,000*l.* per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods occupies upwards of 1,000,000 spindles, 4,000 looms, and 20,000 operatives, besides 38,000 hand-loom weavers.

From official returns laid before the Swiss Federal Government by the Minister of the Interior, it appears that the railways open for public traffic in Switzerland had, at the end of 1874, a total length or 1,638 kilometres, or 1,024 English miles, distributed among thirteen companies, the largest of which are, the Amalgamated Swiss Railway, the Swiss North Eastern, the Swiss Central, the Canton of Berne State Railway, the Swiss Western, the Fribourg Railway, and the Franco-Swiss Railway. There is one kilometre of railway to every ten square kilometres of superficial area.

The post office in Switzerland forwarded 63,252,884 letters in the year 1874, the number comprising 48,519,764 inland letters, and 14,733,122 international letters. The number of packets carried by the post office in 1874 was 19,925,200, and of newspapers 45,651,344. The receipts of the post office in the year 1874 amounted to 14,465,622 francs, or 578,624*l.*, and the expenditure to 13,932,545 francs, or 557,290*l.*

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs, which, excepting wires for railway service, is wholly under the control of the state. At the end of September 1875 there were 5,978 kilometres of lines, and 15,260 kilometres of wire belonging to the State. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1874 was 2,625,104, comprising 1,846,899 inland messages; 562,205 inter-

national messages, and 216,001 messages in transit. On the 1st of January 1875, there were 815 telegraph offices belonging to the State. The receipts amounted to 1,855,813 francs, or 74,232*l.*, and the expenditure to exactly the same sum in the year 1874. An uniform charge of one franc is made for every inland telegram of 20 words.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French metric system of money, weights, and measures has been generally adopted in Switzerland, with some changes of names, and of subdivisions. These, and their British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Franc*, of 10 *Batzen*, and 100 *Rappen* or *Centimes*.
Average rate of exchange, 25 Francs = £1 sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Centner*, of 50 *Kilogrammes* and 100 *Pfund* = 110 lbs. *avoirdupois*. The *Arpent* (Land) = 8-9ths of an acre.

The *Pfund*, or pound, chief unit of weight, is legally divided into decimal *Grammes*, but the people generally prefer the use of the old halves and quarters, named *Halb-pfund*, and *Viertel-pfund*.

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TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, born Feb. 9, 1830 (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Mahmoud II.; succeeded to the throne at the death of his elder brother, Sultan Abdul-Medjid, June 25, 1861.

Children of the Sultan.—1. *Yussuf Izzeddin* Effendi, born Oct. 9, 1857. 2. *Salihé* Sultana, born Aug. 10, 1862. 3. *Mahmoud Djénül Eddin* Effendi, born Nov. 20, 1862. 4. *Mehmed Selim* Effendi, born Oct. 8, 1866. 5. *Abdul-Medjid*, born June 27, 1868.

Nephews and Nieces of the Sultan.—1. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, Heir Presumptive, born Sept. 21, 1840. 2. *Fatimé* Sultana, born Nov. 1, 1840; married, Aug. 11, 1854, to Ali-Ghalib Pasha, third son of Reschid Pasha; widow, Oct. 30, 1858; remarried, March 24, 1859, to Mehemed Noury Pasha. 3. *Refigé* Sultana, born Feb. 6, 1842; married, July 21, 1857, to Etham Pasha, son of Mehemed Ali Pasha. 4. *Abdul-Hamid* Effendi, born Sept. 22, 1842. 5. *Djénülé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha. 6. *Mohammed-Reschad* Effendi, born Nov. 3, 1844. 7. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born Dec. 3, 1847. 8. *Béhiyé* Sultana, born July 16, 1848; married, Oct. 11, 1859, to Husni Pasha, son of Mustapha Pasha. 9. *Mohammed-Bulran-Uddin* Effendi, born May 23, 1849. 10. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851. 11. *Seniché* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851. 12. *Fehimé* Sultana, born Jan. 26, 1855. 13. *Chehimé* Sultana, born March 1, 1855. 14. *Solyman* Effendi, born Jan. 12, 1861.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-third, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-sixth sultan since the conquest of Constantinople. By the law of succession obeyed in the reigning family, the crown is inherited according to seniority by the male descendants of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Harem is considered a permanent state institution. All children born in the Harem, whether offspring of free women or of slaves, are legitimate and of equal lineage, but the Sultan is succeeded by his eldest son only in case there are no uncles or cousins of greater age. Thus the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, who left fourteen children, six sons and eight daughters, was succeeded, not by his eldest son, twenty-one years of age at the date of his death, but by his brother, the present

sovereign. The female children born in the Harem have the title of Imperial Princesses, which however does not descend to their offspring, while the male children, not called to the throne, must either remain unmarried or abdicate their rank.

It has not been the custom of the Sultans of Turkey for some centuries to contract regular marriages. The inmates of the Harem come, by purchase or free will, mostly from districts beyond the limits of the empire, the majority from Circassia. From among these inmates the Sultan designates a certain number, generally seven, to be 'Kady'n,' or Ladies of the Palace, the rest, called 'Odalik,' remaining under them as servants. The superintendent of the Harem, always an aged Lady of the Palace, and bearing the title of 'Haznadar-Kady'n,' has to keep up intercourse with the outer world through the Guard of Eunuchs, whose chief, called 'Kyzlar-Agassi,' has the same rank as the Grand Vizier.

The civil list of the Sultan is variously reported. In the budget for the financial year 1868-69, the civil list was stated to be 911,516*l.*; in that for 1869-70 it was set down at 920,821*l.*; in the budget for 1874-75 it was given at 1,809,090*l.*; and, finally, in that for 1875-76 at 1,594,736*l.* Included in the latter amount in the budget for 1875-76 was the sum of 524,532*l.* for Imperial pensions and charities, thus reducing to 1,070,204*l.* the nominal allowance paid out of the public exchequer to the Sultan. The actual expenditure of the Imperial Court is not officially reported; but it is calculated on good authority to have been 4,500,000*l.* annually in recent years, with a tendency to considerable increase. To the reigning family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as customary presents of tributary princes and high state functionaries, contribute to the private revenue of the Sultan. The whole income, public and private, is nevertheless reported to be altogether insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Imperial Court.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-three sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house.

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Solyman II., 'The Magnificent'	1520
Orehan	1326	Selim II.	1566
Murad I.	1360	Murad III.	1574
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Mohammed III.	1595
Solyman I.	1402	Ahmet I.	1603
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha I.	1617
Murad II.	1421	Osman I.	1618
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Bajazet II.	1481	Ibrahim	1640
Selim I.	1512	Mohammed IV.	1649

Solyman III.	1687	Abdul Hamid	1774
Ahmet II.	1691	Selim III.	1788
Mustapha II.	1695	Mustapha IV.	1807
Ahmet III.	1703	Mahmoud II.	1808
Mahmoud I.	1730	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Osman II.	1754	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Mustapha III.	1757		

The average reign of the above thirty-three rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to seventeen years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority. The Koran and the 'Multeka' alone, both believed to be of divine origin, embody the fundamental laws of the state, and prescribe the action of the theocratic government.

A charter of liberties, not yet fully executed, was granted by Sultan Abdul Medjid to his subjects in the 'Hatti-Humáyoun' of February 18, 1856. The principal provisions of this imperial order are as follows:—'Full liberty of worship is guaranteed to every religious profession. No one can be forced to change his religion. No legal documents shall acknowledge any inferiority of one class of Turkish subjects to another, in consequence of difference in religion, race, or language.' According to the enactments of the charter of 1856, all foreigners may possess landed property; but the law on this subject, substantiated in a protocol signed by the representatives of all the powers of Europe, remains in abeyance.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadrazam,' or Grand Vizier, the head of the temporal Government, and the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the head of the Church. Both are appointed by the sovereign, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the 'Ulema,' a body comprising the clergy and chief functionaries of the law, over which the 'Sheik-ul-Islam' presides, although he himself exercises neither priestly nor judicial functions.

The Grand Vizier, as head of the Government and representative of the Sovereign, is President of the 'Divan,' or Ministerial Council, and, by virtue of his office, is Minister of the Interior. The Divan is divided into eight ministerial departments, namely:—1, the Ministry of War; 2, the Ministry of Finance; 3, the Ministry of Marine; 4, the Ministry of Commerce; 5, the Ministry of Public Works; 6, the Ministry of Police; 7, the Ministry of Justice; and 8, the Ministry of Public Instruction. There were constant ministerial changes in recent years, the average term of service of the members of the Divan not amounting to more than four months. Changes in the post of Grand Vizier occurred five times during the year 1874.

The whole of the empire is divided into Vilayets, or governments, and subdivided into Sandjaks, or provinces, and Kazas, or districts. A Vali, or general governor, who is held to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. All subjects, however humble their origin, are eligible to, and may fill, the highest offices in the state. Birth confers no privilege, as all true believers are equal in the eye of the law.

Religion and Education.

The adherents of the various religious creeds of Turkey, exclusive of Egypt, are roughly estimated to consist of the following numbers:—

Religion	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Mussulmans . . .	4,050,000	12,650,000	600,000	17,300,000
Greeks and Armenians	8,000,000	3,000,000	—	11,000,000
Catholics	640,000	260,000	—	900,000
Jews	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Other sects . . .	240,000	60,000	—	300,000
Total	13,000,000	16,050,000	600,000	29,650,000

In this statement, the term Catholic is applied to the disciples of all the Eastern churches which acknowledge the authority of the See of Rome, although there are amongst them numerous differences in the matter of discipline and ceremonial. Of these Eastern Catholics there are:—

1. Latins, or Catholics who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, Croats, and others, to the number of 640,000
2. United Greeks 25,000
3. United Armenians 75,000

4. Syrians and United Chaldeans	20,000	
5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon	140,000	<u>260,000</u>
Total		900,000

The above five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are recognised by the Turkish Government as independent religious communities, with the privilege of possessing their own ecclesiastical rule. The bishops and patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians, and the 'Chacham-Baschi,' or high-rabbi of the Jews, possess, in consequence of those functions, great influence.

Throughout Turkey, the ministers of religion are subordinate to the civil authorities, who exercise over them a power of control. Magistrates may supersede and remove clergymen who misconduct themselves, or who are unequal to the proper discharge of the duties of their office. The magistrates themselves may also, whenever they think proper, perform all the sacerdotal functions. Owing to the fact that the Koran constitutes the code of law and charter of rights, as well as the religious guide of the followers of Mahomet, there is a close connection between the ministers of religion and the professors and interpreters of the law. Both together form the class of 'Ulema,' governed by the 'Sheik-ul-Islam,' the former being called 'Mollahs,' and the latter 'Muftis.' The members of the 'Ulema' go through the same course of education, based on the thorough knowledge of the Koran and the 'Multeka;' but though they all study together, the lawyers and judges are quite distinct from the clergy, it being left to every young man brought up in one of the colleges of the order to determine for himself, when he has attained a proper age and acquired a sufficient stock of learning, whether he will become a priest, or a doctor of law, or a judge.

The members of the Ulema constitute a form of aristocracy. They pay no taxes or public imposts, and, by a peculiar privilege, their property is hereditary in their families, and is not liable to arbitrary confiscations. Their persons are sacred; their blood may on no account be shed; nor can they be legally punished in any way but by imprisonment and exile. However, the power and dignity of the ulemas are not hereditary in individuals, but in the order. Formerly they held their offices for life; but about the end of the seventeenth century they were made removable at pleasure, like other public functionaries. But each individual enjoys all the privileges of the order, independently of his holding any office, or exercising any public employment. There is another semi-priestly class limited to the descendants of Mahomet by his daughter Fatima, the members of which are called 'oonura,' or emiers, and are authorised to wear green turbans. They are very numerous, and are found in all the ranks of life.

The Koran and Multeka encourage public education, and, as a consequence, public schools have been long established in most considerable Turkish towns, while 'medresses,' or colleges, with public libraries, are attached to the greater number of the principal mosques. But the instruction afforded by these establishments is rather limited. The pupils are chiefly taught to read and write the first elements of the Turkish language; the class-books being the Koran, and some commentaries upon it. In the 'medresses,' which are the colleges or schools of the ulemas, the pupils are instructed in Arabic and Persian, and learn to decipher and write the different sorts of Turkish characters. The instruction comprises philosophy, logic, rhetoric, and morals founded on the Koran; and these, with theology, Turkish law, and a few lessons on history and geography, complete the course of study. Among recent improvements in public instruction are the foundation of a new university in 1845; and the subsequent organisation of a plan of primary and secondary instruction. In 1870, Constantinople had 415 public schools, which were attended by 24,000 pupils.

A new law of public instruction, designed to spread education over the empire, was issued by the Government in October 1869. By its provisions there were to be five classes of public schools—namely, primary, superior primary, preparatory schools, lycæums, and special schools—and each quarter in a city and each village were to maintain a primary school. But there had been no attempt of any kind to execute the law up to the end of the year 1874.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The budget estimates published by the Government, divide both the revenue and expenditure into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the receipts under the latter head including loans. In the estimates for the year of the Hegira, 1291, corresponding with the financial year beginning the 18th February 1874, and ending February 6, 1875, total revenue was set down at 22,552,300*l.*, and the total expenditure at 22,849,610*l.*, leaving a deficit of 297,410*l.* Previous to the year 1873, it was the custom of the Government of the empire to draw up the budgets so as to exhibit either a surplus, or an even balance between receipts and disbursements. The actual revenue and expenditure, as far as known, differed entirely from the budget estimates of every year, there being no surplus, but immense deficits.

The following table gives an abstract of the budget estimates for each of the Turkish years 1290 and 1291—the first commencing March 22, 1874, and ending March 11, 1875, and the second commencing March 12, 1875, and ending March 1, 1876—according to official returns:—

Branches of Revenue	Years	
	1290 (1874-75)	1291 (1875-76)
	£	£
Property tax	2,963,370	2,540,000
Patent taxes	681,820	128,800
Exemptions from military service	757,170	640,000
Tithes	7,954,545	6,960,000
Tax on sheep	1,977,270	1,615,840
Tax on swine	29,440	25,720
Customs	1,886,365	1,660,000
Tobacco	1,363,635	1,320,000
Silk	49,180	44,000
Spirits	227,270	320,000
Tapou (transfer duty)	681,820	772,000
Stamps	454,545	240,000
Contracts	90,910	40,000
Judicial taxes	113,635	116,552
Miscellaneous taxes	413,635	381,200
Divers receipts	2,164,205	1,654,064
Tributes—Egypt	681,820	681,820
Wallachia	22,730	22,730
Moldavia	13,635	13,635
Servia	20,910	20,910
Samos	3,635	3,635
Mount Athos	655	655
Total revenue	22,552,200	19,106,352
Branches of Expenditure		
Foreign debt, interest, and sinking fund	5,738,495	5,762,560
Charges on general debt	1,781,820	3,065,508
Local annuities	610,655	916,716
Interest on floating debt	448,660	1,108,340
Interest on various advances	—	989,272
Civil list and dotations	1,809,090	1,594,736
Restitutions	4,850	5,600
Deficiency in receipts	113,635	—
Ministry of Finance	885,740	738,584
Administration of customs	409,090	664,936
Administration of forests	159,090	161,564
Ministry of the interior	2,449,635	2,206,196
Prefecture of police	135,495	140,824
Judicial salaries	420,465	383,176
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	159,090	140,000
War department	3,775,370	3,122,328
Ordnance	818,180	640,000
Ministry of Marine	909,090	640,000
" Commerce	80,630	21,392
" Public instruction	113,635	101,644
Sanitary administration	—	68,312
Ministry of Public Works	103,620	89,480
Telegraphs and posts	590,365	341,920
Guarantee of interests to railways	1,332,910	197,188
Total expenditure	22,849,610	23,143,276
Deficit	297,410	4,036,924

According to the most reliable estimates, the actual expenditure of the government exceeded the actual revenue in recent years in amounts varying from seven to eight millions. It is calculated that the actual revenue for the financial year 1875-76 will not be more than 15,300,000*l.*, while the expenditure for the same period, risen to unusual dimensions on account of the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina, will reach at least 32,400,000*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 17,000,000*l.* The annual deficits date back to 1850, since which year loans, at first contracted at home, but before long, after the outbreak of the Crimean war, abroad, on a much larger scale, had to cover the constantly increasing wants of the Treasury. In 1873, the government made great exertions, consequent upon the failure of the issue of a loan of 28,000,000*l.*, to reform the financial disorder, and the budgets for 1874-75 and 1875-76 were verified by a special commission of eight members, including five Turkish high functionaries, and the manager of the Imperial Ottoman bank.

The public liabilities of the Ottoman Empire are divided officially into two categories, namely, the foreign or hypothecated Debts, contracted, as their designation implies, abroad, and secured on special sources of revenue; and the Internal Debts, known under a variety of names, issued at Constantinople alone, and therefore dependent only on a compact between the Porte and its subjects, and secured on the general credit and resources of the empire. The nominal amount of the foreign debts, contracted in the course of twenty years, had reached, inclusive of a partly subscribed loan issued September 1874, the sum of 184,981,783*l.* at the end of 1875. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital—part repaid by sinking funds—the interest, per cent., and the issue price, of the foreign loans of Turkey:—

Year of issue	Nominal capital	Interest	Issue price
	£	per cent.	per cent.
1854	3,000,000	6	80
1855	5,000,000	4	102½
1858	5,000,000	6	85
1860	2,070,000	6	62½
1862	8,000,000	6	68
1863	8,000,000	6	66
1865	36,363,363	5	47½
1865	6,000,000	6	65½
1867	2,500,000	6	63
1869	22,222,220	6	60½
1871	5,700,000	6	73
1872	11,126,200	9	98½
1873	28,000,000	6	58½
1874	40,000,000	5	43½
Total	184,981,783		

The first foreign loan of Turkey, of 1854, issued to meet the expenses of the war with Russia, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, on the security of the tribute of Egypt, with stipulation to be repaid by annual drawings in or before the year 1889. The second loan, of 1855, was brought out under the guarantee of Great Britain and France. It is to be paid off at par by annual drawings, the last of which will be in August, 1900, and it is charged on the balance of the Egyptian tribute and on the customs duties of Syria. The third loan, of 1858, was contracted with Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., and the Ottoman Bank, on the security of the customs duties and octrois of Constantinople, and of the general revenues of the empire. It was issued in two portions—3,000,000*l.* in 1858, and 2,000,000*l.* in 1859—and is to be repaid, at par, by annual drawings before the year 1893. The fourth loan, of 1860, contracted with M. Mirès, Paris, on the security of the customs and other revenues of the empire, was intended to be for 16,000,000*l.*, but only 2,070,000*l.* could be issued, at the price of 62½. The fifth loan, of 1862, contracted with the Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Devaux, Paris, was secured on the tobacco, salt, stamp, and license duties, and the general revenues of the empire; while the sixth loan, of 1863, contracted also by the Ottoman Bank, was issued on the security of the Imperial customs and tithes. The seventh loan of 1864, to the amount of 40 millions Turkish lire, or 36,363,363*l.* was raised with the professed object of attaining at a 'Conversion and Unification of the Internal Debts of the Ottoman Empire.' The contract for issuing this loan was made with Mr. Laing, representing a financial combination of the General Credit Company of London, the Société Générale of Paris, and a number of other banks. The next, the eighth loan, of 1865, contracted through the Ottoman Bank, was charged on the security of the sheep-tax of Roumelia and the Archipelagus, and the produce of the mines of Tokat. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh loans of 1867, 1869, and 1871, contracted through the Société Générale of Paris, Messrs. Louis Cohen and Son, Paris, and Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, were placed on the security of a variety of special taxes, imposts, and tithes, as well as on the general revenues, 'present and future,' of Turkey. The twelfth loan, issued in August, 1872, through Messrs. R. Raphael and Sons, London, was secured on taxes already hypothecated, with the 'special privilege' for the bondholders to exchange their securities, at the rate of 550*l.* payable for 1000*l.*, for the 5 per cent. bonds of the 'General Debt of the Ottoman Empire.' The thirteenth loan, issued in September 1873, for a nominal amount of 28,000,000*l.*, proved a failure for the time, the subscription not reaching one-sixth of the required amount. But the fourteenth and last loan, the first in-

stalment of which, to the amount of 15,900,000*l.*, was issued in September 1874, found numerous subscribers.

The amount of the internal and floating debt of Turkey is stated variously. In the report of the special budget commission certifying the estimates for 1874-75, it was announced, on authority, that the total amount of this debt did not exceed 14,725,000 Turkish pounds, or 13,000,000*l.*, while the special commission for the verification of the budget for 1875-76 returned the total amount at 10,309,521 Turkish pounds, or 8,935,000*l.* Other reports estimate the total of these liabilities at over 30,000,000*l.*

By a decree of the Government, dated October 6, 1875, the interest upon the debt was reduced for a time to one-half of the stipulated amount. It was stated in the preamble to the decree that 'in order to pay regularly the coupons of the various loans, the Government has hitherto been in the habit of obtaining fresh loans, thus paying one debt by contracting another; and not being able to continue in this course, the Government enacts as follows:— "Firstly. On and after this day the interest and sinking fund of the Interior and Exterior Debts are reduced by one-half for the space of five years. Secondly. The payment of coupons will be made as follows:—The first half wholly in cash, the second half in fresh securities bearing interest at 5 per cent., such interest being likewise payable in cash simultaneously with the first half of the original coupon falling due. Thirdly. If at the expiration of the five years the above-mentioned second half of the coupon, which has been transformed into capital bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. shall not have been reimbursed, the payment thereof will be further delayed until the complete extinction of the foreign loan following next in rotation for redemption. The guarantees of the extinguished loans then being free, will be applied to the re-imbusement in full of the said 5 per cent. interest and sinking fund.'" In an explanatory note, issued October 13, 1875, the government stated that the foreign loan of 1855, issued under the guarantee of Great Britain and France, was not affected by the decree ordering the reduction of interest upon the entire debt of Turkey.

Army and Navy.

The military forces of Turkey comprise under regulations issued in 1871, but not carried fully into effect, three classes of troops, namely, first, the active army; secondly, the reserve; and thirdly, the 'sedentary army.' It is enacted that after four years' service in the active army soldiers may return to their homes and occupations, and are likewise free to marry; but they are bound to join their regiments at a moment's notice, to serve, if required, for two years longer. At the expiration of the sixth year the soldiers of the

active force pass to the reserve, and have to serve three years in the first reserve class, and three years in the second reserve class. The soldiers of the two classes, though free to marry and attend to their own business, are called out to drill for one month every year, for which they receive pay. This reserve is calculated at 240 battalions, or 192,000 men, ready to take the field in a fortnight's time. Upon the completion of six years' service in the active army, and another six years in the reserve, a soldier is attached for eight years longer to the 'sedentary' army, and is liable to be called out only in case of war. The sedentary force is calculated to supply 300,000 men, while the reserve is estimated to contain 148,680 men.

The total of the military forces of Turkey, exclusive of the 'sedentary' army, were officially estimated as follows in 1875:—

	Regiments	War-footing	Peace-footing	
Infantry	36	117,360	100,800	
Cavalry	24	22,416	17,280	
Field artillery	6	7,800	7,800	
Artillery in fortresses	4	5,200	5,200	
Engineers	2	1,600	1,600	
Detached corps {	In Candia	4	8,000	8,000
	Tripoli	2	4,000	4,000
	Tunis	2	4,000	4,000
	80	170,376	148,680	
Reserve			148,680	
Auxiliaries			75,000	
Irregulars			87,000	
	Total of forces		459,360	

Formerly a considerable portion of the troops were furnished by the spahis and other holders of estates on condition of military service. But the system was changed in 1843, since which time the army is recruited by conscription, which, however, falls only upon the Mussulman population. Non-Mussulmans are not liable to service in the army, but have to pay a military exemption tax, known as the Bédél, amounting to about 1s. 2d. per head of population, and producing altogether 580,000*l.* per annum. The capital is totally exempt both from conscription and the Bédél. It is calculated by Mr. H. P. T. Barron that 'of the 27,000,000 souls which are estimated as the population of Turkey Proper, that is, of the provinces under the immediate government of the Sultan, 16,000,000 may be set down as Mahometans. Of these, about 3,000,000 are nomad tribes not amenable to the conscription. Another 1,000,000 has to be deducted for the citizens of Constantinople, and of other towns who manage to evade it. This would leave about 12,000,000 to bear the whole burden of the conscription for army and navy.'

Only a portion of the troops is raised by conscription, and the rest is procured by enlistment, which is productive of many recruits, as the pay in the Turkish army is comparatively high. The Government undertakes the procuring of substitutes at a fixed price.

The fleet of war of Turkey consisted, at the end of the year 1875, of twenty ironclad ships and seventy other steamers. The ironclads afloat comprised seven frigates, eight corvettes, and five gunboats, while the steam fleet was made up of five ships of the line, five frigates, fifteen corvettes, and fifty-five despatch and gunboats. In addition to these there were four steam transports, and a number of old sailing vessels, not fit for service.

The following is a list of the principal ships of the ironclad fleet:—

Name of ship and description	No. of guns	Weight of shot lb.	Horse-power
Mésondivé, frigate .	12	400	} 1,250
	3	150	
	6	20	
Mendouhiyé, frigate .	12	400	} 1,250
	3	150	
	6	20	
Azizieh, frigate .	15	150	} 900
	1	300	
Orkaniyeh, frigate .	15	150	} 900
	1	300	
Osmanieh, frigate .	15	150	} 900
	1	300	
Maumoudieh, frigate.	15	150	} 900
	1	300	
Athar-Tevfik, frigate .	8	250	700
Fethi-Boulend, corvette .	4	300	500
Avni-Illah, corvette .	4	250	400
Muin-Zaffer, corvette .	4	250	400
Athar-Shefket, corvette	1	250	} 400
	4	120	
Negim-Shefket, corvette	1	250	} 400
	4	120	
Idjla-Lieh, corvette .	1	250	} 400
	4 ¹	120	
Lutf-Gelil, corvette .	2	150	} 200
	1	40	
	1	32	
Hufz-Rahman, corvette	2	150	} 200
	1	40	
	1	32	
Fethi-Islam, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150
Beksor-Selim, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150
Semendirah, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150
Ishkodrah, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150
Bonkoritcha, gunboat .	2	9-in. bore	150

The greater number of the ironclads of Turkey were built in Great Britain. The two largest ironclads are the sister-ships 'Mésoudivé' and 'Mendouhijé,' launched in 1874. They were built, after the design of Ahmed Pasha, chief constructor of the Ottoman navy, by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall. These two ironclads are each of a burthen of displacement of 9,000 tons, and 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. They are built on the broadside principle, and have on the main deck a battery, 148 feet long, containing 12 18-ton guns, throwing 400lb. shot. Each of the four corner ports are placed at an angle, capable of firing ahead, astern, or on the broadside, while the other broadside guns have 35 degrees of training each. The armour-plates of this battery, before and aft of which is a shell-proof deck, are 12 inches thick at, and ten inches thick above the water-line, and the whole ship is further protected throughout with a 12-inch armour belt. The bow, also, is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a fore-castle gives housing for two six-ton guns, firing ahead, while a poop aft affords shelter for one gun of the same calibre. Finally, there are six 20-pounders on the upper deck. Among the other ironclads, the largest is the frigate 'Osmanieh,' built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, and launched September 2, 1864. The 'Osmanieh' is a ram, armour-plated from stem to stern, 309 feet long, 56 feet broad, and of a burthen of 4,200 tons. The stem of the vessel projects about 4 feet beyond the upper deck at the water line. Two other notable ironclads are the twin screw-steamers 'Avni Allah,' or 'Help of God,' and the 'Muin Zaffer,' or 'Aid to Victory,' the first built at the Thames ironworks, and the second by Samuda Brothers, Poplar, and both launched in June 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 36 feet broad, of a burthen of 1,400 tons, and with engines of 600 horse-power. Both are clad in heavy armour, of an average thickness of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery, the construction of which admits of the guns being fired ahead and astern without the aid of a turret. These two ironclads are stated to possess the highest speed of any vessels of war of the same tonnage.

The navy of Turkey was manned, in 1875, by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marine troops. The crews are raised in the same manner as the land forces, partly by conscription, and partly by voluntary enlistment. The time of service in the navy is eight years.

In the budget estimates for 1874-75, the expenditure for the army was set down at 3,775,370*l.*, and for the navy at 909,090*l.*, making a total of 4,684,460*l.* for both services. The actual expendi-

ture for naval purposes, including the uninterrupted construction of ironclads, is reported to have amounted to at least three millions sterling in recent years. Mr. Horace Rumbold, British Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, in a report dated May 28, 1872, remarks on this expenditure:—‘It would be difficult to justify an addition to the formidable squadron of ironclads that all the year round lies at anchor in idle state in sight of the Imperial palace.’

Area and Population.

The area and population of Turkey are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Official estimates of the extent of the empire and the numbers of the population were published in 1844 and in 1856, but it is generally stated that they cannot lay claim to any degree of exactness. According to the former return—held to be the most correct of the two—the total area of the empire, including the tributary provinces, comprises 86,288 geographical, or 1,812,048 English square miles, the extent and population of the several geographical divisions in Europe, Asia, and Africa being given as follows:—

Divisions	Area in Engl. sq. m.	Population	Pop. to sq. m.
Turkey in Europe . . .	207,438	15,500,000	75
Turkey in Asia . . .	660,870	16,050,000	24
Turkey in Africa . . .	943,740	3,800,000	4
Total . . .	1,812,048	35,350,000	20

The following table shows the Divisions of Turkey under the present, newly-formed, arrangement, with the estimated numbers of population according to two of the best authorities, namely, Salaheddin Bey and M. A. Ubcini:—

Administrative divisions	Number of—		Population according to—	
	Vilayets	Sandjaks	Salaheddin	Ubcini
<i>Europe:—</i>				
Adrianople	1	5	1,600,000	—
Bosnia	1	8	1,100,000	—
Constantinople	1	3	1,000,000	—
Danube	1	7	3,500,000	—
Salonica	1	5	1,312,974	—
Scutari	1	1	150,000	—
Uscub	1	2	—	—
Yannina	1	5	707,000	—
Total in Europe	8	—	12,787,000	9,800,000

Administrative divisions	Number of		Population according to—	
	Vilayets	Sandjaks	Salaheddin	Ubicini
<i>Asia:—</i>				
Aidin, Smyrna	1	4	—	—
„ Adana	1	2	206,000	—
Aleppo	1	4	983,000	—
Angora	1	3	—	—
Archipelago	1	8	—	—
Bagdad	1	18	—	—
Castamboul	1	5	—	—
Crete	1	4	280,000	—
Erzeroum	1	7	—	—
Hedjaz	1	—	—	—
Hondavendighiar (Broussa)	1	7	1,060,188	—
Konia	1	5	—	—
Kourdistan	1	5	—	—
Sivas	1	5	—	—
Syria	1	8	1,000,000	—
Mount Lebanon	1	—	110,000	—
Trebizonde	1	4	892,000	—
Total in Asia	17	—	17,163,000	16,750,000
<i>Africa:—</i>				
Tripoli	1	4	750,000	600,000
Grand Total	26	—	30,700,000	27,150,000

It is believed by the most competent authorities, among them Mr. H. Barron, British Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, that the total estimates of population given by M. Ubicini are nearest the truth.

The various races of which the population of the empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa is composed, are thus classified in the official estimates of 1844:—

	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Ottomans	2,100,000	10,700,000	—	12,800,000
Greeks	1,000,000	1,000,000	—	2,000,000
Armenians	400,000	2,000,000	—	2,400,000
Jews	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Slaves or Slavonians	6,200,000	—	—	6,200,000
Roumains	4,000,000	—	—	4,000,000
Albanians	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000
Tartars	16,000	20,000	—	36,000
Arabs	—	885,000	3,800,000	4,685,000
Syrians and Chaldeans	—	200,000	—	200,000
Druses	—	80,000	—	80,000
Kurds	—	100,000	—	1,000,000
Turkomans	—	85,000	—	85,000
Gipsies	214,000	—	—	214,000
Total	15,500,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	35,350,000

Land in Turkey is held under four different forms of tenure, namely, 1st, as 'Miri,' or Crown lands; 2nd, as 'Vacouf,' or pious foundations; 3rd, as 'Malikaneh,' or Crown grants; and 4th, as 'Mulkh,' or freehold property. The first description the 'miri,' or Crown lands, which form the largest portion of the territory of the Sultan, are held direct from the Crown. The Government grants the right to cultivate an unoccupied tract on the payment of certain fees, but continues to exercise the rights of seigniorship over the land in question, as is implied in the condition that if the owner neglects to cultivate it for a period of three years, it is forfeited to the Crown. The second form of tenure, the 'vacouf,' was instituted originally to provide for the religion of the State and the education of the people, by the erection of mosques and schools, besides eleemosynary institutions. The object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the lands assigned under it have mostly been seized by members of the Ulema, or other government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'malikaneh,' was originally granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and for the safe conduct of the caravans of pilgrims on their way to Mecca. This property is hereditary, and exempt from tithes. The fourth form of tenure, the 'mulkh,' or freehold property, does not exist to a great extent. Some house property in the towns, and of the land in the neighbourhood of villages is 'mulkh,' which the peasants purchase from time to time from the Government.

All consular and other reports agree in stating that the native population of every part of the Turkish empire is fast declining, in many provinces at such a rate that the formerly cultivated lands are falling into the condition of deserts. Want of security for life and property, an anarchical yet extortionate administration, and a general absence of all moral and material progress, are given as the principal reason for the rapid decline of the population, and the lapse of almost all the territories ruled over, nominally, by the Sultan, into a state of barbarism.

Trade and Commerce.

There are no official returns regarding the foreign commerce of the Turkish Empire. The average annual value of the imports of Turkey in Europe is estimated at 18,500,000*l.*; and of the exports at 10,000,000*l.*, representing a total trade of 38,500,000*l.*; but no reliable data exist to verify these statements. The commercial intercourse of the European portion of the empire is mainly with five countries, namely, Italy, Great Britain, Austria, Greece, and Russia; and it centres at Constantinople. Consular reports show that on the average of the three years 1871 to 1874 the shipping of Constantinople was made up to the extent of 20 per cent. of British,

of 19 per cent. of Italian, of 18 per cent. of Austrian, of 16 per cent. of French, and of 13 per cent. of Greek vessels, the rest sailing under the flags of Turkey, Russia, and a number of other countries.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the Turkish Empire—exclusive of the tributary states of Egypt and Roumania—and the United Kingdom during each of the five years 1870 to 1874 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
1870	6,636,909	7,088,369
1871	7,038,510	5,996,634
1872	5,540,529	7,639,143
1873	6,068,925	7,733,487
1874	5,842,846	7,037,707

The following table gives the value of the trade between Turkey in Europe—exclusive of Roumania—and the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey in Europe
	£	£
1870	4,662,935	4,954,391
1871	4,819,518	4,253,710
1872	2,894,998	5,134,252
1873	3,469,777	4,969,341
1874	3,579,836	4,633,024

The following table gives the value of the trade between Asiatic Turkey and the United Kingdom during each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Asiatic Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Asiatic Turkey
	£	£
1870	1,973,974	2,133,978
1871	2,218,992	1,742,924
1872	2,545,531	2,504,891
1873	2,599,148	2,764,146
1874	2,263,010	2,404,683

The staple article of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1874 were of the total value of 2,305,375*l.*, of which amount

318,460*l.* was for wheat; 1,451,330*l.* for barley; 517,362*l.* for maize, and 18,223*l.* for other kinds of corn and grain. The exports of corn and grain of all descriptions from the Turkish Empire to Great Britain amounted to 3,608,609*l.* in 1870; to 2,505,276*l.* in 1871; to 1,445,476*l.* in 1872, and to 2,319,480*l.* in 1873. Next to corn, in value, stand goat's hair, valonia, and opium. Of goat's hair, the exports to the United Kingdom, in the year 1874, amounted to 1,020,106*l.*; of valonia to 498,665*l.*; and of opium to 407,105*l.* There was another article of export in former years, more important than any of these, in raw cotton, but it has almost ceased. The exports of raw cotton, which amounted in value to 1,560,968*l.* in 1864, had fallen to 38,929*l.* in the year 1874.

The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 4,476,152*l.* in 1870; to 4,452,433*l.* in 1871; to 5,870,078*l.* in 1872; to 5,828,869*l.* in 1873, and to 5,229,038*l.* in 1874. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British exports are woollens, of the value of 234,953*l.* and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 490,772*l.* in the year 1874.

The foundation of a railway system was laid in 1865 with comparatively little progress to the present time. At the end of 1865 there were 75 kilomètres of railway open for traffic; at the end of 1869, the number of kilomètres open for traffic was 180, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 900 kilomètres. The total length of railways open for traffic on January 1, 1875, was 1,320 kilomètres, of which 1,046 kilomètres were in Europe, and 274 kilomètres in Asiatic Turkey. The principal lines at the latter date in Europe were from Constantinople to Adrianople, 319 kilomètres; from Adrianople to Bellova, 243 kilomètres; and from Varna to Rustchuk, 225 kilomètres. The line from Smyrna to Aidin, in Asia Minor, known as the Ottoman railway, 231 kilomètres long, was constructed by an English company, under guarantee from Turkey. New lines, of the length of 1,250 kilomètres were ordered, in 1874, to be built at the expense of the government, but their construction was not proceeded with for want of funds.

The length of telegraph lines in Turkey on the 1st of January 1875, was 28,155 kilomètres, and the length of wires, 46,890 kilomètres. The total number of despatches carried in the year 1874, was 910,130, of which 102,987 were international messages. The number of telegraph offices was 401 on the 1st of January 1875. The receipts during the year 1874 amounted to 6,729,300 Italian lire, or 268,180*l.*, and the expenditure to 4,808,987 lire, or 192,356*l.*

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

SEE PART II.—Africa.

II. ROUMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE union of the two principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia was granted by a firman of the Sultan, dated November 12, 1861, and was publicly proclaimed at Bucharest and Jassy, on December 23, 1861, the name 'Roumania' being given to the united provinces. The first ruler of Roumania was Colonel Couza, who had been elected 'Hospodar,' or Lord, of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1859, and who assumed the government under the title of Prince Alexander John I. A revolution which broke out at Bucharest, February 23, 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, after which the representatives of the people assembled to elect a second ruler of Roumania, when the choice fell upon—

Karl I., Prince (Domnu) of Roumania, born April 20, 1839, son of the late Prince Karl of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; formerly lieutenant in the second regiment of Prussian dragoons; accepted his election as Prince of Roumania, May 10, 1866; arrived at Bucharest, May 21, 1866; recognised by the Turkish Government, July 11, 1866. Married November 15, 1869, to Elizabeth von Neuwied, born December 29, 1843, daughter of the late Fürst Hermann von Neuwied.

The constitution now in force in Roumania was voted by a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, in the summer of 1866. The charter vests the legislative power in a parliament of two houses, a Senate, and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 76 members, and the other house of 157 deputies, of whom 82 are for Wallachia and 75 for Moldavia. The members of both houses are chosen by indirect election, the first voters nominating electors, and these, in their turn, the deputies. Voters are all citizens, aged twenty-five years, who can read and write; and eligible as deputies are all Roumans aged thirty, possessing a small yearly income. The Prince has a suspensive veto over all laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The executive is in the hands of the reigning Prince, assisted by a council of five ministers, heads of the departments of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of War, of Finance, and of Justice.

Wallachia is divided into eighteen, and Moldavia into thirteen districts, each of which has a prefect or governor, a receiver-general of taxes, and a civil tribunal, consisting of a president and two other judges. Moldavia has a director of police and a town-council in each municipality. Judges are removable at the pleasure of the superior authorities. The legal codes are founded upon the civil law and the customs of the principalities; but though the system of jurisprudence has been much amended, many reforms remain to be effected, especially in the administration of the laws, which is said to be most corrupt. Nearly the whole population belongs to the Greek Church, and every village has a small church or chapel, with one or more priests, who act as curates. The ecclesiastics of this order are chosen from among the people, from whom they are little distinguished in appearance, and whose avocations they follow when not engaged in their clerical functions.

Revenue and Army.

The chief source of revenue is a capitation-tax of thirty piastres, or seven shillings per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for tradesmen and merchants. Direct taxes, the profit from State property, and the tobacco monopoly, produce about one-half of the national income. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1875 :—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.		Lei. or Francs
Direct taxes—		
Personal tax		10,097,849
Roads		3,399,416
Licences		1,462,435
Ditto for sale of spirits		7,700,000
Land tax		6,059,316
Tax on inheritance		363,000
	Total	32,201,000
Indirect taxes—		
Customs		9,980,000
Salt mines		5,000,000
On spirits		3,911,000
Judicial fines		300,000
Tobacco monopoly		8,010,000
Stamps and registrations		5,000,000
	Total	32,201,000
National domains—		
Rent from estates		17,875,132
Forests, fisheries, &c.		1,200,000
	Total	19,075,132

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Miscellaneous—	Lei, or Francs
Post Office	1,300,000
Telegraphs	1,200,000
State Railways	1,000,000
Miscellaneous receipts	4,833,454
Extraordinary	812,500
Repayment of advances	1,937,313
Total	11,083,267
Total estimated Revenue in 1875	91,441,418 £3,657,656

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

Council of Ministers	44,049
Ministry of Interior	7,749,149
Foreign affairs	724,017
Justice	3,896,832
Education and worship	8,329,929
Public works, trade, and agriculture	5,100,356
Finance, incl. service of debt	52,029,544
Supplemental credits	1,000,000
Total estimated Expenditure in 1873	97,149,552 £3,885,980

According to these estimates, there was a calculated deficit of 5,708,134 lei, or 228,324*l.* in the year 1875. The preliminary budget estimates for 1876 were based upon a revenue of 94,236,884 lei, or 3,769,472*l.*, and an expenditure of 101,236,386 lei, or 1,049,452*l.*, leaving a deficit of 6,999,502 lei, or 279,980*l.*

The public debt of Roumania amounted, according to an official report of the minister of finance, to 532,250,698 lei, or 21,290,024*l.*, on the 1st of December 1875. The following tabular statement contains the particulars of the debt, after the ministerial report:—

Year of issue	Nominal Capital	Interest	Amount outstanding on the 1st of December, 1874
	Lei, or francs	Per cent.	Lei, or francs
1864	22,889,437	7	16,575,000
1864	12,027,285	9	5,956,341
1865	106,616,629	10	55,693,710
1865	10,975,122	7	1,909,192
1866	31,610,500	8	25,127,500
1868	248,130,000	7½	247,492,269
1868	51,750,000	7½	51,666,715
1871	78,000,000	8	70,070,000
1872	3,770,215	8	3,174,650
1872	9,985,320	7¼	9,985,320
1875	44,600,000	5	44,600,000
Total	620,354,510	.	532,250,698

The loan of 1864 was contracted with the Imperial Ottoman Bank and Messrs. Stern Brothers, of London; and the loan of 1866, with Messrs. Oppenheim and Co. The loan of 1868 consists of annuities due for the construction of the Bucharest and Giurgevo State Railway to Messrs. Staniforth and Barkley of London; while other liabilities are due for the construction of twenty-three iron bridges contracted for by Messrs. Staniforth and Barkley in 1864, and of Bonds issued in London for the balance by Messrs. Devaux and Co. bearing 7 per cent. interest. The loan of 1871 was issued and subscribed for at Bucharest, and is known as the Domeniali, being guaranteed on State property specially assigned to that purpose.

The military forces of Roumania are divided into four classes, namely, the permanent army with its reserves; the territorial army and its reserves; the militia; and the national guard in the towns, and the masses in the rural districts. The permanent army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, 4 battalions of riflemen, 1 battalion of pompiers for the capital, 2 companies of pompiers for Jassy, 2 companies of foot gendarmes, and 1 company of discipline. The cavalry includes 2 regiments of hussars, 1 squadron of instruction, and 5 squadrons of horse gendarmes. The artillery consists of 2 regiments of 7 batteries, 1 company of pontoniers, 1 company of armourers, and 1 section of transport service. The staff corps is formed of 1 battalion of 4 companies of engineers; and the administrative corps of 1 company of workmen, 1 company of hospital attendants, and 1 squadron of transport corps. The territorial army consists of 8 regiments of infantry, called 'Dorobanzi,' 8 regiments of cavalry, called 'Calarashi,' and 1 battery of artillery for each of the 33 districts into which the Principalities are divided. The effective force of the territorial army in 1873 was 22,463 infantry, and 12,184 cavalry with 12,192 horses. The territorial troops localised in their respective districts are divided into four series, one of which is under arms weekly, by which arrangement the men are on service for one week, and off service for three weeks. The conscription for the standing army and the territorial army takes place simultaneously, the smaller numbers drawn being taken for the permanent army, but those who are willing to find their own horses pass into the 'Calarashi,' whatever number they may have drawn. The territorial is subject to be mobilised, and concentrated for manœuvres or other service. The militia is composed of two classes. The first class consists of all those from 21 to 29 years of age who have not been drawn for the permanent or territorial armies; and the second class consists of all those from 29 to 37 years of age who have served in either the permanent or territorial armies. They are exercised every Sunday in their own districts, and if

called out for more than 48 hours are paid and fed on the same footing as the army, and are subject to the same discipline. The masses and national guard include all men from 37 to 46 years of age, are organised, and may be called out for garrison service in time of war, or to maintain order in time of peace.

Area and Population.

No detailed census of the population of Wallachia has been published since 1860. The population was then stated to be 2,400,921 souls. There is no official return of the population of Moldavia, but in a report of the Bucharest Board of Health dated January 1, 1864, it was stated to be 1,463,927 souls. The following table gives the area of each of the principalities, after the most reliable estimates, and the numbers of the population on the basis of the returns of 1860 and 1864.

	Area in Eng. sq. m.	Population
Wallachia	27,500	2,400,921
Moldavia and New Bessarabian Provinces	18,142	1,463,927
Total	45,642	3,864,848

Other estimates give the numbers of the population in 1867 at 4,605,510, among whom were 247,424 Jews. The capital of the principalities and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,150 inhabitants in 1872. There is reported to be a large excess of deaths over births, and general decline of population in Roumania.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse between Roumania and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined statement, which gives the value of the exports from Roumania to Great Britain and of the British imports into Roumania, in the five years 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Roumania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Roumania
	£	£
1870	1,045,524	559,958
1871	1,151,291	705,769
1872	1,044,406	814,675
1873	1,024,334	1,079,473
1874	611,745	1,244,871

The staple article of Roumanian exports to the United Kingdom is corn, the value of which was 587,695*l.* in 1874, comprising 28,382*l.* for wheat; 396,254*l.* for barley; and 163,059*l.* for maize, and other kinds of corn. The British imports into Roumania consist of miscellaneous articles of British manufacture, chief among them cotton goods, of the value of 674,984*l.* in 1874.

The commerce and industry of Roumania largely profited by the construction, in recent years, of several lines of railway. In 1869, the first line, 42 English miles in length, was opened from Bucharest to Giurgevo on the Danube—facing Rustchuk and the Turkish railway to Varna—and in subsequent years, to 1873, a network of railways was completed connecting the capital with Western Europe through the towns of Plœsti, Buzeo, Ibraila, Tekutch, Roman, and Suceava, and from thence to Lemberg in Austria. A connection with the Russian lines at Ungheni, on the Pruth, was in course of construction in 1875. The whole of the railways of Roumania are state property.

III. SERVIA.

Government.

The principality of Serbia, since 1815 under the rule of native princes, was placed under the protection of the great European powers, as a semi-independent state, by the Treaty of Paris, of March 30, 1856. The twenty-eighth article of the treaty orders that, 'The Principality of Serbia shall continue to hold of the Sublime Porte, in conformity with the imperial decrees which fix and determine its rights and immunities, placed henceforward under the collective guarantee of the Contracting Powers. In consequence, the said principality shall preserve its independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, of legislation, of commerce, and of navigation.' The election of its rulers is left to the Servian nation, under the nominal sanction of the Sultan.

Prince of Servia.—*Milan Obrenovič IV.*, born 1855, the son of Milos Obrenovic. Succeeded to the throne, by the election of the Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovič III., June 30, 1868. Crowned at Belgrade, and assumed the government, Aug. 22, 1872; married October 10, 1875, to Fräulein Natalie von Keckso.

The present ruler of Servia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovitsch Obrenovič, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the

terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenovič was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 13, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Milan I. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michael, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michael from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenovič was recalled to the throne. He died Sept 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michael, former ruler of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868.

By the constitution of Servia, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of five ministers, who are responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the Senate and the 'Skoupschina,' or House of Representatives. The Senate consists of seventeen members, nominated by the prince, one for each of the seventeen departments into which the country is divided. This body is always sitting. Formerly all vacancies in the Senate were filled up by the rest of the members, but for some time past the prince has exercised the power of appointing the senators. The 'Skoupschina' is composed of deputies chosen by the people, at the rate of one deputy to every 2,000 electors. The electors are the males of the country above the age of twenty-one years, paying direct taxes, and not being either domestic servants or gipsies. These two classes are excluded from the right of suffrage. Every elector is eligible to become a member of the 'Skoupschina,' except the holders of Government offices and the clergy. The 'Skoupschina' assembles in annual session. On extraordinary occasions, such as the election of a new prince, or the nomination of his successor, a 'Grand Skoupschina,' four times as numerous as the ordinary assembly, may be summoned by the government.

Revenue, Army, and Population.

The revenue of Servia is derived chiefly from a general capitation tax, producing about 16,000,000 'tax-piastres,' or 320,000*l.* per annum. The impost is minutely classified as to rank, occupation, and income of each individual, a distinction being also made between married and unmarried persons, and is assessed, in the first instance, on the different communes, or parishes, which have to distribute it among the heads of families. The total public revenue of the year 1873 was calculated in the budget estimates at 35,562,000 'tax-piastres,' or 711,240*l.*, and the expenditure at very nearly the same sum, a small surplus being left. The finances of Servia have

been for some years in a well-regulated condition, and there is no public debt.

The army, reorganised in 1867, consists of about 4,000 men, actually under arms. The troops comprise a small artillery corps and 200 cavalry; the remainder are infantry. Beyond these there is in existence a militia service, the strength of which is estimated at 70,000 men. The militia furnished by two departments of the country, those of Belgrade and of Kragujewatz, are artillerymen; the rest are infantry. There is also a newly organised volunteer service.

The area of Servia is estimated at 12,600 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1861, of 1,098,281 inhabitants, among whom are 20,000 gipsies, 1,800 Jews, and about 2,000 German settlers. Belgrade, the capital of Servia, has a population of 14,600, exclusive of the garrison within the fortress.

Trade.

The chief trade of Servia is with Austria. Besides with this country, commercial intercourse is only carried on with Turkey and Roumania. The trade of the principality is represented by imports from Austria and Turkey of the annual value of 900,000*l.*, and exports, to the same countries, of 1,100,000*l.* The chief article of export is live animals, particularly pigs. The latter, which are kept in countless herds, feeding on the acorns which cover the ground for miles, are driven in large quantities into Hungary and adjoining parts of Austria. The commercial resources of Servia are as yet wholly undeveloped, chiefly for want of roads.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Turkish Empire, and the British equivalents, are:—

	MONEY.	£	s.	d.
The Turkish Lira, or gold Medjidié . . .		0	18	0·64
Piastre, the gold official, 100 to the Lira . . .		0	0	2·16
„ „ beklík, 105 to the Lira . . .		0	0	2·06
„ „ copper, 110 to the Lira . . .		0	0	1·97

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' of former times varied with the value of the piastre. In 1861, the piastre was valued at $\frac{1}{12\frac{1}{2}}$ of *l.* sterling, and consequently the 'purse' at 4*l.* Since that time the value of the piastre has varied greatly, but it is usual to reckon the purse—as has been done in the budget accounts given page 449—at 4*l.* sterling. The Turkish gold currency is of the standard of ·9160. The golden Medjidié ought to

weigh $2\frac{1}{4}$ drachmes, or 111·368 grains, to contain 102·0129 grains of fine gold, and therefore to be worth 18s. 0·648*d.* In practice, however, it is found that its average weight, when new, is only 111·109 grains, its contents in fine gold 101·7758 grains, and its value consequently—at the English Mint price of 4*l.* 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* per oz. for fine gold, or 0·00884943*l.* per grain—would be 18s. 0·169*d.* The Medjidié piastre, or the 100th part of a Medjidié, would at this rate be worth 2·1664, and the English sovereign 110·7*i* piastres.

The present monetary system of Turkey was established in the reign of the late Sultan Abdul-Medjid, on which account the name of Medjidié is frequently given to the *Lira*, the unit of the system.

The currency of Roumania consists of two denominations, *lei* and *bani*, being exact equivalents of the *franc* and *centime* of France.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Oke</i> , of 400 <i>drams</i>	= 2·8326 lbs avoirdupois.
„ <i>Almud</i>	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ <i>Killow</i>	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Cantar</i> or <i>Kintal</i>	= 125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 <i>Okes</i>	= 1 cwt.
180 <i>Okes</i> = 1 <i>Tcheké</i>	= 511·380 pounds.
1 <i>Kilo</i> = 20 <i>Okes</i>	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 <i>Kilos</i>	= 100 imperial quarters.
The <i>Andazé</i> (cloth measure)	= 27 inches.
„ <i>Archin</i> (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ <i>Donum</i> (land measure)	= 40 square paces.

The *killow* is the chief measure for grain, the lower measures being definite weights rather than measures. 100 *killows* are equal to 12·128 British imperial quarters, or 35·266 hectolitres.

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PART II.

THE STATES OF

1. AMERICA,

2. AFRICA,

3. ASIA,

AND

4. AUSTRALASIA.

I. AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

(CONFEDERACION ARGENTINA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the Argentine Confederation, a group of states formerly known by the name of 'Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata,' bears date May 15, 1853. By its provisions, the executive power is left to a president, elected for six years by representatives of the fourteen provinces, 133 in number; while the legislative authority is vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Deputies, the former numbering 28, two from each province, and the latter 50 members. The members of both the Senate and the House of Deputies are paid for their services, each receiving 700*l.* per annum. A vice-president, elected in the same manner, and at the same time as the president, fills the office of chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The president is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military, and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate, by accusation of the House of Representatives.

President of the Confederation—Dr. Nicolas Avellaneda, born 1838; studied jurisprudence, and practised as advocate from 1860 to 1868; minister of Education and Public Worship in the government of President Sarmiento, 1868-74; elected President of the Confederation, by 146 votes against 79—given for General Mitre—April 12, 1874; proclaimed President by the National Congress, August 6, and installed in office October 12, 1874.

The Ministry, appointed by and acting under the orders of the President, is divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior, of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, of War and Marine, and of Education and Public Worship.

The president of the Confederation has a salary of 4,000*l.*, the vice-president of 2,000*l.*, and each of the five ministers of 1,800*l.* each per annum.

The governors of the various provinces are invested with very

extensive powers, and to a certain degree independent of the central executive. They are not appointed by the president of the Confederation, but elected by the people for a term of three years.

Revenue and Public Debts.

The public revenue assigned to the central government is derived almost entirely from customs duties, which are very heavy, and all other sources furnish comparatively little to cover the public expenditure. The latter is made up chiefly of the cost of army and navy, and the service of the national debt.

The actual revenue and expenditure of the Argentine Confederation for each of the seven financial years, ending March 31, from 1868 to 1874, were as follows:—

Years, ending March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	2,497,981	2,841,155
1869	2,592,735	2,927,358
1870	2,637,324	2,877,529
1871	2,966,780	3,887,993
1872	3,634,476	4,798,595
1873	4,043,446	6,205,014
1874	4,398,265	4,580,782

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1875, adopted by the National Congress, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1874-75	
	Pesos	£
Import duties	14,900,000	2,980,000
Additional 5 per cent. ditto (war) .	3,596,000	719,200
Export duties	2,300,000	460,000
Additional 2 per cent. ditto (war) .	1,200,000	240,000
Storage	600,000	120,000
Stamp duty	430,000	86,000
Post Office	200,000	40,000
Interest at 7 per cent. on 17,000 shares of Central Argentine Rail- way	130,000	26,000
Interest on public works loan .	230,893	46,178
Sundries	410,000	82,000
Total estimated revenue .	23,996,893	4,799,178

Branches of Expenditure	1874-75	
	Pesos	£
Ministry of the Interior . . .	3,119,329	623,866
" Foreign Affairs . . .	165,864	33,173
" Finance . . .	10,178,249	2,035,649
" Justice, &c. . .	2,130,115	426,023
" Army and Navy . . .	5,754,809	1,150,961
Total estimated expenditure . .	21,348,366	4,269,672

The public debt of the Argentine Confederation, divided into an external and an internal debt, was as follows, at the end of June 1875, according to official returns:—

	EXTERNAL.	£
Old Buenos Ayres debt		1,840,200
6 per cent. loan of 1868		2,500,000
6 per cent. " 1870		6,122,400
6 per cent. " 1871		3,623,184
Total external debt		14,085,748

	INTERNAL.	£
Consolidated 6 per cent. Argentine Stock		4,025,957
Buenos Ayres Public Stock (in paper currency)		345,120
Parana Debt, 1858, including interest		368,126
Obligations to roads and bridges		125,400
Total internal debt		4,864,603

The greater part of the foreign loan of 1868, to the amount of 1,950,000*l.*, was issued by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, at the price of 72½ for 100. It is to be repaid in 21 years, and at the end of June 1875 the original amount had been reduced to 2,006,900*l.* The loan of 1870, amounting to 6,122,400*l.*, granted by Congress for the construction of railways and other public works, was issued at the London Exchange at the price of 88½, under promise to be redeemed by an accumulative sinking fund of 2½ per cent. before the end of 1892.

Besides the liabilities above enumerated, there was a floating debt in treasury bills, to the amount of 7,500,000 pesos, or 1,500,000*l.*, at the end of June 1875.

The above statement of the revenue, expenditure and debt of the Argentine Confederation refers to the national or general government, called upon to defray the expenses of the army and navy, of the Foreign Department, and to meet other obligations imposed

upon it by the constitution. Each of the fourteen provinces, or states, of the Confederation has a revenue of its own which is derived by the imposition of local taxes. Buenos Ayres, the most important state of the Confederation, requires annually above 1,000,000*l.* to meet the expenses of its government, law courts, chambers, militia, country schools, and other public institutions. The total revenue of Buenos Ayres in the year 1874 was returned at 139,450,287 pesos, paper currency, or 1,162,086*l.*, and the total expenditure at 159,482,223 pesos, paper currency, or 1,329,018*l.* The liabilities of all the states are internal, with the exception of Buenos Ayres, which contracted a foreign loan of 1,034,700*l.* in June 1870 in England. The loan, issued at 88, with interest of 6 per cent., is to be redeemed at par in 33 years.

Army and Navy.

The army of the Confederation, now in course of reorganisation, consisted, in June 1875, of 6,183 men, comprising 2,612 infantry, 3,189 cavalry, and 409 artillery. There were besides a militia and national guard, numbering 19,867 men. The army was commanded at the same date, by 3 generals, 138 colonels, 140 majors, and 674 other officers, being a total of 955 commissioned officers, or one to every 7 men, rank and file.

The navy of the Confederation consisted, at the end of June 1875, of 26 steamers, as follows:—

Steamers	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Tonnage
Ironclads	2	12	1,500	3,400
Gunboats	6	16	1,950	2,400
Torpedos	3	—	440	700
Brigs	12	50	3,020	1,700
Transports	3	—	600	300
Total	26	78	7,510	11,700

The navy was commanded, at the end of June 1875, by two admirals, and 74 other officers, and manned by 2,900 sailors and mariners.

Population.

The following table contains a list of the fourteen provinces actually composing the Argentine Confederation, their estimated area, and the number of inhabitants, according to the last census, taken in 1869:—

Provinces	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral or Riverine :		
Buenos Ayres	63,000	495,107
Santa Fé	18,000	89,218
Entre Ríos	45,000	134,235
Corrientes	54,000	129,023
Provinces contiguous to the Andes :		
Rioja	31,500	48,746
Catamarca	31,500	79,962
San Juan	29,700	60,319
Mendoza	54,000	65,413
Central provinces :		
Cordova	54,000	210,508
San Luis	18,000	53,294
Santiago del Estero	31,500	132,898
Tucuman	13,500	108,904
Northern provinces :		
Salta	45,000	88,933
Jujuy	27,000	40,362
Total	515,700	1,736,922

The increase of population of recent years has been due chiefly to immigration. In 1863, the number of immigrants was 10,408; in 1864, it rose to 11,682; in 1865, to 11,767; in 1866, to 13,960; in 1867, to 17,046; in 1868, to 29,384; in 1869, to 37,934; in 1870, to 39,667; in 1871 to 45,390; in 1872 to 37,037; in 1873 to 79,712; and in 1874 to 68,277. The immigrants of 1874 comprised 23,904 natives of Italy; 8,272 of Spain; 5,654 of France; 1,036 of Great Britain; 679 of Switzerland; 392 of Germany; and 213 of Portugal, the remainder belonging to other nationalities.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of the Argentine Confederation has greatly increased in recent years, the increase falling, however, mainly on the imports. In the five years from 1870 to 1874, the value of the imports rose from 9½ to 11 millions sterling, and that of the exports from 7 to 9 millions. The imports into the Confederation consist chiefly of manufactured cotton and woollen goods, machinery, coal, and iron, while the exports are made up to the amount of more than one-half by wool and tallow. Among the minor exports are ox and cow hides, sheep skins, jerked beef, horse-hair, and ostrich feathers. The foreign trade of the Confederation is chiefly with Great Britain, France, and the United States, and passes mainly through the port of Buenos Ayres.

The commercial intercourse between the Argentine Confederation and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of the Confederation to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Confederation in each of the five years from 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from the Argentine Confederation to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Argentine Republic
	£	£
1870	1,486,425	2,346,937
1871	1,988,679	2,463,661
1872	1,902,889	3,911,419
1873	2,604,043	3,729,090
1874	1,271,445	3,128,142

The three staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, tallow, and hides, the value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounting to 406,506*l.* of the tallow to 354,209*l.*, and of the hides to 149,344*l.* in 1874. The imports of British produce into the Argentine Confederation consist chiefly of cotton and woollen manufactures, and of iron. The value of the British cotton manufactures imported in the year 1874 was 739,187*l.*, that of the woollens 226,907*l.*, and that of iron, wrought and unwrought, 883,532*l.*

A network of railways, constructed mainly at the expense of the State, has been in progress for several years. The following statement gives the length, in kilometres, of the various lines opened for traffic, and in course of construction, at the end of June 1875 :—

RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC:—	Length. Kilometres.
From Buenos Ayres to Flores and Dolgres	317
" " Lobos	230
" " Ensenada	60
" " Tigra	28
From Rosario to Cordoba	410
Guauguai to Puerto Ruiz	14
Concordia to Monte Caseros	155
Cordova-Recreo (Tucuman railway)	270
Ville Maria to Rio Cuarto (State property)	100
Total	1,584
RAILWAYS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION :—	
Rio Cuarto to Villa Mercedes (State property)	122
Recreo to Tucuman ('Central del Norte')	270
Buenos Ayres to Campana	77
Gran Chaco, first section	28
Total	497

There were besides, at the end of June 1875, railways of a total length of 2,510 kilometres, sanctioned by the government, including an international line from Buenos Ayres to Chili, 1,430 kilometres in length.

At the end of June 1875, there were 7,650 kilometres of telegraph lines in operation, 5,230 kilometres belonging to the state, and 2,420 kilometres to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires at the same date was 15,392 kilometres. The number of telegraphic despatches was 179,872 in the year 1874.

The post office, in the year 1874, carried 1,956,864 parcels and packets, and 3,961,467 letters.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the Argentine Confederation, and the British equivalents, are as follows :—

MONEY.

The *Silver Peso fuerte*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4s.

The *Peso*, paper currency.—Average rate of exchange, 2d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.

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BOLÍVIA.

(REPÚBLICA BOLIVIANA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Bolivia, drawn up by Simon Bolivar, liberator of the country from the Spanish rule, bears date August 25, 1826; but important modifications of it were added in 1828, 1831, and 1863. By its provisions, the whole executive power is vested in a President, elected for a term of four years; while the legislative authority rests with a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate, and the House of Representatives, both elected by universal suffrage. The President is assisted in his executive functions by a President of the Council, or Vice-president, appointed by himself—who in case of the President's death fills his office for the remaining term—and a ministry, divided into four departments, of the Interior and Foreign Affairs; of Finance and Industry; of War; and of Justice and Public Worship. The ministers are liable to impeachment before Congress.

President of the Republic—Dr. Tomas Frias, nominated President of the Council, April 1873; succeeded to the Presidency, on the death of President Ballivian, February 14, 1874.

The fundamental law of the republic, ordering the regular election of the chief of the executive every four years, has seldom been carried out since the presidency of Grand-Marshal Santa-Cruz, who ruled Bolivia from May 1828, till his death, January 20, 1839. Subsequently the supreme power was almost invariably seized by some successful commander, who, proclaimed by the troops, instead of chosen by the people, was compelled to protect his office by armed force against military rivals. From 1867 to 1870 there was an almost uninterrupted civil war, which reached its height in 1869, when General Melgarejo for a time assumed the government, after an unsuccessful attempt at insurrection by a rival candidate to the presidency, General Belzu, head of the government from March 22 to his execution, March 27, 1869.

The seat of the government, formerly at the city of La Paz, capital of the republic, was transferred in 1869 to the fortified town of Oruro.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

There have been no official reports of the actual revenue and expenditure of the republic for several years. In the budget for

the financial year 1873-74 the receipts from all sources were calculated at 2,929,574 pesos, or 585,915*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,505,504 pesos, or 901,101*l.*, leaving a deficit of 1,575,930 pesos, or 315,186*l.* The actual revenue for 1872-3 was estimated at 5,500,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the same year at 1,000,000*l.* About one-half of the public revenue is derived from a land-tax, which the aboriginal, or Indian, population is forced to pay, and the rest from import and export duties, and the proceeds of mines and other State property. Direct taxes, other than those laid upon the aborigines, do not exist.

The public debt, consisting of an internal and a foreign debt, amounted, in June 1875, to 3,400,000*l.* The internal liabilities, contracted at various periods by the government of the republic, comprise a total of about 4,800,000 pesos, or 1,600,000*l.* The foreign debt consists of a six per cent. loan of 1,700,000*l.* nominal capital—issued at the price of 68—contracted in England at the commencement of 1872. It was raised with the principal object to subsidise the National Bolivian Navigation Company, for the purpose of opening communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean.

Bolivia has a standing army reported to number 2,000 men, and commanded, in June 1875, by 8 generals, and 1,013 other officers, being one officer to every two men. The annual cost of the army amounts to upwards of two thirds of the total public revenue.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Bolivia is estimated at 473,300 English square miles. The population of European origin, according to an estimate of 1861, based upon official returns, amounted at that date to 1,742,352, distributed over the nine provinces of the republic as follows:—

Provinces	Population of province	Chief town of province	Population of chief town
La Paz . . .	475,322	La Paz . . .	76,372
Cochabamba . . .	349,892	Cochabamba . . .	40,678
Potosi . . .	281,229	Potosi . . .	22,850
Chuquisaca . . .	223,668	Sucre . . .	23,979
Santa-Cruz . . .	153,164	Santa-Cruz . . .	9,780
Oruro . . .	110,931	Oruro . . .	7,980
Tarija . . .	88,900	Tarija . . .	5,680
Veni . . .	53,973	Trinidad . . .	4,170
Atacama . . .	5,273	Colija . . .	2,380
Total white population	1,742,352	—	—

The aboriginal, or Indian population of Bolivia is variously estimated at from 24,000 to 700,000 souls. A small number of them have been gained to Christianity and civilised habits by the efforts of Roman Catholic missionaries.

The total imports into Bolivia in 1874, were valued at 1,150,000*l.*, and the exports at 1,000,000*l.* Nearly one-half of the imports are calculated to come from the United Kingdom, partly direct, through the port of Cobija, and partly, to a greater extent, through the port of Arica in Peru. The exports comprise silver, Peruvian bark, cocoa and coffee, and copper, tin, and other ores, together with alpaca wool.

The direct commerce of Bolivia with the United Kingdom is comparatively small, as, owing to the short extent of sea coast possessed by the Republic, the imports and exports have to pass in transit either through Peru, or by the recently opened route of the National Bolivian Navigation Company, up the Amazon river and its tributaries, through Brazil. The total value of the merchandise sent to and received direct from Great Britain, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874, is shown in the subjoined tabular statement:—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1870	123,921	536
1871	269,352	23,397
1872	981,573	29,798
1873	771,843	75,520
1874	342,637	54,381

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, cubic nitre, and silver ore. In the year 1874 the value of the exports of copper amounted to 104,638*l.*; of nitre to 116,195*l.*, and of silver ore to 103,806*l.* The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods of the value of 18,585*l.*, and of woollens of the value of 12,260*l.* in 1874.

The republic has but one seaport, the town of Cobija, or Cobija-Puerto, on the Pacific. Till within the last few years, the vast agricultural and mineral resources of the country were entirely dormant for want of means of communication, nearly all internal trade being carried on by packhorses and mules; but more recently an attempt has been made to construct roads, and lines of railway between the principal towns have been planned, and sanctioned by the government.

A line of railway connecting La Paz, capital of the republic, with the port of Aygacha, on the lake Titicaca, was opened for traffic in

1872, and a second line, from Autofagasta to Salar, was completed in September 1874. Several other lines were in course of construction at the end of June 1875.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Bolivia, and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 Centomas . . . = Approximate value 3s.

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4s. 2d., that is, if of the standard weight of 418 troy grains, of $\frac{1}{12}$ pure silver. But, for a number of years, the coins issued from the Government mint at Potosi have been 25 per cent., and more, below the standard.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> { of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
{ of wine or spirits	=	6·70 Imperial „ gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	=	0·927 yards.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	=	0·859 square yards.

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BRAZIL.

(IMPERIO DO BRAZIL.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil, born December 2, 1825, the son of Emperor Pedro I. and of Archduchess Leopoldina of Austria; succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, April 7, 1831; declared of age, July 23, 1840; crowned July 18, 1841. Married, September 4, 1843, to

Theresa, Empress of Brazil, born March 14, 1822, the daughter of the late King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union is a daughter, Princess *Isabel*, born July 29, 1846; married, Oct. 16, 1864, to Prince Louis of Orleans, Comte d'Eu, born April 28, 1842, eldest son of the Duc de Nemours, of the ex-royal house of Bourbon-Orléans. Offspring of the union is a son, Pedro, born October 15, 1875. A second daughter of the Emperor, Princess *Leopoldina*, born July 13, 1847, and married Dec. 15, 1864, to Prince August of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Feb. 7, 1871, leaving four sons, namely, Pedro, born March 19, 1866, Augusto, born Dec. 6, 1867, José, born May 21, 1869, and Luis, born Sept. 15, 1870.

Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Princess *Jannaria*, born March 11, 1822; married, April 28, 1844, to Prince Louis of Bourbon, son of the late King Francisco I. of the Two Sicilies. Offspring of the union are two sons, Luis, born July 18, 1845, and Felipe, born August 12, 1847. 2. Princess *Francisca*, born August 2, 1824; married May 1, 1843, to François, Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1818, son of the late King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are a daughter and a son, namely Princess François, born August 4, 1844, and married June 11, 1863, to her cousin Robert d'Orléans, duc de Chartres, born Nov. 9, 1840; and Pierre duc de Penthièvre, born Nov. 4, 1845, lieutenant in the Navy of France.

The Emperor is a scion, in the direct male line, of the House of Braganza, the female line of which is ruling over Portugal. In 1807, the royal family of Portugal fled to Brazil; in 1815, the colony was declared a 'kingdom;' and, the Portuguese Court having returned to Europe in 1821, a national congress assembled at Rio de Janeiro, and on May 13, 1822, Don Pedro, eldest son of King João VI. of Portugal, was chosen 'Perpetual Protector' of Brazil. He proclaimed the independence of the country on Sep. 7, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Protector'

on the 12th October following. Having decided to abdicate in 1831, he left the crown to his only son, the present Emperor Pedro II.

The Brazilian empire derives from Portugal the principles of hereditary succession to the crown, which exclude the Salic law, and allow females to occupy the throne.

Constitution and Government.

The constitution of Brazil bears date March 25, 1824. It establishes four powers in the State—the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the ‘moderating’ power, or the royal prerogative. The legislative power is vested, for the affairs of the empire, in a general legislative assembly, and for provincial affairs in the provincial assemblies. The general legislative assembly consists of two Houses, the Senate and the Congress. The members of both Houses are elected by the people, but under different forms. Senators are chosen for life at electoral meetings expressly convened, each of which has to nominate three candidates, leaving the choice between them to the sovereign or his ministers. A senator must be forty years of age, a native-born Brazilian, and possessing a clear annual income of 1,600 milreis, or 160*l.* Senators receive a salary of 3,600 milreis, or 360*l.*, each session. The Senate numbers 58 members.

The members of the House of Congress are chosen by indirect election, for the term of four years. For this purpose, the country is divided into electoral districts, where every 30 voters appoint one elector, and a number of the latter, varying according to population, nominate the deputy. The qualification for a voter is an annual income, of any sort, of 200 milreis, or 20*l.* The electors must have an income of 400 milreis, or 40*l.* a year, as a qualification; and the deputies must have an income of 800 milreis each, or 80*l.* per annum. All voters, inscribed on the lists, are bound to give their votes, under a penalty. Minors, monks, and servants are not allowed a vote; and naturalised foreigners, as well as persons not professing the Roman Catholic religion, are incapable of being elected deputies. The latter receive a salary of 2,400 milreis, or 240*l.*, each session, besides travelling expenses. The House of Congress numbers 122 members.

The annual session of the legislative assembly has to commence on May 3, and ordinarily extends over four months. Each House nominates its own officers. The two Houses sit in general assembly at the opening and close of the session for the deliberation of important measures; and on these occasions the president of the Senate takes the chair, and the senators and deputies sit in mixed order. The two Houses sit apart during the rest of the session, in the execution of the ordinary duties of legislation. The Chamber of Deputies has

the initiative in the assessment of taxes, in matters concerning the army and navy, and in the choice of the sovereign of the realm, should the latter act become necessary. The Senate has the exclusive privilege of taking cognisance of offences committed by members of the Imperial family, and by senators and deputies, if committed during the session. It is also invested with the right of convoking the legislative assembly, should the Emperor fail to do so, within two months after the period fixed by law.

The executive power is vested in the sovereign, assisted by his ministers and a council of state. The ministers are responsible for treason, corruption, abuse of power, and all acts contrary to the constitution, or the liberty, security, and property of the citizens. From this responsibility they cannot escape upon the plea of orders from the sovereign. The executive functions consist in the convocation of the ordinary meetings of the legislative assembly; the nomination of bishops, governors of provinces, and magistrates; the declaration of peace or war; and the general execution and superintendence of all measures voted by the legislature. The 'moderating' power, likewise vested in the sovereign, gives him the authority, not only to select ministers and senators, but to temporarily withhold his sanction from legislative measures, to convoke extraordinary legislative assemblies, to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, and to grant amnesties and pardons. The ministry is divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of War.—*Duca de Caxias*, appointed minister of war and president of the council of ministers, June 25, 1875.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—*Barão de Cotejipe*, Minister of Foreign Affairs 1868-70; re-appointed June, 25, 1875.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—*José B. da Cunha Figueiredo*, appointed June 25, 1875.

4. The Ministry of Marine.—*Luis A. Pereira Franco*, appointed June 25, 1875.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—*Barão de Cotejipe*, Minister of Foreign Affairs, appointed Minister of Finance, ad interim, June 1875.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—*Diego Velho*, appointed June 25, 1875.

7. The Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.—*José Coelho de Almeida*, appointed June 25, 1875.

The ministers are assisted by a Council of State, consisting of twelve ordinary and twelve extraordinary members, all named by the Emperor for life. The twelve ordinary members are constantly consulted on matters of administration and international questions, but the whole twenty-four are convened only on special occasions. The councillors of state, ordinary and extraordinary, are mostly

ex-ministers. The heir to the throne, if of age, is by right a councillor of state.

At the head of each province is a president appointed by the central Government. Each province has also its local parliament or Provincial Chamber, and a general council, called the Legislative Assembly of the province. The members of the latter are nominated by the same electors who choose the deputies and senators to the general legislative assembly, while the members of the Provincial Chambers are elected directly by the voters. The election of members of the Provincial Chambers is for two years. The Legislative Assemblies of the provinces exercise, with some restrictions, as to political matters, the same power within their districts as the Congress for the whole empire.

Church and Education.

The established religion of the empire is the Roman Catholic, but according to Article 5 of the constitution, all other religions are tolerated, 'with their domestic or private form of worship, in buildings destined for this purpose, but without the exterior form of temples.' No person can be persecuted for religious acts or motives.

The Roman Catholic clergy is maintained by the State; funds, however, are voted for the construction of chapels and for the subsistence of ministers of different religions.

The bishops, and all other ecclesiastical officers are, depending the confirmation of the Apostolic See, appointed by the Emperor, and no Decree of Council, nor letters apostolic, nor any other ecclesiastical statutes, can be executed in the empire without the consent or *placit* of the Emperor, or of the General Assembly. Marriages of Protestants celebrated in foreign countries or in the empire, according to its civil law, are respected in all their legal effects.

Brazil constitutes an ecclesiastical province, with a metropolitan archbishopric, the seat of which is at Bahia, 11 suffragan bishops, 12 vicars-general, and 1,297 curates. For the private instruction of the clergy there are 11 seminaries, in general subsidised by the State.

Public education is divided into three distinct forms, or classes, namely, primary; secondary, or preparatory; and scientific, or superior. The primary instruction in the capital is under the charge of the General Assembly, and in the provinces under the Provincial Assemblies. According to the constitution primary education is gratuitous, and it 'will become compulsory as soon as the Government considers it opportune.' Notwithstanding the efforts of the legislature in recent years for the spread of education, it is still in a very backward state, and the public schools were frequented in 1874 by only 140,000 pupils.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the empire is raised to the extent of more than one-half by customs' duties, laid on exports as well as imports. The direct taxes, which contribute about one-fifth to the total ordinary receipts, are principally imposed on land, house-rent, trades and occupations, and transfer of property. To cover deficits, common in recent years through vastly increased expenditure for military purposes, the Government raised loans and issued bonds and paper money entered in the finance accounts as extraordinary receipts.

The following tables give an abstract of the sources of actual revenue, and the branches of actual expenditure in the financial year ending on the 30th June 1873:—

Sources of Revenue 1872-73		Milreis
Import Duties		60,281,045
Export Duties		19,337,652
Shipping Dues		568,770
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs		7,933,893
Stamps and Licenses		11,163,921
Land tax		2,758,122
Mines, Lotteries, and State establishments		2,679,972
Miscellaneous receipts		3,211,133
Extraordinary		3,591,274
Total revenue		112,131,104 £12,614,749
Branches of Expenditure 1872-73		Milreis
Ministry of War		24,147,585
„ Foreign Affairs		1,047,684
„ the Interior		7,214,859
„ Marine		17,895,444
„ Finance		42,222,156
„ Justice		3,994,662
„ Public Works, Agriculture, &c.		25,352,072
Total expenditure		121,874,462 £13,710,877

In the budget estimates laid before the House of Congress the public revenue and expenditure are usually made to balance. The budget for the year ending June 30, 1875, was calculated upon equal receipts and disbursements of 83,570,376 milreis, or 9,401,667*l.*, while the budget for the year ending June 30, 1876, stated the receipts at 107,133,070 milreis, or 11,891,452*l.*, and the expenditure at 102,634,053 milreis, or 11,403,784*l.* In the budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1877, both the revenue and expenditure

were calculated at 105,378,914 milreis, or 11,855,127*l*. The branches of expenditure in the budget estimates of the year 1876-77 were as follows:—

Branches of Expenditure	1876-77
	Milreis
Ministry of the Interior	7,645,467
„ of Justice	6,245,036
„ of Foreign Affairs	1,096,353
„ of Marine	11,320,323
„ of War	15,655,075
„ of Finance	46,165,765
„ of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works }	17,250,896
Total	105,378,914
	£11,855,127

There were large deficits during recent financial years, caused mainly by the war against Paraguay, terminated in 1870, the cost of which, calculated at upwards of 50,000,000*l*., was covered partly by increased taxation and partly by loans contracted at home and abroad.

Old charges of the colonial times, the war of independence and with Uruguay, payments of indemnities to foreign nations, loans for public improvements, and loans to fill up deficits, have laid the foundation of a national debt, which amounted to 42,883,869*l*. on the 31st December, 1866, and to 68,398,866*l*. at the end of 1871. The following table gives the amount of each description of the public debt, according to returns issued in the years 1873 to 1875:—

Description of Debt	Amount
	Milreis
Foreign Debt on June 30, 1870	113,606,445
Internal Funded Debt (4, 5, and 6 per cent.) on } 31st March, 1870	240,246,800
Paper Money and Government Notes in Circulation } at the end of April 1870	150,397,628
Treasury Acceptances on 30th April, 1870	53,863,800
Debt due to Orphan Fund	10,776,495
Deposits of Saving Banks, and other liabilities	12,432,262
Total Debt, on June 30, 1870	581,323,430
Loan contracted in England; February 1871	£ 65,398,886
„ „ „ March 1875	£ 3,460,000
Total Debt, on June 30, 1875	£ 73,858,886

The foreign loan contracted in England in February 1871 was at 5 per cent. interest, and issued at the rate of 89 per cent. The redemption of this loan is to be effected by a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied by purchase of bonds in the market when the price is under par, and when at or above par by drawings by lots. The loan of March 1875, also at 5 per cent., was issued at the price of 96½, on the same conditions as regards the sinking fund as the loan of 1871. The whole of the foreign loans of Brazil were contracted through the banking house of Rothschild & Co., and on the security of 'all the resources of the Empire.'

The internal debt is increasing, in consequence of the liabilities incurred in the six years' war in Paraguay. On the 30th June, 1875, the internal funded debt had risen from 19,107,650*l.*, at which it stood December 31, 1869, to 32,129,122*l.* The debt is represented by bonds, called *Apolices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisacao*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Besides the funded home and foreign debt, Brazil has a floating debt, consisting mainly of Treasury bills. They increased during the Paraguayan war to the amount of 8,300,000*l.*, and the outstanding total, at the end of June 1875, was estimated at 42,000,000*l.*

Army and Navy.

The army is formed partly by enlistment and partly by conscription. In extreme cases impressment is resorted to. Liberal bounties and grants of land, at the end of fourteen years of service, are held out as inducements to enlist, and procure large numbers of soldiers. Exemption from military service may be obtained by either personal substitution, or on payment of the sum of 120*l.* to the Government. The nominal strength of the standing army is fixed at 20,000 on the peace-footing, and at 32,000 on the war-footing. There were actually under arms, according to official reports, at the end of June 1875 :—

	Men
Infantry, 21 battalions	9,864
Cavalry, 5 regiments and 2 battalions	2,484
Artillery, 3 " 4 "	3,280
Staff and special corps	427
Total	16,055

There was formerly also a national guard, but it was dissolved in 1873 to undergo reorganisation.

The navy of Brazil consisted, at the end of June 1875, of 59 steamers, as follows :—

Steamers	Number	Guns	Horse power	Crew
Steamers	19	73	7,060	1,381
Frigates	1	12	350	169
Corvettes	8	61	1,670	1,303
Gunboats	23	47	1,067	933
Transports	7	—	1,880	181
Total	59	193	12,027	3,967

The largest of the ironclads of the Imperial navy is the 'Independenzia,' built in the Thames Shipbuilding Works, and launched in September 1874. The 'Independenzia' is of 5,200 tons burden, with engines of 1,200 indicated horse-power, working up to 8,000 horse-power. She has a prominent gun-metal stem forming a ram, and is 300 ft. in length between perpendiculars, has 63 ft. of extreme breadth, with 50 ft. of extreme height. The armour plating of the 'Independenzia' is 9 inches thick, and her armament, which is partly in two turrets and partly in bow and stern batteries, consists of 35-ton Whitworth guns. The other ironclads of the fleet are smaller vessels, constructed chiefly for coast defence.

The navy was commanded, at the end of June 1875, by 15 admirals and commanders, and 384 officers of the first class. By a vote of the House of Congress passed May 17, 1869, the standing naval force was fixed at 4,000 men, power being given to Government to raise it to 8,000 men in case of war. The navy is manned by enlistment, both from among foreigners, who may be willing to serve, and natives. In case of necessity, impressment is resorted to, the same as in the army.

Area and Population.

The area of the empire is estimated at 8,515,848 geographical square kilometres, or 3,275,326 English square miles, with a population of 10,196,238, in 1872, giving on the average, about three inhabitants to the square mile. A partial census of the population of the Empire, embracing six out of the twenty provinces, was taken in 1872. The subjoined table gives the area and population of each of the twenty provinces of the empire, according to the official returns of the census of 1872, the six provinces in which actual enumeration was made being marked by an asterisk (*), with the numbers of population of the other fourteen provinces filled in after government estimates.

Provinces	Area	Population
	Square kilomètres	1872
Minas Geraes	615,053	1,500,000
Rio de Janeiro (*)	47,888	1,324,972
Bahia	530,416	1,459,000
Pernambuco	119,800	1,000,000
San Paulo	234,491	975,000
Ceará	130,174	700,000
Maranhão	366,862	380,000
Parahyba	52,695	365,000
Pará	1,068,237	280,000
Alagoas (*)	30,152	348,009
Rio Grande do Sul	285,446	455,000
Rio Grande do Norte (*)	52,134	233,979
Sergipe	31,177	280,000
Goyaz	682,108	180,000
Piauhv	211,800	219,000
Santa Catharina (*)	49,012	159,802
Matto Grosso (*)	1,731,740	60,417
Paraná (*)	281,151	126,722
Espirito Santo	44,105	82,137
Amazonas	1,951,407	76,200
Total	8,515,848	10,196,328
	Eng. square miles.	
	3,275,326	

The three largest towns in the Empire are Rio de Janeiro, the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco. At the census of 1872, the population of Rio de Janeiro was 274,972; of Bahia, 129,109; and of Pernambuco, 116,671.

Brazil is the only country in America where slavery legally exists. But the number of slaves has greatly decreased since the year 1850, when they were estimated at two millions and a half. According to an official return published in May 1874, the number of slaves at that date was 1,016,262, distributed as follows:—

Districts and Provinces.	Number of Slaves.	Districts and provinces.	Number of Slaves.
Municipality of Rio de Janeiro	47,260	Maranhão	45,121
Provinces:—		Pará	15,683
Rio de Janeiro	207,709	Amazonas	996
Espirito Santo	18,126	S. Paulo	82,843
Bahia	103,095	Paraná	8,012
Sergipe	25,351	Santa Catharina	10,641
Alagoas	33,242	Rio Grande do Sul	83,760
Pernambuco	66,499	Minas Geraes	208,103
Parahyba	14,172	Goyaz	1,819
Rio Grande do Norte	6,087	Matto Grosso	2,253
Ceará	17,899		
Piauhv	17,591	Total	1,016,262

A law for the gradual emancipation of the vast slave population passed the Senate and Congress in the session of 1871. The law, which received the Imperial sanction on the 28th of September, 1871, taking effect from this date, enacts that children henceforth born of slave women shall be 'considered of free condition'—*considerados de condição livre*. Such children are not to be actually free, however, but are bound to serve the owners of their mothers for the term of twenty-one years under the name of apprentices. The apprentices must work, under severe penalties, for their hereditary masters, but if the latter inflict on them excessive bodily punishments—*castigos excessivos*—they are allowed to bring suit in a criminal court, which may declare their freedom. A final provision of the Act emancipates the slaves who are state property, to the number of 1,600, with the proviso that 'the slaves liberated by virtue of this law remain for five years under the inspection of the Government.' They are bound to hire themselves out—*Elles são obrigados á contractar seus serviços*—under penalty of being compelled, if living in vagrancy, to labour in the public establishments.

The population of Brazil is made up of an agglomeration of many races. While Brazil remained a colony of Portugal, but few women accompanied the emigrants to South America. The earliest European settlers intermarried and mixed with Indian women; and afterwards an extensive intermixture of race occurred with the Africans who were bought for slavery. In the northern provinces the Indian element preponderates, while in Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Minas the negroes are numerous. At the seaports, the chief part of the population is of European descent.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports into Brazil, including bullion and specie, averaged 19,000,000*l.* in the five years from 1870 to 1874, and that of the exports during the same period, likewise including bullion and specie, 22,500,000*l.* More than one-third of the total imports into Brazil come from the United Kingdom, nearly one-fourth from France, and the rest chiefly from the Argentine Confederation, Portugal, and Germany. The exports of Brazil go to the extent of upwards of one-third to Great Britain and of about one-fourth to the United States, the remainder being divided chiefly among France, the Argentine Confederation, Germany, and Portugal.

The amount of the commercial intercourse of Brazil with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the exports of the Brazilian Empire to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Brazil during each of the years from 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1865	6,797,241	5,654,920
1866	7,237,793	7,224,791
1867	5,902,011	5,694,557
1868	7,455,803	5,351,989
1869	7,312,487	6,964,808
1870	6,127,448	5,366,834
1871	6,693,426	6,274,105
1872	9,450,249	7,519,719
1873	7,399,974	7,544,669
1874	7,003,131	7,678,453

The two great staple articles of Brazilian exports to the United Kingdom are raw cotton and unrefined sugar. The value of the cotton exports to Great Britain was 4,373,811*l.* in 1865; 4,806,065*l.* in 1866; 3,341,206*l.* in 1867; 4,483,822*l.* in 1868; 4,093,727*l.* in 1869; 2,793,101*l.* in 1870; 2,980,644*l.* in 1871; 4,729,913*l.* in 1872; 2,851,733*l.* in 1873; and 2,761,837*l.* in 1874. The quantity in 1874 was 709,834 cwts. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined state, the value was 1,027,217*l.* in 1865; 1,221,719*l.* in 1866; 1,083,475*l.* in 1867; 1,402,438*l.* in 1868; 1,541,581*l.* in 1869; 1,468,181*l.* in 1870; 1,416,020*l.* in 1871; 2,269,605*l.* in 1872; 2,082,569*l.* in 1873; and 1,742,242*l.* in 1874. The quantity in 1874 was 1,749,870 cwts.

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 2,834,069*l.* in 1865; 4,219,468*l.* in 1866; 3,016,613*l.* in 1867; 2,831,064*l.* in 1868; 4,109,757*l.* in 1869; 2,787,633*l.* in 1870; 3,072,569*l.* in 1871; 3,919,297*l.* in 1872; 3,057,873*l.* in 1873; and 3,115,321*l.* in 1874. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 690,519*l.*; linens, of the value of 208,019*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 421,103*l.* in 1874, form the other principal articles of British imports into Brazil. Exceptionally, there figured among the chief British imports of 1874 another article, telegraphic wire and apparatus, of the value of 835,655*l.*

The customs duties upon all articles of British manufacture are very heavy, averaging from 40 to 50 per cent. In a British Consular report from Rio de Janeiro, dated December 19, 1874, it is stated that 'the practice of sucking the marrow out of the agricultural organization, by the imposition of enormous export duties, has rendered the accumulation of capital an impossibility.'

The empire possessed, at the commencement of 1875, railways of a total length of 791 English miles, open for traffic. The principal railways are, the Pedro Segundo, 138 miles; the San Paulo,

85; the Bahia, 75; the Pernambuco, 76; the Cantagallo, 21; and the Mauá, 15 miles. There were railways of an aggregate length of 280 miles in course of construction at the end of June 1875.

A commencement has been made, in recent years, to establish a system of telegraphs. There were, at the beginning of the year 1875, lines to the extent of 3,375 miles in the Empire. The number of telegraph offices was 74 at the same date.

The post office carried 12,392,000 letters in the year 1874, of which number 6,487,000 came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Brazil, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Milreis* of 1,000 *Reis* . Average rate of exchange, 2s. 3d.

The standard of value is the gold *Octava* of 22 carats, equal to 4 milreis. English sovereigns are legal tender to the amount of 8,890 reis since the year 1857. Gold and silver coins have almost disappeared in recent years in Brazil, and the only circulating medium is an inconvertible paper currency, consisting of Treasury notes, called 'sedulas' of a milreis and upwards, depreciated in value—specie bearing a premium of 60 to 75 per cent—together with copper and bronze coins.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The French metric system, which became compulsory in 1872, was adopted in 1862, and has been used since in all official departments. But the ancient weights and measures are still partly employed. They are :—

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1.012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	32.38 „ „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	129.54 „ „
„ <i>Alqueire</i> (of Rio) .	=	1 imperial bushel.
„ <i>Oitava</i>	=	55.34 grains.

Besides the above, the weights and measures of Portugal are also in use in some parts of the empire.

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CANADA.

(DOMINION OF CANADA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Dominion of Canada consists of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec—formerly Upper and Lower Canada—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. They were united under the provisions of an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in March 1867, known as ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ which came into operation on the 1st July, 1867, by royal proclamation. The Act orders that the constitution of the Dominion shall be ‘similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom;’ that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in her name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the ‘Senate,’ and ‘the House of Commons.’ Provision is made in the Act for the admission of Newfoundland, still independent province of British North America, into the Dominion of Canada.

The members of the Senate of the Parliament of the Dominion are nominated for life, by summons of the Governor-General under the Great Seal of Canada. By the terms of the constitution, there are 78 senators, namely, 24 from the Province of Ontario, 22 from Quebec, 12 from Nova Scotia, 12 from New Brunswick, 2 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, and 3 from Prince Edward Island. Each senator must be 30 years of age, a born or naturalised subject, and possessed of property, real or personal, of the value of 4,000 dollars in the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons of the Dominion is elected by the people, for five years, at the rate of one representative for every 17,000 souls. At present, on the basis of the census returns of 1871, the House of Commons consists of 206 members, namely, 92 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 18 for Nova Scotia, 4 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, and 6 for Prince Edward Island.

The members of the House of Commons are elected by constituencies, varying in the different provinces. In Ontario and Quebec a vote is given to every male subject being the owner or occupier or tenant of real property of the assessed value of 300

dollars, or of the yearly value of 30 dollars, if within cities or towns, or of the assessed value of 200 dollars, or the yearly value of 20 dollars, if not so situate. In New Brunswick a vote is given to every male subject of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the amount of 100 dollars, or of personal property, or personal and real, amounting together to 400 dollars, or 400 dollars annual income. In Nova Scotia the franchise is with all subjects of the age of 21 years, assessed in respect of real estate to the value of 150 dollars, or in respect of personal estate, or of real and personal together, to the value of 400 dollars. Voting in Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island, is open; but in New Brunswick votes are taken by ballot.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has a salary of 4,000 dollars per annum, and each member an allowance of 10 dollars per diem, up to the end of 30 days, and for a session lasting longer than this period, the sum of 1,000 dollars, with, in every case, 10 cents per mile for travelling expenses. The sum of 8 dollars per diem is deducted for every day's absence of a member, unless the same is caused by illness. There is the same allowance for the members of the Senate of the Dominion.

The seven provinces forming the Dominion have each a separate parliament and administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor at the head of the executive. They have full powers to regulate their own local affairs, dispose of their revenues, and enact such laws as they may deem best for their own internal welfare, provided only they do not interfere with, or are adverse to, the action and policy of the central administration under the Governor-General.

Governor-General.—Rt. Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of *Dufferin*, born June 21, 1826, son of fourth Lord Dufferin; educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford; succeeded his father July, 1841; British Commissioner in Syria, 1860; Under-Secretary of State for India, 1864–66; and for War, 1866–67; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1868–72; created Earl of Dufferin, October, 1870; appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, May 22, 1872; assumed the Government, June 22, 1872.

The Governor-General has a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, by a Council, composed of thirteen heads of departments. The present Council, formed November 7, 1873, with some changes in 1874 and 1875, consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Alexander *Mackenzie*, born at Dundelk, Perthshire, N. B., 1815, editor for some time of the 'Lambton Shield'; member of the House of Commons for Lambton since 1867.

2. President of the Council.—Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Joseph *Edouard*, born at St. Rochs, Quebec, Dec. 31, 1816; editor of 'Le Canadien,' newspaper, 1841-42; editor and proprietor of the 'Journal the Quebec,' since 1842; appointed President of the Council, December 1875.

3. Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Telesphore *Fournier*, Q.C., born at St. François, Rivière du Sud, Quebec, 1824; appointed June 1, 1874.

4. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. William *Berrian Vail*, born at Sussex Vale, New Brunswick, Dec. 23, 1823.

5. Minister of Customs.—Hon. Isaac *Burpee*, born at Sheffield, New Brunswick, 1825.

6. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Richard John *Cartwright*, born at Kingston, 1835.

7. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Felix *Geoffrion*, born at Verchères, Quebec, 1832; appointed June 1, 1874.

8. Minister of the Interior.—Hon. David *Laird*, born at New Glasgow, Prince Edward Island, 1833.

9. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. Albert James *Smith*, Q.C., born at Westmoreland, 1822.

10. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Lucius Seth *Huntington*, Q. C.; President of the Council, 1873-75; appointed Postmaster-General, December 1875.

11. Secretary of State.—Hon. Richard William *Scott*, Q.C., born at Prescott, Ontario, Feb. 24, 1825; appointed January 9, 1874.

12. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. Luc *Letellier De St. Just*, born at River Ouelle, Quebec, 1820.

13. Receiver-General.—Hon. Thomas *Coffin*, born at Barrington, Nova Scotia, 1817.

Each of the ministers has a salary, fixed by statute, of 7,000 dollars, or 1,400*l.* a year, with the exception of the recognised Prime Minister, who has 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.* per annum. The body of ministers is officially known as the 'Queen's Privy Council for the Dominion of Canada.'

Church and Education.

There is no State Church in the Dominion, and in the whole of British North America. The Church of England is governed by nine bishops; the Roman Catholic Church by four archbishops, and fourteen bishops; and the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, by annual synods, presided over by moderators. The number of members of each religious creed in the Dominion was as follows at the census of April 3, 1871:—

Roman Catholics	1,492,029	Congregationalists	21,829
Presbyterians	544,998	Miscellaneous creeds	65,857
Anglicans	494,049	Of 'no religion'	5,575
Wesleyans and Methodists	567,091	No creed stated	17,055
Baptists	239,343		
Lutherans	37,935	Total	3,485,761

The census returns, besides the broad religious divisions here given, signalise a multitude of sectarian creeds, including 'Second Adventists,' 'Disciples,' 'Bible Christians,' 'Junkers,' 'Menonists,' 'Universalists,' and 'Mormons.' Roman Catholicism prevails most extensively in the province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, the number of its adherents there, in 1871, amounting to 1,019,850, or nearly 85 per cent. of the total of the Dominion. In the province of Ontario, formerly Upper Canada, the number of Roman Catholics, in 1871, was 274,162: while the Church of England numbered 330,965, and the Presbyterians 356,442 adherents.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario have separate school laws, adapted to the religious elements prevailing in either. Each township in Ontario is divided into several school sections, according to the requirements of its inhabitants. The common schools are supported partly by government, and partly by local self-imposed taxation, and occasionally by the payment of a small fee for each scholar. All teachers must pass an examination before a county board of education, or receive a license from the provincial Normal School, empowering them to teach, before they can claim the government allowance.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial accounts of the Dominion of Canada are made up under four different headings, namely, first 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' in expenditure; thirdly, 'Premium and Discount Loan Account;' and fourthly, 'Open Account.' The total revenue, under these four divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1874:—

	Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund	24,205,092	54
Loans	14,103,599	78
Premium and Discount Loan Account	384,327	14
Open Accounts	1,237,772	19
Total	39,930,791	65
	£8,336,158	

The general sources of revenue, comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1874:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE, CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	Dollars	Cents
Customs	14,325,192	64
Excise	5,594,903	84
Post Office, including Ocean Postage	1,139,973	15
Public Works, including Railways	1,509,915	04
Bill Stamps	209,088	69
Interest on Investments	610,863	00
Ordnance Lands	214,384	30
Casual	59,907	39
Premium and Discount	4,968	18
Bank Imposts	3,946	73
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	14,296	04
Tonnage Duties (River Police)	28,650	39
" (Mariner's Fund)	41,732	81
Steamboat Inspection	15,106	12
Fisheries	14,012	83
Cullers' Fees	92,771	93
Militia	42,756	85
Penitentiaries	95,066	90
Sundry Special Receipts	39,893	82
Superannuation	34,620	18
North-West Territory, Transportation Service	24,485	03
Dominion Lands, Manitoba	29,980	80
Dominion Steamers, British Columbia	12,449	20
Harbour Dues	295	40
Boundary Survey, United States	45,831	28
Total Revenue Consolidated Fund	24,205,092	54
	£5,041,018	

The total expenditure, under the four divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1874:—

	Dollars	cents
Consolidated Fund	23,316,316	75
Redemption	3,858,259	21
Premium and Discount Loan Account	96,512	68
Open Accounts	9,253,787	56
Total	36,524,876	20
	£7,604,975	

The general branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1874:—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars	Cents
Interest on Public Debt	5,724,436	31
Charges of Management	238,003	52
Sinking Fund	513,920	00
Premium, Discount and Exchange	26,680	99
Civil Government	683,685	53
Administration of Justice	459,037	49
Police	56,387	54
Penitentiaries and Prison Inspectors	395,551	76
Legislation	784,048	15
Geological Survey and Observatories	97,814	38
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	19,091	97
Census	39,470	34
Emigration and Quarantine	318,572	87
Marine Hospital and Mariners' Fund	66,462	53
Pensions	56,453	84
Superannuation	64,442	84
Militia and Defence	977,376	27
Public Works	1,826,001	03
Ocean and River Steam Service	407,700	43
Lighthouses and Coast Service	537,057	63
Fisheries	76,247	11
Culling Timber	82,886	43
Steamboat Inspection	10,291	58
Subsidies to Provinces	3,752,757	48
Miscellaneous	248,228	51
Charges on Revenue, Customs	658,299	34
" " Excise	206,935	28
" " Post Office	1,387,270	48
" " Public Works	2,389,679	72
" " Minor Revenues	11,371	03
Dominion Lands, &c.	283,163	78
Dominion Forces, Manitoba	209,169	42
Mounted Police, Manitoba	199,599	14
North-West Territory Organization	12,262	41
Boundary Survey, United States	79,293	60
" Ontario	2,430	00
Military Stores	144,906	00
Customs Refunds, former years	69,330	02
Total Expenditure Consolidated Fund	23,316,316	75
	£4,863,261	

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1875, amounted to 25,470,649 dollars, and of total expenditure to 44,330,925 dollars. For the financial year ending June 30, 1876, the provisional estimates of expenditure on the Consolidated Fund were 24,857,488 dollars, and of total expenditure 39,893,363 dollars.

The public debt of the Dominion, incurred chiefly on account of public works, and the interest of which forms the largest branch of the expenditure, was as follows on July 1, 1875:—

FUNDED DEBT.		
<i>Payable in London.</i>		
	Dollars	Cents
Canada at 5 per cent.	31,502,109	18
" 6 per cent.	23,091,076	17
New Brunswick at 6 per cent.	4,701,686	67
Nova Scotia at 6 per cent.	4,448,133	33
British Columbia at 6 per cent.	924,666	66
Dominion at 4 per cent.	16,660,000	30
" 5 per cent.	2,433,333	33
Prince Edward Island 6 per cent.	1,091,106	67
Additional Loans to be issued	6,000,000	00
	90,252,112	01
<i>Payable in Canada.</i>		
Canada at 5 per cent.	168,594	46
" 6 per cent.	135,730	00
Nova Scotia at 6 per cent.	1,481,900	00
New Brunswick at 6 per cent.	189,369	00
Prince Edward Island various	603,814	64
Debentures 6 per cent	541,000	00
" 5 per cent.	80,000	00
A. Stock, 6 per cent.	1,841,534	55
B. " 5 per cent.	2,569,371	42
C. " 6 per cent.	50,000	00
A. " 5 per cent.	309,106	71
B. " 5 per cent.	920,800	00
Savings Banks:—		
Post Office, 4 per cent.	2,634,129	22
" 5 per cent.	602,100	00
Toronto, 4 per cent.	131,143	26
Winnipeg, 4 per cent.	57,862	34
Nova Scotia, 4 per cent.	1,322,201	94
New Brunswick, 4 per cent.	1,094,584	06
British Columbia, 5 per cent.	631,961	40
Prince Edward Island at 4 per cent.	278,662	51
Indian Fund at 6 per cent.	1,178,410	58
" 5 per cent.	1,631,737	25
Compensation to Seigniors 6 per cent.	2,912,423	00
" Townships 5 per cent.	588,170	55
Widow's pensions and stipends 5 per cent.	33,079	61
Interest on Trust Funds at 5 per cent.	3,843,119	17
Total Funded Debt	116,082,917	88

The interest and sinking fund on the debt in the financial year ending June 30 1875, amounted to 6,623,386 dollars, and the charges of management to 207,072 dollars, being a total charge for the year of 6,830,458 dollars, or 1,416,091*l*.

Army and Navy.

In addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—the strength of which was reduced, in 1871, to 2,000 men, forming the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial

station'—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a newly-organised militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first Federal Parliament, passed in March 1868, 'to provide for the defence of the Dominion.' By the terms of the Act, the militia consists of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called out to serve in four classes, namely:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmarried; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 4th, 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but with them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a reserve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the marine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist to serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The marine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on sailing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. Volunteers have to serve for three years; and the regular and marine militia for two years. A general order from the Militia department, issued in 1874, reduced the active militia force, for the purposes of drill and pay, for the years 1874 and 1875, to 30,000 officers and men. A large number of companies, gazetted, but not equipped, were removed by this order from the active Militia.

Under the Act of 1868, amended in 1871, Canada is divided into eleven military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three by Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by Manitoba, and one by British Columbia. Two schools of military instruction for infantry are established in each of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and one in each of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The naval forces of Canada consisted, in 1875, of the following armed screw steamers, maintained on the great lakes and the river St. Lawrence, and furnished in part by the British Government and in part by that of the Dominion.

Name	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
Prince Alfred	75	3	456
Rescue	65	3	275
Britomart	60	2	226
Cherub	60	2	226
Heron	60	2	226
Minstrel	60	2	226
Napoleon III. . . .	300	2	211
Lady Head	158	2	168

Besides the above, the Government of the Dominion owned the 'Daring' and the 'Druid,' two fast steamers, employed on coast service, not fitted with guns, but available as gunboats. (Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The population of Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; in 1851 to 1,842,265; and in 1861 to 3,090,561. The last census, taken April 3, 1871, stated the total population of the Dominion of Canada to amount to 3,657,887, divided as follows:—

Provinces	Area. Engl. Sq. Miles	Population, 1871		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ontario . . .	121,260	828,590	792,261	1,620,851
Quebec . . .	210,020	596,041	595,475	1,191,516
Nova Scotia . . .	18,660	193,792	194,008	387,800
New Brunswick . . .	27,105	145,888	139,706	285,594
Manitoba . . .	2,891,734	—	—	11,953
British Columbia . . .	213,000	—	—	10,586
Prince Edward Island . . .	2,173	47,121	46,900	94,021
Total . . .	3,483,952	—	—	3,602,321

Not included at present in the Dominion of Canada, but attracted towards the confederation, while forming part of British North America, is the colony of Newfoundland. The last census of Newfoundland, taken at the end of 1869, stated the total population at 146,536—comprising 75,547 males, and 70,989 females—living on an area of 40,200 English square miles.

The population of the Dominion consisted at the census of 1871 to the extent of more than four-fifths of natives of British North America. These numbered 2,900,531, of whom 1,138,794 were natives of Ontario; 1,147,664 natives of Quebec; 360,832 natives of Nova Scotia; 245,068 natives of New Brunswick; 405 natives of Manitoba and British Columbia; and 7,768 natives of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. Of alien-born inhabitants of the Dominion the most numerous at the census of 1871 were 219,451 natives of Ireland; 144,999 natives of England and Wales; 121,074 natives of Scotland; 64,447 natives of the United States, and 24,162 natives of Germany.

The population of the principal cities of the Dominion and of British North America was as follows at the census of 1871:—

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Ontario . . .	{	Toronto	46,092	}	Montreal	107,225	
		Hamilton	26,716		Quebec	59,699	
		Ottawa	21,545		Nova Scotia .	Halifax	29,582
		London	15,826		New Brunswick	St. John	28,988
Prince Edward Island . . .	Charlotte Town				8,807		

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland . . .	St. John's . . .	22,583
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The increase of population in recent years has been chiefly through immigration from the United Kingdom. From all parts, there arrived 74,365 immigrants in 1869; 69,019 in 1870; 65,772 in 1871; 89,186 in 1872; 50,050 in 1873; and 39,373 in 1874. (For immigration from the United Kingdom see page 254.)

Trade and Industry.

The trade of the Dominion of Canada is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the greater part of the imports being derived from Great Britain, and the greater part of the exports going to the United States. The following statement gives the total value of exports, including bullion and specie, the total value of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion in each of the six fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1869 to 1874:—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170
1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603
1871	74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,482
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116
1873	89,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,524
1874	89,851,928	128,213,582	127,404,169

The subjoined tabular statement exhibits the commercial intercourse of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, giving the total value of the exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the Dominion, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
1865	6,350,178	4,777,280
1866	6,867,563	6,862,402
1867	6,003,538	5,311,197
1868	6,037,090	4,404,119
1869	6,997,188	4,571,920
1870	7,855,518	6,260,613
1871	8,623,115	7,766,559
1872	8,652,238	9,637,133
1873	11,117,122	8,112,751
1874	11,336,812	8,849,747

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year

1874, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 3,697,616*l.*, of which 2,240,541*l.* was for wheat; 531,616*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; and 332,123*l.* for wheat meal and flour, the remainder comprising peas, oats, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1874 was 5,706,567*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 2,177,454*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 3,378,386*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1874 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,964,189*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,193,298*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,370,640*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 1,048,234*l.*

Not included in the above returns is the trade with the province of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, as yet not included within the Dominion. The exports from Newfoundland and Labrador to Great Britain, chiefly fish and train oil, amounted to 522,097*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 482,372*l.* in the year 1874. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1874, were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 136,234*l.*; and cotton manufactures, of the value of 44,262*l.*

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the Provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1874, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
Nova Scotia	2,787	479,669
New Brunswick	1,144	294,741
Quebec	1,837	218,946
Ontario	815	113,008
Prince Edward Island	312	48,388
British Columbia	35	3,611
Total	6,930	1,158,363

The total comprised 634 steamers, measuring 76,487 tons. During the year 1874, there were 96 new vessels, of 190,756 tons, built in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 4,022 miles at the end of October 1874. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 1,120 miles in course of construction, and 3,000 miles more had been surveyed, and concessions granted by the Government. Partly included in the latter class was a railway crossing the whole of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to the construction of which the British Government contributes a grant, in the form of a guaranteed loan of 2,500,000*l.*

On June 30, 1875, there were in the Dominion 3,943 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year 1874 was 34,579,000; and of newspapers, 25,480,000. A uniform rate of postage of three cents has been established over the whole Dominion.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada and British North America are:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents . . . = 4s. 2d.

The decimal system of currency was introduced into the dominion of Canada and British North America by Act 34 Vict. cap. 5. It is ordered by the Act that the unit of account shall be the dollar of 100 cents, the value of which dollar shall be on the basis of 486 cents and two-thirds of a cent to the pound of British sterling money. The value of the money of the United Kingdom is fixed by law as follows:—The sovereign, of the weight and fineness now established, four dollars and eighty-six and two-third cents; the crown piece, one dollar and twenty cents; the half-crown piece, sixty cents; the florin, forty-eight cents; the shilling, twenty-four cents; the sixpence, twelve cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A new and uniform system of weights and measures was introduced into the Dominion of Canada by a law assented to May 23, 1873, entitled 'an Act respecting Weights and Measures.' The Act orders that 'the Imperial yard shall be the standard measure of length;' that 'the Imperial pound Avoirdupois shall be the standard measure of weight;' that 'the gallon known as the "Imperial gallon" shall be the standard measure of capacity for liquids;' that 'the bushel measure known as the "Imperial bushel" shall be the standard measure of capacity for commodities sold by dry measure.' Of old weights and measures usually employed, the chief are:—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	. . . =	0·83333 gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	. . . =	1·01695 "
<i>Bushel</i>	. . . =	0·9692 imperial bushel.

By Act of 22nd Vict. cap. 21, the weights of many articles held equal to the Winchester bushel were prescribed, as follows:—

Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, and onions	. . . . .	60 lbs.
Flax seed	. . . . .	50 lbs.
Hemp seed	. . . . .	44 lbs.
Blue grass seed	. . . . .	14 lbs.
Castor beans	. . . . .	40 lbs.
Salt	. . . . .	56 lbs.
Dried apples	. . . . .	22 lbs.
Malt	. . . . .	36 lbs.

By the same Act the British hundredweight of 112 pounds, and the ton of 2,240 pounds, were abolished, and the hundredweight was declared to be 100 pounds and the ton 2,000 pounds avoirdupois, thus assimilating the weights of Canada and the United States.

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CHILI.

(REPÚBLICA DE CHILE.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Chili threw off the allegiance to the Crown of Spain by the declaration of independence of September 18, 1810. The constitution, voted by the representatives of the nation in 1833, establishes three authorities in the State—the legislative, the executive, and the judicial. The legislative power is vested in two assemblies, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is composed of twenty members, elected for the term of nine years; while the Chamber of Deputies, chosen for a period of three years, consists of one representative for every 20,000 of the population. The executive is exercised by a president, elected for a term of five years.

President of the Republic.—Don Federico Errázuriz; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don José Joaquín Pérez, September 17, 1871.

The president of the republic is chosen by indirect election. The people, in the first instance, nominate their delegates by ballot, and the latter, in their turn, appoint the chief of the State. The votes are examined, and the declaration of the poll takes place at a meeting of the two Houses of Legislature.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a ministry, divided into four departments, namely, the Ministry of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Finance; the Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs; and the Ministry of War and Marine.

The Council of State, appointed by the president of the republic, consists of the ministers for the time being, two judges, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general or admiral, and five other members.

Revenue, Army and Navy.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows for each of the years 1874 and 1875:—

	1874		1875	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
Revenue . . .	16,569,482	3,313,896	16,440,000	3,288,000
Expenditure . . .	16,609,183	3,321,836	16,474,890	3,294,978

The following table gives the sources of actual revenue and the various branches of expenditure in the year 1873:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Pesos		Pesos
Customs . . .	7,375,768	Ministry of the Interior . .	4,895,089
State monopolies .	1,524,857	„ Foreign Affairs . .	305,893
Land taxes . . .	648,035	„ Justice and Pub- } lic Worship }	2,123,193
Excise	682,463	„ Finance	6,080,561
Patents	375,855	„ War	2,171,310
Guano sales . . .	300,000	„ Marine	1,033,137
Post	38,346		
Telegraphs . . .	25,473		
State railways . .	1,979,677		
Other Receipts . .	643,936		
Total revenue {	13,594,410 £2,718,882	Total expenditure {	16,609,183 £3,321,836

The public debt of the republic consisted, at the end of September 1875, of the following home and foreign liabilities:—

	Capital	Interest
	Pesos	Pesos
INTERNAL DEBT—		
3 per cent. debt of 1865	3,150,775	94,523
8 „ „ „	2,323,000	196,784
6 „ Meigg's loan	1,472,000	93,840
6 „ Garland „	1,288,000	78,540
3 and 6 per cent. loans, various dates	8,682,247	345,219
Total internal debt {	16,916,022 £3,383,204	808,906 £161,781
FOREIGN DEBT—		
3 per cent loan of 1842	1,704,000	54,360
4½ „ „ 1858	6,122,000	275,535
7 „ „ 1866	4,785,000	346,220
6 „ „ 1867	8,872,500	547,500
5 „ Railway loan of 1870	4,797,500	245,400
5 „ „ „ 1873	10,700,000	749,000
5 „ „ „ 1875	9,500,000	610,000
Total foreign debt {	46,481,000 £9,296,200	2,156,500 £431,300
Total debt {	63,397,022 £12,679,404	2,965,406 £593,081

The whole of the foreign loans of Chili were contracted in England, the loans of 1842 and 1858 through the house of Baring Brothers, and the loans of 1866 and 1867 through the house of Morgan & Co. The railway loan of 1870, was contracted at the price of 83; that of 1873, at the price of 94, and that of 1875, at

the price of $88\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The whole of these three loans are to be redeemed at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent.

The army of Chili, raised by conscription, was reported to number 3,516 men at the commencement of 1875, the forces comprising 2,000 infantry, 712 cavalry, and 804 artillery.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the end of September 1875 of ten small steamers, of from 120 to 300 horse-power, and two large and powerful ironclads, called 'Almirante Cochrane' and 'Valparaiso.' The two ironclads are sister-ships, of the same design and dimensions, and were constructed at Earl's Shipbuilding Company's works, Hull, England, after the designs of Mr. E. J. Reed, former chief constructor to the British Admiralty, the 'Almirante Cochrane' being launched in January 1874, and the 'Valparaiso' in May 1875. Each of these ironclads is 210 feet long, and 45 feet in breadth, of 2,200 tons measurement, and of 2,500 horse power. Each ship is protected throughout its whole length in the neighbourhood of the water-line by a stout belt of armour and teak backing 8 feet wide. The armour-plates are 9 inches thick at the water-line. The battery is amidships, and it is armed with six $12\frac{1}{2}$ ton rifled guns. The teak backing is of an average thickness of 10 inches, and the whole of the armour and backing is fastened to a double thickness of skin plating, supported by massive angle iron frames on the inside, and longitudinal angle iron girders on the outside, which are combined with the teak backing and give a further support to the armour. The range of fire in both the 'Almirante Cochrane' and the 'Valparaiso' is very remarkable, for, although they have the same appearance as ordinary broadside ships, they are able with the three guns on each side to fire over all the points of the compass. This advantage was obtained by placing each of the fore and aft guns at the corners of the battery, and recessing the side of the ship so as to enable the foremost guns to fire right forward and in a line with the keel, and in like manner the aft guns fire right aft. The corners of the batteries are made of an octagonal shape, so that the same guns which fire right forward and aft can be brought into the broadside position and command any angle between that and the line of the keel. The midship guns on each side are made to fire on the broadside, and also to support the fire of the forward guns, up to within 20 degrees of the line of the keel. The very powerful fire the ships are thus able to command all round the horizon is held to be the most notable feature in their construction.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace $6,237\frac{1}{2}$ geographical, or 130,977 English square miles, with a population number-

ing 2,068,447 souls in 1875. The republic is divided into sixteen provinces, of the following area and population, according to the returns of an enumeration made in 1875:—

Provinces	Area—Geographical Square kilometres	Population 1875
Chiloë	112·89	64,536
Llanquihue	381·38	48,492
Valdivia	472·19	37,481
Arauco	645·08	140,896
Concepcion	181·61	151,365
Nuble	199·77	136,880
Maulc	201·59	118,457
Linaires		
Talca		
Curico	149·83	110,359
Colchagua	138·66	92,110
Colchagua	165·39	146,889
Santiago	436·16	362,712
Valparaiso	67·09	176,682
Aconcagua	252·80	132,799
Coquimbo	898·97	157,463
Atacama	1,934·15	72,446
Total	6,237·57	2,068,447

Not included in the above table is the land of the Araucanians, a vast district on the southern frontier, nominally annexed to the republic in 1862. It is calculated to embrace 120,000 English square miles, on which live about 70,000 warlike aborigines.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, its port; the first of which had 148,264, and the second 97,575 inhabitants at the census of 1875.

The total exports of the republic amounted to 38,810,271 pesos, or 7,762,056*l.*, in the year 1873, and the total imports during the same period to 37,928,426 pesos, or 7,585,685*l.* In the year 1874, the total exports were of the value of 36,541,000 pesos, or 7,308,200*l.*, and the total imports of the value of 38,418,000 pesos, or 7,683,600*l.* The foreign commerce of Chili is carried on mainly with Great Britain, to which more than one-half of the exports are sent, and from which come upwards of one-third of the total imports. Among the importing countries France stands next in the list, followed by Germany, the United States, and Peru.

The commercial intercourse between Chili and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the value of the total exports to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Chili, in each of the five years from 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1870	3,828,225	2,674,306
1871	3,798,361	2,010,060
1872	5,591,783	3,147,843
1873	4,764,195	3,165,104
1874	4,700,510	2,751,094

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1874 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 2,812,013*l.* Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 122,466*l.*, regulus at 832,558*l.*, and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 1,756,989*l.* Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are wheat, of the value of 1,180,278*l.*; silver ore, of the value of 225,988*l.*; and wool of the value of 160,637*l.*, in the year 1874.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures, iron, and hardwares and cutlery. In 1874, the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 1,923,753*l.*; of woollens 258,288*l.*; of iron, wrought and unwrought, 465,596*l.*; and of hardwares and cutlery 128,550*l.*

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, on September 30, 1875, of 78 vessels, of a total burthen of 19,164 tons, including 26 steamers, of 8,038 tons.

Chili was among the first States in South America in the construction of railways. At the end of 1874, the total length of lines open for traffic was 820 English miles, while 209 miles more were in course of construction, some nearly completed. The two most important railways open for traffic are the lines from Valparaiso to Santiago, 115 miles in length, and from Santiago to Curicó, 116 miles long, both state property. The principal railways in course of construction in 1875 comprise lines from Curicó to Chillan, and from San Rosendo to Angol, of a total length of 192 English miles.

The length of telegraph lines was reported, at the end of June 1875, at 2,650 miles, the whole of them, with the exception of a short line from Santiago to Valparaiso, belonging to the State. The number of telegraph offices at the same date was 55, of which 53 belonged to the State. In the year 1874 the telegraph carried 270,196 messages.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are:—

MONEY.

The *Pesos*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos* . Average rate of exchange. 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>.	. . . . .	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>.	. . . . .	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>.	. . . . .	=	101·44 „ „
„ <i>Arroba</i> {	of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>.	. . . . .	=	0·74 „ „
„ <i>Vara</i>.	. . . . .	=	0·927 yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>.	. . . . .	=	0·859 square yard.

The metric system of France has been legally established in Chili, but the old weights and measures are still in general use.

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COLOMBIA.

(ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE federative republic of Colombia, officially styled the United States of Colombia, was formed by the Convention of Bogota, concluded Sept. 20, 1861, by the representatives of nine states previously a part of New Granada. A constitution, bearing date May 8, 1863, vests the executive authority in a president elected for two years, while the legislative power rests with a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate, numbering 27 members, is composed of representatives of the nine states, each deputing three senators; the House of Representatives, numbering 66 members, is elected by universal suffrage, each state forming a constituency and returning one member for 50,000 inhabitants, and a second for every additional 20,000. Besides the central government thus created, each of the nine states has its own legislature and chief executive officer, the latter called Governor in all except Panama, which gives him the title of President.

The President of Colombia has at his side a Vice-President, acting as chairman of the Senate, and his executive functions must be exercised through four ministers, or secretaries, responsible to Congress. His biennial term of office begins on the 1st of April, ending the last of March.

President of the Republic.—Don *Santiago Perez*, elected for the biennial term commencing April 1, 1874.

The first head of the executive government of Colombia, after its establishment as a federative republic, was General Thomas Mosquera, who acted as Dictator from Sept. 20, 1861, till the proclamation of the constitution of 1863, under which Don Manuel Murillo Toro was elected President for two years, commencing April 1, 1864. General Mosquera was chosen his successor, but before his term of office had expired he came into conflict with the Congress of the republic, and on the 23rd of May was deposed and imprisoned, his place being filled provisionally by the Vice-President, General Santos Gutierrez, who was subsequently elected President for the next term. From 1872 to 1874 the Executive underwent constant changes in consequence of uninterrupted civil warfare.

Seat of the central government is the federal city of Bogota.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The revenue of the central government amounted, on the average of recent years, to less than 500,000*l.* per annum. The following table gives the revenue and expenditure in the financial year ending July 31, 1873 :—

Receipts.	Pesos.	Expenditure.	Pesos.
Customs	2,775,450	Public Debt	1,060,700
Salt monopoly	799,213	Army and Navy	651,527
Domains	72,595	Public Works	739,000
Post and telegraphs	78,236	Home Department	518,775
Miscellaneous	268,000	Miscellaneous	180,000
Total	3,993,494	Total	3,150,000
	£798,699		£630,000

The public debt was reported to amount to 53,085,644 pesos, or 10,617,129*l.*, at the end of 1873, three-fourths of which sum was due to British creditors, who hold as security on mortgage the chief source of revenue of the Republic, that derived from the customs. The interior debt was estimated to amount to 20,500,000 pesos, or 4,100,000*l.* at the end of 1873.

The federal army, by the terms of the constitution, is to number 2,000 men on the peace-footing. In case of war, each of the states is bound to furnish a contingent of one per cent. of the population, raising the total strength of the army to about 27,000 men.

Population and Trade.

The area of the republic is estimated to embrace 455,673 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and 124,917 square miles south of the equator. According to a rough enumeration taken in 1871, the population at that date was 2,916,703—1,420,817 males, and 1,495,886 females—divided as follows, between the nine states of the confederacy :—

States	Population of state	Chief town	Population of chief town
Panama	220,542	Panama	18,000
Santander	425,427	Pamplona	3,200
Cauca	435,078	Popayan	20,000
Boyaca	482,874	Tunja	8,000
Cundinamarca	409,602	Bogota	46,000
Antioquia	365,974	Antioquia	20,000
Tolima	230,821	Purificacion	500
Bolivar	225,060	Carthagena	25,000
Magdalena	101,325	Santa Marta	2,000
Total	2,916,703		

The most important of the nine states of Colombia, the state of Panama, comprises the whole isthmus of that name, known historically as the Isthmus of Darien. The extreme length of the state from east to west is about 360 geographical miles, but the sinuosities of the coast give about 400 miles on the Atlantic and 600 on the Pacific Ocean. Less than one-tenth of the total area of Colombia is under cultivation.

The foreign trade of Colombia is carried on mainly through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, and is of considerable importance, owing to the geographical situation of these places, which, united by railway, connect the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean. The transit trade across the Isthmus of Panama is of the estimated value of 17,000,000*l.* per annum, about two-thirds representing the trade from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and one-third that in the opposite direction. The foreign commerce of the Republic itself is very small, but its amount cannot be ascertained, as no official accounts of it are kept, and it is mixed up entirely with the transit trade.

The following table gives the total value of the exports sent from Colombia to Great Britain, and of the imports of British home produce entered into Colombia, in each of the five years from 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1870	906,279	2,135,454
1871	1,042,339	2,643,074
1872	1,019,235	3,150,337
1873	1,077,233	3,074,972
1874	995,600	2,570,952

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the two most important articles in 1874 were raw cotton, of the value of 225,498*l.*, and Peruvian bark, of the value of 254,693*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1874 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 1,644,971*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1874 were apparel and haberdashery, valued 151,389*l.*; linen manufactures, of the value of 141,272*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 104,889*l.*

In the year 1869 a treaty was concluded between the government of the Republic and that of the United States of America, which gave to the latter the exclusive right to construct an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien, at any point which may be selected by the United States. The Colombian Govern-

ment cede six miles of land on each side of the canal, and are to receive 10 per cent. of the net income for the first 10 years, and, after the canal is paid for, 25 per cent. of the net profits. The surveys are to be made within two years after the ratification of the treaty, and the canal begun within five years and finished within fifteen years after the ratification, otherwise the charter fails. The charter runs for 100 years. The canal is to be under the control of the United States, and navigation is to be open to all nations in time of peace, but closed to belligerents.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Colombia, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or dollar, of 10 reals: approximate value, 4s.

The currency is almost entirely imported, the gold coins consisting of doubloons of Spain, equal to 16 dollars, of British sovereigns, condors, and half condors, and the silver of pesos, reals, half reals, and quarter reals. There are no home-struck copper coins. In foreign mercantile transactions, the French five-franc piece, equal to one peso, is most generally in use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of France was introduced into the Republic in 1857, and the only weights and measures recognised by the Government are the French. In custom-house business the kilogramme, equal to 2,205 pounds avoirdupois, is the standard. In ordinary commerce, the arroba, of 25 pounds, the quintal, of 100 pounds, and the carga, of 250 pounds, are generally used. The Colombian libra is equal to 1,102 pounds avoirdupois. As regards measures of length, the English yard is mostly employed, but in liquid measure the French litre is the legal standard.

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COSTA RICA.

(REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Costa Rica, an independent state since the year 1821, and forming part from 1824 to 1839 of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution bearing date December 22, 1871. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of one chamber, called the Congress Constitucional, chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by universal suffrage. The members of the Congress Constitucional are elected for the term of four years, one half retiring every two years. The executive authority is in the hands of a President, elected in the same manner as the Congress for the term of four years. He is assisted in his functions by two Vice-Presidents, elected annually in May, for the term of one year, by the Congress Constitucional.

President of the Republic.—General Don Tomas Guardia, elected May 1872.

There have been constant changes in the executive in recent years, owing to civil wars and insurrections, which did not allow many Presidents to serve the full term of office provided for by the constitution.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by four ministers—of the interior and justice; of public instruction and foreign affairs; of finance and commerce; and of public works.

Revenue and Public Debt.

The public revenue of Costa Rica for the year ending April 30, 1875, amounted, according to government returns, to 2,588,027 dollars, or 517,615*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,781,106 dollars, or 556,221*l.*, leaving a deficit of 193,079 dollars, or 38,616*l.* In the budget estimates for the year ending April 1876, voted by Congress, the revenue was estimated at 2,541,000 dollars, or 508,200*l.*, and the expenditure at 2,481,626 dollars, or 496,325*l.* The revenue is drawn mainly from three sources, namely customs, the spirit monopoly, and the tobacco monopoly, the first of which produced 783,309 dollars, or 156,601*l.*, the second 912,184 dollars, or 182,437*l.*, and the third 386,528 dollars, or 77,306*l.*, in the financial year ending April 30, 1875.

Costa Rica has no internal debt. The foreign debt of the republic consists of a six per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1871, and a seven per cent. loan, of the nominal amount of 2,400,000*l.*—issued at 82—contracted in 1872.

The government of the republic ceased payment, both of interest and sinking fund, upon the first loan in 1872, and as regards the second loan, the Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans reported in 1875 that 'except the sums retained in England out of the proceeds, the bondholders never received anything whatever in respect of the principal or interest of the debt.'

The area of the republic is calculated to embrace 26,040 English square miles, including some disputed territories on the northern frontier. There exist only vague estimates as regards the population, calculated to number from 180,000 to 190,000 souls, but stated at twice the amount in government returns. Nearly one-third of the inhabitants are aborigines, or 'Indians,' while another third have sprung from a mixture of races. The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Río Grande, around and not far off the capital of the republic, the city of San José.

The following table gives the estimated value, in pounds sterling, of the total exports and the total imports of Costa Rica in each of the four years from 1871 to 1874:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1871	720,000	343,000
1872	550,000	561,500
1873	1,200,000	753,000
1874	912,800	570,000

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1874 amounting to 8,928 tons, being 2,322 tons less than in the year 1873. In both years considerably more than one half of the total exports of coffee went to Great Britain.

The commercial intercourse of Costa Rica is chiefly with the United Kingdom, but it is not reported on in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which throws the statistics of the republic together with other states, under the general heading of 'Central America.' For the value of the imports and exports thus given, see GUATEMALA, page 534.

An important line of railway, from Alajuela to Limon, 114 miles in length, destined to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was in progress in Costa Rica during the years 1873 and 1874. The first portion of the line, between Alajuela and Cartago, 42 miles long, was opened for traffic in March 1873, but the works came to a partial standstill in 1874, owing to want of funds. It is estimated that another million sterling is requisite for the completion of the interoceanic railway.

At the end of June 1875, there were telegraph lines of a total length of 320 kilomètres, or 200 English miles, with 16 telegraph offices.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ Imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use, but the introduction of the French metric system is contemplated.

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ECUADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Ecuador was constituted May 11, 1830, in consequence of a civil war which separated the members of the Central American Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar on the ruins of the Spanish colony and kingdom of New Granada. By its constitution, dating March 31, 1843, the executive is vested in a President, elected for the term of four years, while the legislative power is given to a Congress of two Houses, the first consisting of 18 senators and the second of 30 deputies, both elected by universal suffrage. The Congress has to assemble on the 15th September of every year at Quito, the capital and seat of the government, without being summoned by the government. The nomination of the President takes place, in an indirect manner, by 900 electors, returned by the people for the purpose. The electors appoint, together with the head of the executive, a Vice-President, who, in certain cases, may be called upon by Congress to succeed him before his term of office has come to an end. The Vice-President also fills the functions of Minister of the Interior.

President of the Republic.—Don Xavier Leon, elected Vice-President August 1873; succeeded to the Presidency on the assassination of President Dr. Quintino Garcio Moreno, August 6, 1875.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of three ministers who, together with himself and the Vice-President, are responsible, individually and collectively, to the Congress. There is no power of veto with the President, nor can he dissolve, shorten, or prorogue the sittings of Congress. By the terms of the constitution no citizen can enjoy titular or other distinctions, nor are hereditary rights or privileges of rank and race allowed to exist within the territory of the republic.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1873 was reported to have amounted to 3,650,510 dollars, or 730,102*l.*; and the expenditure to 3,985,560 dollars, or 787,112*l.* About one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports, which produced 1,672,557 dollars, or 334,513*l.* in 1873. At the commencement of 1875 the liabilities of the republic amounted, according to returns of that date,

to 3,274,000*l.*, the total made up of a foreign debt of 1,824,000*l.*, contracted in England in 1855, and internal liabilities amounting to 1,450,000*l.*

The standing army is reported to number 1,200 men, but is in process of reduction. The navy consisted in 1875 of three small steamers.

There is nothing known accurately regarding the extent and population of the republic, the limits of which towards the north are in dispute. According to the best estimates of native writers, the area amounts to 218,984 English square miles, with a population of about 1,300,000 inhabitants, including 200,000 aborigines, or Indians. The country is divided into three departments, the most populous of which, Quito, contains the capital of the same name, seat of the government, with 76,000 inhabitants.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is carried on mainly through the port of Guayaquil, the imports of which, in the year 1873 amounted to 4,980,000 piastres, or 199,200*l.*, and the exports to 10,125,000 piastres, or 405,000*l.* The commercial intercourse of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, the foreign trade centering in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures to Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1870	138,411	57,008
1871	277,766	61,167
1872	243,840	82,282
1873	318,161	101,640
1874	297,406	65,153

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain in the year 1874 consisted of cocoa, of the value of 173,443*l.*; Peruvian bark of the value of 49,146*l.*; and caoutchouc, of the value of 29,763*l.* Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 22,732*l.*, formed the principal article in 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called piaster, of the approximate value of 4*s.*; but the money in circulation is largely that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, coming into effect the 1st of January, 1858, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

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GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part (for eighteen years) of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a congress of two chambers, called the Council of State and the House of Representatives, the first consisting of 24 and the second of 52 members. Both chambers are elected for four years, the House of Representatives by the people, and the Council of State by the House. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for four years. Since the year 1871, when the priestly party was driven from power, there have been repeated Presidential elections.

President of the Republic.—General Rufino Barrios, elected May 1874.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of three departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior and Justice, and of War and Finance.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1874 amounted, according to official returns, to 2,601,000 dollars, or 520,200*l.*, and the total expenditure at 2,542,600 dollars, or 508,520*l.*, leaving a surplus of 58,400 dollars, or 11,680*l.* The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows in the year 1874:—

Sources of Revenue, 1874.

	Dollars.
Import Duties	959,100
Export Duties	84,600
Domains and Monopolies	816,900
Tax on sugar-cane plantations	54,100
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Receipts	674,100
Surplus of 1873	12,200
Total Revenue	2,601,000
	£520,200

Branches of Expenditure, 1874.

	Dollars.
Government and Administration	280,500
Pensions	14,000
Municipality and Police	35,200
Public Works	85,800
Foreign Affairs	19,300
Army	1,008,300
Expenses of Mint, Post, &c.	77,800
Church and Education	99,100
Premiums on Exports and Indemnities	8,400
Subsidy to Panamá Steamers	16,400
Interest and Management of Public Debt	525,100
Miscellaneous and extraordinary Disbursements	372,700
Total Expenditure	2,542,600
	£508,520

The total debt of Guatemala on January 1, 1875, was returned at 4,363,227 dollars, or 872,645*l*. The liabilities consist of the remnant of an English loan contracted in 1828; of an English loan of 500,000*l*., raised in 1869, and of several interior loans. There is besides a floating debt of unknown amount.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a rough enumeration taken in September 1865, there were at that period 1,180,000 inhabitants. Guatemala is administratively divided into seventeen provinces, of which three, Escuintla, Sololá, and Suchitepequez, are on the Pacific ocean, one Yzabal, borders the Atlantic, and the rest are inland. Capital of the republic and seat of the government is Santiago de Guatemala, or Guatemala la Nueva, with 45,000 inhabitants, a tenth of them of European origin. The former capital, Santiago de Caballeros, or Guatemala la Antigua, which had once a population of 60,000, was partly destroyed by fire and earthquakes in 1773, and has now only 20,000 inhabitants. The bulk of the population of the republic consists of aborigines, or so-called Indians.

The commercial intercourse of Guatemala is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, the exports consisting of indigo, cochineal, coffee, and various other articles of agricultural produce. The value of the total imports from, and exports to all countries, was as follows in each of the five years 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1870	334,568	489,385
1871	402,112	531,544
1872	453,841	537,362
1873	472,853	672,612
1874	610,801	657,744

The value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom is not reported in the 'Annual Statement' published by the Board of Trade, which summarizes, under the heading 'Central America,' the commerce of the five states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, with Great Britain. It is stated in consular reports that of the aggregate trade of Guatemala, combining exports and imports, about 40 per cent. is with Great Britain. The commercial intercourse of the whole of 'Central America' with the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the exports from 'Central America' to Great Britain, and that of the imports of British produce into 'Central America' in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1870	1,054,277	360,538
1871	1,061,611	291,501
1872	1,126,117	290,557
1873	1,363,999	330,887
1874	1,120,874	157,078

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1874 were coffee, of the value of 726,835*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 187,525*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 50,646*l.* in 1874.

The staple place of foreign commerce is the capital, Santiago de Guatemala. The chief ports of the republic are Izabal on the Atlantic, and San José on the Pacific coast.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Guatemala, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar* or *Piaster*, of 100 *Centavos* . . . approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	= 1.014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	= 101.40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	= 25.35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	= 1½ imperial bushel.

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE DE HAÏTI.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Haiti, formerly a French colony, is governed under a constitution proclaimed June 14, 1867. By its terms the legislative power rests in a National Assembly, divided into two chambers, respectively called the Senate and the House of Commons. The latter is elected by the direct vote of all male citizens for the term of three years, while the members of the Senate are nominated for two years by the House of Commons from a list presented by the electoral colleges. The executive power is in the hands of a President, who, according to the Constitution, must be elected by the people, and whose term is four years. But these provisions have not been adhered to in recent years, the elections of Presidents having either been made by the troops, or by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people.

President of the Republic.—General Michel *Domíngue*, elected June 11, 1874, by the vote of a Constituent Assembly, for the term of eight years; sworn into office, June 14, 1874.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by four heads of departments: the ministers of Finance and Foreign Affairs; of Justice and Public Instruction; of the Interior; and of War.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue and expenditure are known only by estimates, long-continued civil war having brought extreme disorder into the finances of the Republic. It was reported that the receipts from customs, chief source of revenue, amounted to 4,273,043 piastres, or 960,934*l.*, in the year 1873, and to 3,970,684 piastres, or 893,353*l.* The total public revenue is calculated to have amounted in recent years to about 1,100,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,700,000*l.* There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the greater mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994*l.*, contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs,

or 1,281,994*l.* No interest has for years been paid on this debt. Nevertheless, the government issued, in June 1875, with partial success, a new foreign loan of 83,453,000 francs, or 3,338,120*l.*, through the house of Marcuard & Co., Paris, the avowed object being to extinguish the old debt, both home and foreign, and to employ the remainder for the construction of two lines of railway.

The area of the republic, which embraces the western portion of the Island of Haiti—the larger but less populated eastern division forming the republic of *San Domingo* (see pp. 56-57)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist; but the inhabitants, the moiety of whom are negroes and the rest French-speaking mulattoes, with very few of European descent, are calculated by the best authorities to number about 572,000, while official estimates give them at 800,000. Capital of the republic is Port-au-Prince, with 22,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay, and possessed of an excellent harbour.

The commercial intercourse of the republic is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain, the former contributing about 45 per cent. and the latter 40 per cent. to the aggregate imports and exports. The total imports in the three years 1868 to 1870 averaged 1,250,000*l.*, and the exports 1,820,000*l.* Among the principal articles exported are coffee, raw cotton, mahogany, log-wood, and guano. The total quantity of coffee exported in the year 1871 was 43,360 pounds. Five years previous, in 1866, the coffee exports amounted to 55,090,000 pounds, and after this period there was a gradual decline.

There is no report of the exact value of the commercial intercourse of the republic with the United Kingdom in the 'Annual Statement,' published by the Board of Trade, which throws Haiti together with San Domingo. But as the population of the latter state is only about one-fourth of that of Haiti, an estimate may be made of the respective distribution of exports and imports during the five years 1870 to 1874, given in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Haiti and San Domingo to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British Produce into Haiti and San Domingo.
	£	£
1870	230,832	395,486
1871	218,559	339,877
1872	389,661	617,560
1873	339,002	548,023
1874	344,461	441,952

The chief articles of exports to the United Kingdom in 1874 were coffee, of the value of 235,592*l.*, and mahogany, of the value of 41,180*l.* In previous years, raw cotton was also exported

in considerable quantities, but the value of these exports sank from 76,786*l.* in 1872, to 25,493*l.* in 1873, and to 17,224*l.* in 1874. The staple articles of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo in 1874 were cotton manufactures, valued at 259,046*l.*, and linens, of the value of 91,099*l.*

Chief port of Haiti is the capital, Port-au-Prince, through which pass more than two-thirds of the total exports and imports of the republic.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Haiti, and the British equivalents, are:

MONEY.

The *Piastre* . . . approximate value, 4*s.* 6*d.*

French gold and silver coins are in current use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

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HONDURAS.

(REPÚBLICA DEL HONDURAS.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Honduras, established in 1839, on the dissolution of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a charter proclaimed in November 1865. It gives the legislative power to a congress of two houses, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of seven members, three of whom are elected annually, and the Chamber of Deputies of fourteen members, one-half of whom are elected annually. The executive authority rests with a President, elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Ponciano *Leiva*, elected President February 1874.

The President succeeded Don Celeo Arias, elected 1872, who fled from the capital and was driven from power in February 1874, in consequence of an invasion of the republic by the troops of San Salvador. The same troops deposed, in a preceding invasion, May 1872, General Medina, predecessor of Don Celeo Arias, elected President in 1870.

The administration of the republic is carried on by a Council of State, composed of two ministers, appointed by the President, one senator elected by both Houses of Congress, and the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The finances of the republic are in great disorder owing to prolonged civil strife, aggravated in 1872 by the war with San Salvador. Semi-official reports state the total public revenue in recent years at 388,000 dollars, or 97,000*l.*, about one-third derived from customs duties, and another third from the government monopoly of sale of aguardiente, or native rum. The expenditure for several years exceeded the revenue, and the deficits were covered by loans.

The foreign debt of Honduras amounted to a total of 5,990,108*l.* at the end of 1875. It consists of three loans: the first contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1867, for the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*; the second issued in London and Paris in 1868, for the nominal amount of 2,490,108*l.*; and the third, negotiated at the

London Stock Exchange in 1870, for the nominal amount of 2,500,000*l.* The first and third loans were at 10 per cent., and issued at the price of 80, and the second loan was at 6 per cent., and issued at 75. All the loans were raised for the professed object of constructing an interoceanic railway from Port Cortez, or Puerto Caballos, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Fonseca, on the Pacific, 232 miles in length. But only a short section of the line, on the Atlantic side, 53 miles in length, was constructed in 1875, and then lying abandoned—the contractors having received on account of the works 689,745*l.*, being but a part of the amount due—and there was no further attempt at the time to open the railway. The interest in arrear on the three loans amounted, at the end of 1875, to 1,239,164, bringing the total indebtedness, in respect to principal and interest, to 7,220,272*l.* If paid, the interest and sinking fund on the three loans would amount to an annual charge of 695,700*l.* on the public revenue of Honduras—130,000*l.* in respect of the first; 240,700*l.* in respect of the second; and 325,000*l.* in respect of the third loan—or more than seven times the estimated total receipts of the government of the republic.

In May 1872 the government of Honduras issued at the London Stock Exchange the prospectus of a 'ten per cent. ship railway loan' of 15,000,000*l.*, 'for the purpose of adapting the present interoceanic railway, now in course of construction, to a ship railway across the republic of Honduras,' that is 'a railway capable of conveying ships of large tonnage, without disturbing the cargo, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to and from Puerto Caballos on the former, and the Bay of Fonseca on the latter.' The loan was to be in 150,000 bonds of 100*l.* each, issued at the price of 80, and repayable in fifteen years. It met with no subscribers.

The area of the republic, divided administratively into seven departments, is calculated to embrace 39,600 English square miles, with a population of 250,000 souls, or nine inhabitants to the square mile. Both area and population are only known through estimates, no enumeration having as yet taken place. The bulk of the inhabitants consists of aboriginal 'Indians,' and the sparse European-descended population, mainly of Spanish origin, is in the small ports on the Pacific coast and in the town of Santa Rosas, in the tobacco districts of Gracias. Capital of the republic is the ancient town of Comayagua, with 9,000 inhabitants, situated nearly in the centre of the state, and chief station on the planned interoceanic railway.

The exports of Honduras consist chiefly of mahogany, hides, tobacco, cattle, and indigo, the total value estimated at about 1,000,000 dollars, or 200,000*l.* per annum, while the imports comprise cotton goods, silks, and hardware. The resources of the country are at present wholly undeveloped. There are no official

returns of the value of either the imports or exports, owing partly to the customs at the principal ports being farmed out to individuals whose interest it is to conceal all facts concerning their revenue. The commercial intercourse is mainly with Great Britain, but the amount is not given in the 'Annual Statement' of the Board of Trade, which merges Honduras into 'Central America.' (See page 530.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Honduras and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	{ for wine . . . = $3\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons.
..	{ .. oil . . . = $2\frac{3}{4}$
.. <i>Square Vara</i> = 1.09 vara = 1 yard.	
.. <i>Fanega</i> = $1\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushel.	

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MEXICO.

(REPÚBLICA MEXICANA)

Constitution and Government

THE present constitution of Mexico bears date February 5, 1857. By the terms of it Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into States—19 at the outset, but at present 27 in number, with 2 territories—each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are cemented together in one body politic by fundamental and constituent laws. The powers of the supreme government are divided into three branches, the legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a Congress consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate, and the executive in a President. Representatives, elected by each State, at the rate of one member for 80,000 inhabitants, hold their places for two years. The qualifications requisite are, twenty-five years' age, and eight years' residence in the State. The Senate consists of two members for each State, of at least thirty years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the State Congress. The members of both Houses receive salaries of 2,000 dollars a year. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Congress of the States, and hold office for four years. Congress has to meet annually from January 1 to April 15, and a council of Government, consisting of the Vice-President and half the Senate, sits during the recesses. The city of Mexico is the seat of government. The legislatures of each of the nineteen States are similar to that of the republic.

President of the Republic.—Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, formerly President of the Supreme Court of Justice; elected President of the republic, as successor of Don Benito Juarez, November 2, 1872.

The administration is carried on, under the direction of the President, by a council of six ministers, heads of the departments of Justice, Finance, the Interior, Army and Navy, Foreign Affairs, and Public Works.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is derived to the extent of more than two-thirds from customs' duties, laid both on exports and imports, while nearly one half of the total expenditure is for the maintenance of the army. The finances of the State have been for many years in great disorder, the expenditure exceeding constantly the revenue. The following statement represents the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1875:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.		Dollars
Customs and harbour duties		11,567,582
Taxes		2,805,691
Stamps		2,531,220
Sale of national lands		362,565
Post offices and mint		926,154
Miscellaneous receipts		513,825
Total revenue		{ 18,707,037 £3,741,407
BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.		Dollars
Congress and executive power		1,107,782
Supreme Court of Justice		315,310
Ministry of the Interior		1,997,345
Ministry of Finance		4,219,363
Ministry of War		19,691,967
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		208,760
Justice and education		912,395
Public Works		5,496,853
Total expenditure		{ 24,949,775 £4,985,955

According to these estimates, the financial year 1874-75 would show a deficit of 6,242,738 dollars, or 1,244,548*l.* The actual deficit of former years varied from 5,500,000 dollars, or 1,100,000*l.* to 8,000,000 dollars, or 1,600,000*l.*

The public debt of Mexico, both internal and external, was estimated, in 1874, at 395,500,000 dollars, or 79,100,000*l.* But no official returns regarding it have been published since the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1865, when the total debt was stated to be 63,471,450*l.*, bearing an annual interest of 3,945,094*l.* In the subjoined statement an abstract is given of the returns published under the government of Maximilian I., showing the state of the Mexican debt, both as regards capital and annual interest, in pounds sterling, on August 1, 1865:—

	Capital	Annual interest
	£	£
Old English Three per Cent. Loan, as per settlement of 1851	10,241,650	307,205
Three per Cent. Stock, created 1864, for settlement of overdue coupons of old loan	4,864,800	145,944
Six per Cent. Anglo-French Loan of 1864	12,365,000	741,900
Six per Cent. Lottery Loan of 1865	10,000,000	—
Interest £600,000, Lottery Prizes £120,000, Sinking Fund £250,000	—	970,000
Six per Cent. Internal Mexican Debt, circa	7,000,000	420,000
Admitted Claims of Foreigners bearing interest at 6 per cent.	6,000,000	360,000
Amount due to French Government for war expenses at 31st March, 1865	13,000,000	—
Annual Payment to France on account of War Expenses, as per Paris Convention of 1864	—	1,000,000
Total	63,471,450	3,945,094

The actual government of the republic does not recognise any portion of the above liabilities, except the Six per cent. Internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years.

Area and Population.

The area of Mexico and number of inhabitants are chiefly known through estimates. The most reliable of these, based on partial enumerations made by the Government of the republic in 1874, state the area of Mexico to embrace a territory of 743,948 English square miles, with a total population of 9,343,470. The following table, drawn up after a report published in the 'Diario Oficial' of Mexico, June 7, 1875, gives the area and population of each of the 27 states composing the republic, with addition of the territory of Lower California, and the Federal district of Mexico, seat of the central government:—

State	Area in square miles	Population 1873
<i>States:—</i> Aguascalientes	2,895	89,715
Campeche	25,832	80,366
Chiapas	16,048	193,987
Chihuahua	83,716	180,668
Coahuila	50,890	98,397
Colima	3,743	65,827
Durango	42,510	185,077
Guanajuato	11,411	900,000
Guerrero	24,550	320,069
Hidalgo	8,163	404,207
Jalisco	39,168	966,689
México	7,838	663,557
Michoacan	25,689	618,240
Morelos	1,776	150,384
Nuovo-Leon	23,635	178,872
Oaxaca	33,591	648,779
Puebla	12,021	697,788
Querétaro	3,207	153,286
San Luis Potosi	27,500	460,322
Sinaloa	36,198	168,031
Sonora	79,021	109,388
Tabasco	11,851	83,707
Tamaulipas	30,225	140,000
Tlaxcala	1,620	121,663
Vera Cruz	26,232	504,950
Yucatán	29,567	422,365
Zacatecas	22,998	397,945
<i>Territories:—</i> Lower California	61,562	23,195
Federal District of Mexico	461	315,996
Total	743,948	9,343,470

It is calculated that five millions, or rather more than one-half, of the population of the republic of Mexico, are pure 'Indians,' the rest comprising a mixture of various races, the white, or European-descended inhabitants, numbering from about 500,000 souls. Formerly existing distinctions of colour and race were abolished by the constitution of 1824, which admits persons of all colours to the equal enjoyment of civil and political rights.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports of Mexico in the year 1874 were of the estimated value of 28,485,000 dollars, or 5,697,000*l.*, and the value of the exports 25,435,000 dollars, or 5,087,000*l.* The chief article of export was silver, of the estimated value of 15,000,000 dollars, or 3,000,000*l.*, the remainder comprising copper ores, cochineal, indigo, hides, and mahogany and other woods. The staple imports are cotton and linen manufactures, wrought iron, and machinery. More than two-thirds of the total trade of Mexico is carried on with the United States. In 1874 the movement of shipping in the ports of the republic comprised 332 vessels of the United States; 162 British vessels; 115 French vessels; 112 German vessels; and 2,410 other vessels, including 2,227 vessels, chiefly coasters, under the Mexican flag. The total shipping of Mexico at the end of 1874 consisted of 672 coasters, and 357 vessels in the foreign trade.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Mexico to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce into Mexico, in each of the eight years from 1867 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
1867	315,168	812,948
1868	350,664	848,588
1869	350,570	631,724
1870	299,813	910,882
1871	397,334	1,049,013
1872	443,524	843,186
1873	499,532	1,194,124
1874	546,651	1,124,613

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1874 were mahogany, of the value of 344,250*l.*; cochineal, valued at 44,442*l.*; hemp and other vegetable substances, of the value of 36,044*l.*, and dye-woods of various kinds, of the value of 31,898*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 656,599*l.*;

machinery and millwork, valued at 122,463*l.*; linens, of the value of 104,758*l.* and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 77,330*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1873.

The formerly valuable silver mines of Mexico, neglected for a long time, were partly reopened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte and Pachuca, situated about sixty miles from the city of Mexico, and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company. The total exports of silver ore from Mexico to the United Kingdom amounted in value to 26*l.* in 1868, to 80*l.* in 1869, to 3,340*l.* in 1870, to 29,774*l.* in 1871, to 25,643*l.* in 1872, to 16,019*l.* in 1873, and to 2,254*l.* in 1874.

Mexico had 335 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of June 1875. The principal line, called the 'National Mexican,' 300 miles long, from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico, with branch to Puebla, was commenced, under state aid, in 1864, and completed in 1869. There were 306 miles of railway under construction at the end of June 1875.

The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of June 1875, was 5,750 English miles. There were, at the same date, 194 telegraph offices, of which number 121 belonged to private companies, and 73 to the State.

The post office carried 1,565,000 letters in the year 1874. At the end of the year there were 748 post offices in the republic.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Mexico and the British equivalents, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 cents: approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Arroba</i>	}	for wine	. . . =	3½ imperial gallons.
„		oil	. . . =	2¾ „ „
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	. . . =	1.09 vara =	1 yard.	
„ <i>Fanega</i>	. . . =	1½ imperial bushel.		

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NICARAGUA.

(REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Nicaragua was proclaimed on August 19, 1858. It vests the legislative power in a Congress of two houses, the upper called the Senate, comprising fourteen members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eighteen members. Both branches of the legislature are elected by universal suffrage, the members of the House of Representatives for the term of four, and those of the Senate for the term of six years. The executive power is with a President elected for four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Vicente Cuadra, elected February 1, 1871.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of four members, presiding over the departments of Finance, of Foreign Affairs, of Public Instruction, and of War and Marine.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The revenue of the republic in the year 1874 was estimated at 595,100 dollars, or 119,020*l.*, and the expenditure at 758,550 dollars, or 151,710*l.*, leaving a deficit of 163,450 dollars, or 32,690*l.* There were annual deficits, increasing in amount, since the year 1865. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle. The expenditure is principally for the maintenance of an army of two thousand men, and the payment of interest of the public debt.

The total amount of the public debt at the end of 1874 was estimated at 9,500,000 dollars, or 1,900,000*l.* There are no official returns of the debt. In a report of Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Secretary of Embassy, written in May 1869, it is stated, 'The Government's position with regard to its liabilities may be said to be almost as bad as it can be, for while their known indebtedness ascends to a very high figure they are actually ignorant as to what the total amount is, "because it is not yet known what is the total of government bills outside of the Republic." . . . As a climax it only remains to be added that paid up bonds and bills of different kinds to the amount of 110,601 dollars 95 cents have lately been

abstracted from the Treasury Office.' The public liabilities of Nicaragua were wholly contracted within the country.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 49,500 English square miles, and the population at 350,000 souls, giving an average of nearly seven inhabitants to the square mile. There are no census returns. The great mass of the population consist of aboriginal 'Indians,' Mulattoes, Negroes, and mixed races, and the number of Europeans and their descendants is very small and on the decrease. There are few towns, and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle, carried on in a rude fashion. Old capital of the republic is the city of Leon, ten miles from the Pacific, surrounded by five active volcanoes, and partly in ruins. At present the seat of the government is the town of Managua, situated on the southern border of the great lake of the same name, with 8,000 inhabitants. The capital is provisional, being built on the slope of an active volcano, and liable therefore to instant destruction.

The commerce of Nicaragua is very small, and, in the absence of official returns, little of it is known. In the annual 'Statement of the Board of Trade,' the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Republic is merged into 'Central America.' (See page 530.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The same as in Honduras. See p. 536.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from Spanish rule in 1811, and after a short government by two consuls, the supreme power was seized, in 1815, by Dr. José Gaspar Rodríguez Francia, who exercised autocratic sway as Dictator, till his death, Sept. 20, 1840. Dr. Francia's reign was followed by a state of anarchy, which lasted till 1842, when a National Congress, meeting at the capital of Asuncion, elected two nephews of the Dictator, Don Alonso and Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, joint consuls of the Republic. Another Congress voted, March 13, 1844, a new constitution, and, March 14, elected Don Carlos Antonio Lopez sole President, with dictatorial powers, which were continued by another election, March 14, 1857. At the death of Don Carlos, September 10, 1862, his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, born 1827, succeeded to the supreme power, by testamentary order, without opposition. President Lopez, in 1865, began a dispute with the government of Brazil, the consequence of which was the entry of a Brazilian army, united with forces of the Argentine Confederation and Uruguay, into the Republic, June 1865. After a struggle of five years, Lopez was defeated and killed in the battle of Aquidaban, March 1, 1870.

A Congress, meeting at Asuncion in June 1870, voted a new constitution for Paraguay, which was publicly proclaimed on the 25th of November 1870. The constitution is modelled closely on that of the Argentine Confederation, the legislative authority being vested in a Congress of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Deputies, and the executive being entrusted to a President, elected for the term of six years, with a non-active Vice-President at his side.

President of the Republic.—Don Joao Baptista Gill, elected October, 1874.

The President exercises his functions through a cabinet of responsible ministers, five in number, presiding over the departments of the Interior, of Finance, of Worship and Public Instruction, of War and Navy, and of Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived to the extent of about two-thirds from state property and monopolies, and the remainder from customs duties. According to the budget of the Minister of

Finance, laid before Congress in the session of 1875, the public revenue for the year ending the 31st of December 1874 was estimated at 550,000 pesos, or 110,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 455,750 pesos, or 91,150*l.*, leaving a surplus of 94,250 pesos, or 18,850*l.* The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties and the sale of public lands, while the expenditure is devoted principally to civil government.

The republic had no debt until the war of 1865-70, which led to the raising of large internal loans. In 1871 and 1872, the Government contracted two foreign loans, the first of the nominal amount of 1,000,000*l.*, and the second of 2,000,000*l.*, each bearing 8 per cent. interest, through Messrs. Robinson, Fleming & Co., London. The loans, issued at the price of 80, were hypothecated on the public lands of Paraguay, valued at 19,380,000*l.* Payment of both interest and sinking funds on the two loans ceased in 1874. No part of the previous payments, according to the report of the select Parliamentary Committee on Foreign Loans, 1875, 'was provided by the government of Paraguay, but the whole was derived from the proceeds of the loans themselves. Since these funds so set apart have been exhausted, no payment on account of interest or sinking fund has been made by the government of Paraguay.' According to treaty stipulations arising out of the war of 1865-70, Paraguay is indebted to Brazil to the amount of 200,000,000 pesos, or 40,000,000*l.*; to the Argentine Confederation to the amount of 35,000,000 pesos, or 7,000,000*l.*, and to Uruguay to the amount of 1,000,000 pesos, or 200,000*l.*, being a total war debt of 236,000,000 pesos, or 47,200,000*l.*

The military force formerly numbered about 3,000 men, principally cavalry; but in the war against the united forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, the President raised an army of 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were divided for a time into four corps-d'armée of from 10,000 to 20,000 men, and had with them 400 field pieces and battery guns. In 1871 the total strength of the army was reduced to two battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The frontiers of the republic, not well defined previous to the war of 1865-70, large territories considered to form part of it being claimed by Brazil, Bolivia, and the Argentine Confederation, were fixed by a secret Treaty of Alliance between Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay, signed on the 1st of May 1865, to be within the 22 to 27 degrees latitude south, and the 57 to 60 degrees longitude west, of the meridian of Paris. Under its old limits, the territory was estimated to embrace 29,470 square leagues,

or 103,145 Eng. square miles; but the new boundaries imposed by the conquerors in the war reduced the area to 16,590 square leagues, or 57,303 Eng. square miles.

An enumeration made by the government in 1857 showed the population to number 1,337,439 souls. At the beginning of 1873 the number of inhabitants, according to an official return, was reduced to 221,079 souls, comprising 28,746 men and 106,254 women over fifteen years of age, with 86,079 children, the enormous disproportion between the sexes, as well as the vast decrease of the population, telling the results of the war. About one-third of the inhabitants were living at the date of the census in the central province, containing the capital, the rest being spread thinly as settlers over the remaining portion of cultivated country. Nearly three-fourths of the entire territory are national property, consisting of pasturage lands and forests, which have never been granted to individuals, the estates of the Jesuit missions and other religious corporations, and a great number of government farming establishments.

The chief article of foreign commerce of Paraguay is the *yerba maté*, a species of cabbage, the leaves of which are dried and reduced to powder. It is exported in considerable quantities, being extensively used in South America as a kind of tea. However, the total commerce of the republic is very small, the aggregate of imports and exports not amounting, on the average to more than half a million sterling per annum. The imports and exports during the year 1873 were as follows:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Pesos.		Quantity.	Value. Pesos.
Cotton goods . . .	210,842	Yerba	arobas 181,515	635,302
Haberdashery . . .	209,716	Tobacco	„ 61,184	224,644
Clothing . . .	115,315	Cigars	millions 12,000	46,616
Wine . . .	86,403	Hides	„ 33,004	134,004
Groceries, &c. . .	525,407	Tanned do.	„ 2,532	30,384
		Lumber	feet 77,010	13,387
		Bark, caña, &c.	—	15,923
Total . . .	1,147,683	Total . . .		1,100,160
	£229,536			£220,032

The imports are derived to the extent of three-fourths from Great Britain, and one-fourth from France and Germany. The British imports are passing entirely through the territories of Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, and since the year 1862, when a few articles of machinery and furniture, valued at 1,764*l.*, arrived from England, there has been no direct intercourse between Paraguay and the United Kingdom.

The only railway in Paraguay is a short line of 45 Eng. miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguay.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Paraguay, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centenas* . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.
„ <i>Lino</i> (land measure)	=	69½ Engl. sq. yards.
„ <i>Legua madra</i>	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

Since the end of the war of 1865–70, an extensive paper currency has been introduced into the Republic. By a decree of the government dated January 14, 1871, the value of the English sovereign was fixed at five pesos. Besides the above, the weights and measures of the Argentine Confederation and the currency of Brazil are in general use.

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PERU.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PERÚ.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Peru, one of the oldest of Spanish colonies in America, issued its declaration of independence in 1821, after a war of eleven years. The present constitution, proclaimed Aug. 31, 1867, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former composed of deputies of the provinces, two for each, and the latter of representatives nominated by the electoral colleges of provinces and parishes, at the rate of one member for every 20,000 inhabitants. The parochial electoral colleges choose deputies to the provincial colleges, who in turn send representatives to Congress. In the session of 1875, the Senate was composed of 44 members, and the House of Representatives of 110 members.

The executive power is entrusted to a president, assisted by a vice-president, both elected by the people for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Manuel Pardo, elected August 1, 1872.

The President has to exercise his executive functions through a cabinet of five ministers, holding office at his pleasure. The departments are those of Foreign Affairs, of the Interior, of Justice, of Finance and Commerce, and of War and the Navy.

By the terms of the constitution of 1867, there exists absolute political, but not religious freedom, the charter prohibiting the public exercise of any other religion than the Roman Catholic, which is declared the religion of the state.

Revenue, Army, and Navy.

The public revenue is mainly derived from the sale of guano, and to a small extent from customs. Direct taxation does not exist. Of the actual revenue and expenditure of the government in recent years there are no official returns, but it is known that there were large annual deficits, the profits from the sale of guano not proving sufficiently large to cover the cost of immense public works, including a railway to the summit of the Andes, and the construction of an ironclad fleet, besides the payment of interest of a large debt. It is estimated that the total expenditure of the year 1874 amounted

to 12,500,000*l.*, and the revenue to 10,220,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 2,280,000*l.*

Peru has a considerable public debt, divided into an internal and external. The internal liabilities are estimated at 2,500,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt of an unknown amount. The foreign is made up of three loans contracted in England from 1869 to 1872:—

Foreign Loan.	Nominal Amount of Issue.
	£
Pisco to Yca railway 5 per cent. loan, of 1869	290,000
Railway 6 per cent. loan of 1870	11,920,000
„ 5 per cent. loan of 1872	36,800,000
	<hr/>
Total	49,010,000

The 5 per cent. Pisco-Yca railway loan of 1869 was issued at the price of 71, and the 6 per cent. loan of 1870 at the price of 82½. The loan of 1872, for the nominal amount of 36,800,000*l.*, was issued partly, to the amount of 15,000,000*l.*, for the construction of railways and other public works, and partly, to the amount of 21,800,000*l.*, for the extinction of former debts. The two loans of 1870 and 1872 are secured on the guano deposits and the general resources of Peru, and are repayable in 20 years through sinking funds.

The army of the republic was composed as follows in 1875:—

	Men
Infantry, 8 battalions	5,600
Cavalry, 3 regiments	1,200
Artillery, 2 brigades	1,000
Gendarmerie	5,400
	<hr/>
Total	13,200

The Peruvian navy consisted, in the summer of 1875, of 6 iron-clads, the 'Independencia,' frigate, 14 guns; the 'Atahualpa,' turret ship, 3 guns; the 'Manco Capac,' turret, 3 guns; the 'Union,' 14 guns; the 'Victoria,' 2 guns, and the 'Loa,' 2 guns; and of six other steamers, the 'Callao,' 30 guns, the 'America,' 14 guns, the 'Chalaco,' 4 guns, the 'Tumbez,' 4 guns, the 'Chanhamaya,' 2 guns, and the 'Colon,' 2 guns. The most important of these ships, the ironclad frigate 'Independencia,' built at Poplar, London, in 1865, has a stem constructed as a ram, and the armament consists entirely of Armstrong guns on the shunt principle—viz. 12 70-pounders of 4 tons each on the main deck, and 2 pivot guns, 150-pounders, weighing 7 tons each, on the upper deck. These latter guns can be fired on a line even with the keel. The two next largest ironclads in the list, the 'Atahualpa,' and the 'Manco Capac,' are so-called Monitors, and were purchased in March, 1869, from the

United States. Each of these ships carries, on revolving turrets, three guns, throwing shots of 500 pounds weight. They are thickly armoured from stem to stern, and when in action only six inches above the sea-level, with the further defence of being able to hurl streams of boiling water on an enemy attempting to get on board. The fleet is usually lying at the port of Callao near Lima.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 502,760 English square miles, while the population, according to a rough official enumeration made in 1862, amounts to 3,199,000. It is probable that this is an overstatement, and that the actual population does not comprise 2,500,000 souls. The Republic is divided into eighteen provinces, the population of which is officially reported as follows, on the basis of the enumeration of 1862:—

Provinces	Population	Provinces	Population
Piura	172,000	Huanuco	90,000
Cajamarca	273,000	Ica	68,000
Amazonas	44,000	Ayacucho	210,000
Loreto	58,000	Cuzco	461,000
Libertad	56,000	Puno	305,000
Ancacho	317,000	Arequipa	200,000
Lima	350,000	Moquegua	85,000
Callao	40,000	Jarapaca	25,000
Junin	282,000		
Huancavelua	160,000	Total	3,199,000

It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the population of Peru are aborigines, or 'Indians,' and that 23 per cent. belong to mixed races, 'Cholos' and 'Zombos.' The remaining 20 per cent. are divided among descendants of Spaniards, Negroes, Chinese, and Europeans, the latter forming barely 2 per cent. of the total population, comprising chiefly Italians and Germans. Immigration into the Republic has not taken place to any extent in recent years. At the enumeration of 1862 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 121,370.

The total imports of the republic averaged five millions sterling in the years 1870-74, and the total exports rather more than six millions. The foreign trade of Peru is chiefly with Great Britain and the United States, and it centres in the port of Callao, suburb of Lima, the capital.

The commercial intercourse between Peru and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the

total value of the exports from Peru to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Peru in each of the six years from 1869 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1869	3,992,472	1,381,695
1870	4,881,075	1,761,173
1871	3,971,968	2,159,770
1872	4,211,723	2,870,238
1873	5,219,572	2,524,622
1874	4,501,213	1,593,261

The chief article of export from Peru to the United Kingdom is guano, shipped in greatly varying quantities in recent years. During the six years from 1869 to 1874, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1869	199,122	2,581,024
1870	243,434	3,248,293
1871	142,365	1,711,176
1872	74,401	875,882
1873	135,895	1,722,854
1874	94,346	1,207,679

Guano was first brought to Europe by Alexander von Humboldt in 1802, but did not become an article of commerce till 1840. It came to be exported in considerable quantities after the year 1852, when a difference with the United States as to the right of possession of the Lobos Islands was settled, through the mediation of Great Britain and France, in favour of Peru. The shipments of guano, entirely free before, were then taken in hand by the government, being made a state monopoly, and unauthorized exports forbidden under heavy penalties. The guano exports to Great Britain reached their highest in the year 1870, and, as will be seen from the preceding table, had fallen, in 1874 to about one-half the amount.

The quantity of guano existing in Peru in 1872 was stated to be 'under 3,000,000 tons,' in an official report by Mr. Hutchinson, British Consul at Callao, dated December 21, 1872. In Mr. Hutchinson's statement the unexhausted deposits of the Guanape

Islands, are estimated at 500,000 tons, those of the Macabee Islands at 750,000 tons, and those of the Lobos Islands likewise at 750,000 tons. According to this calculation based on 'very cautious inquiries,' the guano deposits of Peru will have totally disappeared at the end of 1877.

Next in importance to guano, as an article of export to Great Britain stands cubic nitre. The exports of nitre—a government monopoly, like guano—were as follows in each of the six years from 1869 to 1874:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1869	884,977	684,320
1870	1,068,972	829,358
1871	1,298,905	1,015,415
1872	1,365,195	1,045,383
1873	2,176,239	1,604,040
1874	1,894,013	1,134,008

Among the other articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 574,589*l.*, and unrefined sugar, of the value of 512,112*l.* in 1874. The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures, iron, and coals. In 1874, the imports of cotton goods amounted to 411,769*l.*; of woollens to 209,861*l.*; of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 320,369*l.*; and of coals to 122,029*l.*

A system of railways, designed mainly to develop the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country, including important mines of nitrate of soda, has been in course of construction for several years, the cost being defrayed by the large loans raised in England. At the end of June 1875 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, the following lines of state railways:—

State Railways	Length	Cost of construction	
		Soles.	£
	English miles.		
Callao and Oroya	130	27,600,000	5,175,000
Mollendo and Arequipa	107	12,000,000	2,250,000
Arequipa to Puno	222	32,000,000	6,000,000
Puno to Cuzco	230	25,000,000	4,687,500
Chimbote to Huaraz	172	24,000,000	4,500,000
Ilo to Moquegua	63	6,700,000	1,256,250
Pacasmayo, Guadalupe, and Magdalena	83	27,100,000	1,331,250
Total	1,007	134,400,000	25,200,000

The first of the lines here enumerated, Callao and Oroya, was to be finished at the end of 1875; the fourth, Puno to Cuzco, at the end of 1876; and the fifth, Chimbote to Huaraz, at the end of 1877. All the other lines were either open for traffic, or ready to be opened, in June 1875. The whole of the state railways of Peru were constructed by Mr. Henry Meiggs, railway contractor from the United States.

There were in course of construction at the end of June 1875, besides the above-named, railways of a total length of 600 English miles to be completed in 1877-80. The most important of these are a line from Lima to Oroya, 222 miles in length, and another, offering vast engineering difficulties, 187 miles long, from Arequipa to Puno, across the summit of the Cordillera de los Andes.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Peru, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Solc</i> = 100 <i>centesimos</i>	.	Average rate of exchange, 3s. 9d.
„ <i>Peso</i> = 10 <i>dinero</i>	.	„ „ „ 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	.	.	.	=	1·014 ounce	avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	.	.	.	=	1·014 lb.	„
„ <i>Quintal</i>	.	.	.	=	101·44	„ „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	}	of 25 pounds	.	=	25·36	„ „
			of wine or spirits	.	=	6·70	imperial gallons.
„ <i>Gallon</i>	.	.	.	=	0·74	„ „
„ <i>Vara</i>	.	.	.	=	0·927	yard.
„ <i>Square Vara</i>	.	.	.	=	0·859	square yard.

The French metric system of weights and measures was established by law in 1860, but has not yet come into general use.

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SAN DOMINGO.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of San Domingo, founded in 1844, is governed under a constitution bearing date November 18, 1844, re-proclaimed, with changes, November 14, 1865, after a revolution which expelled the troops of Spain, who held possession of the country for the two previous years. By the terms of the constitution the legislative power of the Republic is vested in a National Congress of two Houses, called the Consejo conservador, and the Tribunado, the first consisting of five, and the second of fifteen members. The members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of six years. But the powers of the National Congress only embrace the general affairs of the Republic; and the individual states, five in number, have separate legislatures.

The executive of the Republic is vested in a President, chosen in indirect election for the term of four years.

President of the Republic.—Don Ignacio Gonzales, elected Dec. 20, 1873.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consejo conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of finance, justice, war, and foreign affairs.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The general revenue of the Republic is estimated at 1,200,000 dollars, or 2,40,000*l.*, per annum, and the expenditure is believed to be largely in excess of this amount. There are no recent official returns regarding the receipts and disbursements of the central government. The revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, which average 40 per cent, while a large part of the annual expenditure is for the maintenance of a standing army of 4,000 men in peace, and raised on the war-footing to 15,000 men. Besides a large internal debt, of unknown amount, San Domingo has a foreign debt contracted at the London Stock Exchange in 1869. The debt, to the nominal amount of 757,700*l.*, at 6 per cent., was issued at the price of 80; but it was stated officially that the government had actually received only between 38,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* from the contractors for the loan. (Report of the select Committee on Loans to Foreign States, 1875). Nothing had been paid, at the end of July 1875, towards either the interest or the sinking fund of the loan.

The area of San Domingo which embraces the eastern portion of the Island of Haiti—the western division forming the Republic of

Haiti (see pp. 531-33)—is estimated at 18,045 English square miles with a population of 136,500 inhabitants, or 8 to the square mile.

The Republic is divided into the five provinces, or states, mutually independent, of San Domingo, Azua de Compostela, Santa Cruz del Seybo, Santiago de los Caballeros, and Concepcion de la Vega. The population, like that of the neighbouring Haiti, is composed mainly of negroes and mulattoes, but the whites, or European-descended inhabitants, are comparatively numerous, and owing to their influence the Spanish language is the prevailing dialect. Capital of the Republic is the city of San Domingo, founded 1494, at the mouth of the river Ozama, with 15,000 inhabitants.

The commerce of the Republic is small, owing in part to customs duties of a prohibitory character. The principal articles of export are tobacco, coffee, dyewoods, and sugar. There were also formerly large exports of guano, but they ceased entirely in recent years. In 1874 the exports comprised 11,200,000 lbs. of tobacco; 150,000 lbs. of coffee; 4,930,000 lbs. of sugar; and dyewoods of the estimated value of 50,000*l.* The commercial intercourse of the Republic is mainly with the United States and Great Britain. In the 'Annual Statement of the Board of Trade' the exports to and imports from Great Britain are with Haiti. (See p. 537.)

The Bay of Samaná, on the north-east coast of San Domingo one of the greatest natural harbours in the world, 30 miles long and 10 miles broad, was ceded, with the surrounding country, to a company formed in the United States, by a treaty signed by the President of the Republic, January 10, 1873. Under another decree, passed March 25, 1874, the rights of the company were confiscated, on the ground of non-payment of a stipulated annual rent.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Domingo are those of Spain, but the French metrical system is coming into use.

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SAN SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of San Salvador, and independent state since 1853, when it dissolved its federative union with Honduras and Nicaragua, is governed nominally under a constitution proclaimed in March 1864, but undergoing frequent alterations through internecine war. The constitution vests the legislative power in a Congress of two Houses, the Senate, composed of 12, and the House of Representatives, composed of 24 members. The executive is in the hands of a President, originally elected for six years, but whose tenure of office was in 1867 limited to four years.

President of the Republic.—Marshal St. Jago Gonzalez, elected Jan. 20, 1872.

The administrative affairs of the Republic are carried on, under the President, by a ministry of two members, the first head of the united departments of the interior, war, and finance, and the second of the departments of foreign affairs and public instruction.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1873 amounted to 2,615,693 dollars, or 523,138*l.*, and the estimates of expenditure to 2,603,538 dollars, or, 520,707*l.*, thus leaving a calculated surplus of 12,154 dollars, or 2,431*l.* The actual revenue and actual expenditure in the year 1871 were as follows:—

<i>Sources of Revenue :</i>		<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Customs	587,239	Administration	258,989
Excise	177,092	Church	8,683
Rum tax	168,954	Army	518,267
Post office	11,874	Internal debt	139,621
Various sources	49,863	Subsidies	25,218
Receipts from Loans	260,816	Schools	41,783
		Pensions	10,037
		Public works	122,773
		Telegraph	23,537
		Export bounties	25,088
	1,355,868	Total	1,173,996

San Salvador had in 1871 but a small public debt, amounting to 705,800 dollars, or 141,160*l.*, represented chiefly by 'libranzas,' or treasury bills. The debt was largely increased during the years 1872 and 1873, when the republic raised at various periods troops to invade Honduras. At the commencement of 1875, the total debt amounted, according to an official return, to 4,363,227 dollars, or 872,645*l.* There exists besides a floating debt of an unknown amount.

Official returns state the area of the Republic to embrace 9,594 English square miles. The population was estimated in 1870 at 434,520 souls, giving an average of 45 inhabitants to the square mile, being four times that of the aggregate of the other states of Central America. Aboriginal and mixed races constitute the bulk of the population, among whom live about 10,000 whites, or descendants of Europeans. The native population of San Salvador, more inclined to civilised pursuits than that of any neighbouring state, is largely engaged in agriculture, as well as various branches of manufacture, and in recent years the working of iron mines has been undertaken. The principal articles of agricultural produce are indigo, coffee, and balsam, the latter known as Balm of Peru being grown along a great part of the Pacific coast, from the Rio Acajutla to the Guameca, the district bearing the name of Costa de Balsamo. Capital of the Republic is the city of San Salvador, founded by George Alvarado in 1528, with 16,000 inhabitants. The city was repeatedly destroyed by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, the last time on April 16, 1854, when it was overwhelmed by almost total ruin, in consequence of which most of the inhabitants erected new dwellings on a neighbouring site, at present called Nueva San Salvador. The new capital again was partly destroyed by a series of earthquakes, and simultaneous eruptions of the neighbouring Tzalco volcano, which began March 4, and ended March 19, 1873. The capital is connected by a good road with the fifteen miles distant port of La Libertad, principal harbour of the Republic.

The commercial intercourse of San Salvador is chiefly with the United States and Great Britain. In the year 1874, the value of the total imports was 2,150,560 dollars, or 430,112*l.*, and that of the exports 3,396,105 dollars, or 679,221*l.* Among the exports indigo forms the staple article. The statistics of the commercial intercourse of San Salvador with the United Kingdom are not given in the annual statement of the Board of Trade, in which the trade of the Republic is thrown together with that of the states of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, under the general designation of 'Central America.' (See p. 534.)

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of San Salvador, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Peso</i> or <i>Piaster</i> , of 8 <i>reales</i>	approximate value	4s. 3½d.
„ <i>Dollar</i> , of 100 <i>centavas</i>	„	4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·40 „
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25·35 „
„ <i>Fanega</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.

The weights and measures of the United States are, besides the above, in general use.

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UNITED STATES.

(UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the United States is based on the constitution of September 17, 1787, to which ten amendments were added, December 15, 1791; an eleventh amendment, January 8, 1798; a twelfth amendment, September 25, 1804; a thirteenth amendment, December 18, 1865; a fourteenth amendment, July 28, 1868; and a fifteenth amendment, March 30, 1870.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is entrusted to three separate authorities, the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. The executive power is vested in a president. It is enacted by section 1, article II. of the constitution, that the president 'shall hold his office during the term of four years,' and be elected, together with a vice-president, chosen for the same term, in the mode here prescribed. 'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.' The same section of the constitution enacts that 'the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States;' and further that 'no person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.'

The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia in the service of the Union. He has the power of a veto on all laws passed by Congress; but notwithstanding his veto, any bill may become a law on its afterwards being passed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The vice-president is ex-officio president of the Senate; and in case of the death or resignation of the president, he becomes the president for the remainder of the term, and his place is filled by the vice-president, or the temporary president of the Senate. The elections for president and vice-president are at present held in all the States on the first Tuesday in November, every four years; and on the 4th of March following the new president elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—Ulysses S. Grant, born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, 1822; studied military science at the college of Westpoint, 1839–44; entered the army as lieutenant, 1845; promoted captain, 1853; resigned his commission and settled as a farmer in Missouri, 1854; re-entered the army at the outbreak of the civil war, and appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, July 1861; nominated lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, March 1862; elected president of the United States, by 214 against 80 votes of the Electoral College, Nov. 3, 1868; re-elected, by 292 against 74 votes, for a second term of four years, November 5, 1872.

Vice-President of the United States.—Thomas W. Ferry, born at Mackinaw, Michigan, June 1, 1827; engaged in commercial pursuits: member of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, 1850–56; member of the Senate of the State of Michigan, 1856–65; elected member of the House of Congress of the United States, 1865; re-elected to the House of Congress, 1867 and 1869; elected member of the Senate of the United States, 1871; assumed the office of vice-president of the United States—being vice-president of the Senate—at the death of vice-president Henry Wilson, November 23, 1875.

The president of the United States has, under an act of Congress passed in the session of 1873, an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, and the vice-president of 10,000 dollars currency, or 2,000*l.*

Since the adoption of the constitution the offices of president and vice-president have been occupied as follows:—

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
George Washington . . .	Virginia . . .	1789–1797	1732	1799
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1797–1801	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1801–1809	1743	1826
James Madison . . .	Virginia . . .	1809–1817	1751	1837
James Monroe . . .	Virginia . . .	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams . . .	Massachusetts . . .	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison . . .	Ohio . . .	1841–1841	1773	1841
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841–1845	1790	1862
James Knox Polk . . .	Tennessee . . .	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor . . .	Louisiana . . .	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce . . .	New Hampshire . . .	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan . . .	Pennsylvania . . .	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln . . .	Illinois . . .	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant . . .	Illinois . . .	1869 —	1822	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams . . .	Massachusetts .	1789-1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson . . .	Virginia . . .	1797-1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr . . .	New York . . .	1801-1805	1756	1836
George Clinton . . .	New York . . .	1805-1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry . . .	Massachusetts .	1813-1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tomkins . . .	New York . . .	1817-1825	1744	1825
John C. Calhoun . . .	South Carolina .	1825-1832	1782	1850
Martin Van Buren . . .	New York . . .	1833-1837	1782	1862
Richard M. Johnson . . .	Kentucky . . .	1837-1841	1780	1850
John Tyler . . .	Virginia . . .	1841-1841	1790	1862
George M. Dallas . . .	Pennsylvania . .	1845-1849	1792	1865
Millard Fillmore . . .	New York . . .	1849-1850	1800	1874
William R. King . . .	Alabama . . .	1853-1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge . . .	Kentucky . . .	1857-1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin . . .	Maine . . .	1861-1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson . . .	Tennessee . . .	1865-1865	1808	1875
Lafayette S. Foster . . .	Connecticut . . .	1865-1869	1806	—
Schuyler Colfax . . .	Indiana . . .	1869-1873	1823	—
Henry Wilson . . .	Massachusetts . .	1873-1875	1812	1875
Thomas W. Ferry . . .	Michigan . . .	1875 —	1827	—

The administrative business of the nation is conducted by seven chief officers, or heads of departments, who form what is called the 'Cabinet.' They are chosen by the president, but must be approved of by the Senate. Each of them presides over a separate department, and has to act under the immediate authority of the president. The heads of departments are:—

1. The Secretary of State and of Foreign Affairs.—Hon. Hamilton *Fish*, born in the city of New York, 1809; studied for the bar, and graduated at Columbia College, 1831; successively member of Congress, Lieut.-governor and governor of the State of New York; elected Senator to the Congress of the United States from New York, 1861; appointed Secretary of State, March 11, 1869.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.—Hon. Benjamin H. *Bristow*, born in the State of Kentucky, 1818; educated for the bar, and graduated at Harvard College; Solicitor-General of the United States, 1868-74. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury, June 1, 1874.

3. Secretary of War.—General William Worth *Belknap*, born at Newburgh, New York, 1829; educated at Princeton College, New Jersey; entered the army at the commencement of the civil war, and served in the campaigns of Tennessee and Georgia; Collector of revenue in Iowa 1866-69. Appointed Secretary of War, October 25, 1869.

4. Secretary of the Navy.—Hon. George M. *Robeson*, born in the State of New Jersey, 1824; studied for the bar and graduated at Princeton College; was Attorney-General of New Jersey, 1866–69. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, June 25, 1869.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Hon. Zachariah *Chandler*, born at Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813; received an academic education, and engaged subsequently in mercantile pursuits; mayor of Detroit, 1851; elected member of the United States Senate from Michigan, 1857; re-elected 1863 and 1869. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, October 1875.

6. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Marshall *Jewell*, born in the State of Connecticut, 1825; elected a member of the State Legislature, 1852; Governor of Connecticut, from 1869 to 1873; Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia from May 29, 1873 to June 1874. Appointed Postmaster-General, July 2, 1874.

7. Attorney-General.—Hon. Edwards *Pierrepont*, born in the State of Massachusetts, 1813; studied law, and graduated at Yale College, 1837; admitted to the bar, 1844. Appointed Attorney-General, November 1875.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 10,000 dollars currency, or 2,000*l.* All hold office under the will of the president.

The whole legislative power is vested by the constitution in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate, or Upper House, consists of two members from each State, chosen by the State legislatures for six years. Senators must be not less than thirty years of age; must have been citizens of the United States for nine years; and be residents in the State for which they are chosen. Besides its legislative capacity, the Senate is invested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a High Court of Impeachment. The judgment only extends to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

The House of Representatives, or Lower House, is composed of members elected every second year by the vote of all male citizens over the age of 21 of the several States of the Union. The number of members to which each State is entitled is determined by the census taken every ten years. By laws passed in 1872, after the results of the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1870, had been ascertained, it was provided that from and after March 3, 1873, the House of Representatives should be composed of 292 members, to be apportioned as follows among the States:—

Maine	5	South Carolina	5	Florida	2
New Hampshire	3	Georgia	9	Texas	6
Vermont	3	Alabama	8	Iowa	9
Massachusetts	11	Mississippi	6	Wisconsin	8
Rhode Island	2	Louisiana	6	California	4
Connecticut	4	Ohio	20	Minnesota	3
New York	33	Kentucky	10	Oregon	1
New Jersey	7	Tennessee	10	Kansas	3
Pennsylvania	27	Indiana	13	West Virginia	3
Delaware	1	Illinois	19	Nevada	1
Maryland	6	Missouri	13	Nebraska	1
Virginia	9	Arkansas	4		
North Carolina	8	Michigan	9	Total	292

According to the terms of the constitution, representatives must not be less than twenty-five years of age, must have been citizens of the United States for seven years, and be residents in the States from which they are chosen. In addition to the representatives from the States, the House admits a 'delegate' from each organised territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but is not entitled to vote. The delegates are elected, like the representatives, by the vote of all male citizens over 21, with this difference, that in one territory, Wyoming, the franchise is also accorded to women. There were ten delegates in 1875.

Every bill which has passed the House of Representatives and the Senate must, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if not approved, he may return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated. If after reconsideration two-thirds of that House agree to pass the bill, it must be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it must likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it becomes a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses are determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill are entered on the journal of each House.

Each of the two Houses of Congress is made by the constitution the 'judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;' and each of the Houses may, 'with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

The Congress of the United States has the power to alter the Constitution, by the 5th article of the same. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary to propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress.

Under an Act of Congress, approved Jan. 20, 1874, the salary of a senator, representative, or delegate in Congress is 5,000 dollars, or 1,000*l.*, per annum with travelling expenses. These expenses are calculated by the most direct route of usual travel, and similar return, once for each session of Congress. The salary of the Vice-President of the Senate, and of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.*, per annum, under the same law.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the places of choosing senators. No senator or representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States can be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

According to the sixth article of the Constitution, 'the senators and representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.'

The period usually termed 'a Congress,' in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from noon March 4, 1873, until noon March 4, 1875, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-third Congress expired, and the term of the new House of Representatives commenced. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers. The term of the First Congress was from 1789 to 1791, and the term of the Forty-fourth Congress will be from 1875 to 1877.

By the tenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, passed December 15, 1791, the powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the individual States. Therefore the powers to enact municipal laws, that is, all laws which concern only the States directly and immediately, are among the reserved rights of the States, and as such vested in the State Legislatures.

The constitutions of the several States all agree in their main features, and the modes of administration are virtually alike. In all there is the same form, and the same principles lie at the foundation. The executive in every State is vested in a governor. The duties of the governors are in general analogous to those of the president, as far as the several State governments are analogous to that of the Union. The governors have the nomination, and, in conjunction with the

Senate, the appointment of many important officers. Like the president, they make recommendations to the Legislature, and take care that the laws are executed. Like the president, they may be impeached and removed for treason, bribery, or other crimes.

Slavery was abolished throughout the whole of the United States by the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution, passed Dec. 18, 1865:—‘Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.’ The vast change in the political and social organisation of the republic made by this new fundamental law was completed by the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution, passed in 1868 and 1870, which gave to the former slaves all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The fourteenth Amendment declares that ‘all persons born or naturalised in the United States are citizens thereof and of the States in which they reside, and no State shall deny such citizens due and equal protection by laws, nor deprive them of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.’ It orders further ‘that representation shall be apportioned among the several States, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State.’ Finally, the fifteenth Amendment, ratified March 30, 1870, enacts that ‘The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.’ Under this last Amendment to the Constitution, all the citizens of the United States, except un-taxed Indians, are admitted to the franchise.

Church and Education.

The Constitution of the United States grants perfect equality to all creeds and religions. Nearly all the sects and religious denominations existing in Europe are represented in the United States, the most numerous being the three dissenting creeds from the Church of England, the Methodists, the Baptists, and the Congregationalists, or Independents, the first, the Methodists, comprising about one-third of the total population.

It was found at the ninth census of the United States, taken June 1, 1870, that there were at that date 72,459 distinct congregations, or so-called ‘organisations,’ they possessing 63,082 religious edifices, with a total of 21,665,062 sittings, being four sittings to every seven of the population. The following table shows the divisions of the various creeds enumerated, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—

Creeds	Congregations	Religious edifices	Sittings
Baptist, regular	14,474	12,857	3,997,116
" other	1,355	1,105	363,019
'Christian'	3,578	2,822	865,602
Congregational	2,887	2,715	1,117,212
Episcopal, Protestant	2,835	2,601	991,051
Evangelical Association	815	641	193,796
Friends	692	662	224,664
Jews	189	152	73,265
Lutheran	3,032	2,776	977,332
Methodist	25,278	21,337	6,528,209
Moravian (Unitas Fratrum)	72	67	25,709
Mormon	189	171	87,838
New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian)	90	61	18,755
Presbyterian, regular	6,262	5,683	2,198,900
" other	1,562	1,388	499,344
Reformed Church in America (late Dutch Reformed)	471	468	227,228
Reformed Church in the United States (late German Reformed)	1,256	1,145	431,700
Roman Catholic	4,127	3,806	1,990,514
'Second Advent'	225	140	34,555
'Shaker'	18	18	8,850
'Spiritualist'	95	22	6,970
Unitarian	331	310	155,471
'United Brethren in Christ'	1,445	937	265,025
'Universalist'	719	602	210,884
'Unknown,' Local Missions	26	27	11,925
" Union	409	552	153,202
Miscellaneous creeds	27	17	6,935
Total	72,459	63,082	21,665,062

The aggregate value of the property belonging to the religious denominations in the United States was returned at 354,483,581 dollars at the census of June 1, 1870.

Education is general in the United States, every effort being made, both by the government and individuals to aid in its progress. Nevertheless, owing partly to the former existence of slavery, and partly to the constant influx of numbers of uneducated immigrants, there exists a large mass still totally ignorant of the first principles of knowledge. It was found at the last census, taken June 1, 1870, that there were at that date in the United States 4,528,084 individuals over ten years of age unable to read, and 5,658,144 individuals over ten years unable to write. The following gives the divisions, among the states and territories, of the number of persons unable to read, and those unable to write, in each class, above ten years of age, according to the official returns of the census of 1870:—

	Unable to read	Unable to write		Unable to read	Unable to write
STATES:—			STATES— <i>cont.</i>		
Alabama	349,771	383,012	Rhode Island	15,416	21,921
Arkansas	111,799	133,339	South Carolina	265,892	290,379
California	24,877	31,716	Tennessee	290,549	364,697
Connecticut	19,680	29,616	Texas	189,423	221,703
Delaware	19,356	23,100	Vermont	15,185	17,706
Florida	66,238	71,803	Virginia	390,913	445,893
Georgia	418,553	468,593	West Virginia	48,802	81,490
Illinois	86,368	133,584	Wisconsin	35,031	55,441
Indiana	76,634	127,124			
Iowa	24,115	45,671	Total States	4,438,206	5,552,488
Kansas	16,369	24,550			
Kentucky	249,567	332,176	TERRITORIES:—		
Louisiana	257,184	276,158	Arizona	2,690	2,753
Maine	13,486	19,052	Colorado	2,697	6,823
Maryland	114,100	135,499	Dakota	1,249	1,563
Massachusetts	74,935	97,742	District of Co-		
Michigan	34,613	53,127	lumbia	22,845	28,719
Minnesota	12,747	24,413	Idaho	3,293	3,388
Mississippi	291,718	313,310	Montana	667	918
Missouri	146,771	222,411	New Mexico	48,836	52,220
Nebraska	2,365	4,861	Utah	2,515	7,363
Nevada	727	872	Washington	1,018	1,307
New Hampshire	7,618	9,926	Wyoming	468	602
New Jersey	37,057	54,687			
New York	163,501	239,271	Total territories	89,878	105,656
North Carolina	339,789	397,690			
Ohio	92,720	173,172	Total United } States	4,528,084	5,658,144
Oregon	2,609	4,427			
Pennsylvania	131,728	222,356			

At the date of the census of 1870, the number of children attending school in the United States was 6,596,466, being upwards of one-sixth of the population. But out of this total, 6,361,422 were children of natives of the United States, and only 235,044 children of foreigners, showing an extreme disproportion between school attendance and actual numbers of the existing native and foreign-born population (For numbers see pages 586-87.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national income of the United States is mainly derived from two sources, namely, customs duties, and indirect taxes upon property, manufactures, and natural produce, the whole of them classed under the name of 'Internal Revenue.' The national expenditure, too, is mainly on account of two branches, the maintenance of an

armed force by land and sea, and payment of interest of the public debt, incurred by the civil war of 1861-66. Roughly stated, the produce of the customs discharges the cost of the civil service, army and navy, and that of internal revenue pays the interest and sinking fund of the public debt, together with all other disbursements. The largest branch of expenditure is the interest on the public debt, while the cost of the general administration, including the expenses of the executive and legislature, provided for under the head of 'Civil List,' is comparatively small, amounting to about one-fourth of the total expenditure.

The following table exhibits, in dollars and pounds sterling the total gross revenue and the total expenditure of the United States in each of the six fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1870 to 1875:—

Years, ending June 30	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1870	411,255,477	82,255,095	309,653,560	61,930,712
1871	339,101,231	67,820,246	290,062,920	58,012,584
1872	374,106,867	74,821,373	277,517,962	55,503,592
1873	333,738,204	66,747,640	290,345,245	58,069,049
1874	289,478,756	57,895,751	287,133,873	57,426,775
1875	288,000,051	57,600,010	274,623,392	54,924,678

The following table gives the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1875, the partly actual and partly estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1876, and the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1877:—

<i>Sources of Revenue.</i>	Financial Years ending June 30					
	1875		1876		1877	
	Dollars		Dollars		Dollars	
Customs	157,167,722	35	156,233,626	25	165,000,000	
Inland Revenue	110,907,493	58	120,199,723	50	120,000,000	
Land Sales	1,413,640	17	1,408,641	73	1,500,000	
Bank Taxes	7,268,379	16	7,276,033	83	7,200,000	
Pacific Railroads	882,274	91	612,212	17	500,000	
Fines and Penalties	228,870	23	128,521	75	100,000	
Consular and other Fees	1,818,884	29	1,810,427	19	1,900,000	
Public Property sold	1,278,693	87	704,273	65	800,000	
Miscellaneous sources	7,934,092	54	9,082,684	37	7,000,000	
Total Revenue	288,000,051	10	297,456,145	14	304,000,000	

	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1875	1876	1877
<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Civil List and Administration	71,070,702 98	68,178,072 68	70,853,000
Indians	8,384,656 82	7,060,474 38	7,000,000
Pensions	29,456,216 22	29,845,927 64	29,534,000
Army, Rivers, & Harbours	41,120,645 98	41,391,476 26	40,000,000
Navy	21,197,626 27	19,959,037 99	21,000,000
Interest on Public Debt	103,093,544 57	102,017,554 81	100,878,000
Total Expenditure	274,623,392 26	268,447,543 76	269,265,000
Surplus	13,376,659 26	29,008,601 38	34,735,000

Since the year 1865-66 the revenue of the United States every year largely exceeded the expenditure, in consequence of which there was a gradual reduction of taxes. In the second session of the forty-second Congress there were passed a series of laws, which abolished nearly the whole of the stamp duties. The customs duties, however, continue to bear heavily on all imports, while the Inland Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors. The surplus of every year has to be devoted, in conformity with several enactments of Congress, to the gradual redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt, on the 1st of July of each of the years 1862, 1866, 1869, 1871, 1873, and 1875 :—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1862	514,211,372	107,127,369
1866	2,783,425,879	579,880,391
1869	2,380,094,127	499,214,041
1871	2,292,030,835	458,406,167
1873	2,234,482,993	416,896,598
1875	2,237,813,048	447,562,609

According to the official statement of the secretary of the treasury, the various liabilities incurred successively by the government, under the sanction of Congress, which form the national debt of the United States, were as follows on the 1st of July, 1875 :—

Title of Loan	Authorizing Act	Rate of interest per cent	When payable	Total outstanding Amount
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.				Dollars
Loan of 1858	June 14, 1858	5	—	260,000
Loan of February 1861 ('81's)	February 8, 1861	6	December 31, 1880	18,415,000
Oregon War Debt	March 2, 1861	6	July 1, 1881	945,000
Loan of July & Aug. '61 ('81's)	July 17 and Aug. 5, '61	6	—	189,321,350
Five-twenties of 1862	February 25, 1862	6	May 1, 1882	49,890,200
Loan of 1863 ('81's)	March 3, 1863	6	—	75,000,000
Ten-forties of 1864	March 3, 1864	5	March 1, 1904	194,566,300
Five-twenties of March 1864	March 3, 1864	6	November 1, 1884	946,600
Five-twenties of June 1864	June 30, 1864	6	November 1, 1884	58,046,200
Five-twenties of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	November 1, 1885	152,534,350
Consols of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1885	202,663,100
Consols of 1867	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1887	310,622,750
Consols of 1868	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1888	37,474,000
Funded Loan of 1881	J'y 14, '79 & Jan. 20, '71	5	—	418,806,450
Funded Loan of 1886	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4½	—	—
Funded Loan of 1901	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4	—	—
Aggregate of Debt bearing interest in Coin				1,709,491,300
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.				
Navy Pension Fund	July 23, 1868	3	Payable on demand	14,000,000
Certif. of Indebtedness of 1870	July 8, 1870	4	September 1, 1875	678,000
Aggregate of Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money				14,678,000
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.				
Old Debt	Various, prior to 1837	4 to 6	—	57,665
Mexican Indemnity Stock	August 10, 1846	5	—	1,105
Loan of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	1,250
Bounty Land Scrip	February 11, 1847	6	—	3,400
Texan Indemnity Stock	September 9, 1850	5	—	172,000
Loan of 1858	June 14, 1858	5	—	17,000
Loan of 1860	June 22, 1860	5	—	10,000
Five-twenties of 1862	February 25, 1862	6	—	9,618,350
Treasury Notes prior to 1846	Various, prior to 1846	1-10to6	—	82,575
Treasury Notes of 1846	July 22, 1846	1-10to6	—	6,000
Treasury Notes of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	950
Treasury Notes of 1857	December 23, 1857	3 to 6	—	1,900
Treasury Notes of 1861	March 2, 1861	6	—	3,150
Seven-thirties of 1861	July 17, 1861	7 3-10	—	17,250
One-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	65,785
Two-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	47,100
Compound Interest Notes	Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64	6	—	364,880
Seven-thirties of 1864 & 1865	June 30, '64; Mar. 3, '65	7 3-10	—	195,050
Certificates of Indebtedness	Mar. 1, '67; Mar. 3, '63	6	—	5,000
Temporary Loan	June 30, 1864	4 to 6	—	3,060
Three per cent. certificates	Mar. 2, '67; July 25, '68	3	—	5,000
Aggregate of Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity				10,678,270
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861	—	—	69,877
Legal Tender Notes	February 12, 1862	—	—	374,755,108
	February 25, 1862	—		
	July 11, 1862	—		
Certificates of Deposit	March 3, 1863	—	(Series of 1869)	64,270,000
	June 8, 1872	—		
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862	—	(First Issue)	41,145,393
	March 3, 1863	—		
	June 30, 1864	—		
	—	—		
Coin Certificates	March 3, 1863	—	(Second Issue)	22,725,100
Unclaimed Interest	—	—	(Third Issue)	
—	—	—	(Fourth Issue)	—
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest				502,965,487

The following table contains the summary of the various classes of the public debt, and the interest thereon, on the 1st July, 1875 :—

	Dollars	Principal Dollars	Interest Dollars
Debt bearing interest in coin—			
Bonds at 6 per cent.	1,095,858,550		
Bonds at 5 per cent.	613,632,750		
Bonds at 4½ per cent.			
Bonds at 4 per cent.			
		1,709,491,300	26,813,441
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—			
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent.	678,000		
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent.	14,000,000		
		14,678,000	46,320
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		10,678,270	227,104
Debt bearing no interest—			
Old demand and legal-tender notes	374,824,985		
Certificates of deposit	64,270,000		
Fractional currency	41,145,393		
Coin certificates	22,725,100		
		502,965,478	
Unclaimed interest			23,595
Total debt on the 1st July, 1875		2,237,813,048	27,110,460

An Act of Congress, approved by the President June 22, 1874, sanctioned the increase of legal tender circulation from 356,000,000 dollars, to 382,000,000 dollars, and abolished the distinction between greenbacks and national Bank notes.

It is ordered, by Act of Congress, that a sinking fund shall be provided for the payment of the debt. The Act requires that the surplus gold remaining after the payment of the interest shall be devoted 'to the purchase or payment of 1 per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year after July 1, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.' By the terms of an Act of Congress passed March 18, 1869, entitled 'An Act to strengthen the public credit,' it is declared that 'the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all obligations of

the United States not bearing interest, known as United States' notes. The same Act further affirms that 'the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States' notes in coin.' 300,000 000 dollars, payable after 15 years; and 4 per cent. bonds to the amount of 700,000,000 dollars, payable after 30 years. These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in gold, and are exempt from all taxation. The Bill does not force any holders of the old issues to take the new ones in exchange; but the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised to redeem such of the old issues as he sees fit, after giving notice, at par in coin, to be procured by the sale of the new bonds.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

By the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, Congress is empowered in general 'to raise and support armies;' and by the second section of the second article, the president is appointed commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when called into the service of the United States. On August 7, 1789, Congress established a Department of War as the instrument of the president in carrying out the provisions of the constitution for military affairs.

By Acts of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, March 3, 1869, and July 15, 1870, the number of land forces constituting the standing army of the United States was strictly limited. Section 2 of the Act of July 15, 1870, provides that on or before the 1st day of July, 1871, the number of enlisted men in the army shall be reduced to 30,000. It was subsequently enacted that from the year 1875, there shall be no more than 25,000 enlisted men at any one time. The army is scattered in small detachments all over the country, but chiefly along the borders of the districts inhabited by Indians.

The term of service in the army is five years. As now organised, the army is composed of 10 regiments of cavalry, consisting each of 12 troops, or companies; 25 regiments of infantry, of 10 companies each; 5 regiments of artillery; and 1 engineer battalion; besides the cadets of the military academy. The 9th and 10th regiments of cavalry, and the 24th and 25th regiments of infantry, are composed of negro soldiers, but are commanded by white officers.

The army was commanded, on July 1, 1875, by 1 general, 1 lieutenant-general, 3 major-generals, 6 brigadier-generals, 70

colonels, 83 lieutenant-colonels, 271 majors, 32 aides-de-camp, 610 captains, and 1,055 first and second lieutenants.

In April 1873, the territory of the United States was divided for military purposes into eleven departments, and these grouped into four military divisions, namely, Division of the South, composed of the Departments of the South and the Gulf; Division of the Missouri, composed of the Departments of Dakota, the Platte, the Missouri, and Texas; Division of the Pacific, composed of the Departments of Columbia, California, and Arizona; and, Division of the Atlantic, composed of the Departments of the East and the Lakes.—(Official Communication.)

2. *Navy.*

The naval forces of the United States consisted on July 22, 1875, of 27 iron-clads, 70 other steamers, and 25 sailing vessels. On the 1st July, 1872, there were 51 iron-clads, 69 other steamers, and 30 sailing vessels, so that there was a decrease within the two years of 24 ironclads, and of one sailing vessel, while there was one additional steamer, not ironclad. From July 1874 to July 1875, the number of ironclads decreased by twenty-one, all of them small monitors, constructed during the civil war, twenty of them of 483 tons burthen each, with from one to two guns, and one of 540 tons, with four guns. The building of new ironclads is proceeding very slowly, three of a burthen of 2,127 tons each, and one of a burthen of 2,125 tons, having been on the stocks for several years.

The United States possess ten navy-yards and stations, namely, Portsmouth, Charlestown, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, League Island, New London, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and Mare Island. Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has an area of 63 acres; Charlestown, near Boston, of 80 acres; Brooklyn, of 80; Philadelphia, of 15, and Washington of 42 acres. Norfolk, Pensacola and Mare Island, are used only for temporary repairs.

There are four 'rates' in the official classification of ships of war. First-rates are all vessels of 4,600 tons and upwards; Second-rates, vessels of 2,000 to 4,600; Third-rates, vessels of 900 to 2,000; and Fourth-rates, all vessels under 900 tons.

The following table gives a list, in alphabetical order of names, of the 27 iron-clads, and of all the First, Second, and Third-rate steamers of the navy in 1875. The list is drawn up from the 'Navy-register of the United States,' issued by the Secretary of the Navy, corrected to July 22, 1875:—

IRON-CLAD SCREW STEAMERS.

Name	Guns	Tonnage	Station or Condition
Ajax	2	550	Pensacola
Amphitrite	4	874	Repairing at Wilmington
Canonicus	2	550	In commission at New Orleans
Camanche	2	496	Laid up at Mare Island
Catskill	2	496	Annapolis
Colossus	10	2,127	On the stocks at New York
Dictator	2	1,750	North Atlantic
Jason	2	496	League Island
Lehigh	2	496	League Island
Mahopac	2	550	Pensacola
Manhattan	2	550	Pensacola
Massachusetts	4	2,127	On the stocks, Portsmouth
Miantonomah	4	1,225	Repairing at Chester
Monadnock	4	1,091	Laid up at Mare Island
Montauk	2	496	New York
Nahant	2	496	Laid up at League Island
Nantucket	2	496	Laid up at League Island
Nebraska	4	2,125	On the stocks, Philadelphia
Oregon	4	2,127	On the stocks at Boston
Passaic	2	496	Laid up at League Island
Puritan	2	1,870	Laid up at League Island
Roanoke	6	2,260	Flag-ship at New York
Saugus	2	550	Pensacola
Shawnee	2	483	Laid up at Boston
Terror	4	1,085	In Ordinary at Philadelphia
Wassue	1	483	Laid up at Boston
Wyandotte	2	550	Laid up at League Island

STEAMERS NOT IRON-CLAD.

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Tonnage
<i>First Rates—</i>			
Colorado	Screw	46	4,700
Franklin	Screw	39	5,170
Minnesota	Screw	46	4,700
Niagara	Screw	12	5,440
Wabash	Screw	46	4,650
<i>Second Rates—</i>			
Alaska	Screw	12	2,400
Antietam	Screw	21	4,000
Benicia	Screw	12	2,400
Brooklyn	Screw	20	3,000
Canandaigua	Screw	10	2,130
Congress	Screw	16	3,050
Connecticut	Screw	21	4,450
Delaware	Screw	21	4,000
Florida	Screw	12	4,220
Hartford	Screw	18	2,900
Iowa	Screw	23	4,000

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Tonnage
Java	Screw	21	4,000
Lackawanna	Screw	10	2,220
Lancaster	Screw	22	3,250
Monongahela	Screw	11	2,100
New York	Screw	21	4,070
Omaha	Screw	12	2,400
Pennsylvania	Screw	21	4,000
Pensacola	Screw	22	3,000
Plymouth	Screw	12	2,400
Powhatan	Paddle-wheel	17	3,980
Richmond	Screw	14	2,700
Saranac	Paddle-wheel	11	2,150
Severn	Screw	15	3,050
Shenandoah	Screw	11	2,100
Susquehanna	Screw	23	3,980
Tennessee	Screw	23	4,220
Ticonderoga	Screw	11	2,220
Worcester	Screw	15	3,050
<i>Third Rates—</i>			
Adams	Screw	6	1,450
Alert	Screw	4	685
Alliance	Screw	4	685
Ashuelot	Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Enterprise	Screw	6	1,450
Essex	Screw	6	1,450
Galena	Screw	8	1,840
Huron	Screw	6	1,450
Iroquois	Screw	6	1,575
Juniata	Screw	8	1,900
Kansas	Screw	3	900
Kearsarge	Screw	6	1,550
Marion	Screw	8	1,840
Michigan	Paddle-wheel	8	1,685
Mohican	Screw	8	1,550
Monocacy	Paddle-wheel	6	1,370
Nantasket	Screw	7	1,165
Narragansett	Screw	5	1,235
Nipsic	Screw	3	900
Nyack	Screw	3	900
Ossipee	Screw	8	1,900
Quinnebaug	Screw	8	1,840
Ranger	Screw	4	685
Saco	Screw	3	900
Shawmut	Screw	3	900
Swatara	Screw	8	1,850
Tuscarora	Screw	6	1,560
Vandalia	Screw	8	1,840
Wachusett	Screw	6	1,575
Wyoming	Screw	6	1,560
Yantie	Screw	3	900

The navy of the United States was commanded, on the 22nd

July, 1875, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 12 rear-admirals, 26 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, and 100 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 273 lieutenants, 98 masters, 22 ensigns, and 109 midshipmen.

Area and Population.

The total area of the United States was reported at the census of 1870 to embrace 3,603,844 square miles, inclusive of the territory long known as 'Russian America,' purchased from the Russian Government by treaty of June 20, 1867, and annexed to the Republic Oct. 18, 1867, under the name of 'Alaska.' The area of the United States, excluding Alaska, is equal to 1,942 millions of acres, about one-half of which are public lands. At the census of 1870, the arable land under cultivation was found to be 189 millions of acres, or less than one-tenth of the total area.

The population of the United States has been ascertained at all times with great accuracy. The census is taken in the States in obedience to Article 1, section 2, of the Constitution, which provides that 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers;' and the same section directs that 'the actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years.' Under these provisions, and the laws passed in pursuance of them, the census of the United States has been taken nine times, viz., in 1790, in 1800, in 1810, in 1820, in 1830, in 1840, in 1850, in 1860, and in 1870.

The following table gives the total population of the United States, at each of the nine enumerations from 1790 to 1870:—

Years	White	Free coloured	Slave	Total
1790	3,231,631	—	697,697	3,929,328
1800	4,304,489	108,395	893,041	5,305,925
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,937	233,524	1,538,038	9,638,131
1830	10,537,378	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,195,695	386,303	2,487,455	17,069,453
1850	19,553,114	434,449	3,204,313	23,191,876
1860	26,975,575	488,005	3,979,741	31,443,321
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	—	38,558,371

The subjoined table gives the population of the various States and

Territories of the Union at the two enumerations of June 1860, and of June 1870, the latter after the revised census returns published by the government in 1872. In regard to the census of June 1870 it is stated that, 'Indians are not included in the numbers.' The last column of the table shows the rank of each of the 37 States, and of each of the 10 Territories composing the Union in 1870, according to the number of population of 1870.

Ninth Census of the United States, June 1870	Population in 1860	Population in 1870	Rank in 1870
STATES :—			
Alabama	964,201	996,992	16
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	26
California	379,994	560,247	24
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	25
Delaware	112,216	125,015	34
Florida	140,424	187,748	33
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	12
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	4
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	6
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	11
Kansas	107,206	364,399	29
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	8
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	21
Maine	628,279	626,915	23
Maryland	687,049	780,894	20
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	7
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	13
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	28
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	18
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	5
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	35
Nevada	6,857	42,491	37
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	31
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	17
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	1
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	14
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3
Oregon	52,465	90,923	36
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	2
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	32
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	22
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	9
Texas	604,215	818,579	19
Vermont	315,098	330,551	30
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	10
West Virginia	—	442,014	27
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	15
Total, States	31,183,744	38,115,641	

Ninth Census of the United States, June 1870	Population in 1860	Population in 1870	Rank in 1870
TERRITORIES:—			
Arizona	—	9,658	9
Colorado	34,277	39,864	4
Columbia District	75,080	131,700	1
Dakota	4,837	14,181	8
Idaho	—	14,999	7
Montana	—	20,595	6
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	2
Utah	40,273	86,786	3
Washington	11,594	23,955	5
Wyoming	—	9,118	10
Total, Territories	259,577	442,730	
Total United States	31,443,321	38,558,371	

As regards sex, the total population of the United States at the census of 1870 comprised 19,493,565 males and 19,064,806 females. In 16 states and the district of Columbia there was a preponderance of males over females, the greatest in the north-eastern states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, and New York. In the Mormon territory of Utah there were 44,121 males and 42,665 females at the census of 1870.

At the first census of the Union, in 1790, there existed only 17 States, the largest of which was Virginia, with a population of 747,610, and the smallest, Tennessee, with a population of 35,691. At the second census, in 1800, there were 20 States, the largest, Virginia, with a population of 880,200, and the smallest, Indiana, with 5,641 inhabitants. Virginia still took the lead at the third census in 1810, with a population of 974,601; the smallest State, number 24, being Michigan, with 4,762 inhabitants. At the fourth census, in 1820, there were 27 States, New York standing first with 1,372,111, and Michigan last with 8,765 inhabitants. All the succeeding enumerations gave the State of New York the first place. At the fifth census, in 1830, the State of New York had a population of 1,918,608, and the 27th and last State, Arkansas, 30,388. The sixth census, of 1840, included 29 States, that of New York with 2,428,921, and the least populated, Wisconsin, with 30,945 inhabitants. Hitherto, the Union was only composed of States, besides the neutral District of Columbia, but the seventh census, of 1850, added 2 Territories, New Mexico and Utah, to 33 existing States, the first, New York, having a population of 3,097,394, and the last, Minnesota, of 6,077. At the eighth census, of 1860, there were 36 States and 6 Territories, the State of New York heading the list with 3,880,735 inhabitants. The ninth and last census

included 37 States and 10 Territories. Since the taking of the census of 1870, the territories of Colorado and New Mexico were admitted as States into the Union.

The enumerated aboriginal or Indian population of the United States amounted to 25,731 at the census of 1870, against 44,021 in 1860. The number of the former slave population, described as 'free-coloured' at the last census, will be seen on reference to the table on page 578, giving the total results of the nine enumerations.

The following table gives the numbers of the native and of the foreign-born population at the census of June, 1870:—

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
STATES:—			
Alabama	987,030	9,962	996,992
Arkansas	479,445	5,026	484,471
California	350,416	209,831	560,247
Connecticut	423,815	113,639	537,454
Delaware	115,879	9,136	125,015
Florida	182,781	4,967	187,748
Georgia	1,172,982	11,127	1,184,109
Illinois	2,024,693	515,198	2,539,891
Indiana	1,539,163	141,474	1,680,637
Iowa	987,735	204,057	1,191,792
Kansas	316,007	48,392	364,399
Kentucky	1,257,613	63,398	1,321,011
Louisiana	665,088	61,827	726,915
Maine	578,034	48,881	626,915
Maryland	697,482	83,412	780,894
Massachusetts	1,104,032	353,319	1,457,351
Michigan	916,049	268,010	1,184,059
Minnesota	279,009	160,697	439,706
Mississippi	816,731	11,191	827,922
Missouri	1,499,028	222,267	1,721,295
Nebraska	92,245	30,748	122,993
Nevada	23,690	18,801	42,491
New Hampshire	288,689	29,611	318,300
New Jersey	717,153	188,943	906,096
New York	3,244,406	1,138,353	4,382,759
North Carolina	1,068,332	3,029	1,071,361
Ohio	2,292,767	372,493	2,665,260
Oregon	79,323	11,600	90,923
Pennsylvania	2,976,530	545,261	3,521,791
Rhode Island	161,957	55,396	217,353
South Carolina	697,532	8,074	705,606
Tennessee	1,239,204	19,316	1,258,520
Texas	756,168	62,411	818,579
Vermont	283,396	47,155	330,551
Virginia	1,211,409	13,754	1,225,163
West Virginia	424,923	17,091	442,014
Wisconsin	690,171	364,499	1,054,670
Total, States	32,640,907	5,474,734	38,115,641

States and Territories	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Total
TERRITORIES :—			
Arizona	3,849	5,809	9,658
Colorado	33,265	6,599	39,864
Dakota	9,366	4,815	14,181
District of Columbia	115,446	16,254	131,700
Idaho	7,114	7,885	14,999
Montana	12,616	7,979	20,595
New Mexico	86,254	5,620	91,874
Utah	56,084	30,702	86,786
Washington	18,931	5,024	23,955
Wyoming	5,605	3,513	9,118
Total, Territories	348,530	94,200	442,730
Total, United States	32,989,437	5,568,934	38,558,371

There were at the census of 1870 fourteen towns in the United States with upwards of 100,000 inhabitants. The following table gives the population of each of these towns in 1860 and in 1870, showing the growth within the decennial period :—

Towns	States	Population	
		1860	1870
New York	New York	805,651	942,292
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	562,529	674,022
Brooklyn	New York	266,661	396,099
St. Louis	Missouri	160,733	310,864
Chicago	Illinois	109,260	298,977
Baltimore	Maryland	212,418	267,354
Boston	Massachusetts	177,812	250,526
Cincinnati	Ohio	161,044	216,239
New Orleans	Louisiana	168,675	191,418
San Francisco	California	56,802	149,473
Buffalo	New York	81,130	117,714
Washington	Dis. Columbia	61,122	109,199
Newark	New Jersey	71,914	105,059
Louisville	Kentucky	68,033	100,753

The immense extent of land forming part of the United States, as yet uninhabited and uncultivated, is held to be national property, at the disposal of Congress and the executive of the Republic. The whole public domain is surveyed and divided by parallel lines into 'townships' of six miles square or thirty-six square miles, and these are again divided by parallel lines exactly one mile apart. The smaller squares are called 'sections,' and contain 640 acres, which are again divided into half and quarter sections, and also eighths. These lands are offered for sale at the several land offices in the

districts to be sold, the price being fixed at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The purchaser comes in as the assignee of the United States, and receives a patent from the President. There are some fifty different land offices, and from two to three million acres are sold annually. It is provided by law that two sections, of 640 acres of land in each 'township,' are reserved for common schools, so that the spread of education may go together with colonisation.

The power of Congress over the public territory is exclusive and universal, except so far as restrained by stipulations in the original cessions. This is not the case, however, with what is called 'national property,' such as forts and arsenals, where the States have not ceded the jurisdiction. In such cases, the administration of the State continues, subject, however, to the exercise of the legal powers of the national government.

The United States acquired their actual power and greatness mainly through immigration. From 1775 to 1815 immigration into the country was very small, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars, not over 3,000 or 4,000 a year arriving during this period. When peace between England and America was re-established, in 1815, immigration took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impulse to a larger immigration from Germany, and after the year 1820 a never-interrupted stream of population kept flowing into the United States. The following statement shows the numbers of immigrants in the fifty years 1820 to 1870, spread over equal decennial periods:—

Four census periods	Immigrants
In the 10 years previous to December 31, 1830	151,824
„ 10 years previous to „ „ 1840	559,125
„ 10 years previous to „ „ 1850	1,713,251
„ 10 years previous to „ „ 1860	2,598,216
„ 10 years previous to „ „ 1870	4,491,451

The native countries of all the immigrants who arrived in the United States from 1820 to 1870 are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Native countries	Number
England and Wales	528,627
Ireland	2,700,493
Scotland	84,623
Great Britain, not specified	544,107
Total Great Britain and Ireland	3,857,850
France	245,812
Spain	23,214
Portugal	4,695

Native countries	Number
Belgium	17,278
Prussia	100,983
Germany, ex Prussia	2,267,500
Netherlands	31,118
Denmark	23,425
Norway and Sweden	153,928
Poland	4,038
Russia	4,045
Turkey and Greece	505
Switzerland	61,572
Central Italy	23,998
Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, and Malta	2,905
Iceland	11
Egypt	20
British America	284,491
South America	8,644
Central America and Mexico	21,216
West Indies	50,187
China	109,502
East Indies	208
Persia	14
Other parts of Asia	65
Liberia, Morocco, Algiers, and Barbary States	75
Cape of Good Hope	88
Africa	475
Azores, Canary, Madeira, and Cape Verd Islands	7,570
Sandwich and Society Islands	162
Australia	247
St. Helena	33
Japan	259
South Sea Islands and New Zealand	119
Not stated	248,213
Total aliens	7,553,865
Natives of the United States	716,469
Total	8,270,334

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1875, was, according to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics 227,377, being a decrease of 85,962 compared with the previous fiscal year. Of the arrivals, 139,880 were males and 87,497 females. Compared with 1873-74, the greater decrease was in the number of males. The countries and divisions of countries which chiefly contributed to the immigration of 1874-75 were Germany, 47,760; Ireland, 37,955; England, 40,098; Canada, 18,654; China, 16,433; France, 8,315; Russia, 7,982; Scotland, 7,309; Austria, 6,882; Norway, 6,093; Sweden, 5,573; Nova Scotia, 2,874; Denmark, 2,656; Italy, 3,570; Switzerland, 1,894; New Brunswick, 1,505; Cuba, 1,154; Aus-

traliasia, 1,097; the Azores, 1,176; Portugal, 763; Belgium, 608; Spain, 570; Wales, 449; Poland, 984; and Hungary, 776. Although there was a marked decrease in the total number of arrivals from almost every country in 1874-75 compared with the previous year, the opposite was the case with China, the immigrants from which were much more numerous than before. (For immigration from Great Britain and Ireland in each of the thirty years from 1845 to 1874 see p. 253.)

It is stated, through a calculation based upon the census returns from 1800 to 1870, that on June 1, 1874, the population of the United States was 43,167,000, being an increase of over four and a half millions since the census of 1870. The estimate for June 1, 1875, on the same authority, is 44,384,000; for June 1, 1876, it is 45,627,000; while in 1880, year of the next decennial census, it is calculated the United States will have 50,858,000 inhabitants.

Trade and Industry.

The subjoined table gives the total value, in dollars and pounds sterling, of the imports and exports of merchandise in each of the six fiscal years, ending June, from 1870 to 1875:—

Years ended June 30	Imports		Exports	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1870	462,377,587	92,475,517	529,519,302	105,903,860
1871	541,493,774	108,298,755	590,978,550	118,195,710
1872	572,510,304	114,502,161	561,808,381	112,361,676
1873	642,030,539	128,406,108	626,595,077	125,319,015
1874	567,406,342	113,481,268	586,283,040	117,256,608
1875	553,894,526	110,778,905	643,081,433	128,616,286

The following table gives the total value of the gold and silver bullion and specie imported and exported from the United States, in each of the six fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1870 to 1875:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imported		Exported	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1870	26,419,179	5,303,834	58,155,666	11,631,133
1871	21,270,024	4,254,015	98,441,989	19,889,198
1872	13,743,689	2,748,738	79,877,534	15,975,507
1873	21,480,937	4,296,187	84,608,574	16,921,715
1874	28,454,906	5,690,981	66,630,405	13,326,081
1875	20,894,217	4,178,843	92,132,142	18,426,428

The exports of the United States consist in the main of agricultural produce. Foremost, as regards value, in the list of articles, stand wheat and flour, and then follow cotton, tobacco, pickled pork and hams, and butter and cheese. Considerably more than two-thirds of the exports go to Great Britain and Ireland, the rest being taken chiefly by Canada, the British West Indies, and Germany.

The commercial intercourse of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of bullion and gold and silver specie—from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into the United States, in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
1865	21,624,291	21,227,956
1866	46,854,518	28,499,514
1867	41,046,034	21,825,703
1868	43,062,383	21,431,632
1869	42,573,047	24,624,311
1870	49,804,835	28,335,394
1871	61,134,463	34,227,701
1872	54,663,948	40,736,597
1873	71,471,493	33,574,664
1874	73,897,400	28,241,809

The great fluctuations in exports shown in the preceding table were caused chiefly by the supply of the single article, cotton. In 1854, the United States sent 722,156,346 pounds of cotton to the British market, and in 1860 the amount had risen to 1,115,890,608 pounds. The supply fell as low as 6,394,080 pounds in 1863; but rose to 14,148,064 pounds in 1864; to 135,832,480 pounds in 1865; to 720,057,440 pounds in 1866; to 528,162,096 pounds in 1867; to 574,444,752 pounds in 1868; to 457,358,944 pounds in 1869; to 716,248,848 pounds in 1870; and to 1,038,677,920 pounds in 1871. It fell again to 625,600,080 pounds in 1872, but rose to 832,573,016 pounds in 1873, and to 874,926,864 pounds in 1874. Next to cotton, the most valuable export article of the United States, for the above period, was wheat and wheaten flour, the supply of which also was subject to great fluctuations.

The following table gives the real or declared value of all the principal articles—exclusive of bullion and specie—exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland in each of the three years 1872, 1873, and 1874 :—

Exports to Great Britain and Ireland.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	£	£	£
Bacon and hams	3,458,550	5,191,901	4,477,911
Beef, salted	277,317	378,412	408,441
Butter	199,679	199,639	188,769
Caoutchouc	49,638	100,731	56,283
Cheese	1,701,435	2,353,181	2,589,776
Clocks	75,619	92,023	101,524
Corn, wheat	5,676,471	12,938,848	14,201,450
„ maize or Indian corn	6,066,626	3,814,125	5,659,080
„ wheat meal and flour	618,911	1,382,304	2,918,566
Cotton, raw	25,947,466	31,544,933	29,309,963
Fruit, raw	159,787	112,393	86,547
Hops	48,110	46,740	131,063
Iron and steel, wrought or ma- nufactured	195,754	180,632	156,610
Lard	1,257,859	1,222,492	790,932
Naphtha	147,427	153,281	161,193
Oil, spermaceti, or head matter	238,773	194,780	241,713
„ of turpentine	393,446	366,750	326,576
„ seed cake	783,498	946,244	1,101,238
Petroleum	411,561	987,591	982,939
Pork, salted	300,032	467,126	456,223
Rosin	437,197	435,085	401,773
Skins and furs of all sorts	729,614	531,754	604,037
Tallow and stearine	698,918	1,012,102	896,477
Tobacco, unmanufactured	706,109	1,779,969	1,816,669
„ manufactured, and cigars	96,256	108,732	151,696
Wood and timber :—			
Hewn	533,495	693,128	1,243,242
Sawn or split	161,560	284,609	503,622
All other articles	3,331,359	3,951,988	3,933,057
Total	54,663,948	71,471,493	73,897,400

The following table gives the value of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures imported into the United States in each of the three years 1872 to 1874 :—

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	£	£	£
Alkali, soda	1,251,141	1,392,138	1,166,952
Arms, ammunition, and military stores:			
Fire-arms	98,491	68,053	59,381
Gunpowder	—	—	—
All other kinds	57,223	48,082	37,835
Beer and ale	229,230	237,013	241,320
Coals, cinders, and fuel	113,197	112,528	104,298
Cotton piece goods	3,492,138	2,715,601	2,561,712
„ thread for sewing	477,892	491,168	489,903
Earthen and China-ware	841,239	692,607	591,466
Haberdashery and millinery	1,384,857	1,292,746	1,098,522
Hardware and cutlery unenumerated	951,618	797,145	648,764
Linen, piece goods	3,628,143	2,948,253	2,996,752
„ thread	162,333	155,485	141,647

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States.	1872.	1873.	1874.
	£	£	£
Metals :—			
Iron, old	533,461	200,368	49,932
„ pig	1,017,123	693,694	213,979
„ bar, bolt, and rod	745,681	308,226	74,064
„ railroad, of all kinds	4,812,866	2,434,135	1,290,072
„ hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	427,603	303,584	131,388
„ wire	67,273	64,514	31,765
„ tin plates	2,770,332	2,745,916	2,741,126
„ cast or wrought, of all kinds	308,551	443,387	352,022
„ steel, unwrought	769,858	707,635	503,058
„ steel, manufactures of	112,550	101,067	59,533
Copper, wrought and unwrought	359,027	269,787	61,311
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	170,027	69,244	63,899
Oil seed	3,573	3,308	16,562
Salt	123,347	248,933	164,144
Silk manufactures :—			
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons	226,253	137,748	151,607
Other articles of silk only	106,470	102,632	127,756
Mixed with other materials	199,130	81,678	61,342
Spirits, British	23,243	20,765	11,639
Wool, sheep and lambs'	176,698	62,421	82,052
Woollen manufactures :—			
Cloths, coatings	1,342,232	1,197,438	1,011,657
Worsted stuffs	4,282,743	3,941,476	3,012,133
Carpets and druggets	1,180,725	806,904	673,336
All other articles	8,290,329	7,679,138	7,218,880
Total	40,736,597	33,574,664	28,241,809

It will be seen from the two preceding tables that there was a very large increase in the value of almost all the exports of the United States to Great Britain from 1872 to 1874, the increase being greatest in breadstuffs; but that the imports from Great Britain and Ireland into the United States greatly decreased during the same period.

The international commerce of the United States is at present mainly carried on in foreign bottoms, which took over 70 per cent. of the aggregate imports and exports of the fiscal year 1874-75. Previous to the year 1860, from 75 to 80 per cent. of the total commerce was carried by vessels belonging to the United States. However, the strength of the commercial navy of the United States after decreasing for a number of years, underwent a considerable increase from 1872 to 1874. On the 30th June, 1872, the total number of vessels was 29,848, of an aggregate burthen of 4,150,003 tons, and on the 30th June, 1873, the total was 31,684 vessels, with 4,468,046 tonnage. The number included 3,709 steamers with 1,079,178 tonnage, and 10,739 unrigged vessels with 1,222,393

tonnage. It appears from the last report of the Register of the Treasury, issued in December 1874, that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States amounted to 4,595,883 tons on the 30th June, 1874, classified as follows:—

	Number	Tonnage
Sailing-vessels	17,226	2,257,154·23
Steam-vessels	3,958	1,116,425·42
Unrigged vessels	7,803	890,858·07
Canal boats, &c.	2,936	331,445·74
Total	31,923	4,595,883·46

The following table shows the distribution of the commercial navy of the United States among the states and coasts on the 30th June, 1874:—

States and Coasts	Vessels	Tons
Maine	3,221	565,842·59
New Hampshire	62	11,370·18
Massachusetts	2,563	458,373·10
Rhode Island	274	36,265·55
Connecticut	836	96,317·44
New Jersey	1,124	94,689·34
New York	5,051	1,026,023·56
Pennsylvania	2,935	363,542·18
Delaware	197	13,533·88
Maryland	1,993	142,267·65
District of Columbia	472	28,156·50
Virginia	892	22,623·54
North Carolina	279	7,408·91
South Carolina	195	8,142·43
Georgia	63	9,291·84
Florida	237	9,588·76
Alabama	99	7,909·41
Mississippi	94	3,368·56
Louisiana	572	50,961·71
Texas	306	11,998·27
Total on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts	21,465	2,967,715·30
Total on the Western rivers	1,564	373,464·59
Total on the Northern lakes	4,833	758,838·84
Total on the Pacific coast	1,125	164,418·99
Canal boats, &c.	28,987	4,264,437·72
	2,936	331,446·00
Grand total	31,923	4,595,883·72

At the close of June 1875 the total tonnage had risen to 4,853,752 tons.

At the census of the United States taken in 1870, there were in the country 8,690,219 horses, 28,074,582 cattle, 28,477,951 sheep, and 25,184,540 hogs. The report of the Department of Agriculture gives the following general summary of the number of acres planted and quantities raised of the principal crops of the United States in the year 1871:—Indian corn, 34,091,137 acres, yielding 991,898,000 bushels. Wheat, 19,943,893 acres, yielding 230,732,400 bushels. Oats, 8,365,800 acres, yielding 255,743,000 bushels. Potatoes, 1,220,912 acres, yielding 120,461,700 bushels. Barley, 1,177,666 acres, yielding 26,718,500 bushels. Rye, 1,069,531 acres, yielding 15,355,500 bushels. Buckwheat, 413,015 acres, yielding 8,328,700 bushels. These seven crops furnished a total of 66,282,863 acres, yielding 1,642,237,800 bushels. There were 356,762 acres planted in tobacco, which yielded 263,196,100 lbs. The hay crop was cut from 10,009,052 acres, and yielded 22,239,400 tons. The cotton crop amounted to 3,100,000 bales. During the year 1871–2 there were exported to Europe and elsewhere 1,957,314 bales of cotton of the American crop, and 1,097,540 bales were consumed in American mills.

At the census of 1870 there were in the United States 956 cotton manufacturing establishments. The States having the largest numbers were Massachusetts, 191 establishments; Rhode Island, 139; Pennsylvania, 138; Connecticut, 111; New York, 81; New Hampshire, 36; North Carolina, 33; Georgia 34; Tennessee, 28; New Jersey, 27; Maine, 23; and Maryland, 22. The cotton mills employed 448 steam-engines, aggregating 47,117-horse-power and 1,250 water-wheels of 102,409-horse-power. There were 157,310 looms, 3,694,477 frame spindles, and 3,437,938 mule spindles. The hands employed were 47,790 males above 16 years of age, 69,637 females above 15, and 22,942 children and youths.

At the census of 1870 there were 2,891 woollen factories in the country. Of these Pennsylvania had 457; New York, 252; Ohio, 223; Massachusetts, 185; Indiana, 175; Missouri, 156; Delaware, 148; Kentucky, 125; Illinois, 109; Connecticut, 108; Maine, 107; Iowa, 85; New Hampshire, 77; West Virginia, 74; Virginia, 68; Rhode Island, 65; Vermont, 64; Wisconsin, 64; Michigan, 54; North Carolina, 52; Georgia, 46; Maryland, 31; New Jersey, 29; and other States smaller numbers. The woollen factories had 1,050 steam-engines, with 35,900-horse-power, and 1,092 water-wheels with 59,333-horse-power. They contained 8,363 sets of cards, with a daily capacity of 857,392 lbs. of carded wool; 14,039 broad looms; 26,014 narrow looms; and 1,845,496 spindles. The average

number of hands employed was 427,728 males over 16 years of age; 27,681 females above 15; and 9,643 children.

The statistics of the American iron manufacture, obtained at the census of 1870, showed that there were in the country 386 establishments which made pig iron. They worked 574 blast furnaces with a daily capacity of 8,357 tons of molten metal, employed 27,554 hands during the year ending June 30, 1870, and in that year made 2,052,821 tons of pig iron. The foundries numbered 2,653, employing 51,297 hands; the forges numbered 102, with 3,561 hands; and the bar, rod, railway iron, plate, and other kindred establishments numbered 309, employing 44,643 hands. Pennsylvania had the largest share in the iron manufacture.

It was ascertained at the census of 1870 that sixteen states produced iron ore, of which the entire annual yield was 3,395,718 tons, one-third produced in Pennsylvania. Outside of Pennsylvania the largest yield was:—Michigan, 690,000 tons; New York, 625,000; New Jersey, 362,000; Ohio, 316,000; and Missouri, 177,000. No other state produced over 100,000 tons, Maryland, the next, having 98,000. The copper production was chiefly in the Lake Superior region, four-fifths of the yield being from Michigan. Nine states produced copper, the largest after Michigan being Vermont, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Maryland. Petroleum at the census of 1870 was found in four states, Pennsylvania producing 171 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions of gallons; West Virginia, eight millions; Ohio, two millions, and Kentucky, 4,000, the aggregate yield amounting to 181,263,502 gallons.

The yield of the precious metals in the United States in the year 1871 was estimated at 66,663,000 dollars. Nevada produced the largest amount, 22,500,000 dollars, and after it came California, 20,000,000; Montana, 8,050,000; Idaho, 5,000,000; and Colorado, 4,663,000 dollars. Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona territories produced smaller amounts.

There were 45,413,340 tons of coal raised in the fiscal year 1873-74 the amount exceeding by 2,564,099 tons that of the previous year. The great coal region of the United States is Pennsylvania, which produces three-fourths of the entire yield of the country. In 1874, the coal mines of Pennsylvania employed 41,000 men, mostly natives of Wales, England, and Ireland.

The growth of the railway system of the United States dates from 1827, when the first line was opened for traffic at Quincey, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; and to 53,399 miles in 1870. The following table gives the length of lines opened for traffic in the states and territories at the commencement of each of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875:—

States and Territories	January 1, 1873	January 1, 1874	January 1, 1875
	Miles	Miles	Miles
Alabama	1,828	1,838	1,856
Arkansas	545	792	810
California	1,491	1,576	1,681
Colorado	551	662	685
Connecticut	898	927	927
Dakota territory	223	304	304
Delaware	219	235	251
Florida	478	478	496
Georgia	2,180	2,279	2,279
Illinois	6,277	6,530	6,742
Indiana	3,705	3,770	3,976
Indian territory	310	310	310
Iowa	3,640	3,733	3,767
Kansas	1,901	1,977	2,040
Kentucky	1,199	1,329	1,360
Louisiana	569	569	589
Maine	871	927	964
Massachusetts	1,625	1,738	1,765
Maryland and district of Columbia	931	965	967
Michigan	2,973	3,155	3,203
Minnesota	1,860	1,901	1,940
Mississippi	985	992	1,019
Missouri	2,769	3,005	3,036
Nebraska	1,170	1,120	1,120
Nevada	569	587	627
New Hampshire	822	870	915
New Jersey	1,343	1,384	1,323
New York	5,175	5,417	5,442
North Carolina	1,263	1,278	1,346
Ohio	4,108	4,239	4,482
Oregon	297	307	307
Pennsylvania	5,533	5,724	5,908
Rhode Island	134	156	170
South Carolina	1,290	1,378	1,370
Tennessee	1,522	1,636	1,636
Texas	877	1,560	1,635
Utah territory	376	461	504
Vermont	741	794	799
Virginia	1,537	1,573	1,643
Washington territory	65	105	111
West Virginia	561	597	597
Wisconsin	1,903	2,223	2,316
Wyoming territory	459	459	450
Total	67,976	73,969	73,888

The amount of capital expended upon all the railways to the close of 1874 was estimated at 3,500,000,000 dollars, or 700,000,000*l*.

The number of telegraph offices in the United States on the 1st

January, 1875, was 6,172, the total length of lines, 75,000 miles, and the length of wires 165,000 miles. There were transmitted 13,700,000 messages in the year 1874.

The post office carried 601,931,520 letters, 117,215,850 stamped wrappers, 13,956,750 newspapers, and 31,094,500 post cards in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The amount of money orders issued in the fiscal year 1872-73 was 57,516,216 dollars, and in the fiscal year 1874-75 it rose to 75,425,854 dollars. The orders issued in 1874-75, amounted to 461,322 dollars, and the expenses were 360,508 dollars. The orders issued on British account amounted to 1,491,320 dollars, and the fees to 44,508 dollars. The British orders paid amounted to 303,773 dollars. In the preceding year 1873-74 the British orders issued amounted to 1,364,376 dollars; the fees to 40,504, and the British orders paid to 215,087 dollars. The number of post offices was 33,615 on the 30th of June, 1875.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are:—

MONEY.

The Dollar, of 100 cents . . . Approximate value, 4s.

There are practically two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, worth about 4s. British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, worth from 3s. 10*d.* to 3s. 6*d.*, according to the rates of exchange. Legal enactments have settled that customs duties must be paid in coin, as well as the interest on the national debt of the United States, and any disbursements which the Government may have to make in the intercourse with foreign countries. All other money transactions may be, and mostly are, in paper currency.

In the session of 1873, the Congress of the United States passed an Act to regulate the value of the English sovereign in American coin, and to fix the "par of exchange," which will have some effect in money transactions between the two countries. The Act requires that in all payments by or to the Treasury, whether made here or abroad, the sovereign, or pound sterling, shall be computed as equal to 4 dollars 86c. 6½*m.* This value is to be applied in appraising merchandise imported and in the construction of contracts. The Act further declares that this valuation shall be the par of exchange between Great Britain and the United States, and that all contracts made after January 1, 1874, based on an assumed par of exchange of 54 pence to the dollar, or 4 dollars 44 cents and 4-9ths cents. to the pound, shall be null and void.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester gallon and bushel are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—

<i>Wine gallon</i>	=	0·83333	gallon.
<i>Ale gallon</i>	=	1·01695	„
<i>Bushel</i>	=	0·9692	imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a quintal, or *Centner*, of 100 pounds is used.

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URUGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Uruguay, formerly a Brazilian province, declared its independence, August 25, 1825, which was recognised by the Treaty of Montevideo, signed August 27, 1828. The constitution of the republic was proclaimed July 18, 1831. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is in a Parliament composed of two Houses, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives, which meet in annual session, extending from February 15 to the end of June. In the interval of the session, a permanent committee of two senators and five members of the Lower House assume the legislative power, as well as the general control of the administration.

The executive is given by the constitution to the President of the Republic, who is elected for the term of four years, and cannot be re-elected till after the lapse of four years. A vice-president, also elected for four years, is at the head of the senate, but has no other political power.

President of the Republic.—Don Pedro Varela, elected President of the Republic, January 15, 1875, for the term from March 1, 1875 to 1877.

The President is assisted in his executive functions by a council of ministers divided into four departments, namely, the 'ministerio de gobierno,' or ministry of the interior; the 'ministerio de relaciones exteriores,' or department of foreign affairs; the 'ministerio de hacienda,' or department of finance; and the 'ministerio de la guerra,' or department of army and navy.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The actual revenue of the Republic is mainly derived from import and export duties, both very largely increased in recent years. The following tabular statement gives the totals of the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for each of the three years 1873 to 1875:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1873	3,814,159	762,831	6,730,826	1,341,165
1874	5,917,400	1,189,480	8,690,512	1,738,102
1875	7,442,000	1,488,400	12,645,482	2,529,092

According to these estimates, there was a calculated deficit of 2,916,667 dollars, or 583,334*l.* in 1873, and a deficit of 2,473,112 dollars, or 548,622*l.* in 1874.

More than four-fifths of the total revenue are derived from customs, and more than one-half of the total expenditure is on account of the charges connected with the public debt.

The republic owed at the end of March 1875 a foreign debt of 42,357,695 pesos, or 8,471,539*l.*, contracted at rates of interest from 6 to 12 per cent. There are, besides, unsettled foreign claims against Uruguay to the amount of 6,000,000 pesos, or 1,200,000*l.* The amount of the internal debt is estimated at 18,000,000 pesos, or 3,600,000*l.*, exclusive of a floating debt varying from 8,500,000 pesos, or 1,700,000*l.* to 10,500,000 pesos, or 2,100,000*l.* It was decreed by the government in June 1869, in consequence of suspension of payments by the chief banks, that the notes of all of them, to the amount of 8,000,000 pesos, should be under state guarantee, with forced currency. The payment of the interest of the public debt was announced in another decree, approved of by the two Houses of Legislature March 30, 1875.

The armed forces of Uruguay were officially reported of the following strength at the end of March 1875:—

	Number of Men.
Infantry, 6 battalions	2,049
Cavalry, 3 squadrons	430
Artillery, 1 regiment	318
Total	<u>2,797</u>

The army was commanded at the end of March 1875, according to official returns, by 17 generals, 20 colonels, 30 lieutenant-colonels, and 505 captains, lieutenants, and ensigns, being a total of 573 officers, or more than one commissioned officer to every five men.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Uruguay is estimated at 73,538 English square miles, with a population, according to a government estimate published in 1860, of 221,243, but numbering 450,000, after a calculation of M. Vaillant, Registrar-General, published in 1873. The country is divided into 13 provinces. The capital, Montevideo, had, according to a rough enumeration of the year 1872, a population of 105,295, of whom about one-third were foreigners. There is a considerable flow of immigration, numbering 9,327 individuals in 1866; 17,381 in 1867; 21,892 in 1868; 27,362 in 1869; 21,148 in 1870; 15,319 in 1871; 11,516 in 1872; 24,539 in 1873; and 13,764 in 1874.

Uruguay carries on an active commerce with foreign countries, but which has been declining recently. In the year 1871 the

total exports were of the value of 13,330,000 pesos; in 1872 of 15,490,000 pesos; in 1873 of 16,550,000 pesos; and in 1874 of 15,240,000 pesos. The imports, which were of the declared value of 14,860,000 pesos in 1871, rose to 18,860,000 pesos in 1872, and to 19,420,000 pesos in 1873, but fell to 16,320,000 pesos in 1874. Nearly the whole of the exports and imports of the republic pass through Montevideo, the capital, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

About one-half of the exports of Uruguay are shipped to Great Britain, and the rest to France, the United States, Brazil, Spain, and Italy. The articles exported consist chiefly of salted hides, tallow, cows' and mares' grease, bones and bone ash, wool, and sheepskins. There is a considerable export trade also of extract, or essence, of meat prepared on Liebig's system.

The commercial intercourse of Uruguay with the United Kingdom is exhibited in the following tabular statement which shows the value of the exports from Uruguay to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Uruguay in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1870	999,925	806,405
1871	1,231,993	1,044,797
1872	1,416,933	1,817,783
1873	1,270,723	1,762,042
1874	1,437,288	1,224,038

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides and tallow, the first of the value of 771,987*l.* and the second of 244,397*l.*, in 1874. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, and of iron, the first of the value of 270,898*l.*, and the second of the value of 260,994*l.*, in the year 1874.

There were railways of a total length of 235 English miles open for traffic at the end of June 1875. The lines represented two systems, the first known as the Central of Uruguay, and the second as the Alto Uruguay. Of the first system, there were completed, at the above date, lines from Montevideo to Florida and Durayno, of a total length of 82 miles; and of the second from Salto Oriental to Santo Rosa, 113 miles in length, and from Montevideo to Pando, 29 miles long. There were other lines of a total length of 220 miles in course of construction at the end of June 1875.

The telegraphic lines in operation at the end of June 1875 were of a total length of 958 Engl. miles, belonging to three companies,

the 'Compania telegraphica Platina,' the 'Linea Oriental,' and the 'River Plate Telegraph Company (Limited),' the last owning rather more than half of the lines.

The Post Office carried 1,083,252 private and 17,727 official letters in the year 1873, besides 1,090,367 newspapers. The receipts of the Post Office in 1873 amounted to 93,969 dollars, or 18,794*l.*, and the expenses to 100,640 dollars, or 20,128*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Uruguay, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Peso*, or *Dollar*, of 100 centenas . Approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Quintal</i>	=	101.40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Arroba</i>	=	25.35 „ „
„ <i>Fanejo</i>	=	1½ imperial bushel.

The money, weights, and measures of the Brazilian empire are also in general use.

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VENEZUELA.

(REPÚBLICA DE VENEZUELA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Venezuela was formed in 1830, by secession from the other members of the Free-state founded by Simon Bolivar within the limits of the Spanish colony of New Granada. The charter of fundamental laws actually in force, dating from 1830, and re-proclaimed, with alterations, April 24, 1864, after the victory of the 'Confederate' over the 'Federal' party, is designed on the model of the constitution of the United States of America, but with considerably more independence secured to provincial and local government. The provinces, or States, of the republic, twenty-one in number, have each their own legislature and executive, as well as their own budgets, and judiciary officers, and the main purpose of their alliance is that of common defence. At the head of the central executive government stands a President, elected for the term of two years, with a Vice-President at his side, and exercising his functions through six ministers. The President has no veto power. The legislation for the whole republic is vested in a Congress of two Houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives, both composed of members deputed by the same bodies in the individual states. The President, Vice-President, and Congresses of States are elected by universal suffrage.

President of the Republic.—General Antonio Guzman Blanco, elected President April 15, 1873; re-elected 1875.

Since the year 1847, the republic has suffered greatly from intestine dissensions, leading to an almost continuous civil war, through the struggles of the rival parties of the Unionists and Federalists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The only source of public revenue at the disposal of the central government is that of customs duties, which were estimated to produce 3,450,000 pesos, or 690,000*l.*, in the year ending June 30, 1874. The expenditure during the same period was estimated at 4,500,000 pesos, or 900,000*l.*, more than one-half of the disbursements being for the maintenance of the army.

The public debt of Venezuela, internal and foreign, was estimated at 20,000,000*l.* at the end of 1875. The exact amount of the interior and floating debt is unknown. The foreign debt, contracted chiefly in England, comprises a nominal capital of 6,694,350*l.*—to which must be added accrued interest of a number of years—made up as follows:—

	£
3 per cent. stock	2,812,000
1½ per cent. stock or 'deferred debt'	1,382,350
6 per cent. loan of 1862	900,000
6 per cent. stock, issued for arrears	200,000
6 per cent. loan of 1864	1,400,000
Total	6,694,350

With the exception of the dividends on the 6 per cent. loan of 1863, no regular interest has been paid by the government on any of the liabilities here enumerated since the year 1865.

The army of the republic numbered 5,000 men, nominally, in 1873. Besides the regular troops, there is a national militia in which every citizen, from the 18th to the 45th year inclusive, must be enrolled. Recent intestine wars were chiefly carried on by the militia.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The area of Venezuela is estimated to embrace 368,235 English square miles, and to contain a population of 1,784,194 souls. The following table gives the population of each of the twenty-one states—three of them with territories attached—into which the republic is divided, together with the name and population of the capital of each State, as reported in census returns of September, 1873:—

States	Population	Capitals	Inhabitants of Capital
1. Carácas	60,010	Carácas	48,897
2. Guarico	191,000	Calabozo	5,618
3. Bolívar	129,143	La Guaira	6,763
4. Guzman Blanco	94,151	Victoria	6,523
5. Carabobo	117,605	Valencia	28,594
6. Cojedes	85,678	San Carlos	10,420
7. Barquisimeto	143,818	Barquisimeto	25,664
8. Yaracui	71,689	San Felipe	6,320
9. Falcon	99,920	Coro	8,172
10. Portuguesa	79,934	Guanare	4,674
11. Zamora	59,449	Barinas	3,950
12. Nueva Esparta	30,983	Asuncion	2,758
13. Barcelona	101,396	Barcelona	7,674
14. Cumaná	55,476	Cumaná	9,427
15. Maturin	47,863	Maturin	12,944
Territory of Mariño	6,705	—	—
16. Trujillo	108,672	Trujillo	2,618
17. Guzman (Merida)	67,849	Merida	9,727
18. Tachira	68,619	San Cristobal	3,345
19. Zulia	59,235	Maraeñibo	21,954
Territory of Goajiro	29,263	—	—
20. Apure	18,635	San Fernando	3,053
21. Guayana	34,053	Ciudad Bolívar	8,486
Terr. of Amazonas	23,048	—	—
Total	1,784,194	—	—

The trade of Venezuela is not very considerable, although the country possesses vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the five years 1870-74, the total imports averaged 1,000,000*l.*, and the exports 1,200,000*l.* per annum the commerce being carried on chiefly with Germany, Great Britain, and France. The total value of the exports of Venezuela to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures, was as follows in each of the five years 1870 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1870	81,915	144,381
1871	59,515	310,918
1872	122,621	530,800
1873	97,772	527,605
1874	50,545	506,443

The chief articles of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1874 were coffee and raw cotton. The exports of coffee in 1874 were of the value of 32,699*l.*, while the exports of raw cotton were valued at 7,067*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 299,134*l.*, and the latter of 65,041*l.*, in the year 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The currency is the same as that of Colombia (see page 518).

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II. AFRICA.

ALGERIA.

(L'ALGÉRIE.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

ALGERIA, the largest and most important of the colonial possessions of France, was entirely under military rule till the year 1871, when, after the extinction of a widespread rebellion among the natives, various reforms, tending to organised civil administration, were introduced by the French government. In place of the former military governor, a civil Governor-General at present administers the government of the colony, directing the action of both the civil and military authorities. But the new civil government extends only over the settled districts, and the territory of the Sahara and adjoining districts, inhabited chiefly by nomade tribes, remain under exclusively military rule. The country under civil government is divided into three provinces, Algiers, Constantine, and Oran, which are subdivided into twelve departments, at the head of which is a Prefect.

Governor-General of Algeria.—General Auguste Chancy, born 1822, entered the army 1839, and served in Africa till 1870; commander of the Army of the Loire in the war against Germany, 1870–71; appointed Governor-General of Algeria March 1873.

The Governor-General is invested with legislative powers in civil affairs. In all important cases he has to take advice from a Colonial Council, appointed by the French Government.

The financial progress of Algeria is shown in the following table, giving the revenue and expenditure at five decennial periods and in 1874:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	Francs	Francs
1830	250,059	18,000
1840	5,610,706	7,206,372
1850	19,632,271	27,959,358
1860	38,908,906	39,471,372
1870	45,360,859	51,762,316
1874	50,387,482	56,834,981

The revenue of Algeria is derived chiefly from indirect taxes, licences, and customs duties on imports. The cost of maintenance of the army, the expenditure for public works, and other large sums

disbursed by the Government are not included in the expenditure, being provided out of the French budget. In the French financial estimates for 1873, approved by the National Assembly, the home expenditure for Algeria, forming part of the budget of the Minister of the Interior, was set down at 24,496,109 francs, or 979,844*l.*, and the revenue derived from the colony—'produits et revenus de l'Algérie'—at 19,008,584 francs, or 760,343*l.*

The French troops in Algeria consist of one 'corps d'armée,' the 7th, numbering about 60,000 men. The troops in Algeria are divided into two classes, namely, French corps, which remain there in garrison for a certain number of years and then return to France, and the so-called native troops, which never quit the colony except on extraordinary occasions, as in the war against Germany, at the outset of which, in July 1870, a division of them was incorporated with the French army, forming part of the vanguard in Alsace. The native troops consist of three regiments of Zouaves, three of Turcos, or 'Tirailleurs algériens,' three of 'Chasseurs d'Afrique,' and three of 'Spahis.' Only a moiety of these troops is composed of natives of Africa, the rest consisting of natives of Europe of all nations.

According to a semi-official statement made in the French Legislative Body in the session of 1864, the possession of Algeria cost France three milliards of francs, or 120,000,000*l.* in money, and the lives of 150,000 men.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The boundaries of Algeria are not very well defined, large portions of the territory in the outlying districts being claimed both by the French Government and the nomade tribes who inhabit it, and hold themselves unconquered. According to the official estimates, the area of the colony placed under civil government in 1871 embraces 12,343 square kilomètres, and the entire area of the colony, including the territory of the nomade tribes, 669,015 square kilomètres, being about one-sixth larger than France. The number of the population and their nationality—exclusive of troops—is given as follows in the two last census returns of May 1866 and 1872:—

Nationality	1866	1872
French	112,229	129,601
Other Europeans	80,517	91,228
Arabs in towns	358,760	243,568
„ in tribes	2,374,091	1,825,946
Other races	41,239	21,875
Total	2,966,836	2,414,218

It will be seen that the bulk of the inhabitants of Algeria consists of wandering Arab tribes, and that the French settlers form only five per cent. of the total population.

The subjoined table gives the area, in square kilomètres of each of the three provinces into which Algeria is divided, as well as the population of each, according to the enumeration made in May 1872, simultaneously with the census of France :—

Provinces	Area	Population
	square kilomètres	
Algiers	101,316	872,951
Constantine	278,068	1,027,775
Oran	289,631	513,492
Total	669,015	2,414,218

In 1872 there were 5,139,136 acres of land under cultivation in Algeria, of which 413,112 acres, or on an average 8 per cent., were cultivated by the European colonists, and 4,726,024 acres, or 92 per cent., were cultivated by the natives.

The total commerce of Algeria was as follows in each of the five years 1868 to 1873 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports	Total Commerce
	£	£	£
1868 .	7,706,584	4,122,762	11,829,346
1869 .	7,332,192	4,438,045	11,770,247
1870 .	6,907,628	4,978,250	11,885,878
1872 .	7,881,251	6,563,123	14,444,374
1873 .	8,268,685	6,088,256	14,356,941

About four-fifths of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Turkey, and Great Britain. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Algeria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Algeria, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1870	230,571	125,643
1871	443,807	119,884
1872	858,618	89,347
1873	438,784	64,409
1874	517,144	47,953

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1874 was 'Esparto,' for making paper, of the value of 281,480*l.*, the quantity shipped being 37,615 tons. Among the other exports of 1874 were corn, of the value of 124,908*l.*, and iron ore, of the value of 79,863*l.* The British imports consist principally of coals, of the value of 46,744*l.*, in the year 1874.

At the end of the year 1874 there were 543 kilomètrés of railways open for traffic in Algeria. The railways consisted of three lines, namely, from the town of Algiers to Oran, 426 kilomètrés; from Philippeville to Constantine, 87 kilomètrés; and from Bône to the mines of Aïn Mokra, 30 kilomètrés.

The telegraph of Algeria consisted, at the end of 1874, of 5,650 miles of line, and 9,010 miles of wire. In the year 1874, the telegraphs carried 565,722 despatches, of which number 48,810 were international messages.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Algeria, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Gold Sequin</i>	. . .	Average rate of exchange, 8s. 6½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Monzonnah</i>	. . .	„ „ „ 10 <i>d.</i>

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Onguyah</i>	. . . =	4 grammes.
„ <i>Hollah</i> (liquid)	. . . =	16·66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ <i>Psu</i> (dry)	. . . =	48 litres, or about 51½ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

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CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(CAPE COLONY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope was originally established by order in Council of the 11th of March, 1853. By Act 28 Vict. cap. 5, and Colonial Act III. of 1865, which provided for the incorporation of British Kaffraria with the colony, various changes were made, and further changes of an important nature by the 'Constitution Ordinance Amendment Act,' passed by the colonial legislature in 1872, providing for 'the introduction of the system of executive administration commonly called Responsible Government.' The constitution formed under these various acts vests the executive in the Governor and an Executive Council, composed of certain office-holders appointed by the Crown. The legislative power rests with a Legislative Council of 21 members, 10 of whom are elected for 10 years, and 11 for 5 years, presided over ex officio by the Chief-justice; and a House of Assembly of 66 members, elected for 5 years, representing the country districts and towns of the colony. The qualification for members of the Council is possession of immovable property of 2,000*l.*, or movable property worth 4,000*l.* Members of both Houses are elected by the same voters, who are qualified by possession of property, or receipt of salary or wages, ranging between 25*l.* and 50*l.* per annum.

Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., born 1815; studied jurisprudence; M.P. for Leominster, 1845-49; governor and commander-in-chief of British Guiana, 1849-53; governor of Jamaica, 1853-56; governor of Victoria, 1856-63; governor of Mauritius, 1863-70; appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, September 5, 1870; assumed the Government, December 31, 1870.

The governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the forces within the colony. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* as governor, besides 1,000*l.* as 'Her Majesty's High Commissioner,' and an additional 300*l.* as 'allowance for country residence.'

The administration is carried on, under the Governor, by a ministry of five members, called the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer-General, the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, and the Secretary for Native Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the colony is derived mainly from import duties, which produced, on the average of the five years from 1869 to 1873, rather more than a quarter of a million sterling per annum. Comparatively little is derived from rent or sales of public lands, although vast districts are waiting to be cultivated. A large portion of the expenditure is for police, gaols, and convicts. The actual income and expenditure of the colony were as follows during each of the ten years from 1864 to 1873:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1864	519,390	600,411
1865	519,045	651,515
1866	536,347	540,384
1867	609,476	670,571
1868	565,556	656,172
1869	593,245	648,732
1870	831,211	795,695
1871	836,174	764,414
1872	1,161,548	922,567
1873	2,078,220	2,159,658

The greatly increased revenue of 1873 was due to the raising of a loan of 859,600*l.*, included in the receipts, while the still more increased expenditure was caused by outlay upon public works.

The colony had a public debt of 1,723,144*l.* on the 31st December, 1874. The debt dates from the year 1859, when it amounted to 80,000*l.* It rose to 368,400*l.* in 1860; to 565,050*l.* in 1861; to 715,050*l.* in 1863; to 851,650*l.* in 1865; and to 1,101,650*l.* in 1867. The debt bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., with the exception of the sum of 255,400*l.* at 5 per cent., and the whole is under promise of repayment by instalments extending to the year 1900.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeeck, about the year 1652, the Portuguese having before made an attempt at a settlement. It was at first but a very small patch of ground, between the Liesbeek River and Table Mountain, but when it was taken by the English, in 1796, it had extended east to the Great Fish River, and north along the great mountain range of the Roggeveld to the Sneeuwberg and Bamboosberg.

In 1803, at the peace of Amiens, it was given up by the English, who occupied it again in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been extended north to the Orange River, and east to the great Kei and Indwe; and the total area is estimated at 201,000 square miles. The present boundaries are: The Orange River on the north and north-east, which divides it from Great Namaqualand, Griqualand, and the Free State Republic; on the east and north-east, the "Tees, a small tributary of the Orange River, to its source, thence along the Stormbergen mountains, the Indwe and Great Kei Rivers, to the sea, which divide it from Kafirland; on the south, it is bounded by the Indian Ocean; on the west by the Atlantic. The colony is generally considered as forming two sections, the Western and Eastern Provinces, each divided into 16 electoral divisions, which are again subdivided for fiscal and magisterial purposes.

The first regular census of the colony was taken in March 1865, and gave the following result as to the numbers of the population:—

White or European	181,592
Hottentot	81,598
Kaffir	100,536
Other coloured	132,655

Total 496,381

Since the census, the annexation of British Kaffraria in 1866, of Basutoland, in 1868, and of Fingoland and Nomansland in 1875 (see 'Chronicle,' June 3), added, according to the latest returns, the following population:—

White or European	5,847
Coloured	273,930

Total 279,777

Total population of Cape Colony 776,158

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers; but the majority are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Africanders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Africanders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony, including British Kaffraria, in each of the five years from 1869 to 1873, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1869	1,819,723	2,681,075
1870	2,235,043	2,569,499
1871	2,585,298	3,408,635
1872	4,388,728	4,366,071
1873	5,451,927	4,011,327

The commercial intercourse of the colony is mainly with the United Kingdom. The value of the trade with Great Britain and Ireland; during each of the five years 1870 to 1874, is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1870	2,433,697	1,547,029
1871	2,439,889	1,852,152
1872	3,190,256	3,035,178
1873	3,577,812	3,589,578
1874	3,636,747	3,528,828

Among the articles of export from the Cape to Great Britain, wool is the most important, the value shipped annually constituting nearly nine-tenths of the total exports. In the years 1870 to 1874 the exports of wool from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1870	28,813,583	1,835,390
1871	28,440,133	1,550,630
1872	30,832,151	2,094,346
1873	36,408,117	2,549,959
1874	34,833,422	2,559,761

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 249,558*l.* in 1874; feathers, of the value of 210,258*l.*; and sheepskins, of the value of 191,314*l.* in 1874. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 731,964*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 466,551*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 355,630*l.* in the year 1874.

There were, at the end of 1865, in the colony 692,514 head of

cattle, and 9,836,065 sheep. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy, paying a quit rent to Government as the original owner of the soil.

There were lines of railways of a total length of 134 miles in the colony at the end of 1874, and a system of other main lines, as well as of telegraphs, was under consideration of the Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British, with the exception of the Sydney sovereign and half sovereign. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure. To some extent, however, the old weights and measures are still made use of in the colony, in the following proportions:—

91·8 lbs. Dutch	equal to 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 <i>Schepel</i>	„ 7·43 imperial bushel.
1 <i>Muid</i> , of 4 <i>Schepels</i>	„ 2·972 „ „
1 <i>Load</i> , of 10 <i>Muids</i>	„ 29·72 „ „
1 <i>Anker</i> , of 9½ gallons	„ 7·916 imperial gallons.
129¾ <i>Ells</i>	„ 100 English yards.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but, more exactly, 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was ascertained in 1858, and officially settled, that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

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EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MISR.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ismaïl I., Khedive of Egypt, born December 31, 1830, the son of Ibrahim, second ruler of Egypt of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Saïd, son of Mehemet Ali, January 18, 1863.

Children of the Khedive.—1. Princess Tawfidéh, born 1850; married, in 1868, to Mansour Pasha, Minister of Public Instruction. 2. Prince *Mohamed Tewfik*, heir-apparent of the throne, born Nov. 19, 1852; married, January 10, 1873, to Princess Eminch, daughter of El Hamy Pasha. Offspring of the union is a son, Prince Abbas, born July 14, 1874. 3. Prince Hussein, born 1853; married, January 1873, to Princess Aïn-el-Haat, daughter of the late Achmet Pasha, brother of the Khedive. 4. Prince Hassan, born 1853; lieutenant in the first regiment of dragoons of the Prussian army; married, January 1873, to Princess Khadidjah, daughter of the late Mehemet Ali Pasha, youngest son of the first ruler of Egypt. 5. Princess Fatima, born 1853; married, January 1873, to Toussoum Pasha, Minister of Marine. 6. Prince Ibrahim, born April 1860. 7. Prince Mahmud, born in 1863. 8. Prince Fuad, born May 1867. 9. Princess Djamileh, born July 1869. 10. Princess Eminch, born June 1874. 11. Prince Djemal-ed-din, born April 1875.

The present sovereign of Egypt is the fifth ruler of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, appointed Governor of Egypt in 1806, who made himself, in 1811, absolute master of the country by force of arms. His position was recognised by the Imperial Hatti-Shériff of February 13, 1841, issued under the guarantee of the five great European Powers, which established the hereditary succession to the throne of Egypt, under the same rules and regulations as those to the throne of Turkey. The title given to Mehemet Ali and his immediate successors was the Turkish one of 'Vali,' or Viceroy; but this was changed by an Imperial firman of May 21, 1866, into the Persian-Arabic of 'Khïdiv-el-Misr,' or King of Egypt, and the present ruler has since been known as the Khïdiv, or, as more commonly called, Khedive. By the same firman of May 27, 1866, obtained on the condition of the sovereign of Egypt raising his annual tribute to the Sultan's civil list from 80,000 purses, or 376,000*l.*, to 150,000 purses, or 705,000*l.*, the succession to the

throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a last firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismaïl I. the hitherto withheld rights of concluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies, since which date he has held the rank of absolute sovereign and king.

The predecessors of the present sovereign of Egypt were :—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811—43
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grand-son of Mehemet	1813	1854	1848—54
Saïd, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854—63

Government, Revenue, and Army.

The administration of Egypt is carried on by a Council of State of four military and four civil dignitaries, appointed by the Khedive. An attempt to form representative institutions was made in 1867, when the Khedive created a body called the Chamber of Delegates, chosen from among the most prominent persons in the country, to advise, when called upon, in the conduct of public affairs.

The revenue of Egypt for the financial year commencing, September 11, 1873, and ending September 10, 1874—year 1590 of the Egyptian calendar—was calculated in the official budget estimates at 1,982,200 purses, or 9,911,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,763,200 purses, or 8,816,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 219,000 purses, or 1,095,000*l.* The budget estimates issued by the government—the purse reduced to pounds sterling—were as follows :—

Estimates of Revenue, 1873-74.

	£
Land tax	4,053,000
Tithes on date-trees	182,000
Licences on trades and professions	286,000
Miscellaneous taxes	432,000
Impost on public lands	1,576,000
Customs	594,000
Receipts of Railways	878,000
" Soudan	100,000
" saltworks	246,000
" on shares of Suez Canal	170,000
" from Nile barges, &c.	180,000
" of Government property	392,000
" of packet boats	50,000
Octroi on tobacco.	500,000
Miscellaneous receipts of Minister of Finance	272,000
Total estimated revenue	9,911,300

Estimates of Expenditure, 1873-74.

	£
Interest and management of debt.	4,147,000
Tribute to Turkey	668,000
Civil list of the Khedive	300,000
Pensions to the family of the Khedive	261,000
Salaries of Ministers	238,000
Salaries of employés	624,000
Ministry of Public Works	21,000
Expenditure on public works	500,000
Railways and telegraphs	516,000
Administration of Customs	35,000
Ministry of Public Instruction	52,000
" War	706,000
" Marine	89,000
Expenses of provincial administration	239,000
Reserve fund	250,000
Interest on bonds of Suez Canal	170,000
	<hr/>
Total estimated Expenditure.	8,816,000

Until lately the Egyptian Government did not issue any accounts of actual receipts and disbursements, but during 1874 there were published, first, a consolidated account of the revenue and expenditure of the country for the ten years ending September 30, 1873, this account showing also the actual receipts from the principal branches of revenue in each year; and, secondly, detailed accounts of the actual receipts in the year ended September 30, 1873, from customs, and from the railway administration, together with complete schedules of the impost of the direct taxes. The receipts in the ten years were 90,102,720*l.*, including 71,153,720*l.* from revenue proper, and 26,949,000*l.* from funded loans; and the expenditure in the same period was 112,561,784*l.*, the excess of expenditure above these receipts having been met by an increase of the floating debt, which has since been partly paid off by the proceeds of a loan issued in 1873. Among the items of expenditure were sums amounting altogether to 18,316,000*l.* appropriated to the construction of the Suez Canal and other public works, and 23,553,000*l.* employed in discharging the debts of former Governments, defraying special expenses in connection with a cattle murrain, paying interest on floating debt, &c. The actual receipts from customs in the year ending September 30, 1873, were 619,942*l.*, and the net income of the railways was 878,438*l.*, both amounts being in excess of the corresponding estimates in the above budget. The schedules of the direct taxes show the rate of the ordinary land tax to be 1*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* per feddan or acre, upon 3,467,570 acres, and of the tax on tithe lands 6*s.* 2*d.* per feddan, upon 1,244,298 acres. The other direct taxes are on date-trees, at the average rate of 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* per tree, and licences on trades at the average rate of 1*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* per person.

Egypt has a very large debt, consisting chiefly of foreign loans. These are divided into two classes, namely, general loans, contracted by the State, and loans of the Khédive, as greatest of landowners, raised on his individual responsibility. There is, besides, a floating debt. The following table shows the actual state of the debt in three classes, namely, first, the general funded debt; secondly, the floating debt; and, thirdly, the debt of the Khedive—secured on his personal estate, the 'Daira'—at the end of June 1875:—

1. <i>Funded debt</i> :—		£	
Seven per cent. Loan of 1862, unred. balance		2,640,000	
„ „ 1864, „ „		2,579,400	
„ Mustapha „ „		1,298,800	
„ Loan of 1868		10,915,000	
„ „ 1873		31,837,180	
Total funded debt		49,270,380	49,270,380
2. <i>Floating debt</i> :—Details unknown. The total amount was reported by the government,			
June, 1874, to be		7,600,000	7,600,000
Total state debt		56,870,380	
3. <i>Personal Debt of the Khedive</i> :—			
Khedive loan of 1866		1,907,480	
„ „ 1870		6,266,880	
Floating debt of Khedive, estimated		5,000,000	
Total debt of Khedive		13,174,360	13,174,360
Aggregate debt			70,044,740

The last and greatest addition to the funded State debt of Egypt, the seven per cent. loan of 1873, contracted for by Messrs. Oppenheim, Nephew and Co., London, was issued at the price of $84\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. All the loans are announced to be repayable by a sinking fund in from 20 to 30 years.

At the request of the Khedive, a commission, presided over by the Hon. Stephen Cave, was sent from England in December 1875, to investigate thoroughly the state of the Egyptian finances and debt.

The army is raised by conscription. It consisted, in January 1875, of four regiments of infantry, of 3,000 men each; of a battalion of chasseurs, of 1,000 men; of 3,500 cavalry; 1,500 artillery; and two battalions of engineers, of 1,500 each. There are, besides, two regiments of black troops, of Sudan, numbering 5,000 men.

The Egyptian navy comprised, in 1875, seven ships of the line, six frigates, nine corvettes, seven brigs, eighteen gunboats and smaller vessels, and twenty-seven transports.

Area and Population.

The territories under the rule of the sovereign of Egypt, including those on the Upper Nile and Central Africa, conquered in 1874-75, are vaguely estimated to embrace an area of 2,252,000 square kilom. or 1,406,250 Engl. square miles, and to be inhabited by a population of 16,952,000, of whom about one-third are in Egypt proper. The following tabular statement gives the area and population of the various divisions of the kingdom, and its recent annexations, according to government estimates of the year 1875 :—

Divisions	Area	Population
	square kilom.	
Egypt proper	550,630	5,252,000
Nubia	864,500	1,000,000
Former Kingdom of Ethiopia	2,918,000	5,000,000
Darfur, and other annexed territories	444,700	5,700,000
Total	2,252,000	16,952,000

Egypt proper is divided from of old into three great districts, namely, 'Masr-el-Bahri,' or Lower Egypt; 'El-Wustani,' or Middle Egypt; and 'El-Said,' or Upper Egypt—designations drawn from the course of the river Nile, on which depends the existence of the country. These three geographical districts, subdivided into eleven administrative provinces, had, according to an enumeration made by the government, in March 1872, a rural population of 4,603,660, and an urban population of 648,340, dispersed over six towns. The population of the six towns of Egypt was as follows, according to the enumeration made March 1872 :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Cairo	349,883	Tanta	28,500
Alexandria	212,054	Rosetta	15,002
Damietta	29,383	Suez	13,498

At the census of 1872, there were in Egypt proper 79,696 foreigners. The foreign population consisted of 34,000 Greeks; 17,000 Frenchmen; 13,906 Italians; 6,300 Austrians; 6,000 Englishmen; 1,100 Germans; and 1,390 natives of other countries.

Trade and Commerce.

The commerce of Egypt is very large, but consists to some extent of goods carried in transit. To the total value of imports and exports, averaging 30,000,000*l.* per annum, Great Britain contributes about 70 per cent., and the rest is divided between Turkey, France, Austria, Italy, and Greece, in descending proportions.

The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Egypt to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Egypt, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1865	21,773,250	5,990,943
1866	15,368,821	7,556,185
1867	14,498,292	8,198,111
1868	17,584,616	6,056,404
1869	16,796,233	6,056,404
1870	14,116,820	8,726,602
1871	16,387,424	7,038,795
1872	16,455,731	7,213,063
1873	14,155,913	6,222,013
1874	10,514,798	3,585,106

The magnitude of the commercial transactions between Egypt and the United Kingdom is owing, partly to large exports of raw cotton, and partly to the transit trade flowing from India and other parts of Asia through Egypt, which latter, however, has greatly declined in recent years owing to the opening of the Suez Canal. The exports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1865	176,838,144	13,906,641
1866	118,260,800	9,200,580
1867	126,284,592	7,200,291
1868	129,182,928	6,303,206
1869	160,450,280	8,568,782
1870	143,710,448	6,460,686
1871	176,166,480	6,416,729
1872	177,581,712	7,492,513
1873	204,977,136	8,628,733
1874	172,317,488	7,269,342

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the years 1865 to 1874 was raw silk; but this being entirely a transit trade, it is declining to very small proportions. The shipments of raw silk to Great Britain, which were of the average value of nearly five millions sterling in the years 1865 to 1871, fell in 1872 to 2,732,102*l.*, in 1873 to 977,171*l.*, and in 1874 to 130,971*l.*, the fast decreasing figures of value denoting the influence exercised by the Suez Canal.

The imports from the United Kingdom into Egypt comprise the chief articles of British produce and manufacture, foremost among them cotton goods, of the value of 4,739,827*l.* in 1869, of 5,376,438*l.* in 1870, of 4,124,241*l.* in 1871, of 4,290,953*l.* in 1872, of 3,666,942*l.* in 1873, and of 1,922,505*l.* in 1874. The greater part of these imports from the United Kingdom pass in transit through Egypt.

The Suez Canal.

The commerce of the world has derived great advantages from the construction of the Suez Canal of Egypt, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The number and tonnage of vessels which passed through the Canal in each of the five years 1870 to 1874 was as follows:—

Years	Vessels	
	Number	Tonnage
1870	491	436,618
1871	761	761,875
1872	1,082	1,439,169
1873	1,171	2,085,270
1874	1,264	2,423,672

More than two-thirds of the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal in 1874 belonged to Great Britain. The number of vessels under the British flag in 1874 was 898, while under the flag of France passed 87, under that of Austria 61, that of the Netherlands 53, that of Italy 52, and under that of Germany 31. The remainder was distributed among eleven other nationalities.

The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. Starting from Port Said, 40 miles east of the Damietta mouth of the Nile, it proceeds across the isthmus and through Lakes Menzaleh, El Ballah, and Timsah, on the shores of which latter stands the new town of Ismailia, and through the Bitter Lakes, to Suez. Its total length is 92 miles. Its actual width, over the greater part of its length, does not permit of two vessels passing or crossing each other in the Canal itself; but there are numerous sidings, by which vessels are enabled to cross one another, and the passage is quickened. Vessels measuring 430 feet in length and drawing 25 feet 9 inches of water have passed safely through the Canal. The company possess a vast domain, which it is gradually selling and leasing, on the banks of the Canal and about Ismailia. The actual cost of the Canal, according to the report for the year 1875, was 17,518,729*l.*, exclusive of 1,360,000*l.* bonds issued to pay for coupons on shares in arrear during part of the period of construction.

The state of the capital account was as follows in 1875:—

400,000 shares of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l.</i>	£	8,000,000
333,333 obligations of 500 francs, or 20 <i>l.</i> each, issued at 12 <i>l.</i> , bearing interest at 5 per cent., on par, and redeemable at par		6,666,660
200,000 'bons trentenaires,' or 30-year bonds, issued at 100 francs, or 4 <i>l.</i> each, redeemable at 5 <i>l.</i> each, bearing interest at 8 per cent. on 4 <i>l.</i>	£1,000,000	
Less 80,000 still unissued	400,000	
		<hr/> 600,000
400,000 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 3 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> each, bearing interest at 5 per cent., issued for the consolidation of unpaid coupons on shares, redeemable at par		1,360,000

Of the above 400,000 shares, 176,602 belonged formerly to the Khedive of Egypt, and were purchased from him by the British Government in November 1875. But the Khedive, by a convention passed in 1869 between himself and Suez Canal Company, for the settlement of disputed claims and accounts, had alienated all dividends on his 176,602 shares up to 1894, and placed them at the disposal of the company. Against these dividends the company issued 120,000 'Délégations,' which are entitled to all sums accruing on the above 176,602 shares up to 1894; the dividends which the 'Délégations' receive are, however, lessened by an annual sum sufficient to provide a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish them all by 1894. At the end of that year, therefore, the last 'Délégation' will have been drawn and paid off, and the 176,602 shares will be entirely free, and will enjoy whatever dividends the company is then in a position to declare.

The revenue and expenditure of the Suez Canal were as follows in the year 1874:—

Gross receipts from all sources	£	1,069,045
Ordinary working expenses	£251,694	
Expenses connected with issue of last series of bonds	32,666	
		<hr/> 284,360
Net receipts		784,685
Balance brought forward from 1873		182,252
Total		<hr/> 966,937
Interest and sinking fund of obligations and bonds		462,342
		<hr/> 504,595
Statutory interest at 5 per cent. on 400,000 shares		400,000
		<hr/> 104,595

The statutes of the Suez Canal Company provide that all net earnings in excess of the 5 per cent. interest on the shares shall be divided as follows :—

1. 15 per cent. to the Egyptian Government.
2. 10 " to the founders' shares.
3. 2 " to form an invalid fund for the employés of the company.
4. 71 " as dividend on the 400,000 shares.
5. 2 " to the Managing Directors.

The receipts of the company from tolls alone since its opening were as follows :—

	£
1870	206,373
1871	359,747
1872	656,305
1873	915,893
1874	994,375
1875	1,155,190

It will be seen that the receipts from tolls in the year 1875 were more than seven times as large as in 1870.

Railways and Telegraphs.

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1875, a railway system of a total length of 1,528 kilometres, or 955 Engl. miles, open for traffic, with 805 kilometres, or 502 Engl. miles, in course of construction. The whole of the railways are state property, with the exception of a short line of 8 kilometres, or 5 Engl. miles.

The telegraphs of Egypt were, at the commencement of 1875, of a total length of 6,550 kilometres, or 4,094 Engl. miles, the length of wires being 13,900 kilometres, or 8,690 Engl. miles. The whole of the telegraphs are state property.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Egypt, are :—

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 40 *paras* = Average rate of exchange, $2\frac{1}{2}d$.
 „ *Kees*, or *Purse*, of 500 *piastres* = „ „ £5 2s. 6d.

The currency of Egypt being insufficient for its vast commerce, coins of nearly all the nations of Europe, as well as of the United States, have become legal tender. Those most in use are French twenty-francs gold pieces and British sovereigns.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Killow* = 0·9120 imperial bushel.
 „ *Aboud* = 1·151 imperial gallon.
 „ *Oke*, of 400 *drams* = 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Gasab*, of 4 *diraâs* = 3 yards.
 „ *Feddan al risach* = 3,208 square yards.

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LIBERIA.

(UNITED STATES OF LIBERIA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of the republic of Liberia is on the model of that of the United States of America. The executive is vested in a president and a non-active vice-president, and the legislative power is exercised by a parliament of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The president and vice-president are elected for two years; the House of Representatives also for two years, and the senate for four years. There are 13 members of the Lower House, and 8 of the Upper House; each county sending 2 members to the senate. It is provided that, on the increase of the population, each 10,000 persons will be entitled to an additional representative. Both the president and the vice-president must be thirty-five years of age, and have real property to the value of 600 dollars, or 120*l*. In case of the absence or death of the president, his post is filled by the vice-president. The latter is also President of the Senate, which, in addition to being one of the branches of the legislature, is a Council for the President of the Republic, he being required to submit treaties and appointments for ratification.

President of Liberia.—Joseph Jenkins Roberts, elected 1872.

The President may be re-elected any number of times. Since the foundation of the republic, the office was filled by—

Presidents	Terms
Joseph Jenkins Roberts	1848-56
Stephen Allen Benson	1856-64
Daniel Basil Warner	1864-68
James Spriggs Payne	1868-70
James Roye	1870-71
Joseph Jackson	1871-75
James Sprigg Payne	1875 —

For political and judicial purposes, the republic is divided into states, or counties, which are subdivided into townships. The states, four in number, are called Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland. The townships are commonly about eight miles in extent. Each town is a corporation, its affairs being managed by

officers chosen by the inhabitants. Courts of monthly and quarter sessions are held in each county. The civil business of the county is administered by four superintendents appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the senate.

Population, Revenue, and Trade.

The settlement of Liberia, founded in 1822, was, on August 24, 1847, proclaimed a free and independent state, as the Republic of Liberia. The state was first acknowledged by England, afterwards by France, Belgium, Prussia, Brazil, Denmark, and Portugal, and, in 1861, by the United States. The republic has about 600 miles of coast line, and extends back 100 miles on an average, but with the probability of vast extension into the interior. Provisionally, the river Shebar has been adopted as north-western, and the San Pedro as eastern frontier. It was the chief aim of the founders of the republic to purchase the line of seacoast, so as to connect the different settlements under one government, and to exclude the slave trade, which formerly was most extensively carried on at Cape Mesurado, Tradetown, Little Bassa, Digby, New Sesters, Gallinas, and other places at present within the republic. The town of Monrovia, at the mouth of the river Mesurado, and near the foot of Cape Mesurado, was selected in 1822 as capital of the state, and seat of the government.

The public revenue in the year 1873 amounted to 209,890 dollars, or 41,978*l.*, and the expenditure to 180,913 dollars, or 36,183*l.* In the year 1872 the revenue was 290,558 dollars, or 58,111*l.*, and the expenditure 184,539 dollars, or 36,980*l.* The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs' duties, which produced 101,435 dollars in 1872, and 74,029 dollars in 1873.

In August 1871, the republic laid the foundation of a public debt by contracting a loan of 500,000 dollars, or 100,000*l.*, at 7 per cent. interest, to be redeemed in 15 years. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 85 per cent.

The total population is estimated to number 720,000, all of the African race, and of which number 19,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remaining 701,000 aboriginal inhabitants. Monrovia, the capital, has an estimated population of 13,000.

There are no statistics regarding the extent of the commercial relations of the republic with the United Kingdom, the 'Annual Statement of Trade and Navigation' issued by the Board of Trade not mentioning Liberia, but only 'Western Coast of Africa.' The value of the exports and the British imports thus designated was as follows in the five years from 1870 to 1874:—

Years.	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
	£	£
1870	1,569,437	780,141
1871	1,816,419	896,360
1872	1,895,656	941,132
1873	1,760,508	953,176
1874	1,824,367	761,932

The chief article of exports from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1874 was palm oil, of the value of 1,476,386*l.* The British imports consist mainly of cotton manufactures, and arms and ammunition, the former of the value of 317,100*l.*, and the latter of 85,874*l.* in 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money chiefly used is that of Great Britain, but accounts are kept generally in American dollars and cents. In the traffic with natives on the west coast of Africa, gold is bought and sold by *Usanos*, each of 16 *Akis*. A *Usano* of Gold is reckoned equal in value to 16,000 'Cowries.' It contains 314·76 English troy grains, or 20·396 Grammes.

Weights and measures are mostly British. In the trade with the interior of Africa, the *Ardeb* is the chief measure of capacity for dry goods. The *Gondar Ardeb* contains 10 Madegas, or 120 Uckieh, or 1,440 Dirhems, and is equal to about 7·7473 British imperial pints. The *Massnah Ardeb* contains 24 Madegas, and is equal to 2·3242 British imperial gallons. The *Kuba* is the chief liquid measure; it is equal to 1·7887 British imperial pint.

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MOROCCO.

(MAGHRIB-EL-AKSA.—EL GHARB.)

Reigning Sovereign

Muley-Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, born 1831, eldest son of Sultan Sidi-Muley-Mohamed; ascended the throne at the death of his father, September 20, 1873.

The present Sultan of Morocco—known to his subjects under the title of ‘Emir-al-Mumenin,’ or Absolute Ruler of True Believers—is the sixteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, or Hoseini, founded by Muley-Achmet, a descendant of the Prophet, in the middle of the seventeenth century. The most distinguished member of the dynasty was Sultan Muley-Sidi-Mohamed, during whose reign, from 1757 to 1789, the country rose to a high degree of internal prosperity. At his death, in 1789, a struggle for the throne gave rise to five years’ war and anarchy, ending in the accession of Muley-Soliman, great-grandfather of the present Sultan. His three predecessors were:—

Sultans.	Reign.	Sultan.	Reign.
Muley-Soliman	1794-1822.	Sidi-Muley-Mohamed	1859-1873.
Muley-Abderrahman	1822-1859.		

The crown is hereditary in the male line, after the custom of succession obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 443), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the surviving eldest member of the reigning family. However, the custom is not always followed, and at the death of the late Sultan, Sidi-Muley-Mohamed, the succession was secured, against two surviving brothers of the same, by his eldest son, the present Sultan.

Government and Religion.

The form of government of the Sultanate, or empire of Morocco, is that of an absolute despotism, unrestricted by any laws civil or religious. The Sultan is chief of the state as well as head of the religion, and master of the lives and of the property of all his subjects. As spiritual ruler, the Sultan stands quite alone, his authority not being limited, as in Turkey and other countries following the religion of Mahomet, by the expounders of the Koran, the class of ‘Ulema,’ under the ‘Sheik-ul-Islam.’ The Sultan has no regular ministers, but receives advice from and carries on the executive usually through special favourites near his person, the principal of whom is generally invested with the title of ‘Mula-el-tesserad,’ or steward of the Imperial household. The Sultan’s orders are carried

out, and he raises his revenue, estimated at 500,000*l.* per annum, by an armed force of 8,000 men, of whom 5,000 constitute the Imperial body-guard, one half infantry and the other half cavalry. For civil and military purposes, Morocco is divided into twenty-eight provinces, some of them extending over vast tracts of country, and others confined to a single town. Each province is ruled by a Kaïd, or governor, absolute within his district, and commander of all the military forces within, but liable to instant dismissal or death at the Sultan's will. Morocco has 24 fortified and garrison towns, the principal of which are Azamer, Mazegan, and Tangier.

The Sultan of Morocco and his subjects differ as a sectarian body from the followers of Mahomet in Turkey, Persia, and other countries by adopting as their text-book of faith the commentary upon the Koran by Sidi Beccari, the original of which is kept at the Imperial palace, and deposited in time of war in a tent within the centre of the army, around which the soldiers rally as a religious and national standard. The bulk of the population, strongly imbued with religious fanaticism, is still in a state of the deepest ignorance, and even printing is almost unknown among them, the Koran and its sacred Commentary existing only in written copies, the production of which occupies the lower class of teachers of religion all over the country.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area of Morocco can only be vaguely estimated, as the southern frontiers, towards the Sahara, are unsettled, and claimed alternately by the Sultan and a number of wandering tribes not in any manner under his authority. According to the most recent investigation, the area of the Sultan's dominions is about 219,000 English square miles, inclusive of a conquered portion of the Sahara. The estimates of the population of Morocco vary from 2,500,000 to 8,000,000; and, taking the known density of population of the neighbouring Algeria as measure, it may be fixed, with probably some approximation to truth, at 2,750,000 souls. More than two-thirds of the population belong to the race commonly known as Moors, the remaining third consisting mainly of Bedouin Arabs, Jews, estimated at 340,000, and negroes. The number of Christians is very small, not exceeding 500. A large part of the interior of Morocco is entirely unknown to Europeans.

The trade with foreign countries is not very considerable; still it has increased greatly since the year 1856, when a treaty of commerce was concluded between Great Britain and Morocco. The average yearly value of foreign goods imported into Morocco during the eleven years from 1845 to 1855 inclusive amounted, according to a report of the British Consul at Tangiers, to 315,709*l.*, while the

average yearly value of produce exported during the same period was 400,873*l.* . In the year 1873 the total imports amounted to 834,478*l.*, and the total exports to 1,555,466*l.*

The following table gives the value of the exports from Morocco to Great Britain and of the imports of British home produce into Morocco in each of the five years from 1870 to 1874:—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
	£	£
1870	238,769	228,639
1871	419,357	199,603
1872	685,940	255,386
1873	970,206	313,791
1874	699,163	443,416

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1874 were corn, chiefly beans and maize, of the value of 366,596*l.*, and olive oil, of the value of 72,142*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consist of cotton manufactures, of the value of 271,567*l.*, in 1874. It is stated in a recent Consular report from Tangiers that ‘owing to an unfortunate prejudice on the part of the Sultan of Morocco a prohibition is imposed upon the exportation of wheat and barley.’

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Morocco, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Flue</i>	.	Approximate English value	=	$\frac{37}{960}d.$
The <i>Blankeel</i>	= 24 <i>Flucs</i>	„	„	= $\frac{37}{40}d.$
The <i>Ounce</i>	= 4 <i>Blankeels</i>	„	„	= $\frac{37}{10}d.$
The <i>Mitkul</i>	= 10 <i>Ounces</i>	„	„	= 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>

54 blankeels are considered equal to 1 Spanish dollar or 4*s.* The gold coins generally in use are doubloons, worth 3*l.* 4*s.*, with half and quarter doubloons, and two-dollar pieces.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Kintar</i>	= 100 <i>Rotales</i>	„	„	= 112 lb av.
The <i>Dhra'a</i>	= 8 <i>Tozin</i>			= 22.482 inches.
The <i>Sa'a</i>	= 4 <i>Muhds</i>	„	„	= 12.32541 Imperial Gallons.

Oil is sold by the *kula*, which weighs 22 rotal (of Morocco), and is equal to about 3·335565 British imperial gallons, or 15·155 litres, but all other liquids are sold by weight.

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NATAL.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Natal, formerly an integral part of the Cape of Good Hope settlement, was erected in 1856 into a separate colony under the British crown, represented by a Lieutenant-Governor. Under the charter of constitution granted in 1856, and modified, in a direction towards greater independence, in 1870, the Lieutenant-Governor is assisted in the administration of the colony by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council is composed of the Chief-justice, the senior officer in command of the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the Secretary for Native Affairs, and two members nominated by the Governor from among the Deputies elected to the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council is composed of four official members, namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and 12 members elected by the counties and boroughs.

Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.—Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, K.C. M.G., born 1837; educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. 1859; British Resident at Paxos, Ionian Islands, 1860–64; Receiver-General at Trinidad, 1866–67; Administrator of Dominica, 1867–68; Governor of Trinidad, 1868–70; Governor of Labuan, 1871–75; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, July 3, 1875.

The Lieutenant-Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony in the six years from 1868 to 1873 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	96,780	118,328
1869	95,762	117,255
1870	111,231	108,406
1871	126,293	121,352
1872	180,498	132,978
1873	207,361	173,278

About one-fourth of the revenue is derived from customs, and the rest from miscellaneous sources of income, among them a 'hut-tax on natives.' The chief branch of expenditure is for police and the administration of justice. The public debt consists of five loans, all at six per cent., three of them contracted for harbour works, and

two for coolie immigration. The total of these loans, amounting to 263,000*l.*, was converted in 1873 into a five per cent 'Natal Consolidated Loan,' which had been reduced to 330,000*l.* at the end of 1874.

Natal is an almost solitary instance of a colony having been established by Great Britain without cost to imperial funds. In its early days it had a loan of ten thousand pounds, which has long since been repaid. Its military expenditure is, however, still paid by Great Britain, with the exception of a sum of 4,000*l.* given as a contribution by the colony.—(Official Communication.)

Population.

The colony has an estimated area of about 18,000 square miles, with a seaboard of 150 miles. But the extent of some of the districts is all but unknown. The following table gives the area of the best explored counties and divisions, and the population of each, according to Government returns of June 1869 :—

Counties and divisions	Area in square miles	Population
County of Pietermaritzburg	—	38,831
Borough of "	—	6,192
County of Durban	3,774	23,179
Borough of "	—	5,708
County of Klip River	—	3,578
Ladysmith Division	—	46,379
Newcastle "	2,232	9,600
County of Victoria	—	870
Inanda Division	482	24,451
Tugela "	1,000	25,837
County of Umvoti	2,000	37,542
County of Weenen	—	34,379
Division of the Upper Umkomanzi	1,440	12,661
" " Lower "	1,600	18,905
County of Alfred	—	1,562
Coast district	—	6,572
Midland "	—	6,446
Northern "	—	4,510
Total	—	315,250

Another return, dated 1871, stated the total population of the colony at 289,773. Only about one-seventh of the population are of European origin. In the two towns of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, the European and native population are about equal in numbers. Comparatively few emigrants arrived in recent years, the former government aid to this effect having come to an end.

Trade and Commerce.

The value of the total imports and exports of the colony, in the six years 1868 to 1873, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1868	317,432	271,949
1869	380,331	363,262
1870	429,527	382,979
1871	472,444	562,109
1872	825,252	622,797
1873	863,912	651,028

The commerce of Natal is almost entirely with Great Britain. The subjoined table gives the value of the total exports from Natal to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British produce in each of the six years 1869 to 1874:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
1869	373,500	245,536
1870	440,213	311,480
1871	418,598	345,804
1872	527,209	670,676
1873	543,103	745,883
1874	660,538	772,933

Owing to a difference existing in the valuation of goods in the colony and in Great Britain, the above tables—the first compiled from colonial returns, and the second from the reports of the Board of Trade—cannot be compared together. It would appear from them, that in some years the exports from Natal to Great Britain were larger than the total exports.

The staple article of export from Natal is sheep's wool; next to which in importance stand sugar, ivory, and hides. The wool exports to Great Britain amounted in value to 208,416*l.* in 1869, to 250,235*l.* in 1870, to 219,961*l.* in 1871, to 283,771*l.* in 1872, to 313,291*l.* in 1873, and to 400,672*l.* in 1874. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of 171,231*l.* in 1874, and raw sugar, of the value of 16,179*l.* in the same year. Many of the exports of the colony, particularly wool, come from the neighbouring Dutch republics, which also absorb more than one-third of the imports.

Since the year 1866 cotton has been grown in the colony. The exports of raw cotton to Great Britain were of the value of 23,127*l.*

in 1869; of 18,559*l.* in 1870; and rose to 29,432*l.* in 1871; but fell to 9,791*l.* in 1872, to 5,438*l.* in 1873; and to 1,922*l.* in 1874.

Natal as yet has no line of railway; but a convention for the construction of a railway system in the colony was signed by the Government in 1873. The work is to comprise 345 miles of single line, and to execute it the colony makes a land grant of two-and-a-half million acres, with a further right to certain coal fields, and gives a subvention of 40,000*l.* per annum.

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III. ASIA.

CEYLON.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of Ceylon was established by Letters Patent of April 1831, and supplementary orders of March 1833. According to the terms of this constitution, the administration is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five 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.

Governor of Ceylon.—Rt. Hon. William Henry Gregory, born 1817; educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford; High Sheriff of Galway, 1849; M.P. for the City of Dublin, 1842-47; M.P. for the County of Galway, Ireland, 1857-71. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, January 8, 1872; assumed the government, March 4, 1872.

The Governor has a salary of 7,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary 2,000*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the eight years 1867 to 1874, was as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1866	962,874	917,670
1867	969,936	927,932
1868	925,265	974,950
1869	946,495	881,373
1870	1,091,606	1,026,870
1871	1,121,679	1,064,184
1872	1,174,698	1,062,994
1873	1,290,918	1,176,258
1874	1,324,328	1,184,192

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 286,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly, returning 150,000*l.*; and sales, with rents of public lands, producing together about 230,000*l.* per annum. The civil and judicial establishments of the colony cost nearly 300,000*l.*, and the con-

tribution to military expenditure amounts to 160,000*l.* annually. For public works, from 200,000*l.* to 250,000*l.* have been expended in recent years, and about 20,000*l.* for education.

To aid in the establishment of a line of railway, a public debt, to the amount of 800,000*l.*, was raised in 1861-67, of which 100,000*l.* was paid off in 1868. There is a sinking fund provided for the gradual extinction of the debt, which had been reduced, at the end of 1874, to 640,000*l.* The railway of the Colony, 75 miles in length yielded a profit of 113,490*l.* in the year 1874, the receipts having amounted to 187,289*l.*, and the expenses to 73,808*l.*, the annual surplus going to the sinking fund of the debt.

Population.

The island of Ceylon was first settled in 1505 by the Portuguese, who established colonies in the west and south, which were taken from them early in the next century by the Dutch. In 1795-96, the British Government took possession of the foreign settlements in the island, which were annexed to the Presidency of Madras; but two years after, in 1798, 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 British rule.

The extreme length of the colony from north to south, that is, from Point Palmyra to Dondera Head, is 266 miles; its greatest width, 140½ miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangeman-kande on the east; its area is 24,454 miles, or 15,678,900 acres.

The following table gives the area and population of the six provinces of Ceylon, according to an official return of the year 1870:—

Provinces	Area in square miles	Total population	Population per square mile
Western	3,345	662,658	198·11
North-western	2,805	214,699	76·54
Southern	1,927	353,989	183·69
Eastern	4,545	96,601	21·25
Northern	6,062	426,597	70·36
Central	5,770	371,466	64·37
Total	24,454	2,126,037	86·94
Military . . . . .	. . .	2,847	·11
Total (including military) . . . . .	. . .	2,128,884	87·05

Of the total population here enumerated 4,732 were British;

14,201 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured. At a census taken March 26, 1871, the total population of Ceylon was found to be 2,405,287. The religious creeds were returned as follows:—Buddhists, 1,520,575; Sivites, 464,414; Roman Catholics, 182,613; Mahomedan, 171,542; Protestants, 24,756; Wesleyans, 6,071; Presbyterians, 3,101; and Baptists, 1,478. The whole of the Christians belonged to the European-descended population.

Trade and Industry.

The declared value of the total imports and exports of the colony, including bullion and specie, was as follows in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1870	4,634,297	3,803,730
1871	4,797,592	3,634,853
1872	5,169,524	3,139,060
1873	5,574,358	5,439,591
1874	5,691,860	4,687,388

The commercial intercourse of Ceylon is mainly with the United Kingdom and India. The amount of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from Ceylon to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Ceylon, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1870	3,450,974	908,415
1871	3,167,673	928,807
1872	3,163,153	1,017,753
1873	4,331,006	1,052,072
1874	3,600,492	1,158,283

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 2,790,898*l.* in 1870; of 2,623,263*l.* in 1871; of 2,341,601*l.* in 1872; of 3,692,333*l.* in 1873, and of 2,870,051*l.* in 1874. Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil and cinnamon, the former amounting in value to 175,839*l.*, and the latter to 123,370*l.* in the year 1874. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 601,091*l.* in 1874, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupee of British India. Accounts are kept in rupees and cents. For value see page 674.

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CHINA.

(TSIN.—KATÁI.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Tsai-tien, surnamed *Hwangti* 'The Supreme, who nourishes all creatures'—Emperor of China, born 1871, the son of Prince Ch'un, seventh son of Emperor Hien-fung; succeeded to the throne by proclamation, at the death of Emperor T'oung-ché, February 2, 1875.

The proclamation, announcing the accession of the present sovereign, was as follows:—'Whereas His Majesty the Emperor has ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, without offspring born to his inheritance, no course has been open but that of causing Tsai-Tien, son of the Prince of Ch'un, to become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wén Tsung Hien (Hienfung), and to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession. Therefore, let Tsai-Tien, son of Yih Hwan, the Prince of Ch'un, become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wén Tsung Hien, and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession.'

The present sovereign is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, dying suddenly, in the eighteenth year of age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of a palace intrigue, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hienfung, predecessor of T'oung-ché, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Government and Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the 'Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Li-poo, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointments, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government, and theoretically above the central administration, is the 'Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50 members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and while they are stated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese Government, published in 1844, stated the annual revenue at that time at 191,804,139 taels, or 63,934,713*l*. From missionary reports, as well as the accounts published in the 'Peking Gazette,' it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officers of provinces must cover by extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licenses, and a tax upon land, but the receipts from customs alone are made known. According to the returns published by the government, the total receipts from customs were as follows in each of the five years from 1869 to 1873:—

Years	Customs Receipts	
	Taels	£
1869	9,880,189	3,293,399
1870	9,545,848	3,181,949
1871	11,216,146	3,738,382
1872	11,678,636	3,892,878
1873	10,977,082	3,659,027

The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. To the customs revenue of the year 1873, the duties on imports contributed 3,804,855 taels, or 1,268,285*l.*, and the duties on exports 6,137,117 taels, or 2,045,706*l.*, the remainder being derived from minor customs charges.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. It was announced on December 30, 1874, that the government had contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest. The loan was issued at 95 per cent. through the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Bank, under Imperial authority and secured by the customs revenue. It is not known whether the Government has raised, or is responsible, for loans contracted at home.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The population of China is very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting the number of inhabitants, although official enumerations of the same are stated to have taken place at intervals since the year 703, or for more than eleven centuries. One of the causes of uncertainty regarding the population of the empire is that its limits are undefined, the imperial government claiming the allegiance of the inhabitants of many of the neighbouring territories, which appear to be more or less independent. According to the most reliable estimates, based upon Chinese official returns, the area of the empire and its dependencies, embraces 186,887 geographical, or 3,924,627 English square miles, with a population of 425 millions, distributed as follows:—

	Area	Population
	Engl. sq. miles	
China proper	1,534,953	405,213,152
Dependencies:—		
Mandchuria	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet	643,734	6,000,000
Corea	90,300	8,000,000
Lieukhieu Islands	2,310	} 1,000,000
Liaotong	2,982	
Total	3,924,627	425,213,152

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subject races. The first, the main force upon which the imperial

government can rely, form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners, and garrison all the great cities, but so as to be separated by walls and forts from the population. According to the latest reports, the Imperial army comprises a total of 850,000 men, including 678 companies of Tartar troops, 211 companies of Mongols, and native Chinese infantry, a kind of militia, numbering 120,000 men. The native soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, mostly pursuing some civil occupation.

China proper, extending over 73,093 geographical, or 1,534,953 English square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which are given as follows in the most recent estimates, partly based on official returns:—

Provinces	Provincial capital	Area English square miles	Population
Chih-le	Peking	58,949	28,114,023
Shan-tung	Tse-nan-foo	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se	Tae-yuen-foo	55,268	27,260,281
Honan	Kae-fung-foo	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo	Nanking	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy	Gan-king-foo		34,168,059
Keang-si	Nan-chang-foo	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-Keen	Fuh-choo-foo	53,480	38,888,432
Che-Keang	Hang-choo-foo	39,150	26,256,784
Hoo-Pih	Woo-chang-foo	381,724	37,370,098
Hunan	Chang-cha-foo		18,652,507
Shen-se	Se-gan-foo	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh	Lan-choo-foo		15,193,135
Sze-Chuen	Ching-too-foo	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung, or Canton	Kwang-choo-foo	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si	Kwe-lin-foo	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-Nan	Yun-nan-foo	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-Choo	Kwei-yang-foo	64,554	5,288,219
	Total	1,534,953	405,213,152

The above population, giving 263 souls per square mile throughout China proper appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns than those of the above tables said to be official, give still higher figures. It is stated that in a census taken in 1842, the population of China was ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. But there is, probably, less accuracy in the given results of the latter enumerations than in the preceding estimate, as the power and authority of the government have been on the decline for more than

half a century, and disturbed by constant insurrections, mostly spreading over large portions of the empire.

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners in China was 3,661 at the end of 1872. Among them were 1,771 natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 541 of the United States; 481 of Germany; and 239 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. More than one half of the total number of foreigners, namely, 2,047 resided at Shanghai, and 308 at Canton, the remainder being scattered, in numbers not exceeding 200, over the ports open to foreign commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. To the aggregate imports and exports of China, in the five years 1870 to 1874, Great Britain contributed 52 per cent., the colony of Hong Kong 25 per cent., and India 10 per cent., leaving only 13 per cent. for all other foreign nations, chief among which stand the United States.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese government—the first and most important signed August 29, 1842—the right of access to twenty-one ports of the Empire, in addition to the colony of Hong Kong, geographically a part of China. The twenty-one ports, known as Treaty ports, are divided into eleven primary, or consular ports, and ten secondary ports, the first-class comprising Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Che-foo, Hankow, Kiu-kiang, and Newchwang. The import trade from Great Britain centres, exclusive of Hong Kong, at Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, while the bulk of the exports to Great Britain pass through the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Canton.

The value of the total exports from China to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into China, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
1865	10,677,995	3,603,595
1866	10,846,388	5,090,074
1867	9,340,402	4,996,469
1868	11,217,450	6,312,175
1869	9,621,358	6,842,840
1870	9,481,737	6,139,633
1871	11,830,388	6,628,236
1872	13,246,042	6,624,511
1873	12,454,234	4,882,701
1874	11,145,909	4,751,103

The exports from China to Great Britain and Ireland are made up, to the amount of more than two-thirds, of one article of merchandise, namely, tea. During the ten years from 1865 to 1874, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1865	109,805,895	9,081,486
1866	127,486,120	10,178,070
1867	114,511,388	8,951,954
1868	137,042,375	10,945,530
1869	123,299,115	9,007,598
1870	122,197,167	8,556,761
1871	148,118,667	9,763,276
1872	152,283,847	10,290,365
1873	130,493,426	8,806,786
1874	127,345,285	8,678,418

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted to 49,807*l.* in 1867; to 82,847*l.* in 1868; to 296,292*l.* in 1869; to 650,298*l.* in 1870; to 1,713,286*l.* in 1871; to 2,035,454*l.* in 1872; to 3,088,624*l.* in 1873; and to 1,939,748*l.* in 1874. From 1863 to 1865, the exports to Great Britain included large quantities of raw cotton, but the supply ceased in 1868, while subsequently the cotton exports were of the value of 16*l.* in 1869, of 97*l.* in 1870; of 487*l.* in 1871, of 4,119*l.* in 1872, of 21,041*l.* in 1873, and of the value of 9,791*l.* in 1874.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 3,402,952*l.*, and the latter of 597,533*l.* in the year 1874, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, a part passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong. (See page 657.)

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 imperial roads, and though most of them are badly kept, a vast internal trade is carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. It is stated that the most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made at the end of 1875, when the rails and rolling stock for the construction of a line from Shanghai to Woosung, ten miles in length, were despatched from England.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures, in ordinary use at the treaty ports, and in the intercourse with foreigners, are as follows:—

MONEY.

The *Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* =
 Average rate of exchange, 6s. 8d., or 3 Taels to 1l. sterling.
 „ *Mexican Dollar* „ „ „ = 4s. 2d.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion. The chief medium of payment in commercial transactions consists of whole and broken dollars by weight. In accounts between foreigners and Chinese merchants, Mexican dollars are mostly converted into taels, at the rate of 1,000 dollars for 720 taels. But payments in cash are usually weighed at 717 taels for 1,000 dollars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Léang*, or *Tael* . = $1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
 „ *Picul* . . . = 133 lbs. „
 „ *Catty* . . . = $1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
 „ *Chih* . . . = $14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
 „ *Chang* . . . = $11\frac{1}{4}$ feet.
 „ *Lys*, or *Li* . . = 194 to a degree, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ English mile.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the *Chih* of $14\frac{1}{10}$ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. It is the only authorised measure of length at all the ports of trade, and its use is gradually spreading all over the empire.

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HONG KONG.

Constitution and Government.

THE colony of Hong Kong, formerly an integral part of China, was ceded to Great Britain in January 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nankin, in August 1842; and the charter bears date April 5, 1843. Hong Kong is mainly a factory for British commerce with China, and a military and naval station.

The administration of the colony is in the hands of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the officer commanding the troops, and the Attorney-General. There is also a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, and composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Auditor-General, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown.

Governor of Hong Kong.—Sir Arthur Edward *Kennedy*, K.C.M.G., C.B., born 1810; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered the army as ensign 1827, and retired as captain 1848; Inspector of Irish poor laws, 1849–51; Governor of Sierra Leone, 1851–54; Governor of Western Australia, 1854–62; Governor of Vancouver's Island, 1863–67; Governor of the West African Settlements, 1867–72; appointed Governor of Hong Kong, February 13, 1872; assumed the government, April 16, 1872.

The Governor has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The occupation of Hong Kong at its outset was effected at considerable cost to Imperial funds, the vote from Parliament in the year 1845 being nearly 50,000*l.* in addition to military expenditure. The colony may be considered to have paid its local establishments in 1855, since which year it has held generally a surplus of revenue over and above its fixed expenditure. Hong Kong at present pays 20,000*l.* a-year to the British Government as military contribution.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony were as follows in each of the five years from 1869 to 1873:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1869	192,465	192,309
1870	190,673	183,595
1871	175,962	186,675
1872	192,714	174,681
1873	176,580	165,101

Above one-half of the public revenue of the colony is derived from land, taxes, and licences, and an opium monopoly, which together more than cover the expenses of administration. A large portion of the expenditure has to be devoted to the maintenance of a strong police force.

Hong Kong formerly had a small public debt, amounting to 15,625*l.* in 1867, but which became extinct in 1868.

Area and Population.

Hong Kong is one of a number of islands called by the Portuguese 'Ladrones,' or thieves, from the notorious habits of the old inhabitants. It is situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton river, about 40 miles east of Macao. The whole of Hong Kong island forms an irregular and broken ridge, stretching nearly east and west; its abrupt peaks rising to the height of 1,800 feet above the sea level. The length of the island is about 11 miles, its breadth from 2 to 5 miles, and its area rather more than 29 square miles. It 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 Koo-loon was ceded to Great Britain by a treaty entered into in 1861 with the Government of China, and now forms part of Hong Kong.

The population of Hong Kong, including the military and naval establishments, was as follows at the last census, taken April 2, 1871 :

	Men	Women	Total, including Children
Resident Europeans and Americans	1,381	684	2,736
British, military	709	36	821
„ naval establishment	1,022	—	1,022
Europeans, police	109	8	126
„ and Americans, mercantile, ship- ping in the harbour	1,080	29	1,109
Europeans and Americans, temporary residents	57	—	57
„ „ prisoners	60	—	60
Total Europeans and Americans	4,418	757	5,931
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, resident	470	97	685
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, crews of mercantile vessels in harbour	697	6	703
Indians, military	1,094	10	1,122
„ police	285	8	298
Goa, Manila Indian, and others of mixed blood, prisoners	15	—	15
Total Indians, &c.	2,561	121	2,623

	Men	Women	Total, including children
Chinese in employ of Europeans, resident	5,436	808	6,609
" " " in harbour	548	2	550
" police	223	—	223
" employed by naval and military } establishments	458	—	458
Chinese residing in Victoria	47,647	14,269	72,984
" " villages and Kowloon	6,325	2,051	10,507
Boat population in Victoria	6,021	2,542	12,309
" " other than in Victoria	5,136	3,010	11,400
Prisoners	391	13	104
Total Chinese	72,185	22,695	115,444
Total	79,164	23,573	124,198

The resident population of Hong Kong was composed of the following nationalities at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Native Countries	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Great Britain	524	160	102	83	869
Portugal	447	467	290	163	1,367
Germany	152	14	—	4	170
United States	94	17	11	11	133
France	48	9	1	2	60
Denmark	22	1	—	—	23
Italy	11	13	—	1	25
Spain	35	—	2	—	37
Switzerland	8	—	—	—	8
Austria	2	1	1	—	4
Norway	7	—	—	—	7
Sweden	9	—	—	—	9
Russia	6	—	—	—	6
Belgium	4	—	—	—	4
Mexico	3	—	—	—	3
Netherlands	2	—	—	—	2
Turkey	3	1	—	—	4
Hungary	2	1	—	—	3
Greece	2	—	—	—	2
	1,381	684	407	264	2,736

There is a constant flow of emigration from China passing through Hong Kong. In the year 1870 there passed through the colony 12,992 Chinese emigrants, of which number 11,024 went to the United States.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of Hong Kong—virtually a part of the commerce of China—is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, Great Britain absorbing about one-half of the total imports and exports. There are no official returns of the value of the imports and exports of the colony, from and to all countries, but only mercantile estimates, according to which the former average four, and the latter two, millions sterling.

The extent of the commercial intercourse between Hong Kong and the United Kingdom is shown in the following table, which gives the value of the total exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Hong Kong, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1870	281,159	3,407,930
1871	367,944	2,787,714
1872	833,764	2,872,673
1873	783,475	3,411,968
1874	747,291	3,650,963

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1874 was tea, of the value of 392,912*l*. The British imports into Hong Kong consist almost entirely of manufactured textile fabrics, mainly cotton goods, in transit for China.

The subjoined table gives the value of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures from 1865 to 1874, exhibiting separately the imports into China and into Hong Kong, and jointly to both, so as to show the share of Hong Kong in Chinese commerce during the period of ten years:—

Years	Imports of British Produce into China	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong	Total into China and Hong Kong
	£	£	£
1865	3,603,595	1,548,698	5,152,293
1866	5,090,074	2,387,017	7,477,091
1867	4,996,469	2,471,809	7,468,278
1868	6,312,175	2,185,972	8,498,147
1869	6,842,840	2,130,837	8,973,677
1870	6,139,633	3,407,930	9,547,563
1871	6,628,236	2,787,714	9,415,950
1872	6,624,511	2,872,673	9,497,184
1873	4,882,701	3,411,968	8,294,669
1874	4,751,103	3,650,963	8,402,066

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent great fluctuations in the ten years from 1865 to 1874, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing but a slight increase in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and about a doubling in those arriving by way of Hong Kong.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican Dollar =	100 Cents =	Average rate of exchange, 4s. 2d.
“ Chinese Tael =	10 Mace =	“ “ “ “
100 Candarcons =	1,000 Cash =	“ “ “ “ 6s. 8d.

The Mexican dollar is the only legal tender of payment for sums above two hundred cents, but silver dollars, bearing the effigy of the British sovereign, are issued from the Hong Kong mint.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Tael	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
“ Picul	=	133 lbs. “
“ Catty	=	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ “ “
“ Chih	=	14 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
“ Chang	=	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report of Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy, dated Hong Kong, July 15, 1873; in ‘Papers relating to H. M.’s Colonial Possessions.’ Part I. 1874. London, 1874.

Report of Lieutenant-Governor Major-General Whitfield, on the Trade, Commerce, and Population of Hong Kong; in ‘Reports on the Present State of Her Majesty’s Colonial Possessions.’ Part II. 8. London, 1872.

Statistics of Hong Kong; in ‘Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1860 to 1874.’ No. XI. London, 1875.

Trade of Hong Kong with Great Britain; in ‘Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1874.’ Imp. 4. London, 1875.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Dennys (N. B.) and *Mayers* (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hong Kong and Macao. 8. London, 1867.

Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude. 8. Hong Kong, 1864.

Wells (S. Williams), Chinese Commercial Guide. 8. Hong Kong, 1863.

INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, called 'An Act for the better Government of India,' sanctioned August 2, 1858. By the terms of this Act, all the territories heretofore under the government of the East India Company are vested in Her Majesty, and all its powers are exercised in her name; all territorial and other revenues and all tributes and other payments are likewise received in her name, and disposed of for the purposes of the government of India alone, subject to the provisions of this Act. One of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, called the Secretary of State for India, is invested with all the powers hitherto exercised by the Company or by the Board of Control.

The executive authority in India is vested in a Governor-General or Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, and acting under the orders of the Secretary of State for India. By Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoria, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 98, the Governor-General in Council has power to make laws for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, within the Indian territories under the dominion of Her Majesty, and for all subjects of the Crown within the dominions of Indian princes and states in alliance with Her Majesty.

Governor-General of India.—Right Hon. Edward Robert Lord Lytton, born November 8, 1831, only son of Edward first Lord Lytton, previously Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, statesman and author. Educated at Harrow, and at the University of Bonn, Germany, and entered the diplomatic career in 1849. Attaché at Washington, United States, 1849-51; at Florence, 1852-54; at Paris, 1854-56; at the Hague, 1856-58; at St. Petersburg, 1858-59; and at Vienna, 1859-60. Consul at Belgrade, 1860-62; Secretary of Embassy at Vienna, 1862-63; at Copenhagen, 1863-64; at Athens, 1864-65; at Lisbon, 1865-68; chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, 1868-69; at Madrid, 1870-72; and at Paris, 1872-74. Envoy extraordinary to Portugal, 1874, and to France 1875. Appointed Governor-General of India, as successor to Lord Northbrook, January, 1876.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000*l.* a-year, exclusive of allowances, which may be estimated at 12,000*l.*

The following is a list of the Governors-General of India with the dates of their appointments :—

Warren Hastings (first Governor-General under Act passed in 1773)	1772	Earl Amherst	1823
Sir J. M'Pherson	1785	Lord W. Bentinck	1828
Earl (Marquis) Cornwallis	1786	Lord Auckland	1835
Lord Teignmouth (Sir J. Shore)	1793	Lord Ellenborough	1842
Earl of Mornington (Marquis Wellesley)	1798	Sir H. (Lord) Hardinge	1844
Marquis Cornwallis	1805	Earl Dalhousie	1847
Sir G. Barlow	1805	Lord Canning	1855
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord Elgin	1862
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Sir John Lawrence	1863
		Earl of Mayo	1868
		Lord Northbrook	1872

The government of the Indian empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 Victoria, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 97, to a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, of whom at first seven were elected by the Court of Directors from their own body, and eight were nominated by the Crown. In future, vacancies in the Council will be filled up by the Secretary of State for India. But the major part of the Council must be of persons who have served or resided ten years in India, and not have left India more than ten years previous to the date of their appointment; and no person not so qualified can be appointed unless nine of the continuing members be so qualified. The office is held for a term of ten years; but a member may be removed upon an address from both Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India may for special reasons re-appoint a member of the Council for a further term of five years. No member can sit in Parliament.

The duties of the Council of State are, under the direction of the Secretary of State, to conduct the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the government of and the correspondence with India; but every order sent to India must be signed by the secretary, and all despatches from governments and presidencies in India must be addressed to the secretary. The secretary has to divide the Council into committees, to direct what departments shall be under such committees respectively, and to regulate the transaction of business. The secretary is to be president of the Council, and has to appoint from time to time a vice-president. The meetings of the Council are to be held when and as the secretary shall direct; but at least one meeting must be held every week, at which not less than five members shall be present.

The Government in India is exercised by the 'Council of the Governor-General,' consisting of five ordinary members, and one extraordinary member, the latter the commander-in-chief. The

ordinary members of the Council preside over the departments of foreign affairs, finances, the interior, military administration, and public works, but do not form part, as such, of what is designated in European governments as a 'Cabinet.' The appointment of the ordinary members of the 'Council of the Governor-General,' the governors of Presidencies, and of the governors of provinces is made by the Crown. The lieutenant-governors of the various provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of State for India.

Revenue and Expenditure

According to the Act of 1858, the revenue and expenditure of the Indian empire are subjected to the control of the Secretary in Council, and no grant or appropriation of any part of the revenue can be made without the concurrence of a majority of the Council.

Such parts of the revenues of India as may be remitted to England, and moneys arising in Great Britain, must be paid into the Bank of England; and paid out on drafts or orders signed by three members of the Council, and countersigned by the secretary or one of his under-secretaries. The sovereign of Great Britain is empowered to appoint from time to time an auditor of the accounts, with power to inspect all books and examine all officers, and his report is to be laid before Parliament.

The subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, in each of the ten fiscal years 1865 to 1874—the years ending April 30, in 1864 and 1866, and March 31 from 1867 to 1875. The termination of the financial year was changed in 1867 from the 30th of April to the 31st of March, so that the accounts of the year ending March 31, 1867, embrace a period of only eleven months:—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
		£	£	
1865	45,652,897	39,452,220	6,998,770	46,450,990
1866	48,935,220	41,120,924	6,211,178	47,332,102
1867	42,122,433	37,094,406	7,545,518	44,639,924
1868	48,534,412	41,646,947	8,497,622	50,144,569
1869	49,262,691	43,225,587	10,181,747	53,407,334
1870	50,901,081	42,791,013	10,591,013	53,382,026
1871	51,413,685	41,015,502	10,083,004	51,098,506
1872	50,110,215	38,763,600	9,850,912	48,614,512
1873	50,219,489	40,086,234	10,552,152	50,638,386
1874	49,598,253	44,637,637	10,321,581	54,959,228

The following table shows the distribution of the revenue and expenditure over the various presidencies and provinces in each of the financial years, ending March 31, 1873 and 1874 :—

REVENUE		
Presidencies and Provinces	1873	1874
	£	£
India under the Governor-General	2,732,273	2,406,014
Bengal	15,943,456	15,337,129
North West Provinces	5,849,714	5,833,963
Oude	1,656,602	1,549,873
Punjab	3,604,923	3,782,032
Central Provinces	1,029,813	1,058,515
British Burmah	1,392,834	1,502,382
Madras	8,199,110	8,210,547
Bombay including Sind	9,589,529	9,679,687
Revenue in India	49,998,254	49,360,142
Revenue in Great Britain	221,235	238,111
Total Revenue	50,219,489	49,598,253
EXPENDITURE		
India under the Governor-General	14,278,185	14,163,361
Bengal	5,868,718	9,972,169
North West Provinces	2,277,579	2,583,617
Oude	592,853	577,825
Punjab	2,146,775	2,609,666
Central Provinces	789,583	744,131
British Burmah	696,626	716,709
Madras	6,045,378	6,184,279
Bombay including Sind	7,390,537	7,085,880
Expenditure in India	40,086,234	44,637,637
Expenditure in Great Britain	10,552,152	10,321,591
Total expenditure	50,638,386	54,959,228

In the regular estimates for the fiscal year of 1874-75, the revenue was put down at 50,070,000*l.*, the ordinary expenditure at 50,623,000*l.* and the extraordinary expenditure at 4,035,000*l.*

In the budget estimates for 1875-76, the revenue was assessed at 49,820,000*l.* the ordinary expenditure at 49,314,000*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure at 4,300,000*l.* The Government contracted in June 1875, a loan of 2,860,000*l.*, 360,000*l.* of which was borrowed from Scindia and Holkar for Railways, and the remaining 2,500,000*l.* was raised by a loan negotiated in India. The total

amount subscribed to this loan of June 1875, by natives of India, was 1,875,000*l.*, and by Europeans, 3,500,000*l.*

The following table, compiled from official documents, exhibits the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the ten years from 1865 to 1874 :—

Years ended		Land	Opium.	Salt
		£	£	£
30	1865	20,095,041	7,361,405	5,523,584
	1866	20,473,897	8,518,264	5,342,149
April	1867	19,136,449	6,803,413	5,345,910
	1868	19,986,640	8,923,568	5,726,093
	1869	19,926,171	8,453,365	5,588,240
31	1870	21,088,019	7,953,098	5,888,707
	1871	20,622,823	8,045,459	6,106,280
March	1872	20,520,337	9,253,859	5,996,595
	1873	21,348,669	8,684,691	6,165,630
	1874	21,037,912	8,324,879	6,150,662

The following table shows the distribution of the three great sources of revenue over the different presidencies and provinces in the financial year ending March 31, 1874 :—

Presidencies and Provinces	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
India under the Governor-General	64,655	—	76,321
Bengal	3,946,800	5,582,984	2,621,891
Madras	4,451,489	—	1,295,180
Bombay	3,683,461	2,741,895	734,777
Punjab	1,989,963	—	867,275
North West Provinces	4,209,704	—	422,406
Oude	1,330,778	—	2,200
Central Provinces	608,728	—	118,038
British Burmah	752,334	—	12,574
	21,037,912	8,324,879	6,150,662

The most important source of public revenue to which rulers in India have, in all ages, looked for obtaining their income is the land, the revenue from which, in the year before the Mutiny, furnished more than one-half of the total receipts of the East India Company's Treasury. At present, when the necessities of the Indian exchequer require that Government should resort more largely to the aid of duties levied on the continually increasing trade of the country, the revenue from land produces not quite so much in proportion, but it still forms two-fifths of the total receipts of the empire.

The land revenue of India, as of all Eastern countries, is generally regarded less as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a joint proprietorship in the soil, under which the produce is divided, in unequal and generally uncertain proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It would seem a matter of justice, therefore, as well as of security for the landowner, that the respective shares should, at a given period, or for specified terms, be strictly defined and limited. Nevertheless, the proportion which the assessment bears to the full value of the land varies greatly in the several provinces and districts of India. Under the old native system, a fixed proportion of the gross produce was taken; but the British system ordinarily deals with the surplus or net produce which the land may yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation.

In Bengal, a permanent settlement was made by Lord Cornwallis, by which measure the Government was debarred from any further direct participation in the agricultural improvement of the country. The division of Benares was also permanently settled about the same time. In the north-western provinces, a general settlement of the revenue was completed in 1840, fixing the amount to be paid by each village for a period of thirty years; and a similar course was adopted in the Punjab. Some of the districts of the Punjab were inadequately assessed at former settlements, and these have therefore been confirmed for a term of ten years only. In most cases they will expire in 1874 and 1875, and the revised settlements which will then be made will probably run for thirty years. It is estimated that in most cases the assessment is about two-thirds of the yearly value—that is, the surplus after deducting expenses of cultivation, profits of stock, and wages of labour. In the revised settlements, more recently made, it was reduced to one-half of the yearly value.

In the Madras Presidency there are three different revenue systems. The zemindary tenure exists in some districts, principally in the northern Circars; the proprietors, of whom some possess old ancestral estates, and others were created landholders in 1802, hold the land direct from the Government, on payment of a fixed annual sum. In the second, the village-renting system, the villagers stand in the position of the zemindar, and hold the land jointly from the Government, allotting the different portions for cultivation among themselves. Under the third, the ryotwar system, every registered holder of land is recognised as its proprietor, and pays direct to the Government. He can sublet, transfer, sell, or mortgage it; he cannot be ejected by the Government, and, so long as he pays the fixed assessment, he has the option of annually increasing or diminishing the cultivation on his holding, or he may entirely abandon it. In unfavourable seasons remissions of assessment are granted for loss of produce. The assessment is fixed in money, and does not vary from

year to year, except when water is obtained from a Government source of irrigation; nor is any addition made to the rent for improvements effected at the ryot's own expense. He has, therefore, all the benefit of a perpetual lease without its responsibilities, as he can at any time throw up his lands, but cannot be ejected so long as he pays his dues, and receives assistance in difficult seasons. An annual settlement is made, not to re-assess the land, but to determine upon how much of his holding the ryot shall pay; when no change occurs in a holding, the ryot is not affected by the annual settlement, and is not required to attend it. The ryotwar system may be said essentially to prevail throughout the Presidency of Madras, as the zemindar and village renter equally deal with their tenants on this principle.

In Bombay and the Berars the revenue management is generally ryotwar; that is, as a rule, the occupants of Government lands settle for their land revenue, or rent, with the Government officers direct, and not through the intervention of a middle-man. Instances, however, occasionally occur in which the Government revenues of entire villages are settled by individual superior holders, under various denominations, or by a co-partnership of superior holders. The survey and assessment of the Bombay Presidency has been almost completed on a system introduced and carefully elaborated about twenty years ago. The whole country is surveyed and mapped, and the fields distinguished by permanent boundary marks which it is penal to remove; the soil of each field is classed according to its intrinsic qualities and to the climate; and the rate of assessment to be paid on fields of each class in each subdivision of a district is fixed on a careful consideration of the value of the crops they are capable of producing, as affected by the proximity to market towns, roads, canals, railways, and similar external incidents, but not by improvements made by the ryot himself. This rate was probably about one-half of the yearly value of the land, when fixed; but, owing to the general improvement of the country, it is not more than from a fourth to an eighth in the districts which have not been settled quite recently. The measurement and classification of the soil are made once for all; but the rate of assessment is open to revision at the end of every thirty years, in order that the ryot, on the one hand, may have the certainty of the long period as an inducement to lay out capital, and the State, on the other, may secure that participation in the advantages accruing from the general progress of society to which its joint proprietorship in the land entitles it. In the thirty years' revision, moreover, only public improvements and a general change of prices, but not improvements effected by the ryots themselves, are considered as grounds for enhancing the assessment. The ryot's tenure is permanent, provided he pays the assessment.

The important questions of the expediency of settling in perpetuity the amount of revenue to be paid to the Government by landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is so far below that obtained in ordinary transactions, as is at present the case in India.

Next in importance to the land-revenue, as a great source of Indian receipts, is the income derived from the opium monopoly. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited in Bengal, except for the purpose of selling the juice to the officers of the Government at a certain fixed price. It is manufactured into opium at the Government factories at Patna and Ghazipore, and then sent to Calcutta, and sold by auction to merchants who export it to China. In the Bombay Presidency, the revenue is derived from the opium which is manufactured in the native states of Malwa and Guzerat, on which passes are given, at the price of 60*l.* per chest, weighing 140 lbs. net, to merchants who wish to send opium to the port of Bombay. The poppy is not cultivated in the Presidency of Madras. The gross revenue derived from opium averaged during the ten years 1865 to 1874 the sum of eight millions sterling.

The largest branch of expenditure is that for the army, equal to the aggregate annual revenue from salt and opium. The maintenance of the armed force to uphold British rule in India cost 12,000,000*l.* the year before the great mutiny, and subsequently rose to above 25,000,000*l.*; but after the year 1861 sank, for a short period, to less than 15,000,000*l.* It was 16,793,306*l.* in the financial year 1865-66; 16,329,739*l.* in 1869-70; 15,503,612*l.* in 1872-73; and 15,228,429*l.* in the financial year 1873-74.

The amount of the public debt of India, including that incurred in Great Britain, was 59,943,814*l.*, on April 30, 1857. In the course of the next five years the debt was very largely increased, and on April 30, 1862, it had risen to 99,652,053*l.* From 1862 to 1868, the Government were enabled to pay off some portion, and at the end of the financial year 1868, the total had been reduced to 95,054,858*l.* In the course of the fiscal year 1868-72, there was again an increase of upwards of a million in the total debt.

The subjoined table shows the amount of the public debt, of British India, interest and no-interest bearing, distinguishing the debt in India and in Great Britain, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874 :—

Years ended	In India		In Great Britain		
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	
30 April—	£		£		
1865	64,610,626		26,125,100		
1866	63,564,999		26,946,400		
31 March	1867	64,043,186	29,538,000		
	1868	64,786,308	30,697,000		
	1869	64,449,175	31,697,900		
	1870	66,553,731	35,196,700		
	1871	66,573,347	125,421	37,606,700	20,917
	1872	66,499,704	1,356,981	38,991,700	20,917
	1873	66,168,427	289,941	39,991,700	20,917
1874	66,273,249	144,041	41,095,700	21,917	

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 90,735,726*l.* on the 30th April, 1865, and had increased to 107,534,907*l.* on the 31st March, 1874. The total interest, which was nearly five millions sterling in 1864-65, increased to upwards of six millions in 1874-75. The debt in England, it will be remarked, grew mainly, while there was but a slight increase of the debt in India.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the seven financial years ending the 31st March, from 1868 to 1874, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1868	21,534	4,382,359	26,361	4,430,254
1869	25,156	5,341,708	90,219	5,457,083
1870	78,510	7,473,560	5,432	7,552,070
1871	4,143	1,718,197	6,121	1,728,461
1872	15,413	1,690,395	25,049	1,730,857
1873	31,795	3,981,436	10,500	4,023,731
1874	15,498	2,370,013	14,461	2,399,972

On July 16, 1861, an Act was passed by the Government of India, providing for the issue of a paper currency through a Government department of Public Issue, by means of promissory notes. Circles

of issue were established from time to time, as found necessary, and the notes were made legal tender within the circle in which they were issued, and rendered payable at the place of issue, and also at the capital city of the Presidency within which that place was situated. Under the provisions of further laws, consolidated by a statute known as Act III. of 1871, the issue was regulated in seven descriptions of notes, namely, for 10,000 rupees, or 1,000*l.*; for 1,000 rupees, or 100*l.*; for 500 rupees, or 50*l.*; for 100 rupees, or 10*l.*; for 50 rupees, or 5*l.*; for 20 rupees, or 2*l.*; for 10 rupees, or 1*l.*, and for five rupees, or 10*s.* There are ten currency circles, the head-quarters of which are at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, Nagpore, Madras, Calicut, Coconada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akola. (Official Communication.)

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulation on March 31 in each year since the introduction of the State paper currency in 1861:—

March 31,	£	March 31,	£
1862 . . .	3,690,000	1869 . . .	9,959,296
1863 . . .	4,926,000	1870 . . .	10,472,883
1864 . . .	5,350,000	1871 . . .	10,437,291
1865 . . .	7,427,327	1872 . . .	13,167,917
1866 . . .	6,898,481	1873 . . .	12,864,037
1867 . . .	8,090,868	1874 . . .	11,145,191
1868 . . .	9,069,569		

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation are in the presidencies of Calcutta and Bombay.

Army.

The Act of Parliament which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, in 1858, directed that the military forces of the East India Company should be deemed to be Indian Military Forces of Her Majesty, and should be 'entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and the like advantages as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the said Company.' It was at the same time provided, that the Secretary of State for India should have 'all such or the like powers over all officers appointed or continued under this Act as might or should have been exercised or performed by the East India Company.'

The following table gives the total number of troops, both royal and Indian forces, employed in British India, in each of the ten fiscal years—ending April 30 the first two, and March 31 subsequently—from 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Royal Troops, Europeans	Indian Forces	
		European officers	Native rank and file
1865	69,020	2,657	106,348
1866	65,730	2,538	103,299
1867	61,262	2,581	102,710
1868	60,155	2,446	103,597
1869	57,106	2,363	107,437
1870	60,627	2,325	105,995
1871	58,545	2,286	103,729
1872	60,873	2,269	102,801
1873	66,578	3,011	122,346
1874	66,406	—	123,678

The following table shows the total strength of the royal troops, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and infantry serving in India, distinguishing Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874—on May 1 from 1865 to 1867, and on April 1 subsequently:—

Years	Bengal	Madras	Bombay	Total
1865	43,052	13,312	12,656	69,020
1866	39,153	13,282	12,295	65,730
1867	37,069	11,843	12,350	61,262
1868	37,022	11,144	11,989	60,155
1869	33,415	10,186	13,505	57,106
1870	37,541	10,984	12,102	60,627
1871	36,494	11,748	10,303	58,545
1872	37,732	11,539	11,602	60,873
1873	40,629	13,377	11,301	66,578
1874	41,055	13,284	12,067	66,406

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1875, the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in India for the year 1875-76 was given as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal horse artillery . . .	117	190	2,190	2,497
Cavalry of the line . . .	234	424	3,672	4,330
Royal artillery & engineers	911	742	8,518	10,171
Infantry of the line . . .	1,540	3,312	41,000	45,852
Total . . .	2,802	4,668	55,380	62,850

Returns of the year 1874 state that the combined armies of the native chiefs of India number 315,000 men, with an artillery of 5,300 large guns. Hyderabad has 36,890 infantry, 8,203 cavalry, and 725 guns; Bundelcund 22,163 infantry, 2,677 cavalry, and 421

guns; Cashmere 18,436 infantry, 1,393 cavalry, and 96 guns; Gwalior 16,050 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 210 guns; Kattywar 15,300 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 504 guns; and Oodeypore, 15,000 infantry, and 6,240 cavalry. None of the other states exceed 11,000 men.

Area and Population.

The first general census of British India was taken during the months of January to July 1872. According to the returns of this census, the total population numbered 190,563,048, living on an area of 904,049 English square miles, being an average of 211 inhabitants to the square mile. The following table shows the area, the number of inhabited houses, the population, and the average population per square mile, of each of the provinces of India under direct British administration:—

Provinces	Area in English sq. miles	Inhabited Houses	Population	Average Population per square mile
Bengal	157,598	10,481,132	60,467,724	397
Assam	53,856	670,078	4,132,019	99
North-West Provinces	81,403	6,359,092	30,781,204	378
Ajmere	2,661	91,199	316,032	119
Oude	23,992	2,438,006	11,220,232	468
Punjab	101,829	4,124,857	17,611,498	173
Central Provinces	84,963	1,674,291	8,201,519	97
Berar	17,334	495,760	2,231,565	129
Mysore	27,077	1,012,738	5,055,412	187
Coorg	2,000	22,900	168,312	84
British Burmah	88,556	535,533	2,747,148	31
Madras	138,318	5,857,994	31,281,177	226
Bombay	124,462	3,277,679	16,349,206	131
Total	904,049	37,041,259	190,563,048	211

Besides the provinces of India under direct British administration, there are more or less under the control of the Indian Government, a number of feudatory, or Native States, covering an extent of 546,695 English square miles, with 48,267,910 inhabitants. They are:—

Native States under —	Area in English sq. miles	Population
Governor-General of India	285,674	27,473,170
Lient.-Governor of Bengal	39,321	2,212,909
" " North-West Provinces	5,445	907,013
" " Punjab	114,358	5,299,448
" " Central Provinces	28,834	1,049,710
Governor " Madras	9,810	2,027,048
" " Bombay	63,253	9,298,612
Total Native States	546,695	48,267,910

Including the Feudatory states, the total area and population of British India is as follows, according to the census of 1872 :—

	Area, Eng. sq. miles	Population
Provinces under direct British administration	904,049	190,563,048
Feudatory or Native States	546,695	48,267,910
Total, British India	1,450,744	238,830,958

The following table gives the administrative division, and the number of villages and of inhabited houses of each of the provinces of India under British administration, at the census of 1872 :—

Provinces	Divisions of Com- missionships	Executive Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Inhabited Houses
Provinces under the Governor-General of India :—				
Province of Ajmere	1	5	936	86,117
„ „ Coorg	1	14	510	20,288
„ „ Mysore	3	81	35,218	1,049,138
„ „ Berar or Hyder- abad	2	19	5,694	495,760
Bengal Presidency :—				
Province of Lower Bengal	6	80	100,189	6,405,470
„ „ Behar	2	36	48,285	3,252,036
„ „ Orissa	1	9	22,119	817,547
„ „ Chota Nagpore	1	8	25,766	752,287
„ „ Assam and adja- cent hills	2	16	4,737	316,173
North-west Province :—				
Province of Oude	7	177	91,226	6,125,578
„ „ Punjab	4	43	24,760	1,774,355
„ „ Punjab	10	132	34,466	4,015,476
Central Province	4	57	34,272	1,785,304
Province of Burmah	3	129	13,151	528,407
„ „ Madras	3	156	27,802	—
Bombay Presidency :—				
Province of Bombay	2	152	17,930	—
„ „ Sind	1	—	—	—
Total	53	1,114	487,061	27,453,936

The following table gives the population of each of the fifty-three divisions, or commissionerships, of British India, distinguishing males and females, at the census of 1872 :—

Provinces	Division or Commissionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Ajmere . . .	Ajmere	426,268	269,482	156,786
Coorg	Coorg	168,312	94,454	73,858
Mysore	Nandidroog	2,079,547	1,039,668	1,039,879
	Ashtagram	1,611,604	795,886	815,718
	Nagar	1,364,261	700,370	663,891
Berar	East Berar	1,188,590	608,396	580,194
	West Berar	1,042,975	544,801	498,174
Bengal, Lower	Burdwan	7,286,957	3,572,108	3,714,849
	Presidency Division	6,545,464	3,383,867	3,161,597
	Rajshahye	8,893,738	4,448,843	4,444,895
	Cooch Behar	1,045,942	548,535	497,407
	Dacca	9,517,498	4,786,531	4,730,967
	Chittagong	3,480,136	1,739,595	1,740,541
	Patna	13,122,743	6,477,356	6,645,387
Behar	Bhaugulpore	6,613,358	3,320,293	3,293,065
	Orissa	4,317,999	2,140,061	2,177,938
Chota Nagpore	Chota Nagpore	3,825,571	1,933,380	1,892,191
Assam	Cooch Behar	524,761	270,654	254,107
	Assam	1,682,692	872,419	810,273
North - west Province	Meerut	4,973,190	2,684,509	2,288,681
	Kumaon	743,170	386,891	356,279
	Rohilkund	5,435,550	2,916,412	2,519,138
	Agra	5,038,136	2,749,528	2,288,608
	Jhansi	934,747	495,751	438,996
	Allahabad	5,466,116	2,861,422	2,604,694
Oude	Benares	8,178,147	4,312,320	3,865,827
	Lucknow	2,583,019	1,341,068	1,241,951
	Seetapore	2,603,426	1,398,321	1,205,105
	Faizabad	3,384,130	1,751,612	1,632,518
	Rai Bareilly	2,650,172	1,331,662	1,318,510
Punjab	Delhi	1,920,912	1,029,757	891,155
	Hissar	1,226,703	669,185	557,518
	Ambala	1,652,728	908,891	743,837
	Jullundhur	2,464,019	1,327,734	1,136,285
	Amritsur	2,743,880	1,512,480	1,231,400
	Lahore	1,889,495	1,048,120	841,375
	Rawalpindi	2,197,401	1,177,668	1,019,733
	Mooltan	1,474,574	817,164	657,410
	Deerajat	991,255	533,541	457,714
	Peshawur	1,035,785	556,743	479,042
Central Pro- vince	Nagpoor	2,299,535	1,169,458	1,130,077
	Jubbulpore	2,446,116	1,267,627	1,178,491
	Nerbudda	1,080,510	576,669	503,841
	Chutteesghur	3,239,877	1,637,391	1,602,486

Provinces	Division or Commission- erships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
British Burmah	Arrakan . . .	461,136	240,675	220,461
	Pegu . . .	1,524,422	781,459	742,963
	Tenasserin . . .	576,765	298,796	277,969
Madras . . .	Northern Range . . .	6,794,912		
	Central Range . . .	10,436,821	16,156,549	15,154,593
	Southern Range . . .	14,079,409		
Bombay . . .	Northern Division } including Bombay	5,269,262	2,786,142	2,483,120
	Southern Division	7,043,011	3,634,194	3,408,817
Sind . . .	Sind . . .	1,730,323	892,847	837,476

Enumerations to ascertain the religious creed of the inhabitants of India were taken in the various provinces during the years 1867 to 1872—in Berar 1867, in the Punjab 1868, in Oude 1869, in Ajmere and Coorg, 1871, and in the remaining provinces in 1872. A verification of all these returns with the results of the general census of India furnished the following classification of the leading creeds in the provinces under British administration :—

Creeds.	Numbers.
Hindoos	139,248,568
Mahomedans	40,882,537
Buddhists	2,832,851
Sikhs	1,174,436
Christians	896,658
Other Creeds	5,102,823
'Religion not known'	425,175
Total	190,563,048

The following table shows the number of Hindoos, Mahomedans, Buddhists, and Christians, in each of the provinces of India under British administration :—

Provinces	Hindoos	Mahomedans	Bhuddists	Christians
Bengal	38,975,418	19,553,831	84,974	90,763
Assam	2,679,507	1,104,601	1,521	1,947
North-west Provinces	26,568,071	4,189,348	—	22,196
Ajmere	252,996	62,722	—	249
Oude	10,003,323	1,197,704	—	7,761
Punjab	6,125,460	9,337,685	36,190	22,154
Central Provinces	5,879,772	233,247	36,569	10,477
Berar	1,912,155	154,951	—	903
Mysore	4,807,425	208,991	13,263	25,676
Coorg	154,476	11,304	112	2,410
British Burmah	36,658	99,846	2,447,831	52,299
Madras	28,863,978	1,857,857	21,254	533,760
Bombay	12,989,329	2,870,450	191,137	126,063
Total	139,248,568	40,882,537	2,832,851	896,658

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 660), amounted according to a census taken June 15, 1871, to 64,061 persons. Of these, there were 38,946 of the male, and 25,115 of the female sex. The largest number, at the date of the census, was in the province of Lower Bengal, namely 16,402, comprising 10,625 males and 5,777 females; the next largest number in the province of Bombay, namely 10,921, comprising 6,786 males and 4,135 females; and the next largest number in the North West Provinces, namely 6,910, comprising 3,843 males and 3,067 females. In the Central Provinces there were, at the date of the census, only 276 British-born subjects, namely 173 males and 103 females. In the three capital cities of India the number of British subjects was as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

	British-born population		
	Males	Females	Total
Calcutta	5,536	2,784	8,320
Bombay	2,996	1,800	4,796
Madras	778	528	1,308

The ages and conjugal condition of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of June 15, 1871:—

		Under twenty years	All ages
Unmarried	{ Males	13,227	26,355
	{ Females	12,030	13,604
Married	{ Husbands	45	11,320
	{ Wives	781	9,690
Widowed	{ Widowers	4	1,271
	{ Widows	21	1,821
Total		26,108	64,061

The occupations of the British-born subjects in India were as follows at the census of 1871, under the six classes adopted by the English Registrar-General:—

Classes	Number
I. Professional class, incl. civil service	14,822
II. Domestic class	12,708
III. Commercial class	7,993
IV. Agricultural class	614
V. Industrial class	2,595
VI. Indefinite and non-productive class, including women and children	25,329
Total	64,061

Efforts for spreading education among the population of India have been made since 1848, in which year the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra brought forward a scheme for giving a schoolmaster to every village of at least a hundred families. After three years' discussion, the Court of Directors of the East India Company accepted the groundwork of the plan, and orders were issued directing that a good vernacular school should be established for every 'circle' of villages, called 'Hulkabundee,' and that the teacher should be paid from a cess of 2 per cent. on the land revenue.

The following table gives the number of schools and colleges belonging to, aided, or maintained by Government in British India, with the average number of pupils attending them, the amount expended by Government, and the gross expenditure on account of instruction in each of the ten years 1862 to 1871:—

Years ended	Number of Educational Institutions	Average Attendance of Pupils	Amount expended by Government	Total Expenditure from all Sources
30 April	1862	13,219	248,330	284,076
	1863	15,159	274,470	402,643
	1864	17,058	474,275	497,760
	1865	17,813	447,983	644,615
	1866	19,463	592,794	746,163
31 March	1867	20,683	445,635	755,518
	1868	21,549	461,378	896,833
	1869	23,300	658,834	1,009,731
	1870	24,274	675,392	1,070,685
	1871	25,147	789,125	1,019,418
			649,724	

In the North-Western Provinces and Madras the foundation has been laid of a national system of education; while the general position for the whole of India is, that the Government has succeeded in establishing a system of public instruction for the upper and middle classes, but has, as yet, made little or no impression upon the great body of the population.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including treasure, was as follows, in each of the ten fiscal years ending April 30 and March 31, from 1865 to 1874:—

Years ended		Imports	Exports
		₹	₹
30 April	1865	49,514,275	69,471,791
	1866	56,156,529	67,656,475
	1867	42,275,619	44,291,497
	1868	47,128,291	51,527,588
	1869	50,943,191	53,706,830
31 March	1870	46,882,386	53,513,727
	1871	38,858,729	57,552,590
	1872	42,657,560	64,661,940
	1873	35,817,146	56,525,574
	1874	38,386,142	56,874,849

Divided into merchandise and treasure, the imports in each of the ten fiscal years 1865 to 1874 were as follows:—

Years ended		Imports of Merchandise	Imports of Treasure	Total Imports
		₹	₹	₹
30 April	1865	28,150,923	21,363,352	49,514,275
	1866	29,599,228	26,557,301	56,156,529
	1867	29,038,715	13,236,904	42,275,619
	1868	35,397,832	11,730,459	47,128,291
	1869	35,793,767	15,149,424	50,943,191
31 March	1870	32,927,579	13,954,807	46,882,386
	1871	33,413,905	5,444,823	38,858,729
	1872	31,083,747	11,573,813	42,657,560
	1873	31,260,561	4,556,585	35,817,146
	1874	32,593,609	5,792,533	38,386,142

Similarly, the exports in the same ten years were as follows:—

Years ended		Exports of Merchandise	Exports of Treasure	Total Exports
		₹	₹	₹
30 April	1865	68,027,016	1,444,775	69,471,791
	1866	65,491,123	2,165,352	67,656,475
	1867	41,859,994	2,431,503	44,291,497
	1868	50,045,849	1,481,739	51,527,588
	1869	52,316,486	1,390,344	53,706,830
31 March	1870	52,471,375	1,042,352	53,513,727
	1871	55,331,825	2,220,765	57,552,590
	1872	63,175,847	1,476,093	64,661,940
	1873	55,227,495	1,298,079	56,525,574
	1874	54,960,778	1,914,071	56,874,849

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India:—

Years ended	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burmah	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay		
	£	₹	₹	₹		
30 April	1865 . .	17,780,203	812,015	4,262,689	26,659,368	
	1866 . .	20,700,324	875,798	4,494,265	30,086,142	
	1867 . .	18,976,850	781,084	3,144,730	19,372,955	
	1868 . .	21,840,163	1,130,213	3,681,869	20,476,046	
	1869 . .	21,321,371	1,388,814	4,104,692	24,128,314	
	31 March	1870 . .	19,496,082	1,067,391	4,086,478	22,232,435
		1871 . .	18,588,706	1,128,744	4,032,341	15,108,938
		1872 . .	19,741,420	1,439,656	3,792,232	17,684,252
		1873 . .	16,492,741	1,753,345	3,894,058	13,676,002
		1874 . .	17,169,310	1,852,459	3,861,057	15,054,121

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows:—

Years ended	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burmah	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay		
	₹	₹	₹	₹		
30 April	1865 . .	18,014,796	2,933,907	6,920,187	41,602,901	
	1866 . .	20,196,481	2,825,522	7,769,015	36,865,457	
	1867 . .	17,797,428	1,271,002	3,339,121	21,883,946	
	1868 . .	20,066,698	1,629,508	4,302,763	25,528,619	
	1869 . .	21,367,819	2,454,663	6,114,041	23,770,307	
	31 March	1870 . .	20,971,121	1,779,412	6,072,375	24,690,819
		1871 . .	23,455,045	2,452,659	5,150,725	26,494,161
		1872 . .	27,849,329	2,807,136	7,297,324	26,708,152
		1873 . .	24,694,519	3,795,580	6,460,646	21,573,829
		1874 . .	23,201,820	3,480,407	7,258,147	21,694,571

The extent of the commercial intercourse between India and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table which gives the total value of the exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into India in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	₹	₹
1865	37,395,454	18,269,413
1866	36,901,997	20,009,490
1867	25,487,786	21,805,127
1868	30,071,871	21,251,773
1869	33,245,442	17,559,865
1870	25,090,163	19,303,920
1871	30,737,385	18,053,478
1872	33,682,156	18,471,394
1873	29,890,802	21,354,205
1874	31,198,446	24,080,693

The staple article of export from India to the United Kingdom is raw cotton. The following table exhibits the quantities and value of the exports of raw cotton from India to Great Britain in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
1865	3,981,675	12,145,782
1866	5,493,770	16,478,064
1867	4,443,148	13,956,947
1868	4,398,119	15,975,569
1869	4,284,334	18,342,887
1870	3,041,165	9,434,674
1871	3,843,491	11,711,349
1872	3,931,516	12,862,300
1873	3,278,986	9,812,086
1874	3,668,928	10,325,630

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1874 were jute, 4,260,170 cwts., of the value of 3,545,124*l.*; rice, 6,387,966 cwts., of the value of 3,236,232*l.*; indigo, 62,203 cwts., of the value of 1,661,745*l.*; tea, 17,608,538 lbs., of the value of 1,566,128*l.*; and hides, 321,299 cwts., of the value of 1,351,696*l.*

The chief articles of British produce imported into India are cotton goods and iron. The imports of cotton manufactures, averaging two-thirds of the total British imports into India, were of the value of 12,519,786*l.* in 1867; of 13,896,486*l.* in 1868; of 10,850,509*l.* in 1869; of 12,835,744*l.* in 1870; of 13,101,645*l.* in 1871, of 13,078,831*l.* in 1872; of 15,020,646*l.* in 1873; and of 16,216,491*l.* in 1874. Of iron the imports amounted to 1,179,093*l.* in 1873, and to 1,772,898*l.* in 1874.

Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China and Japan, the imports from which average 8,500,000*l.* per annum, while the exports to them are of the average value of 12,000,000*l.* Exports of the average annual value of 5,000,000*l.* are also sent to Egypt in transit for the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of all vessels, including native craft, which entered and cleared in each of the ten fiscal years—ending April 30 till 1866, and March 31 subsequently—from 1865 to 1874:—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1865	26,823	3,913,310	26,070	4,007,607
1866	24,870	3,695,364	23,531	3,926,020
1867	16,862	3,142,517	15,457	3,225,244
1868	11,734	4,423,605	16,966	2,648,921
1869	15,906	3,813,480	15,528	3,287,233
1870	14,346	3,100,763	14,677	3,173,787
1871	19,074	3,750,611	18,593	3,977,445
1872	21,209	4,072,916	20,676	4,260,722
1873	22,053	4,337,426	21,582	4,473,413
1874	20,435	4,424,524	19,629	4,588,428

The number and tonnage of vessels under the British flag which entered and cleared at ports in India during each of the ten fiscal years from 1865 to 1875 were as follows:—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
1865	5,385	2,690,687	5,526	2,726,834
1866	5,180	2,568,397	5,401	2,780,443
1867	4,353	1,517,760	4,634	1,523,763
1868	5,159	1,862,814	5,329	1,962,519
1869	3,435	1,581,906	4,378	1,740,296
1870	7,207	2,895,244	7,384	2,982,416
1871	7,339	2,953,647	7,496	3,130,979
1872	7,329	3,155,562	7,682	3,371,332
1873	6,984	3,290,459	6,434	3,419,469
1874	5,267	1,916,996	5,279	1,916,616

The internal commerce of India has been vastly developed of late years by the construction of several great lines of railways, made under the guarantee of the Government. In the year 1845 two great private associations, were formed for the purpose of constructing lines of railroad in India; but the projectors found it impossible to raise the necessary funds for their proposed schemes without the assistance of the State. It was, therefore, determined by the Indian Government to guarantee to the railway companies, for a term of 99 years, a rate of interest of 5 per cent. upon the capital subscribed for their undertakings; and, in order to guard against the evil effects of failure on the part of the companies, power was reserved by the Government to supervise and control their proceedings by means of an official director. The lands are given, by the Government free of expense, and the stipulated rate of interest is guaranteed to the shareholders in every case, except that of the traffic receipts of the line being insufficient to cover the working expenses, in which event the deficiency is charge-

able against the guaranteed interest. Should the net receipts be in excess of the sum required to pay the guaranty, the surplus is divided in equal parts between the Government and the shareholders, until the charge to the Government for interest in previous years, with simple interest thereon, has been repaid, after which time the whole of the receipts are distributed among the shareholders. The Government has the power, at the expiration of a period of 25 or 50 years from the date of the contracts, of purchasing the railways at the mean value of the shares for the three previous years, or of paying a proportionate annuity until the end of the 99 years, when the whole of the lands and works will revert from the companies to the Government. In 1869 the Government of India decided on carrying out all the new railway extensions by means of direct State agency, that is without the intervention of guaranteed companies. As a consequence 3,400 miles of State railways have been sanctioned, of which 2,158 miles were under construction in the year 1875.

The progress of the railway system in India since 1853 is exhibited in the following table, which gives the length of lines open for traffic at various periods:—

On 31st December—						
1853	1859	1864	1869	1871	1873	1874
21½	624¾	2,962½	4,261	5,073¼	5,715	6,273

The 6,273 miles of railway open for traffic on December 31, 1874, were built at an expense of about 97,000,000*l.*, giving an average expenditure of 16,536*l.* a mile. Of this length 727 miles are laid with a double line, and the rest on the 5ft. 6in. gauge. A further extent of 2,158 miles was in course of construction at the commencement of 1875.

The receipts of the railways during the year 1874, after paying all expenses, amounted to 3,956,071*l.*, being 771,002*l.* in excess of the previous year. The gross receipts in 1874 were 7,760,002*l.*, compared with 6,742,790*l.* in 1873, and the expenses 3,804,689*l.*, compared with 3,557,721*l.* in 1873.

The net revenue of the railways for each of the five years from 1870 to 1874, and the amounts paid for guaranteed interest in each year were as follows:—

Years	Net Revenue.	Guaranteed Interest.
	£	£
1870	2,846,600	4,212,577
1871	2,686,260	4,422,242
1872	2,869,223	4,600,883
1873	3,185,069	4,613,511
1874	3,956,071	4,694,355

To the amount paid for guaranteed interest during the year 1874, namely, 4,694,355*l.*, the guaranteed lines contributed 3,562,000*l.*, leaving 1,132,355*l.* as a charge upon the revenues of the year. A sum of 752,705*l.* was realised, in excess of the guaranteed interest advanced to them, by the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the Bombay and Baroda Railways, and one-half this amount was, under the terms of the contract, paid back to the companies for distribution among the shareholders.

The following statement gives the gross receipts and gross expenditure of the various railways in India, distinguishing guaranteed and state lines, in the year 1874:—

Railways	Receipts in 1874	Expenditure in 1874
GUARANTEED.		
East Indian: Main line	£ 3,187,646	£ 1,125,725
" Jubbulpoor line	235,037	100,081
Eastern Bengal	365,931	198,210
Oude and Rohilkund	200,402	129,082
Sind	—	—
Punjab	682,250	415,807
Delhi	—	—
Great Indian Peninsula	1,848,548	1,093,820
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India.	537,021	279,878
Madras	541,429	350,124
South Indian: Great Southern of India	} 88,896	} 51,055
" Carnatic		
STATE.		
Calcutta and South-eastern	9,120	7,145
Nulhattee	7,803	5,245
Khamgaon	2,467	2,002
Oomrawuttee	2,786	3,753
Rajpootana	56,678	45,517
Holkar	10,319	8,688
Wurda Valley	1,927	2,022
Nizam's	10,508	9,885
Total	7,788,768	3,831,039

The capital expenditure on railways during the year ending the March 31, 1875, was estimated to have been 4,126,667*l.*, of which 2,694,124*l.* was expended on state lines, as distinguished from guaranteed lines. Of this amount 2,207,119*l.* was disbursed in England, and 1,919,548*l.* in India. The government expenditure in England was 1,032,224*l.*, the companies, 1,174,895*l.* In India, the Government expended 1,661,900*l.*, and the companies, 257,648*l.* The companies raised a sum of 766,748*l.* during the year 1874-75 principally by means of debentures at 4 per cent. The total amount raised by the railway companies up to the 31st of March, 1875, was 95,119,119*l.*, divisible in the following manner:—Share capi-

tal at 5 per cent., 81,034,325*l.*; share capital at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., 1,286,596*l.*; share capital at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 500,000*l.*; debentures at 5 per cent., 1,592,790*l.*; debentures at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 1,707,450*l.*; debentures at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., 1,292,550*l.*; debentures at 4 per cent., 2,031,350*l.*; debenture stock $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 1,925,000*l.*; debenture stock 4 per cent., 3,204,878*l.*; capital not bearing interest, 544,110*l.*; total, 95,119,119*l.* The proprietors of Indian railway securities numbered 62,318 on January 1, 1875. Of these, 56,597 were shareholders registered in England, and 4,821 were holders of debenture bonds or stock. Only 900 shareholders resided in India, of whom 421, or '67 per cent. of the whole were natives.

The construction of railways, besides fostering trade and commerce, has produced social and moral effects indicated, to some extent, by a vastly increased postal intercourse. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1874, the number of letters which passed through the Post Office of British India was 98,531,628; of newspapers 8762,200; of parcels 605,312, and of books and patterns 1,336,363, being a total of 109,235,303. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, etc., carried, and the number of offices and receiving houses, together with the total revenue and expenditure of the post-office in each of the ten fiscal years 1865 to 1874:—

Years ended	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
30 April	{ 1865	1,421	262,333	426,456
	{ 1866	2,070	406,466	433,304
	{ 1867	2,558	496,439	466,642
	{ 1868	3,159	659,679	518,439
	{ 1869	3,710	707,792	693,316
31 March	{ 1870	4,051	711,698	688,483
	{ 1871	4,340	805,235	752,940
	{ 1872	4,769	820,894	657,200
	{ 1873	5,174	677,047	704,193
	{ 1874	6,805	676,645	725,357

In the fiscal year 1860-61, the mails travelled over 43,570 miles, of which total 36,784 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 5,740 miles by carts and on horseback; and only 1,046 miles by railways. Thirteen years after, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1874 the mails travelled over 54,617 miles, of which total 44,857 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 4,003 miles by carts and on horseback, and 5,739 miles by railways.

The following table gives the number of miles of lines, the total receipts, and the working expenditure of all the telegraphs in India, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1865 to 1874:—

Years ended	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Expenditure	
			£	£	
30	1865	13,269	92,725	311,245	
April	1866	13,390	112,944	253,191	
	1867	13,371	105,587	253,191	
	1868	13,705	114,499	213,583	
	1869	14,014	120,887	234,431	
31	1870	14,489	121,064	235,567	
	March	1871	15,102	126,953	229,562
		1872	15,336	153,962	228,997
		1873	15,705	183,216	254,610
		1874	16,436	196,820	255,711

The total number of messages despatched on the telegraph lines of India in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1874, was 788,048. Of these, 678,926 were private messages; 66,542 on the public service; and 42,580 on the news and telegraph service. There were 225 telegraph offices on March 31, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of India, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
The <i>Mohur</i> of Bengal, average rate of exchange	1	13	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ <i>Mohur</i> of Bombay	1	10	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Rupce</i> of Bombay	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Rupce</i> of Madras of 15 Silver <i>Rupces</i>	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Star Pagoda</i> of Madras	0	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Madras or Company's <i>Rupce</i> of 16 <i>Annas</i> or 192 <i>Pice</i>	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Sicca Rupce</i> : 16-15ths of Company's <i>Rupce</i>	0	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

In 1835 the Government remodelled the currency of India, establishing a more uniform system, in conformity with which accounts are mostly kept at present in Rupees, reckoned of the value of 2 shillings, subdivided into Annas, worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pence, of Pice, of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny. Silver is the only legal tender and standard of value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Maund</i> of Bengal, of 40 <i>seers</i>	= 2'054 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	= 28 lbs.
„ „ Madras	= 25 lbs.
„ <i>Candy</i> , of 20 <i>maunds</i>	= 24'3 bushels.
„ <i>Tola</i>	= 180 gr.
„ <i>Guz</i> of Bengal	= 36 inches.

An Act 'to provide for the ultimate adoption of an uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India' was passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1871, receiving the assent of the Governor-General on October 31, 1871. The Act orders: Art. 2. 'The primary standard of weight shall be

called a *ser*, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme.' Art. 3. 'The units of weight and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said *ser*; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such *ser* of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' Art. 4. 'The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the "Gazette of India," declare the magnitude and denominations of the weights and measures of capacity, other than the said units, to be authorised under this Act: provided that every such weight or measure of capacity shall be an integral multiple or integral sub-multiple of one of the units aforesaid. The Governor-General in Council may, in like manner, revoke such notification. Unless it be otherwise ordered in any such notification, the sub-divisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

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JAPAN.

(SHO KOKU.—NIPPON.)

Constitution and Government.

THE system of government of the Japanese empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the formerly independent Daimios, or feudal nobles, reducing them to the position of simple tenants of the vast estates in their hereditary possessions. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or 'The Venerable.'

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu Hito, born at Yedo, Sept. 22, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married, Dec. 28, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchidgo.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided, in imitation of that of France under Napoléon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the 'Sain,' or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the 'Shoïn,' or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi Shinnô, the 'Four Imperial Relatives,' or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô.

The government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sove-

reign, who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Minister, and five advisers. The Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State, the functions of which are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'Etat, so far as the preparation and discussion of laws is concerned. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of real importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 75 districts into which Japan is divided. The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Previous to the last change of government, which placed all power in the hands of the Mikado, a large share of administrative authority rested with the Daimios, the feudal proprietors of the soil, an official list of whose names was published periodically at Yedo, the capital. The list gave the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, the number of his residences, the extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, and the flag carried on his ships. A list of Daimios, published at Yedo in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500 koban, or from about 15,000*l.* to 915,500*l.* The territory of each Daimio formed a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karò, and a number of assistant ministers, and many of them were possessed of large bodies of troops. All these, with their fortified castles, and every attribute of authority, the Daimios surrendered, after more or less resistance, to the hereditary Emperor.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The total revenue of Japan for the year 1874 was given, in official returns, at 9,750,000*l.*, and the total expenditure at 9,320,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 430,000*l.* The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

	£
Land tax	8,053,000
Ground rent, licences to trade, and other taxes in the three cities of Yedo, Kiôto, and Ozaka	62,000
Various license tickets	67,000
Ship tax	7,000
Servants', carriage, and horse tax	13,000
Stamps	260,000
Alcoholic liquors	155,000
Oil pressing	11,000
Sugar	57,000
Miscellaneous	204,000
Maritime and Customs' duties	364,000
Post Office	40,000
Railways and Telegraphs	40,000
Revenue of the Ilokaïdo	71,000
Incidental Receipts	346,000
Total Revenue	9,750,000

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	£
Redemption of public debt	102,000
Public debt bearing interest	221,000
Internal debt to be repaid	50,000
Foreign debt interest	115,000
Pensions	2,523,000
Buildings	800,000
Foreign relations	20,000
Council of State	66,000
Government Departments, including War (1,600,000 <i>l.</i>) and Navy (360,000 <i>l.</i>)	4,271,000
Police	170,000
Foreign Legations and Consulates	22,000
Incidental expenses	911,600
Total expenditure	9,320,000

The public debt of Japan was stated in 1875, to consist of 5,143,000*l.* internal, about half of which bears no interest, and of 1,102,000*l.* foreign liabilities, comprising a 9 per cent. loan of 1,000,000*l.* issued in 1870, and a 7 per cent. loan of 2,400,000*l.* contracted in London, at the price of $92\frac{1}{2}$, in January 1875.

The armed force of Japan is composed, since 1869, of a single element, the troops kept by the Mikado, who constitute the imperial army. The number of Daimios who formerly had troops in their service amounted to 200, and they together maintained an effective force of 370,000 infantry and 40,000 cavalry, forming the Federal army, and placed at the orders of the Tycoon when the independence of

the country was threatened. The imperial army, placed under the command of the Mikado, is very small. Its exact strength is not known, but it probably does not exceed 80,000 men, comprising all arms. The infantry is formed into regiments, manœuvring like the French soldiers, and armed on the same model. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were in recent years instructed by French military men at Yokohama.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 32,794,897, namely, 16,733,698 males, and 16,061,199 females, according to official reports of the year 1875. The empire is geographically divided into the three islands of Nippon, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, 'the nine provinces,' the south-western island; and Shikoku, 'the four states,' the southern island. Administratively, there exists a division into seven large districts, called 'Dô,' or roads, which are subdivided into twenty-five provinces.

Education is very general in Japan, and is making greater progress than before since the recent change, which made Japan a monarchy. In 1871, the Mikado appointed a Board of Public Instruction, which is reported to be very active. Public primary schools are increasing rapidly, especially in towns; but the movement is far more marked in the western provinces and on the coast than in the interior. Private schools are more abundant still; and any person being at liberty to establish them—subject to a permission which is always given—they spring up with facility wherever they are wanted. In order to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, the government of the Mikado engaged many European professors, and also sent, at the public expense, a large number of students to America and Europe.

The total value of the foreign trade of Japan was, according to consular reports, as follows in each of the three years 1872 to 1874:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars
1872	26,188,441	24,294,532
1873	27,444,068	20,660,994
1874	24,223,629	20,001,637

The following ports of Japan divided between them the imports and exports of the year 1874:—

Ports	1874	
	Imports	Exports
	Dollars	Dollars
Kanagawa . . .	16,716,298	12,578,573
Hiogo-Osaka . . .	5,649,521	4,962,897
Nagasaki . . .	1,840,019	2,179,154
Hakodate . . .	17,791	281,013
Total . . .	21,223,629	20,001,637

The two staple articles of import into Japan, in the year 1874, were cotton and woollen fabrics, the former of the value of 9,793,488 dollars, and the latter of the value of 4,879,140 dollars. The two staple articles of export in the year 1874 were raw silk, of the value of 7,165,481 dollars, and tea, of the value of 4,398,711 dollars.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain, and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole: The extent of trade with the United Kingdom is shown in the sub-joined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the total imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1870	96,173	1,609,367
1871	109,224	1,584,517
1872	181,342	1,961,327
1873	561,390	1,680,017
1874	537,136	1,282,899

The principal articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1874, were rice, of the value of 233,899*l.*; and tobacco, of the value of 79,620*l.* The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was 626,556*l.* in 1874. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 217,287*l.*, and of woollen fabrics, of the value of 136,196*l.* in the year 1874.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments— with the United States in March 1854; with Great Britain in October 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with

France in 1859; with Portugal in 1860; with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861; with Switzerland in 1864; with Italy in 1866; and with Denmark in 1867—the Japanese ports of Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Hiogo-Osaka, Hakodate, and the city of Yedo—containing a population of 780,621, according to an enumeration taken in 1875—were thrown open to foreign commerce.

The first line of railway, from Yokohama to Yedo, 17 miles long, was opened for traffic on the 12th of June 1875, and other lines were in progress at that date.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hacodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraphs.

The post office carried 17,095,842 letters in the year 1874. There were 3,244 post offices in Japan at the end of 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in common use at the three open ports of Japan, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Ichibu</i> (silver), average rate of exchange	. . .	1s. 4½d.
„ <i>Yen</i> , or <i>Dollar</i>	„ . . .	4s.

The gold yen, the unit of account, differs, as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States by a reduction of only about three-tenths of one per cent. The yen contains of fine gold precisely one gramme and a half, and being of nine-tenths fineness, weighs just one gramme and two-thirds. Consequently, a decagramme of gold of the ordinary standard of nine-tenths fineness is equivalent in value exactly to six yens.

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, obtains also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. These coins were made out of the country until the latter part of 1870, when the government purchased at Hong Kong the complete machinery of a mint, manufactured in England, and set it up at Osaka, in a building constructed for the purpose. The new coinage issued from this mint consists of gold 10, 5, and 2½ dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and ½ cents and 1 mil, the latter said to be the smallest modern coin. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes—rectangular, square, circular, and oval. According to a report of the Master of the Mint, addressed to the Minister of Finance, there were imported into Japan,

during the year ending July 31, 1872, for the use of the mint 858,226 oz. of gold for coinage, or about 3,000,000*l.*, and 4,767,175 oz. of silver, or about 1,192,000*l.* The total number of gold pieces struck during the same year was 2,190,256, valued at 14,488,981 dollars; and that of silver pieces 13,313,722, valued at 5,689,685 dollars, being a total of 15,503,978 pieces, valued at 20,178,666 dollars. There is also a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Riô*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Picul</i> , or <i>ton</i>	=	133 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Kin</i> = 160 <i>momme</i>	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ „ ”
„ <i>Shaku</i> = 10 <i>sun</i>	=	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.
„ <i>Ri</i> = 36 <i>chô</i>	=	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

It is stated to be the intention of the Government to introduce into Japan at an early period a new system of weights and measures, based on the decimal system of France.

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JAVA.

(NEDERLANDSCH-INDIË.)

Constitution and Government.

JAVA, the most important of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, is administered, politically and socially, on a system established by General Van den Bosch, in 1832, and known as the 'culture system.' It is based in principle on the officially superintended labour of the natives, directed so as to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the 'culture system,' there exists a complicate machinery of government, the functions of which descend into the minutest details of administration.

The whole of Java—including the neighbouring island of Madura—is divided into twenty-three provinces, or residencies, each governed by a Resident, who has under him several Assistant-Residents and a number of inspectors, called Contrôleurs. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and must have gone through an examination previous to their appointment by the Government. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the province in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the Contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The native officials receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of the taxes gathered from the natives, and of the quantities of coffee delivered by them into the Government stores. Formerly, the 'culture system' comprised the forced labour of the natives, employed in the cultivation of coffee, sugar, indigo, pepper, tea, tobacco, and several other articles. At present, the labour of the natives is only required for the produce of coffee and sugar. By the terms of a bill which passed the legislature of the Netherlands in 1870, the forced cultivation of the sugar cane will be totally abolished in 1890. (Official Communication.)

The superior administration of Java, and executive, is in the hands of a Governor-General, who is at the same time governor of all the Netherland possessions in the East Indies. He is assisted by a Council of five members, who, however, have no share in the executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice.

Governor-General.—Baron *Van Lansberge*, formerly Envoy of the Netherlands to Belgium; appointed Governor-General December 19, 1874.

The Governor-General represents not only the executive power of government, but he has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, so far as the authority is not reserved to the legislature of the mother-country. He is also commander-in-chief of the army and navy stationed in the Netherlands' possessions. But he is bound to adhere to the constitutional principles on which Java and its dependencies are governed, and which are laid down in the 'Regulations for the Government of Netherlands' India,' passed by the King and States General of the mother-country in 1854.

Revenue and Expenditure.

Java produces, for the benefit of the Netherlands, a large surplus revenue, after paying for its own government. The local revenue is derived from taxes on houses and estates, from licences, customs duties, personal imports, the income of crown lands, the Government monopolies of salt and opium, and a number of indirect taxes. But the chief portion of the large profits derived from Java is indirect, being obtained by the sale of a vast amount of colonial produce, grown under the 'culture system,' and disposed of in India and Europe at a price far above that of the cost of production.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the total revenue and expenditure of the colony, with the annual surplus, during each of the twelve years from 1864 to 1875, the first ten actual, and the last two budget estimates:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1864	118,654,424	83,734,714	34,919,710
1865	119,824,869	88,693,505	31,131,364
1866	118,674,418	96,498,079	22,176,339
1867	110,858,015	81,751,725	29,106,290
1868	105,652,553	88,305,231	17,347,322
1869	107,487,338	93,269,033	14,218,305
1870	115,508,064	97,451,247	18,056,817
1871	123,367,914	97,678,963	25,688,951
1872	121,258,300	108,164,690	13,093,610
1873	129,510,542	119,848,052	9,662,490
1874	121,178,199	110,633,620	10,544,579
1875	125,204,275	115,061,498	10,142,777

To the sum total of the revenue here enumerated, the direct receipts from all sources obtained in Java contributed about one-third, and the remaining two-thirds were obtained in India and the Netherlands from the sale of colonial produce.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The peculiar system of government of Java necessitates a comparatively large army, numbering, on the average, about 30,000 rank and file, commanded by 1,200 commissioned officers. More than one-half of the troops are natives, and the rest Europeans of all countries, the whole of them recruited by voluntary enlistment. No portion of the regular army of the Netherlands is allowed to be sent on colonial service; but individual soldiers are at liberty to enlist, by the permission of their commanding officers, and they form the nucleus of the garrison of Java. The native and European soldiers are not divided into separate corps, but generally mixed together in the same battalions. The artillery is composed of European gunners, with native riders, while the cavalry are at present Europeans.

The infantry, which is the most important branch of the army in Java, is divided into field and garrison battalions. In the former there is a greater proportion of Europeans than in the latter. Each company is composed separately either of Europeans or of natives, but the European and native companies are mixed in the same battalion, in the proportion of one-third to two-thirds. Each battalion is composed of six companies, the two flank companies consisting of European soldiers, and the four centre companies of natives. The companies often contain 'half-castes,' negroes, and Christianised natives of India, all on a footing of perfect equality with the Europeans. The native companies are composed of the different Mahometan and heathen tribes of Netherlands' India, mixed together so as not to allow of any great preponderance of race or religion. The whole of the commissioned officers are Europeans, with the exception of a few natives of high rank—to the number of seven in July, 1873—and in each of the companies composed of natives at least one-half of the non-commissioned officers must also be Europeans. A great number of the soldiers, both Europeans and natives, are married, and are allowed to be always accompanied by their families, except when on active service in the field. Every married man, when not actually quartered in a town, has a small plot of land which he may cultivate, and on which his family may live. Schools, both for adults and children, are attached to every battalion.

Unlike the Java army, which is purely colonial, the fleet of war in Netherlands' India forms a part of the royal navy, and its expenses are borne partly by the mother-country and partly by the colony. The fleet consisted, in the summer of 1873, of one screw frigate, two corvettes, and twenty-six smaller steamers.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The area of Java, including Madura, embraces 51,336 English square miles, with a population, according to the last census taken at the end of 1873, of 17,855,840, or 347 per square mile. The population, as will be seen from the subjoined table, nearly quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands.

Years	Europeans	Chinese	Arabs and other foreign Orientals	Natives	Total
1816	—	—	—	—	4,615,270
1826	—	—	—	—	5,403,786
1836	—	—	—	—	7,861,551
1849	16,409	119,481	27,687	9,420,553	9,584,130
1853	17,417	130,940	27,554	10,114,134	10,290,045
1854	18,471	129,262	29,209	10,404,948	10,581,890
1855	18,858	133,655	26,099	10,737,546	10,916,158
1856	19,431	135,649	24,903	11,110,467	11,290,450
1857	20,331	138,356	24,615	11,410,856	11,594,158
1861	20,523	139,960	24,451	12,834,174	13,019,108
1871	27,585	174,540	16,943	16,233,100	16,452,168
1872	28,926	185,758	22,032	17,061,484	17,298,200
1873	27,069	190,603	22,958	17,545,550	17,855,840

Slavery was abolished in Java by a law of the States-General of the Netherlands, passed in 1856, which took effect on January 1, 1860. There were at this date 5,265 slaves in the colony, for each of whom, without regard to age or sex, the owner received 400 florins, or about 33*l.*, in compensation.

The greater part of the soil of Java is claimed as Government property, and it is only in the residencies in the north-western part of Java that there are private estates, chiefly owned by natives of the Netherlands. The bulk of the people are agricultural labourers. The landlords, whether under Government or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the labourers on their estates; they were formerly also entitled to as much work as they choose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages of the district, but this was abolished in 1872. Great power is vested in the Resident and his European and native officials to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labour.

The whole population of Java is legally divided into Europeans and persons assimilated with them, and natives and persons assimilated with them. The former are generally under the laws of the

mother-country, while in the jurisdiction of the latter their own customs and institutions are considered. The division of the whole population into two classes is a fundamental principle in the policy of the administration, and enacted in the code specifying the limits and conditions for future legislation in Netherlands' India. It is thereby withdrawn from the competence of the Governor-General and all other local legislative powers, and entirely preserved from alteration, except by the paramount legislative authority of the King and States General of the Netherlands.—(Official Communication.)

Trade and Commerce.

Almost the entire trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and there is comparatively little commercial intercourse with other countries.

The subjoined table gives the total value of merchandise and specie imported and exported at the Islands of Java and Madura, in each of the four years from 1870 to 1873 :—

Years		Imports of Merchandise	Total Imports, including Specie	Exports of Merchandise	Total Exports, including Specie
1870 .	{ Guilders	41,459,151	46,828,100	61,228,235	65,570,200
	{ £	3,704,929	3,902,342	5,102,353	5,164,183
1871 .	{ Guilders	50,561,130	53,876,320	89,516,822	91,256,300
	{ £	4,213,428	4,489,693	7,459,735	7,604,691
1872 .	{ Guilders	59,267,557	67,656,230	128,784,385	132,942,930
	{ £	4,938,963	5,638,019	10,732,032	11,079,161
1873 .	{ Guilders	73,730,081	80,716,645	105,413,784	108,836,600
	{ £	6,144,174	6,726,387	8,784,182	9,069,717

The principal articles of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped for Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The subjoined table shows the value of the trade of Java with the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
1870	£ 259,846	£ 897,505
1871	470,234	826,476
1872	733,281	743,428
1873	436,163	727,365
1874	1,311,939	1,208,734

The chief article of export from Java to the United Kingdom is sugar. In the year 1873, the exports of sugar were of the value of 425,271*l.*, and in 1874 they rose to 1,209,610*l.* The chief article of British home produce imported into Java in the year 1874 was cotton, including cotton yarns, of the value of 780,781*l.*

The whole of the exports from Java to the Netherlands, on account of the government, are carried by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij.' This trading society was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 guilders, or upwards of three millions sterling, but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 guilders, or 2,000,000*l.* The King of the Netherlands, Willem I., was one of the principal shareholders, and to create confidence in the company, he promised a guarantee of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to his associates. His Majesty had to pay this interest from his own purse up to the year 1832, when the introduction of the 'culture system' in Java laid the foundation for the prosperity of the company, which has since been uninterrupted. The capital to start and work the 'culture system' was advanced by the 'Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij,' on an interest of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent in buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and in exporting the produce of the colony and selling it in Europe.—(Official Communication.)

The railways of Java consist of two lines, constructed under Government concessions, by the 'Netherland's Indian Railway Company,' formed in 1863. At the end of 1874, the total length of railways opened for traffic was 257 kilometres, or 160 Engl. miles, the total comprising a main line, 165 kilometres long, from the port of Samarang, on the northern coast of the Island, to Djokdjokarta, and a local railway, 55 kilometres in length, connecting Batavia, the capital, with Buitenzorg, the country seat of the Governor-General. A bill for the construction of a network of railways at the cost of the government was adopted in the session of 1875 by the States-General of the Netherlands.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Java, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The *Guilder*, or *Florin* = 100 *Centen* = 1*s.* 8*d.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Amsterdam Pond</i>	.	=	1.09 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pecul</i>	.	.	= 133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	= $1\frac{1}{3}$ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	.	= 4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Java are those of the Netherlands.

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PERSIA.

(ARJANA.—ERAN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Nassr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, born September 4, 1829, eldest son of Shah Mohammed; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, Sept. 10, 1848.

Children of the Shah.—1. *Muzaffar-ed-Din*, heir-apparent, born in 1850. 2. *Djilal-ed-Dauleh*, born in 1853.

The Shah of Persia—by his official title, 'Shah-in-shah,' or king of kings—is absolute ruler within his dominions, and master of the lives and goods of all his subjects. The Shah has, moreover, the right of designating his successor to the throne.

The whole revenue of the country being at their disposal, recent sovereigns of Persia have been able to amass a large private fortune. That of the present occupant of the throne is reported to amount to four millions sterling, one-half represented by diamonds—the largest the *Derya-i-Noor*, of 178 carats—and other precious stones, forming the crown jewels.

The present sovereign of Persia is the fourth of the dynasty of the *Kadjars*, which took possession of the crown after a civil war extending over fifteen years, from 1779 to 1794. The date of accession of each of the four members of the reigning dynasty was:—

Aga-Mohammed	1794	|	Mohammed	1835
Feth-Ali	1797	|	Nassr-ed-Din	1848

It is within the power of the Persian monarchs to alter or to overrule the existing law of succession, and to leave the crown, with disregard of the natural heir, to any member of their family.

Government, Religion, and Education.

The form of government of Persia is in its most important features similar to that of Turkey. All the laws are based on the precepts of the Koran, and though the power of the Shah is absolute, it is only in so far as it is not opposed to the accepted doctrines of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet, his oral commentaries and sayings, and the interpretation of the

same by his successors and the high priesthood. The Shah is regarded as vice-regent of the Prophet, and it is as such that he claims implicit obedience. Under him, the executive government is carried on by a ministry, formerly consisting of but two high functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord treasurer, but in more recent times divided into seven departments, after the European fashion. However, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer are still by far the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the whole foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army in the absence of or as substitute of the sovereign, and the treasurer superintending the home administration and the collection of the revenue.

The country is divided for administrative and other purposes into twenty provinces, each under the rule of a Beglerbeg, or civil and military governor, usually a member of the royal family. The provinces again are subdivided into districts, superintended by a Hakim, or governor-lieutenant, whose chief duty is the collection of the revenue. There is a certain amount of self-government in towns and villages, the citizens of the former electing, at fixed times, a Ketkhodah, or magistrate, and of the latter a Muhuleh, who administer justice, and also serve as organs of intercommunication between the people and the government.

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Persia are Mahometans, the total number of dissenters not amounting to more than about 74,000. The latter consist of Armenians, Nestorians, Jews, and Guebres, or Parsees. The Armenian population is estimated at 4,660 families, or 26,035 souls; the Nestorians—including both Protestants and persons who have joined the Roman Catholic Church, about 3,500 and 600 families respectively—at 4,100 families, or 25,000 souls; the Jews at 16,000 souls; and the Guebres at 1,200 families, or 7,190 souls.

The Mahometans of Persia are of the sect called Shiites or Sheahs, differing to some extent in religious doctrine, and more in historical belief, from the inhabitants of the Turkish empire, who are called Sunnites. The Persian priesthood consist of many orders, the chief of them at the present time being that of Mooshtehed, of whom there are but five in number in the whole country. Vacancies in this post are filled nominally by the members of the order, but in reality by the public voice, and the Shah himself is excluded from all power of appointment. Next in rank to the Mooshtehed is the Sheik-ul-Islam, or ruler of the faith, of whom there is one in every large town, nominated by, and receiving his salary from, the government. Under these dignitaries there are three classes of ministers of religion, the Mouturelle, one for each mosque or place of pilgrimage; the Muezzin, or sayer of prayers, and the Mollah, or

conductor of rites. The Armenians are under two bishops, one of them Roman Catholic, and both residing at Ispahan. There is wide tolerance exercised towards Armenians and Nestorians, but the Jews and Guebres suffer under great oppression.

Education is in a comparatively advanced state, at least as far as the upper classes are concerned. There are a great number of colleges, supported by public funds, in which students are instructed in religion and Persian and Arabian literature, as well as in a certain amount of scientific knowledge, while private tutors are very common, being employed by all families who have the means. A larger portion of the population of Persia are possessed of the rudiments of education than of any other country in Asia, except China.

Revenue and Army.

The revenue and expenditure of the Government are known only from estimates, as no budgets, or other official accounts have ever been published. According to consular reports, based on calculations, the receipts of one year, 1868, amounted to 4,361,660 tomans, or 1,744,664*l.* in money, besides payments in kind, consisting of barley, wheat, rice, and silk, valued at 550,840 tomans, or 220,336*l.*, making the total revenue equal to 4,912,500 tomans, or 1,965,000*l.*

The payments in kind are mostly reserved for the use of the army and the Shah's own household. The whole revenue is raised by assessments upon towns, villages, and districts, each of which has to contribute a fixed sum, the amount of which is changed from time to time by tax-assessors appointed by the government. Almost the entire burthen of taxation lies upon the labouring classes, and, among these, upon the Mahometan subjects of the Shah. The amount of revenue collected from the Christian population, the Jews, and the Guebres, is very trifling.

Although the public revenue of Persia is comparatively small, it is in excess of expenditure, which was reported as follows for the year 1868:—

	Tomans	£
For the army and equipment of troops	3½ crores	= 700,000
Salaries of princes, ministers, and } government officials	1½ "	= 300,000
Salaries and pensions to priesthood	½ "	= 100,000
Private expenses of the Shah	1 "	= 200,000
Extraordinary disbursements	1 "	= 200,000
Surplus paid into Shah's treasury	1 "	= 200,000
Total	8½ crores	= 1,700,000

The Persian Government has no debt. The balance due for many years by the Shah to Russia on account of the expenses of the war

concluded in 1828, amounting to about 200,000*l.*, was cancelled in 1856.

The Persian army, according to official returns of the Minister of War, numbers 105,500 men, of whom 5,000 form the artillery, 70,000 the infantry, and 30,500 the cavalry, regular and irregular. Of the total of these troops, however, only one-third are employed on active service, the standing army of Persia consisting, on the peace footing, of:—

Artillery, 5 batteries	1,500
Infantry, 70 battalions	18,000
Irregular cavalry	10,000
Regular cavalry	500
	<hr/>
Total	30,000

The remainder of the 105,500 troops enumerated in the government returns form the reserve. The soldiers composing it are allowed to reside in their own villages and districts, where they may engage in agricultural and other pursuits, subject to no drill or military discipline, the infantry and artillery being usually disarmed when placed on this footing. They, as well as the irregular cavalry, are liable, however, to be called out at any moment, on the requisition of the Minister for War.

The organisation of the army is by provinces, tribes, and districts. A province furnishes several regiments; a tribe gives one, and sometimes two, and a district contributes one battalion to the army. The commanding officers are almost invariably selected from the chiefs of the tribe or district from which the regiment is raised. The Christians, Jews, and Guebres in Persia are exempt from all military service.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The area and population of Persia are known only by estimates. According to the latest and most trustworthy of these, the country—extending for about 700 miles from north to south, and for 900 miles from east to west—contains an area of 648,000 square miles. A vast portion of this area is, however, an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as not to exceed, on the average, seven inhabitants to the square mile. According to a carefully made estimate, furnished by the British secretary of legation, in May 1868, the population of Persia at that period numbered:—

Inhabitants of cities	1,000,000
Population belonging to wandering tribes	1,700,000
Inhabitants of villages and country districts	1,700,000
	<hr/>
Total population	4,400,000

The largest cities of Persia are—Tauris, or Tabreez, with 120,000; Tehran, with 85,000; Meshed, with 70,000; Ispahan, with 60,000; and Yezd, with 40,000 inhabitants. The one million of inhabitants of towns constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the Shah's territory. In some provinces, such as Khorassan, and in the districts contiguous to the Turkish and Russian frontiers, nearly the entire population belongs to one or other of these tribes.

The population of Persia is believed to be steadily declining in numbers, owing to the ravages of the plague, the general absence of sanitary laws, the results of polygamy, and various other not well ascertained causes. Estimates of the middle of the year 1875 report the total population of Persia, at that date, as under three millions.

The whole external trade of Persia may be roughly valued at 4,000,000*l.* sterling annually, of which 2,500,000*l.* may be taken as the value of the imports, and 1,500,000*l.* as that of the exports. A diminution in the latter to the extent of nearly 1,000,000*l.* sterling has taken place within the last three years, owing to the failure of the most important industry of the country, the silk production. The imports from Europe and India into Persia consist of cotton manufactures, cloths, silks, and cotton yarns, and the exports, of raw silk, raw cotton, tobacco, opium, and coarse calico for the Russian and Turkish markets.

The greater part of the commerce of Persia centres at Tabreez, which is the chief emporium for the productions of Northern India, Samarcand, Bokhara, Cabul, and Beloochistan. The subjoined table gives the estimated value of the total imports and exports of Tabreez in each of the three years 1871 to 1873:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1871	789,559	340,790
1872	1,267,100	634,000
1873	1,176,392	530,997

The principal article of import into Tabreez during the three years consisted of cotton goods of British manufacture, of the average annual value of 800,000*l.*; while the chief article of export was silk, shipped for France and Great Britain, of the average annual value of 110,000*l.* All the European merchandise that reaches Tabreez passes by Constantinople to Trebizonde, whence it is forwarded by caravans.

The direct trade of Persia with the United Kingdom is very small. In each of the five years 1870 to 1874, the value of the

exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows:—

	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1870	—	15,556
1871	40,863	8,848
1872	6,767	23,811
1873	10,991	46,853
1874	102,043	37,094

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1874 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 70,335*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 25,873*l.*, was the staple article of British imports in 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Persia, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The <i>Keran</i>	= 1,000 <i>Dinars</i> .	or 20 <i>Shahis</i>	= 11¼ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Toman</i>	= 10 <i>Kerans</i>	.	= 9 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>

The gold coins of Persia, consisting of Tomans, five-Keran and two-Keran pieces, contain no alloy.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Batman</i>	= 40 <i>Sihrs</i> , or 640 <i>Miscals</i>	. = 13½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Collothun</i>	= 3⅓ <i>Cepichus</i> , or 6¼ <i>Chenicus</i>	= 1·809 Imperial gallon.
„ <i>Artata</i>	= 8 <i>Collothun</i>	. = 1·809 Imperial bushel.
„ <i>Zer</i>	= 16 <i>Gerehs</i>	. = 38 inches.
„ <i>Fersakh</i> , or <i>Parasang</i>	.	. = 4½ miles.

Besides the weights and measures here enumerated there exist a great variety of local standards. In foreign commerce, Russian weights and measures are largely used.

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SIAM.

(THAÏ.)

Government, Revenue, and Army.

THE form of government of Siam is feudal in character, the political power resting with a number of hereditary chieftains, owners of the land, while the general legislative and executive authority is vested in two kings, residing at Bangkok, the first of whom is the real occupant of the throne. In recent times, the two dignities have been frequently filled by father and son.

First King of Siam.—*Phrabat Somdetja Phra Paraminthara*, born 1823, eldest son of the late First King, Somdel Phra Paramanda; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

Second King of Siam.—*Kroma Phraratscha* born 1842, eldest son of the present First King; succeeded as Second King on the elevation of his father to the throne, October 1, 1868.

The Second King has a court, ministers, and also an army of his own, and royal honours are paid to him on all occasions. He is also exempt from the customary prostration before the First King, instead of which he salutes him by raising hands in the air. But he cannot draw from the royal treasury without permission of his colleague, and, on the whole, is regarded as the chief subject of the First King.

The authority of both kings is but nominally acknowledged in a great part of the country, and many of the provinces, more particularly those of the north and north east, comprising the Laos States of Chiengmai, Lamphoon, Lakhon, Prii, Nan, Hluang Prabang, are under independent rulers, whose only token of allegiance to their feudal superiors, consists in the presentation of gold and silver trees, which have to be forwarded to Bangkok every three years.

The public revenue is estimated at about 3,145,000*l.* sterling a year; of which sum, the poll-tax and fines for non-service in the army produce 2,500,000*l.*; the land-tax, 287,000*l.*; tax on fruit trees, &c., 65,000*l.*; on pepper, 50,000*l.*; on spirits and gambling, about 57,000*l.* each; and the customs, 33,000*l.* The tax collectors receive no salary, being remunerated by a tithe of the revenue realised. The expenditure is stated to keep within the receipts.

There is no standing army, but a general armament of the people, in the form of a militia. Every male inhabitant, from the age of 21 upwards, is obliged to serve the State for four months a year. The following individuals are, however, exempted:—members of the priesthood, the Chinese settlers, who pay a commutation tax, slaves, public functionaries, the fathers of three sons liable

to service, and those who purchase exemption by a fine of from six to eight ticals a month, or by furnishing a slave or some other person not subject to the conscription, as a substitute. It is stated that the Government possesses upwards of 80,000 stand of arms, besides a considerable stock of cannon.

The fleet of war consists of numerous junks, galleys, and other small vessels, built on the Chinese model, and mounting heavy guns, manned by Chinese and other foreigners.

Population and Trade.

The limits of the kingdom of Siam have varied much at different periods of its history; and even now, with the exception of the Western frontier, the lines of demarcation cannot be exactly traced, most of the border lands being occupied by tribes more or less independent. As nearly as can be calculated, the country extends, at present, from the 4th to the 20th degree of north latitude, and from the 96th to the 102nd degree of east longitude, being a total area of about 250,000 square miles. The numbers of the population are still more imperfectly known than the extent of territory, and the difficulty of any correct result is the greater on account of the Oriental custom of numbering only the men. The last native registers state the male population of the kingdom as follows, in round numbers:—2,000,000 Siamese; 1,500,000 Chinese; 1,000,000 Laotians; 1,000,000 Malays; 350,000 Cambodians; and 50,000 Peguans. Doubling these figures, to include the female sex, this would give a total population for the kingdom of 11,800,000 inhabitants, or 47 to the square mile.

The Siamese dominions are divided into 41 provinces, each presided over by a phaja, or governor. The native historians distinguish two natural divisions of the country, called Monang-Nona, the region of the north, and Monang-Tai, the southern region. Previous to the fifteenth century, the former was the more populous part of the country, but since the establishment of Bangkok as capital—with from 300,000 to 400,000 inhabitants—the south has taken the lead in population. Siam is called by its inhabitants *Thaï*, or *Monang-Thaï*, which means 'free,' or 'the kingdom of the free.' The word *Siam*—quite unknown to the natives—is Malay, from *sajam*, 'the brown race.'

There is comparatively little trade and industry in the country, mainly owing to the state of serfdom in which the population is kept by the feudal owners of the land. Throughout the whole of Siam, the natives are kept to forced labour for a certain period of the year, varying from three to four months, in consequence of which the land, rich in many parts, is so badly cultivated as barely to produce sufficient food for its thin population. Nearly the whole of the

trade is in the hands of foreigners, and in recent years many Chinese, not subject like the natives to forced labour, have settled in the country.

The foreign trade of Siam centres in Bangkok, the capital. The value of the total exports from Bangkok in 1874 was 1,225,864*l.*, the staple article of export being rice shipped to the amount of 1,967,505 piculs, valued 604,569*l.* The minor exports of 1874 embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them teel-seed valued 64,011*l.*, and sugar, valued 53,928*l.* The total imports into Bangkok, in the year 1874, were of the value of 964,128*l.*, the imports comprising mainly textile goods, hardware, and opium, all brought from India. Of the exports of 1874, the amount brought in vessels under the British flag, was 511,373*l.*, while of the imports the amount was 540,911*l.* In the year 1874 the entries inwards at the port of Bangkok included 103 British vessels of 45,214 tons, and the clearances included 106 British vessels of 45,092 tons.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1870 to 1874 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows :—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1870	197,681	41,488
1871	—	43,935
1872	66,714	26,399
1873	31,496	30,895
1874	—	27,541

The chief article of exports from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1870 was rice, of the declared value of 183,035*l.* There were no exports in 1871, nor again in 1874, while in 1872 and 1873 the principal article was unrefined sugar, of the value of 51,502*l.* in 1872, and of 26,963*l.* in 1873. Among the imports of British produce into Siam, the chief article in 1874 was machinery, of the value of 9,050*l.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Siam, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Tical*, or *Bat* = 12,800 *cowries*, average rate of exchange, 2*s.* 6*d.*
 „ *Spanish Dollar* „ „ 4*s.* 2*d.*

The legal money of Siam is the *Tical*, a silver coin, with the device of an elephant impressed, weighing 236 grains troy. Spanish

dollars, largely in use, are accepted in payment at the rate of 3 dollars for 5 Ticals. In 1875, the government ordered a large quantity of bronze coinage from England, which is reported to get into extensive use among the people, taking the place of small paper notes of the value of 200 cowries, or one-halfpenny, previously in circulation.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The <i>Tael</i>	. . . . .	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	. . . . .	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	. . . . .	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ „ „
„ <i>Chang</i>	. . . . .	=	4 yards.

The basis of all measures of weights in Siam is the Niu, equal to 8 grains of husked rice; while the measures of length are taken from the Kup, or Keub, that is, the length of the thumb to the middle finger of a grown-up man, and the Sok, the length of the lower part of the arm, from the end of the middle finger to the elbow.

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IV. AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, the oldest of the Australasian colonies, was proclaimed in 1855. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament of two Houses, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of not less than twenty-one members nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of seventy-two members, elected by sixty constituencies. 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 naturalised for five years, and resident for two years before election. There is no property qualification for electors, and the votes are taken by secret ballot. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown.

Governor of New South Wales.—Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., born 1824; served in the 87th Fusiliers; member of the Irish Poor-law Board, 1846–53; President of Montserrat, 1854–55; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christopher, 1855–59; Governor of Hong-Kong, 1859–64; Governor of Ceylon, 1864–71; appointed Governor of New South Wales, February 23, 1872; assumed the government, June 3, 1872.

The governor, by the terms of his commission, is commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony. He has a salary of 7,000*l.* In the exercise of the executive he is assisted by a Cabinet of seven ministers, the last, appointed February 9, 1875, containing the following members:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. John Robertson.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. William Forster.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Joseph Docker.

Attorney-General.—Hon. William Bede Dalley.

Minister of Works.—Hon. John Lackey.

Minister of Lands.—Hon. Thomas Garrett.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. John Fitz Gerald Burn.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. John Lucas.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,000*l.* The Cabinet is responsible for its acts to the Legislative Assembly.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The principal part of the public revenue, to the amount of nearly one-half, is derived from customs duties, chief among them the import duties on spirits. The other sources of income consist of miscellaneous receipts, the most important of which are from land sales and rents of land. Direct taxation does not exist.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursed for public works, was as follows in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	2,575,309	2,298,353
1871	4,288,862	3,602,499
1872	4,161,415	3,638,623
1873	3,324,713	2,918,725
1874	4,200,827	3,506,780

The estimated revenue for the year 1875 was 4,213,286*l.*, and the expenditure 3,977,190*l.*, leaving a surplus of 236,096*l.*, which was to be devoted to a reduction of customs duties.

The public debt of the colony amounted to 3,830,230*l.* in 1860, to 6,418,030*l.* in 1866, to 6,917,630*l.* in 1867, to 8,564,830*l.* in 1868, to 9,546,030*l.* in 1869, to 9,681,130*l.* in 1870, and to 10,842,415*l.* at the end of 1874. The debt was chiefly incurred for railways and other public works.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

New South Wales, discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, was first colonised by convicts in 1788, the British government having sent thither 565 male and 192 female prisoners condemned to transportation for life. The colony originally embraced all the territory from Cape York in the parallel of 10° 37' south latitude, to South Cape in latitude 43° 29' south, including the islands in the Pacific within this latitude, and inland to the westward as far as the 135th meridian of east longitude. The erection into separate colonies of South Australia in 1836, Victoria in 1851, and Queensland in 1859, greatly reduced its area. It now contains an area of 323,437 square miles, being enclosed within the parallels of 28° and 37° south

latitude, and 141° and 154° of east longitude. Its greatest length is 900 miles, but averaging only 500. The greatest breadth is about 850 miles, but the average does not exceed 500 miles. Its boundaries are, on the north, the colony of Queensland; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of Victoria; on the west, South Australia. The 141st meridian is the dividing line from South Australia; and the 29th parallel, with an irregular line to Point Danger, from Queensland.

In 1788 the total population of the colony, including the Government establishment and convicts, amounted to 1,030, and in 1810 the population, free and felon, had risen to 8,293. In 1821 the inhabitants of New South Wales had increased to 29,783, and in 1828 to 36,598. Of this number, 14,156 were male, and 1,513 female convicts; and 5,302 males, and 1,342 females, free by servitude. The number of free immigrants who arrived in the colony in the twelve years 1829 to 1840 amounted to 41,794. The colony was relieved from the transportation of criminals in 1840.

According to the returns of the last census, taken April 2, 1871, the total population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was 503,981, comprising 275,551 males and 228,430 females. The preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, showed a total population of 350,860, of whom 198,488 were males and 152,372 females. The increase of population during the decennial period was due largely to immigration.

The population of Sydney, capital of New South Wales, numbered 134,755 at the census of April 2, 1871, the total comprising 75,945 inhabitants within the city, and 58,810 in the suburbs. The increase of population in the decennial period 1861-71 was 19,105, or $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the city, and 21,967, or $59\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the suburban districts.

The educational state of the colony is shown in the subjoined table, giving the number of public and private schools, and of the attending scholars, in each of the years from 1870, to 1872 :—

Years	Schools	Scholars		
		Males	Females	Total
1870	1,381	39,374	34,135	74,503
1871	1,450	40,853	35,129	77,889
1872	1,464	56,418	50,273	106,691

The religious division of the inhabitants was as follows, according to the enumerations of 1861 and 1871 :—

Denominations	Numbers		Proportion per 1,000	
	1861	1871	1861	1871
Church of England	159,958	229,243	456	456
Presbyterians	34,692	49,122	99	96
Wesleyans	23,682	36,277	67	72
Congregationalists	5,411	9,253	16	18
Other Protestants	9,863	15,499	28	30
Roman Catholics	99,193	147,627	283	293
Hebrews	1,759	2,395	4	4
Mahometans and Asiatic creeds .	12,909	7,455	37	17
All others	3,393	7,112	10	14

In January, 1873, there were in the colony 976 churches and chapels, and 503 ministers of religion. The average attendance at public worship was 179,345 during the year 1872.

Trade and Industry.

The trade of New South Wales more than quadrupled in the fifteen years from 1850 to 1864. The total value of the imports in 1850 amounted to 2,078,338*l.*, and in 1864 had risen to 10,135,708*l.* The exports in 1850 were valued at 2,399,580*l.*, and in 1864 at 9,037,832*l.* From 1864 till 1870 there was a decline in both imports and exports, but a new rise took place in 1871 and 1872.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, in each of the six years 1869 to 1874, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1869	7,700,743	7,577,724
1870	7,757,281	7,991,038
1871	9,699,451	11,245,032
1872	9,208,496	10,447,049
1873	11,088,388	11,815,829
1874	9,259,816	8,668,113

Rather more than one-fourth of the total imports into New South Wales come from the United Kingdom, and about one-third of the exports are shipped to it. The rest of the trade is chiefly with British Possessions. The commercial intercourse of the colony with the United Kingdom is shown in the following tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports from New South Wales to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into New South Wales in each of the six years from 1869 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
1869	2,992,765	3,144,983
1870	3,712,330	2,595,260
1871	3,659,100	2,541,126
1872	3,710,047	3,569,559
1873	3,696,019	4,333,719
1874	3,900,044	4,375,355

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 2,385,347*l.* in 1869; of 2,801,233*l.* in 1870; of 2,570,063*l.* in 1871; of 2,399,670*l.* in 1872; of 2,503,381*l.* in 1873; and of the value of 2,616,458*l.* in 1874.

In June 1872, New South Wales had 5,615,054 sheep; 2,271,923 horned cattle; 233,220 horses; and 146,091 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation at the same date embraced 297,575 acres, of which there was under wheat 154,030 acres; under barley, 3,462 acres; under oats, 13,795; under rye, 1,342; under maize, 119,956; and under other kinds of grain 254 acres; making a total of 292,839 acres of land under corn crops.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1873, there were 26 mines worked, producing in the year 1,192,861 tons of coal, valued at 665,746*l.*

The gold mines of New South Wales cover a vast area, extending chiefly over the districts called the Western Fields, the Northern Fields, and the Southern Fields. Of these three districts, the Western Fields are the most important, furnishing three-fourths of the total supply. The gold exported in gold-dust and bars, produce of the colony, in 1872 was 117,944 oz., value 454,468*l.*; and of 387 boxes, value 1,655,831*l.* of coin. The gold exports of 1873 consisted of 200,134 ounces, value 773,439*l.* of gold dust and bar, and of 490 boxes, value 2,151,168*l.* of gold coin.

New South Wales likewise possesses valuable copper mines, the yield from which in 1873 was 6,027 tons.

New South Wales has four lines of railway, the Southern, 134 miles, the Northern, 124 miles, the Western, 124 miles, and the Richmond line, 16 miles long, being a total length of 396 miles.

Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 6,114 miles of wire, at the end of 1874, constructed at a cost of 212,255*l.* The paid messages transmitted, in 1874 numbered 385,000. There were 105 telegraph stations at the end of 1874.

The Post Office of the colony transmitted 9,300,000 letters, 4,720,100 newspapers, and 235,000 packets in the year 1874.

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72. By the terms of this charter, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a Parliament of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists at present of forty-nine members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of seventy-eight members, elected by the people for five years. Members of both branches of the legislature receive payment at the rate of 1*l.* for each day's personal attendance. Every owner of a freehold worth 50*l.*, or tenant householder, in the country at 5*l.*, in the towns at 10*l.* a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, or to be a member of, the House of Representatives. The executive is vested in a governor, appointed by the Crown.

Governor of New Zealand.—Rt. Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of *Normanby*, born 1819, only son of the first marquis; Member of Parliament for Scarborough, 1847-58; Treasurer of the Queen's Household, 1853-57; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1858-63; succeeded his father, 1863; Governor of Queensland, 1871-74; appointed Governor of New Zealand, September 5, 1874.

The governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of all the troops in the colony, has a salary of 4,500*l.* and certain allowances. He is assisted in the executive by a responsible ministry of seven members, the last, appointed July 1875, consisting of:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. Daniel Pollen.

Postmaster-General and Telegraph Commissioner.—Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Native Affairs.—Hon. Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Public Works.—Hon. Edward Richardson.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. H. A. Atkinson.

Commissioner of Customs.—Hon. William Hunter Reynolds.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Charles C. Bowen.

Each of the Ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum.

The colony is divided into nine provinces, four in the North Island, and five in the Middle Island. Each of these provinces is governed by an elected Superintendent and a Provincial Council. In the session of 1874, the House of Representatives passed reso-

lutions declaring that the provincial form of sub-government had ceased to be necessary in the North Island, and should be supplanted, as far as required, by the establishment of local boards without legislative powers.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total public revenue and expenditure of the colony, during each of the six years 1868 to 1873, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	1,620,835	2,470,243
1869	1,454,995	2,391,981
1870	1,287,957	2,487,957
1871	1,342,116	2,881,759
1872	1,624,714	3,249,006
1873	1,587,920	3,072,128

The revenue of the colony is divided into Ordinary and Territorial revenue. The chief source of ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports, which produced 965,802*l.* in 1873 and 813,279*l.* in 1874. Separately treated in the financial accounts of the government is the territorial revenue, derived partly from the sale of crown lands, depasturing licenses and assessments, and partly from export duties on gold and gold-mining licenses. The following table exhibits the ordinary and the territorial revenue, together with the total, of the several divisions of the colony in the year 1872:—

Provinces	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
Auckland	231,533	26,446	257,979
Taranaki	9,064	16	9,080
Wellington	107,425	26,380	133,805
Hawke's Bay	31,928	12,547	44,475
Nelson	87,850	29,777	117,627
Marlborough	11,009	5,622	16,631
Canterbury	147,338	243,661	390,999
County—			
Westland	69,586	32,658	102,244
Provinces—			
Otago (including Southland) }	310,712	241,618	551,790
Chatham Islands }			
Total	1,005,942	618,772	1,624,714

The territorial revenue in 1872 included duty on gold exports, and licenses for 'miners' rights' together with 'gold-field fees.'

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1856, amounted to 77,174*l.* in that year, and rose to 594,044*l.* in 1860, to 1,289,750*l.* in 1863, to 2,219,450*l.* in 1864, to 4,368,682*l.* in 1865, to 5,435,729*l.* in 1866, to 7,579,000*l.* in 1867, to 7,178,143*l.* in 1868, to 7,360,616*l.* in 1869, to 7,841,891*l.* in 1870, to 8,496,016*l.* at the end of 1871, and to 9,985,386*l.* at the end of 1873. The liabilities of New Zealand, here enumerated, comprise not only the debt of the General Government, but the debts of the Provincial Governments, the latter contracted for local purposes. The debt of the General Government, amounting to 6,507,111*l.* on the 31st of December 1872, was made up as follows on this date:—

Loans contracted under—	Debentures in circulation	Annual interest
	£	£
Ordinance of Legislative Council	311	—
'New Zealand Loan Act, 1856'	120,000	4,800
'New Zealand Loan Act, 1860'	93,000	5,586
'New Zealand Loan Act, 1863'	1,519,400	76,284
'Treasury Bills Act, 1869, No. 2'	150,000	9,125
'Treasury Bills Extended Currency Act, 1870'	370,000	22,194
'Treasury Bills Act, 1871'	90,000	4,962
'Consolidated Loan Act, 1867'	2,047,200	102,360
'Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870'	436,600	21,830
Ditto Short dated Debentures, 5½ per cent.	44,500	2,447
'Immigration and Public Works Loan Act, 1870'	1,600,000	80,000
Total General Government	6,507,111	331,028

In 1872-75 the public debt of New Zealand was increased by a government loan of 5,000,000*l.*, authorised by the colonial legislature in 1870. Of this total, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, under Act 33 & 34 Viet. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The loan is secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand, and the object of it the construction of railways, public works, and for immigration purposes.

Area and Population.

The colony of New Zealand, first visited by the Dutch navigator, Tasman, in 1642, and surveyed by Captain Cook in 1769, consists

of three principal islands, known as the North, the Middle, and the South, or Stewart's Island. The whole group is nearly 1,000 miles long, and 200 miles broad; its coast line extends over 40,000 miles. The area of the country is estimated at 102,000 square miles, two-thirds of which are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island contains about 44,000 square miles, and the Middle Island 57,000, while Stewart's Island, uninhabited as yet, and partly unexplored, has an area of about 1,000 square miles.

The population of New Zealand, in 1851, when the first census was taken, numbered 26,707, exclusive of aborigines. In 1858, the number had risen to 59,413, of whom 33,679 were males, and 25,734 females, being an increase, in the seven years, of 122 per cent. In 1861, the total was 99,022, comprising 61,063 males, and 37,959 females, or an increase of 40 per cent. in three years. The next triennial census of 1864 showed a population of 172,158, of whom 106,580 were males, and 65,578 females, while at the following enumeration, made December 19, 1867, the total number of inhabitants was found to be 218,668, comprising 131,806 males, and 86,678 females; and at the next following enumeration, of February 27, 1871, the population had increased to 256,260, comprising 150,267 males, and 105,993 females. Finally, a census taken March 1, 1874, showed the population, exclusive of Maories, to number 299,514 souls, of whom 170,981 were males, and 128,533 females.

The following table shows the population of European descent, distinguishing the sexes, of each of the 9 provinces of New Zealand, and of the outlying Chatham Islands, according to the last census, taken March 1, 1874:—

Provinces	Males	Females	Total
North Island:—			
Auckland	37,106	30,345	67,451
Taranaki	3,043	2,424	5,465
Wellington	16,246	13,544	27,790
Hawke's Bay	5,416	3,812	9,228
Middle Island:—			
Nelson	13,545	9,013	22,558
Marlborough	3,259	2,486	6,145
Canterbury	32,294	26,481	58,775
Otago with Southland	50,121	34,992	85,113
Westland	9,473	5,387	14,860
Chatham Islands	78	51	129
Total	170,981	128,533	299,514

The total number of inhabited houses and other dwellings found at the census of March 1, 1874, in the colony was 65,858, or nearly five individuals to one dwelling. Of these, 54,523 were described

as constructed of wood; 2,042 of stone, or brick; 572 of 'Raupo'; and 2,546 of 'cob, sod,' &c.; while 1,967 were simple tents.

At the census of 1874, there were four towns with upwards of 10,000 inhabitants in New Zealand, namely, Dunedin, in Otago, 18,499; Auckland, 12,775; Wellington, 10,547; and Christchurch, in Canterbury, 10,294 inhabitants. With the exception of Auckland, which decreased in population, the towns largely increased in number of inhabitants between the enumerations of 1871 and 1874.

The number of aborigines, or so-called Maories, in New Zealand, is only known through official estimates, which, however, are believed to be tolerably accurate. From these it appears that, at the enumeration of March 1, 1874, there were in the North Island, 43,538, and in the South Island 1,932 Maories, or a total of 45,470 in the whole colony. The native population of North Island in 1874 comprised 23,308 males, and 19,458 females; and that of South Island 1,055 males and 877 females, while of 772 Maories the sex was not stated. According to all accounts, the Maories, like the aborigines of other countries settled by Europeans, are declining in numbers from year to year. The result of a native census taken all over the colony between September 1857 and September 1858, was the enumeration of 55,970 Maories—31,667 males, and 24,303 females—so that, in the ten years from 1858 to 1874, the decline amounted to 10,500 souls.

Included in the census returns of 1874 as forming part of the non-aboriginal population were 4,816 Chinese, comprising 4,814 males, and 2 females. The great bulk of these immigrants from Asia were engaged in gold mining. The total population of the gold-fields, at the date of the census, was 49,152, comprising 32,865 males and 16,287 females.

As regards nationality, the population of New Zealand consisted at the census of 1874, of 122,635 natives of the colony; of 76,009 natives of England and Wales; 38,431 natives of Scotland, 30,255 natives of Ireland; 13,601 natives of Australian colonies; 3,997 natives of other British colonies; 14,080 natives of foreign countries, and 506 'unspecified' inhabitants of the colony.

The immigration into New Zealand in the year 1872 amounted to 10,725 persons, while 5,752 individuals emigrated from the colony. By epitomising the net excess of immigration over emigration in the provinces, taken separately, it is found that the excess was—in Otago, 1,450; in Wellington, 1,271; in Nelson, 80; in Canterbury, 1,123; in Auckland, 751; and in Hawke's Bay 870. In the County of Westland the balance was on the other side, the emigration having exceeded the immigration by 572 persons. Of the immigrants arriving in 1872, there came 5,391 from the United Kingdom, 3,390 from the Australian colonies, 2,388 from other British ports, and 1,464 from foreign countries.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly twenty-fold in the twenty years from 1855 to 1874, the imports rising from less than half a million to more than eight millions, and the exports from a quarter of a million to upwards of five millions.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the six years 1869 to 1874:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1869	4,976,126	4,224,860
1870	4,639,015	4,822,756
1871	4,078,193	5,282,084
1872	5,142,951	5,190,665
1873	6,241,062	5,521,800
1874	8,121,812	5,251,269

The commercial intercourse between New Zealand and the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined tabular statement, which gives the total value of the exports of merchandise—exclusive of gold and specie—from New Zealand to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into New Zealand, in each of the six years 1869 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
1869	1,554,128	1,864,988
1870	2,131,980	1,537,500
1871	2,529,297	1,370,755
1872	2,664,752	2,300,143
1873	3,149,978	3,361,562
1874	3,542,099	4,408,400

The staple article of export from New Zealand to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantities and value of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1869 to 1874:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1869	24,870,786	1,344,868
1870	30,747,585	1,761,614
1871	34,394,703	1,986,996
1872	33,719,756	2,069,980
1873	39,239,206	2,445,235
1874	48,209,802	2,888,974

Next to wool, the two most important articles of export from New

Zealand to Great Britain in 1874 were corn, of the value of 298,592*l.*, and preserved meat of the value of 114,708*l.* The British imports comprise mainly iron, and apparel and haberdashery, the former of the value of 889,199*l.*, and the latter of 867,290*l.* in 1874.

The live stock of the colony consisted, at the census of March 1, 1874, of 99,859 horses; 494,917 cattle; 11,704,853 sheep; 123,921 pigs; and 1,058,198 heads of poultry. The greatest increase of live stock in recent years was in sheep. They numbered 1,523,324 in 1858; 2,761,383 in 1861; 4,937,273 in 1864; 8,418,579 in 1867; and 9,700,629 in 1871, and 11,704,853 in March 1874.

Large gold fields were discovered in the spring of 1857. In the year 1874 there were 505,337 ounces of gold, of the declared value of 1,987,425*l.*, exported from New Zealand. The amount exported from April 1, 1857, to the end of 1874 was 7,599,973 ounces, of the declared value of 29,577,016*l.*

The construction of a comprehensive system of railways connecting the chief towns of the colony, was commenced, at the expense of the government, in the autumn of 1872. At the end of June, 1875, the length of miles open for traffic was 152, while on 110 more miles the rails were being laid, about 420 miles were in course of construction, under contract, and about 330 miles authorised were waiting to be commenced. The total mileage authorised in the several provinces was as follows at the end of June 1875:—Auckland 166½ miles, Taranaki 18 miles, Hawke's Bay 45½ miles, Wellington 133 miles, Westland 7½ miles, Nelson 38 miles, Marlborough 18½ miles, Canterbury 251½ miles, and Otago 332 miles. The total extent of the lines authorised was 1,010 miles; and the amount that had been appropriated by the Colonial Government for their construction 5,575,400*l.*, including 10,000 for new surveys.

On the 31st December 1872, the colony had 2,312 miles of telegraph lines, and 4,011 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1872 was 491,205, of which total 415,470 were private, and 75,735 government messages. The total receipts from telegrams in the year 1872 amounted to 44,669*l.*, of which 33,938*l.* came from private, and 10,731*l.* from government messages.

The post-office in the year 1872 received 3,588,073 letters, of which number 3,075,848 came from places within, and 512,225 from places without the colony. The total number of newspapers received in 1872 was 2,767,682, of which number 1,665,480 came from places within, and 1,102,202 from places without the colony. Money orders to the number of 44,660, and the amount of 191,009*l.*, were issued in 1872. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 70,249*l.* in 1871, and to 94,733*l.* in 1872.

QUEENSLAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of government of the colony of Queensland was established December 10, 1859, on its separation from New South Wales. The power of making laws, and imposing taxes, is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of twenty-one members, nominated by the Crown for life. The House of Assembly comprises forty-two deputies, returned from as many electoral districts, for five years, by the ballot vote of all taxpayers. The executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Queensland.—William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G., born 1828; Writer in the Civil Service of Ceylon, 1852-53; Assistant Government Agent at Point de Galle, 1853-55; Assistant Government Agent in various parts of India, 1855-66; Lieutenant-Governor of Malacca, 1867-68; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Kitts, 1868-70; Lieutenant-Governor of Honduras, 1870-72; Governor of Trinidad, 1872-74; appointed Governor of Queensland, September 22, 1874; assumed the Government, January 23, 1875.

The governor is commander-in-chief of the troops, and also bears the title of vice-admiral. He has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. In the exercise of the executive authority he is assisted by an Executive Council of six ministers. The last, appointed January 8, 1874, with changes made in October and November 1874, consisted of the following names:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. Arthur Macalister.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. Thomas Blacket Stephens.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. William Hemmant.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Samuel Walker Griffith.

Secretary for Public Works and Mines.—Hon. Henry Edward King.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. George Thorn, junior.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum. They are jointly and individually responsible for their acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public income and expenditure of Queensland, during the ten years from 1864 to 1873, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1864 . . .	502,456	439,034
1865 . . .	631,432	613,161
1866 . . .	490,270	594,130
1867 . . .	669,041	719,967
1868 . . .	780,117	797,470
1869 . . .	772,888	761,235
1870 . . .	743,058	764,491
1871 . . .	823,169	787,555
1872 . . .	996,323	865,743
1873 . . .	1,120,031	948,750

The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is produced by customs duties, land sales, and rents of public lands; while the chief expenditure is for works of general utility, and for government aid to immigration.

The public debt of the colony amounted, on December 31, 1873, to the sum of 4,786,850*l.*, of which sum 3,070,800*l.* was created by debenture loans, and the rest under 'The Treasury Bills Act of 1866,' viz., 30 Victoria, No. 8, and 30 Victoria, No. 10. At the end of the year 1864 the total debt amounted to 548,000*l.*, and gradually increased from that period.

Area and Population.

Queensland comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent, including, in the terms of the Letters Patent establishing the colony, 'all and every the adjacent islands, their members and appurtenances, in the Pacific Ocean and in the Gulf of Carpentaria.' The boundaries of Queensland are, on the north the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the east the Pacific Ocean, on the south the colony of New South Wales, on the west the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence to the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The vast territory thus defined is of an estimated area of 678,600 English square miles—equal in size to one-fifth of the whole of Europe—with a seaboard of 2,250 miles. The colony formed, under the name of Moreton Bay, a part of New South Wales until it was erected into a separate colony, with 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.

The first settlement of the colony was by convicts sent from Great Britain, the earliest of them arriving in 1825. In 1842 the country was thrown open to free settlers, and an enumeration taken in 1846 showed the total population, free and felon, to number 2,257. In 1851, the total population had increased to 8,575, and in 1856 to

17,082. The population amounted to 24,870 on December 31, 1859; to 29,074 on December 31, 1860; to 34,367 at the same date in 1861; to 45,077 on December 31, 1862; and to 107,427 on December 31, 1868. The last census, taken September 1, 1871, showed that at that date there was a total population of European descent, numbering 120,104 souls, comprising 71,767 males, and 48,337 females. The census returns state that there is no reliable information to be obtained regarding the number of aborigines living within the boundaries of the colony.

On December 31, 1874, the estimated population of Queensland amounted, according to the returns of the Registrar-General of the colony, to 163,517, comprising 97,860 males and 65,657 females.

Queensland is divided into seventeen municipalities, the largest of which, as regards population, is Brisbane. It contains the city of Brisbane, the capital of the colony, and the seat of government, with a population of 19,413 at the end of 1872. The two next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with 5,497, and Ipswich, with 5,091 inhabitants.

The immigrants into the colony are chiefly from the United Kingdom. In 1869 there arrived 6,672, and there left 7,116, so that there was an excess of 444 emigrants. In the year 1870 there was, on the other hand, an excess of 2,410; in 1871, of 3,359; and in 1872, of 5,078 immigrants. In 1873 the immigrants numbered 15,141, and the emigrants 5,474, giving an excess of 9,667 arrivals, while in the year 1874 the excess of arrivals over departures was 13,238. The births numbered 6,283, the deaths 2,794, and the marriages 1,337, in the year 1874.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years 1869 to 1873, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1869	1,717,472	2,104,887
1870	1,577,339	2,533,732
1871	1,562,665	2,760,045
1872	2,218,717	2,998,934
1873	2,881,726	3,542,513

The commercial intercourse of Queensland is chiefly with the other Australian colonies, and next to them with the United Kingdom. The subjoined tabular statement gives the value of the exports, exclusive of gold, from Queensland to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Queensland in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1870	723,882	343,951
1871	693,744	343,618
1872	690,749	575,388
1873	871,235	815,638
1874	898,831	868,865

The staple article of exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 591,673*l.* in 1870; 517,315*l.* in 1871; 497,252*l.* in 1872; 534,935*l.* in 1873; and 633,687*l.* in 1874. Among the other chief articles of export to Great Britain are tin ore, and raw cotton, the first exported to the value of 127,718*l.*, and the second to the value of 33,825*l.*, in 1874. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1874, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 179,316*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 136,940*l.*

The growth of cotton and of the sugar-cane have been attempted in recent years, and both industries are reported to be rapidly growing. At the end of 1873, there were 9,663 acres under cotton, and 14,495 acres under sugar-cane, out of a total of 64,218 acres under cultivation. The live stock at the end of 1873 numbered 99,243*l.* horses, 1,343,093 cattle, 7,268,946 sheep, and 42,884 pigs.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 33,613 tons, valued at 22,052*l.* in 1873. Gold-fields were discovered in 1867, the principal of them at Gympie Creek, which had a digging population of 5,010 at the end of 1873. The total gold produce amounted to 163,972 ounces, valued 555,310*l.*, in 1873.

At the end of 1873 there were 218 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony. There were two lines, the Southern and Western, 188 miles long, running from the town of Ipswich to Warwick, and the Northern Railway, 30 miles long, from Rockhampton to Westwood, in the direction of the Dawson river.

The post-office of the colony in the year 1873 carried 2,459,434 letters, 1,594,792 newspapers, and 93,540 packets, issuing also money-orders to the number of 20,988, and to the value of 85,455*l.*

At the end of 1873 there were in the colony 3,609 miles of telegraph wire, with 73 stations. The number of messages sent was 81,483 in 1870; 82,630 in 1871; 121,970 in 1872; and 156,608*l.* in 1873. The receipts of the telegraph department in 1873 amounted to 27,143*l.*, and the expenditure to 27,774*l.*, so that there was a small deficit.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of South Australia bears date October 27, 1856. It vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former is composed of eighteen members, six of whom retire every four years, their successors being then elected for twelve years. The executive has no power to dissolve this body. It is elected by the whole colony voting as one district. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject of Her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of 50*l.* value, or a leasehold of 20*l.* annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of 25*l.* annual value. The qualification for a member of Council is merely that he must be thirty years of age, a natural-born or naturalised subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the members.

The House of Assembly consists of thirty-six members, elected for three years by eighteen districts, but liable to dissolution by the governor. 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 Speaker of the House of Assembly is chosen by the members of a new House on its first meeting. Judges and ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members, as well as aliens who have not resided five years in the colony. The elections of members of both Houses take place by ballot.

The executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown and an Executive Council, consisting of the responsible ministers, and specially appointed members.

Governor of South Australia.—Sir Anthony *Musgrave*, C.M.G., born 1830; studied law at Inner Temple, London, 1851–53; Colonial Secretary of Antigua, 1854–60; Lieutenant-Governor of St. Vincent, 1861–64; Governor of Newfoundland, 1864–69; Governor of British Columbia, 1869–72; Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, 1872–73; appointed Governor of South Australia, Feb. 26, 1873.

The governor, who is at the same time commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* per annum. The ministry, of

which he is the president, consists of five members. The last ministry, appointed July 22, 1873, was composed as follows:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. Arthur Blyth.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles Mann.

Treasurer.—Hon. Lavington Glyde.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. William Everard.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. Henry Edward Bright.

Minister of Justice and Education.—Hon. William Henry Bunday.

The Chief Secretary has a salary of 1,300*l.* per annum, the Attorney-General has 1,000*l.*, the Treasurer 900*l.*, and each of the other members of the cabinet 800*l.* The ministers are jointly and individually responsible to the Legislature for all their official acts.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The total annual revenue and the total annual expenditure of the colony of South Australia for each of the ten financial years, ending June 30, from 1866 to 1875 were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1866	949,774	1,064,323
1867	716,294	1,003,271
1868	716,004	1,852,689
1869	777,351	802,251
1870	657,576	736,817
1871	778,094	759,477
1872	697,442	700,200
1873	937,648	914,121
1874	974,628	943,807
1875	1,055,936	1,167,050

The greater part of the revenue of the colony is derived from customs duties, and the sale of Crown lands, while the main portion of the expenditure is on account of public works. In the financial year ending June 30, 1875, the customs duties produced 373,294*l.*, and the sale of Crown lands 264,560*l.*, the rest being derived from a great number of sources, including railways, telegraphs, post-office, Adelaide water rates, and port and harbour dues. About one-third of the net revenue is expended in administrative charges, comprising, in 1874-75, a 'civil list' of 18,900*l.*; salaries of judges, &c., 27,365*l.*; civil establishments 34,516*l.*; and police, gaols, and prisons, 61,104*l.* The expenditure for public works amounted, in the financial year 1874-75, to 262,896*l.*, exclusive of 165,702*l.* spent on railways, and 14,283*l.* on waterworks.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, to the 30th June 1875, to 2,937,350*l.* The debt consists in bonds, issued to the amount of 3,599,000*l.*, but of which 661,650*l.*, had

been redeemed at the end of June 1875. The whole of the proceeds of the debt were spent in reproductive public works, mainly railways, telegraphs, and harbour improvements.—(Official communication.)

Area and Population.

The original boundaries of the colony, according to the statutes of 4 and 5 Wm. IV. cap. 95, were fixed between 132° and 141° E. long. for the eastern and western boundaries, the 26° of S. lat. for the northern limit, and for the south the Southern Ocean. The boundaries of the colony were subsequently extended, under the authority of Royal Letters Patent, dated July 6, 1863, so as to embrace all the territory lying northward of 26° S. latitude and between the 129th and 138th degrees of East longitude. The total area of the colony at present is calculated to be 914,730 English square miles.

South Australia was first colonised in 1836 by emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of a company called the South Australian Colonisation Association, which in 1835 obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were that the land should not be sold at less than 1*l.* per acre; that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to the immigration 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 the governor be nominated by the Crown.

The total population of each sex, according to enumerations taken in the years 1844, 1846, 1851, 1855, 1861, 1866, and 1871, was as follows:—

Date of census	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844 . . .	9,526	7,840	17,366
„ 26, 1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390
January 1, 1851 . . .	35,302	28,398	63,700
March 31, 1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821
April 8, 1861 . . .	65,048	61,782	126,830
March 25, 1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452
April 2, 1871 . . .	95,408	90,218	185,626

The enumerations here given did not include the aboriginal population, the total of which cannot be ascertained. The number of aborigines living in settled districts was found to be 3,369, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of April 2, 1871. The estimated population of the colony, exclusive of aborigines, was reported, by the Registrar-General, to be 206,476 at the end of 1875.

As regards religion, the census returns of 1871 stated the most numerous body that of the Church of England, counting 50,849 members, next to it coming 28,668 Roman Catholics, and 27,075 Wesleyan Methodists.

The population was distributed as follows over the counties and pastoral districts of the colony, at the census of April 2, 1871 :—

Counties and Pastoral Districts.	Males	Females	Total
Counties:—			
Adelaide	41,454	44,139	85,593
Gawler	4,715	3,945	8,660
Light	10,329	9,690	20,019
Stanley	5,301	4,484	9,785
Victoria	515	303	818
Daly	6,510	5,843	12,353
Fergusson	377	199	576
Frome	939	900	1,839
Hindmarsh	6,857	6,705	13,562
Sturt	2,942	2,788	5,730
Eyre	1,275	1,057	2,332
Burra	1,750	1,651	3,401
Young	40	40	80
Hamley	52	20	72
Albert	43	32	75
Alfred	47	25	72
Russell	457	336	793
Cardwell	72	37	109
Buckingham	122	106	228
MacDonnell	460	319	779
Robe	1,371	1,036	2,407
Grey	5,037	4,408	9,445
Flinders	823	728	1,551
Total Counties	91,488	88,791	180,279
Pastoral Districts:—			
Western District	693	362	1,055
Northern District	1,604	595	2,199
North-Eastern District	776	267	1,043
South-Eastern District	—	—	—
Yorke's Peninsula	—	—	—
Kangaroo Island	145	142	287
Total Pastoral Districts	3,218	1,366	4,584
Shipping	530	32	562
Northern Territory	172	29	201
Total	95,408	90,218	185,626

The following table shows the agricultural progress of the colony, giving the number of acres under cultivation in each of the electoral districts at the commencement of 1861 and of 1871 :—

Electoral Districts	Land under Cultivation			
	1861	1871	Increase	Decrease
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Adelaide	—	—	—	—
West Adelaide	—	—	—	—
Port Adelaide	3,642	21,430	17,788	—
West Torrens	10,749	10,106	—	643
Yatala	47,119	63,840	16,721	—
Gumeracka	32,816	30,072	—	2,744
East Torrens	6,671	8,660	1,989	—
The Sturt	12,449	15,372	2,923	—
Noarlunga	36,104	34,538	—	1,566
Mount Barker	47,725	59,183	11,458	—
Onkaparinga	20,586	19,789	—	797
Encounter Bay	25,897	34,051	8,154	—
Barossa	38,427	53,986	15,559	—
Light	77,426	171,631	94,205	—
Victoria	7,734	58,538	50,804	—
The Burra	15,856	65,215	49,359	—
Stanley	43,430	286,125	242,695	—
Flinders	2,185	26,470	24,285	—
Total	428,816	959,006	530,190	—

The area under tillage in the middle of 1875 was 1,330,484 acres. There is no land under cultivation in the northern territory.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of South Australian imports and exports, inclusive of bullion and specie, from and to various countries, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874 was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1869	2,754,770	2,993,035
1870	2,029,793	2,419,488
1871	2,158,022	3,582,397
1872	2,801,571	3,738,623
1873	3,829,830	4,587,859
1874	3,973,455	3,868,276

The imports into the colony consist of numerous articles of general consumption, textile manufactures, and British colonial produce, the principal article being drapery goods. The three staple articles of export are wool, wheat and flour, and copper ore. The exports of wool amounted to 8,617,589*l.* in 1873, and to 1,762,987*l.* in 1874; the exports of wheat and flour to 1,692,738*l.* in 1873, and

to 1,212,243*l.* in 1874; and the exports of copper ore to 768,522*l.* in 1873, and to 693,836*l.* in 1874.

There were 93,122 horses; 185,342 horned cattle, and 6,120,211 sheep in the colony at the end of 1874.

The subjoined table shows the commercial intercourse of South Australia with the United Kingdom, giving the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold, from the colony to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into South Australia, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
1870	1,242,640	817,561
1871	1,808,201	1,324,446
1872	2,050,067	1,413,542
1873	3,214,869	2,016,843
1874	2,592,463	1,908,732

The chief export article to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 927,150*l.* in 1870, of 1,198,831*l.* in 1871, of 1,186,745*l.* in 1872; of 1,412,079*l.* in 1873; and of 1,652,344*l.*, representing 31,652,535 lbs., in 1874. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are corn and copper. The corn exports in the year 1874 were of the value of 342,250*l.*, comprising wheat of the value of 281,483*l.*, and wheat meal and flour, valued 60,767*l.* The exports of copper, part ore and part wrought, amounted to 431,691*l.* in 1874. The British imports are mainly textile fabrics and iron.

Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony. The mineral wealth as yet discovered consists chiefly in copper. In 1873, the exports of copper amounted to 141,744 cwts., of the value of 635,131*l.* and of 27,382 tons, of the value of 770,590*l.* Besides copper, iron ores of great richness and purity are found in many parts of the colony.

The colony had 136 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1874. The railway revenue in the year 1874 amounted to 144,589*l.*, and the expenditure to 137,661*l.* There are two lines of railway, namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, a distance of 8 miles, and the North Line, 128 miles in length, connecting Adelaide with the extensive copper mines of the district.

A complete system of electric telegraphs is in operation in South Australia. An overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian government, runs from Adelaide to Port Darwin, across the centre of the continent of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, in connection with the British Australian cable, forming telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Tasmania was established by Act 18 Vict. No. 17, supplemented by Act 34 Vict. No. 42, passed in 1871. By these Acts a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the Parliament of Tasmania. The Legislative Council is composed of sixteen members, elected by all natural born or naturalised subjects of the Crown who possess either a freehold worth 30*l.* a year, or a leasehold of 200*l.*, or have a commission in the army or navy, or a degree of some university, or are in holy orders. The House of Assembly consists of thirty-two members, elected by householders of 7*l.* per annum, or freeholders of property 50*l.* in value, and all subjects holding a commission, or possessing a degree. The legislative authority rests in both Houses; while the executive is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Tasmania.—Frederick Aloysius Weld, born 1823, son of H. Weld, Esq., of Chideock Manor, Dorset; educated at Stonyhurst and in Switzerland; emigrated to New Zealand, 1843; Minister for Native Affairs of New Zealand, 1860–61, and Colonial Secretary, 1864–65; Governor of Western Australia, 1869–74; appointed Governor of Tasmania, August 27, 1874.

The governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 4,000*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of five members, as follows, at the end of September 1875:—

The Premier.—Hon. Alfred Kennerley.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Thomas Daniel Chapman.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. Frederick Maitland Innes.

Attorney-General.—Hon. William Robert Gillin.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. William Moore.

The members of the cabinet must have a seat in either of the two Houses.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue is chiefly derived from customs, including bonding rents and excise duties. The subjoined statement shows the total general revenue and expenditure during each of the five years from 1870 to 1874:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	268,696	281,984
1871	269,715	284,248
1872	235,622	238,634
1873	283,460	248,663
1874	274,262	279,591

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements, called the *general* revenue and expenditure, is that arising from the sale and lease of public lands. The receipts from this source, as well as the expenditure connected with it, are kept separate from the general receipts and disbursements, under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.' In the year 1874 this revenue amounted to 41,338*l.*

The public debt of Tasmania, on Dec. 31, 1875, amounted to 1,549,600*l.* The debt, which is chiefly in debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1902, was raised chiefly for the construction of public works.

Area and Population

Tasmania, once known as Van Diemen's Land—in honour of a governor of the Dutch East Indies—was discovered by the navigator Tasman in 1642; and afterwards partially explored by Captain Cook. The first penal settlement formed here was in 1803; and till 1813 it was merely a place of 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 1841, 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.

The area of the colony is estimated at 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres, of which 15,571,500 acres form the area of Tasmania Proper, the rest constituting that of a number of small islands, in two main groups, the north-east and north-west. The total number of acres granted, or sold, up to the end of the year 1874, was 3,892,003, but not quite one million of acres were under cultivation. At the end of 1853, the number of acres of land leased from the Crown was 2,314,414, the yearly rental being 29,569*l.*, but this had fallen off to 545,848 acres, and a yearly rent of 5,095*l.*, at the end of 1874.

The census of February 7, 1870, showed the population of Tasmania as follows:—

	Total	Married	Single
Males .	52,853	15,665	37,188
Females .	46,475	15,498	30,977
Total .	99,328	31,163	68,165

The population of Tasmania at the preceding census, taken April 7, 1861, was 89,977. Comparing the census of 1870 with that of 1861, there was an increase of 9,351 souls, or 10·39 per cent. On the 31st December, 1874, the estimated population was 104,176, consisting of 55,117 males, and 49,059 females.

Distributed according to religious tenets, the population stood as follows at the census of 1870 :—

	Per cent.		Per cent
Church of England	53·41	Baptists	0·94
Church of Rome	22·24	Wesleyan Methodists	7·23
Church of Scotland	6·69	Jews	0·23
Free Church ditto	2·43	Mahomedans or Pagans	00 04
Independents	3·96	Other Sects	2·86

At the census of 1861, the number of persons returned as belonging to the Church of England was 54·72 per cent. of the whole population ; to the Church of Rome 21·60 per cent.

The state of Education among the population was as follows at the census of 1870 :—

	Per cent.
Persons able to read and write	56·32
Persons able to read only	14·04
Persons not able to read	29·64

At the date of the previous census, in 1861, it was found that only 42·62 per cent. could read and write ; that 14·60 per cent. could read only ; and that 31·75 per cent. were totally uneducated.

In the year 1868 there arrived 5,043 persons in the colony, and there departed 4,320 ; in 1869 the arrivals were 6,521, and the departures 7,159 ; in 1870, the arrivals numbered 5,982, and the departures 5,888 ; in 1871, there arrived 4,648 persons, and departed 5,326 ; in 1872 there arrived 5,665, and departed 6,127 ; in 1873 there arrived in the colony 6,787, and there departed 7,039 persons, and in 1874 the arrivals numbered 6,265, and the departures 7,714. Thus in each of the seven years 1868 to 1874, the stream of emigration was larger than that of immigration.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874 :—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1870	792,916	648,709
1871	778,087	740,638
1872	807,182	910,663
1873	1,107,167	893,556
1874	1,257,785	925,325

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies, among the latter chiefly Victoria and New South Wales.

The total value of the exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom, and of the imports of British produce into Tasmania, in each of the five years 1870 to 1874, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1870	381,425	191,435
1871	370,772	157,607
1872	376,537	188,205
1873	425,379	271,478
1874	439,359	359,432

The staple article of exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 279,855*l.* in 1871; to 279,194*l.* in 1872; to 322,442*l.* in 1873, and to 351,604*l.* in 1874.

There were in the colony 23,208 horses, 110,450 heads of cattle, 1,714,168 sheep and lambs, and 51,468 pigs, on March 31, 1874.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, and there are large beds of coal, which, yielded 9,276 tons, derived from four fields, in the year 1874. Gold has also been found. The produce of the gold fields in the year 1872 amounted to 2,350 ounces, valued 9,106*l.*; in the year 1873 to 3,081 ounces, valued 12,170*l.*, and in the year 1874 to 4,650 ounces, valued 18,491*l.*

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February 1871. The line, called the Launceston and Western Railway, 45 miles in length, connects the town and port of Launceston with the township of Deloraine, and was built at a cost of 427,946*l.* There was in progress at the end of 1875 a main line of railway, 120 miles in length, to connect the two principal ports, Hobart Town and Launceston, and a branch line from the Mersey river to Deloraine.

Tasmania has a telegraph system through the settled part of the colony. At the commencement of 1875 the number of miles of wire in operation was 480, and the number of stations 23. The number of telegraphic messages sent, exclusive of inter-colonial despatches, was 19,894 in the year 1874. In April 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 10,407 messages in 1874.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1874 was 1,204,062; of packets, 50,060; and of newspapers 727,853. The Post Office revenue in 1874 was 12,700*l.*, and the expenditure 20,002*l.* There were 163 post-offices at the end of 1874.

VICTORIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of Victoria was established by an Act, passed by the Legislature of the colony, in 1854, to which the assent of the Crown was given, in pursuance of the power granted by the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55. The legislative authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers; the Legislative Council, composed of thirty members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety members. A property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. Members must be in the possession of an estate of the value of 2,500*l.* or of the annual value of 250*l.*; and electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of 50*l.* per annum within municipal districts, or of the clear value of 1,000*l.* or 100*l.* per annum beyond these districts. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, matriculated students of the Melbourne university, ministers of religion of all denominations, certificated schoolmasters, lawyers, medical practitioners, and officers of the army and navy. Six members, or a fifth of the Legislative Council, must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in ten years. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage, for the term of three years. Clergymen of any religious denomination, and persons convicted of felony, are excluded from both the Legislative Council and the Assembly.

The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council was 23,736, and the number of electors for the Legislative Assembly 28,725 on January 1, 1874. In the last election, 54 per cent. of the electors for the Legislative Council, and 65 per cent. of the electors for the Legislative Assembly recorded their votes.

The executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown.

Governor of Victoria.—Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., born 1820; educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated 1844; Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1844; admitted at Lincoln's Inn, 1845; Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands, 1854–59; First Governor of Queensland, 1859–67; Governor of New Zealand, 1867–72; appointed Governor of Victoria, Jan. 23, 1873; assumed the government, March 31, 1873.

The Governor, who is likewise commander-in-chief of all the colonial troops, has a salary of 10,000*l.* a year. In the exercise of

the executive he is assisted by a cabinet of nine ministers, composed as follows at the end of October 1875 :—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. Sir James M'Culloch, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. J. A. Macpherson.

Attorney-General.—Hon. G. B. Kerferd.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Dr. John Madden.

Minister of Education.—Hon. R. Ramsay.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. William M'Lellan.

Commissioner of Customs.—Hon. R. S. Anderson.

Commissioner of Railways.—Hon. Joseph Jones.

At least four out of the nine ministers must be members of either the Legislative Council or the Assembly.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt.

The total amount of the actual public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten financial years 1865-66 to 1874-75, was as follows :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1865-66	3,076,885	2,983,777
1866-67	3,079,160	3,222,025
1867-68	3,216,317	3,241,818
1868-69	3,230,754	3,189,321
1869-70	3,383,984	3,226,165
1870-71	3,261,883	3,428,082
1871-72	3,734,422	3,659,534
1872-73	3,644,135	3,504,952
1873-74	4,064,924	4,177,262
1874-75	4,406,906	4,325,277

The estimated revenue for the financial year 1875-76 was 4,287,313*l.*, and the estimated expenditure 4,488,658*l.*, leaving a deficit of 201,345*l.* It will be seen from the preceding table that the accounts of actual revenue and expenditure exhibited a surplus of 81,629*l.* in the financial year 1873-1874.

The public revenue of the colony is derived to the amount of about two-fifths from customs duties, chiefly on wines, spirits, and tobacco. The largest branch of expenditure is on account of public works.

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, mainly railways, which amounted to 12,485,432*l.* on January 1, 1875. Of this sum, 10,669,193*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, and 1,776,529*l.* for water supply, docks, and other public works. The amount originally borrowed was 13,948,100*l.*, part of which was for the purpose of supplying water to Melbourne and its suburbs, and the amount of 1,502,378*l.* was paid off from the total debt through a sinking fund.

The payment of both principal and interest of the public debt of Victoria are made primary charges upon the revenues of the colony.

Area and Population.

The colony, first settled in 1835, formed for a time a portion of New South Wales, bearing the name of the Port Phillip district. It was erected in 1851—by Imperial Act of Parliament, 13 and 14 Victoria, cap. 59—into a separate colony, and called Victoria. The colony has an area of 88,198 square miles.

The growth of the population, as shown by the census of ten successive periods, is exhibited in the following table:—

Dates of enumeration	Males	Females	Total	Number of females to every 100 males
November 8, 1836 . . .	186	38	224	20·4
September 12, 1838. . .	3,080	431	3,511	14·0
March 2, 1841 . . .	8,274	3,464	11,738	41·9
„ 2, 1846 . . .	20,184	12,695	32,879	62·9
„ 2, 1851 . . .	46,202	31,143	77,345	67·4
April 26, 1854 . . .	155,887	80,911	236,798	51·9
March 29, 1857 . . .	264,234	146,432	410,766	55·4
April 7, 1861 . . .	328,651	211,671	540,322	64·4
April 2, 1871 . . .	401,050	330,478	731,528	82·4
June 30, 1874 (estim.) . .	432,928	364,121	797,049	85·3

The estimated population on the 31st of March, 1875, was returned at 810,422 by the Registrar-General.

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on the 2nd April 1871:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines	382,367	329,896	712,263
Chinese	17,899	36	17,935
Aborigines	784	546	1,330
Total	401,050	330,478	731,528

As regards religion, the census of 1871 showed that there were 257,835 Episcopalians—including 5,997 'Protestants' not otherwise defined—112,983 Presbyterians, 94,220 Methodists, 18,191 Independents, 16,311 Baptists, 10,559 Lutherans, 3,540 members of 'Church of Christ,' 333 members of the Society of Friends, 1,016 Unitarians, 170,620 Roman Catholics, 3571 Jews, and 20,412 described as of 'no religion' and 'religion unknown.'

The colony is divided, for administrative purposes, into thirty-seven counties, the population of each of which, including the shipping in the various harbours, as well as Chinese and aborigines, was as follows on April 2. 1871:—

Counties.	Males	Females	Total
Anglesey	3,389	2,103	5,492
Benambra	862	366	1,228
Bendigo	26,059	20,050	46,109
Bogong	15,325	10,472	25,797
Borong	6,448	4,692	11,140
Bourke	120,147	116,631	236,778
Buln-buln	2,468	1,648	4,116
Croajingolong	257	115	372
Dalhousie	14,737	11,734	26,471
Dargo	1,630	592	2,222
Delatite	7,495	4,408	11,903
Dundas	3,727	3,161	6,888
Evelyn	3,517	2,480	5,997
Follett	683	557	1,240
Gladstone	10,239	6,449	16,688
Grant	38,293	35,535	73,828
Grenville	32,865	28,052	60,917
Gunbower	412	202	614
Hampden	4,048	3,124	7,172
Heytesbury	1,643	1,416	3,059
Kara-kara	6,082	3,529	9,611
Karkarocoe	261	88	349
Lowan	1,154	729	1,883
Millewa	63	46	109
Moira	2,104	1,248	3,352
Mornington	4,140	3,257	7,397
Normanby	5,600	5,150	10,750
Polwarth	2,102	1,735	3,837
Ripon	8,204	5,806	14,010
Rodney	4,475	2,915	7,390
Tachera	388	175	563
Talbot	49,067	35,695	84,762
Tambo	296	190	486
Tangil	6,336	4,665	11,001
Villiers	11,422	9,609	21,031
Weeah	—	—	—
Wonnangatta	2,508	1,464	3,972
Persons in Ships	2,197	55	2,252
Migratory Population	407	335	742
Total of Victoria	401,050	330,478	731,528

It will be seen that some of the counties had but a very small population in 1871, and that one, the county of Weeah, was as yet unsettled and without any inhabitants.

At the census of 1871, there were in the colony 150,618 inhabited and 6,997 uninhabited houses, with 866 more building, making a total of 158,481 dwellings, or one to nearly every five of the population. At the census of 1841, the number of houses was no more than 1,490, of which 1,465 were inhabited and 25 uninhabited

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. The following table gives the population, male and female, of all the cities, towns and boroughs at the census of April 2, 1871:—

Cities, Towns and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Amherst	1,577	1,301	2,878
Ararat	1,272	1,098	2,370
Ballarat	12,224	12,084	24,308
Ballarat East	8,537	7,860	16,397
Beechworth	1,516	1,350	2,866
Belfast	1,211	1,274	2,485
Brighton	1,441	1,618	3,059
Browns and Scarsdale	1,174	947	2,121
Brunswick	2,266	2,122	4,388
Buninyong	1,021	960	1,981
Carisbrook	552	389	941
Castlemain	3,709	3,226	6,935
Chewton	1,382	1,005	2,387
Chiltern	617	595	1,212
Clunes	3,180	2,888	6,068
Collingwood East	9,006	9,592	18,598
Cragie	982	752	1,734
Creswick	2,444	1,525	3,969
Daylesford	2,608	2,088	4,696
Dunolly	866	687	1,553
Eaglehawk	3,569	3,021	6,590
Echuca	870	779	1,649
Emerald Hill	8,447	8,654	17,101
Essendon and Flemington	1,231	1,225	2,456
Fitzroy	7,557	7,990	15,547
Footscray	1,334	1,139	2,473
Geelong	7,012	8,014	15,026
Graytown	854	568	1,422
Guilford	687	469	1,156
Hamilton	1,182	1,167	2,349
Hawthorn	1,587	1,742	3,329
Heathcote	840	714	1,554
Hotham	6,783	6,708	13,491
Inglewood	618	571	1,189
Jamieson	220	169	389
Kew	1,146	1,284	2,430
Kilmore	775	780	1,555
Koroit	913	759	1,672
Malmesbury	676	681	1,357
Maryborough	1,654	1,281	2,935
Melbourne	28,137	26,856	54,993
Newton and Chilwell	2,190	2,559	4,749
Portland	1,110	1,262	2,372
Prahran	6,679	7,417	14,096
Queenscliff	463	491	954
Raywood	303	225	528
Richmond	8,383	8,506	16,889
Rutherglen	329	287	616

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Sale	1,032	1,073	2,105
Sandhurst	11,867	10,120	21,987
Sandridge	3,301	3,087	6,388
Sebastopol	3,403	3,093	6,496
Smythesdale	568	435	1,003
South Barwon.	863	821	1,684
St. Arnaud	582	519	1,101
Stawell	2,781	2,385	5,166
Steiglitz	572	486	1,058
St. Kilda	3,971	5,114	9,085
Tarnagulla	730	629	1,359
Wangaratta	796	673	1,469
Warrnambool.	1,963	1,836	3,799
Williamstown.	3,519	3,607	7,126
Woodend	764	688	1,452
Wood's Point	579	480	1,059
Total	190,425	183,725	374,150

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by immigration, which, however, declined in recent years, on the nearly complete withdrawal of the system of 'assisted' immigration, which reached its highest point in 1863, when 8,622 persons—3,213 males and 5,409 females—were brought into the colony at the expense, partly or wholly of the State. In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The total immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria was as follows in each of the fifteen years from 1860 to 1874:—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
1860	29,037	21,689
1861	26,912	35,898
1862	37,836	38,203
1863	38,983	34,800
1864	36,156	21,779
1865	30,976	25,292
1866	32,178	27,629
1867	27,242	25,142
1868	32,805	25,552
1869	33,570	22,418
1870	32,554	21,087
1871	28,333	19,951
1872	27,047	25,295
1873	29,460	26,294
1874	30,732	27,365

The immigration of 1874 consisted of 21,176 males and 8,856 females, while the emigration of 1874 comprised 19,424 males and 7,941 females. The excess of immigration, a total of 3,367, was made up of 2,452 males and 915 females. Included among the immigrants of 1874 were 386 Chinese, namely 377 males and 9 females. The only 'assisted' immigration into the colony in 1874 was that of 64 male and 85 female 'warrant passengers.'

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1865	13,257,537	13,150,748
1866	14,771,711	12,889,546
1867	11,574,080	12,721,427
1868	13,320,662	15,593,990
1869	13,908,990	13,464,354
1870	12,455,757	12,470,014
1871	12,341,995	14,557,820
1872	13,691,322	13,871,195
1873	16,533,856	15,302,454
1874	16,953,985	15,441,109

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are woollen manufactures, live stock, sugar, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, and tea. In 1874, the total imports of woollens were of the value of 2,026,477*l.*; of live stock, 1,178,583*l.*; of sugar, 1,081,048*l.*; of cottons, 692,788*l.*; of apparel and haberdashery, 670,363*l.*; and of tea 490,998*l.* Besides these chief articles the colony also imports grain in varying quantities. In 1874, the imports of grain, including rice, amounted to 622,245*l.* in value, and to 566,659*l.* in 1874.

The two staple articles of export from the colony are wool and gold. The total exports of wool amounted to 54,431,367 lbs., of the value of 3,363,075*l.* in 1869; to 52,123,451 lbs., of the value of 3,205,106*l.* in 1870; to 76,334,480 lbs., of the value of 4,702,164*l.* in 1871; to 58,648,977 lbs., of the value of 4,651,665*l.* in 1872; to 74,893,882 lbs., of the value of 5,738,638*l.* in 1873; and to 88,662,311 lbs., of the value of 6,373,641*l.* in 1874. The total quantities and value of the exports of gold are given below. Among the minor articles of exports from the colony are tallow, of the value of 199,564*l.*, and preserved and salted provisions, of the value of 182,627*l.*, in 1874.

The trade of Victoria is mainly with Great Britain and the British colonies in Australasia. The commercial intercourse of

Victoria with the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports, exclusive of gold and bullion, to Great Britain, and of the British imports, in each of the ten years 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria.
	£	£
1865	4,399,090	5,727,952
1866	4,983,541	6,203,857
1867	5,233,914	4,555,413
1868	5,674,720	5,598,618
1869	5,372,208	6,233,603
1870	5,781,911	4,309,048
1871	5,344,015	4,241,006
1872	5,982,874	5,941,379
1873	5,743,141	6,643,544
1875	6,993,052	6,939,260

The staple article of exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom is wool. The exports of wool to Great Britain were as follows in each of the ten years from 1865 to 1874:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	£	£
1865	43,603,352	3,988,726
1866	46,627,993	4,584,816
1867	51,177,842	4,726,067
1868	63,776,567	4,979,320
1869	64,031,242	4,632,537
1870	64,220,935	4,705,557
1871	67,466,312	4,190,289
1872	64,178,711	4,269,161
1873	67,435,425	4,509,883
1874	86,216,596	5,649,842

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are tallow, of the value of 258,512*l.*; hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 203,997*l.*; preserved meat, of the value of 176,989*l.*; and copper, of the value of 160,197*l.* in 1874.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them woollen goods, of the value of 975,878*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 933,855*l.*; cotton goods, of the value of 570,665*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,102,621*l.*, in the year 1874.

Since the discovery of gold mines, in 1851, large quantities of gold have been exported from Victoria. In the ten years from 1852 to 1861 the exports of gold amounted to upwards of two millions of ounces in weight per annum, but subsequently there was a gradual

decline, till the year 1867, when the exports fell to under a million and a half ounces. The subjoined statement gives, after official returns, the exports of gold, exclusive of specie, from Victoria in each of the seven years from 1868 to 1874:—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
1868	1,960,713	7,843,197
1869	1,700,973	6,804,179
1870	1,529,821	6,119,782
1871	1,647,389	6,590,962
1872	1,298,839	5,197,340
1873	1,291,014	5,168,614
1874	1,012,153	4,053,288

The number of miners at work in the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1874, was 45,151, of whom 12,180, or 27 per cent. were Chinese. The number of persons engaged in gold mining steadily decreased during the seven years from 1868 to 1874.

The number of mercantile vessels on the register of Victoria at the end of 1874 was 429, of a total tonnage of 70,696, with crews of 3,229 men. The number comprised 47 steamers, and 382 sailing vessels.

Victoria has a more extensive system of railways than any other of the Australasian colonies. The following statement gives the length and cost of construction of the several lines on the 1st of January 1875:—

Name of Railway	Length of Line		Total Cost of construction
	Proposed Total Length	Extent opened	
<i>Government Lines.</i>			
Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	} 10,294,420
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat .	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Williamstown Branch	6	6	
Melbourne and North-Eastern . . .	187	187	
Ballarat and Ararat	57	—	} 405,951
Castlemaine and Dunolly	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	
Ballarat and Maryborough	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	
Others	380	—	10,777
<i>Private Lines.</i>			
Melbourne, Sandridge, and St. Kilda	} 17	17	862,304
Melbourne, Windsor, and Brighton			
Melbourne and Hawthorn			
Total	984 $\frac{1}{2}$	457 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,573,452

Legislative sanction had been obtained for the construction of 316 additional miles of railway, at the end of 1874.

The total receipts of the Victoria railways, in the year 1874, amounted to 1,016,926*l.*, of which 851,042*l.* were taken by the government lines, and 165,884*l.* by the private lines. The working expenses in the year 1874 were 466,516*l.*, of which 374,715*l.* fell to the shares of the government lines, and 91,801*l.* to that of the private lines. The working expenses on the government lines amounted to 44 per cent., and on the private lines to 55 per cent. of the receipts in the year 1874.

The following table shows the extent and work of the telegraphs of Victoria, in each of the two years 1873 and 1874:—

Year	Number of Stations	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Telegrams			Amount received
			Paid	Unpaid	Total	
1873	135	3,928	593,848	124,319	718,167	£ 45,323
1874	148	4,464	579,795	121,285	701,080	42,825

In 1870, a uniform rate of one shilling for telegrams not exceeding ten words, and of one penny for each additional word, was established.

The work of the Post Office was as follows in each of the two years 1873 and 1874.

Year	Number of Post Offices	Number Despatched and Received of—			Income	Expenditure
		Letters	Newspapers	Packets		
1873	764	14,475,085	6,080,007	707,316	£ 191,357	£ 260,312
1874	802	15,738,888	6,866,918	1,269,822	194,339	288,574

Year	Number of Money Order Offices	Money Orders Issued		Money Orders Paid	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1873	204	113,135	£ 341,961	109,048	£ 348,019
1874	216	119,542	347,076	116,418	379,748

Money orders are issued from Victoria to Great Britain and Ireland, and to all the states of Australasia.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of colonial administration, known as Responsible Government, was introduced into Western Australia in March 1875, the Legislative Council of the Colony having pronounced in its favour by 15 against 3 votes. There was formerly a Legislative Council, composed of six appointed and twelve elected members. Of the appointed members, three were official, namely, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Surveyor-General, and the other three were non-official. The twelve elected members were returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l.*, while the qualification for elected members was the possession of landed property of 2,000*l.*, free from all incumbrance.

Governor of Western Australia.—William Cleaver Francis Robinson, C.M.G.; President of the colony of Montserrat, 1862–65; Administrator of Dominica, 1865–66; Governor of the Falkland Islands, 1866–70; Governor of Prince Edward Island, 1870–74; appointed Governor of Western Australia, October 7, 1874.

The Governor has a salary of 2,500*l.* per annum. He is assisted in his functions by an Executive Council, consisting of the following four members at the end of September 1875:—

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. F. P. Barlee.

Attorney-General.—Hon. H. H. Hocking.

Commander of the Forces.—Lieut.-Colonel Harvest.

Surveyor-General.—Hon. M. Fraser.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the seven years from 1867 to 1873 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1867	90,430	89,501
1868	99,495	89,726
1869	63,661	103,124
1870	198,132	113,046
1871	97,605	107,147
1872	105,301	98,248
1873	134,832	109,823

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, which realized 82,016*l.* in 1874, and the rest mainly from licenses and leases of crown lands, mining and other licenses, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid,

amounting to 15,324*l.* in 1872. Western Australia is the only one of the Australasian colonies that has no public debt.—(Official Communication.)

Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 190° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,280 miles from north to south, and 800 miles from east to west, while the occupied portion of the colony is about 600 miles in length from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth. The total estimated area of the colony is 978,000 Eng. square miles.

Western Australia was first settled in 1829, and for many years the population was small. In 1850, the colony had not more than 6,000 inhabitants, but at the census of December 1859, the population had risen to 14,837, namely, 9,522 males and 5,315 females. On the 31st December 1867, the population numbered 21,713, comprising 13,934 males and 7,779 females. Finally, at the last census, taken on the 31st March 1871, the total population was 25,353, of whom 15,565 were males and 9,788 females. Included in these numbers were 1,790 male prisoners, either in prisons or at working depôts in various parts of the colony, as also 1,244 prisoners having tickets-of-leave, and 1,240 having conditional pardons or releases, either in the service of settlers, or gaining a living on their own account.

The following table gives the number of the population, and also those of inhabited houses, in each of the twelve districts in which the colony is divided, at the census of March 31, 1870:—

Districts.	Population.			Inhabited Houses
	Males	Females	Total	
Albany	998	587	1,585	253
Champion Bay	803	494	1,297	208
Fremantle	1,758	1,455	3,213	536
Greenough and Irwin	970	587	1,557	223
Murray	452	242	694	107
Perth	2,770	2,237	5,007	796
Roebourne	143	29	172	31
Sussex	615	365	980	100
Swan	978	696	1,674	272
Todyay	1,542	930	2,472	327
Wellington	1,345	826	2,171	291
York	1,531	962	2,493	356
	13,905	9,410	23,315	3,500
Prisoners	1,470		1,470	
Total	15,375	9,410	24 785	

The religious division of the population was as follows, at the census of March 31, 1870 :—

Religious divisions	Number	Per cent.
Church of England	14,619	58·98
Wesleyans	1,374	5·54
Independents	882	3·55
Presbyterians	529	2·13
Baptists	54	0·21
Total Protestants	17,458	70·41
Roman Catholics	7,118	28·72
Jews	62	0·86
No Denomination	147	
Total	24,785	100·00

The agricultural prosperity of the colony has been greatly on the rise in recent years, the numbers of the live stock having increased fourfold in the ten years 1863 to 1872. On the 31st December 1872, there were 25,263 horses, 44,550 cattle, and 688,292 sheep.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the five years from 1870 to 1874, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1870	213,259	200,985
1871	198,010	199,280
1872	226,656	509,196
1873	297,328	265,217
1874	367,418	398,901

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain and Ireland is shown in the following table, which gives the total exports of the colony to Great Britain, and the total imports of British home produce, in each of the five years from 1870 to 1874 :—

Years	Export from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1870	88,094	104,045
1871	115,014	70,430
1872	150,840	153,457
1873	162,085	167,368
1874	181,862	202,896

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool, and lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of

83,976*l.* in 1870, of 102,485*l.* in 1871, of 120,796*l.* in 1872, of 123,149*l.* in 1873, and of 118,862*l.* in 1874. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 14,607*l.* in 1874. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities. There have also been discoveries of gold.

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The NEW ASSURANCES (entirely Home Business) effected in 1874 were 2,461 Policies, assuring (including Certificated Bonuses) £1,120,522.

The REALISED FUND now exceeds £2,500,000.

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Examples of Annual Premiums for £100 at Death—with Profits.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY	25	30	35	40	45	50
Payable during life ..	£1 18 0	£2 1 6*	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7
Limited to 21 payments	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 0 2	3 7 5	3 17 6	4 12 1

* A Person of 30 may thus secure £1,000 at Death, by a yearly payment, DURING LIFE, of £20. 15s. OR, by TWENTY-ONE yearly payments of £27. 13s. 4d.—being thus free of payment after age 50.

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1874.

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LIFE PREMIUMS	£254,909.
THE INVESTED FUNDS.....	£4,861,837.

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The lowest rates of Premium on the **Mutual System** for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Security—Accumulated Fund	£3,048,000
Annual Income exceeds	350,000
Claims paid, with Bonus Additions	4,751,991
Bonuses declared	2,858,415

Bonus.—The Society being on the **Mutual** principle, the Assured share the **whole** of the profits, and the Bonuses are allotted on a principle which secures to each Assurer an **increased** share in the profits of each succeeding Division, by which those Policies which extend beyond the average duration become exceedingly valuable. The next Division will be made in 1879.

Table of Annual Premiums required for an Assurance of £100 for the Whole Term of Life, with Participation in Profits.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 14 7	30	2 4 3
25	1 19 0	35	2 10 11
		40	2 19 9
		45	3 11 9

Assurances granted to the extent of **£10,000** on a single life.

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

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The 'Seventeen Offices' Experience Table of Mortality was employed throughout the valuation.

The liabilities were discounted at **3 per cent.** only, being the rate originally assumed in determining the premiums.

The value of the 'Net' premium only (*i.e.* the premium required exactly to meet the anticipated risk, on the assumption that there were no expenses and no profit) was brought into account against the corresponding liability under a policy. All excess above the net premium in the 'Gross' or office premium actually receivable in the future was rigidly reserved as a provision for future expenses, profits, and contingencies.

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The Bonus declared, after thus providing the highest known order of security, was unusually large.

The Assured receive nine-tenths of the Profits.

The Society has taken a leading part in freeing Assurance contracts from complication. The Policies are 'indisputable.'

The guaranteeing Capital of One Million is held by nearly 300 Members of the Legal Profession.

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Accumulated Funds £3,000,998

Also a Subscribed Capital of more than £1,500,000

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A Medical Officer is in attendance at the Head Office, at Two o'clock on every Wednesday and Thursday, and at Three o'clock on every Tuesday and Friday, before whom persons whose lives are proposed for insurance may appear. No personal interview with the Directors is required.

The Annual Reports of the Company's State and Progress, Prospectuses, and Forms, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Company's Agents.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

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The printed Accounts of the Corporation, in conformity with the provisions of 'The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870,' may be had on application.

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Life Assurances may be effected either with or without Participation in Profits.

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3.—*A subscribed Capital of ONE MILLION, guaranteed by members solely of the Legal Profession.*

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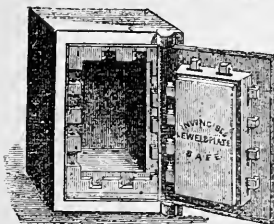
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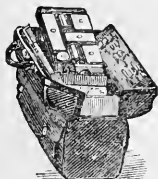
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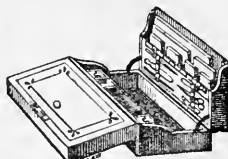
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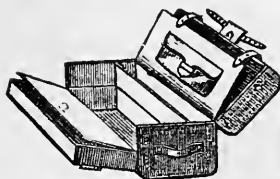
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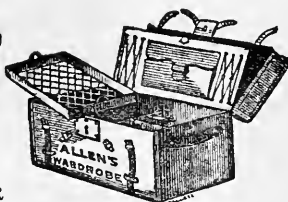
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