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THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
1877

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION



THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE
STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1877

BY FREDERICK MARTIN

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

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

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION:

CHRONICLE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK'

FOR THE YEAR 1876 PAGE XV

COMPARATIVE TABLES:

	PAGE		
I. Relative Proportion of the Sexes in the Principal States of the World	xxxvii	IV. Production of Coal in the principal States .	xli
II. The Railways of the World:		V. The Import Markets of the United Kingdom in 1875 and 1876 .	xlii
1. Railways of Europe and America .	xxxviii	VI. The Export Markets of the United Kingdom in 1875 and 1876 .	xliii
2. Railways of Africa, Asia, & Australasia .	xxxix	VII. Density of Population of the States of Europe .	xliv
III. Telegraphs of the World .	xl		

PART THE FIRST.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:—

Reigning Sovereign . .	3
Constitution, Government .	6
— — of German Austria .	6
— — of Hungary	9
Church and Education . .	10
Revenue and Expenditure .	12
— — of German Austria .	13
— — of Hungary	15
Army	17
Navy	18
Area and Population . .	21
Trade and Industry . .	22
Railways	23
Post Office and Telegraphs .	24
Diplomatic Representatives .	25
Weights and Measures . .	25
Books of Reference . . .	25

BELGIUM:—

Reigning Sovereign . . .	27
--------------------------	----

BELGIUM:—

Constitution, Government .	28
Church and Education . .	31
Revenue and Expenditure .	32
Army	34
Area and Population . .	35
Trade and Industry . .	36
Railways	38
Post Office and Telegraphs .	38
Diplomatic Representatives .	39
Weights and Measures . .	39
Books of Reference . . .	39

DENMARK:—

Reigning Sovereign . . .	41
Constitution, Government .	43
Church and Education . .	44
Revenue and Expenditure .	45
Army and Navy	47
Area and Population . .	50
Trade and Industry . . .	51

	PAGE		PAGE
BELGIUM :—		Prussia :—	
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs	52	Army	123
Colonies	53	Area and Population	125
Diplomatic Representatives	53	Trade and Industry	127
Weights and Measures	53	Railways	129
Books of Reference	54		
FRANCE :—		2. Bavaria :—	
Constitution, Government	55	Reigning Sovereign	130
Church and Education	58	Constitution, Government	132
Revenue and Expenditure	61	Church and Education	132
Cost of the German War	63	Revenue and Expenditure	133
Public Debt	64	Area and Population	135
Army	67		
Navy	70	3. Würtemberg :—	
Ironclads	71	Reigning Sovereign	137
Area and Population	75	Constitution, Government	138
Trade and Industry	81	Church and Education	139
Commercial Navy	85	Revenue and Expenditure	140
Railways	85	Area and Population	142
Post and Telegraphs	86		
Colonies	88	4. Saxony :—	
Diplomatic Representatives	89	Reigning Sovereign	143
Weights and Measures	90	Constitution, Government	144
Books of Reference	90	Church and Education	144
		Revenue and Expenditure	145
		Population	146
		5. Baden :—	
		Reigning Sovereign	147
		Constitution and Revenue	147
		Area and Population	149
GERMANY :—			
Reigning Emperor	93	6. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	150
Constitution, Government	94	7. Hesse	152
Church and Education	96	8. Oldenburg	154
Universities	97	9. Brunswick	156
Revenue and Expenditure	98	10. Saxe-Weimar	158
Army	100	11. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	160
Fortress System	103	12. Saxe-Meiningen	161
Navy	104	13. Anhalt	162
Area and Population	107	14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	164
Trade and Commerce	181	15. Saxe-Altenburg	166
Weights and Measures	186	16. Waldeck	167
Books of Reference	187	17. Lippe	168
		18. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	169
		19. Schwarzburg - Sondershausen	170
STATES OF GERMANY :—		20. Reuss-Schleiz	171
1. Prussia :—		21. Schaumburg-Lippe	172
Reigning Sovereign	110	22. Reuss-Greiz	173
Constitution, Government	113	23. Hamburg	174
Church and Education	117	24. Lübeck	177
Revenue and Expenditure	120	25. Bremen	178

	PAGE
ALSACE-LORRAINE:—	
Constitution, Government	180
Area and Population	180
Trade and Commerce of Germany:—	
The Zollverein	181
Mercantile Navy	185
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs	185
Diplomatic Representatives	186
Money, Weights, and Measures	186
Books of Reference concerning Germany	187
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND:—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family	189
Constitution and Government	192
Cabinet	202
Church and Education	205
Public Instruction	218
Revenue and Expenditure	211
Taxation	215
National Debt	220
Army	223
Navy	229
Iron-clad Fleet	231
Area and Population—	
United Kingdom	237
Number of Landowners	238
England and Wales	240
Scotland	244
Ireland	247
Islands in the British Seas	252
Emigration	252
Commerce and Industry—	
Imports and Exports	254
Shipping	260
Textile Industry	264
Minerals and Metals	267
Railways	268
Post and Telegraphs	270

	PAGE
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:—	
Colonial Possessions	272
Books of Reference—	
Official Publications	277
Non-official Publications	280
GREECE:—	
Reigning Sovereign	281
Constitution and Government	283
Church and Education	284
Revenue and Expenditure	285
Army and Navy	287
Population	288
Trade and Industry	290
Diplomatic Representatives	291
Weights and Measures	292
Books of Reference	292
ITALY:—	
Reigning Sovereign	295
Constitution and Government	297
Church of Rome	298
Sovereign Pontiff	299
Cardinals	302
Church and Education	305
Revenue and Expenditure	308
Public Debt	310
Army and Navy	311
Area and Population	315
Trade and Industry	317
Shipping	319
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs	319
Diplomatic Representatives	320
Weights and Measures	321
Books of Reference	321
MONTENEGRO:—	
Reigning Sovereign	324
Government & Population	325
Books of Reference	325
NETHERLANDS:—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family	326
Constitution and Government	328

	PAGE		PAGE
NETHERLANDS :—		SPAIN :—	
Church and Education	329	Reigning Sovereign	394
Revenue and Expenditure	330	Constitution and Govern- ment	395
Public Debt	332	Church and Education	397
Army and Navy	333	Revenue and Expenditure	399
Area and Population	336	National Debt	402
Trade and Industry	337	Army and Navy	403
Shipping	338	Area and Population	405
Railways, Post, and Tele- graphs	339	Trade and Industry	408
Colonies	340	Shipping	410
Diplomatic Representatives	341	Railways and Telegraphs	410
Weights and Measures	341	Colonies	411
Books of Reference	342	Diplomatic Representatives	412
		Weights and Measures	413
		Books of Reference	413
PORTUGAL :—		SWEDEN and NORWAY :—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family	344	Reigning Sovereign	415
Constitution and Govern- ment	346	Dynastic Union	416
Church and Education	347		
Revenue and Expenditure	348	SWEDEN :—	
Army and Navy	350	Constitution, Government	417
Area and Population	352	Revenue and Expenditure	419
Trade and Industry	352	Army and Navy	420
Railways and Telegraphs	353	Area and Population	422
Colonies	353	Trade and Industry	424
Diplomatic Representatives	355	Railways	425
Weights and Measures	355	Post and Telegraphs	426
Books of Reference	355		
RUSSIA :—		NORWAY :—	
Reigning Sovereign	357	Constitution, Government	427
Constitution, Government	359	Revenue and Expenditure	429
Church and Education	364	Army and Navy	429
Revenue and Expenditure	367	Area and Population	430
National Debt	369	Trade and Industry	433
Army	372	Colony	433
Navy	376	Diplomatic Representatives	434
Ironclad Ships	376	Weights and Measures	434
Area and Population	379	Books of Reference	434
Trade and Industry	385		
Shipping	387	SWITZERLAND :—	
Railways	387	Constitution, Government	436
Post and Telegraphs	389	Church and Education	438
Manufactures	389	Revenue and Expenditure	439
Diplomatic Representatives	390	Army	442
Weights and Measures	390	Area and Population	443
Books of Reference	391	Trade and Industry	445
		Railways and Telegraphs	446

	PAGE		PAGE
SWITZERLAND :—		TRIBUTARY STATES—	
Diplomatic Representatives	447	1. EGYPT :— <i>See</i> Part II. AFRICA.	
Weights and Measures	447	2. ROUMANIA :—	
Books of Reference	448	Constitution and Govern-	
TURKEY and TRIBUTARY		ment	469
STATES :—		Revenue and Army	470
Reigning Sovereign and		Area and Population	473
Family	449	Trade and Commerce	474
Constitution and Govern-		3. SERVIA :—	
ment	451	Government	475
Religion and Education	453	Revenue, Army, and Popu-	
Revenue and Expenditure	455	lation	476
Public Debt	457	Trade	477
Army and Navy	459	Diplomatic Representatives	477
Ironclad Ships	461	Weights and Measures	478
Area and Population	463	Books of Reference	478
Trade and Commerce	466		

PART THE SECOND.

THE STATES OF AMERICA, AFRICA, ASIA,
AND AUSTRALASIA.

I. AMERICA.

	PAGE		PAGE
ARGENTINE CONFEDERA-		BRAZIL :—	
TION :—		Reigning Sovereign	494
Constitution, Government	482	Constitution, Government	495
Revenue and Public Debts	483	Church and Education	497
Army and Navy	485	Revenue and Expenditure	498
Population	485	Army and Navy	500
Trade and Industry	486	Area and Population	501
Railways and Telegraphs	487	Trade and Commerce	503
Diplomatic Representatives	488	Railways and Telegraphs	504
Weights and Measures	488	Diplomatic Representatives	505
Books of Reference	488	Weights and Measures	505
BOLIVIA :—		Books of Reference	506
Constitution, Government	490	CANADA :—	
Revenue and Army	490	Constitution, Government	508
Population, Trade, and In-		Church and Education	510
dustry	491	Revenue and Expenditure	511
Diplomatic Representatives	493	Army and Navy	514
Weights and Measures	493	Area and Population	516
Books of Reference	493	Trade and Industry	517

	PAGE		PAGE
CANADA:—		HAITI:—	
Railways, Post, and Tele- graphs	519	Weights and Measures . . .	545
Weights and Measures . . .	519	Books of Reference	545
Books of Reference	520		
CHILI:—		HONDURAS:—	
Constitution, Government . .	522	Constitution, Government . .	546
Revenue, Army, and Navy . .	522	Revenue, Population, and Trade	546
Population and Industry . .	525	Diplomatic Representatives . .	548
Railways	526	Weights and Measures . . .	548
Diplomatic Representatives . .	526	Books of Reference	548
Weights and Measures . . .	527		
Books of Reference	527	MEXICO:—	
COLOMBIA:—		Constitution, Government . .	549
Constitution, Government . .	528	Revenue and Expenditure . .	549
Revenue and Army	529	Public Debt	550
Population and Trade . . .	529	Area and Population	551
Diplomatic Representatives . .	531	Trade and Industry	552
Weights and Measures . . .	531	Weights and Measures . . .	553
Books of Reference	531	Books of Reference	553
COSTA RICA:—		NICARAGUA:—	
Constitution, Government . .	533	Constitution, Government . .	555
Revenue and Public Debt . .	533	Revenue, Population, and Trade	555
Area and Population	534	Diplomatic Representatives . .	556
Diplomatic Representatives . .	534	Weights and Measures . . .	548
Weights and Measures . . .	535	Books of Reference	556
Books of Reference	535		
ECUADOR:—		PARAGUAY:—	
Constitution, Government . .	536	Constitution, Government . .	557
Revenue, Population, and Trade	536	Revenue and Army	557
Diplomatic Representatives . .	538	Population and Trade . . .	558
Weights and Measures . . .	538	Diplomatic Representatives . .	559
Books of Reference	538	Weights and Measures . . .	559
		Books of Reference	560
GUATEMALA:—		PERU:—	
Constitution, Government . .	539	Constitution, Government . .	561
Revenue, Population, and Trade	539	Revenue, Army, and Navy . .	561
Diplomatic Representatives . .	541	Population, Trade, and In- dustry	563
Weights and Measures . . .	541	Guano exports	565
Books of Reference	542	Railways	565
HAITI:—		Diplomatic Representatives . .	566
Constitution, Government . .	543	Weights and Measures . . .	567
Revenue, Population, and Trade	543	Books of Reference	567
Diplomatic Representatives . .	545	SAN DOMINGO:—	
		Constitution, Government . .	569

	PAGE		PAGE
SAN DOMINGO:—		UNITED STATES:—	
Revenue, Population, and		Commercial Marine . . .	603
Trade	569	Mines and Minerals . . .	605
Diplomatic Representatives	570	Railways	605
Weights and Measures . .	570	Post and Telegraphs . .	606
Books of Reference . . .	570	Diplomatic Representatives	607
		Weights and Measures . .	607
		Books of Reference . . .	608
SAN SALVADOR:—		URUGUAY:—	
Constitution, Government .	572	Constitution, Government .	611
Revenue, Population, and		Revenue, Public Debt, and	
Trade	572	Army	611
Diplomatic Representatives	574	Population, Trade, and In-	
Weights and Measures . .	574	dustry	612
Books of Reference . . .	574	Diplomatic Representatives	614
		Weights and Measures . .	614
		Books of Reference . . .	614
UNITED STATES:—		VENEZUELA:—	
Constitution, Government .	575	Constitution, Government .	615
Congress	578	Revenue, Public Debt, and	
Church and Education . .	581	Army	615
Revenue and Expenditure .	583	Population, Trade, and In-	
National Debt	585	dustry	616
Army	588	Diplomatic Representatives	617
Navy	589	Weights and Measures . .	617
Iron-clad Ships	590	Books of Reference . . .	618
Area and Population . . .	592		
Census of 1870	593		
Immigration	597		
Trade and Industry . . .	599		

2. AFRICA.

ALGERIA:—		EGYPT:—	
Government and Army . .	619	Area and Population . . .	634
Area and Population . . .	620	Trade and Commerce . . .	635
Trade and Industry . . .	621	The Suez Canal	636
Weights and Measures . .	622	Railways and Telegraphs .	638
Books of Reference . . .	622	Diplomatic Representatives	639
		Money, Weights and Mea-	
		sures	639
		Books of Reference . . .	639
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—		LIBERIA:—	
Constitution, Government .	624	Constitution	641
Revenue and Expenditure .	625	Population and Trade . .	642
Area and Population . . .	625	Weights and Measures . .	643
Trade and Commerce . . .	628	Books of Reference . . .	643
Weights and Measures . .	629		
Books of Reference . . .	629		
EGYPT:—		MOROCCO:—	
Reigning Sovereign . . .	631	Reigning Sovereign . . .	644
Government, Revenue, and		Government and Religion .	644
Army	632		

	PAGE		PAGE
MOROCCO :—		NATAL :—	
Population and Trade . . .	645	Books of Reference . . .	651
Diplomatic Representatives . .	646		
Weights and Measures . . .	646	TUNIS :—	
Books of Reference . . .	647	Reigning Sovereign . . .	652
NATAL :—		Government, Revenue, and	
Constitution, Government . .	648	Army . . .	652
Revenue and Expenditure . .	648	Population and Trade . .	654
Population . . .	649	Diplomatic Representatives . .	656
Trade and Commerce . . .	650	Weights and Measures . .	656
		Books of Reference . . .	656

3. ASIA.

CEYLON :—		INDIA :—	
Constitution, Government . .	657	Books of Reference . . .	700
Revenue and Expenditure . .	657		
Population . . .	658	JAPAN :—	
Trade and Industry . . .	659	Constitution, Government . .	702
Weights and Measures . . .	660	Revenue and Army . . .	703
Books of Reference . . .	660	Population and Trade . . .	705
CHINA :—		Diplomatic Representatives . .	707
Reigning Sovereign . . .	661	Weights and Measures . . .	707
Army and Government . . .	661	Books of Reference . . .	707
Population and Trade . . .	663		
Treaty Ports . . .	665	JAVA :—	
Diplomatic and Consular		Constitution, Government . .	710
Representatives . . .	667	Revenue and Expenditure . .	711
Weights and Measures . . .	667	Army and Navy . . .	712
Books of Reference . . .	667	Area and Population . . .	713
HONG KONG :—		Trade and Commerce . . .	714
Constitution, Government . .	670	Weights and Measures . . .	715
Revenue and Expenditure . .	670	Books of Reference . . .	716
Area and Population . . .	671		
Trade and Commerce . . .	673	PERSIA :—	
Weights and Measures . . .	674	Reigning Sovereign . . .	718
Books of Reference . . .	674	Government, Religion, and	
INDIA :—		Education . . .	718
Constitution, Government . .	675	Revenue and Army . . .	720
Revenue and Expenditure . .	677	Area, Population, and Trade . .	721
Public Debt . . .	683	Diplomatic Representatives . .	723
Army . . .	684	Weights and Measures . . .	723
Area and Population . . .	686	Books of Reference . . .	724
Trade and Commerce . . .	692		
Shipping . . .	695	SIAM :—	
Railways . . .	696	Government and Revenue . .	726
Post and Telegraphs . . .	698	Population and Trade . . .	727
Weights and Measures . . .	699	Diplomatic Representatives . .	729
		Weights and Measures . . .	728
		Books of Reference . . .	729

4. AUSTRALASIA.

	PAGE		PAGE
NEW SOUTH WALES:—		SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—	
Constitution and Govern- ment	730	Mines and Mineral Produc- tions	751
Revenue and Expenditure .	731	Railways, Post, and Tele- graphs	734
Area and Population . . .	731		
Trade and Industry . . .	733	TASMANIA:—	
Mineral Productions . . .	734	Constitution and Govern- ment	752
Railways, Post, and Tele- graphs	734	Revenue and Expenditure .	752
		Area and Population . . .	753
NEW ZEALAND:—		Trade and Industry . . .	754
Constitution and Govern- ment	735	Railways, Post, and Tele- graphs	755
Revenue and Expenditure .	736		
Area and Population . . .	737	VICTORIA:—	
Trade and Industry . . .	740	Constitution and Govern- ment	756
Mineral Productions . . .	741	Revenue and Expenditure .	757
Railways, Post, and Tele- graphs	741	Debt	757
		Area and Population . . .	758
QUEENSLAND:—		Immigration	761
Constitution and Govern- ment	742	Trade and Commerce . . .	762
Revenue and Expenditure .	742	Mining Industry	763
Area and Population . . .	743	Railways	764
Trade and Industry . . .	744	Post and Telegraphs . . .	765
Railways, Post, and Tele- graphs	745		
		WESTERN AUSTRALIA:—	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—		Constitution and Govern- ment	766
Constitution and Govern- ment	746	Revenue and Expenditure .	766
Revenue and Expenditure .	747	Population and Trade . . .	767
Area and Population . . .	748	Agriculture and Minerals .	768
Trade and Industry . . .	750	Books of Reference con- cerning Australasia . . .	769
INDEX	772		



CHRONICLE

OF THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1876

January.

1. Celebration of the 'incoming Centennial Year of American Independence' throughout the United States.
1. Chapter of the Knights of the Star of India held by the Prince of Wales at Calcutta.
2. Opening of the Cortes Geraes of Portugal, by King Luis I. 'We continue to maintain friendly relations with all foreign states.'
3. Bill for the appointment of regency during the absence of King Georgios I. from the kingdom, passed by the Boulé of Greece.
4. Resignation of Nubar Pasha, President of the Council of the State of Egypt.
6. Death of Marquis Bernardo de Sá da Bandeira, Portuguese statesman and general, at Lisbon.
6. Raising of the siege of Hernani, by the Carlist insurgents of Spain.
7. Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Lucknow, India.
9. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
10. Meeting of the Reichsrath of Austria.
10. Death of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States from 1865 to 1869.
11. Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Delhi, India.
12. Prorogation of the Italian Parliament.
13. Proclamation of Marshal MacMahon, President of the French Republic, countersigned by M. Buffet, giving advice to the people regarding the approaching general elections. 'I advise all to rally round my government, under the shelter of a strong and respected authority.'

January.

15. Bill for the establishment of a network of railways, passed by the Cortes of Portugal.
16. Opening of the Chambers of Prussia, by royal commission.
16. Resolution for the impeachment of the ministry adopted by the Skoupselina of Servia.
17. Bill for the supervision of monastic institutions, adopted by the Upper House of the Reichsrath of Austria.
18. Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Lahore, India.
19. Opening of the Diet of Sweden, by King Oscar II.
20. Purchase of the Eastern Railway of Hungary, by the Government.
20. Death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States from March 4, 1873.
21. Bombardment of the town of San Sebastian, by the Carlist insurgents of Spain.
22. Grant of 1,500,000 dollars, voted by the House of Congress of the United States, for the 'Centennial' Exhibition at Philadelphia.
23. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
24. Adoption of a bill amending the penal laws of international conspiracy, by the Reichstag of Germany, by 141 against 133 votes.
25. Completion of the general elections throughout Spain, resulting in an overwhelming majority for the Ministry in power.
27. Opening of an International Postal Congress at Bern, Switzerland.
28. Death of Francis Deak, Hungarian statesman, at Pesth.
29. Defeat of Carlist insurgents near Duranza, by the royal forces under General Quesada.
29. Outbreak of an insurrection at Jacmel, Haiti.
30. Elections throughout France for the new Senate, resulting in the return of 110 Republicans, 58 Orleanists, 36 Bonapartists, and 21 Legitimists.
31. Presentation of a note, drawn up by Count Andrassy, President of the Ministry of Austria-Hungary, to the Ottoman Government, by the ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, and Russia, relative to reforms in the administration of the Turkish Empire. 'The Sublime Porte promised to examine the scheme, and to acquaint the Powers with its decision.'

February.

1. Commencement of the actual working of the new International Tribunals in Egypt.
2. Bill for the emancipation of slaves in the islands of St. Thomas and Principe, adopted by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal.
3. Opening of the Storthing of Norway, by King Oscar II.
3. Signature of a treaty of peace between the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and Paraguay, referring the settlement of existing disputes to the arbitration of the President of the United States.

February.

4. Defeat of insurgent tribes on the Perak river, Malay Peninsula, by British troops.
5. Close of the session of the Boulé of Greece, by royal decree.
6. Reply of the Ottoman Government to the note of Count Andrassy, delivered on the 31st of January. It is announced that 'the Sublime Porte has resolved to carry out the leading measures recommended by the great Powers, namely, the establishment of religious liberty, a modification of the system of collecting tithes, the granting of facilities to agriculturists, the application of a portion of the revenues of the insurgent provinces to local improvements, and the appointment of a mixed commission of Mussulmans and Christians to watch over the execution of these reforms.'
7. Defeat of Carlist insurgents near San Esteban, by the royal troops of Spain.
8. Opening of the second session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom by Queen Victoria. 'I have considered it my duty not to stand aloof from the efforts now being made by allied and friendly Governments to bring about a pacification of the disturbed districts [in Turkey], and I have accordingly, while respecting the independence of the Porte, joined in urging on the Sultan the expediency of adopting such measures of administrative reform as may remove all reasonable cause of discontent on the part of his Christian subjects.'
9. Appointment of a new Ministry for Roumania.
10. Close of the Reichstag of Germany. Prince von Bismarck, defending himself against the accusation of warlike designs, exclaims: 'We have nothing to conquer, nothing to win; we are contented with what we have, and it is a calumny to accuse us of any thirst for conquest or territorial extension.'
10. Opening of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor-General.
10. Death of Reverdy Johnson, American statesman, at Annapolis, Maryland, U.S.
11. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
13. Defeat of Carlist insurgents by the royal troops under General Quesada, near Segara, Spain.
14. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey ordering all the reforms advised in the note of Count Andrassy, delivered by the representatives of the Great Powers on the 31st of January.
15. Opening of the newly-elected Cortes of Spain by King Alfonso XII. 'Inasmuch as the provinces of Biscay, Alava, and the greater part of Navarre have been reduced to obedience, as the Carlists are hemmed in at the Pyrenees, and as the Cuban insurrection daily becomes more feeble, my short but difficult reign has not been without avail for the public good. . . . I shall speedily proceed to the North to contribute towards the restoration of peace.'
16. Departure of King Alfonso XII. of Spain from Madrid, to take the command of the troops operating against the Carlist insurgents.

February.

17. Bill granting permission to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland 'to add to her titles' introduced into the House of Commons by the Prime Minister.
18. Surrender of Estella, capital of the Carlist insurgents, to the royal troops of Spain under General Primo de Rivera.
20. Elections throughout France for the new Chamber of Deputies, resulting in a majority for the Republicans. (*See* March 5.)
20. Entry of Russian troops into the city of Khokand, and proclamation announcing the immediate annexation of the Khanate of Khokand to the Russian Empire.
20. Reception of the Prince of Wales at his entrance into Nepaul, India, by Sir Jung Bahadoor, Prime Minister of Nepaul.
21. Vote of £4,080,000, for the purchase of Suez Canal shares, by the British House of Commons, without a division.
21. Death of Grand Duchess Maria, eldest sister of the Emperor of Russia, at St. Petersburg.
22. Surrender of five battalions of Carlist insurgents to the royal troops, under General Martinez Campos, at Tolosa, Spain.
23. Resignation of the French Ministry presided over by M. Buffet.
24. Appointment of a new French Ministry under the presidency of M. Dufaure.
27. Treaty of commerce with Roumania adopted by the Reichsrath of Austria, by 145 against 73 votes.
28. Flight of Don Carlos, head of the Carlist insurgents of Spain, into France, surrendering his sword at St. Jean Pied-de-Port.
29. Changes in the Government of Turkey.

March.

1. Resignation of General Belknap, Secretary of War of the United States.
2. Resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, directing the impeachment of General Belknap, before the Senate.
3. Bill for removing restrictions on burials for Dissenters from the Church of England refused by the House of Commons, by 279 against 248 votes.
4. Insurrectionary risings in several parts of Bosnia, Turkey.
5. Supplementary elections to the Chamber of Deputies in 105 arrondissements of France. The total results of this and the general election of February 20 is the return of 330 Republicans, 92 Bonapartists, 58 Orleanists, and 38 Legitimists.
6. Opening of the Italian Parliament by King Vittorio Emanuele II. 'My Government is attempting to carry out a scheme for the redemption of the railways. In this Italy ardently faces a very grave problem, which has already for some time occupied the attention of the Governments and Parliaments of the most civilized nations.'

March.

7. Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Allahabad, India.
8. Opening of the newly-elected French Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Versailles.
9. Defeat of the invading army of the Khedive of Egypt by the Abyssinian troops, under the command of King John.
11. Changes in the Ministry of Roumania.
12. Defeat of a body of 8,000 insurgents, by Government troops, at Oaxaca, Mexico.
13. Publication at St. Petersburg of an ukase of the Emperor of Russia decreeing that the newly-conquered territory hitherto called the Khanate of Khokand be incorporated in the Russian Empire, to form a province under the name of Ferghana.
13. Departure of the Prince of Wales from Bombay for England. 'I cannot leave India,' writes the Prince, in a letter to the Governor-General, 'without expressing to you, as the Queen's representative of this vast Empire, the sincere pleasure and the deep interest with which I have visited this great and wonderful country.'
14. Message of the French Government to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. 'The Republican Government, already founded, has been completed by the election of two great assemblies which constitute with the Government the highest public authority. Universal suffrage has sanctioned the great constitutional results accomplished by the last Assembly. Power cannot have a higher origin in human society: never was a Government more legitimately established.'
14. Bill reducing the salary of the President of the United States passed by the Senate.
16. Amendment to the Royal Titles Bill, declaring it to be inexpedient for the Queen to adopt the title of 'Empress of India,' rejected by the British House of Commons, by 305 against 200 votes.
16. Insurrection at Jacmel, Hayti, and proclamation of a state of siege throughout the republic.
17. Defeat of Turkish troops by insurgents at Muratovizza, Bosnia.
19. Resolution of want of confidence in the Ministry passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, by 243 against 180 votes.
20. Resignation of the Italian Ministry, accepted by the King.
20. Triumphant entry of King Alfonso XII. into Madrid, at the head of 25,000 men, having subdued the Carlist insurrection.
21. Capture of Ismail, leader of the insurrection in the Malay Peninsula, by British troops, at Penang.
23. Bill giving the title of 'Empress of India' to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland adopted, on third reading, by the House of Commons, by 209 against 34 votes.
24. Appointment of a new Italian Ministry, under the presidency of Signore Depretis.

March.

25. Bill authorising the Government to transfer the State railways of Prussia to the German Empire, passed, on first reading, by the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia.
27. Capture of the town of Jalapa, Mexico, by insurgent forces.
29. Decree of King Christian IX. closing the sittings of the Folkething of Denmark, on account of 'inability to come to an understanding with the Government.'
29. Departure of Queen Victoria from England for Germany.
29. Bill reducing the pay of officers in the army passed by the House of Representatives of the United States, by 141 against 61 votes.
30. Resolution of the House of Deputies of Württemberg in favour of transferring the State railways of the kingdom to the German Empire passed, by 78 against 6 votes.

April.

1. Capture of the city of Matamoras, Mexico, by the insurgents against the Government, under the command of Porfiris Diaz.
2. Close of the Cortes Geraes of Portugal by royal decree.
3. Bill giving the title of Empress of India to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland passed by the House of Lords, by 137 against 91 votes.
3. Nomination of two new cardinals by the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome.
4. Motion censuring the Government for the slow progress of the Pacific railway works passed by the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, by 34 against 24 votes.
5. Decree of the French Government raising the state of siege in the departments of Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Rhone, and Bouches-du-Rhone.
5. Bill incorporating the duchy of Lauenburg with the kingdom passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia.
6. Decree of the French Government sanctioning the arrangements for an International Exhibition to be held from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, 1878.
7. Changes in the Government of Turkey; appointment of a new Minister of Finance.
9. Meetings at Belgrade, calling for war with Turkey.
10. Sentences passed by the High Court of Justice at Athens upon the ex-ministers, archbishops, and others, on charges of corruption and simony. The ministers are condemned to undergo imprisonment of from nine months to one year, and the archbishops to pay fines of from 800*l.* to 2,000*l.* sterling.
11. Issue of a voluntary national loan by the Government of Servia.
12. Prorogation of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.
- ¹2. Arrival of Lord Lytton, the newly-appointed Governor-General of India, at Calcutta.
14. Unveiling of a monument to President Abraham Lincoln, erected by contributions of former slaves, at Washington, by General Grant, President of the United States.

April.

15. Defeat of the Turkish troops under Mukhtar Pasha by insurgents of the Herzegovina, engaged in blockading the fort of Niksics, at Prejeska.
17. Commencement of the trial of impeachment of General Belknap, former Secretary of State for War, before the Senate of the United States.
18. Visit of the Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany to Queen Victoria of Great Britain, at Coburg.
18. Insurrection at Haiti and flight of the President of the Republic, General Michel Dominique.
19. Changes in the Government of Turkey; appointment of new Ministers of War and Marine.
20. Commencement of agrarian riots, extending over several weeks, of the coloured population throughout Barbadoes.
22. Departure of the King and Queen of Greece from Athens, on a visit to Denmark and Germany.
22. Death of Princess Maria of Braganza, Regent of Portugal 1826-28, at Lisbon.
23. Defeat of insurgents of the Herzegovina by Turkish troops at Prejeska.
25. Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Madrid, on a visit to the King of Spain.
26. Elections for the Folkething throughout Denmark, resulting in the return of 74 opponents and 31 adherents of the existing Government.
26. Proclamation of Prince Milan of Servia enjoining the people of the principality not to join the insurgents of the Herzegovina.
27. Launch of the double turret ship 'Inflexible,' the most powerful iron-clad of the British navy, at Portsmouth.
28. Proclamation of Queen Victoria announcing that Parliament has passed an Act 'to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an Addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies,' and that, therefore, in all documents 'not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies: that is to say, in the Latin tongue, in these words: "Indiæ Imperatrix." And in the English tongue in these words: "Empress of India."'
30. Changes in the Government of Turkey.

May.

1. Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Lisbon, on a visit to the King of Portugal.
1. Resignation of the Ministry of Servia.
2. Bill providing for the transfer of all the State railways of Prussia to the German Empire adopted, on third reading, by the House of Deputies of Prussia, by 216 against 160 votes.

May.

3. Insurrectionary risings in many parts of Bulgaria, Turkey.
5. Formation of a new Ministry for Servia, under the presidency of M. Ristics.
6. Assassination of the Consuls of France and Germany by Mahometan fanatics, at Salonica, Turkey.
7. Changes in the Government of Turkey; appointment of new Ministers of War, Finance, and Justice.
8. Launch of the Italian ironclad 'Duilio,' reputed the most powerful war-ship yet constructed (see Italian navy), at Castellamare, in presence of the King of Italy and representatives of most of the Governments of Europe.
8. Signature of a treaty of peace between Guatemala and San Salvador at Santa Ana.
9. Launch of the British ironclad 'Téméraire' at Chatham.
9. Destruction of the village of Batak, Bulgaria, and murder of all the inhabitants, by Turkish troops.
10. Opening of the French Assembly at Versailles.
10. Opening of the 'Centennial Exhibition' at Philadelphia by General Grant, President of the United States, who states that its object is 'that we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellences and deficiencies of our achievements, and also give emphatic expression to our earnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our fellow-members of this great family of nations.'
11. Arrival of the Emperor of Russia at Berlin, on a visit to the Emperor of Germany.
11. Dismissal of the Grand Vizier and of the Scheik-ul-Islam of Turkey by decree of Sultan Abdul-Aziz.
12. Riots at Constantinople, headed by the 'Softas,' directed against the existing Government.
13. Destruction of the village of Peroushtiza, and murder of the inhabitants, by Turkish troops.
14. Conference at Berlin between the representatives of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia for the settlement of the affairs of Turkey.
15. Opening of the Delegations of Austria-Hungary, at Pesth.
15. Opening of the Rigsdag of Denmark by royal commission.
15. Decree of the Khedive of Egypt ordering the establishment of a 'Supreme Council of the Treasury,' composed partly of Europeans, for the control of the finances.
16. Arrival of a French and German flotilla before Salonica to watch the investigation of the murder of the Consuls (see May 6.)
17. Close of the session of the Diet of Sweden by royal commission.
17. Changes in the Government of Turkey; appointment of Midhat Pasha as Minister.
18. Reception of the Delegations of Austria-Hungary by the Emperor-King, who informs them that 'the events in the East have only

May.

strengthened my resolution and that of the two great neighbouring States to draw more closely and intimately the relations which have already existed between our empires.'

20. Defeat of a strong body of insurgents by troops of the Government at Matamoras, Mexico.
21. Bill for the abolition of the 'Fueros' of the Basque Provinces passed, in second reading, by the Cortes of Spain.
22. Agreement between the British and Italian Governments for the prolongation of the treaty of commerce of August 6, 1863, signed at Rome.
23. Decrees of the Government of Servia, suspending the liberty of the press, and ordering a loan of 12,000,000 piastres, or 240,000*l.*, by a voluntary subscription, 'for the defence of the country.'
24. Adoption of all the clauses of the new constitution by the Cortes of Spain, by 285 against 40 votes.
25. Decree establishing a forced currency issued by the Government of the Argentine Confederation.
26. Death of Field-Marshal Von John, Austrian statesman, at Vienna.
27. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
29. Rout of the main body of Mexican insurgents by troops of the Government at Oaxaca.
30. Deposition of Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey. 'After vainly soliciting the Sultan to reform the Government, the Grand Vizier, Hussein Arni Pasha, and Midhat Pasha determined to depose him. The Dolma Baghtché Palace was beset with land and sea troops, and Murad was proclaimed Sultan at the Seraskierat before all the ministers, the Scheik-ul-Islam, and Mollahs. Suleiman Pasha, with soldiers and officers, intimated to Abdul-Aziz that the nation deposed him, and that he should deliver up the palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced him of the impossibility of resistance. The ex-Sultan and his family and household, 53 boatfuls of women, were conveyed under escort to the Topcapou Palace, in the old Seraglio, and Murad V. proceeded to take possession of the Dolma Baghtché Palace.'

June.

1. Publication at Constantinople of an Imperial Hatt of Sultan Murad V. announcing his accession to the throne, 'by the Grace of God and the Will of All.'
2. Appointment of a new Attorney-General and Secretary for War of the United States.
3. Opening of the first line of railway in China, from Shanghai to Kangwang.
4. Suicide of Abdul-Aziz, Sultan of Turkey from June 25, 1861, to June 30, 1875. 'He stabbed himself with a pair of small scissors in Teheragan Palace, at ten o'clock in the morning, and was buried at Mahmoud the Second's tomb at six o'clock in the evening.'

June.

6. Recognition of Sultan Murad V. by the Governments of Austria, Germany, Great Britain, and Russia.
7. Bill restoring to the State faculties the absolute right of conferring university degrees adopted by the Chamber of Deputies of France, by 388 against 120 votes.
7. Death of Josephine, Queen Dowager of Sweden and Norway, at Stockholm.
8. Appointment of General Tehernayeff, in the Russian service, to the command of the Western division of the army of Servia.
10. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
11. Bill passed by the House of Representatives of the United States authorising the coining of 30 millions of dollars additional silver currency, one-third of the sum to be employed for the redemption of paper-money.
12. Proclamation of Prince Milan of Servia stating that 'the insurrection in the Turkish provinces has found its way to the frontiers of Servia, enclosing the whole principality by an iron band,' which has compelled him 'to place his people under arms.'
13. Elections for the Chamber of Representatives in Belgium, resulting in a loss to the Ultramontane party, the majority of which in the Chamber is reduced from 14 to 12 votes.
13. Bill making regulations for the 'protection of labour' in all factories and workshops passed by the National Council of Switzerland, by 89 against 17 votes.
14. Meeting of the Emperors of Germany and of Russia, at Ems, Germany.
15. Assassination of the Turkish Ministers of War and of Foreign Affairs by Hassan Bey, a Circassian, captain in the Turkish army, at Constantinople. 'The Circassian shot them down like dogs while sitting at the Ministerial Council table, and then killed and wounded six other officials.'
17. Execution, by hanging, of Hassan Bey, murderer of two Turkish Ministers, at Constantinople. 'There was no judicial inquiry worthy the name, and the assassin was asked no questions.'
17. Resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
18. Treaty settling existing frontier disputes with Brazil ratified by the National Congress of the Argentine Confederation.
19. Resignation of the Ministry of the Netherlands, the second Chamber of the States-General having rejected the Ministerial Militia Bill.
20. Death of General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, President of Mexico at various periods, at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
21. Appointment of a new Minister of War for Austria-Hungary.
21. Rejection of a bill for abolishing capital punishment by the Senate of France.

June.

22. Statement of Mr. Disraeli in the British House of Commons that 'the Great Powers have unanimously agreed that, after the events at Constantinople and the accession of the new Sultan, it was just and expedient that he should not be unduly pressed, but that he should have sufficient time to survey his position.'
22. Decree of the Government of Servia ordering the mobilisation of the first contingent of the militia.
23. Motion of want of confidence in the Government passed by the Folkething of Denmark, by 62 against 24 votes.
24. Close of the session of the Folkething of Denmark by royal decree.
25. Defeat and extermination of United States troops, numbering 17 officers and 315 rank and file, under General Custer, by Sioux Indians, in the Black Hills country. 'They fell into an ambuscade, in a deep ravine, and every man was slain.'
26. Decree of the Servian Government ordering the mobilisation of the militia.
27. Bill for the purchase of the Alta Italia railways by the State passed by the Italian Parliament, by 344 against 35 votes.
28. Manifesto of the insurgent chiefs of Bosnia proclaiming Prince Milan King of Bosnia.
29. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
30. Circular address of the Servian Government to the great European Powers complaining of the action of Turkey in sending 'undisciplined robber bands' into Bosnia and close to the Servian frontier.

July.

1. Commencement of the celebration of the centenary of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia.
2. Joint declaration of war sent by the Prince of Servia and the Hospodar of Montenegro to the Turkish Government, their troops crossing the frontier at the same time.
3. Circular of the Government of Turkey to the Great Powers denouncing the hostilities commenced by Servia as a breach of allegiance.
3. Opening of an extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chambers by Prince Karl.
4. Celebration of the centenary of the Declaration of Independence throughout the United States.
6. Death of M. Casimir Périer, Minister of the Interior of France 1871-72, at Paris.
6. Defeat of the Servian forces at Novi Bazar by Turkish troops, under Mehemet Ali Pasha.
7. Appointment of a new Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.
8. Meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia at the castle of Reichstadt, Bohemia. 'The two monarchs embraced and kissed each other affectionately three times.'

July.

9. Announcement of the Turkish Government that the dividends of the public debt cannot be paid 'until the internal affairs of the Empire have become more settled.'
10. Rejection of a proposed new law on military service by the people of Switzerland, by 165,000 against 145,000 votes.
11. Appointment of a new Postmaster-General of the United States.
12. Announcement of a blockade of the sea-coast of Dahomey, Africa, by British naval forces.
14. Bill authorising an International Exhibition at Paris in 1878 passed unanimously by the French Chamber of Deputies.
14. Declaration of the Earl of Derby, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the policy of the British Government in the Turkish question. 'We undertook undoubtedly twenty years ago to guarantee the Sick Man against murder, but we never undertook to guarantee him against suicide or sudden death. Now, that is in a few words our policy as regards this war now going on. We shall not intervene, but we shall do our utmost, if necessary, to discourage others from intervening.'
14. Explosion on board the ironclad man-of-war 'Thunderer,' in Portsmouth harbour, with loss of 77 lives.
15. Circular note of the Government of Roumania to the Great Powers, claiming greater independence from Turkey, together with the cession of the Delta of the Danube.
16. Motion of confidence in the Ministry passed by the Cortes of Spain, by 211 against 26 votes.
17. Election of General Boisrond Canal as President of the Republic of Haiti, by 69 against 31 votes.
18. Defeat of Servian forces by Turkish troops at Isvor, near Saitschar.
19. Meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany at Salzburg, Tyrol.
20. Prorogation of the Cortes of Spain by royal decree.
21. Rejection of the bill for restoring to the State the sole right of conferring university degrees, by the Senate of France, by 144 against 139 votes.
22. Decree of the Roumanian Government calling out the reserves of the second territorial division of the army.
23. Defeat of Turkish troops, under Mukhtar Pasha, by Montenegrin forces, commanded by the Hospodar.
24. Departure of Prince Milan from Belgrade, to assume the command of the Servian troops in the field.
25. Decree of the Government of Turkey ordering the issue of 3,000,000*l.* of paper money, 'guaranteed by the revenue derived from the Heraclea coal mines.'
26. Bill ordering the establishment of free bonded warehouses at the principal seaports of the kingdom passed by the Senate of Italy, by 114 against 102 votes.

July.

28. Defeat of Servian forces by Turkish troops at Gurgusovatz.
29. Arrival of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain at Santander, received by King Alfonso XII.
30. Bill authorising an increase of 2,500 men in the cavalry force, to operate against the Sioux Indians, passed by the Senate of the United States.
31. Declaration of Mr. Disraeli in the House of Commons concerning Turkish policy and the British fleet sent to Besika Bay. 'The Mediterranean Fleet is the symbol and the guarantee of our power. We never concealed that we had in that part of the world great interests which we must protect and never relinquish, and it was no threat to any particular Power that we said at such a moment that the Mediterranean Fleet should be there, that the world should know, whatever might happen, there should be no great change in the distribution of territories in that part of the world without the knowledge and consent of England.'

August.

1. Impeachment of General Belknap, former Secretary of War, before the Senate of the United States, the votes being 35 guilty and 25 not guilty, and the result an acquittal, a two-thirds vote being required for conviction in the impeachment of a Minister.
2. Treaty of commerce between Russia and Roumania signed at Bucharest.
2. Proclamation of the President of the United States admitting Colorado as a State into the Union.
3. Circular note of the Turkish Government to the Great Powers announcing the mental disease of Sultan Murad V., and the probability of his abdication.
5. Encounter between Servian troops and Turkish forces at Gurgusovatz, resulting in the defeat of the former, and the burning of the town by the Turks.
6. Formation of a new Ministry for Roumania, under the presidency of M. Bratiano.
7. Report of the Government of Servia to several European Powers announcing the committal of vast atrocities by Turkish troops in Bulgaria. 'In the single district of Philippopolis 10,000 murders occurred, and 2,000 bodies are lying unburied.'
9. Occupation of the town of Zaitschar, Servia, by Turkish troops.
11. Declaration of Mr. Disraeli in the British House of Commons on the crisis in Turkey. 'Those who suppose that England ever would uphold, or at this moment particularly is upholding, Turkey, from blind superstition and from a want of sympathy with the highest aspirations of humanity, are deceived. What our duty is at this critical moment is to maintain the Empire of England; nor will we ever consent to any step—although it may obtain comparative quiet and a false prosperity—which could hazard the existence of this Empire.'

August.

11. Breaking out of a military insurrection in San Domingo, and flight of the President.
12. Resignation of the Earl of Malmesbury as Lord Privy Seal of Great Britain, and assumption of the post by Mr. Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury.
12. Return of Prince Milan to Belgrade, and appointment of General Tchernayeff to the command-in-chief of the Servian forces in the field against Turkey.
13. Prorogation of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France.
14. Proposal made in the Cortes of Spain that General Martinez Campos be appointed Governor-General of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies.
14. Reception of the Rt. Hon. Geo. J. Goschen and M. Joubert, delegates of British and French holders of the Egyptian debt, by the Khedive, to concert measures for a conversion of the debt.
15. Close of the third session of the 21st Parliament of the United Kingdom by royal commission. 'The efforts,' says the Speech from the Throne, 'which, in common with other Powers, I have made to bring about a settlement of the differences unfortunately existing between the Porte and its Christian subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina have hitherto been unsuccessful, and the conflict begun in those Provinces has been extended to Servia and Montenegro. Should a favourable opportunity present itself, I shall be ready, in concert with my allies, to offer my good offices for the purpose of mediation between the contending parties.'
15. Close of the second session of the forty-fourth Congress of the United States.
16. Elevation of Mr. Benjamin Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury, to the Peerage, under the title of Earl of Beaconsfield.
16. Arrival of the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada and British America, at Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
17. Appointment of a new Minister of Finance for Austria-Hungary.
18. Proclamation of Lord Lytton, Governor-General of British India, notifying that the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title 'Indiæ Imperatrix' will be proclaimed at Delhi on the 1st of January, 1877, before an Imperial assemblage of all the governors, lieutenant-governors, heads of Government, princes, chiefs, and nobles of India.
19. Death of the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, at Rockbridge, Virginia.
20. Proclamation of the Turkish Government to the Servians offering pardon to all who will submit at once, and threatening severe punishment to those who will further resist 'legitimate authority.'
21. Public degradation of three Turkish officials at Salonica, for having connived at the assassination of the Consuls of France and Germany.

August.

22. Encounter between Servian forces and Turkish troops in the Morava Valley, near Alexinatz, ending in the defeat of the Servians.
24. Address of the Servian Government to the Guaranteeing Powers of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, invoking their intervention for restoring peace between Servia and Turkey.
26. Defeat of Turkish troops by Montenegrins near Podgoritzza.
28. Interview between Li-Hung-Chang, Chinese Imperial Commissioner, and Sir Thomas Wade, British Commissioner, on board the iron-clad ship 'Audacious,' in the harbour of Canton, to negotiate a treaty between the two countries.
29. Military rising at Acapulco, Mexico.
31. Deposition of Sultan Murad V. by the Council of Ministers of Turkey, on the ground of mental incapacity, and proclamation of his brother as Sultan Abdul-Hamid II.

September.

1. Battle between the Turks and the Servians before Alexinatz, resulting in the defeat and rout of the Servian forces.
2. Note of the Government of Austria-Hungary to the Guaranteeing Powers of the Treaty of Paris of 1856, suggesting terms of peace between Turkey and Servia.
3. Changes in the Government of Turkey; appointment of a new Minister of War.
4. Presentation of an 'aide mémoire' by the representatives of the Great Powers to the Turkish Government, proposing an armistice with Servia and reforms in the administration of European Turkey.
5. Arrival of Emperor Wilhelm I. of Germany at Leipzig, to direct extensive manœuvres of the German army.
6. Publication of a pamphlet by Mr. W. E. Gladstone, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, on 'Bulgarian Atrocities' and the misgovernment of Turkey. 'Mr. Gladstone has never written with such vehemence since he assailed the rule of Naples, which he pronounced to be a "negation of God."'
7. Investiture of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II. of Turkey with the sword of Othman at the Eyoub Mosque, Constantinople.
8. Reconstitution of the Ministry of New Zealand, Australasia.
9. Defeat of Servian forces by Turkish troops at Shabatz, on the Drina.
10. Burning of the town of Kniajevatz, Servia, by Turkish troops.
12. Departure of 4,000 men of the Spanish army from Santander for Cuba, to aid in suppressing the insurrection.
14. Reply of the Turkish Government to the 'aide mémoire' of the Great Powers of September 4, declining the demand of an armistice, but offering peace on conditions implying the humble submission of Servia, and occupation of its fortresses by Turkish troops.

September.

16. Close of the session of the States-General of the Netherlands by royal commission.
17. Proclamation at Deligrad of General Tchernayeff, commander of the forces of Servia against Turkey, declaring that the army has invested Prince Milan with the title of Milan I., King of Servia.
17. Treaty of peace and amity between the Governments of Great Britain and China, the latter affirming the right of foreigners to travel in the country and enjoy protection, signed at Peking.
18. Large meeting of the citizens of London, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, at the Guildhall, to express indignation at the 'Turkish atrocities' in Bulgaria.
18. Opening of a new session of the States-General of the Netherlands by King Willem III., who declares, in the speech from the throne, the 'the country is in the most flourishing condition.'
19. Publication in the *London Gazette* of a report by Mr. Baring, British Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, on the results of his mission to investigate the behaviour of the Turkish troops in Bulgaria.
19. Arrival of General Ignatieff, Ambassador of the Emperor of Russia, at Constantinople.
20. Sixth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops celebrated at Rome by the uncovering of commemorative tablets on the Capitol, in presence of the King.
21. Despatch of the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the British Ambassador in Turkey. 'I have already informed your Excellency of the just indignation which the statements published of these atrocities have aroused in the people of Great Britain; nor can I doubt that a similar feeling prevails throughout Europe. The Porte cannot afford to contend with the public opinion of other countries, nor can it suppose that the Government of Great Britain or any of the Signatory Powers of the Treaty of Paris, can show indifference to the sufferings of the Bulgarian peasantry under this outbreak of vindictive cruelty. No political considerations would justify the toleration of such acts; and one of the foremost conditions for the settlement of the questions now pending must be that ample reparation shall be afforded to the sufferers and their future security guaranteed.'
23. Address of the Permanent Committee of the Servian Skoupschina to Prince Milan, urging him to accept the title of King of Servia, conferred upon him by the army. (See Sept. 17.)
24. Insurrection at Cauca, State of Panama, quelled by the troops of the Government of the United States of Colombia.
25. Presentation of a note containing propositions of peace with Servia to the Government of Turkey by the British Ambassador.
26. Appointment of a new Minister of War in the Government of the Netherlands.

September.

27. Reception of a deputation of the citizens of London, headed by the Lord Mayor, by the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the Turkish question. 'The feeling of the meeting [September 18] which appointed this deputation,' said the Lord Mayor, 'was very strong indeed, and went to show that the old foreign policy of England with regard to Turkey and the East was no longer tenable. That being so, the citizens resolved that they would ask the Government of the day, backed as it thus was by a strong and powerful expression of public opinion, to attend to the voice of the community as far as possible.'
29. Defeat of Turkish troops by Montenegrin forces at Bojanobrodo, Herzegovina.
30. Changes in the Government of Turkey.

October.

1. Unveiling of a statue of Sylvain Van de Weyer, Belgian statesman, by King Leopold II., at Louvain, Belgium.
2. Opening of the Rigsdag of Denmark by royal commission.
3. Reception by Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary of General Sumarokoff, bearer of an autograph letter from Emperor Alexander II of Russia.
4. Declaration of the President of the Council of Ministers in the Diet of Hungary that in the settlement of the Turkish question 'all the Powers of Europe are acting in harmony.'
6. Decree of King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy dissolving the Chamber of Deputies of the kingdom, and ordering new elections in November.
7. Private audience of Sir Henry Elliot, British Ambassador, with the Sultan of Turkey, and communication of the despatch of the Earl of Derby. (See September 21.)
9. Decree of King Alfonso XII. of Spain appointing General Martinez Campos commander-in-chief of the Spanish army in Cuba, and ordering a reinforcement of 25,000 soldiers to suppress the insurrection.
10. Meeting of an extraordinary Council of Turkish Ministers and grand dignitaries of State to discuss the demands of the Great Powers, the resolution come to being to grant an armistice of six months to Servia.
11. Decree of the President of the French Republic convoking the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for the 30th of October.
12. Circular note of the Turkish Government to the Guaranteeing Powers proposing an armistice with Servia of six months, instead of six weeks.
12. Unveiling of a statue of Columbus at Philadelphia, United States.
13. Defeat of Turkish troops by Montenegrin forces near Danilograd.
15. Embarkation of General Martinez Campos and a force of 14,000 men at Santander, for Cuba. (See October 9.)

October.

16. Reply of the Russian Government to the proposal of the Turkish Ministers for a six months' armistice with Servia. 'We must insist upon an armistice of from four to six weeks, originally proposed by Great Britain.'
16. Bombardment of Alexinatz, Servia, by the Turks.
17. Decree of Emperor Wilhelm I. summoning the Reichstag of Germany to meet on the 20th of October.
17. Proclamation of the President of the United States ordering the immediate abandonment of all 'unlawful combinations' to influence the forthcoming elections in South Carolina and other States.
19. Encounter between Turks and Servians before Alexinatz, ending in the defeat of the Servian forces.
20. Return of General Ignatief, Russian Ambassador, to Constantinople.
21. Renewed bombardment of Alexinatz, Servia, by the Turks.
22. Decree of the Russian Government ordering the concentration of ten *corps d'armée* in the south-western provinces of the Empire.
23. Announcement of the further prorogation of Parliament, from the 31st October to the 12th December, made in the *London Gazette*.
23. Trials with the new Armstrong gun made for the ironclad 'Duilio,' of the Italian navy, at La Spezzia. 'The new 100-ton gun, firing a shot of two thousand pounds weight, inaugurates a fresh revolution in naval warfare.'
24. Discovery of a republican plot for overthrowing the Spanish Government, and arrest of 150 persons, at Madrid.
25. Death of Baron Prokesch-Osten, Austro-Hungarian statesman and diplomatist, at Vienna.
26. Presentation of a note by the Russian Ambassador to the Turkish Government urgently demanding the conclusion of a six months' armistice with Servia, and administrative autonomy for Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.
27. Elections for the Prussian Diet, resulting in the return of a majority for the Liberal party.
27. Return of the Arctic expedition sent out by the British Government to Valentia, Ireland, and telegram of the commander to the Admiralty announcing that 'the impracticability of reaching the North Pole is proved.'
28. Battle between the Turkish and Servian forces in the Morava valley, near Alexinatz, ending in the complete rout of the Servians.
29. Capture of Djunis, 'key of the Servian position on the Morava,' by the Turks.
30. Opening of the Reichstag of Germany by Emperor Wilhelm I. 'Whatever the future may bring,' says the speech from the throne, 'Germany may be assured that the blood of her sons will never be staked except in the defence of her own honour and interests.'
31. Capture of the town of Alexinatz, head-quarters of the Servian army, by the Turks. 'The Turkish troops entered at eleven in the morning.'

October.

31. Presentation of an 'ultimatum' by the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople to the Turkish Government, demanding the immediate conclusion of a six weeks' armistice with Servia, under penalty of the breaking-off of diplomatic relations. 'The presentation of the ultimatum took place at seven o'clock in the evening, eight hours after the capture of Alexinatz by the Turks.'
31. Fearful cyclone in Bengal, causing the loss of 220,000 lives. 'It appears to have been the greatest calamity of the kind known to history. An enormous storm-wave swept, with scarcely any warning, over the islands and low-lying lands at the mouth of the Ganges and Brahmapootra, overwhelming all—a new deluge.'

November.

1. Opening of a great ship canal connecting the city of Amsterdam with the North Sea, by King Willelm III. of the Netherlands.
1. Occupation of the fortified town of Deligrad, Servia, by Turkish troops, early in the morning.
1. Conclusion of a six weeks' armistice between Turkey and Servia, coming into force at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
2. Despatch of Lord A. Loftus, Ambassador in Russia, to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relating an interview with the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia at Yalta, Crimea. 'His Majesty pledged his sacred word of honour in the most earnest and solemn manner that he had no intention of acquiring Constantinople, and that if necessity should oblige him to occupy a portion of Bulgaria, it would only be provisionally, and until peace and the safety of the Christian population were secured. . . . His Majesty deeply deplored the distrust of his policy which was manifested in England and the evil effects it produced, and he earnestly requested me to do my utmost to dispel this cloud of suspicion and distrust of Russia, and charged me to convey to Her Majesty's Government the solemn assurance he had repeated to me.'
3. Despatch of the Earl of Derby, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the British Ambassador in Russia, stating 'that Her Majesty's Government have received with the greatest satisfaction the assurance which the Emperor has given to you of his anxious desire for an understanding and co-operation with England, and his solemn statement that he pledged his honour that he had no views on Constantinople, nor of conquest.'
3. Opening of a new session of the French Chamber of Deputies, and declaration of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that in the Turkish question France will be absolutely neutral. 'We know that to you, as to us, peace is the first, the most essential, of our wants. We have always remained faithful to this conviction. It is peace which enables France to devote herself to her internal re-organisation, and to repair little by little the disasters of a recent past.'
5. Elections for the Italian Parliament held throughout the kingdom, resulting in the return of 372 Liberals, or supporters of the existing Government, and of 136 opposition members, to the Chamber of Deputies.

November.

6. Death of Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli, Pontifical Secretary of State, at the Vatican, at Rome.
7. Return of King Georgios I. of Greece to Athens, from travels in the North of Europe.
7. Election of citizens appointed to nominate, in the name of the nation, the next President and Vice-President of the Republic, throughout the United States of America.
7. Death of the Duchess of Aosta, consort of Prince Amadeo, ex-King of Spain, at San Remo, Italy.
8. Dismissal and imprisonment of Sadyk Pasha, Minister of Finance of Egypt, for conspiracy and rebellion.
9. Speech of the Earl of Beaconsfield, First Lord of the Treasury, at the Guildhall, London, on the Turkish question. 'Although the policy of England is peace, there is no country so well prepared for war as our own. If she enters into conflict in a righteous cause—and I will not believe that England will go to war except for a righteous cause—if the contest is one which concerns her liberty, her independence, or her Empire, her resources, I feel, are inexhaustible. She is not a country that, when she enters into a campaign has to ask herself whether she can support a second or a third campaign. She enters into a campaign which she will not terminate till right is done.'
10. Speech of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, at St. George's Hall, Moscow, on the Turkish question. 'I have striven, and shall still strive, to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians in the East by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence in Constantinople between the representatives of the Great Powers to settle the conditions of peace. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement. Should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain such guarantees as are necessary for carrying out what we have a right to demand of the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently, and I am convinced that in this case the whole of Russia will respond to my summons, should I consider it necessary and should the honour of Russia require it.'
11. Departure of 6,000 Spanish troops from Cadiz for Cuba, to suppress the insurrection.
12. Ukase of the Emperor of Russia ordering the calling out of all the young men liable to military service, for the 13th of December.
13. Changes in the Government of Turkey.
14. Opening of the Belgian Chambers by royal commission.
15. Decree of Emperor Alexander II. ordering the mobilisation of the Southern Russian army, it being required 'that the principles of justice, which have been recognised as necessary by the whole of Europe, shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees.'
16. Battle between the troops of the Mexican Government, under President Lerdo de Tejada, and an army of insurgents, commanded by General Porfirio Diaz, resulting in the defeat of the former, and overthrow of the Government.

November.

17. Decree of the King of Italy nominating 32 new members of the Senate.
18. Agreement for a reorganisation of the finances and public debt of Egypt, signed by the Khedive and the representatives of the French and English bondholders, at Cairo.
19. Issue of a Russian internal loan of 100,000,000 roubles by the State Bank of St. Petersburg.
20. Opening of the 13th Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy, by King Vittorio Emanuele II.
21. Death of Field-Marshal Duke of Saldanha, statesman and political leader of Portugal, in London.
22. Resignation of the Ministry of Servia accepted by Prince Milan.
23. Vote of a grant of 4,000,000 lei, or £160,000, by the Chamber of Deputies of Roumania, 'to complete the national armaments.'
24. Bill giving the trial of press offences to juries adopted by the Reichstag of Germany, by 212 against 105 votes.
26. Resignation of the Greek Ministry.
27. Signature of a treaty of commerce between Italy and Roumania at Rome.
28. Instalment of Don Carlos J. M. Iglesias as Provisional President of the Mexican Republic, in the town of Guanajuato.
30. Death of the Rt. Hon. Edward Horsman, British statesman, at Biarritz, France.

December.

1. Departure of Grand-Duke Nicholas, brother of Emperor Alexander II., from St. Petersburg, to take the command-in-chief of the Southern army of Russia.
2. Treaty of commerce between Italy and the Argentine Republic signed at Rome.
3. Resignation of the Ministry of France, presided over by M. Dufaure.
4. Opening of the second session of the forty-fourth Congress of the United States, at Washington.
5. Speech of Prince Bismarck, in the Reichstag of Germany, on the affairs of Turkey. 'It is erroneous to suppose that Russia asks great favours of us at the present moment. That is by no means the case. Russia does not aim at great conquests. The Emperor Alexander has ever been a loyal ally to us, and Russia only asks us for our co-operation at the Conference for the improvement of the position of the Christians in Turkey, a purpose to which our Emperor and our nation willingly offer a helping hand.'
5. Arrival of the Marquis of Salisbury at Constantinople, to take part, as first representative of the British Government, in the Conference for the settlement of the affairs of Turkey.

December.

5. Message of President Grant to the Congress of the United States. 'The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of throwing greater safeguards over the method of choosing and declaring the election of the President. Under the present system no means are provided for contesting the election in any State. A remedy for this condition of things may partially be found in the enlightenment of the voters and the compulsory support of free schools. The disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language after a fixed probation, both for native and foreign-born citizens, would meet with my hearty approval.'
7. Discovery of a plot for carrying off the ex-Sultan, Murad V., at Constantinople.
8. Further prorogation of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland to Thursday, the 8th of February, 1877, to meet then 'for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs.'
10. Reception of the Marquis of Salisbury by Sultan Abul Hamid of Turkey.
10. Election of Don Bonaventura Baez as President of the Republic of San Domingo.
11. First preliminary meeting of the Conference for settling the affairs of Turkey at Constantinople, the Conference consisting of two representatives of Great Britain, two of Austria-Hungary, two of France, and two of Turkey, and of one representative of each of the Governments of Germany, Italy, and Russia.
12. Appointment of a new French Ministry, under the presidency of M. Jules Simon, Minister of the Interior.
12. Bill for the purchase of the Eastern railway of Hungary by the State passed by the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet.
13. Appointment of a new Ministry for Greece, under the presidency of M. Comoundouros.
14. Decree of Prince Karl, of Roumania, ordering the formation of eight new regiments of troops, 'for the protection of the frontiers.'
16. Defeat of Cuban insurgents by Spanish troops, under General Martinez Campos, at Santiago.
17. Death of Cardinal Constantine Patrizi, Vicar of the Sovereign Pontiff, at the Vatican, Rome.
19. Dismissal of Mehemet Rushdi Pasha, and instalment of Midhat Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey.
20. Last preliminary meeting of the Conference for settling the affairs of Turkey, at Constantinople.
21. Bill establishing a new Penal Code for the Empire, passed on third reading, by the Reichstag of Germany.

December.

22. Close of the session of the Reichstag of Germany, by the Emperor, Wilhelm I., who declares, in the speech from the throne, that 'the negotiations of the Powers upon the Eastern Question, as far as they have hitherto proceeded, justify the hope that my efforts and the mutually conciliatory and peaceful intentions of the Powers immediately concerned, will be successful in solving pending questions without prejudice to the good relations now existing between the Powers.'
 23. Promulgation, at Constantinople, of a charter for the Ottoman Empire providing for the establishment of representative institutions, after the West European model.
 24. First meeting of the Plenary Conference for settling the affairs of Turkey, at Constantinople.
 25. Resignation of the Ministry of Servia.
 26. Reception of the Marquis of Salisbury by Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey. 'Lord Salisbury, in his audience, informed his Majesty the Sultan that a complete understanding had been arrived at between the Powers during the preliminary Conferences. This agreement had resulted in a programme being drawn up which had already been semi-officially communicated to the Porte. His lordship recommended the Sultan to accept the proposals of the Powers. His Majesty replied that he greatly regretted to be compelled to decline giving his adhesion, as his powers were limited by the new Constitution.'
 27. Issue of new paper money, to the amount of £3,000,000, by the Turkish Government.
 28. Second meeting of the Plenary Conference, at Constantinople, and acceptance by the members of a proposal to prolong the existing armistice, between Turkey and Servia, till the 1st of March, 1877.
 29. Departure of the British fleet from Besika Bay, Turkey, for the Piræus, Greece.
 30. Close of the session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France.
 31. Reception by the Governor-General of India, at the Camp of Delhi, of seventy-five native princes and chiefs, arrived to be present at the proclamation, the next day, of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland as 'Empress of India.'
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I.

RELATIVE PROPORTION OF THE SEXES IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD.

States	Number of WOMEN to every 1,000 Men.	States	Number of WOMEN to every 1,000 Men.
EUROPE.		AMERICA.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	1,057	Paraguay	2,070
Scotland	1,096	Ecuador	1,140
England and Wales	1,054	Colombia	1,062
Ireland	1,050	Chili	1,014
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	1,052	United States	983
Sweden	1,060	Dominion of Canada	975
Norway	1,036	Argentine Confederation	942
SWITZERLAND	1,045	Brazil	940
PORTUGAL	1,039	Total of America	980
GERMANY	1,037	AFRICA.	
Würtemberg	1,073	Egypt	1,025
Bremen	1,065	Cape of Good Hope	950
Alsace-Lorraine	1,058	Natal	945
Baden	1,052	Total of Africa	975
Bavaria	1,048	ASIA.	
Saxony	1,040	Japan	972
Lübeck	1,036	British India	955
Hamburg	1,032	Java	950
Prussia	1,030	Siberia	938
Brunswick	1,010	Russian Central Asia	910
DENMARK	1,026	Persia	850
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	1,025	Ceylon	820
NETHERLANDS	1,022	Hong Kong	400
RUSSIA IN EUROPE	1,020	Total of Asia	940
SPAIN	1,015	AUSTRALASIA.	
FRANCE	1,007	South Australia	945
ITALY	990	Tasmania	890
BELGIUM	985	New South Wales	829
ROUMANIA	960	Victoria	824
SERVIA	948	New Zealand	721
GREECE	940	Queensland	671
Total of Europe	1,021	Western Australia	612
		Total of Australia	785

II.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

States	Length of Railways open for traffic	One mile of Rail- way to square miles of area
<i>Europe :—</i>	English miles	English square miles
Belgium	2,174	5
Great Britain and Ireland	16,664	7
Switzerland	1,300	11
Germany	17,472	12
France	12,376	14
Denmark	561	18
Netherlands	1,016	20
Austria-Hungary	10,154	20
Italy	4,817	23
Spain	3,822	50
Roumania	770	59
Portugal	596	61
Sweden	2,237	63
Turkey in Europe	965	138
Russia in Europe	11,591	157
Norway	339	387
Greece	7	2,658
<i>America :—</i>		
United States	74,890	48
Cuba	400	109
Chili	820	211
Jamaica	24	283
Uruguay	190	385
Peru	1,280	519
Argentine Confederation	990	520
Honduras	56	704
Dominion of Canada	4,443	843
Costa Rica	29	881
Paraguay	45	1,273
Mexico	372	1,905
Brazil	1,038	3,819

II. (*continued*).

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD (<i>continued</i>).		
States	Length of Railways open for traffic	One mile of Railway to square miles of area
<i>America (continued).</i>	English miles	Engl. sq. miles
Colombia	66	6,883
Venezuela	8	45,461
<i>Africa :—</i>		
Algeria	335	116
Egypt Proper	955	222
Tunis	37	1,218
Cape of Good Hope	132	3,064
Natal	21	10,000
<i>Asia :—</i>		
British India	6,461	139
Russian Caucasus	627	270
Ceylon	92	294
Java	163	314
Turkey in Asia	172	2,677
Japan	38	4,110
<i>Australasia :—</i>		
Victoria	618	155
New Zealand	542	426
Tasmania	167	582
New South Wales	437	793
Queensland	263	2,668
South Australia	258	4,643
Western Australia	40	24,450
SUMMARY.		
Divisions of Continents	Length of Railways open for traffic	One mile of Railway to square miles of area
	Engl. sq. miles	Eng. sq. miles
Europe	83,864	46
America	82,335	195
Africa	1,657	920
Asia	6,822	277
Australasia	2,285	2,068
Total	176,963	693
<i>British Empire</i>	30,211	164

III.

TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD.

States and Territorial Divisions	Number of Telegraph Offices.	Length of Telegraph Lines	One mile of Telegraph Line to square miles of area
		English miles	English square miles
Great Britain and Ireland	5,602	75,000	1½
Belgium	474	3,070	3
Switzerland	815	3,736	5
France	2,365	28,784	7
Italy	1,408	12,622	9
Austria-Hungary	2,924	28,148	9
Netherlands	330	2,150	10
Germany	3,325	19,152	11
Denmark	178	1,591	12
Greece	69	1,235	17
Portugal	144	1,944	18
Spain	225	7,510	24
Sweden and Norway	692	9,041	32
United States of America	6,852	79,000	38
British India	225	15,705	60
Chili	55	2,650	61
Uruguay	—	958	77
Turkey	401	17,618	105
Costa Rica	16	220	118
Argentine Confederation	182	4,820	123
Australasia	665	18,448	160
Egypt	78	3,980	163
Mexico	194	5,760	178
Guatemala	—	152	272
Dominion of Canada	830	10,995	316
Russia	895	31,459	330
Colombia	36	810	534
Peru	25	608	825
Brazil	89	3,510	970
Bolivia	15	475	685
Ecuador	10	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 . .	1875	131,867,105	4·018
England { Durham and North-			
{ umberland . .	„	32,097,333	—
{ Yorkshire . .	„	17,076,044	—
{ Lancashire . .	„	15,425,278	—
{ Stafford and Worces-			
{ tershores . .	„	14,708,004	—
{ Other Counties . .	„	19,504,684	—
Wales	„	12,969,905	—
Scotland	„	18,957,507	—
Ireland	„	127,950	—
UNITED STATES	1874	45,413,340	1·174
GERMANY	1874	47,787,704	1·112
Prussia	„	41,759,558	—
Saxony	„	3,855,254	—
Bavaria	„	1,481,514	—
Alsace-Lorraine	„	1,389,704	—
Other States	„	2,301,674	—
FRANCE	1875	16,949,031	0·469
BELGIUM	1875	15,011,331	2·859
AUSTRIA	1875	11,400,889	0·562
RUSSIA	1874	1,392,880	0·017
AUSTRALASIA	1873	1,040,154	0·664
SPAIN	1872	718,504	0·044
HUNGARY	1875	1,701,000	0·109
ITALY	1872	95,951	0·003
SWEDEN	1874	60,051	0·014
NETHERLANDS	1874	46,510	0·012

V.

THE IMPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
IN 1875 AND 1876.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Increase (+), or Diminution (-), in 1876, as com- pared with 1875
	1875	1876	
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
United States of America	53,018,144	58,671,796	+ 5,653,652
France	35,718,291	34,013,376	- 1,704,915
British India	23,375,267	23,106,087	- 269,180
Australasia	19,220,841	20,315,116	+ 1,094,275
Germany	15,321,725	15,193,539	- 128,186
Netherlands	10,809,850	12,023,468	+ 1,213,618
Russia	15,268,751	11,613,536	- 3,655,215
SECOND GROUP:—			
Belgium	10,598,740	10,269,983	- 328,757
China	9,571,978	9,442,905	- 129,073
Sweden and Norway	5,322,018	7,648,050	+ 1,696,032
Egypt	6,747,834	7,591,720	+ 843,886
Dominion of Canada	5,689,364	6,398,253	+ 708,889
Spain	6,049,907	6,310,235	+ 260,328
THIRD GROUP:—			
Peru	3,561,208	4,199,763	+ 638,555
British West India Islands	4,944,427	4,181,465	- 762,962
Brazil	6,044,602	3,884,397	- 2,160,205
Turkey in Europe	2,692,026	3,366,525	+ 774,499
Denmark	3,103,099	3,394,493	+ 291,394
Italy	3,499,472	3,317,767	- 181,705
Cape of Good Hope	2,959,790	2,843,292	- 116,498
Chili	2,873,188	2,765,067	- 108,121
Portugal	3,466,443	2,721,890	- 744,553
FOURTH GROUP:—			
Ceylon	3,625,282	2,613,898	- 1,011,384
Cuba and Porto Rico	2,954,131	2,535,620	- 418,511
British Guiana	1,638,678	2,130,084	- 491,406
Straits Settlements	2,285,878	2,034,520	- 251,358
Asiatic Turkey	1,615,590	1,989,310	+ 373,720
Java	1,403,213	1,267,665	- 135,548
Argentine Confederation	927,794	1,187,438	+ 159,644
Philippine Islands	1,186,260	1,135,146	- 51,114
Roumania	396,877	1,019,657	+ 622,780
Austria	1,073,589	630,357	- 443,232

VI.

THE EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
IN 1875 AND 1876.

Exports of British home produce to Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Increase (+), or Diminution (-), in 1876, as com- pared with 1875
	1875	1876	
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
British India	18,745,431	16,630,254	- 2,115,177
Germany	17,636,424	15,161,548	- 2,474,876
United States of America	17,600,545	13,196,877	- 4,403,668
Australasia	13,650,394	12,166,217	- 1,484,177
France	11,446,289	12,140,313	+ 694,024
SECOND GROUP:—			
Netherlands	9,880,444	8,878,929	- 1,001,515
Dominion of Canada	7,650,318	6,059,534	- 1,600,784
Italy	5,117,383	5,174,018	+ 56,635
Russia	6,335,786	4,888,395	- 1,447,391
Brazil	5,098,718	4,492,618	- 606,100
Belgium	4,230,349	4,394,832	+ 164,483
China	3,920,916	3,418,235	- 502,681
Sweden and Norway	3,430,611	3,163,093	- 267,508
Spain	2,519,502	3,004,362	+ 484,860
THIRD GROUP:—			
Cape of Good Hope	2,853,780	2,972,220	+ 118,449
Hong Kong	2,811,046	2,268,855	- 542,191
Turkey in Europe	2,812,978	2,260,033	- 552,945
Egypt	2,259,140	1,867,313	- 391,827
Asiatic Turkey	1,580,888	1,834,436	+ 353,548
Portugal	2,006,506	1,783,586	- 222,920
Denmark	1,730,224	1,637,047	- 93,177
Chili	1,673,617	1,614,456	- 59,161
Cuba and Porto Rico	1,899,986	1,569,744	- 330,242
Argentine Confederation	1,777,019	1,212,287	- 564,732
FOURTH GROUP:—			
Japan	1,979,549	998,915	- 980,634
Uruguay	586,522	764,814	+ 178,292
Peru	1,347,961	710,857	- 637,104
Colombia	645,959	671,987	+ 26,028
Greece	659,052	588,807	- 70,245
Austria	708,262	578,257	- 130,005
Roumania	857,923	576,492	- 281,431
Mexico	710,497	346,832	- 363,665

VII.

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES
OF EUROPE.

States	Census Year	Area: English sq. miles	Population	Population per square mile
BELGIUM	1873	11,373	5,253,821	460
GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND	1871	120,879	31,783,700	265
England and Wales .	„	58,320	22,712,266	389
Scotland	„	30,685	3,660,018	109
Ireland	„	31,874	5,411,416	169
ITALY	1871	114,296	26,801,154	238
GERMANY	1875	212,091	42,726,844	201
Prussia	„	137,066	25,693,688	187
Bavaria	„	29,292	5,024,832	170
Württemberg . . .	„	7,675	1,881,505	245
Saxony	„	6,777	2,760,342	407
Baden	„	5,851	1,506,531	257
Hesse	„	2,866	882,349	307
Oldenburg	„	2,417	319,314	132
NETHERLANDS . . .	1875	20,527	3,809,527	185
SWITZERLAND . . .	1870	15,233	2,669,147	175
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY .	1869	240,943	35,904,435	149
Austria	„	115,905	20,394,980	175
Hungary	„	124,438	15,509,455	124
DENMARK	1874	14,553	1,874,000	128
PORTUGAL	1868	36,510	3,995,152	108
SPAIN	1860	182,758	16,301,851	90
GREECE	1870	19,941	1,457,864	73
TURKEY IN EUROPE .	—	138,264	8,315,000	60
RUSSIA IN EUROPE .	1870	2,261,657	78,281,447	34
SWEDEN AND NORWAY .	1875	290,322	6,200,528	21
Sweden	„	168,042	4,383,291	27
Norway	„	122,280	1,817,237	14

PART I.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

B

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 Hildegarde 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 Württemberg. 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.	170
*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 94), 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.—Lieutenant Field-Marshal Count *Bylandt-Rheydt*; President of the Technical Committee in the Administration of the Army, 1870-76; appointed Minister of War for the Whole Empire, June 21, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Finance for the Whole Empire.—Baron Ludwig *von Hofmann*, formerly Under-Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; appointed Minister of Finance for the Whole Empire, August 15, 1876.

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,' originated in an Imperial diploma, dated Oct. 20, 1860, followed by an ordinance, or 'Patent,' of February 26, 1861. These decrees laid the basis of a Charter, 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, Istria, 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 (Herrenhaus) is formed, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family who are of age, fourteen in number in 1876; 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 1876. 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, 1823; 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 Collorédo *Mannsfeld*, formerly Captain in the cavalry of Austria; appointed Minister of Agriculture, May 23, 1875.

6. The Ministry of Commerce.—Johann *von Chluměky*, 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 1876, 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.—Coloman Tisza von Borosjenö ; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, March 1, 1875.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Coloman von Széll, appointed March 1, 1875.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Bela Szende von Keresztes, appointed March 20, 1874.

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

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

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

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

7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—Thomas Péchy von Pechujfalu, appointed March 1, 1875.

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

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count Peter Pejácsevich 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	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.	Numbers in 000	percent.
Roman Catholics . .	15,766	80·4	7,120	48·1	23,265	66·4
Greek Catholics . .	2,303	11·7	1,498	10·1	3,861	11·0
Evangel. 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	14,829	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 accounts of actual revenue and expenditure of Austria Proper are only published after the lapse of a number of years, and are very intricate. They show invariably large deficits, and, in recent years, a declining revenue with a growing expenditure. The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the eight years from 1869 to 1876:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1876	37,270,234	40,317,054

The principal sources of revenue were as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1876:—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	87,785,000	8,778,500
Customs' duties	18,171,000	1,817,100
Salt monopoly	19,163,000	1,916,300
Tobacco monopoly	58,500,000	5,850,000
Stamps	16,800,000	1,680,000
Judicial fees	32,624,000	3,262,400
State lottery	17,293,700	1,729,370
Excise (Verzehrungsteuer)	59,797,000	5,979,700
State domains and mint	1,900,000	190,000
Post and telegraphs	17,800,000	1,780,000
Miscellaneous receipts	42,868,642	4,286,864
Total revenue of 1876	372,702,342	37,270,234

The principal branches of expenditure were as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1876:—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Imperial household	4,650,000	465,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	74,745	7,474
Reichsrath	1,679,200	167,920
Council of Ministers	617,800	61,780
Ministry of the Interior	18,989,308	1,898,930
" National Defence	8,441,800	844,180
" Public Education	16,986,558	1,698,655
" Agriculture	11,557,470	1,155,747
" Finance	70,800,250	7,080,025
" Justice	21,408,035	2,140,803
" Commerce	23,249,300	2,324,930
Board of Control	158,500	15,850
Interest on public debt	103,168,302	10,316,830
Pensions and grants	39,875,913	3,987,591
Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs	81,513,397	8,151,339
Total expenditure of 1876	403,170,570	40,317,054

In the provisional budget for the year 1877, laid by the Minister of Finance before the Reichstag in October 1876, the total revenue was estimated at 377,350,000 florins, or 37,735,000*l.*, and the total expenditure is 404,000,000 florins, or 40,400,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 26,650,000 florins, or 2,650,000*l.*

The largest branch of expenditure, as will be seen from the above table, 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.

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, 1876 :—

	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

Recent deficits were mainly covered by the floating debt, bearing interest in paper money, which is largely increasing, and the exact amount at any time can only be estimated. In a return issued in August 1875, the floating debt was estimated 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, in 1875, to 134,500,000 florins, or 13,450,000*l.* To this sum, Hungary had to contribute 40,350,000 florins, or 4,035,000*l.*, according to 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 common debt. Subsequent to May, 1868, all 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	20,689,500	24,205,800
1873	15,913,653	19,712,652
1874	24,402,790	25,673,382
1875	21,213,850	22,746,415

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 and branches of expenditure 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

Branches 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 Expenditure and debt of the Empire	58,124,931	5,812,493
Total Expenditure for 1875	227,464,192	22,746,415

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 November 1876, 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	21,147
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-marschals, 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 890,000 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 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, Castelnovo, 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 1876, of 10 ironclads, and 37 other steamers, the majority of them of small dimensions, constructed chiefly for coast defence. There were, besides, at the same date, 10 sailing ships. The following table gives the names of the ships comprising the fleet of war, with their horse-power, guns, and tonnage:—

STEAMERS	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Iron-clad Line of Battle Ships:—</i>			
Custoza	1,000	18	6,200
Lissa	1,000	12	5,711
Kaiser	800	10	5,500
Erzherzog Albrecht	800	8	5,500

STEAMERS—continued.	Horse- power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Iron clad Frigates:—</i>			
Ferdinand Max	800	14	4,757
Habsburg	800	14	4,757
Don Juan d'Austria	650	12	3,330
Kaiser Max	650	12	3,330
Prinz Eugen	650	12	3,330
Salamander	500	14	2,824
<i>Screw Frigates:—</i>			
Novara	500	45	2,497
Schwarzenberg	400	46	2,514
Aurora	300	29	2,198
Donau	300	29	2,198
Graf Radetzki	300	29	2,198
<i>Screw Corvettes:—</i>			
Graf Dandolo	230	22	1,594
Erzherzog Friedrich	230	22	1,474
Helgoland	400	6	1,635
Zrinyi	230	6	1,474
Frundsberg	230	6	1,474
<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
<i>Second-class Gunboats:—</i>			
Sansego	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>			
Kaiserinn Elisabeth	350	6	1,472
Greif	300	2	1,260
Miramar	300	2	1,353
Triest	220	2	1,102
Andreas Hofer	160	4	770
Triton	160	4	751
Fantasie	120	4	427
Fiume	120	2	410
Vulcan	120	4	403
Taurus	100	5	657
Gargnano	270	2	377
Hentzi	45	4	139
Alnoch	40	4	110
Thurn und Taxis	40	2	118
Gorzowsky	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

The two most powerful ships of the iron-clad fleet are the *Custoza*, and the *Erzherzog Albrecht*, both launched in 1872. They are of iron, while all the other iron-clads are wood-built. The principal of these, the *Lissa*, launched in 1869; the *Kaiser*, launched in 1871; and the *Ferdinand Max* and the *Habsburg*, both launched in 1865, are of antiquated construction, while the remainder are 'converted' ships.

The navy of Austria was commanded in June 1876, 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 lieutenant-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 a general levy from 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 240,943 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, and total number of inhabitants, 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, after the official returns of the census of December 31, 1869. Included under Hungary Proper is the so-called Military Frontier, a separate province at the date of the census, but incorporated with Hungary by a law passed June 9, 1872.

Provinces of the Empire	Area: English square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1869
<i>German Monarchy:—</i>		
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens)	7,654	1,990,708
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens)	4,631	736,557
Salzburg	2,767	153,159
Styria (Steiermark)	8,670	1,137,990
Carinthia (Kärnten)	4,005	337,694
Carniola (Krain)	3,856	446,334
Coast land (Küstenland)	3,084	600,525
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	885,789
Bohemia (Böhmen)	20,060	5,140,544
Moravia (Mähren)	8,583	2,017,274
Silesia (Schlesien)	1,987	513,352
Galicia (Galizien)	30,307	5,444,683
Bukowina	4,035	513,404
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	4,940	456,961
Total, German Monarchy	115,905	20,394,980
<i>Kingdom of Hungary:—</i>		
Hungary	87,043	11,530,397
Croatia and Slavonia	16,773	1,846,150
Transylvania (Siebenbürgen)	21,215	2,115,024
Town of Fiume	8	17,844
Total, Hungary	124,438	15,509,455
Total, Austria-Hungary	240,943	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 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 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 German or Cisleithan part of the empire, and nearly 20 per cent. in the Hungarian or Transleithan part. 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, and not quite $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of that of the German or 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	31,038,134
1866	.	.	.	.	21,133,215	32,622,539
1867	.	.	.	.	28,645,242	40,289,575
1868	.	.	.	.	37,653,203	42,527,329
1869	.	.	.	.	41,243,627	43,233,640
1870	.	.	.	.	42,597,549	39,137,730
1871	.	.	.	.	52,458,149	46,395,634
1872	.	.	.	.	59,244,120	38,218,126
1873	.	.	.	.	57,102,986	39,567,859
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 1866 to 1875 is shown in the following table:—

Year-	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Austria
	£	£
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	1,481,320
1874	799,544	1,063,649
1875	1,318,889	897,069

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1875, amounted to 867,041*l.* This comprised maize, or Indian corn, valued 477,278*l.*; wheat, valued 10,013*l.*; barley, 15,889*l.*; and wheat flour, valued 477,278*l.* It will be seen from the preceding table, that the total exports from Austria to Great Britain have been decreasing since 1869; and this has been more particularly the case with the staple article. In 1869, the exports of corn and flour to the United Kingdom amounted to 1,896,250*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 368,138*l.*, and the latter of 117,201*l.* in 1875. Next in importance are woollen manufactures, of the value of 60,685*l.* in 1875.

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.
	English miles.	English miles.
Austria Proper	6,139	1,684
Kingdom of Hungary . . .	3,999	949
Whole empire	10,148	2,633

The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1875 :—

	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 1876, there were 4,366 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 1,930 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The Telegraph, in Austria-Hungary, carried 5,458,920 messages, of which 102,153 were official, in the year 1875. On the 1st of January 1876, there were in Austria Proper 19,819 English miles, and in Hungary 8,329 English miles of telegraph lines. The length of wires at the same date was 51,698 miles in Austria Proper, and 29,238 miles in Hungary. The number of telegraph stations 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 1876 :—

	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 vess., 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 Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen 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.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador—Friedrich Ferdinand, Count von Beust, born at Dresden, January 13, 1809; Envoy of Saxony in Great Britain, 1846-49; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saxony, 1849-53; Prime Minister of Saxony, 1853-66; Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary, 1867-71. Accredited Ambassador to Great Britain, December 21, 1871.

Councillor of Embassy—Count von Wolkenstein-Trostburg.

Secretaries—Count Montelas; Count Adolf Beust.

Naval Attaché—Captain Baron von Spaun.

Consul General—Chevalier Karl von Scherzer.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ambassador—Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., born in 1807; Envoy to Switzerland, 1852-53; to Denmark, 1853-55; to Spain, 1858-60; and to the Netherlands, 1860-62. Ambassador to Prussia, 1862-64; and to Russia, 1864-71. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, October 16, 1871.

Secretaries—Robert F. French; J. P. Harris-Gastrell; Hon. H. G. Edwardes; Hon. Edmund Monson.

Military Attaché—Major Thomas Gonne.

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* = 16s.

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.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Centner</i> = 100 <i>Pfund</i>	.	.	.	.	= 123½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Eimer</i>	.	.	.	.	= 14¾ wine gallons.
„ <i>Joch</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1¼ acre.
„ <i>Metze</i>	.	.	.	.	= 1½ 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 has the right to declare war, and to conclude 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 flagranti 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 84*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 these 'Ministres d'Etat' at the end of 1876 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 840*l.* to the archbishop; 16,000 francs, or 640*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 atheneums 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 year 1874 the expenditure 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 have mostly been balanced, with an occasional surplus. The actual revenue for the year 1873, the last of which the accounts were published, amounted to 184,223,000 francs, or 7,368,920*l*., and the actual expenditure to 173,948,000 francs, or 6,957,920*l*., leaving a surplus of 10,275,000 francs, or 411,000*l*.

The gross revenue and expenditure of Belgium, for each of the ten years 1868 to 1877—actual for the first six, and estimated for the last four years—are shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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	7,368,920	6,957,920
1874	9,185,720	9,456,696
1875	9,721,304	9,531,256
1876	10,009,760	9,790,480
1877	10,161,830	9,857,700

The following table gives the details of the budget estimates of gross revenue and expenditure for each of the years 1876 and 1877:—

Sources of Revenue	1876	1877
	Francs.	Francs
Land taxes	21,175,000	21,553,000
Assessed taxes	14,500,000	14,900,000
Trade licenses	6,300,000	6,300,000
Mines	1,000,000	1,000,000
Customs	16,000,000	17,600,000
Succession duties	16,570,000	16,740,000
Excise on foreign wines & spirits	2,730,000	2,957,000
„ native spirits	15,275,000	15,600,000
„ beer and vinegar	10,367,000	10,367,000
„ sugar	3,120,000	3,120,000
Registration duties and fines	23,300,000	23,500,000
Domains	2,220,000	2,230,000
Post office	5,428,000	5,581,000
Railways and Telegraphs	88,900,000	88,900,000
Packet-boats between Dover and Ostend	1,200,000	1,200,000
Miscellaneous receipts	22,159,000	22,497,000
Total revenue . { £	250,244,000 10,009,760	254,045,000 10,161,830

Branches of Expenditure	1876	1877
	Francs	Francs
Interest on public debt	61,170,000	61,299,000
Civil list and dotations	4,454,000	4,454,000
Ministry of Justice	15,568,000	15,778,000
„ Foreign Affairs	1,613,000	1,620,000
„ Interior	19,375,000	19,548,000
„ Public Works	82,459,000	82,510,000
„ Army	43,938,000	43,869,000
„ Finance	15,144,000	15,243,000
Miscellaneous expenditure	1,041,000	1,120,000
Total expenditure { £	244,762,000 9,790,480	246,445,000 9,857,700

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

The following table shows the total amount of the national 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	95,412,832	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	} 9,600,000
„ 6th „ 1867				
and 1869 . . .	60,990,000	—	60,990,000	
4% of April 1873	240,000,000	—	240,000,000	
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

To the 1st of January 1876 the total capital of the debt had increased to 1,174,372,148 francs, or 46,974,885*l.*, the amount including annuities, of a total of 168,280,000 francs, or 6,731,200*l.*, and Treasury bonds of 25,000,000 francs, or 1,000,000*l.*

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. 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. It is calculated that the amount spent on productive public works, railways, roads, and canals, exceeds the sum total of the public debt of 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, 1876, 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 chief military arsenal of the kingdom is Antwerp, the fortifications of which were greatly strengthened and enlarged in the years 1870–76, at a cost of 72,150,000 francs, or 2,886,000*l*.

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, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur.

Area and Population.

Belgium has an area of 29,455 square kilomètres, or 11,373 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into nine provinces, the area and 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 : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population	
		1866	1873
Antwerp (Anvers)	1,093	474,145	513,543
Brabant	1,268	820,179	922,468
Flanders { West	1,249	639,709	82,921
	East	801,872	54,366
Hainaut . . .	1,437	847,775	932,036
Liège	1,117	556,666	623,165
Limbourg . . .	931	199,856	202,922
Luxembourg . .	1,706	196,173	206,069
Namur	1,414	302,719	316,331
Total .	11,373	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 Luxembourg.

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 kilomètre; 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, direct as well as transit, and 'special commerce,' comprising such imports as are consumed within and such exports as have been produced in the country. The value of the general commerce in 1875 was represented by 2,456,583,000 francs, or 98,263,320*l.* of imports, and by 2,167,843,000 francs, or 86,713,720*l.* of exports. The special commerce was as follows in 1875:—Imports for home consumption, 1,458,375,000 francs, or 58,335,000*l.*; Exports of home produce, 1,123,682,000 francs, or 44,947,280*l.*

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
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
1875	14,822,240	5,781,938

The staple article of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom consists in silk manufactures, of the value of 2,506,940*l.* in 1875. The other articles of export to Great Britain comprise chiefly agricultural produce, among them flax, of the value of 982,688*l.*, butter, of the value of 499,028*l.*; and live animals, principally sheep, of the value of 564,778*l.* in 1875. 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 672,189*l.*, the woollens of the value of 676,492*l.*, and the cottons of the value of 973,596*l.* in the year 1875.

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 1875 of 57 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 45,322 tons, inclusive of 24 steamers of a total burthen of 30,397 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, Liège, and Namur, about three-fourths of the total annual produce being raised in the first-named province. The total amount of coal raised in Belgium in the year 1875 was 14,669,029 tons, to which Hainaut contributed 10,698,130 tons; Liège, 3,530,775 tons; and Namur, 440,124 tons. The total quantity of coal raised in Hainaut in 1874 was 11,652,953 tons, and in 1872 it was 11,616,166 tons. In the years 1862 to 1871 the annual coal production of Hainaut fluctuated between nine and ten millions of tons.

The imports of foreign coal into Belgium amounted in 1875 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 1875 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 1875:—

	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; but the working expenses are very high, amounting to 68 per cent. It is stated that neither the railways nor the lines of steamers belonging to the State are a real source of profit. An official report on the finances of Belgium by Sir Henry Barron, British Secretary of Legation, dated Brussels, April 10, 1876, says:—‘The Belgian Government now carries on a vast carrier’s business by land and sea, of which the gross receipts are large, the net receipts small, and the profits nil. This result, not apparent without a close study of the accounts, is due to the excessive proportion of working expenses.’

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1875:—

	Number
Private letters	60,522,771
Official letters	8,499,343
Post Cards	7,848,651
Packets	33,335,710
Newspapers	65,480,125

On the 1st of January, 1876, there were 486 Post Offices in Belgium.

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 2,871,890 despatches, private and official, in the year 1875. On the 1st of January, 1876, the

total length of telegraph lines was 4,959 kilomètres, or 3,098 English miles, and the length of wires 21,102 kilomètres, or 13,189 English miles. There were at the same date 586 telegraph stations.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BELGIUM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Baron Henri Solvyns, appointed October 18, 1872.

Councillor of Legation—Arthur Vandeveld.

Secretaries—Count A. du Chastel; Octave Delepierre.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BELGIUM.

Envoy and Minister—John Savile Lumley, C.B., born in 1825; British Chargé d'Affaires in Russia, 1862 and 1865; Envoy to Saxony, 1866-67; to Switzerland, 1867-68; and appointed to Belgium, October 19, 1868.

Secretaries of Legation—Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bart.; Edmund D. V. Fane; John Savile Lumley.

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.

le <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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Report by Mr. E. H. Egerton, British Secretary of Legation, on the production of coal in Belgium, dated Nov. 28, 1868; in 'Reports of H. M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1870. 8. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. H. G. Edwardes, British Secretary of Legation, on the coal statistics of Belgium for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, dated Brussels, December 1, 1871; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

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Report by Mr. Vice-Consul D'Arcy on the trade of Ostend, dated Ostend, December 2, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

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Trade of Belgium with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries for the year 1875.' Imp. 4. London 1876.

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Malou (J.) Notice historique sur les finances de la Belgique. Fol. Paris, 1868.

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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 twenty-fifth 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 thirtieth 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 twenty-five. 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 Højesteret, or Supreme Court, who, together with the Rigsred, 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 State Council—Statsraadet—consists of the following departments:—

1. *The Presidency of the Council.*—Jacob Brønnum Seavenius Estrub, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Otto Ditler, Baron Rosenórn-Lehn, appointed October 11, 1875.

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

4. *Ministry of Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.*—J. C. H. Fischer, appointed June 11, 1875.

5. *Ministry of Justice and for Iceland.*—J. M. V. Nellemann, appointed June 11, 1875.

6. *Ministry of War and of Marine.*—General Wolfgang 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 by the Crown, to be delivered up to the University, and other religious and educational establishments. 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. 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 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 budget, called the 'Finantslovsforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts called 'Statsregnskale,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by five paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething, and 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 both Chambers, which, after due consideration, pass their resolution, generally to the effect that they have no remarks to make on the balance-sheet.

In the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1877, the revenue was calculated at

48,085,952 Kroner, or 2,671,441*l.*, and the expenditure at 46,695,071 Kroner, or 2,594,170*l.* The chief sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue 1876-77.		Kroner.
Domains, surplus of		1,734,322
Interest of Reserve Fund		2,876,454
Direct taxes		8,385,050
Stamp duty		2,100,000
Duty on inheritance and transfer of property		1,235,000
Law fees		1,760,000
Custom-house dues and Excise on distilleries		24,202,000
Surplus on Postal and Telegraph Department		400,920
Surplus on State railways in Funen and Jutland		1,968,000
Contribution from the sinking fund		1,331,880
Miscellaneous receipts.		2,102,286
Total revenue		48,085,952
		£2,571,441
Branches of Expenditure 1876-77.		Kroner.
Civil List and Appanages		1,412,544
House of Parliament and Council of State		294,616
Interest on National Debt—		
Interior		6,744,532
Foreign		849,700
Pensions, including invalids of war		3,433,089
Ministry of Foreign Affairs		383,512
„ Interior		1,508,226
„ Justice		2,260,414
„ Public Worship and Education		932,697
„ War		8,593,247
„ Navy		4,774,802
„ Finance		2,960,706
„ for Iceland		109,209
Miscellaneous expenses		2,906,007
Management and sinking fund of the National Debt—		
Interior		200,000
Foreign		4,802,500
Public Works, &c.		4,499,276
Total expenditure		46,695,071
		£2,594,170

It will be seen that there was a calculated surplus of 1,390,881 Kroner, or 77,271*l.* in the financial estimates for the year ending March 31, 1877.

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 6,317,000*l.*, or as much as the national revenue for two years, but it

was reduced to 5,687,000*l.* in 1869, and further reduced to 5,033,000*l.* in 1871, to 3,746,000*l.* in 1872, and stood on the 31st of March, 1875, at 2,255,000*l.* The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences.

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 185,835,623 Kroner, or 10,324,201*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	
	Kroner	£
1866 . . .	262,232,680	14,568,483
1869 . . .	257,426,496	14,301,472
1870 . . .	234,740,700	12,930,039
1872 . . .	229,321,567	12,740,087
1874 . . .	209,971,584	11,665,088
1875 . . .	185,835,623	10,324,201

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 1876-77 :—

Years	Kroner	£
1866-67 . . .	24,066,946	1,337,053
1868-69 . . .	23,825,190	1,323,622
1876-77 . . .	12,596,733	699,818

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The latter consisted, March 1876, 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 1877, and of another loan, raised in London in 1864, the last portion of which, 556,000*l.*, was paid on the 1st of January 1876. —(Official Communication.)

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 22 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 two 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 21 battalions of infantry of the line, with 10 battalions of reserve, and 11 of second reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 3 squadrons active and a *depôt*; two regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries, two of the line and one of reserve; and two battalions of engineers. The total strength of the army was as follows at the commencement of September 1876:—

	Regular Army		Army of Reserve	
	Officers	Rank and File	Officers	Rank and File
Infantry . .	774	26,992	245	10,925
Cavalry . .	128	2,180	—	—
Artillery . .	145	4,755	41	2,068
Engineers . .	59	624	—	—
Total .	1,106	34,551	286	12,993

The staff of the army was composed, in September 1876, of 25 commissioned and 21 non-commissioned officers.

The navy of Denmark comprised, at the commencement of September 1876, 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
Gorm (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 *Gorm*, 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 *Gorm*. 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 1876, by 911 men, and officered by one admiral, 15 commanders, and 81 captains and lieutenants.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population.

The following table gives the area and population of Denmark, according to the last census, taken February 1, 1870, together with the estimated population on the 31st December, 1874.

Provinces	Area English sq. m.	Population	
		Feb. 1, 1870	Dec. 31, 1874
Seeland and Moen . . .	2,793	637,711	670,200
Bornholm	221	31,894	33,200
Fünen and Langeland . . .	1,302	236,311	245,900
Lolland-Falster	640	90,706	92,700
Jutland	9,597	788,119	832,000
Total	14,553	1,784,741	1,874,000

Not included in the above returns are the three European dependencies of Denmark, namely, the Færoe, Iceland, and Greenland. (See *Colonies*, page 53.)

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	181,291
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 per-

sons 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	501,430

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 kroner, 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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
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
1875	4,241,671	2,323,707

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 1,275,870*l.* in 1875. The total exports of corn and flour amounted to the value of 1,269,809*l.* in

the year 1875, comprising 598,819*l.* for barley; 270,490*l.* for wheat; 185,803*l.* for oats; and 208,820*l.* for wheat flour. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 1,054,885*l.* in the year 1875, comprising 563,043*l.* for oxen and bulls; 299,005*l.* for cows and calves. The exports of horses, of the value of 35,580*l.* in 1873, sank to 19,810*l.* in 1875. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, and iron. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 461,561*l.*, of coals to 456,336*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 388,959*l.* in the year 1875.

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 of the following territories, chiefly islands, in Europe and America. The area and population are given after the census return of 1870:—

Colonies	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population 1870
Færoe, or Horse Islands (17 inhabited).	510	9,992
Iceland	39,756	69,763
Greenland	46,740	9,825
West Indies { St. Croix	74	22,760
{ St. Thomas	23	14,007
{ St. John	21	1,054
Total	87,124	127,401

The possessions in the West Indies alone are of any commercial importance. 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 38,291*l.*, and that of the imports of British produce to 379,524*l.*, in the year 1875. The chief article of export in 1875 consisted of unrefined sugar, valued at 12,572*l.*, while the British imports were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 190,175*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF DENMARK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Lieut.-General C. E. J. Von Bülow, accredited May 18, 1865.

Secretary—P. R. Krag.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN DENMARK.

Envoy and Minister—Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., born in 1820; Envoy to Guatemala and Honduras, 1859–60; to Mexico, 1860–61; and to Hanover, 1865–66. Appointed Envoy to Denmark, December 16, 1867.

Secretaries—Hon. T. J. Pakenham; Audley C. Gosling.

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 *Krone*, or Crown, divided into 100 öre. The Krone 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 *Krone* = 100 öre Average rate of exchange, 1*s.* 1½*d.*,
or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Pound</i> = 100 <i>Krint</i>	= 1·102 avoidupois, or about 100lbs. to the cwt.
„ <i>Ship Last</i>	= 2 tons.
„ <i>Tönde</i> , or Barrel of Grain and Salt	= 3·8 Imperial bushels.
„ „ „ 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 were nominated, in the first instance, by the National Assembly, and subsequently are elected by the Senate. 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 elected by the Senate 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.

Both the Senators and the Deputies receive payment for their services, at a fixed rate per diem. In the session of 1876 the expenses connected with the Senate amounted to 1,500,000 francs, or

180,000*l.*, and those of the Chamber of Deputies to 6,775,000 francs, or 271,000*l.*, being a total of 11,275,000 francs, or 451,000*l.*

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 salary of the President of the Republic is fixed at 600,000 francs, or 24,000*l.*, with an additional allowance of 300,000 francs, or 12,000*l.*, for household expenses.

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

1. Minister of the Interior.—Jules Simon, born at Lorient, dep. Morbihan, Dec. 31, 1814; studied philosophy, and appointed teacher at the College of Rennes, 1832, at Caen in 1835, and at Versailles in 1836; professor of philosophy at the Sorbonne, Paris, 1839-51; member of the Constituent Assembly, 1848-49; member of the Government of National Defence, 1870-71; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, 1871-73; appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Council of Ministers, Dec. 12, 1876.

2. Minister of Justice, 'Garde des Sceaux.'—Louis Martel, born in 1830; studied jurisprudence, and admitted to the bar of Paris, 1846; member of the Constituent Assembly 1848-50; deputy to the Legislative Body, 1863-69; returned Member of the Senate, Jan. 30, 1876; elected First Vice-President of the Senate, March 13, 1876; appointed Minister of Justice, Dec. 12, 1876.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Vicomte Edmond Teisserenc de Bort; appointed March 10, 1876.

6. Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.—William Henry Waddington, born at Paris, of English parents, in 1826; educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A., 1849; was naturalised in France, 1850; Deputy to the Legislative Body, 1865-70; elected member of the National Assembly, 1875; appointed Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, March 10, 1875.

7. Minister of Public Works.—Albert Christophle, appointed March 10, 1876.

8. Minister of War.—General Edouard Berthaut, formerly commander of the 5th Corps d'Armée; appointed July 20, 1876.

9. Minister of Marine.—Rear-Admiral Martin Fourichon, born Jan. 10, 1809; appointed March 10, 1876.

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, or 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:—

House of Bourbon

Henri IV.	1589-1610
Louis XIII., 'le Juste'	1610-1643
Louis XIV., 'le Grand'	1643-1715
Louis XV.	1715-1774
Louis XVI. (+ 1793)	1774-1792

First Republic

Convention	1792-1795
Directoire	1795-1799
Consulate	1799-1804

Empire

Napoléon I. (+ 1821)	1804-1814
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House of Bourbon, Restored

Louis XVIII.	1814-1824
Charles X. (+ 1836)	1824-1830

House of Bourbon—Orléans

Louis Philippe (+ 1850)	1830-1848
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Second Republic

Provisional Government	
Feb.-Dec.	1848
Louis Napoléon, President	1848-1852

Empire, Restored

Napoléon III. (+ 1873)	1852-1870
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Third Republic

Government of National Defence	1870-1871
Louis A. Thiers, President	1871-1873
Marshal MacMahon, President	1873

The average duration of the seventeen Governments of France since the accession of the House of Bourbon was nearly 17 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 580,757 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.

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 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 much more indirectly, in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy. 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 second 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	2,365,130
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:—

Degree of education	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 un- able to read or write	Departments	Percentage of individuals un- able 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

It will be seen that, as a rule, education is most advanced in the north-eastern departments of France, and least in the south-western

departments. 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 returns 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 1871 to 1877:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1871 . . .	1,880,961,193	75,238,448	3,201,692,703	128,067,708
1872 . . .	2,344,795,959	93,791,836	2,334,759,208	93,390,368
1873 . . .	2,467,470,630	98,698,824	2,374,804,134	94,992,164
1874 . . .	2,533,262,199	101,330,488	2,532,689,922	101,307,596
1875 . . .	2,588,900,623	103,556,024	2,584,452,831	103,378,112
1876 . . .	2,575,028,582	103,001,140	2,570,000,475	102,800,016
1877 . . .	2,672,140,530	106,885,620	2,667,296,751	106,691,868

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure in the budget estimates for each of the two years 1876 and 1877 were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1876	1877
	Francs	Francs
Direct taxes	384,339,700	388,179,000
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes	23,069,000	24,291,600
Produce of domains	13,330,315	13,986,451
Produce of forests	38,064,680	38,548,680
Registration duties and stamps	606,159,000	620,619,000
Customs and salt	236,983,250	273,730,000
Indirect taxes	995,915,455	1,040,767,000
Posts	110,176,000	116,126,000
Tax on personal property 'Impôt de 3 p. 0/0'	35,174,000	35,676,000
Produce of telegraphs	16,580,000	16,600,000
Universities 'Produits universitaires'	4,352,347	4,471,660
Revenue of Algeria	23,708,100	24,483,400
Tax upon civil pensions	17,623,000	18,011,000
Various receipts	49,403,735	53,117,739
New imposts	16,700,000	—
'Ressources extraordinaires'	3,500,000	3,500,000
Total Revenue	{ 2,575,028,582 £103,001,140	{ 2,672,140,530 £106,885,620

Branches of Expenditure	1876	1877
	Francs	Francs
Public debt and dotations . . .	1,182,312,281	1,201,428,330
Ministry of justice . . .	33,690,890	34,338,240
„ foreign affairs . . .	11,255,500	13,201,500
„ the interior . . .	86,108,861	82,188,761
„ Algeria . . .	26,931,531	25,111,472
„ finance . . .	20,158,150	20,474,922
„ war . . .	500,037,115	535,663,385
„ marine and colonies . . .	165,893,496	185,975,023
„ public instruction, worship and fine arts	97,189,390	104,209,182
„ agriculture and com- merce . . .	18,404,100	19,347,100
„ public works — ordi- nary service . . .	78,873,514	94,184,895
extraordinary service	82,336,624	80,000,000
Cost of collecting the revenue . .	249,107,023	251,616,941
Drawbacks and restitutions . . .	17,782,000	19,557,000
Total expenditure . . .	2,570,000,475	2,667,296,751
	£102,800,016	£106,691,868

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure are not published by the Government till after the lapse of six or seven years. When the budget for 1877 was voted by the National Assembly in the session of 1876, the last final account, or 'budget réglé,' was for the year 1869. The following were the actual receipts and disbursements in 1869, the last normal year preceding the war and invasion :—

	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	519,911,616
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
<hr/>	
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	518,564,000
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 £12,279,956
	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 4,525,600*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 1876, amounted to 1,970,000,000 francs, or 78,800,000*l.* The debt is rapidly increasing. A loan of 250,000,000 francs, or 10,000,000*l.*, was issued in June 1875, and another loan of 120,000,000 francs, or 4,800,000*l.*, in July 1876.

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 Arts. 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, 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 from time to time by administrative enactments.

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 of France.

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 1875 there were, according to official returns, 309,124 young men liable to the conscription. Of these 29,797 were exempted as unfit for service, 42,268 were excused as sons or grandsons of widows, and for other domestic reasons; 19,508 were sent back for a year, 25,778 were already under the flag, and 4,295 were excused as professors, teachers, or seminarists. Of the remaining number, 140,863, or not quite one-half of the total, were declared immediately fit for active service, and 21,259 were draughted into the auxiliary services. The conditional engagements for 12 months numbered 9,204. Of the number declared immediately fit for service, there were retained 95,788 for the full service of five years, and 45,075 for service of from six to twelve months. Under the existing law, 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 *euirassiers*.
- 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 15 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 1876, of 52 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>):—			
Frigates (<i>Frégates</i>) (1st Class) . .	5	5,900	66
" " (2nd Class) . .	16	14,350	262
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
Total, Ironclads	52	30,240	605
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	391	94,717	2,978

The following is a list of the 52 ironclads of the French navy, either afloat, or nearly completed, with their nominal horse-power, number of guns and, when given, strength of crew, at the end of 1876. 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 country—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 stand:—

Division Maritime	Classes	Nominal Horse- power	Number of Guns	Crew
	<i>Frigates cuirassés :—</i>			
L.	Redoutable (1st Class)	1,500	8	—
L.	Friedland	1,200	10	—
B.	Trident	1,200	10	—
B.	Colbert	1,000	19	850
T.	Richelieu	1,000	19	850
L.	Solférino (2nd Class)	900	32	765
T.	Marengo	950	12	—
B.	Océan	950	12	—
C.	Suffren	950	14	594
C.	Flandre	900	12	594
B.	Gauloise	900	12	594
B.	Guyenne	900	17	594
T.	Héroïne	900	17	594
B.	Magnanime	900	14	594
T.	Provence	900	12	594
T.	Revanche	900	12	594
T.	Savoie	900	17	594
L.	Surveillante	900	12	594
B.	Valeurcuse	900	12	594
L.	Couronne	800	10	600
T.	Gloire	800	32	570
	<i>Corvettes cuirassées :—</i>			
L.	Alma	450	12	310
R.	Armide	450	12	310
C.	Atalante	450	12	310
T.	Belliqueuse	450	10	300
C.	Jeanne d'Arc	450	12	310
B.	Lagalissonnière	500	10	310
R.	Montcalm	450	12	310
L.	Reine Blanche	450	10	310
T.	Thétis	450	10	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.	Imprenable	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</i> —continued.			
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

The most powerful of the ironclads of the French navy is the *Redoutable*, launched at Lorient, September 18, 1876. The length of the *Redoutable* is 330 feet, and breadth 70 feet, which give the ship nearly the dimensions of the first of British ironclads, the *Inflexible* (see page 236). The iron ram attached to the bow of the *Redoutable* weighs 30 tons, and the weight of each iron plate is 24 tons, the thickness being from 8 to 10 inches. Horizontal armour is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb proof. Eight heavy guns form the armament, and mounted *en barbette* they are capable of being used in all directions. Not much inferior to the *Redoutable* is the *Friedland*, launched in 1875. The length of the *Friedland* is 314 feet, and breadth 59 feet, with a water-line belt of armour of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The third ship on the list of French ironclads, the *Trident*, similar in size and construction to the *Friedland*, had not been launched at the end of 1876. Next in rank to these three ironclads, built as models for aggressive warfare, with the latest recognised improvements, stand the sister ships, the *Colbert* and the *Richelieu*, both launched in 1875, the former constructed at the dockyard of Brest, and the latter at Toulon. They were both laid down in 1869, so that they occupied 6 years in construction. The length of each is 314 feet, breadth 57 feet, and mean draught 26 feet. Each is armed with 4 mitrailleuses, 6 guns for the central turrets, 2 guns for side turrets, and 7 guns on main deck. The *Colbert* and the *Richelieu* are the only vessels of this type in the French navy. The five ships here enumerated, with two smaller vessels, on the stocks at the end of 1876, the *Triomphante* and the *Victorieuse*, form the modern division of the French ironclad navy, the rest being of more or less antiquated construction. With the sole exception of the *Couronne*, the hull of which is of iron, the whole of the older ironclads are wooden ships.

Among the more notable of the old 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 and the whole crew are placed 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. Not included in the preceding list of ironclads are eleven armoured floating batteries, of peculiar construction, built chiefly for the Russian and Italian wars, called 'Batteries flottantes démontables,' which can be taken to pieces, and carried any distance over land. They are stored at the arsenals of Toulon and Brest; but the last reports describe them as decaying, and quite useless even for coast defence.

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 1876, 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. 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 1876 the French navy was officered by 19 vice-admirals in active service, and 13 on the reserve list; 30 rear-admirals in active service, and 21 on the reserve list; 109 captains of first-class men of war; 209 captains of frigates; 648 lieutenants; and 516 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 38,067,091. At the census of May, 1872, the area was reduced to 528,577 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 area, in English square miles, and the population of the present 87 departments of France—or 86, excluding the small district of Belfort, remnant of the old department of Rhin—according to the census of May 1872:—

Departments	Area : Engl. sq. miles.	Population May 1872
Ain	2,239	363,290
Aisne	2,839	552,439
Allier	2,822	390,812
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	139,332
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	118,898
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	199,037
Ardèche	2,136	380,277
Ardennes	2,020	320,217
Ariège	1,890	246,298
Aube	2,317	255,687
Aude	2,438	285,927
Aveyron	3,376	402,474
Belfort district of (Rhin)	235	56,781
Bouches-du-Rhône	1,971	554,911
Calvados	2,132	454,012
Cantal	2,217	231,867
Charente	2,294	367,520
Charente-Inférieure	2,635	465,653
Cher	2,780	335,392
Corrèze	2,265	302,746
Corse	3,377	258,507
Côte-d'Or	3,383	374,510
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	622,295
Creuse	2,150	274,663
Dordogne	3,546	480,141

Departments	Area Engl. sq. miles.	Population May 1872
Doubs	2,018	291,251
Drôme	2,518	320,417
Eure	2,300	377,874
Eure-et-Loire	2,268	282,622
Finistère	2,595	642,963
Gard	2,253	420,131
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	479,362
Gers	2,425	284,717
Gironde	3,761	705,149
Hérault	2,393	429,878
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	589,532
Indre	2,624	277,693
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	317,027
Isère	3,201	575,784
Jura	1,928	287,634
Landes	3,599	300,528
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	268,801
Loire	1,838	550,611
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	308,732
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	602,206
Loiret	2,614	353,021
Lot	2,012	281,404
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	319,289
Lozère	1,996	135,190
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	518,471
Manche	2,289	544,776
Marne	3,159	386,157
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	251,196
Mayenne	1,996	350,637
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	365,137
Meuse	2,405	284,725
Morbihan	2,625	490,352
Nièvre	2,632	339,917
Nord	2,193	1,447,764
Oise	2,261	396,804
Orne	2,354	398,250
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	761,158
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	566,463
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	426,700
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	235,156
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	191,856
Rhône	1,077	670,247
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	303,088
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	598,344
Sarthe	2,396	446,603
Savoie	2,224	267,958
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	273,027
Seine	184	2,220,060
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	790,022
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	341,490

Departments	Area Engl. sq. miles.	Population May 1872
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	580,180
Sèvres (Deux-)	2,317	331,243
Somme	2,379	557,015
Tarn	2,217	352,718
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	221,610
Var	2,349	293,757
Vaucluse	1,370	263,451
Vendée	2,588	401,446
Vienne	2,691	320,598
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	322,447
Vosges	2,266	392,988
Yonne	2,868	363,608
Total	204,091	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, and to 2.26 per cent. in 1871, and was 2.67 in 1872, and 2.61 in 1873—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 1860 to 1874:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages
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	966,001	793,064	352,754
1873	946,364	844,588	321,238
1874	953,652	781,709	303,113

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 44,613 in the year 1874. The births of 1874 consisted of 884,358 legitimate, and of 69,294 illegitimate, or ‘natural,’ children, the latter forming 7·46 per cent. of the total. In the capital, represented by the department of the Seine, the proportion of illegitimate children was 25·21 in the year 1874. The proportion of male to female children born was 106 to 100 previous to 1840, but since the latter date the male preponderance has been gradually declining, and in 1874 had fallen to 105·2 to 100 for the whole of France; to 102·4 to 100 for all Paris births, and to 100·2 to 100 for illegitimate children born in the district of the capital.

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 1872. 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 1872 showed that there were 18,513,325 in-

dividuals—comprising 5,970,171 heads of families, and the rest dependents—engaged in agriculture.

An exhaustive official inquiry into the distribution of the soil of France, made in 1862—when the area of the country amounted to 543,051 square kilomètres, against 528,577 square kilomètres as at present—gave the following results:—

DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOIL.						Extent square kilomètres.
Arable land (terres labourables)	.	.	.	.	.	265,686
Meadows (prairies naturelles)	.	.	.	.	.	50 243
Vineyards	.	.	.	.	.	23,208
Wood and forests	.	.	.	.	.	91,677
Commons and waste lands (pâturages et pacages)	.	.	.	.	.	65,462
Orchards, &c. (cultures arborescentes)	.	.	.	.	.	8,543
Buildings, roads and canals	.	.	.	.	.	38,271
Total	.	.	.	.	.	543,051

Land is very equally divided among the whole of the population. According to the latest official returns the cultivated land of France 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 kilomètre, 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.

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 is officially divided into 'commerce général,' which comprises the entirety of imports and exports, including goods in transit, and 'commerce spécial,' which embraces the imports consumed within, and the exports produced within the country. The general commerce of the year 1875 was valued in imports at 4,450,000,000 francs, or 178,000,000*l.*, and in exports at 4,823,600,000 francs, or 192,944,000*l.*

The following table gives the value, in francs and pounds sterling, of the total imports and exports of the special commerce of France—exclusive of coin and bullion—in each of the fifteen years, from 1861 to 1875.

Years	Imports for home consumption		Exports of home produce	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
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	137,838,600	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	148,729,440	3,877,753,000	155,110,120
1875	3,672,286,000	146,891,440	4,022,162,000	159,886,480

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 1874 and 1875:—

	1874		1875	
	Francs		Francs	
<i>Imports:—</i>				
Articles of food	931,198,000		779,844,000	
Raw materials	2,267,589,000		2,236,499,000	
Manufactures	386,122,000		484,560,000	
Other Articles	163,102,000		171,374,000	
Total	{ 3,748,011,000		{ 3,672,286,000	
			£146,891,440	
<i>Exports:—</i>				
Manufactures	2,172,568,000		2,224,281,000	
Articles of food and raw materials	1,491,676,000		1,590,726,000	
Other articles	213,509,000		207,155,000	
Total	{ 3,877,753,000		{ 4,022,162,000	
			£168,886,480	

The imports of coin and bullion were of the value of 851,564,000 francs, or 35,262,560*l.*, and the exports of the value of 233,833,000 francs, or 9,345,320*l.*, in the year 1875.

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 ten years, from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British <i>Home Produce</i> into France
	£	£
1866	37,016,754	11,700,140
1867	33,734,806	12,121,010
1868	33,896,327	10,652,734
1869	33,527,380	11,438,330
1870	37,607,514	11,643,139
1871	29,848,488	18,205,856
1872	41,803,411	17,268,837
1873	43,359,234	17,291,973
1874	46,518,571	16,370,274
1875	46,720,101	15,357,127

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 1874 and 1875:—

Exports from France to Great Britain	1874	1875
	£	£
Animals: Oxen and bulls	51,258	260,991
Butter	3,944,233	3,387,219
Chemical manufactures and products	238,660	244,798
Clocks	271,459	254,886
Corn:—Wheat	163,834	699,150
Barley	1,064,925	991,586
Maize or Indian corn	40,688	118,856
Wheat meal and flour	606,447	1,407,647
Cotton, raw	41,273	41,860
Cotton manufactures	809,018	525,319
Eggs	2,018,725	2,078,659
Fish	213,726	283,220
Flowers, artificial	423,974	493,210
Fruit, raw	287,663	271,278
Hair: cow, ox, bull, or elk	83,544	98,744
Hats or bonnets of straw	52,608	93,989
Hides, not tanned	139,614	57,344
" tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	418,929	346,631
Iron and steel, manufactures of, unenumerated	128,065	117,108
Lace	491,931	295,749
Leather manufactures, gloves	1,254,074	2,121,879
Madder, madder root, and garancine	414,051	199,244
Musical instruments	535,792	405,017
Oil-seed	63,931	74,280
Oil-seed cake	229,781	326,226
Potatoes	607,146	668,321
Seeds, clover and grass	221,012	276,710
" of other sorts	92,330	101,590
Silk, raw	2,092,157	377,755
" waste, knubs and husks	156,818	159,415
" thrown	135,360	81,639
" manufactures, stuffs and ribbons	7,000,950	7,702,084
" plush for making hats	10,197	20,006
" unenumerated	1,745,533	1,552,396
Spirits, brandy	1,417,624	1,544,403
Sugar, refined and candy	2,816,274	2,918,854
" unrefined	1,296,224	1,146,929
Tallow and stearine	29,854	58,338
Vegetables	92,872	77,625
Watches	43,566	37,056
Wine	2,616,355	2,517,978
Wool, sheep and lambs'	141,393	87,027
Woollen manufactures	2,873,896	3,078,459
" rags	122,049	138,413
All other articles	9,015,758	8,980,213
Total	46,518,571	46,720,101

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 1874 and 1875 :—

Imports of British produce from United Kingdom into France	1874	1875
	£	£
Alkali, soda	74,535	65,856
Animals, horses	74,340	87,251
Apparel and haberdashery	151,237	81,913
Beer and ale	40,073	38,685
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	181,045	130,041
Cement	32,915	39,123
Chemical products or preparations	228,810	261,518
Coals, cinders, and fuel	1,876,158	1,617,038
Coal, products of coal, &c.	178,012	173,302
Corn, wheat	167,666	27,715
„ wheat-flour	22,681	259
Cotton yarn	718,419	338,406
„ piece goods	2,074,065	1,622,360
„ hosiery and small wares	270,261	264,824
Earthenware and chinaware	52,684	61,106
Hardwares and cutlery	142,980	148,029
Linen yarn	55,331	204,444
„ piece goods	262,076	396,071
Machinery, steam engines	22,856	22,044
„ other sorts	449,645	563,232
Metals :—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	776,575	798,539
Copper, wrought and unwrought	268,738	398,116
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	48,368	50,949
Zinc, wrought and unwrought	11,501	18,452
Oil-seed	61,094	111,299
Painters' colours	56,194	83,881
Silk, thrown, twist, or yarn	618,424	385,137
„ manufactures	289,688	349,631
Spirits, British	1,761	2,786
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	8,824	1,227
Tin, unwrought	169,713	84,033
Wool, sheep and lambs'	242,029	236,284
Woollen and worsted yarn	327,504	295,661
Woollen manufactures, cloths, coatings, &c.	1,128,460	962,634
„ „ worsted stuffs	2,308,638	2,102,253
„ „ flannels and carpets	129,943	125,640
„ „ of other sorts	184,550	172,783
All other articles	2,662,481	3,034,605
Total	16,370,274	15,357,127

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 and 1875.

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, 1874, and on Jan. 1, 1875:—

Classification of Vessels	1874		1875	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards .	106	132,854	105	136,050
„ 700 to 800 tons . .	54	40,162	58	42,994
„ 600 to 700 „ . .	79	50,886	80	51,327
„ 500 to 600 „ . .	127	69,473	122	66,948
„ 400 to 500 „ . .	252	113,202	236	106,014
„ 300 to 400 „ . .	338	118,052	344	118,306
„ 200 to 300 „ . .	593	147,202	550	135,322
„ 100 to 200 „ . .	1,096	155,202	1,010	142,301
„ 60 to 100 „ . .	1,202	91,302	1,158	88,742
„ 50 to 60 „ . .	1,425	59,700	350	19,196
Under 50	10,287	89,986	11,511	130,072
Total	15,559	1,068,031	15,524	1,037,227

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. The total number of steamers on January 1, 1875, was 522, of 194,546 tons, and 68,495 horse-power. There were 247 steamers belonging to the ports of the Mediterranean, and 275 to those on the Atlantic. The total increase in tonnage of the French mercantile navy was very slight in the ten years from 1866 to 1875, the rise being not more than from 1,008,084 to 1,037,272 tons. Since the 1st January 1873, when the total tonnage was 1,089,075, there was a decline.

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
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	111	17,776
1860	365	9,433	1873	763	18,539
1861	672	10,105	1874	542	19,081
1862	982	11,087	1875	721	19,802

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 1875, and the total receipts in the years 1874 and 1875 of each of the six great and of the minor companies:—

OLD NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Dec. 31, 1875	Receipts	
		1874	1875
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	3,854	262,374,526	266,643,880
Paris-Orléans	2,017	91,065,673	100,901,016
Northern	1,151	103,624,026	108,364,804
Western	900	64,592,430	67,430,032
Southern	796	46,663,229	48,047,826
Eastern	533	39,212,413	40,732,241
Minor Companies	53	6,194,686	6,852,156
Total	9,304	613,727,053	638,971,955

NEW NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Dec. 31, 1875	Receipts	
		1874	1875
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean	1,260	14,281,244	22,380,890
Paris-Orléans	2,243	38,613,746	41,600,170
Northern	587	11,687,737	12,929,595
Western	1,649	30,014,012	32,663,517
Southern	1,235	18,975,538	19,692,809
Eastern	1,722	50,809,012	53,407,992
Minor companies	1,802	14,054,433	17,771,124
Total	10,498	178,435,722	199,446,115

The total length of all the railways open for traffic on the 31st of December, 1875, was 19,802 kilomètres, or 12,376 English miles, and the total gross receipts amounted to 839,418,070 francs, or 33,576,720*l*. The average receipts per kilomètre on the whole of the lines amounted to 43,302 francs in the year 1875, but the variation was enormous on the different systems, the Old net-work of the Northern earning 94,148 francs per kilometre, the New net-work of some of the *minor lines* less than 4,000 francs per kilomètre, equal to rather more than 3 per cent. of the total.

At the end of 1875 there were 51,712 kilomètres, or 32,320 English miles, of lines of telegraphs, comprising 143,235 kilomètres, or 89,522 English miles, of wire. At the end of 1875 there were 2,817 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1875 was 6,925,000, of which nearly one-fourth were international messages. There were annual deficits since the establishment of the Public Telegraph Department in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1875 was 359,878,000. In the year 1874 the number was 368,782,000, and they produced a revenue of 89,013,765 francs, or 3,560,550*l*. The post-office besides forwarded in 1875 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. During the years 1849 to 1857, the correspondence by letters increased at the rate of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. a year; from 1858 to 1869, during 12 years of unprecedented prosperity the increase was only 45 per cent., or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum; but from 1869 to 1875 the progression not only ceased, but there was a slight diminution.

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 536,951 square kilomètres, or 335,594 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. Algeria, as well as all the other colonies, are represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and considered to form, politically, a part of France. 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		445,182	2,607,357

II. PROTECTED COUNTRIES.

	Date of Acqui- sition	Area. Squaro kilomètres	Population
<i>Asia:—</i>			
Kingdom of Cambodge . . .	1862	83,861	1,020,000
<i>Polynesia:—</i>			
Tahiti and Dependeneies . . .	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		536,951	3,651,254

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 trade between the Colonial Possessions of France and the United Kingdom is very small. The only group with which there is any notable commercial intercourse is that of the West India Islands, which sent exports of the value of 134,862*l.*, one-half consisting of raw sugar, to the United Kingdom in the year 1875. The imports of British home produce into the French West India Islands were of the value of 148,368*l.* in 1875, the chief article imported being cottons, of the value of 61,281*l.*

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 February 28, 1848.

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

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF FRANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Marquis Bernard Hippolyte D'Harcourt, born in 1821; appointed May 1, 1875.

Secretaries.—Charles Gavard, Count de la Londe; Count de Kergolay; Marquis de Brachet de Floressac; Count de Florian.

Military Attaché.—Baron Charles de Mandat de Grancey.

Naval Attaché.—Viscount de la Tour-du-Pin.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN FRANCE.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Lord Lyons, G.C.B., born in 1817; Envoy to the United States, 1858-64; and Ambassador to Turkey, 1865-67. Appointed Ambassador to France, July 6, 1867.

Secretaries.—Francis Ottiwell Adams; W. P. W. Freeman; Robert H. Hildyard; George Sheffield; Hon. W. A. C. Barrington; Falconer Atlee; Wm. E. Göschen.

Military Attaché.—Major-General J. Conolly, C.B.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. E. H. Howard, R.N.

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 Imperial 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 $2\frac{3}{5}$ K.C. to 1 square mile.

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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 Pfllege 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 1876, the total number of professors and teachers at them was 1,800, and they were attended by 16,622 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, 1876:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.
Berlin . .	197	162	802	911	263	2,143
Bonn . .	100	127	186	271	123	707
Breslau . .	107	115	422	419	160	1,116
Erlangen . .	54	134	35	99	161	429
Freiburg . .	59	52	48	54	120	274
Giessen . .	54	12	103	115	84	315
Göttingen . .	115	78	352	433	123	986
Greifswald . .	57	33	71	122	218	444
Halle . .	96	187	130	441	112	870
Heidelberg . .	104	9	197	195	87	488
Jena . .	73	64	92	209	75	440
Kiel . .	61	50	17	71	64	202
Königsberg . .	83	44	196	223	148	611
Leipzig . .	156	337	1,171	989	428	2,925
Marburg . .	65	46	67	166	122	401
Munich . .	116	84	276	496	347	1,203
Münster . .	29	208	—	223	—	431
Rostock . .	39	25	37	55	36	153
Strassburg . .	90	50	197	239	191	677
Tübingen . .	84	353	168	145	157	823
Würzburg . .	67	129	106	201	548	984
Total . .	1,800	2,300	4,678	6,077	3,567	16,622

The number of students in the preceding table includes only those matriculated at each university. There were besides the total

above given, 2,377 non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the vast majority of them, namely, 1,962, at the university of Berlin. Thus there were altogether 18,999 students in the universities of Germany in June 1876.

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 1875 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 1876, passed by the Reichsrath, the total revenue was set down at 474,256,998 mark, or 23,712,900*l.*, and the expenditure at 474,458,198 mark, or 23,722,909*l.*, leaving a small deficit. The budget accounts of the Empire distinguish between ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdaueruda) expenditure, and extraordinary, or for once' (einmalige) disbursements. In the budget of the Empire for 1876 the sum of 403,272,262 mark, or 20,163,613*l.*, was placed under the head of ordinary, and that of 71,186,936 mark, or 3,559,346*l.*, of extraordinary disbursements. The total ordinary, or 'continual' expenditure for the year 1876 was distributed as follows:—

	Mark
Imperial Chancery	4,083,660
Reichstag	318,150
Foreign Department	5,592,455
Imperial Army	316,205,738
Imperial Navy	21,068,481

	Mark
Imperial Court of Railway-affairs	276,490
Interest of Debt of the Empire	2,742,700
Imperial Audit (Rechnungshof)	398,466
Court of Commerce (Handelsgericht)	353,370
General Pensions	23,403,141
Invalid Fund	28,828,611
Total ordinary expenditure	403,272,262
	£20,163,613

The extraordinary expenditure for the year 1876 was distributed as follows :—

	Mark
Imperial Chancery	2,215,230
Reichstag	30,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	1,365,500
Imperial Post and Telegraphs	1,462,900
Imperial Army	35,893,612
Imperial Navy	4,769,300
Imperial Audit	40,000
State Railways	17,010,394
Fabrication of Exchequer-bills	600,000
Manufacture of Imperial gold coin	7,800,000
Total extraordinary expenditure	71,186,936
Ordinary expenditure	403,272,262
Total expenditure	474,458,198
	£23,722,919

The estimated receipts for the year 1876 embraced the following branches of Imperial revenue :—

	Mark
Customs and Excise Duties	242,629,170
Stamp Duties	6,990,450
Profits of Posts and Telegraphs	10,562,236
State Railways in Alsace-Lorraine	9,473,000
Interest of the Invalid Fund of the Empire	28,828,611
Surplus of 1872-1875	34,368,366
Imperial gold coin	10,200,000
Interests of Imperial Funds	10,658,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	47,360,950
Total direct revenue	402,880,783
Contributions of States to revenue	71,376,215
Total Revenue to cover expenditure	474,256,998

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the revenue for the year 1876 was calculated as follows :—Prussia, 31,730,696 mark; Bavaria, 16,078,924 mark; Württemberg, 5,987,108 mark; Baden, 4,647,455 mark; Saxony, 3,676,779 mark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 3,074,109 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 Württemberg, 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 im 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, 20 battalions of engineers, including a railway regiment, 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, 20 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 troops of the field reserve, organised in 1876, calculated to number 250,000 men, and those of the Landsturm (see page 101.) It is calculated that with the addition of the latter, Germany may place in the field at any time two millions and a half of armed men, without drawing upon the last reserves.

The Empire is divided for military purposes into 17 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 1876.

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

It will be seen that at the end of 1876, 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 Metz, were in hand at the same date, the most important of these works, consisting of the building of a wide girdle of outer fortifications, being nearly completed at Strassburg and Metz. (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 1876, of the following steamers and sailing vessels:—

Steamers.—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	1,846	1,450	28
Gazelle	1,691	1,300	28
Arcona	1,691	1,300	28
Vineta	1,846	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
Luisse	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
Pommernia	406	175	2
Grille (Imperial yacht)	493	160	2
Loreley	332	80	2
Total, 31 Steamers	69,909	64,615	389

	Tonnage	Horse-power	Guns
<i>Gunboats:—</i>			
9 first-class, of 100 horse-power and 3 or 4 guns each	3,484	860	29
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	—
<i>Sailing Vessels.</i>			
<i>Frigate:—</i>			
Niobe	1,052	—	12
<i>Brigs:—</i>			
Mosquito	551	—	16
Rover	551	—	16
Undine	608	—	8
Total, 4 Sailing Vessels . .	2,762	—	52
Grand Total	83,342	70,430	478

Nearly completed, at the end of November, 1876, were five more ironclads, the largest of them the armoured corvettes Zieten and Ulan, built after the model of the Hansa.

The two most powerful ships of the 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, 285 feet long, constructed alike in every respect, after the designs of Mr. Edward J. Reed, formerly constructor to the British navy. 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, fitted with eight 22-ton steel breech-loading Krupp guns, arranged to fire broadside. In addition to these eight guns, there is another gun of 18 tons weight placed aft, capable of being trained to an angle of fifteen degrees. 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 upper and main deck beams of each ironclad are completely covered with steel plating.

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 after, while the armament consists of four 26-ton

guns in the turrets, and two 21-ton 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 frigate 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 1876, 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 in the order of their areas, 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, 1875:—

States of the Empire	Area English sq. miles	Population Dec. 1, 1875.	Density of population per Eng. sq. mile
I. Prussia	137,066	25,693,688	187
II. Bavaria	29,292	5,024,832	170
III. Württemberg	7,675	1,881,505	245
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,760,342	407
V. Baden	5,851	1,506,531	257
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	553,734	114
VII. Hesse	2,866	882,349	307
VIII. Oldenburg	2,417	319,314	132
IX. Brunswick	1,526	327,493	214
X. Saxe-Weimar	1,421	292,933	206
XI. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	997	95,648	95
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	194,494	208
XIII. Anhalt	869	213,689	245
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	816	182,673	223
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	509	145,844	286
XVI. Waldeck	466	54,673	117
XVII. Lippe	445	114,254	256
XVIII. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	340	76,676	225
XIX. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	318	67,480	212
XX. Reuss-Schleiz	297	92,375	311
XXI. Schaumburg-Lippe	212	32,941	155
XXII. Reuss-Greiz	148	46,985	317
XXIII. Hamburg	148	388,618	2,625
XXIV. Lübeck	127	56,912	448
XXV. Bremen	106	142,645	1,345
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	5,580	1,529,408	227
Total	212,091	42,726,844	201

At the census of December 1, 1875, the number of males was 21,048,541, and the number of females 21,678,303, being an excess of 629,762 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, the return of the census of 1867, the last preceding the great war against France, gave a total of 38,495,926 souls, amounting to an average annual increase of $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. From the census of 1867 to that of 1871, the war intervening, the increase was only at the rate of 0·58 per annum; but from 1871 to 1875 it rose to 1·01 per cent. per annum.

The following table exhibits the comparative census results of the years 1871 and 1875, with the increase or decrease, both absolute and per cent. per annum, in each of the 25 states of Germany, ranked according to population in 1875, and in Alsace-Lorraine:—

States of the Empire	Population, Dec. 1, 1871	Population, Dec. 1, 1875	Absolute Increase + or Decrease -	Increase + or Decrease - p ct. p. an.
I. Prussia . . .	24,605,842	25,693,688	+ 1,087,846	+ 1·7
II. Bavaria . . .	4,863,450	5,024,832	+ 161,382	+ 0·82
III. Saxony . . .	2,556,244	2,760,342	+ 204,098	+ 1·92
IV. Württemberg . . .	1,818,539	1,881,505	+ 62,966	+ 0·85
V. Baden . . .	1,461,562	1,506,531	+ 44,969	+ 0·76
VI. Hesse . . .	852,894	882,349	+ 29,455	+ 0·85
VII. Mecklenburg- Schwerin . . .	557,707	553,734	- 3,973	- 0·18
VIII. Hamburg . . .	338,974	388,618	+ 49,644	+ 3·41
IX. Brunswick . . .	312,170	327,493	+ 15,323	+ 1·20
X. Oldenburg . . .	314,591	319,314	+ 4,723	+ 0·35
XI. Saxe-Weimar . . .	286,183	292,933	+ 6,750	+ 0·58
XII. Anhalt . . .	203,437	213,689	+ 10,252	+ 1·23
XIII. Saxe-Meiningen . . .	187,957	194,494	+ 5,537	+ 0·80
XIV. Saxe-Coburg . . .	174,339	182,673	+ 8,334	+ 1·17
XV. Saxe-Altenburg . . .	142,122	145,844	+ 3,722	+ 0·65
XVI. Bremen . . .	122,402	142,645	+ 20,243	+ 3·82
XVII. Lippe . . .	111,135	114,254	+ 3,119	+ 0·69
XVIII. Mecklenburg Strelitz . . .	96,982	95,648	- 1,334	- 0·35
XIX. Reuss-Schleiz . . .	89,032	92,375	+ 3,343	+ 0·92
XX. Schwarzburg-Ru- dolstadt . . .	75,523	76,676	+ 1,153	+ 0·38
XXI. Schwarzburg-Son- dershausen . . .	67,191	67,480	+ 289	+ 0·11
XXII. Waldeck . . .	56,224	54,673	- 1,551	- 0·70
XXIII. Lübeck . . .	52,158	56,912	+ 4,754	+ 2·18
XXIV. Reuss-Greiz . . .	45,094	46,985	+ 1,891	+ 1·03
XXV. Schaumburg-Lippe . . .	32,059	32,941	+ 882	+ 0·68
Alsace-Lorraine . . .	1,549,738	1,529,408	- 20,330	- 0·33
Total	41,023,095	42,726,844	+ 1,703,749	+ 1·01

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, which formerly assumed larger proportions in Germany than in any other country of Europe, has been gradually declining in recent years. In 1873, according to official returns, 103,506 Germans emigrated to the United States, while 27,431 emigrated to other countries outside Europe, making a total of 130,937 emigrants. In 1874, the total number of emigrants fell to 75,502, of which number 54,086 went to the United States. In 1875, the total number of emigrants sank to 56,289, those to the United States numbering 30,505. The number of persons who returned to Germany from Transatlantic countries in the year 1875 was reported at 22,081, of whom 9,143 landed at Hamburg, and 22,081 at Bremen. (See *Hamburg*, page 176, and *Bremen*, page 179.)

Trade and Commerce of Germany.

See pp. 182-85.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

See pp. 186-87.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

See pp. 187-88.

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-

voiced 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; Commanding General of the tenth corps d'armée; married April 19, 1873, to Princess Marie, born August 2, 1854, daughter of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has offspring one son, Friedrich, born July 15, 1874. 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: 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, 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 'Fideikomiss-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

memoers 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 433 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 Frankfurt, 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.

There are, besides the above chiefs of departments, two ministers 'without portfolio.'

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 Protes-

tants 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 December 3, 1867—the last in which religious statistics were ascertained in the fullest manner—9,317 Protestant ministers, and 7,690 Roman Catholic priests, including chaplains. The Protestants at the same date had 11,365 churches, and 1,594 other religious meeting-places, while the Roman Catholics had 6,164 churches, and 2,833 chapels, besides 259 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 1876, see *Germany*, p. 57.)

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 almost constant, and the latter an exception. 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; but there was a slight deficit in 1875.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows during each of the six years 1871 to 1876:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Thaler	£	Thaler	£
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
	Mark		Mark	
1875	694,489,919	34,724,945	694,498,919	34,724,245
1876	651,429,400	32,571,470	651,429,400	32,571,470

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 1876, the sources of revenue, classed under seven ministerial departments, were given as follows:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

1. Ministry of Finance:—	Mark
Income from crown lands	28,540,650
Forests	53,410,000
Total	81,950,650
Direct taxes:—	
Land tax (Grundsteuer)	39,862,000
House tax	15,761,000
Income tax	29,347,000
Class tax (Klassensteuer)	41,505,000
Trade tax (Gewerbesteuer)	17,428,000
Railway dues	4,388,000
Miscellaneous	405,000
Total	148,696,000
Indirect taxes:—	
Share of Imperial customs and taxes	15,194,130
Succession tax (Erb-schaftsteuer)	4,000,000
Stamps	23,000,000
Bills of exchange	89,340
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues	2,183,000
Miscellaneous	1,743,530
Total	46,210,000
State lottery	4,035,500
Naval commercial institution (Seehandlung)	3,450,000
The Mint	2,304,000
State printing office	1,434,600
Miscellaneous	43,861,671
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance	327,823,125
2. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Public Works:—	
Porcelain manufactory in Berlin	557,000
Mines, produce of	68,089,526
Furnaces, iron mills, forges, produce of	22,650,709
Salines, produce of	5,164,890
Miscellaneous public works	7,270,370
State railways	163,355,278
Private railways	3,978,059
High roads and canals	1,148,778
Total receipts of Ministry of Commerce and Public Works	272,212,660
3. Ministry of Justice	42,815,000

	Revenue— <i>continued</i> .	Mark
4. Ministry of the Interior		2,963,991
5. Ministry of Agriculture		3,850,240
6. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs		1,281,854
7. Ministry of State		482,530
Total estimated revenue		651,429,400
		£32,571,470

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 1876, the branches of expenditure were as follows:—

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Current Expenditure:—

	Mark
Ministry of Finance	66,674,980
„ „ Commerce, Industry and Public Works	202,566,865
„ „ State	507,275
Total current expenditure	269,749,120

Administrative Expenditure:—

Ministry of Finance	109,908,571
„ „ Commerce, Industry and Public Works	19,637,335
„ „ Justice	65,615,000
„ „ The Interior	35,064,552
„ „ Agriculture	9,836,707
„ „ Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	44,700,647
„ „ State	1,770,406
„ „ Foreign Affairs	411,600
Total administrative expenditure	286,944,818

Charges on Consolidated Fund:—

Addition to 'Kronotation' of the King	4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	38,812,280
Sinking fund of debt	16,058,983
Annuities and Management	1,729,737
Chamber of Lords	163,110
Chamber of Deputies	1,362,180

Total charges on Consolidated Fund 62,466,180

Total ordinary expenditure 619,160,118

Extraordinary expenditure 32,269,282

Total expenditure 651,429,400

£32,571,470

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. 99.)

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 1876, as follows on January 1, 1876:—

1. National debt bearing interest:—		Mark
Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatsschuldscneine)	149,163,000	
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	97,559,792	
Non-consolidated loans of 1856, 1852, 1853, 1862 & 1868	112,647,600	
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	2,889,942	
Preference loan of 1855	27,180,000	
Consolidated loan of 1870	451,303,750	
State railway debt	48,065,421	
Total national debt bearing interest	889,409,505	
	£44,470,475	
2. National debt not bearing interest:—		Mark
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	30,000,000	
Total national debt	919,409,505	
	£45,970,475	

The charges for interest and management of the national debt amounted to 39,221,426 mark, or 1,961,071*l.*, in the year 1876.

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, Württemberg; 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 1876:—

	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 900,000 men, exclusive of field reserve troops and Landsturm. 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—see page 103—Mayence, Koblenz, Cologne, Königsberg, Magdeburg, Spandau, and Posen.—(Official Communication.)

Area and Population

The area of Prussia extends over 6,311 German, or 137,066 English square miles. At the last census of Germany, taken December 1, 1875, the kingdom had 25,693,688 inhabitants. Prussia is administratively divided into eleven provinces, which again are subdivided into thirty-five government districts (Regierungsbezirke), with the principality of Hohenzollern, cradle of the royal family.

The following table gives the area and population, according to the census of December 1, 1875:—

Provinces	Area Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1871	Dec. 1, 1875
Prussia (Preussen)	24,880	3,137,545	3,199,171
Brandenburg	15,505	2,863,229	3,126,425
Pomerania (Pommern)	12,130	1,431,633	1,462,290
Posen	11,330	1,583,843	1,606,084
Silesia (Schlesien)	15,666	3,707,167	3,843,699
Saxony (Sachsen)	9,729	2,103,174	2,169,031
Schleswig-Holstein	7,414	995,873	1,025,777
Hanover (Hannover)	14,846	1,962,928	2,017,393
Westphalia (Westfalen)	7,771	1,775,175	1,905,697
Hesse-Nassau	5,943	1,400,370	1,467,898
Rhine (Rheinland)	10,289	3,579,347	3,804,257
Principality of Hohenzollern . .	453	65,558	66,466
Total	137,066	24,605,842	25,693,688

The census returns of December 1, 1875, showed that at that date there were in Prussia 12,657,968 males and 13,035,720 females, being an excess of only 377,752 females, or less than in most other European states.

The total population of the kingdom in 1819 was 10,981,934. In December 1858 the population had augmented to 17,739,913, showing an increase 61·34 per cent. for 39 years, or of 1·57 per cent. per annum. At the next census, taken December 3, 1861, the population was found to have risen to 18,497,458, being an increase of 4·27 per cent. in three years. In 1866 the limits of the kingdom were enlarged from 107,757 to 137,066 English square miles, and at the next following census, taken December 3, 1867, the population amounted to 24,106,847. At the census of December 1, 1871, the population had risen to 24,689,252, showing an increase at the rate of but 0·69 per annum, the decline being accounted for by the losses of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. During the four years from December 1, 1871 to December 1, 1875 the ratio of increase amounted, as shown in a preceding table (page 108), to 1·7 per cent. per annum.

The census of 1875 gives the average density of the population at 187 per English square mile. The variation, however, is considerable, the density being highest in the manufacturing districts 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 enumer-

ations of December 1871, and of December 1, 1875, in the order of their rank at the last census :—

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1871	Population Dec. 1, 1875
Berlin	826,341	966,872
Breslau	207,997	239,950
Cologne (Köln)	129,233	135,371
Magdeburg	114,509	122,789
Königsberg	112,092	122,636
Hanover	104,243	106,677
Frankfort-on-Maine	91,040	103,136
Danzig	90,141	97,931
Barmen	74,449	86,504
Stettin	76,289	80,972

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	12,001
„ cast	785	28,445,374	94,542,026	68,988
Steel	54	7,433,704	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 about thirty years, from 1840 to 1870, reached its limit at the latter date, when there came to be an apparent exhaustion of the fields. But the year 1875 again showed a large increase in production. The

following statement gives, after official returns, the quantities of coal raised in the kingdom during the period from 1838 to 1875 :—

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	1875	41,759,558

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.—(See *Comparative Tables*: 'Coal Production of the Principal States of the World.')

Prussia has a very large and complete system of railways. At the end of the year 1875, 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
English miles	10,346

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 Wallersee, 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	35,446,296
1872	181,377,265	212,609,300	393,986,565	32,832,214
	Mark	Mark	Mark	
1874	232,399,043	398,345,143	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 29,292 English square miles, with a population of 5,024,832—comprising 2,453,353 males, and 2,571,479 females—at the census of December 1, 1875. Bavaria is divided, for administrative purposes, into eight *Regierungsbezirke*, or government districts. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, and the population of each of the eight districts, according to the two census returns of December 1, 1871, and of December 1, 1875 :—

Regierungsbezirke	Area Eng. sq. miles.	Population.	
		Dec. 1871.	Dec. 1875.
Upper Franconia (Oberfranken) . . .	2,702	541,063	555,043
Upper Palatinate (Oberpfalz) . . .	3,732	497,861	503,422
Lower Bavaria (Niederbayern) . . .	4,157	603,789	622,377
Upper Bavaria (Oberbayern) . . .	6,582	841,707	894,824
Suabia (Schwaben)	3,243	582,773	602,950
Middle Franconia (Mittelfranken) . . .	2,918	583,666	607,593
Lower Franconia (Unterfranken) . . .	3,243	586,132	597,056
Palatinate (Rhein Pfalz)	2,293	615,035	641,567
Bavarian troops in France	—	11,424	—
Total	29,292	4,863,450	5,024,832

It will be seen that there was an increase of population in all the districts, the increase being greatest in Upper Bavaria and least in the Palatinate, from which there is a large emigration.

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
1875	5,024,832	„ 161,382

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. WÜRTENBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

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 Hügel, captain in the Austrian

cavalry. 2. Princess *Marie*, born March 25, 1818, daughter of Duke Eugene of Württemberg, 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 Württemberg, 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 Württemberg, 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 Württemberg 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 Württemberg 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, most numerous in the eastern part of the kingdom, comprising the circle of the Danube, are under a bishop, dependent of the Archbishop of Freiburg, in Baden, 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, consisting chiefly of Unitarians.

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 eighty professors and teachers, is attended, on the average, by from eight to nine hundred students. (For number of professors and teachers, and of students in each of the four faculties, in 1876, 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, or 7,675 English square miles, with 1,881,505 inhabitants—907,314 males, and 974,191 females—at the enumeration of December 1, 1875. The kingdom is divided into four Kreise, or circles, the area of which, in English square miles, and number of inhabitants, was as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1871, and December 1, 1875:—

Kreise	Area Eng. sq. miles.	Population	
		Dec. 1871.	Dec. 1875.
Jaxt (Jagst)	1,810	384,714	390,703
Neckar	1,286	548,750	587,834
Black Forest (Schwarzwald) .	1,973	448,160	454,937
Danube (Donau)	2,606	436,945	448,031
Total	7,675	1,818,539	1,881,505

The increase of population between the two census periods, amounting on the whole to only 0.85 per cent. per annum, varied greatly in the four circles of the kingdom. It was, as will be seen, proportionately largest in the Neckar circle, and least in the Jaxt. The total increase in the kingdom during the 35 years from 1841 to 1875 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 four years 1872 to 1875, there was an average annual emigration of 5,000 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 or 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 1876, 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 1876, to 340,888,050 mark, or 17,044,402*l.*, the liabilities being made up as follows:—

	Mark
3% 'Obligations,' created in 1820	10,630,650
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	36,600,000
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 2,760,342—comprising 1,365,962 males, and 1,394,380 females—at the census of December 1, 1875. The kingdom is divided into four government districts, called Kreis-Hauptmannschaften, the area of which, in English square miles, and population, was as follows at each of the two enumerations of December 1, 1871, and December 1, 1875:—

Kreis-Hauptmannschaften	Area: Engl. square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1871	Dec. 1875
Dresden	2,229	677,671	749,503
Leipzig	1,230	589,377	639,731
Bautzen	1,232	330,133	339,203
Zwickau	2,086	959,063	1,031,905
Total population .	6,777	2,556,244	2 760 342

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 2,426,300. The increase in the four years 1867–71 was 129,944, being at the rate of 1.30 per cent. per annum. The increase of population during the three years 1871–75 was at the rate of 1.92 per cent. per annum. The increase from 1871 to 1875 was nearly thrice as large in the towns as in the rural districts of the kingdom.

Saxony has a comparatively large town population. 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, at New Year, Easter, and Michaelmas, notably that of Easter, which bring together merchants from all parts of the civilised world. According to a report of the British Consul-General, Baron Tauchnitz, the total quantity of goods manufactured in Germany, imported into Leipzig at the fairs in the year 1875 amounted to 378,449 zentner, or cwts. 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. 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 Sept. 20, 1839; married, Aug. 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 1,506,531—comprising 734,431 males and 772,100 females—at the census of December 1, 1875. The Grand-duchy is divided into four districts, the population of which was as follows at the enumerations of December 1, 1871 and December 1, 1875:—

Districts	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1871	Dec. 1875
Seekreis (Constance) . . .	1,679	276,263	276,375
Upper Rhine	1,830	434,962	441,369
Middle Rhine	993	365,715	387,314
Lower Rhine	1,349	384,652	401,473
Total	5,851	1,461,562	1,506,531

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of Baden numbered 1,434,970. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was 26,592, or 1·85 per cent., being at the rate of 0·46 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1871 to 1875 the population increased at the rate of 0·76 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 1875.

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 553,734—comprising 270,450 males, and 283,284 females—at the census of Dec. 1, 1875, 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 Domains contain rather more than one-third of the total population of the Grand-duchy, and the Town Estates another third.

There has been a gradual decrease of population in recent years, although the average density is only 114 inhabitants per English square mile, and the soil moreover very fertile. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population of the Grand-duchy numbered 560,628, and at the next enumeration, of December 1. 1871, the number had fallen to 557,707, being a decrease of 2,921, or one-half per cent. of the population in the four years 1867-71. At the census of December 1, 1875, the population was found to have further declined to 553,734, being a loss of 3,973, or of 0.18 per cent. per annum. Emigration is carrying off large numbers of the inhabitants.

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 882,349 inhabitants. The Grand-duchy is administratively divided into three provinces, Upper Hesse, Rhenish Hesse, and Starkenburg, the area and population of which was as follows at the two enumerations of December 1, 1871, and December 1, 1875:—

Provinces	Area Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1871	Dec. 1875
Upper Hesse (Oberhessen) .	1,270	253,042	253,763
Rhenish Hesse (Rhein Hessen) .	530	249,951	259,164
Starkenburg	1,066	349,901	369,422
Total population	2,866	852,894	882,349

At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 831,939. The increase of population in the four years from 1867 to 1871 was at the rate of 0·62 per cent. per annum, while in the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase was at the rate of 0·85 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 Jahde, 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, 1875, of 319,314 inhabitants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1871, the population numbered 314,591, the increase of population amounting to 0.35 per annum in the years 1871-75, while in the four preceding years, 1867 to 1871, the increase was only 0.05 per annum.

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 28, 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 English square miles, with a population of 327,493 inhabitants, according to the census of December 1, 1875. There were 312,170 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1871, the increase in the four years 1871-75 being at the high rate of 1.26 per cent. per annum. At the census of December 3, 1867, the population numbered 302,801, the increase in the four years 1867-71 being at the rate of 0.73 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the duchy are members of the Lutheran Church.

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 6,253,190 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 292,933 at the census of December 1, 1875. During the four years from 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·58 per cent. per annum, while in the preceding four years, from 1867 to 1871, the increase was at the rate of 0·29 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,

1875, numbered 95,684, is decreasing steadily, through emigration, although there is a lesser density than in any other State of the German Empire, only 95 inhabitants living on the square mile. Between the last census period, 1861-75, the decrease of population was at the rate of 0.35 per cent. per annum, while during the previous period, 1867-71, the decrease was at the rate of 0.46 per annum. The area of the country is 997 English square miles, the ownership of which territory is divided between the sovereign, the feudal 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, 1875, of 194,494 inhabitants. During the four years 1871-75 the population increased at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.88 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 213,689, according to the census of December 1, 1875. In the four years, 1871-75, the increase of population was at the rate of 1.23 per cent. per annum, while during the preceding four years, 1867-71, the increase was at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum. 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. (See page 189.)

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 700,000 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 deputed 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, 1875, the total population numbered 182,673, the increase during the four years, 1871-75 amounting to 1.17 per cent. per annum. In the preceding four years, 1867-71 the increase was at the rate of 0.80 per cent. per annum. Nearly the whole of the population are Protestants.

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, 1875, of 145,844 inhabitants. The increase of population was at the rate of 0·65 per cent. per annum in the four years 1871–75, and at the rate of 0·12 per cent. per annum in the four years 1867–71. 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 thirty 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, 1875, of 54,673. At the preceding census, of Dec. 1, 1871, the inhabitants numbered 56,224, so that there was a decrease of 1,551, being at the rate of 0·70 per cent. per annum. In the four years, 1867-71, the decrease was at the rate of 0·56 per annum.

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, 1875, numbered 114,254 souls, living on an area of 445 English square miles. At the preceding census of Dec. 1, 1871, the inhabitants numbered 111,135, showing an increase at the rate of 0.69 per cent. per annum.

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 76,676 at the census of December 1, 1875, living on an area of 340 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the increase of population was at the rate of 0·38, and from 1867 to 1871 at the rate of 0·14 per cent. per annum.

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 318 English square miles, containing a population, according to the census of Dec. 1, 1875, of 67,480 souls. The census of 1871 gave the number of inhabitants at 67,191, showing an increase at the rate of 0.11 per cent. per annum. 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, 1875, gave a population of 92,375, on an area of 297 English square miles. On December 1, 1871, the population numbered 89,032, showing an increase at the rate of 0·92 per cent. per annum. 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 24,196*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, 1875, gave a population of 32,941 souls, on an area of 212 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the inhabitants increased at the rate of 0·68 per cent. per annum.

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, 1875, to 46,985 souls, living on an area of 148 English square miles. At the census of 1871 the population numbered 45,094, showing an increase at the rate 1·03 per cent. per annum.

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:—

<i>Sources of Revenue, 1874.</i>		£
Domains and State lottery		241,552
Stamps and taxes		685,629
Official Fees (Gebühren)		107,144
Miscellaneous Receipts		2,200
Total revenue		1,036,565
<i>Branches of Expenditure, 1874.</i>		£
Senate, Magistrates, and Municipal Council .		41,056
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
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, 1875, of 388,618 inhabitants. Included in the census returns were two battalions of Prussian soldiers, forming the garrison of Hamburg. The state consists of three divisions, 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, 1875 :—

	Inhabitants
City of Hamburg, with suburbs	345,801
Rural districts and Bergedorf	35,888
Cuxhaven and Ritzebüttel	6,929
Total	388,618

The increase of population has been very considerable since the census of 1867. In the four years from 1867 to 1871 the population of the State increased at the high rate of 2·59 per cent. per annum, and in the subsequent four years, from 1871 to 1875, at the still higher rate of 3·41 per cent. per annum. A large stream of the German emigration to America—which, however, has been rapidly declining in recent years—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; 44,443 in 1874, and 31,810 in 1875. Of the emigrants of 1875, there went 18,782 to the United States. But in the same year 9,143 persons returned to Hamburg from Transatlantic countries. (See p. 109; and Bremen, p. 179.)

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 1875 was 5,262, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,120,438. The vessels entering with cargoes under the British flag numbered 1,998, with a tonnage of 916,836, and cargoes valued at 22,000,000l.; and the vessels which cleared, with cargoes, under the British flag, numbered 1,267, with a tonnage of 576,466, and cargoes valued at 9,500,000l.

The total number of vessels which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on Jan. 1, 1876 :—

	Number	Tonnage
Ocean steamers	102	89,734
River and tug steamers	16	1,200
Sailing vessels	326	129,604
Total	444	220,538

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 36,042 in tonnage. 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 1876.

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, 1875, the state com-

prises a territory of 127 square miles, with a population of 56,912, including a Prussian garrison. 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 from 1871 to 1875, the population increased at the rate of 2·18 per cent. per annum, and in the preceding four years, from 1867 to 1871, at the rate of 1·47 per cent. per annum.

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 1875, there entered the port of Lübeck 1,923 vessels, of 329,700 tons, and there cleared 1,915 vessels, of 329,700 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1875 was 39, of an aggregate tonnage of 10,500. 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. 182–85.)

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 burgomasters, 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, 1875, to 142,645, inclusive a Prussian garrison. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, amounting to the very high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1867 to 1871, the increase was at the rate of 2·59 per cent. per annum. The state embraces an area of 106 English square miles.

Bremen, with Bremerhaven, is, next to Hamburg, 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; 30,636 in 1874; and 24,199 in 1875. Of the emigrants of 1875, there sailed 17,356 for New York; 5,725 for Baltimore; and 938 for New Orleans. In the same year, 12,938 persons returned to Bremen from transatlantic countries. (See German Emigration, page 109.)

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1876, was 237, of 185,060 tons, the number including 49 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 65,070 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 1875 there arrived at the port of Bremen 2,801 vessels, of 845,798 tons, and there cleared 2,809 vessels, of 755,188 tons. The arrivals included 313 British vessels, of 14,907 tons, and the departures 313 British vessels, of 79,638 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 1875, was 2,030, with an aggregate tonnage of 593,945. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany.

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 mark, or 1,711,449*l.*; the ordinary expenditure to 27,048,422 mark, or 1,352,421*l.*; and the extraordinary expenditure to 7,180,570 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*l.*, 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 1875, of 1,529,408, being

227 individuals per English square mile. Alsace-Lorraine is administratively divided into three Bezirke, or districts, called Ober-Elsass, Unter-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 English square miles, and the population of each of the districts at the two last enumerations, the census of December 1, 1871, and the census of December 1, 1875:—

Districts	Area Eng. sqr. miles	Population	
		Decem. 1871	Decem. 1875
Ober-Elsass . . .	1,353	458,873	452,642
Unter-Elsass . . .	1,844	600,406	597,850
Lothringen . . .	2,383	490,459	478,916
Total . . .	5,580	1,549,738	1,529,408

The decrease of population during the four years from 1871 to 1875 amounted to 0·33 per cent. per annum. During the preceding five years from December 1866 to December 1871, there was a decrease of population at the rate of 0·84 per cent. per annum, ascribed partly to the war and partly to emigration.

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 principal towns of the Reichsland are Strassburg, capital of Ober-Elsass, Mühlhausen, capital of Unter-Elsass, and Metz, capital of Lothringen. At the census of 1871, Strassburg had 85,654, Mühlhausen 52,825, and Metz 51,332 inhabitants.

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 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
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
1875	21,836,401	23,287,883

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 233).

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 1874 and 1875:—

Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1874	1875
	£	£
Animals, oxen and bulls	845,546	1,074,318
„ cows and calves	300,753	338,281
„ sheep and lambs	577,892	662,720
„ swine and hogs	48,710	10,050
Bacon and hams	1,128,830	1,339,024
Bristles	96,996	149,174
Butter	767,191	643,906
Chemical manufactures and products	234,630	226,079
Corn, wheat	2,027,533	3,147,530
„ barley	369,381	549,835
„ peas and beans	272,044	290,497
„ wheatmeal and flour	681,696	647,378
Cotton, raw	21,409	55,696
„ manufactured	224,627	220,806
Flax, dressed or undressed	290,792	196,890
Glass, flint	69,128	63,102
„ manufactures, unenumerated .	237,499	341,148
Hides, not tanned	128,988	99,772
„ tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	329,726	317,775
Hops	248,296	446,153
Painters colours and pigments	167,418	161,939
Paper and pasteboard	184,460	179,615
Pork, salted	48,527	67,218
Rags and other materials for making paper	75,356	100,902
Seeds, clover and grass	224,871	237,815
„ flax and linseed	179,617	228,693
„ tares and lentils	35,297	75,898
Skins and furs of all sorts	248,129	185,783
Spirits, unenumerated, not sweetened	133,403	180,930
Sugar, refined and candy	13,156	12,108
„ unrefined	695,703	583,546
Toys	178,091	229,980
Wood and timber, hewn	1,079,534	712,340
„ „ sawn or split	421,789	254,188
„ „ staves	382,458	249,896
Wool, sheep and lambs	500,323	509,131
Woollen manufactures	424,968	465,835
Woollen rags	152,051	159,320
Yarn for weaving	512,974	557,080
All other articles	5,387,403	5,861,050
Total	19,947,195	21,836,401

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 1874 and 1875 :—

Imports of British Produce into Germany	1874	1875
	£	£
Alkali, soda	349,161	320,829
Apparel and haberdashery	91,093	81,330
Bags and sacks, empty	115,237	151,082
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	139,005	156,293
Chemical products, and preparations	338,949	350,577
Coals, cinders, and fuel	1,626,665	1,272,624
Cotton yarn	2,721,342	2,721,599
„ piece goods	1,459,276	1,353,024
„ hosiery and small-wares	615,656	608,685
Earthen and china-ware	98,288	95,758
Fish, herrings	994,126	784,633
Hardwares and cutlery unenumerated	281,189	267,165
Leather, wrought and unwrought	478,867	454,535
Linen yarn	547,011	509,769
„ piece goods	365,529	398,854
„ other sorts	211,214	170,478
Jute manufactures of all kinds	553,341	447,477
Machinery, steam engines	406,414	231,023
„ other sorts	1,003,678	776,553
Metals:—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,864,825	1,922,838
Copper, wrought and unwrought	408,341	363,288
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	46,390	49,710
Oil, seed	473,554	524,969
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn	64,851	69,830
„ manufactures	183,183	123,369
Skins and furs of all sorts	99,275	69,794
Tin, unwrought	105,505	77,038
Wool, sheep and lambs	311,660	300,701
Woollen and worsted yarn	2,815,910	2,591,628
Woollen manufactures:—		
Clothes, coating, &c.	1,279,749	1,520,403
Worsted stuffs	1,828,925	1,513,832
Flannels and carpets	102,573	96,132
Of other sorts	212,100	175,770
All other articles	2,606,964	2,736,292
Total	24,799,846	23,287,883

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 3,351,231 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 agricultural pursuits.

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 tons. 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 1875 the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 27,980 kilometer, or 17,487 English miles. Of this total, 12,010 kilometer, or 7,506 English miles, belonged to the State.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1875 was 11,044,126, of which 7,478,308 were inland, and 3,566,118 foreign. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1875 was 35,708 kilometres, (or 22,317 English miles) and of telegraph wires 132,009 kilometres (or 82,506 English miles). The total receipts of 1875 amounted to 10,258,529 mark, or 512,920*l.* and the expenditure to 15,958,543 mark, or 797,927*l.* There were 4,328 telegraph stations at the end of 1875.

The Imperial post office carried 498,184,851 letters, 61,905,533 post cards, 7,370,687 patterns, 85,874,288 stamped wrappers, and 285,272,632 newspapers, in the year 1875. The total receipts of the post office in 1875 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.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GERMANY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Count Georg von Münster, accredited Jan. 26, 1873.

Counsellor of Embassy.—Baron Egen von der Brincken.

Secretaries.—Count Wilhelm von Redern; Dr. V. E. R. von Bojanowski; Count Fritz von Dönhoff.

Military Attaché.—Major von Vietinghof.

Director of Chancery.—Wilhelm Adolph Schmettau.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

Ambassador.—Right Hon. Lord Odo W. Russell, G.C.B., born in 1829; British Envoy to Rome, 1858-70; Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1870-71. Appointed Ambassador to Germany, October 16, 1871.

Secretaries.—Hugh G. Macdonell; Henry Nevill Dering; Hon. W. J. G. Napier.

Military Attaché.—Major-General C. P. B. Walker, C.B.

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 „	= 2s. 4d.

New denomination.

The *Mark*, of 100 *Pfennig*, approximate value. = 1s.

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 Krone, or crown, and the latter Doppel-Krone, or double-crown.

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 $2\frac{3}{5}$ 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, and Empress of India, 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 two daughters, Marie, born October 29, 1875; and Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 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 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 1875 amounted to 38,273*l.*, being 1,816*l.* more than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1875 amounted to 24,457*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 41,000*l.*, or 1,000*l.* less than in the preceding year. The payment to Her Majesty in 1866 and in 1867 amounted to 29,000*l.*; in 1868 to 27,880*l.*; in 1869, 1870, and 1871 to 31,000*l.*; in 1872 to 40,000*l.*; in 1873 to 41,000*l.*, and in 1874 to 42,000*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 1875 was 101,828*l.*, the salaries and other expenses came to 20,839*l.*, and the sum of 67,141*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1866, the sum paid over amounted to 53,403*l.*; in 1867 to 54,927*l.*; in

1866 to 55,252*l.*; in 1870 to 62,574*l.*; in 1871 to 62,484*l.*; in 1872 to 62,348*l.*; in 1873 to 62,515*l.*; and in 1874 to 65,901*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 rulers 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 and three quarter centuries, 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 1876, consisted of 497 members, of whom 5 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 18 marquesses, 111 earls, 24 viscounts, 24 bishops, 248 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, 341. In the thirty-nine years from the accession of Queen Victoria till the end of June 1876, there were issued 138 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, 164 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 *bond 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 the last annual return made by order of the House of Commons, that in June 1876, the total constituency in England and Wales numbered 2,304,763, of which 843,803 were electors in counties, 1,484,844, in boroughs, and 12,116 in Universities. In Ireland the Parliamentary electors numbered 230,773, namely, 173,860 in counties, 53,590 in boroughs, and 3,323 in Trinity College, Dublin. In Scotland there were 295,420 electors, of which 86,412 in counties, 198,725 in burghs, and 10,283 in Universities. The annual returns of the number of electors show the great progress of towns. The total number of the county voters of the United Kingdom, which in June 1876 was 1,104,075, is but 4·6 per cent. more than the number on the registers in June 1871: but the borough voters, 1,737,159 in 1876, increased since 1871 by above a quarter of a million, or more than 18 per cent., that is to say, four times as fast as the county constituencies. The borough electors of England and Wales increased from 1,250,019 in 1871 to 1,484,844 in 1876; in 1871 they were less than half the entire constituency of the United Kingdom, but in 1876 the borough voters of England and Wales were more by 51,366 than half the entire constituency of the United Kingdom.

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 Government.

In the session of 1876, 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 nine members of the administration: the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, 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 Local Government 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 twelve members. It was temporarily reduced to eleven by the resignation, August 12, 1876, of the Earl of Malmesbury, who held the office of Lord Privy Seal, which was not filled, its functions being assumed by the First Lord of the Treasury. The Cabinet was brought back to the original number by the admission, November 6, 1876, of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The following is a list of the members of the Cabinet:—

1. *First Lord of the Treasury*.—Benjamin Earl of *Beaconsfield*, 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; appointed again First Lord, February 21, 1874; elevated to the Peerage, under the title of Earl of Beaconsfield, August 15, 1876.

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. *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.

5. *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.

6. *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.

7. *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; Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Feb. 1858 to June 1859; Secretary of State for the Colonies, July 1866 to March 1867.

8. *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; M.P. for Stamford, 1853–68; succeeded to the earldom, 1868; Secretary of State for India, July 1866 to March 1867.

9. *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; 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.

10. *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; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1866–68; Chancellor of the Exchequer, February to December, 1868; M.P. for Northamptonshire, North, since 1857.

11. *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; Commissioner of Works and Buildings, March to December 1852, again March 1858 to June 1859, and July 1866 to December 1868; M.P. for Newark, 1841–47; M.P. for Colchester, 1850–57; M.P. for Leicestershire, North, since 1857.

12. *Chief Secretary for Ireland*.—Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, born 1837, eldest son of Sir Michael Hicks

Hicks-Beach, Bart., educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford; Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board, February to December 1868; M.P. for East Gloucestershire since 1864.

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	November 6, 1865
Earl of Derby	July 6, 1866
Benjamin Disraeli	February 27, 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 1876, 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. 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 number of Jews in Great Britain was estimated, in June 1876, at 51,250, of which number 39,883 resided in London.

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, 14,485 Independents, 4,643 Baptists, 3,834 Quakers, 258 Jews, and 4035 individuals of other persuasions.

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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 Kilfenora 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 cathedraicium. 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 1867 to 1875 :—

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)			
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	2,683,467	1,570,741
1874 . . .	13,084	2,952,479	1,710,806
1875 . . .	14,067	3,229,112	1,863,176
Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools			
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	279,719	212,989
1874 . . .	2,587	391,592	274,588
1875 . . .	2,890	407,002	312,346
Total for Great Britain			
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 . . .	15,671	3,344,071	1,985,394
1875 . . .	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522

The annual parliamentary grants to primary schools in Great Britain, which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 180,110*l.* in 1850; 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 1,313,078*l.*; in 1874 to 1,424,878*l.*; in 1875 to 1,566,271*l.*; and in 1876 to 1,881,728*l.*

In the financial year ending the 31st of March, 1875, the actual expenditure in England and Wales from the Parliamentary grant for elementary education amounted to 1,356,746*l.*, which included 126,141*l.*, for cost of administration. The greater part of the expenditure of 1874-75 was for schools connected with the Church of England, the total amounting to 882,565*l.*, being an increase of 38,337*l.* over the previous year. It appears from a parliamentary return, issued in the session of 1876, that altogether, since 1839, the time when the system of public instruction began to take definite shape, the Church of England received in the form of parliamentary grants the sum of 10,463,441*l.*, while during the same period the sum of 2,669,894*l.* was granted to British, Wesleyan, and other elementary schools.

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, 1876 :—

Sources of Revenue	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	—			20,020,000	0	0
Excise	—			27,626,000	0	0
Stamps	—			11,002,000	0	0
Land Tax and House Duty	—			2,496,000	0	0
Property and Income Tax	—			4,109,000	0	0
Post Office	—			5,950,000	0	0
Telegraph Service	—			1,245,000	0	0
Crown Lands (Net)	—			395,000	0	0
Miscellaneous :—						
Military and Naval extra Receipts	805,493	4	10			
Amount received from the Revenues of India on account of Charges for British Troops	835,000	0	0			
Interest on Public Loans	542,569	19	8			
Allowance out of Profits of Issue received from Bank of England	138,578	0	0			
Savings on votes of credit for Abyssinian and Ashantee wars	391,992	6	7			
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,575,059	14	1			
				4,288,693	5	2
Total Revenue				77,131,693	5	2

The following statement exhibits the official account of the gross expenditure of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending March 31, 1876 :—

Branches of Expenditure					
Debt:			Gross Expenditure		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	21,623,312	14 4			
Terminable Annuities	5,364,487	5 3			
Interest of Exchequer Bills	132,049	10 5			
New Sinking Fund	280,150	10 0			
			27,400,000	0 0	
Interest on Loans for Local Purposes			43,750	0 0	
Charges on Consolidated Fund:					
Civil List	406,841	4 6			
Annuities and Pensions	328,109	16 4			
Salaries and Allowances	97,930	3 11			
Courts of Justice	629,652	7 7			
Miscellaneous Charges	94,556	11 2			
Localisation of the Military Forces	200,000	0 0			
			1,757,090	3 6	
Supply Services:					
Army	14,577,468	6 0			
Charges for troops in India	500,000	0 0			
Army Purchase Commission	501,638	5 2			
Navy	11,063,449	4 6			
Miscellaneous Civil Services	13,119,364	14 1			
Customs and Inland Revenue	2,694,393	1 1			
Post Office	2,982,000	0 0			
Telegraph Service	1,022,000	0 0			
Packet Service	884,054	3 4			
			47,344,367	14 2	
Total Ordinary Expenditure			76,545,207	17 8	
Purchase of Shares in the Suez Canal			4,076,565	5 8	
Expenses provided for by Annuities:					
Constructing certain Fortifications			250,000	0 0	
Total Expenditure			80,871,773	3 4	

It will be seen that the total gross revenue of the United Kingdom in the year ended March 31, 1876, amounted to 77,131,693*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* The total expenditure was 80,871,773*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, showing an excess of expenditure of 3,740,079*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* The balance in the Exchequer was 5,119,587*l.* 2*s.* on March 31, 1876.

The budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1877—laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the House of Commons on April 13, 1876—were as follows:—

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1876-77.		ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1876-77.	
	£		£
Interest on Debt	27,700,000	Customs	20,250,000
Interest on Local Loans	160,000	Excise	27,650,000
Charge of Suez Canal Loan	150,000	Stamps	11,000,000
Consolidated Fund Charges	1,590,000	Land Tax and House Duty	2,500,000
Army	15,282,000	Income Tax	4,100,000
Purchase	464,000	Post Office	5,950,000
Navy	11,289,000	Telegraphs	1,325,000
Civil Service	13,309,000	Crown Lands	395,000
Post Office	3,120,000	Miscellaneous	4,100,000
Collection of Revenue	2,730,000	Total Revenue	77,270,000
Telegraphs	1,280,000	Total Expenditure	78,044,000
Packet Service	852,000		
Repayment of Indian Charges	170,000	Total Estimated Deficit	774,000
Manchester Post Office	100,000		
Total Expenditure	78,044,000		

The deficit for the period 1876-77 was to be covered by raising the income tax (see page 218) which was calculated to raise the revenue of the year to 78,412,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 368,000*l.*

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and actual gross public revenue for the sixteen years from 1861 to 1876, 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, 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
„ 1860	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
„ 1876	76,625,000	77,131,693	+ 1,506,693	2	7	1

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual gross public expenditure for the sixteen years from 1861 to

1876, 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			
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
March 31, 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	71,237,000	71,236,242	- 758	2	6	7
" 1869	77,858,000	74,971,816	- 2,885,184	2	8	8
" 1870	68,498,000	68,864,752	+ 365,752	2	4	0
" 1871	69,486,000	69,548,339	+ 62,339	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
" 1876	76,741,000	76,621,773	- 119,227	2	6	10

The expenditure for the seven years ending March 31, 1867, 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 budgets. The expenditure for the financial periods 1868 and 1869 included supplemental votes for the Abyssinian expedition to the amount of 3,600,000*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. Finally, the expenditure for the year 1875-76 included disbursements not covered by money raised, to the amount of 276,566*l.*, for the army and for arrangements for the purchase of Suez Canal shares.

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 2,380,825*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.*: the year 1874-75 a surplus of 593,833*l.*; and the year 1875-76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The changes made in taxation in the fifteen years, from 1861-62 to 1875-76, were as follows:—

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1862	Customs:—	£	Customs:—	£
	Repealed:		Chicory, raw or	15,000
	Hats or bonnets of straw }	285	kiln-dried }	
	Paper, books, and prints }	29,743	Excise:—	
	Reduced:		Duty on chicory	
	Hops	5,872	increased from	
	Wine	244,188	5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
	Excise:		per cwt.: Licen-	5,000
	Paper duty repealed	1,350,000	ces to retail spi-	
	Property tax re- duced }	1,060,000	rits in bottles,	
1865	Total	2,089,558	table beer, and	
	Customs:—		methylated	
	Hop duty repealed	98,671	spirits	60,000
	Excise:		Stamps:—imposed	81,000
	Hop duty repealed	250,000	Total	81,000
	Stamps	5,000	Excise:—	
	Total	353,671	Brewers' licences }	260,000
	Customs:—		—increased	
	Duties reduced:		Victuallers' occa-	2,000
	Tea	1,641,541	sional licences	
1864	Tobacco	74,055	Duty on chicory:	
	Charges on bills of lading re-	18,723	increased	
	pealed		Stamps:—increased }	20,500
	Property tax re-		duced or imposed . }	
	duced }	2,750,000	Total	282,500
	Total	4,646,319	Customs:—	
	Customs:—		Duty on chicory:	6,811
	Duties reduced:		—increased	
	Tea	1,641,541	Excise:—	
	Tobacco	74,055	Chicory:—increased	1,000
	Charges on bills of lading re-	18,723	Stage carriages	11,000
	pealed		Beer dealers' ad-	2,000
	Property tax re-		dicial licence }	
	duced }	2,750,000	Beer retailers	10,000
	Total	4,646,319	Total	30,811

1876, 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			
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
March 31, 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
„ 1860 .	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
„ 1876 .	76,741,000	76,621,773	— 119,227	2	6	10

The expenditure for the seven years ending March 31, 1867, 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 budgets. 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. Finally, the expenditure for the year 1875–76 included disbursements not covered by money raised, to the amount of 276,566*l.*, for the army and for arrangements for the purchase of Suez Canal shares.

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 2,380,825*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.*; the year 1874-75 a surplus of 593,833*l.*; and the year 1875-76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*

During the greater part of the period, there was an almost uninterrupted reduction of taxation. The changes made in taxation in the fifteen years, from 1861-62 to 1875-76, 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 . . . }	£ 285	Customs :— Chicory, raw or } kiln-dried . . }	£ 15,000
	Paper, books, } and prints . . }	29,743	Excise :— Duty on chicory } increased from 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	5,000
	Reduced : Hops	5,372	per cwt.; licen- ces to retail spi- rits in bottles,	
1863	Wine	244,158	table beer, and methylated spirits	
	Excise : Paper duty repealed	1,350,000	Stamps :—imposed .	60,000
	Property tax re- duced }	1,060,000	Total	80,000
1864	Total	2,689,558	Excise :— Brewers' licences: } —increased . . }	230,000
	Customs :— Hop duty repealed .	98,671	Victuallers' occa- sional licences	2,000
	Excise : Hop duty repealed	250,000	Duty on chicory : increased . . . }	
1865	Stamps	5,000	Stamps :—increa- sed or imposed . }	20,500
	Total	353,671	Customs :— Duty on chicory : } —increased . . }	6,811
	Customs :— Duties reduced : Tea	1,641,541	Excise :— Chicory :—increased	1,000
1866	Tobacco	74,055	Stage carriages .	11,000
	Charges on bills } of lading re- pealed . . . }	180,723	Beer dealers :—ad- ditional licence }	2,000
	Property tax re- duced }	2,750,000	Beer retailers .	10,000
1867	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 }	£ 1,000
	Excise :— Tea licences reduced	15,000	Sugar used in brewing :—Duty increased . }	6,000
	Stamps :— Various reductions Property tax red.	365,000 1,230,000	Licences :—vari- ous trade, imp. }	110,000
	Total . .	3,354,384	Chicory duty in- creased . }	2,000
				119,000
1866	Customs :— Tea duty reduced .	2,224,981	Customs :— Sugar-cane juice }	1,576
	Stamps :— Fire ins. duty red. . Property tax red. .	520,000 2,600,000	duty increased }	
	Total . .	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 .	105,000	Taxes :— Income-tax incr. .	1,450,000
	Total . .	315,000	Total . .	1,600,000
1869	Nil	—	Taxes :— Income-tax incr. .	1,450,000
1870	Customs & Excise :— Various reductions	1,231,687	Customs :— Beer, spruce : in- }	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 .	1,450,000	Total . .	1,113,000
	Total . .	4,848,670		

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 } Sugar used in } Brewing, in- } creased . }	75,000
	Stamps . — Stamp upon News- } papers repealed }	120,000		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 Duty red. .	1,617,380	Excise:— Sugar used in } Brewing duty } increased . }	30,000
	Excise:— Duty repealed .	30,000	Total .	30,000
	Income Tax reduced	1,756,000		
	Total .	3,403,389		
1875	Customs:— Sugar Duties re- } pealed }	2,282,903	Excise:— Sugar used in } brewing, duty } increased . }	57,000
	Excise:— Duties repealed .	489,000		
	Income tax reduced	1,840,000		
	Total .	4,611,000	Total .	57,000
1876	Excise:— Brewers' Duty red.	60,000		

The subjoined table gives an abstract of total alterations of taxes in the fifteen financial years ending March 31, from 1861 to 1876 :—

	Repealed or Reduced	Imposed	Actual Diminution
	£	£	£
Customs	14,542,840	26,034	14,516,806
Excise	2,705,000	1,875,000	830,000
Property and Income Tax .	17,828,000	5,950,000	11,878,000
Other Taxes	1,271,983	—	1,271,983
Stamps (incl. Succession Duty)	2,421,400	80,500	2,340,900
Total	38,769,223	7,931,534	30,837,689

The most important of direct taxes, that upon incomes, underwent nineteen alterations from the time it was established in its present form, in 1842, till the year 1876. 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 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. In 1876 it was again raised to 3*d.* in the pound, but limited to incomes of over 150*l.* per annum, with deduction of 120*l.* for all incomes between 150*l.* and 400*l.*

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, 1874:—

Divisions	Receipts from Taxes	Raised by Loans	Total local Revenue from all sources
	£	£	£
England and Wales	23,897,029	8,201,499	37,731,193
Scotland (partly estimated) .	2,372,557	149,494	3,202,714
Ireland	2,996,009	129,493	4,599,908
Total for United Kingdom .	29,247,595	8,489,486	45,533,815

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, 1874:—

Local Expenditure	Amount
ENGLAND AND WALES	
In the Metropolis:—	£
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	1,636,541
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates }	136,507
Local Management by Vestries, &c. (exclusive of Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of Roads, &c., Watering, Lighting, Sewerage, &c. }	1,773,048
Metropolitan Board of Works: Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c. }	1,516,964
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of London, Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c. }	1,385,015
Metropolitan Police	1,136,371
School Boards	1,041,601
Burial Boards, &c.	743,448
	56,710
Total Local Expenditure in Metropolis	7,653,157
Country Districts:—	
Poor Relief, including Workhouse Loans repaid	6,053,998
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates }	583,154
	6,637,152
County purposes: Police, Prisons, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	2,780,165
Municipal Boroughs for Public Works, Police, &c.	3,573,433
Urban Sanitary Authorities	7,958,208
Rural " "	159,419
For Maintenance of Public Roads, by—	
Highway Boards	1,575,608
Turnpike Trusts	671,099
School Boards	1,214,617
Burial Boards for Public Cemeteries	341,971
Other purposes	422,465
Total Local Expenditure in Country Districts	25,334,137
Coast Districts:—	
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Commercial Harbours }	3,082,571
For Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Lighthouses, &c., and for Pilotage and saving Life at Sea }	680,689
Total England and Wales	36,750,554

Local Expenditure	Amount
SCOTLAND	
	£
Parochial Boards for Relief of the Poor	851,365
Town Authorities	1,176,000
County Assessments: Police, Prisons, Roads, &c.	258,000
Turnpike Trusts	180,158
School Boards	327,847
Other purposes	364,172
Total Scotland	3,157,542
IRELAND	
Poor Relief	1,000,880
Town Authorities	663,776
Grand Jury Cess: Roads, Bridges, Prisons, &c.	1,139,583
Police	1,214,183
Harbours and Lights	477,861
Other purposes	119,341
Total Ireland	4,615,624
Total United Kingdom.	44,523,720

According to a return issued in the Parliamentary session of 1876, the total amount of taxes actually received at the Exchequer amounted to 65,353,000*l.* in the financial year ending March 31, 1874. Adding this sum to the 29,247,595*l.* raised in the same period by local taxes—exclusive of loans—the total taxation of the United Kingdom in the year was 94,600,595*l.*, or 2*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* per head of the population.

The largest branch of national expenditure, amounting to three-fourths of the receipts 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 4½ millions sterling; but at the end of the war it had risen to 9½ 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 1876, in historical periods :—

Historical Periods	Capital of Debt	Interest and Manage- ment
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, 1876	776,970,544	27,400,000

The capital of the national debt varied as follows during the fifteen years from 1862 to 1876 :—

in the session of 1876, the total force of the United Kingdom, during the year ending March 31, 1877, is to consist of 7,117 commissioned officers, 16,386 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 109,381 rank and file, being a total of 132,884 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	91	90	—
Paymaster's department	201	—	—
Chaplain's department	78	—	—
Medical department	561	—	—
Control department	448	—	—
Total Staff	1,379	90	—
REGIMENTS:			
Royal horse artillery	112	208	2,591
Life guards and horse guards	81	192	1,029
Cavalry of the line	558	1,178	9,907
Royal artillery	735	1,652	17,168
Riding establishment	7	13	205
Royal engineers	392	721	4,162
Army Service Corps	8	500	2,506
Foot guards	240	460	5,250
Infantry of the line	3,345	7,247	63,040
Army hospital corps	24	262	1,288
West India regiments	102	150	1,580
Colonial corps	22	61	566
Total Regiments	5,626	12,644	109,292
BRIGADE DEPÔTS (In formation):			
All arms	—	3,191	—
Total Brigade Depôts	—	3,191	—
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Cavalry Depôt	—	—	—
Instruction in gunnery and engineering	12	63	61
Royal military academy, Woolwich	7	22	9
Royal military college, Sandhurst	27	19	17
Staff College	5	2	2
Regimental schools	14	174	—
Manufacturing establishments	15	43	—
Various ditto	32	138	—
Total Miscellaneous	112	461	89

Year 1876-77.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECAPITULATION:			
Total, general and departmental staff .	1,379	90	—
„ regiments	5,626	12,644	105,722
„ brigade depôts in formation . .	—	3,191	—
„ miscellaneous ditto	112	461	89
Total force, officers and men, the cost of } which is defrayed from Army Grants }	7,117	16,386	109,381

The following table exhibits, after official returns, the number of men, rank and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom since the year 1800, at quinquennial periods up to 1870, and from that date to 1876 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	52,783	49,342
1860	11,389	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
1865	11,015	13,338	2,624	51,433	78,410
1870	10,910	14,463	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
1876	13,375	17,856	4,007	61,037	96,275

The distribution of the army in the United Kingdom on the 1st of January, 1876, was as follows: 68,253 men in England, 3,895 in Scotland, 22,414 in Ireland, and 1,713 in the Channel Islands; total, 96,275 men.

The total force of the British army in India was stated to amount to 62,849 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1876-77. The number in the year 1870-71 amounted to 62,963, in 1871-72 to

62,864, in 1872-73 to 62,957, in 1873-74 to 62,924, in 1874-75 to 62,840, and in 1875-76 to 62,850 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, 1877, as well as former years, contained 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 1876-77, is 139,619, comprising a permanent staff of 5,063—to be gradually absorbed in the Brigade Depôts in course of formation—and 134,556 men in training service. The total number of yeomanry cavalry provided for was 15,078, comprising a permanent staff of 287, and 14,791 yeomen. The total number of volunteers provided for was 168,750, comprising 31,823 artillery volunteers, and 136,927 light horse, engineers, and rifle volunteers. Finally, the number of enrolled pensioners and army reserve force provided for in the army estimates of 1876-77, was 31,000, divided into two classes, 10,000 men forming the first, and 21,000 the second class.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1876-77, was calculated at 15,281,600*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 1,292,100*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1877, at 13,989,500*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1876-77, with the corresponding sums of the financial year 1875-76 :—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

I. REGULAR FORCES :		1875-76	1876-77
		£	£
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges		4,543,000	4,722,200
Divine service		51,100	49,200
Administration of Martial law		26,700	27,900
Medical establishment and services		248,700	262,400
II. RESERVE FORCES :			
Militia pay and allowances		685,300	672,700
Yeomanry cavalry		78,900	74,400
Volunteer corps		437,200	458,000
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force		121,700	132,000
III. CONTROL ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES :			
Control establishments and wages		368,700	370,400
Provisions, transport, and other services		2,950,000	2,997,000
Clothing establishments and supplies		758,100	800,600
Manufacture and repair of war stores		986,000	1,229,000
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS :			
Superintending establishment and expenditure for works, buildings, and repairs, at home and abroad		799,700	845,100

V. VARIOUS SERVICES:		1875-76	1876-77
		£	£
Military education		141,800	144,100
Miscellaneous services		42,200	36,600
Administration of the army		210,900	214,700
Total effective services		12,450,000	13,036,300
VI. NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES:			
Rewards for military service		35,300	35,500
Pay of general officers		88,500	89,000
Pay of reduced and retired officers		514,600	505,800
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances		146,900	144,600
Pensions for wounds		16,400	16,500
In-pensions		34,300	35,400
Out-pensions		1,201,500	1,220,000
Superannuation allowances		167,500	164,200
Militia and volunteer corps		22,700	34,300
Total non-effective services		2,227,700	2,245,300
RECAPITULATION:			
Effective services		12,450,000	13,036,300
Non-effective services		2,227,700	2,245,300
Total effective and non-effective services		14,677,700	15,281,600

It will be seen that the estimates for 1876-77 showed a net increase of 603,900*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1875-76 having been 14,677,700*l.*, and the amount of the estimate for 1876-77 being 15,281,600*l.* The approximate amount to be paid into the exchequer as extra receipts, during the year 1876-77, is 1,292,100*l.*, as compared with 1,189,500*l.* paid in during 1875-76. 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 1876, 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 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 1876-77, the sum provided for military education was 144,100*l.*, representing an increase of 2 300*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 1876-77, the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 30,825*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 31,486*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 Controllor of the Navy, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, Director of Contracts, Director of Naval Construction, Director of Naval Ordnance, and the Superintendents of 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 dock-yards, 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 1876, the expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1877, will be 11,288,872*l.* as compared with 10,825,194*l.* voted for the year 1875–76, or an increase of 463,678*l.* The following is an abstract of the estimates for 1876–77 as compared with the votes for 1875–76 :—

NAVY ESTIMATES.

	1875-76	1876-77
	£	£
Wages to seamen and marines	2,644,062	2,634,904
Victuals and clothing for ditto	1,107,781	1,153,367
Admiralty office	183,916	189,820
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve	188,505	210,230
Scientific branch	107,324	109,194
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad	1,326,649	1,323,750
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad	75,548	76,460
Medical establishments at home and abroad	64,644	65,830
Marine divisions	18,868	20,058
Naval stores, and ships built by contract :		
Naval stores	1,285,770	1,261,320
Ships &c. built by contract	903,608	1,353,600
New works, building, machinery, and repairs	644,751	569,249
Medicines and medical stores	73,530	76,230
Martial law and charges	15,904	15,114
Miscellaneous services	156,423	135,547
Total for the effective service	8,797,283	9,194,608
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines	889,511	888,472
Military pensions and allowances	681,781	726,136
Civil pensions and allowances	284,529	282,176
Total for the naval service	10,653,104	11,091,392

FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

Army department (conveyance of troops)	172,090	197,480
Grand total	10,825,194	11,288,872

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1876-77 was as follows:—

FOR THE FLEET :

Seamen	33,400	
Boys, including 2,000 for training	7,000	
	<hr/>	40,400
Marines, afloat	7,000	
" on shore	7,000	
	<hr/>	14,000
Total		54,600

FOR THE COASTGUARD :

Afloat (included with fleet)	
On shore, officers and men	4,300

INDIAN SERVICE :

Officers and men	1,300
Grand Total	60,000

Included in the number of 33,400 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1876-77 were 149 flag officers; 30 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,880 other commissioned officers, on active service.

The efficient strength of the navy of the United Kingdom is shown in the subjoined official return, annexed to the navy estimates for

1876-77 giving a comparative statement of the number of steam ships and sailing vessels—classified under the two heads of sea-going steamers, and reserve steamers and sailing vessels—in commission on the 1st December, 1874, and on the 1st December 1875:—

Ships in Commission		Dec. 1, 1874	Dec. 1, 1875
Sea-going steamers :—			
Iron-clad line-of-battle ships	4	4	
Other " " " "	—	—	
Iron-clad frigates and corvettes	12	11	
Other " " " "	26	31	
Sloops and small vessels	67	65	
Total sea-going steamers	109	111	
Reserve steamers and sailing vessels :—			
First reserve steamers	9	9	
Receiving and depôt steamers	10	8	
" " " sailing vessels	13	11	
Surveying steamers	4	4	
Troop ships, steamers	4	3	
Store ships, steamers	2	3	
Tenders, steamers	37	35	
" sailing vessels	9	5	
Coast-guard cruisers, steamers	4	4	
" " sailing vessels	21	21	
Gunnery training vessels, and sloops, sailing .	8	8	
Drill ships for the Naval Reserve	8	8	
Total reserve steamers and sailing vessels .	133	130	
Total navy	242	241	

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted at the end of 1876 of 58 ships, of which number 47 were described as efficient, while 3 were not strictly British, being built solely for the defence of the Colonies, and 8 had become inefficient for naval warfare. The following is a tabulated list of the 47 efficient ironclads, divided into five classes, according to strength of armour and armament, and mode of construction. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the minimum and maximum thickness of armour; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk before their names were launched, but not completed, at the end of 1876:—

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness; inches.	Guns		Indicated Horse- power	Displace- ment or tonnage
		Numbe	Weight		
FIRST CLASS :					
*Inflexible	16 to 24	4	81-ton	8,000	11,165
Dreadnought	14	4	38-ton	8,000	10,950
Devastation	12 to 14	4	35-ton	6,650	9,190
Thunderer	12 to 14	{ 2 2	{ 38-ton 35-ton }	5,600	9,190
SECOND CLASS :					
Glatton	12 to 14	2	25-ton	2,868	4,912
Rupert	9 to 14	2	25-ton	4,200	5,358
Hotspur	8 to 12	2	25-ton	3,497	4,010
THIRD CLASS.					
Monarch	8 to 10	{ 4 2 8	{ 25-ton 6½-ton 18-ton }	7,842	8,322
Hereules	6 to 9	{ 2 4 4	{ 12-ton 6½-ton 18-ton }	8,000	8,677
Sultan	6 to 9	{ 8 4	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	8,629	9,286
Alexandra	8 to 12	{ 2 10	{ 25-ton 18-ton }	8,000	9,492
*Téméraire	8 to 11	{ 2 6	{ 25-ton 18-ton }	7,000	8,415
*Nelson	8 to 10	{ 4 8	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	6,000	7,323
*Northampton	8 to 10	{ 4 8	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	6,000	7,323
*Shannon	8 to 10	{ 2 6	{ 18-ton 12-ton }	3,500	5,103
FOURTH CLASS :					
Cyclops	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,660	3,430
Gorgon	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,670	3,430
Hecate	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,755	3,430
Hydra	6 to 10	4	18-ton	1,472	3,430
Bellerophon	4 to 9	{ 10 4	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,521	7,551
Audacious	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,021	6,034
Invincible	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,832	6,034
Iron Duke	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,268	6,034
Swiftsure	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,913	6,333
Triumph	6 to 8	10	12-ton	4,892	6,660
Penelope	5 to 6	10	12-ton	4,703	4,394
Repulse	5 to 6	10	12-ton	3,317	6,190
FIFTH CLASS :					
Warrior	4½	{ 10 16	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	5,469	9,137
Black Prince	4½	{ 10 16	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	5,772	9,137
Minotaur	5½	{ 10 7	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	6,702	10,627
Achilles	4½	{ 10 6	{ 12-ton 6½-ton }	5,722	9,137

Armour-clad ships.	Armour thickness ; inches.	Guns		Indicated Horse- power	Displace- ment or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
FIFTH CLASS— <i>continued</i> :					
Agincourt . . .	5½	{ 10 16	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	6,867	10,627
Northumberland . .	5½	{ 10 16	{ 12-ton 6½-ton	6,558	10,627
Lord Clyde . . .	4½ to 5½	18	6½-ton	6,064	7,842
Lord Warden . . .	4½ to 5½	18	6½-ton	6,706	7,842
Caledonia . . .	4½	24	6½-ton	4,538	6,832
Ocean . . .	4½	24	6½-ton	4,244	6,832
Royal Alfred . . .	5½	18	6½-ton	3,434	6,707
Prince Consort . .	4½	24	6½-ton	4,244	6,832
Royal Oak . . .	4½	24	6½-ton	3,704	6,366
Zealous . . .	4½	20	6½-ton	3,448	6,069
Hector . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
Valiant . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
Defence . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	2,537	6,070
Resistance . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	2,537	6,070
Pallas . . .	4½	8	9-ton	3,581	3,787
Favourite . . .	4½	10	9-ton	1,773	3,232

The following is a succinct description of the most notable ironclads, under their division, as in the preceding tabular list, into five classes:—

First class—Four turret-ships for great naval warfare at home and abroad: the *Inflexible*, the *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, and the *Thunderer*. 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. The first war-ship of this class, the *Inflexible*, built at Portsmouth dockyard, and launched April 27, 1876, was designed to embody the latest improvements in ironclads, exceeding those of any other country except Italy (see page 314) both in offensive and defensive power. The *Inflexible* is 320 feet in length, and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a displacement of 11,165 tons, the total weight of armour, inclusive of deck, being 3,155 tons. The power and strength of the ship is concentrated in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, one half above and half below the water, is 75 feet broad and 110 feet long, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and boilers, the base of the turrets, the hydraulic loading gear, the magazines, and all those parts of the ship which are most vulnerable. Its walls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates varying in thickness from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing between and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below the citadel and 105 feet before and behind it, and the office of these extramural

portions, which are in the main unarmoured, is to float the citadel, described by the designer as 'a rectangular armoured castle.' The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two turrets, 12 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed side by side—unlike all other double turret ships, where both stand on the middle line—each holding two 81-ton guns, capable of firing 1,650lb. shot, with a charge of 300 lbs. powder. The *Inflexible* was originally designed to be a mastless turret-ship, but when already far advanced in construction, it was decided by the Admiralty that there should be two iron masts, 96 feet and 83 feet high, with brig-rigged sails 18,470 square feet in area.—The three other war-ships of the first class, the *Dreadnought*, the *Devastation*, and the *Thunderer*, are mastless, and dependent, therefore, solely on steam-power. Their speed, like that of the *Inflexible*, 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 1,760 tons larger than the other two mastless turret-ships; every discovered improvement is embodied in her construction, and she is inferior in power only to the *Inflexible*, which is believed to stand at present almost, if not quite, unrivalled in strength among the ironclads of the world.

Second class—Three rams: the *Glatton*, the *Rupert*, and the *Hotspur*. Nearly all British ironclads are fitted to act occasionally as rams, but in the *Glatton*, 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 first 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 breastwork, and from 12 to 14 inches on the turret, the armament of which consists of two 25-ton guns. The ram—main feature of these ironclads, 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 *Inflexible* type.

Third class—Eight first-rate rigged ships for cruising: the *Monarch*, the *Hercules*, the *Sultan*, the *Alexandra*, the *Téméraire*, the *Nelson*, the *Northampton*, and the *Shannon*. The *Monarch*, sole rigged turret-ship of the iron-clad navy, launched in 1869, has 8-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*, launched April 7, 1875; the *Téméraire*, floated out of dock from Chatham dockyard, May 9, 1876, which embodies in its construction both the turret and broadside principle; the twin ships *Nelson* and *Northampton*, built at the private shipyards of Messrs. Elder and of Messrs. Napier, Glasgow; and the *Shannon*, all launched in 1876. 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.

Fourth class—A number of armoured vessels, originally deemed powerful, but at present only fitted for coast defence. The chief of them are the four mastless turret ships, 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 is formed by the *Hercules*, the *Bellerophon*, the *Audacious*, the *Invincible*, the *Iron Duke*, the *Swiftsure*, and the *Triumph*, in the first list, and the *Penelope*, and the *Repulse* in the second. The vessels of the latter class carry each 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, and their speed from 13 to 14 knots an hour. The *Bellerophon*, besides being of greater size, varies from the rest in being without the 8-inch armour at the water-line; but its speed, on the other hand, is fully 15 knots an hour. The whole of the vessels of this class are broadsides, very powerful for their size, and especially adapted for foreign service.

Fifth class—A number of partly antiquated 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. This division includes the old ironclads, the Warrior, launched in 1860, and the Minotaur, launched in 1866, the former with $4\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, 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 considerable speed, varying from 14 to 15 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, Royal Alfred, 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, Resistance, Pallas, and Favourite, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863.

The iron-clads not included in the preceding list are three small vessels for colonial defence: the Abyssinia and the Magdala, stationed permanently at Bombay, and the Cerberus, stationed permanently at Melbourne. Their armour thickness varies from 6 to 10 inches, and each carries four 18-ton guns. There are, besides, eight iron-clads held to be non-efficient, namely, the iron turret-ship Prince Albert, and the wooden sloops Research and Enterprise, all launched in 1864; 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. The whole of these vessels are of antiquated construction, and pronounced to be useless for modern warfare.

Among the unarmoured ships of the British navy, the chief are three iron-built frigates, the Shah, carrying 16 twelve-ton guns; the Inconstant, with 26 sixty-four pounders; and the Raleigh, with 22 sixty-four pounders. The Shah, launched in Sept. 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,700 tons burthen and 7,500 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
Great Britain and Ireland	77,635,182	5,632,530	31,483,700
Isle of Man	145,325	9,413	54,042
Channel Islands—			
Jersey	28,717	8,738	56,627
Guernsey and others	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.

A series of official returns, published in the years 1875 and 1876—issued in compliance with a motion made in the House of Lords, February 19, 1872—stated the number of owners of land in Great Britain and Ireland, exclusive of the metropolis, as follows:—

	Number of owners below an acre	Number of owners above an acre .	Total number of owners
England and Wales exclusive of London	703,289	269,547	972,836
Scotland	113,005	19,225	132,230
Ireland	36,114	32,614	68,758
Great Britain and Ireland	852,438	321,386	1,173,824

The total number of acres accounted for in the returns numbered 72,119,882, being 5,515,300 acres less than the whole area of Great Britain and Ireland. Excluded from the ownership survey were, besides the metropolis and the lands of all owners possessed of less than an acre, and likewise all common and waste lands.

The following table gives an abstract of the same returns, showing the percentage of owners below an acre, the proportion of owners to population, and the proportion of owners to inhabited houses in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Percentage of owners below an acre	Proportion of owners to population	Proportion of owners to inhabited houses
England and Wales . .	72·3	1 in 20	1 in 4
Scotland	85·5	1 in 25	1 in 3
Ireland	52·6	1 in 79	1 in 14
Great Britain and Ireland	72·6	1 in 24	1 in 4

In the subjoined table an abstract is given, after the same returns, of the average estimated rental per acre, the average extent of land held by each owner, and the average estimated rental of each owner in Great Britain and Ireland:—

	Average estimated rental per acre	Average extent of land held by each owner	Average estimated rental of each owner
	£ s. d.	ac. r. p.	£ s. d.
England and Wales . .	3 0 2	33 3 30	102 3 0
Scotland	0 19 9	143 1 6	141 8 0
Ireland	0 13 4	293 0 32	195 3 0
Great Britain and Ireland	1 16 5	61 1 30	112 0 0

It is officially admitted that these returns cannot be altogether relied on, and have to be looked upon in general as understatements, seeing that the machinery by which they were obtained—namely, the valuation lists of parishes—was in many cases extremely defective. Still the figures must be held of considerable value as indicating approximately, and in the absence of all other information, the ownership and division of the soil of the United Kingdom.

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 between the census of 1861 and that of 1871. The numerical increase during the decennial period amounted to 2,557,406, representing a daily addition of 500 to the population.

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 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
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	32,426,369	23,648,609	3,462,916	5,314,844
1875	32,749,167	23,944,459	3,495,214	5,309,494
1876	33,089,237	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,317,416

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 1876:—London, 3,489,428; Glasgow, 545,144; Liverpool, 521,544; Manchester, with Salford, 496,342; Birmingham, 371,839; Dublin, 314,666; Leeds, 291,580; Sheffield, 274,914; Edinburgh, 215,146; Bristol, 199,539; Bradford, 173,723; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 139,929; Hull, 136,933; Portsmouth, 124,867; Leicester, 113,581; Sunderland, 108,343; Brighton, 100,632; Nottingham, 93,627; Oldham, 88,609; Norwich, 83,430; Wolverhampton, 72,549; Plymouth, 72,230.

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 . .	4,254,735	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	9,146,384	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	131,412	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 1861 to 1875, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
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	23,648,609	854,956	526,632	202,010
1875	23,944,459	850,187	546,317	200,980

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 1862 to 1876:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1862 . .	649	167,646	778,520	890,423
1863 . .	653	253,499	889,125	946,166
1864 . .	655	186,750	822,539	1,142,624
1865 . .	655	170,136	801,297	1,009,289
1866 . .	655	149,320	771,024	971,433
1867 . .	655	158,308	800,516	920,344
1868 . .	655	185,630	849,193	958,824
1869 . .	655	183,162	856,387	1,034,823
1870 . .	649	194,089	885,302	1,039,549
1871 . .	648	189,839	892,087	1,079,391
1872 . .	647	153,753	823,911	1,081,926
1873 . .	647	127,697	762,675	977,664
1874 . .	647	114,324	714,957	890,372
1875 . .	647	115,209	700,378	829,281
1876 . .	649	97,065	652,528	749,593

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the fifteen years, 1861-75:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
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
1875 . .	11,662	3,052	14,714	10,954

In 1842, the number of criminal offenders committed for trial was 31,309, and of those convicted 22,733, and the number continued increasing till 1854. Subsequently there was a decrease both in the number of persons committed for trial and convicted, attributed in part to the Criminal Justice Act of 1855, which authorised Magistrates to pass sentences for short periods, with the consent of the prisoners.

2. *Scotland.*

Scotland has an area of 30,685 square miles, including its islands, 186 in number, with a population, according to the census of 1871, of 3,360,018 souls, giving 109 inhabitants to the square mile. More than three-fourths of the surface of the country is sterile, consisting of mountains, morasses, and other waste lands. Out of the total, computed at 19,496,132 acres, only 4,640,803 acres were cultivated in 1876.

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
Kincardine . . .	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
Kirkcudbright . .	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 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

The Registrar-General of Scotland reported the following as the estimated population of the eight principal towns in the middle of the year 1876: Glasgow, 545,144; Edinburgh, 215,146; Dundee, 139,125; Aberdeen, 96,499; Greenock, 70,192; Leith, 52,919; Paisley, 48,679; Perth, 26,535. The total represented 1,194,239, or more by about 18,000 than a third of the population of Scotland. The tendency of the population to agglomerate in towns is greater in Scotland than in England.

The following table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, in each of the ten years 1866 to 1875, with the estimated population for the middle of each year, according to the returns of the Registrar-General:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
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
1875	3,495,214	123,693	81,785	25,921

The division of the soil in Scotland is greater than in England and Wales, but less than in Ireland. In the returns of the 'Modern Domesday Book' of 1875-76 the number of landowners possessing more than an acre is given at 19,225, and of those possessing less than an acre at 113,005. (See pages 237-38.)

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 1866 to 1875, on the 14th of May in each year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

Year	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
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
1875	886	65,661	35,930	101,591

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
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
1875 . .	2,296	576	2,872	2,143

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	217,992
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
Rosecommon 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
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	141,288	91,961	24,481
1875	5,309,494	138,382	98,243	24,259

The total emigration from Ireland in each year from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1875, is stated by the Irish Registrar-General to have been as follows:—1851, 152,060; 1852, 190,322; 1853, 173,148; 1854, 140,555; 1855, 91,914; 1856, 90,781; 1857, 95,081; 1858, 64,337; 1859, 80,599; 1860, 84,621; 1861, 64,292; 1862, 70,117; 1863, 117,229; 1864, 114,169; 1865, 101,497; 1866, 99,467; 1867, 80,624; 1868, 61,018; 1869, 66,568; 1870, 74,855; 1871, 71,240; 1872, 78,102; 1873, 90,149; 1874, 73,184; 1875, 51,462. The total number of emigrants from Ireland within the quarter of a century was 2,377,391.

The Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, issued from the General Register Office in 1876, show that the number of separate holdings of land in that country in 1875 was 585,483, being 204 less than in the preceding year. The returns show 51,459 holdings not exceeding an acre in extent, being an increase of 1,192 over the number in the preceding year. There were 69,093 holdings above one and not exceeding five acres in 1875, being a decrease of 927 as compared with 1874, and a decrease of no less than 241,338, or 77·7 per cent., compared with the number in 1841. The farms above five and not exceeding 15 acres were 166,959 in 1875, a number less by 491 than in 1874, and only equal to two-thirds of the number in 1841. On the other hand, to set against these large decreases, the farms above 15 and not exceeding 30 acres, were 137,669 in number in 1875, though they were 287 fewer than in 1874, were more than in 1841 by no less than 73·5 per cent. The farms above 30 acres were 160,298 in 1875, showing an increase of 309 over 1874, and of 111,673, or 229·7 per cent. over 1841. Of these larger holdings there were in 1875 as many as 73,045

between 30 and 50 acres, 55,618 between 50 and 100, 21,909 between 100 and 200, 8,197 between 200 and 500, and 1,529 above 500 acres. The total number of holdings in Ireland above one acre were 691,202 in 1841, but only 534,024 in 1875, being a decrease of 22·7 per cent.; and of these there were, in 1841, 642,577 not exceeding 30 acres, and only 48,625 over that acreage; but in 1875 there were only 373,726 not exceeding 30 acres, and 160,298 above 30 acres.

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 1867 to 1876 :—

Years	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
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	50,362	30,631	80,993
1876	46,835	31,078	77,913

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
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
1875 . .	3,392	856	4,248	2,484

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 persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating 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 1846 to 1875:—

Years	To the North American Colonies	To the United States	To the Australasian Colonies	Total
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	258,270
1848	131,065	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	147,942	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
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	173,809

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1875 comprised 140,675 persons of British origin, namely, 84,540 English, 14,686 Scotch, and 41,449 Irish. The remainder consisted of 33,347 foreigners, and 1,787 persons not distinguished. As regards ports of departure, 135,306 sailed from England and Wales; 15,109 from Scotland; and 23,349 from England.

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
1866	295,290,274	188,917,536	49,988,146	534,185,956
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	331,015,380	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
1875	373,939,577	223,465,963	58,146,360	655,551,900

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Imports			Exports of British produce			Total Imports and Exports		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1866	9	17	2	6	6	2	17	16	10
1867	9	2	6	6	0	0	16	12	3
1868	9	14	0	5	18	2	17	4	0
1869	9	12	1	6	3	7	17	4	6
1870	9	16	9	6	9	6	17	10	2
1871	10	10	1	7	1	7	19	10	1
1872	11	2	6	8	1	0	21	0	6
1873	11	11	2	7	18	10	21	4	9
1874	11	8	3	7	7	9	20	11	10
1875	11	8	5	6	16	6	20	0	4

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 1875, 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 1875 :—

Imports.	Year 1874	Year 1875
From British Possessions:—	£	£
India	31,198,446	30,137,295
Australasia	18,547,710	20,559,154
British North America	11,858,909	10,212,624
West Indies	4,338,276	5,414,059
Cape of Good Hope and Natal	4,297,285	4,478,960
Ceylon	3,600,492	4,380,821
Straits Settlements	2,604,854	3,149,310
Guiana	1,850,473	1,911,981
Mauritius	1,044,233	824,411
All other Possessions	2,822,161	3,335,356
Total from British Possessions	82,162,839	84,423,971
From Foreign Countries:—		
United States	73,897,400	69,590,054
France	46,518,571	46,720,101
Germany	19,947,195	21,836,401
Russia	20,933,391	20,708,901
Netherlands	14,464,158	14,836,648
Belgium	15,048,856	14,822,240
China	11,145,909	13,607,582
Egypt	10,514,798	10,895,043
Sweden and Norway	11,393,547	8,918,638
Spain	8,641,639	8,660,953
Brazil	7,003,131	7,418,605
Peru	4,501,213	4,884,181
Italy	3,634,360	4,632,619
Portugal	4,265,032	4,444,071
Denmark	3,890,492	4,241,671
Chili	4,700,510	4,196,096
Turkey in Europe	3,579,836	3,924,341
Spanish West Indies	3,764,587	3,668,776
Asiatic Turkey	2,263,010	2,631,373
Greece	1,536,805	1,762,301
Philippine Islands	1,417,989	1,559,500
Java	1,311,939	1,442,607
Argentine Confederation	1,271,445	1,359,783
Uruguay	1,437,288	1,208,590
All Other Countries	10,836,752	11,544,531
Total from Foreign Countries	287,919,862	289,515,606
Total Imports	370,082,701	373,939,577

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 1875:—

Exports of Home Produce.	Year 1874	Year 1875
To British Possessions:—	£	£
India	24,080,693	24,246,406
Australasia	19,062,920	19,491,241
British North America	9,332,119	9,036,583
Cape and Natal	4,301,761	4,909,856
Hong Kong	3,650,963	3,599,811
West Indies	2,209,533	2,186,527
Straits Settlements	2,701,526	1,961,634
Ceylon	1,158,283	1,076,752
Gibraltar	1,135,179	969,222
Guiana	1,018,846	748,705
All other Possessions	3,628,269	2,865,426
Total to British Possessions	72,280,092	71,092,163
To Foreign Countries:—		
Germany	24,799,846	23,287,883
United States	28,241,809	21,868,279
France	16,370,274	15,357,127
Netherlands	14,427,113	13,118,691
Russia	8,776,468	8,059,524
Brazil	7,678,453	6,869,491
Italy	6,369,609	6,766,698
Belgium	5,828,092	5,781,938
China	4,751,103	4,928,500
Sweden and Norway	5,400,939	4,538,455
Turkey in Europe	4,633,024	3,630,365
Spain	4,064,231	3,430,340
Egypt	3,585,106	2,945,846
Spanish West Indies	1,857,768	2,630,634
Portugal	2,706,990	2,563,067
Japan	1,282,899	2,460,227
Argentine Confederation	3,128,142	2,386,002
Denmark	2,519,522	2,323,707
Asiatic Turkey	2,404,683	2,259,540
Chili	2,751,094	2,207,418
Peru	1,593,261	1,594,499
Java	1,208,734	1,577,980
Roumania	1,244,871	1,054,744
Greece	1,010,313	938,456
Colombia	2,570,952	919,143
Austria	1,063,649	897,069
Mexico	1,124,613	884,901
Uruguay	1,224,038	713,830
All other Countries	4,660,433	6,378,446
Total to Foreign Countries	167,278,029	152,373,800
Total Exports of home produce	239,558,121	223,465,963

It will be seen from the above tables that while the commerce of the United Kingdom extends all over the globe, the bulk of com-

mercial transactions lies with but a few countries. More than one-half of the total imports in 1875 came from six countries—the United States, France, India, Germany, Russia, and Australasia—and more than one-half of the total exports of British produce and manufacture also went to six countries—India, Germany, the United States, Australasia, France, 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 1876, 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 corn, cotton, wool, sugar, 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 1873, 1874, and 1875, is exhibited:—

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1873	1874	1875
	£	£	£
1. Corn and flour . . .	51,737,811	51,070,202	53,086,691
2. Cotton, raw . . .	54,704,847	50,696,496	46,259,822
3. Wool, sheep and other . .	19,541,678	21,116,184	23,437,413
4. Sugar, raw and refined . .	20,913,297	20,009,730	21,548,303
5. Wood and timber . . .	19,110,997	21,968,138	15,424,498
6. Tea	11,372,595	11,532,896	13,766,961

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1873	1874	1875
	£	£	£
1. Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain . .	34,283,471	34,741,084	33,255,013
" printed or dyed . .	21,580,770	19,602,706	19,900,918
" of other kinds . .	5,603,931	5,386,400	5,442,922
Cotton yarn	15,895,440	14,517,425	13,172,860
Total of cotton manufactures	77,363,615	74,247,615	71,771,713

The Six principal Articles of Export—*continued*.

Articles exported	1873	1874	1875
	£	£	£
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures :			
Cloths, coatings, &c.	6,599,635	6,642,222	6,850,203
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	1,089,864	1,318,007	1,239,637
Worsted stuffs	14,277,382	11,888,072	11,159,914
Carpets and druggets	1,597,383	1,480,892	1,159,979
Of all other sorts	1,785,614	1,471,759	1,249,592
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,393,493	5,558,560	5,099,307
Total of woollen and } worsted manufactures }	30,743,371	28,359,512	26,758,632
3. Iron and steel :			
Iron, pig and puddled	7,118,037	3,673,734	3,449,916
" bar, angle, bolt, and rod	3,755,980	3,054,547	2,725,907
" railroad, of all sorts	10,418,852	9,638,236	5,453,836
" wire	690,470	769,927	780,037
" tinmed plates	3,953,042	3,714,810	3,686,607
" hoops and plates	3,722,889	2,975,409	3,304,148
" wrought, of all sorts	5,478,759	5,122,588	4,342,492
" old, for re-manufacture	399,522	245,381	102,837
Steel, wrought and unwrought	2,191,688	1,995,624	1,901,491
Total of iron and steel	37,731,339	31,190,256	25,747,271
4. Linen manufactures :			
White or plain, damask, &c.	7,981,743	5,876,864	5,904,958
Printed, checked, or dyed	659,438	287,754	470,295
Of other sorts	935,164	951,684	897,667
Linen yarn	2,374,132	1,716,231	1,855,684
Total of linen manufactures	11,950,377	8,832,533	9,128,604
5. Coals, cinders, and fuel	13,188,511	11,984,621	9,658,088
6. Machinery	10,019,929	9,790,914	9,058,647

In the principal articles both of imports and exports, corn and flour, there was an immense increase in the thirty years from 1845 to 1875. In 1845 the imports of corn and flour amounted to 17 pounds weight per head of population; in 1855, they had risen to 70 pounds per head; and in 1865, to 93 pounds weight per head of population. Finally, in 1875, the imports of corn and flour amounted to 197 pounds weight per head of population of the United Kingdom.

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1874 and 1875, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1875, as compared with 1874:—

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1875, as compared with 1874	
	1874	1875	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	65,265	62,473	—	2,792
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate	38,722	43,268	4,546	—
Coffee	199,205	203,371	4,166	—
Fruit, dried: Currants	322,151	308,720	—	13,431
„ Figs, plums, and prunes	34,077	43,195	9,118	—
„ Raisins	134,030	131,965	—	2,065
Spirits: Rum	2,640,243	2,725,282	85,639	—
„ Brandy	2,243,861	2,328,739	84,878	—
„ Geneva and other sorts	625,815	1,054,530	428,715	—
Sugar (Duty ceased May 1, 1874)	502,607	—	—	502,607
„ Molasses do.	1,927	—	—	1,927
Tea	3,435,586	3,636,460	200,874	—
Tobacco and snuff	7,522,207	7,720,557	198,350	—
Wine	1,724,927	1,736,022	11,095	—
Other articles	13,320	10,851	—	2,432
Total gross receipts	19,503,943	20,005,433	501,527	—
Deduct drawbacks and repayments	161,500	101,501	—	59,999
Total net receipts	19,342,443	19,903,932	561,526	—

The tendency of modern legislation is towards concentration of customs' duties on a few articles. At present there are, 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 1874 and 1875 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1874	1875	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
London	9,506,721	9,940,139	433,418	—
Liverpool	2,966,241	2,919,419	—	46,822
Other Ports of England	3,002,081	2,904,108	—	97,973
Scotland	1,666,215	1,597,863	—	68,352
Ireland	1,752,736	1,755,487	2,751	—
Total	18,893,994	19,117,016	436,169	213,147
Increase	—	—	223,022	—

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1874 and 1875 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 years from 1862 till 1875:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1862	10,481	771,326	36,514	1869	11,576	776,683	39,481
	1863	10,677	752,589	36,720	1870	11,598	766,742	40,265
	1864	11,003	789,108	37,748	1871	11,838	777,185	41,828
	1865	11,160	795,434	37,631	1872	12,240	794,162	42,095
	1866	11,212	813,909	37,440	1873	11,546	749,345	39,590
	1867	11,498	839,523	38,526	1874	10,827	693,599	36,951
	1868	11,787	804,749	39,448	1875	10,563	715,950	37,401

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1862 to 1875, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels			Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
1862	434	104,020	6,892	1869	751	161,984	10,049
1863	456	107,003	7,095	1870	1,071	170,746	11,445
1864	510	125,808	7,858	1871	1,191	195,125	12,613
1865	552	134,776	8,189	1872	1,237	208,490	13,238
1866	612	147,194	9,005	1873	1,096	215,263	13,243
1867	657	154,244	9,451	1874	1,128	219,550	13,323
1868	729	153,265	9,755	1875	1,183	231,722	13,479

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 as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1862 to 1875:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Partly home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1862	1,483	246,479	9,388	1869	1,617	288,849	10,265
	1863	1,720	284,413	10,831	1870	1,585	283,682	9,988
	1864	1,624	268,125	10,039	1871	1,610	286,803	10,060
	1865	1,663	282,295	10,457	1872	1,378	245,563	8,580
	1866	1,546	278,167	10,055	1873	1,341	204,667	7,521
	1867	1,196	199,846	7,339	1874	1,486	251,235	9,089
	1868	1,432	240,921	8,688	1875	1,331	205,352	7,510

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed alternately in home and foreign trade, during the years 1862 to 1875, was as follows:—

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels			
	Years	Number	Tons		Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
	1862	89	29,463	1,664	1869	164	73,964	3,048
	1863	90	33,547	1,693	1870	234	108,813	4,221
	1864	92	36,944	1,787	1871	300	157,964	5,767
	1865	111	43,225	2,005	1872	244	121,337	4,605
	1866	110	47,194	2,050	1873	221	97,445	3,817
	1867	125	50,201	2,249	1874	221	94,264	3,727
	1868	134	52,150	2,339	1875	322	145,308	5,582

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 1862 to 1875:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
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
1875	5,327	3,123,202	81,329

The number of steamers employed in the foreign trade during the same period was as follows:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
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
1875	1,465	1,470,158	54,366

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, and for both home and foreign trade, during the fourteen years 1862 to 1875 is given in the following table:—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
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
1875	20,191	5,891,692	199,667

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 1862 to 1875, is shown in the following table:—

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
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	41,547,878
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
1875	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in the United Kingdom, from 1862 to 1875, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
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
1875	566	241,646	357	178,905

At the end of the year 1875 there were registered as belonging to the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 21,291 sailing vessels of 4,206,897 tons, and 4,170 steam vessels, of 1,945,570 tons, making in the whole 25,461 vessels of 6,152,467 tons, being 173,636 tons more than at the end of the year 1871. The numbers for 1875, compared with those for 1861, show in the 14 years a decline of 4,614 in the number of sailing vessels, but of only 93,621 tons in the tonnage; and in steam vessels, an increase of 2,037 in the number and of 1,439,262 tons in the tonnage. The total shipping, sailing and steam, showed, in the 14 years, a decline of 2,677 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 1,345,641 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 663,576,861 pounds in 1850; to 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860; and to 1,256,984,736 pounds in 1861. The subsequent trade fluctuations are exhibited in the subjoined table, giving the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the fourteen years 1862 to 1875 :—

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1875	1,492,351,168	262,853,808	1,229,497,360

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 1862 to 1875 :—

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1875	365,065,578	172,075,439	192,990,139

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	556	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 1864 to 1875:—

Years	Coal		Pig iron	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
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
1875	131,867,105	46,163,486	6,365,420	15,645,774

The total value of the minerals and metals obtained from the mines &c. of the United Kingdom in 1875 was 67,487,688*l.*, under the three heads of metals, 18,476,746*l.*; coal, 46,163,486*l.*; minerals not reduced, earthy, &c. 2,847,456*l.* The total value of the metals, coal, and other minerals in 1874 was 67,834,313*l.* There was thus a falling off in value in 1875 to the extent of 346,625*l.* The minerals which, besides iron and coal, were produced most largely in 1875, were copper, tin, lead, zinc, iron pyrites, arsenic, manganese, ochre and umber, wolfram and tungstate, plumbago, fluorspar, clays, oil, shales, salt, barytes, coprolites, and phosphorite. Gold to the value of 2,105*l.*, and silver to the value of 115,747*l.*, were

among the metals obtained in 1875 from the ores produced. After coal and iron the largest mining produce was lead, the ore being worth 1,202,148*l.*, and next to this came salt, rock salt, and white salt, to the value of 1,158,322*l.* More than half the salt came from Cheshire, and more than half of all the salt in value, but less than half in quantity, was exported in 1875, chiefly to British India.

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 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 9,616,244 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; to 13,927,205 tons in 1874; and to 14,544,916 tons in 1875. 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; 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; 11,984,621*l.* in 1874; and 9,658,088*l.* in 1875. Of the coal exports of 1875, the largest amount, 2,370,661 tons, valued 1,617,038*l.*, went to France, and the next largest amount, 2,057,029 tons, valued 1,272,624*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 1875 there were 16,664 miles open for traffic, the increase presenting an average of 415 miles per annum of the total length. Of the total length of lines open at the end of 1875, there belonged to England and Wales 11,795 miles, to Scotland 2,721 miles, and to Ireland 2,148 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 1866 to 1875 :—

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.	£	£
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	609,895,919	478,316,701	29,081	56,901,281	3,459
1875	16,664	630,226,942	507,532,187	30,457	58,977,518	3,539

To the total capital in 1875 England and Wales contributed 527,094,115*l.*, Scotland 72,886,652*l.*, and Ireland 30,246,175*l.* In the division of the traffic receipts of 1875, England and Wales took 49,766,684*l.*, Scotland 6,577,731*l.*, and Ireland 2,633,103*l.* The working expenditure amounted to 33,211,031*l.* on all the railways in 1875, 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, 1875 :—

	Miles	Miles
United Kingdom		16,664
India	6,461	
Ceylon	92	
Dominion of Canada	4,443	
Jamaica	25	
British Guiana	21	
Australasia {	New South Wales	437
	Victoria	618
	South Australia	258
	Queensland	263
	Tasmania	167
	New Zealand	542
Total, Australasia	2,285	
Cape Colony and Natal	154	
Mauritius	66	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain		13,547
Total in British Empire		30,211

There were upwards of 5,000 miles of railways in construction within the British Empire at the end of 1875.

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 for each individual of the population, in the ten years from 1866 to 1875:—

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			
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	12
1874	802	90	70	33	25	13
1875	847	91	71	35	26	13

The number of post-cards delivered in the year 1875 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 1875 was 227 millions in England and Wales, 30 millions in Scotland, and 23 millions in Ireland, or a total of 280 millions for the United Kingdom. In 1865, the total was 97 millions.

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the year 1875, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 16,485,661, of the aggregate value of 26,493,090*l.*, being at the rate of one order to every two persons. In England and Wales, the number was 14,043,014, and of the value of 22,397,716*l.*, being at the rate of four orders to every seven persons; in Scotland the number was 1,367,754, of the value of 2,309,819*l.*, being at the rate of three orders to every eight persons, and in Ireland the number was 1,074,893, of the value of 1,785,555*l.*, being at the rate of one order to every five persons.

The Post Office Savings Banks received, during the year 1875, in the whole of the United Kingdom, 3,132,433 deposits, of the aggre-

gate amount of 8,783,852*l.*, the average amount of deposit being 2*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* At the end of the year 1875, the total amount of deposits held by the Post Office Savings Banks was 26,127,967*l.*, the average amount standing to the credit of each depositor being 14*l.* 3*s.* 5½*d.*

The Post Office Life Insurance and Annuity department granted, during the year 1875, life insurance policies to the number of 370, amounting to 32,022*l.*; immediate annuities to the number of 582, amounting to 7,926*l.*; and deferred annuities to the number of 34, amounting to 768*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 five years 1871 to 1875:—

Years	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1871	9,654,594	1,305,596	800,328	11,760,518
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
1875	17,058,816	2,272,465	1,434,996	20,766,277

The following table shows the annual gross revenue, the working expenses, and the net revenue of the postal telegraph department since the transfer of the telegraph to the State:—

Years ended March 31	Gross Revenue	Working Expenses	Net Revenue
	£	£	£
1871	697,934	394,477	303,457
1872	751,611	591,776	159,835
1873	989,921	874,946	114,975
1874	1,083,466	967,790	115,676
1875	1,137,079	1,077,347	59,732
1876	1,031,546	1,031,546	245,116

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of 1875 was 13,226; there were besides 10,186 road and pillar letter boxes, 1,744 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 44,644 at the end of 1875.

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 1875, it was 5,602, including 1,872 railway telegraph offices. The total length of the postal telegraph wires at the end of 1875 was 107,400 miles, of which 5,846 miles were rented by private persons.

The gross revenue of the Post Office of the United Kingdom in the year 1875 was 5,815,032*l.*, and the cost of management 3,920,891*l.* leaving a net revenue of 1,894,141*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 quadrupled, 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 1876, 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, British Kaffraria, and other annexations made from 1866 to 1875; third, the Gambia settlement, on the west coast; fourth, the vaguely limited Gold Coast territory, 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; eighth, 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 Straits 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 1876. 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 $\frac{1}{2}$	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland . . .	1814	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	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
Griqualand 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	92,501,565	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 year 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	106,547	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 Co-			
lumbia	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	2,229,680	1,912,821	1,853,201

According to official returns, the total effective strength of the British army in the colonies, exclusive of India, at the end of the year 1875, 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 two daughters, namely, *Konstantinos*, Duke of Sparta, heir-apparent, born Aug. 2, 1868; *Georgios*, born June 25, 1869; *Alexandra*, born Aug. 30, 1870; *Nicolass*, born Feb. 2, 1872; and Marie, born March 4, 1876.

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, and in priestly absolution.

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 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 them females.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the kingdom were as follows in the five years from 1872 to 1876, according to official returns, the first four years giving the actual receipts and disbursements, and the last year the budget estimates voted by the Chamber:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Drachmas	£	Drachmas	£
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	37,899,992	1,335,714	41,722,408	1,490,086
1875	39,644,000	1,415,857	39,791,512	1,421,125
1876	38,826,800	1,386,671	39,063,841	1,395,137

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the kingdom, according to the official budget estimates, were as follows in the year 1876:—

Sources of Revenue—

	Drachmas	£
Direct taxes—		
Land	10,000,000	
Bees	45,000	
Pastures	40,000	
Cattle	1,200,000	
Patents	800,000	
Houses	650,000	
	<u>12,735,000</u>	454,821
Indirect taxes—		
Customs	11,500,000	
Stamps	4,200,000	
Various	505,000	
	<u>16,205,000</u>	578,750
Public Establishments—		
Post	700,000	
Telegraph	400,000	
Printing Office	4,800	
	<u>1,104,800</u>	39,457
Public domains, such as mines, woods	2,788,300	99,582
Produce of sale of public property	3,085,000	110,179
Miscellaneous	1,095,700	39,132
Ecclesiastical revenues	303,000	10,822
Receipts for inclosed official accounts	1,500,000	53,571
Arrears from Budgets of 1853 and Budgets of 1854–58	10,000	357
Total	<u>38,826,800</u>	<u>1,386,671</u>

Branches of Expenditure—

	drachmas	£
Interest on foreign debt	1,258,000	44,929
Interest on internal debt	6,435,499	229,839
Pensions	3,070,820	109,672
Civil list	1,125,000	40,179
Salaries of deputies	450,000	16,071
Ministry of foreign affairs	1,152,973	41,178
„ justice	3,091,782	110,421
„ interior	4,777,477	170,624
„ worship and public instruction	2,106,410	75,229
„ war	7,469,300	266,761
„ marine	1,959,890	69,996
„ finance	1,334,240	47,651
Administration and collection of revenue	2,847,450	101,695
Repayments	50,000	1,786
Indemnities	325,000	11,607
Payments to persons who served in War of Independence	100,000	3,571
Expenses of committee connected with above	10,000	357
Refunding road debt	1,500,000	53,571
Expenses of the Mint	—	—
Total	<u>39,063,841</u>	<u>1,395,137</u>

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.'

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1876, the interest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,258,000 drachmas, or 44,929*l.*, and that on the internal debt at 6,435,499 drachmas, or 229,839*l.*, being a total of 7,693,499 drachmas, or 274,768*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 1876:—

	Drachmas
Foreign debt	335,513,422
Internal debt	94,569,480
Total	430,082,902
	£15,360,103

The following are the divisions of the debt, according to the official report of the budget estimates of 1876:—

	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	5,435,000
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 1876. 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 raised by conscription, with the general privilege to procure substitutes, which is made use of to a very large extent. The term of service is four years. 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 1876 :—

	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and file	Total
Staff	24	5	—	29
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	1,981	10,820	14,061

The cost of the army in the year 1876 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 1876, 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 *Eparchie*s. By the return of the census of May 2, 1870, the area and population of each of the 13 *Nomarchies* was as follows:—

Nomarchies	Area English square miles.	Population, May 1870
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Beotia . . .	2,472	136,804
Phocis and Phthiotis . . .	2,044	108,421
Acarnia and Ætolia . . .	3,013	121,693
PELOPONNESUS:—		
Argolis and Corinth . . .	1,442	127,820
Achaia and Elis . . .	1,901	149,561
Arcadia . . .	2,020	131,740
Messenia . . .	1,221	130,417
Laconia . . .	1,679	105,851
ISLANDS:—		
Eubœa and Sporades . . .	2,216	82,541
Cyclades . . .	923	123,299
Corfu . . .	431	96,940
Zante (<i>Zakynthos</i>) . . .	277	44,557
Cephalonia . . .	302	77,382
Soldiers and Seamen . . .	—	20,868
Total . . .	19,941	1,457,864

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 1871-75, 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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
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
1875	1,762,301	938,456

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1875, amounted to

1,410,678*l*. At the head of the other articles of export stand olive oil, shipped to the value of 178,612*l*. in 1875, and valonia, of the value of 40,200*l*., the former 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 cotton goods, imported in the year 1875 amounted to 588,923*l*., against 619,335*l*. in 1874. It will be seen from the preceding table that the commerce of Greece with Great Britain has been stationary since the year 1872.

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 1,235 English miles, at the end of 1875. They carried 203,500 telegrams in 1875.

Of post offices there existed 131 at the end of 1875. During the year the number of private letters carried was 2,413,000, of official letters 725,000, and of newspapers 1,562,000. The total revenue of the post-office was for several years less than the expenditure, the annual deficit averaging 1,500*l*.

The merchant navy of Greece numbered 5,001 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 239,135 tons, at the end of 1875. The mercantile navy is officially divided into three classes, namely, first, sailing vessels under sixty tons; secondly, sailing vessels over sixty tons; and, thirdly, steamers. The following was the number of the vessels of each of these classes in 1875:—

Classes	Number of vessels	Aggregate tonnage
1st class (under 60 tons) .	3,908	41,076
2nd class (above 60 tons) .	1,077	192,011
Steamers	16	6,048
Total	5,001	239,134

A considerable amount of the carrying trade of the Black Sea and the eastern parts of the Mediterranean is carried on under the Greek flag.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF GREECE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—John Gennadius, appointed July 1876.

Attaché.—Alexander Ralli.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GREECE.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. William Stuart, C.B., born in 1825; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1861–71, and appointed Envoy to Greece, July 29, 1872.

Secretaries.—George H. Wyndham; Wm. N. Beauclerk.

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, $8\frac{1}{2}d.$, 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.

Greece entered, in 1875, the Monetary League of the Continental States (see page 39), and by a decree of the Government, dated August 11, 1876, all foreign silver coins with the exception of those of the League ceased to be legal tender in the kingdom.

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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 Mirafiore.

Children of the King:—1. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born September 3, 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; widower, Nov. 7, 1876. 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 *Pia*, 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.

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 Lemán. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Em-

pire. 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; in 1418, they acquired the principality of Piedmont; and, 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 1876, 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. At the last general election, in 1874, there were 571,939 electors on the lists, and the number that voted was 329,933. 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 1876, numbered 508 members, being the prescribed rate of one deputy to 40,000 souls. There were 528,932 electors inscribed on the rolls at the last general election.

The executive power is exercised, under the king, by a ministry divided into the following nine departments:—

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Agostino Depretis, born at Stradella, province Pavia, in 1825; deputy of Stradella to the Sardinian Par-

liament, 1848 ; Governor of Brescia, 1859-60 ; Commissary Extraordinary and Pro-Dictator in Sicily, 1860-61 ; Minister of Public Works, 1862-63 ; Minister of Finance, 1867 ; appointed Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, March 25, 1876.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Michele Coppino, born at Alba, Piedmont, 1822 ; studied at the University of Turin, and appointed professor of rhetoric at Belmonte, 1844 ; returned deputy for Alba, 1860 ; Minister of Public Instruction, 1867 ; re-appointed Minister of Public Instruction, March 25, 1876.

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Luigi Melagari, born at Castelnovo, Brescia, 1807 ; studied at the University of Parma, and appointed Professor of Political Economy at Turin, 1848 ; Secretary-General of the Foreign Office, 1867 ; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, March 25, 1876.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Giuseppe Zanardelli, born at Brescia in 1827 ; studied law at the University of Pavia, and entered the bar 1850 ; Commissary of the Government, 1866-67 ; appointed Minister of Public Works, March 25, 1876.

5. The Ministry of War.—Lieutenant-General Mezzacapo, born at Naples in 1818 ; appointed Minister of War, March 25, 1876.

6. The Ministry of Marine.—Commendatore Benedetto Brin, appointed Minister of Marine, March 26, 1876.

7. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.—Salvatore Majorana Calatabiano, born at Militello, Sicily, 1825 ; Professor of Political Economy at the University of Messina, 1865-68 ; appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, September 25, 1876.

8. Ministry of the Interior.—Baron Giovanni Nicotera, born at Naples in 1828 ; took part under Garibaldi in the defence of Rome, 1849, and in the expedition of Capri, 1857 ; condemned to death by the Neapolitan Government, 1859, but liberated 1860 ; appointed Minister of the Interior, March 25, 1876.

9. The Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Pasquale Stanislao Mancini, born at Castel Baronia, Naples, 1817 ; studied law and entered the bar 1840 ; Minister of Public Instruction, 1862 ; appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, March 25, 1876.

In each of the 69 provinces into which the kingdom of Italy is divided, 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 con-

stitute 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-

ebioness 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	Eusquale	"	817	143	Giovanni XVI.	Italian	1003
102	Adriano 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 25, 1876, the Sacred College consisted of five cardinal-bishops, forty-five cardinal-priests, and

seven 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 :—				
Luigi di S. Filippo .	Bp. of Porto	Italian	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 Panebianco .	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
Mieczslas 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
Dominico Bartolini .	Secr. of Congregation	Italian	1813	1875
Bartolomeo di Avanzo	Bp. of Calvi .	„		1876
Giambattista Franzalin	Order of Jesuits .	„		1876
Cardinal Deacons:—				
Prospero Caterini .	Pref. of Congregation	„	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
Lorenzo Randi .	Ap. Vice Chamberlain	„	1818	1875
Bartolomeo Pacea .	Ap. Maggiordomo .	„	1817	1875

During the Pontificate of Pio IX., to the end of December 1876, there were 99 cardinals created, of whom 57 were natives of Italy, 13 of France, 3 of Great Britain, 9 of Spain, 3 of Portugal, 7 of Germany, or Austria, 3 of Hungary, 2 of Poland, 1 of Belgium, and 1 of the United States of America. Of these 99 cardinals 50 died before the end of December 1876. Eight out of 61 cardinals who saw Pio IX. mount the Papal Throne were still living at the same date.

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 (*Cilicie, 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

165

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

Total712

Besides the above, there are a number of titular dignitaries occupying sees 'in Partibus Infidelium,' as follows:—

Archbishoprics	36
Bishoprics	128
	<u>164</u>

The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates	12
Archbishoprics	165
Bishoprics and Sees 'in Partibus Infidelium.'	883
Total	<u>1,048</u>

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 1876, 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 Pius 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; Aniona, 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, Catanea, 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 sixteen years from 1861 to 1876, the first thirteen years, up to 1873 inclusive, representing actual receipts and disbursements, and the last three years, from 1874 to 1876, the budget estimates voted by the Italian Parliament:—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Deficits
	Lire	Lire	Lire
1861	458,322,688	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	1,046,003,551	1,277,780,785	261,777,234
1872	1,295,336,212	1,548,335,022	252,998,810
1873	1,317,286,731	1,552,060,918	234,774,186
1874	1,314,147,325	1,540,862,261	229,714,936
1875	1,336,307,886	1,494,152,530	157,844,644
1876	1,345,132,190	1,472,941,860	79,474,766

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 1876 the total revenue, including extraordinary receipts, or loans, was calculated at 1,345,132,190 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, 1876 :—

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR 1876.

Sources of revenue	Lire
Property tax	179,596,655
Income tax	175,965,946
Grist tax	79,000,000
Stamp and registration duties	144,181,400
Building tax	3,200,000
Customs	106,000,000
Internal tax on articles of consumption	69,634,757
Monopolies	167,500,000
Lotteries	75,100,000
Post Office, telegraphs, &c.	74,276,884
State patrimony	69,903,196
Sundries	7,410,000
Reimbursements	89,850,146
Extraordinary receipts (loans)	65,822,206
Asse Ecclesiastica	37,269,000
Total revenue	1,345,132,190
	£53,805,284

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1876.

Branches of expenditure.	
Finance	957,151,958
Grace and Justice	31,875,000
Foreign Affairs	6,502,081
Public Instruction	23,087,506
Interior	62,905,885
Public Works	127,834,213
War	203,710,207
Navy	47,823,674
Agriculture and Commerce	12,051,336
Total expenditure	1,472,941,860
	£58,917,672

The interest of the national debt, and its management, as well as the civil list, and pensions, are summarized under the heading of Ministry of Finance. Included in this great branch of expenditure is likewise the annual dotation of the Supreme Pontiff, amounting to 3,225,000 lire, or £129,000. The present Pontiff has never consented, however, to accept this annual allowance, which is, therefore, paid over to the 'Asse Ecclesiastica.'

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	8,815,231,277 56	387,454,193 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

At the end of 1875 the total debt was calculated to have increased to close upon 10,000 millions lire, or 400 millions sterling.

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 calculated at 1,150,000,000 lire, or 46,000,000*l.*, at the end of 1875.

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 1876, 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 1876, 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 124.)

The distribution of the standing army over the kingdom was as follows in the middle of 1876. 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 end of December 1876, of 81 steamers, afloat or building, armed with 671 guns. They were classed as follows :—

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
<i>Steamers:—</i>						
Ironclad ships	11	127	—	—	—	—
Frigates	—	—	9	280	—	—
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	—	—	12	47	—	—
Transports	—	—	9	20	20	38
Total	11	127	38	439	32	113
Total horse-power . .	22,150		12,256		6,810	

The following table gives the names, the horse-power, number of guns, and the tonnage, of all the ironclads, completed and building, and other principal ships of the Italian fleet of war:—

Names of Ships	Horse-power	Guns	Tonnage
<i>Ironclads:—</i>			
Duilio	7,500	4	10,600
Dandolo	7,500	4	10,600
Venezia	900	7	6,500
Palestro	900	7	6,500
Principe Amedeo	900	7	6,500
Roma	900	8	5,700
Ancona	700	22	4,250
Regina Maria Pia	700	22	4,250
Castelfidardo	700	22	4,250
San Martino	700	22	4,250
Affondatore	750	2	1,000
<i>Unarmoured vessels: Frigates:—</i>			
Maria Adelaide	600	32	3,459
Duca di Genova	600	50	3,515
Carlo Alberto	400	50	3,200
Vittorio Emanuele	500	49	3,680
Garibaldi	450	51	3,501
Principe Umberto	600	50	3,415
Gaeta	450	51	3,980
<i>Corvettes:—</i>			
S. Giovanni	220	20	1,780
Governolo	450	12	1,700
Guiscardo	300	6	1,400
Ettore Fieramosca	300	6	1,400
Principe Carignano	700	22	4,086
Terribile	400	20	2,000
Formidabile	400	20	2,700
Varese	300	4	2,000
Esploratore	350	2	1,000
Sirena	120	3	354

The two most remarkable ironclads of the Italian navy—reputed also to be the most powerful types of men-of-war yet constructed—are the double-turret ships, the *Duilio*, launched at Castellamare on the 8th of May, 1876, and the sister ship, the *Dandolo*, on the stocks at La Spezzia, at the end of 1876. The length of the *Duilio* is 339 feet, the breadth 65 feet, and the displacement 10,600. The armour of the *Duilio* is of the unparalleled thickness of 22 inches throughout, of plates rolled by C. Cammell & Co., Sheffield. As unsurpassed in size as the armour, is the armament of the *Duilio*, which consists of four 100-ton Armstrong guns, 33 feet long, firing projectiles 2,500 lbs. in weight, with powder charges of 350 lbs. The hull of the *Duilio* is altogether of iron and steel. It consists of a central ironclad compartment, 167 feet in length and 54 feet in breadth, which descends to 5 feet under the water-line, encloses the machinery and boilers, the powder magazines, and a portion of the mechanism used in working the turrets and the cannon. At the bow and stern of this compartment the deck passage, which lies about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the water-line, is defended by horizontal armour, so that neither a projectile nor water can enter it. The part of the hull above this ironclad deck is constructed in a peculiar way, in consideration of the probability of its being seriously damaged in a fight. A second central ironclad compartment is built over the first, and encloses the bases of the turrets and the remaining portion of the mechanism employed in loading and working the cannon. Above this second compartment rise the two turrets, which have each two 100-ton Armstrong guns, and are arranged with their centres at the distance of 8 feet from the longitudinal plane of the vessel, which renders it possible to discharge three cannon contemporaneously in a parallel direction with the keel. Besides its gigantic armament, the *Duilio* has a powerful ram, and at the stern, in a tunnel closed by a grated door, a very rapid torpedo boat, which can be launched forth from its resting-place to carry its torpedoes. As means of propulsion, the *Duilio* has two screws, driven by engines of 7,500 horse-power, and is calculated to run at least 14 miles an hour. The ship will carry 1,200 tons of coal, being sufficient for a run of 1,000 miles with full force, and 4,000 miles at a moderate rate. The *Dandolo* is absolutely similar in construction to the *Duilio*, and the two, when completed, will represent the power of whole navies of old construction.

It was the design of the Italian Government, at the end of 1876, to construct two ironclad ships even more powerful than the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*. They were to be called the *Italia* and the *Vittoria Emanuele*, each of 14,000 tons, and covered throughout with armour of the enormous thickness of 36 inches, or three feet.

The other ironclads of the Italian navy are of old construction,

and comparatively small power. The *Venezia* was built in England, in 1871, and the *Palestro* and *Principe Amedeo*, sister ships, at the dockyard of Castellamare, near Naples, where they were launched in 1872. All three carry armour $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, and are armed each with six cannons of 18 tons and one of 25 tons. The remaining ironclads are similar in design and construction.

The navy was manned, in 1876, 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.

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 26,801,154 souls, living on an area of 296,013 square chilos, or 114,296 English square miles, being 235 per square mile.

The Kingdom of Italy is administratively divided into sixty-nine provinces, the names of which, in alphabetical order, area in English square miles, and number of population on the 31st December 1871, are given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area Eng. square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1871
Alessandria	1,952	683,361
Ancona	740	262,349
Aquila (Abruzzo Ulteriore II.)	2,509	332,784
Arezzo	1,276	234,645
Ascoli Piceno	809	203,004
Avellino (Principato Ulteriore)	1,409	375,691
Bari (Terra di Bari)	2,293	604,540
Belluno	1,263	175,282
Benevento	676	232,008
Bergamo	1,027	368,152
Bologna	1,392	439,232
Brescia	1,784	456,023
Cagliari	5,224	393,208
Caltanissetta	1,455	230,066
Campobasso (Molise)	1,778	364,208
Caserta (Terra di Lavoro)	2,307	697,403
Catania	1,970	495,415
Catanzaro (Calabria Ulteriore II.)	2,307	412,226
Chieti (Abruzzo Citeriore)	1,105	339,986
Como	1,049	477,642
Cosenza (Calabria Citeriore)	2,841	440,468
Cremona	670	300,595

Provinces	Area Eng. square miles	Population Dec. 31, 1871
Cuneo	2,756	618,232
Ferrara	1,010	215,369
Firenze	2,263	766,824
Foggia (Capitanata)	2,955	322,758
Forlì	716	234,090
Genova	1,588	716,759
Girgenti	1,491	289,018
Grosseto	1,712	107,457
Lecce (Terra d'Otranto)	3,293	493,594
Livorno (including Elba)	126	118,851
Lucca	577	280,399
Macerata	1,057	236,994
Mantua	856	288,942
Massa Carrara	680	161,944
Messina	1,768	420,649
Milano	1,155	1,009,794
Modena	966	273,231
Napoli	429	907,752
Novara	2,527	624,985
Padova	805	364,430
Palermo	1,964	617,678
Parma	1,251	264,381
Pavia	1,286	448,435
Perugia	3,719	549,601
Pesaro Urbino	1,145	213,072
Pisa	1,180	265,959
Piacenza	965	225,775
Porto Maurizio	467	127,053
Potenza	4,122	501,543
Ravenna	742	221,115
Reggio Calabria (Calabria Ult. I.)	1,515	353,608
Reggio Emilia	884	240,635
Roma (Latia)	4,553	836,704
Rovigo	652	200,835
Salerno (Principato Citeriore)	2,116	541,738
Sassari	4,139	243,452
Siena	1,465	206,446
Siracusa	1,428	294,885
Sondrio	1,259	111,241
Teramo (Abruzzo Ulteriore I.)	1,284	246,004
Trapani	1,214	236,388
Treviso	939	352,538
Torino	3,965	972,986
Udine	2,483	481,786
Venezia	850	337,538
Verona	1,102	367,437
Vicenza	1,041	363,161
Total	114,296	26,801,154

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 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 . . .	84,397

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 rose to 81,500 in 1870, to 100,170 in 1871, and to 115,272 in 1872. In 1873 the number of emigrants fell to 80,716; in 1874 to 51,200; and in 1875 to 26,872. The emigration is chiefly directed to the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and other South American states. Rather more than three-fourths of the emigrants in recent years were 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 1869 to 1875 :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1869	820,980,724	32,839,228	578,566,142	23,142,644
1870	842,773,754	33,710,948	572,921,044	22,916,840
1871	880,126,810	35,205,072	756,614,822	30,264,592
1872	1,139,233,528	45,569,340	1,108,834,842	44,353,392
1873	1,287,829,774	51,916,188	1,133,543,863	45,341,752
1874	1,304,994,328	52,199,772	985,458,532	39,418,340
1875	1,215,051,015	48,602,040	1,057,161,050	42,286,040

It will be seen that while there has been a marked increase in the value of both imports and exports in the course of the seven years, the exports augmented in far more considerable proportion than the imports. However, there was a large falling off, for the first time, in the exports of 1875, 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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
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	3,634,360	6,369,609
1875	4,632,619	6,766,698

The two principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in the year 1875 were olive oil, of the value of 955,961*l.*, and hemp, of the value of 585,472*l.* The next important articles shipped to Great Britain were brimstone, of the value of 373,733*l.*; chemical products, of the value of 294,567*l.*; and oranges and lemons, of the value of 268,422*l.* No other articles exported to Great Britain in 1875 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 1875, amounted to 2,707,347*l.* Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 801,260*l.*; coals, of the value of 647,956*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 742,771*l.*, imported in the year 1875 from the United Kingdom.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom. on January 1, 1876, 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, 1876, 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 of 120,580 tons, and 12,357 fishing boats 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 1876.

The total length of railways opened for traffic on the 1st of January, 1876, was 7,709 chilometri, or 4,817 English miles, of which 1,625 chilometri, or 1,016 English miles, belonged to the State, and 6,084 chilometri, or 3,082 English miles, to private companies. The whole of the lines are divided into five systems, of the following extent in January, 1876:—

Railways	Length	
	Chilometri	English miles
Alta Italia	3,379	2,112
Roman (Romane)	1,673	1,045
Southern (Meridionali) . .	1,454	908
Sardinian (Sarde)	198	124
Sicilian (Calabro-Sicule) .	949	593
Various lines	56	35
Total	7,709	4,817

The first line of railway was opened in 1839, and the progress of construction was slow till 1861, from the beginning of which year till the end of 1866 the length opened for traffic rose to 2,902 chilometri, or 1,814 English miles. In the following six years, till the end of 1872, the length opened for traffic was 1,663 chilometri, or 1,039 English miles, and in the next three years, till the end of 1875, it was 932 chilometri, or 583 English miles. 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 English miles.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1876, was 2,826. In the year 1875 the Post conveyed 105,500,000 letters, and 96,000,000 printed parcels. The total revenue of the Post Office in 1875 amounted to 23,800,000 lire, or 952,000*l.*, and did not fully cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines, at the commencement of 1876, was 20,395 chilometri, or 12,622 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the government. There were, at the same date, 1,698 telegraph offices. The number of private telegrams forwarded in the year 1875 throughout the kingdom was 5,036,890, and of official telegrams 171,952. The total revenue from telegraphs, in 1875, 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.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. *Of Italy in Great Britain.*

Ambassador.—Lieut.-General Count Menabrea, Marquis of Val Dora, accredited May 8, 1876.

Councillor of Embassy.—Chevalier René de Martino.

Secretaries.—Chevalier Conelli dei Prosperi; Chevalier Tomaso Catalani; Count Giovanni degli Alessandri.

Military Attaché.—Capt. Leitniky.

Naval Attaché.—Col. Labrano.

2. Of Great Britain in Italy.

Ambassador.—Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget, born in 1821; envoy to the Netherlands, 1854–56; to Portugal, 1857–58; to Prussia, 1858–59; to Denmark, 1859–66; and to Portugal, 1866–67. Appointed envoy and minister to Italy, July 6, 1867; raised to the rank of ambassador March 24, 1876.

Secretaries.—Edward B. Malet, C.B.; John G. Kennedy; Christian W. Lawrence; W. G. S. Compton.

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 centesimi, the Kilogramme into the Chilogramma, the Mètre into the Metro, the Hectare into the Ellara, and so on. The British equivalents are:—

MONEY.

The *Lira*, of 100 *Centesimi* = 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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MONTENEGRO.

(TCHERNAGORA—KARA-DAGH.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Nicholas I., Petrovic Njegos, Hospodar of Montenegro, born September 13 (September 25) 1841; educated at Paris; proclaimed Hospodar of Montenegro, as successor of his uncle, Danilo I., August 13, 1860. Married November 8, 1860, to Milena Pétrovna Vucoticova, born April 22, 1847, daughter of Peter Vucotic, senator, and commander of the lifeguard. Offspring of the union are three daughters and one son:—1. Sophia, born in 1866; 2. Militza, born in 1868; 3. Makie, born in 1869; 4. Danilo Alexander, heir-apparent, born June 30, 1871.

The reigning prince is descended from Petrovic Njegos, proclaimed Vladika, or prince-bishop of Montenegro, in 1697, who liberated the country from the Turks, and, having established himself as both spiritual and temporal ruler, entered into a religious and political alliance with Russia. His successors retained the theocratic power till the death of Peter Petrovic, October 31, 1851, last Vladika of Montenegro, a ruler of great wisdom, as well as a widely celebrated poet. He was succeeded by his nephew, Danilo I., who abandoned the title of Vladika, together with the spiritual functions attached to it, and substituted that of Hospodar, or Prince. At the same time Danilo I., to throw off a remnant of nominal dependency from Turkey, acknowledged by his predecessors, obtained the investiture and formal sanction of his new title from Russia. Danilo I., assassinated August 13, 1860, was succeeded by his nephew, second Hospodar of Montenegro.

Former rulers of Montenegro possessed the whole of the revenues of the country, but a general assembly of representatives of the inhabitants of the principality, which met April 10, 1868, decided to separate from the public the private income of the Hospodar, granting him an annual civil list of 2,000 ducats, or 350*l*. To this small allowance the Emperor of Russia added 8,000 ducats, or 1,400*l*., and the French Government 50,000 francs, or 2,000*l*., raising the annual income of the Hospodar to 3,750*l*.

Government and Population.

The constitution of the country, dating from 1852, with changes effected in 1855 and 1868, is that of a limited monarchy, resting on a patriarchal foundation. The executive authority rests with the Hospodar, while the legislative power is vested in a Senate of 16 members, elected annually by all the male inhabitants bearing, or having borne, arms. The Senate is likewise invested with administrative functions, and also acts as a court of justice. Eligible to the Senate are nominally all Montenegrins, but the members are always chosen from among a number of the principal families in the country. The inhabitants are divided into 40 tribes, each governed by elected 'elders,' and a chief called Knjas, who acts as magistrate in peace and as commander in war. For decision of important questions affecting the whole country, all the Knjas form an assembly, the Skoupschina, the decisions of which overrule both those of the Hospodar and the Senate.

The population of the country was estimated in 1871 at 135,585 souls, living on an area of 1,770 English square miles, and distributed over 310 villages. The number of men capable of bearing arms, between the ages of 20 and 50, is calculated at 21,850. There exists no standing army, except a lifeguard of the Hospodar, numbering 100 men; but all the inhabitants, not physically unfitted, are trained as soldiers, and liable to be called under arms. The Montenegrins belong entirely to the Servian branch of the Slavonian race, and in religion adhere to the Geek Church, governed, since 1852, by a bishop nominated by the Holy Synod of Russia.

Montenegro has no foreign trade, being devoid of internal roads, and shut off from the sea by a narrow strip of territory belonging to Austria-Hungary.

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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 *Marianne*, 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 *fl.* 13s., 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.—*Dr. F. Alting Mees*; appointed September 11, 1876.

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.—Major-General *Beyen*, appointed September 27, 1876.

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 1870 to 1875, and the estimated expenditure for the year 1875:—

Years	Revenue	
	Guilders	£
1870	94,444,872	7,870,406
1871	94,001,483	7,833,457
1872	107,342,560	8,945,213
1873	109,507,189	9,125,599
1874	105,269,637	8,772,470
1875	98,693,607	8,224,467

Years	Expenditure	
	Guilders	£
1870	99,107,750	8,258,979
1871	94,460,038	7,871,670
1872	108,932,182	9,077,682
1873	108,033,523	9,002,794
1874	99,352,355	8,279,363
1875	106,970,169	8,914,181

The budget estimates for the year 1875, passed by the States-General, were as follows:—

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE FOR 1875.

	Guilders
Direct taxes	22,790,838
Excise duties	30,925,000
Indirect taxes	17,457,000
Customs duties	5,713,210
Tax on gold and silver wares	351,200
Crown lands	1,570,000
Post Office	2,750,000
Telegraph service	705,000
State lottery	410,000
Shooting and fishing licenses	125,000
Pilot dues	960,000
Dues on mines	6,520
Government railways	1,580,000
Miscellaneous receipts	3,238,154
Total estimated ordinary revenue	88,581,922
Contribution from Indian surplus fund	10,111,685
Total estimated revenue	98,693,607 or £8,224,46

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1875.

	Guilders
Civil list	750,000
Legislative body and council of state	598,806
Department for foreign affairs	605,745
Department of justice	3,587,039
Department of the interior	21,052,587
Department of marine	13,089,972
Public debt	27,163,350
Department of finance	20,366,583
Department of war	18,502,913
Department for the colonies	1,203,174
Unforeseen expenses	50,000
Total estimated expenditure	106,970,169 or £8,914,181

SUMMARY OF BUDGET FOR 1875.

	Guilders	£
Estimated total expenditure	106,970,169	8,914,181
Estimated total revenue	98,693,607	8,224,467
Estimated deficit	8,276,562	689,714

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 1875 :—

	Guilders	£
Revenue from receipts in the Netherlands	48,842,662	4,070,221
Revenue from receipts in India	78,630,613	6,528,384
Total estimated revenue	127,183,275	10,598,605
Expenditure in the Netherlands	18,291,472	1,524,289
Expenditure in India	98,780,118	9,231,676
Total estimated ordinary expenditure	117,071,590	10,755,965
Contribution in aid of the Home Government } for 1874 }	10,111,685	84,2840
Total estimated expenditure	127,183,275	11,598,805

The details of the revenue and expenditure, and budget for the East India possessions, are 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 1875, 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.* 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 for the redemption of the national debt.—(Official Communication.)

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 1876:—

	Officers	Rank and File
General Staff and Military Administration .	172	—
Infantry :—		
Staff	38	—
1 regiment of guards	108	4,232
8 regiments of the line	848	38,504
1 battalion of instruction	31	625
Depôt of discipline	12	44
Hospital corps	2	240
Cavalry :—		
Staff	7	—
4 regiments of hussars	94	4,318
Engineers :—		
Staff	77	40
1 battalion of sappers and miners	26	1,013
Artillery :—		
Staff	63	54
1 regiment of field artillery, with train	58	2,030
3 regiments of heavy (fortress) artillery	221	6,378
1 regiment of light-horse artillery	32	636
2 companies of pontonniers	12	317
Total	1,851	60,093

The colonial army of the Netherlands on the 1st January 1876 numbered 35,412 men, composed of the following rank and file :—

Colonial Army	January 1, 1876		
	Officers	Rank and file	Total
Staffs and special services	492	2,816	3,308
Infantry . . .	800	26,861	27,661
Cavalry . . .	39	920	959
Artillery . . .	80	3,041	3,121
Sappers and miners .	5	358	363
Total . . .	1,416	33,996	35,412

Of the rank and file 14,461 were Europeans, 365 Africans, and 19,170 natives.

The navy of the Netherlands was composed, at the beginning of November 1876, of 67 steamers, the names of which, horse-power, number of guns, and strength of crews, are given in the following tabular statement after official returns :—

Names of Men-of-War	Horse-power	Number of Guns	Crews
IRONCLADS :—			
Koning der Nederlanden	600	4	450
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden	400	8	230
Stier	400	2	130
Buffel	400	6	152
Schorpioen	400	2	130
Guinea	400	6	152
Draak	162	2	120
Krokodil	140	2	113
Heiligerlee	140	2	113
Tyger	140	2	113
Cerberus	140	2	113
Bloedhond	140	2	113
Panter	140	2	113
Hyena	140	2	113
Haai	140	2	113
Wesp	140	2	113
Luipaard	140	2	113
Adder	140	2	113
No. I.	120	2	48
Pahalis	60	2	26
Rhenus	50	2	40
Isala	50	2	40
FRIGATES :—			
Admiraal van Wassenauer	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
<i>FRIGATES continued—</i>			
Anna Paulowna	600	20	325
Atjeh	450	6	200
Tromp	450	6	200
<i>CORVETTES:—</i>			
Zilveren Kruis	250	12	225
Leenwarden	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
<i>AVISOS AND GUNBOATS:—</i>			
Prinses Maria	119	6	100
Cornelis Dirks	119	6	100
Alkmaar	140	3	100
Bali	100	10	85
Aruba	90	3	75
Surinam	90	4	75
Batavia	90	3	75
Samarang	90	3	75
Bommelerwaard	80	6	75
Bonaire	90	4	75
Sambas	90	3	75
Aart van Nes	80	6	75
Pontianac	90	3	75
Amboina	80	3	75
Bandjermassing	90	3	75
Banda	80	3	75
Deli	80	3	75
Riouw	80	3	75
Palembang	90	3	75
<i>PADDLE STEAMERS:—</i>			
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

The only large ironclad of the navy, the *Koning der Nederlanden*, was built at the Government dockyard at Amsterdam, and launched in August 1876. It is a double-turret ship, 245 feet in length, and 48 feet in breadth, and armed with four 35-ton Armstrong guns.

The navy was officered, at the commencement of August 1876, by 1 admiral, 1 'admiral-lieutenant,' 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals ('schouten-bij-nacht'), 20 captains, 43 commanders, 312 first and second lieutenants, 52 midshipmen ('adelborsten'), 123 administrative and 69 medical officers. The marine infantry, at the same date, consisted of 42 officers and 2,121 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, Overijssel, 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 official estimate of the population, based on the returns of births and deaths, on the 31st of December, 1875 :—

Provinces	Area English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1869.	Dec. 31, 1875
North Brabant . . .	3,205	428,872	451,095
Guelderland . . .	3,154	432,693	448,820
South Holland . . .	1,869	688,204	748,162
North Holland . . .	1,706	577,436	629,345
Zealand . . .	1,101	177,569	185,628
Utrecht . . .	865	173,556	184,084
Friesland . . .	2,047	292,354	313,804
Overijssel . . .	2,076	254,051	265,144
Groningen . . .	1,432	225,336	238,662
Drenthe . . .	1,689	105,637	112,221
Limburg . . .	1,353	223,821	232,562
Total . . .	20,527	3,579,529	3,809,527

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 1875, there were eighteen towns in the kingdom with a population of above 20,000 inhabitants. They were—Helder, with 21,328; Schiedam, with 21,532; Zwolle, with 21,443; Delft, with 23,804; Nymegen, with 23,198; Tilburg, with 25,397; 's Hertogenbosh, with 24,298; Dordrecht, with 26,157; Leeuwarden, with 27,108; Maestricht, with 28,891; Haarlem, with 34,133; Arnhem, with 36,755; Groningen, with 340,165; Leiden, with 40,724; Utrecht, with 65,052; The Hague ('s Gravenhage), with 100,254; Rotterdam, with 132,054; and Amsterdam, with 289,982 inhabitants. The population of Amsterdam was 935,000 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. No returns are kept of the value of the general commerce, but only of the weight of the goods. The following tabular statement gives the weight of the merchandise forming the general commerce, and the value of the special exports and imports in each of the years 1874 and 1875:—

	1874	1875
	Kilograms	Kilograms
General exports	3,168,195,610	3,252,283,504
General imports	6,313,182,738	6,624,793,866
	Guilders	Guilders
Exports of home produce . .	508,222,407	538,970,909
Imports for home consumption .	671,537,563	718,846,242

To the imports for home consumption of 1875, 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 exports of home produce of 1875, 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 1866 to 1875, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
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
1875	14,836,336	13,118,691

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1875 were butter, of the value of 1,917,910*l.*; live animals, principally cows and sheep, of the value of 2,124,935*l.*; and cheese, of the value of 1,078,594*l.* The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1875 were cotton goods, including yarn, of the value of 3,656,916*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,563,831*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 2,750,068*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, 1875 :—

Description of Vessels	Number	Tons
Ships (Fregatten)	179	152,497
Barques (Barken)	206	119,509
Brigs (Brikken)	79	22,997
Schooner-brigs (Schoener Brikken)	170	27,010
Schooners (Schoeners)	310	50,915
Galliot (Galjoeten)	203	23,265
Koff boats (Koffen)	275	32,272
Flogs (Fjalken)	221	14,044
Smacks (Smakken)	8	627
All other vessels (andere Zeilschepen)	158	6,561
Steamboats (Stoomschepen)	86	76,827
Total	1,835	526,527

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. In the year 1875, as will be seen from the preceding table, there was a considerable increase.

The following table gives total length of railways opened for traffic at the commencement of 1876, 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-Rhenish	210	38,687,596
Rotterdam-Antwerp	118	—
Maestricht-Aachen	37	—
Amsterdam-Rotterdam	102	—
Utrecht-Kampen.	101	—
Maestricht-Lüttich	29	4,113,580
Almelo-Salzbergen	55	—
Eindhoven-Hasselt	57	—
Tilburg-Turnhout	31	—
Nijmegen-Kleef	27	—
Neuzen-Gent	27	—
Neuzen-Mechelen	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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Inland letters	Foreign letters	Total
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
1875	35,881,594	10,345,846	46,225,440

The number of Post Offices at the commencement of 1876 was 1,462. The total income of the Post Office in the year 1875 amounted to 2,956,491 guilders, or 246,375*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,079,806 guilders, or 173,317*l.*

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January, 1876, was 3,440 kilometers, or 2,150 English miles, the length of wires 12,333 kilo-

meters, or 7,708 English miles, and the number of offices 330. In the year 1875, there were 2,196,959 telegrams carried, including 71,471 in transit through the kingdom.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 31,752 geographical square miles, 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 (1874): —		
Java and Madura	2,444·6	18,125,269
Sumatra, West Coast	2,200·6	961,187
Benkulen	455·6	135,482
Lampongs	475	117,370
Palembang	2,912	508,668
Riau	825	61,060
Banca	237	64,257
Billiton	119	27,297
Borneo, West Coast	2,806	365,630
Borneo, South and East Districts	6,568	898 875
Celebes	2,149·9	360,627
Menado	1,267·2	217,377
Molucca Islands	2,019·9	198,011
Timor and Sumba	1,042·6	900,000
Bali and Lombok	190	69,148
New Guinea	3,210	200,000
Total, East Indies	28,922·4	24,276,638
2. West India Islands (1875): —		
Curaçao	7·71	23,972
Aruba	3·63	5,670
St. Martin	0·65	3,101
Bonaire	4·50	4,470
St. Eustache	0·52	1,809
Saba	0·30	2,002
Total, West Indies	17·31	41,024
3. Surinam (1875)	2,812·6	69,329
Total Possessions	31,752·3	24,386,991

The population of the West India Islands is after a census taken at the end of 1874, 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 1872–75.

Of the colonial possessions of the Netherlands, the East Indian island of Java, with the adjoining Madura, 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*.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE NETHERLANDS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Count C. M. E. George de Bylandt, accredited June 23, 1871.

Councillor of Legation—Chevalier A. de Steurs.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Envoy and Minister—Admiral Hon. Sir Edward Alfred J. Harris, K.C.B., born in 1805; entered the British navy 1821; envoy to Switzerland 1858–59; appointed envoy and minister to the Netherlands December 16, 1859.

Secretaries—Henry Philip Fenton; Henry Howard, C.B.; W. C. P. Bentinck.

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 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.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Staats-Almanak voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 1876. Met magtiging van de regering uit officiële opgaven zamengesteld. 8. 'S Gravenhage, 1876.

Statistiek van den Handel en de Scheepvaart van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden. Uitg. d. h. departement van Financien. Fol. 'S Gravenhage, 1876.

Verzameling van Consulaire en andere Berigten en Verslagen over Nijverheid, Handel en Scheepvaart. Uitgegeven door het Ministerie van Buitenlandsche Zaken. Jaargang 1876. 1^e Af. 4. 'S Gravenhage, 1876.

Verslag van den Staat der Nederlandsche Zeevisscherijen over 1874. 4. 'S Gravenhage, 1875.

Verslag van den Landbouw in Nederland over 1873. opgemaakt op last van den Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken. 8. 'S Gravenhage, 1875.

Nederlandsch Meteorologisch Jaarboek voor 1874. Uitgegeven door het Koninkl. Nederl. Meteorologisch. Instituut. 26^e Jaargang. 4. Utrecht, 1875.

Bijdragen tot de geneeskundige plaatsbeschrijving van Nederland. Uitgegeven door het departement van Binnenlandsche Zaken. 1^e Stuk. Natuurkundige plaatsbeschrijving van de provincie Zeeland. 8. 'S Gravenhage, 1870. Idem van Friesland. 2^e Stuk. 8. 1872. 3^e Stuk. Geneeskundige plaatsbeschrijving van Gooiland. 1875. 4^e Stuk. Natuurk. plaatsbeschrijving van Overijssel. 8. 'S Gravenhage, 1875.

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Geregte Statistiek van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, 1873. 4. 'S Gravenhage, 1875.

Report by Mr. Sidney Loeck, Secretary of Legation, on Land Laws and Landed Property, dated The Hague, December 20, 1869; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land in the several countries of Europe.' Part I. Fol. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. Sidney Locock, Secretary of Legation, on the trade of the Netherlands with Great Britain, during the five years ending December 31, 1871, dated the Hague, July, 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. H. P. Fenton, Secretary of Legation, on the commerce and shipping and on the finances of the Netherlands, dated The Hague, February 1874; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. H. P. Fenton, Secretary of Legation, on the imports and exports of the Netherlands during the year 1874, dated The Hague, January 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Turing on the trade and commerce of Rotterdam, dated December 31, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Cohen on the trade of Surinam, dated Surinam, December 3, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Trade of the United Kingdom with the Netherlands; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1875. 4. Imp. 4. London, 1876.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Allgemeene Statistiek van Nederland. Uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor de statistiek in Nederland. 8. Leiden, 1869-76.

Beerstecher (L. H.) De staatsinrigting in Nederland. 8. Kampen, 1871.

Heusden (A. Van), Handboek der aardrykskunde, staatsinrigting, staatshuishouding en statistiek van het koninkrijk der Nederlanden. 8. Harlem, 1876.

Staatkundig en staathuishoudkundig, Jaarboekje voor 1875. Uitgegeven door de vereeniging voor de statistiek in Nederland. 8. Amsterdam, 1876.

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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.

Aunt of the King.—1. Princess Adelaide, born April 3, 1831; married Sept. 24, 1851, to Don Miguel, son of King João VI. of Portugal and of Princess Charlotte of Spain; 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. *House of Burgundy.*

	A.D.
Henri of Burgundy	1095
Affonso I. 'the Conqueror'	1112
Sancho I. 'the Dexterous'	1185
Affonso II., 'the Fat'	1211
Sancho II., 'Capel'	1223
Affonso III.	1248
Diniz, 'the Farmer'	1279
Affonso IV. 'the Brave'	1325
Pedro, 'the Severe'	1357
Ferdinando I. 'the Handsome'	1367

II. *House of Avis.*

Joan I., 'the Great'	1385
Eduardo	1433
Affonso V., 'the African'	1438
Joan II., 'the Perfect'	1481
Manoel	1495
Joan III.	1521
Sebastian 'the Desired'	1557
Enrique 'the Cardinal'	1578

III. *Interval of Submission to Spain.*

Philip II.	1580
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	A.D.
Philip III.	1590
Philip IV.	1623

IV. *House of Braganza.*

Joan IV., 'the Fortunate'	1640
Affonso VI.	1656
Pedro II.	1683
Joan V.	1706
José	1750
Maria I. and Pedro III.	1777
Maria I.	1786
Joan José, Regent	1796
Joan VI.	1816
Pedro IV.	1826
Maria II.	1826
Miguel I.	1828
Maria II., restored	1834

V. *HOUSE OF BRAGANZA-COBURG.*

Pedro V.	1853
Luis I.	1861

The average reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from the ascension of the House of Burgundy, was twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitucional' 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 'Câmara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Câmara 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.—Cordoso *Avelino*, formerly Minister of Public Works; appointed Nov. 10, 1876.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—*Lorenzo Carvalha* ; appointed November 10, 1876.

5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—*Constantino Freitas Monez* ; appointed September 13, 1871.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—*E. de Serpa 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 1876 numbered eleven members, including three former Presidents of the Council of Ministers.

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 management 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 lycæums, 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 1872-76.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of Portugal amounted, on the average of the last ten years, to nearly 5,000,000*l.* sterling, while the average expenditure during the same period was about 750,000*l.* more. The budget estimates of revenue for the year 1876-77 amounted to 24,059,981 milreis or 5,346,661*l.* and the estimates of expenditure for the same period to 24,795,906 milreis, or 5,510,200*l.*, leaving a deficit of 735,925 milreis, or 163,539*l.*

The following were the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the budget, approved by the General Cortes, for the financial year ending June 30, 1877:—

BRANCHES OF REVENUE FOR 1876-77.

	Milreis	£
Direct taxes	6,206,720	1,379,271
Stamp and Register duties	2,111,200	469,155
Indirect taxes and customs	12,609,850	2,802,188
National domains & miscellaneous receipts	2,689,935	597,764
Interest on bonds of the public debt held by the Treasury	442,276	98,283
Total estimated revenue	24,059,981	5,346,661

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1876-77.

	Milreis	£
Ordinary expenditure :—		
Interest and management of home debt .	5,990,839	1,331,298
" " foreign debt	4,137,617	919,470
" on bonds of the public debt held by the Treasury	442,276	98,284
General charges of the State	2,131,596	473,688
Finance department	1,672,718	371,715
Home department	1,969,263	437,614
Ecclesiastical affairs and justice . .	525,360	116,747
War department	3,527,486	783,885
Navy and colonies	1,295,339	287,853
Foreign department	252,529	56,117
Department of public works, commerce, and industry	1,372,485	304,996
Extraordinary expenditure :—		
Department of justice	2,400	533
" of the navy and the colonies	90,000	20,000
" of public works, commerce, and industry	1,386,000	308,000
Total estimated expenditure .	24,795,906	5,510,200

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, but fell, as will be seen from the preceding statement, to 735,925 milreis, or 163,539*l.* in the estimates of 1876-77. The revenue of the kingdom during the thirty years 1846-76 increased by about sixty per cent.

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, or 7,770,000*l.* The total debt rose gradually in the next thirty years, and at the end of 1856 had come to amount to 20,974,000*l.*, requiring an annual interest of 629,000*l.* The debt more than doubled in the next ten years, and at the end of 1866 amounted to 43,255,000*l.*, the annual interest being 1,297,000*l.* At the end of

1871 the debt had risen to 64,333,000*l.*, the annual interest amounting to 1,927,000*l.*; and at the end of 1873 the debt was 72,833,000*l.*, the annual interest being 2,216,000*l.* The total amount of both the consolidated and the floating debt was, according to official returns, as follows, on the 30th June, 1876 :—

	Milreis	£
Consolidated debt	350,428,014	77,872,892
Floating debt	5,350,000	1,188,888
Total	355,778,014	79,061,780

The floating debt is in course of being paid off since the year 1873, when the Government raised a loan for this special object. The loan issued in September 1873 was in bonds for the nominal amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 3 per cent., the whole 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 two-fifths of the total liabilities of Portugal rank as an external debt, contracted for mainly in Great Britain, the rest being a home debt. As will be seen from the budget accounts of the financial year ending June 30, 1877, the interest and management of the home debt for the period was set down at 1,331,298*l.*, and of the foreign debt at 919,470*l.*

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the rate of the actual stock, calculated upon the market price. It was under the provisions of this Bill that there were raised the loans, before referred to, 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 1876 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	191	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 largest war ship of the Portuguese navy is the ironclad corvette *Vasco do Gama*, built at the Thames Ironworks, Blackwall, and launched in January 1876. The *Vasco do Gama* has an unusually sharp prow for 'ramming,' with engines of 450 horse-power, although her burden is only 1,497 tons. The ship is plated with armour to the depth of 10 inches, and carries two 18-ton guns, one 6½-ton, and two 40-pounder guns. The length of the *Vasco do Gama* is 200 feet, the depth, 25 feet, and the breadth, 40 feet. The only other two notable vessels of the navy are the screw-corvettes *Rainha de Portugal* and *Mindello*, both built at Blackwall, and launched in October 1875. They are sister vessels, 170 feet long, and 36 feet in breadth, with engines of 900 horse-power, each having an armament of 8 guns, two of 90 cwt. and six 40-pound Armstrong cannon.

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	352,237
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 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
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
1875	4,444,071	2,563,067

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 1,026,455*l.* in 1875; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 286,595*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 176,596*l.* in 1875.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the five years 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
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
1875	4,478,097	1,487,518

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom, amounted to 18,224,900 gallons in 1871, to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872, to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873, to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874, and to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875. 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 7,072,099*l.* in 1871, to 7,718,848*l.* in 1872, to 8,267,326*l.* in 1873, to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874, and to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875.

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, 1876, of 810 vessels, including 39 steamers of a total burthen of 88,200 tons.

The total length of railways in Portugal at the commencement of 1876, was 936 kilometres, or 604 English miles, with 246 kilometres, or 154 English miles more, in course of construction. The two principal lines are from Lisbon to Badajoz, and from Lisbon to Oporto. All the railways receive subventions from the state.

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the beginning of 1876 was 559, and the number of telegraph offices 144. There were, at the same date, 3,530 kilometres, or 2,206 English miles of telegraph lines and 7,656 kilometres or 4,785 English miles, of telegraph wires. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1875 was 1,173,200, 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 Africa and Asia, embrace a total area of 709,469 English square miles. The total population, according to the last official returns, referring to 1866-73, numbered 3,258,141. These returns state the area and population of the various possessions as follows :—

Colonial Possessions.	Area : English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in Africa :		
Cape Verde Islands (1872)	1,650	76,003
In Senegambia Bissao, &c.	26	8,500
Prince's and St. Thomas' Islands (1873)	454	23,681
Ajuda	13	700
Angola, Ambriz, Benguela, and Mos- samedes	312,509	2,000,000
Mozambique and dependency	382,683	300,000
Total, Africa	697,335	2,408,884
2. Possessions in Asia :		
In India—Goa, Salsette, Bardes, &c. (1866)	1,447	474,234
Daman, Diu	158	53,283
Indian Archipelago	5,527	250,000
China : Macao (1871)	28	71,739
Total, Asia	7,134	849,257
Total Colonies	709,469	3,258,141

The statements of the area and population of the possessions in Angola, &c., in Mozambique, and in the Indian Archipelago, 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.

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.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PORTUGAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister—Don João Carlos D'Antas, Envoy and Minister of Portugal at the Court of Spain from 1874 to 1876. Accredited Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, December 9, 1870.

Secretaries—Eduardo T. de Sampaio; H. Teixeira de Sampaio; Luiz de Quillinan; Chevalier de Costa Ricci.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PORTUGAL.

Envoy and Minister—Hon. Robert Burnett David Morier, C.B., born in 1830; British Chargé d'Affaires in Würtemberg, 1871-72; and in Bavaria, 1872-76. Appointed Envoy and Minister to Portugal, March 1, 1876.

Secretaries—Gerard Francis Gould, appointed Oct. 26, 1876; H. S. C. Jervoise; Sir George F. Bonham, Bart.

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.
" <i>Alquiere</i>		" Oporto		=	5.6 " "
" <i>Moto</i>	.	.	.	=	0.36 imperial bushel.
" <i>Moto</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. Offspring of the union is a son, Alexander, born September 7 (September 19), 1875. 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 189.) 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 *Olga*, born August 30 (September 11), 1822; married July 1 (July 13), 1846, to Prince Karl, then heir-apparent, now king, of Württemberg. 2. 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 Württemberg; Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; and Viatcheslav, born July 1 (July 13), 1862. 3. 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. 4. Grand-duke *Michael*, born October 13 (October 25), 1832; married, August 16 (August 28), 1857, to Princess Cécilia 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 princely family of Oldenburg. The union of his daughter Anne with Duke 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 reign of the next three sovereigns of Russia, Anne, Ivan III., and Elizabeth, of the female line of Romanof, formed a transition period, which came to an end with the accession of Peter III., of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. All the subsequent emperors, without exception, connected themselves by marriage with German families. 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 two emperors, Alexander I. and Nicholas, and the grandfather of a third, the present Alexander II. All these sovereigns married German princesses of the Protestant faith, creating intimate family alliances, among others, with the reigning houses of Württemberg, Baden, and Prussia.

The emperor is in possession of the revenue from the Crown domains, consisting of more than a million of square miles of culti-

vated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia, and producing a vast revenue, the actual amount of which is, however, unknown, as no reference to the subject is made in the budgets or finance accounts, the Crown domains being considered the private property of the imperial family. The sum total of the income of the imperial family is estimated, 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 more than the aggregate of the civil lists of all the other sovereigns of Europe.

The following have been the Tsars and Emperors of Russia, from the time of election of Michael Romanof. Tsar Peter I. was the first ruler who adopted, in the year 1721, the title of Emperor.

House of Romanof—Male Line.

Michael	1613
Alexei	1645
Feodor	1676
Ivan and Peter I. . .	1682
Peter I. . . .	1689
Catherine I. . . .	1725
Peter II. . . .	1727

House of Romanof—Female Line.

Anne	1730
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Ivan III. . . .	1740
Elizabeth	1741

House of Romanof-Holstein.

Peter III. . . .	1762
Catherine II. . . .	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I. . . .	1801
Nicholas	1825
Alexander II. . . .	1855

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 present reigning house 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*, 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 *Milutin*, Assistant-Minister of War, July 1860 to June 1862; appointed minister, June 20, 1862.

4. The Ministry of the Navy.—Vice-Admiral S. *Lessovsky*, appointed January 15, 1876.

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 P. A. *Valouiew*, appointed Aug. 25, 1872.

10. The Ministry of Public Works and Railways.—Vice-Admiral *Possiet*, appointed July 23, 1874.

11. The Department of General Comptrol.—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 Petersburg, 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. Roman Catholics are most numerous in the formerly Polish provinces, Lutherans in those of the Baltic, and Mohammedans in Southern Russia, while the Jews are almost entirely settled in the towns and larger villages of the western and south-western frontier districts.

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

Th 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 1876, a sum of 14,416,543 roubles, or 2,059,506*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.* The rest was for the 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, and also, since 1866, accounts of the actual receipts and disbursements of the State, which, entering into minute details, cannot be issued till after the lapse of a number of years.

The following table gives, in pounds sterling, the total actual revenue and expenditure of the imperial government for each of the six years from 1868 to 1873, and the budget estimates of the total revenue and expenditure for each of the three years 1874 to 1876:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1868	60,506,301	63,040,428	1873	73,907,119	73,903,166
1869	65,356,620	66,971,129	1874	72,950,686	72,928,806
1870	68,651,261	69,354,583	1875	79,908,742	81,436,019
1871	70,153,452	71,403,797	1876	81,448,329	79,443,630
1872	71,914,926	73,933,519			

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, first, ordinary receipts; secondly, 'recettes d'ordre;' and thirdly, extraordinary receipts. The estimates of expenditure are subdivided into four heads, namely, first, ordinary, expenditure; secondly, anticipated deficits in receipts ('non valeurs dans les recettes'); thirdly, 'dépenses d'ordre;' and fourthly, temporary disbursements, the latter chiefly 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 estimated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the government, of the produce of State mines, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a similar amount placed on the estimates of expenditure under the heading of 'dépenses d'ordre.' The extraordinary receipts consist mainly 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 Budgets.

The following two tables show the principal sources of revenue and

the chief branches of expenditure of the Government according to the budget estimates for each of the two years 1875 and 1876:—

Sources of Revenue	Year 1875	Year 1876
1. Ordinary Revenue :	Roubles 131,476,861	Roubles 130,651,255
Indirect taxes	289,884,226	300,944,898
Mint, post, and telegraphs	22,905,506	21,455,018
State domains	29,028,780	28,778,908
Miscellaneous receipts	52,062,109	45,854,958
Revenue of Transcaucasus	6,948,727	7,106,253
Total ordinary revenue	532,306,209	534,791,290
2. ' Recettes d'Ordre '	18,864,204	24,453,229
3. Extraordinary receipts	8,190,780	10,893,789
Total revenue { £	559,361,193 79,908,742	570,138,308 81,448,329

Branches of Expenditure	Year 1875	Year 1876
1. Ordinary Expenditure :	Roubles	Roubles
Interest and sinking fund of the national debt	108,417,987	106,910,946
Imperial Chancery	1,982,643	1,963,070
Holy Synod	9,784,962	9,615,425
Ministry of the Imperial House	9,029,099	8,888,976
" " Foreign Affairs.	2,927,243	2,674,243
" " War	180,267,019	178,049,492
" " the Navy	25,038,381	25,106,017
" " Finance	66,266,446	66,031,867
" " Imperial Domains	19,042,177	19,726,966
" " the Interior	53,468,391	51,649,085
" " Public Instruction	15,153,507	14,416,543
" " Public Works and Railways	17,018,350	17,598,871
" " Justice	14,340,226	12,844,547
Department of General Control	2,942,786	2,847,253
Civil administration of the Transcaucasus	7,025,903	6,727,125
Total ordinary expenditure	532,705,120	525,050,426
2. Anticip. deficits in receipts	2,000,000	4,000,000
3. ' Dépenses d'Ordre '	24,453,229	18,864,204
4. Temporary disbursements	10,893,789	8,190,780
Total expenditure { £	570,052,138 81,436,019	556,105,410 79,443,630

The direct taxes of the empire consist chiefly of imposts on land—‘*impôts redevances foncières*’—which produce nine-tenths of the whole 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 1876, the customs duties were estimated to produce 60,473,000 roubles, or 8,638,571*l.*, and the duties on spirits and malt liquors together 191,787,700 roubles, or 27,312,528*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.

It will be seen from the table showing the budgets of expenditure for 1875 and 1876 that, next to the disbursements for the army the largest branch of expenditure is that for the public debt. In the budget estimates for the year 1876, the total amount required for interest and sinking fund, but not cost of management—the latter going to the charge of the Ministry of Finance—was calculated at 106,910,946 roubles, or 15,272,992*l.*, divided as follows:—

Interest and Sinking Fund of Public Debentures, 1876:—

	Roubles
Foreign loans (terminable)	13,864,759
Foreign ditto (perpetual)	20,154,487
Interior loans (terminable)—	
<i>a.</i> Debt to sundry departments	907,677
<i>b.</i> Debt to state bank, metallic	3,000,000
<i>c.</i> Five per cent. bank bills	1,450,000
<i>d.</i> Treasury bills	9,435,520
<i>e.</i> Five per cent. lottery loans	13,286,750
<i>f.</i> Debt of former Kingdom of Poland	2,911,168
<i>g.</i> Debt for ‘ <i>feuilles de liquidation</i> ,’ and certificates of Kingdom of Poland	3,272,413
Interior loans (perpetual)—	
<i>a.</i> Ordinary and inalienable	3,946,164
<i>b.</i> Four per cent. consolidated bills	6,169,028
Interest and sinking fund of five per cent. consolidated bills, issued for construction of railways	21,076,611
Interest and sinking fund of debentures of the Nicholas Railway	7,200,000
Total	106,910,946
	£15,272,992

To cover a series of 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 1876:—

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.

The estimated amount of the entire public debt of Russia on the 1st of January, 1876, was 250,962,000*l.*, of which 183,091,000*l.* was bearing interest, and 77,871,000*l.* was not bearing interest.

Not included in this total was a very large quantity of paper money with forced currency. According to official reports, the total amount of bank notes in circulation on the 1st of January, 1876, was 797,313,480 roubles, or 113,044,783*l.* The note circulation of Russia increased very rapidly of late years, while the specie diminished at the same time, and the guarantee fund of the note circulation not amounting to more than one-tenth, it was 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, in 1859, of a State bank—the Bank of Russia, under the control of the Minister of Finance, the nominal value of the paper money was considerably raised, so as to stand only at from 10 to 15 per cent. discount, with a prospect of the resumption of specie payments in the course of a number of 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 ex-

chequer; 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 1876:—

<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	59,000	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 '*Otstavniye*,' 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 1876, 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 1876, the following vessels:—

Ironclads	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 classified list of the twenty-four ironclad vessels of the Russian navy, with specification of thickness of armour, minimum and maximum; number and weight of guns, indicated horse-power of engines, and tonnage, or displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked by an asterisk before their names were not completed at the end of 1876:—

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness ; inches	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
<i>Mastless turret-ships:—</i>					
Peter the Great	14	4	35-ton	2,200	10,000
<i>Frigates:—</i>					
Sevastopol	4½	8	12-ton	1,800	9,000
Kniaz-Pojarski	4½	8	12-ton	1,000	9,000
*Duke of Edinburgh . . .	6	2	40-ton	480	2,000
<i>Smaller turret-ships:—</i>					
Alexander Nefski	6	{ 4 2	{ 9-ton 6½-ton	1,000	4,500
General-Admiral	6	{ 4 2	{ 9-ton 6½-ton	1,000	4,500
Admiral Tchitchagoff . .	5 to 6	4	35-ton	600	2,200
Admiral Spiridoff . . .	5 to 6	4	35-ton	600	2,200
Smertch	4½ to 6	2	12-ton	400	1,500
Koldoun	4 to 6	2	12-ton	400	1,500
*Latnik	4 to 6	2	12-ton	400	1,500
*Lava	4 to 6	2	12-ton	400	1,500
Perm	4 to 6	2	12-ton	400	1,500
Streletz	4 to 6	2	12-ton	350	1,200
*Tiphon	4 to 6	2	12-ton	350	1,200
Ouragan	4 to 6	2	12-ton	350	1,200
Veshtchoun	4 to 6	2	12-ton	350	1,200
Teharodeika	5	4	9-ton	300	1,000
Roussalka	5	4	9-ton	300	1,000
Admiral Greig	4½ to 5	6	25-ton	300	950
Admiral Lazaroff	4½ to 5	6	25-ton	300	950
Pervenetz	4½	8	2-ton	180	800
<i>Circular monitors:—</i>					
Novgorod	18	2	40-ton	480	2,000
*Admiral Popoff	18	2	40-ton	550	3,000

The most powerful 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 Dreadnought (see page 234), though of larger size, its length being 321 feet, and its extreme breadth 64 feet. The Peter the Great carries, like the Dreadnought and her sister-ships, the Devastation and the Thunderer, two turrets, with an armament of four 35-ton guns, made of Krupp steel.

Next to the Peter the Great, the largest of the twenty-four ironclads of the Russian navy are the three armoured frigates, the Sevastopol and Kniaz-Pojarski, and the Duke of Edinburgh, the last in course of construction in 1876. The first of these, the oldest ironclad

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 prow has a beak of a formidable kind attached to it. The other ironclad 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 12-ton 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 smaller ironclads of the Russian navy, all of them turret-ships, are only partly covered with armour, not thicker than from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches, and merely serviceable for coast defence.

The iron-clad navy of Russia is being completed by the construction of several vessels of a new description, called 'circular 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 Nicholaieff, near Sevastopol; a second, named the Duke of Edinburgh, was launched, in September 1875, from the Imperial dockyards at Cronstadt, at the mouth of the Neva; and a third, named the Admiral Popoff, was launched in October 1875 from the dockyard of Nicholaieff. The Admiral Popoff is reported to embrace all the latest improvements in this class of vessels, being 120 feet in diameter against 100 feet of the Novgorod, and of greater speed, with lesser draught of water, namely, $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. However, as the mean speed of the circular monitors is not calculated to be more than from eight to nine miles an hour, they must be held to be chiefly fitted for defensive purposes, serving as 'floating fortresses.'

The Imperial navy was commanded, at the end of March 1876, by 19 admirals, 30 vice-admirals, 32 rear admirals, 205 first class captains, 97 second class captains, 303 captain lieutenants, 443 lieute-

nants, 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.

Area and 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 lay claim to accuracy have yet 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, made by the government during the years 1870 to 1873, mainly undertaken for purposes of finance or war, serve to furnish an approximately correct return of the numbers of the people. According to them, the total area of the Empire embraces 8,444,766 English square miles, while the total population numbers 85,685,945, being, on the average, 10 individuals to the square mile. The density of population of European Russia is considerably greater than that of the Asiatic part of the Empire. Russia in Europe, comprising an area of 2,261,657 English square miles, with 78,281,447 inhabitants, has, on the average, 34 individuals to the square mile, while Asiatic Russia, extending over 6,170,882 English square miles, with 7,229,495 inhabitants, has barely more than a single individual to the square mile.

The following table exhibits the details of these official statements,—referring to the year 1870, as regards the whole of European Russia, and to various dates, mostly later, in respect to the Asiatic portion of the Empire—concerning the area and population of the various political and geographical divisions of the Empire of Russia :—

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
1. <i>Russia in Europe</i> :—		
Archangel	331,490	281,112
Jaroslavi	13,750	1,000,748
Kaluga	11,939	996,252
Kostroma	32,701	1,176,097
Koursk	17,936	1,945,807
Moscow	12,858	1,772,624
Nijni Novgorod	19,796	1,271,564
Novgorod	47,234	1,011,445
Olonetz	57,437	296,392
Orel	18,041	1,596,881
Pskov	17,069	775,791
Riazan	16,254	1,477,433
Smolensk	21,638	1,140,015
Tambov	25,683	2,150,971
Tula	11,956	1,167,878
Tver	25,223	1,528,881
Vladimir	18,863	1,259,923
Vologda	155,492	1,003,039
Voronej	25,438	2,152,696
Great Russia	880,798	23,814,559
Kharkov	21,040	1,698,015
Kiev	19,689	2,175,132
Poltava	19,265	2,102,614
Tchernigov	20,232	1,659,600
Little Russia	80,226	7,635,361
Astrakhan	86,668	601,514
Kazan	24,600	1,704,624
Orenburg	73,886	900,547
Penza	14,996	1,173,186
Perm	128,245	2,198,666
Samara	60,198	1,837,081
Saratow	32,622	1,751,268
Simbirsk	19,109	1,205,881
Ufa	47,032	1,364,925
Viatka	59,114	2,406,024
Eastern Russia	546,464	15,143,716
Bessarabia	14,046	1,078,932
Cossacks of the Don	61,911	1,086,264
Ekaterinoslaf	26,147	1,352,300
Kherson	27,522	1,596,809

Governments	Area : English square miles	Population
Sea of Azov	14,217	—
Taurida	24,538	704,997
South Russia	168,381	5,819,302
Grodno	14,965	1,008,521
Kovno	15,691	1,156,041
Minsk	35,273	1,182,230
Moghilev	18,158	947,625
Podolia	16,223	1,933,188
Vilna	16,412	1,001,909
Vitebsk	17,439	888,727
Volhynia	27,736	1,704,018
Western Russia	161,897	9,822,259
Courland	10,535	619,154
Esthonia	7,817	323,961
Livonia	18,158	1,000,876
St. Petersburg	20,759	1,325,471
Baltic Provinces	57,269	3,269,462
Total, Russia Proper	1,895,441	65,504,659
Kalisz	4,391	669,261
Kielce	3,897	518,730
Lomsha	4,667	489,699
Lublin	6,500	707,098
Piotrkow	4,729	682,495
Plotzk	4,200	471,938
Radom	4,769	532,466
Siedlee	5,536	504,606
Suwalki	4,846	524,489
Warsaw	5,622	925,639
Poland	49,159	6,026,421
Abo-Bjorneborg	9,332	310,159
Kuopio	16,499	230,692
Nyland	4,584	175,558
St. Michael	8,818	160,694
Tevastehus	8,333	197,140
Uleaborg	63,954	189,044
Viborg	16,623	278,754
Wasa	16,078	314,994
Finland	144,222	1,857,035
Kuban	36,782	672,224
Stavropol	27,020	437,118
Ter	23,267	485,237
Cis-Caucasia	87,069	1,594,579

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
Baku	15,151	513,560
Daghestan	11,521	448,299
Elizabetopol	17,114	529,412
Erivan	10,670	452,001
Kutais	7,995	605,691
Sukhum	3,331	70,701
Tchernoiemore	2,741	15,703
Tiflis	15,613	606,584
Sakhatali	1,620	56,802
Trans-Caucasia	85,766	3,298,753
Caucasus	172,835	4,898,332
Total, European Russia	2,261,657	78,281,447
2. <i>Russia in Asia</i> :—		
Amoorskaya	173,552	44,400
Irkutsk	309,177	378,244
Primorsk, or Maritime Region	731,910	45,000
Tobolsk	531,959	1,086,848
Toms	329,024	838,756
Trans-Baikal	240,770	430,780
Yakutsk	1,517,063	231,977
Yeniseisk	992,832	372,862
Siberia	4,826,287	3,428,867
Akmolinsk	210,556	381,200
Zarafshan	19,625	271,000
Semipalatinsk	188,291	510,163
Semiretchinsk	155,290	543,094
Syr-Daria	165,996	848,489
Turgai	202,183	289,930
Ural	141,468	346,715
Kuldja	27,457	114,337
Amu-Daria	39,974	220,000
Central Asia	1,344,595	3,800,628
Total, Asiatic Russia	6,170,882	7,229,495
Grand total, Russian Empire	8,444,766	85,685,945

Only one-seventh part of European Russia is well-peopled, containing four-ninths of the entire population of the European pro-

vinces 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 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 at various periods 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
Kicheneff (Bessarabia)	103,998	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 population of Russia Proper is composed of three groups: Great Russians, or Veliko-Russ; Little Russians, or Malo-Russ; and White Russians, or Bélo-Russ. The first, numbering 35,000,000, all belonging to the Slavonian race, occupy the central provinces; the second, numbering about 11,000,000, compose the bulk of the population of Poltava, Kharkof, Chernigof, Kief, 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 exist no official returns regarding the various nationalities inhabiting the empire.

Previous to the year 1861, 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 at the time, 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.

Since the Emancipation Act of 1861 the cultivable lands of Russia proper in Europe have been approximately distributed as follows:—

	Per cent.
Town lands, about	0·4
Crown	34·6
Lands attached to mines	3·5
„ held by peasants: 1. Crown peasants 15·6 per cent. }	20·6
„ „ 2. Former serfs 5·0 „ }	
Lands held by landed gentry and nobility	19·7
„ other proprietors, or not surveyed	20·4

It will be seen that about one-third of the cultivable land in Russia proper is held by the State; one-fifth by landed proprietors; and one-fifth by the peasantry.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Russia with foreign countries is officially divided into trade with Europe, and trade with Asia, the former being subdivided into trade through the Baltic ports, through the White Sea ports, through the Southern ports, and over the European land frontier. The immense extent of the Empire, and its everchanging limits eastward make it difficult to obtain exact returns of the aggregate amount of its foreign commerce, which must be partly estimated. According to official and other statements, the total value of imports in the three years 1873 to 1875 averaged, in round numbers, 60 millions sterling, while the value of the imports during the same triennial period averaged 52 millions sterling per annum. The four principal articles of import during the period were raw cotton, iron and other unwrought metals, tea, and machinery of all kinds, while the staple article of export was grain and other agricultural produce.

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 three years 1872 to 1875.

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
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	20,933,391	8,776,468
1875	20,708,901	8,059,524

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 1873 to 1875 :—

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1873	1874	1875
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	13,660,041	15,094,381	13,068,833
Southern „ . .	7,529,290	5,839,010	7,640,018
Total . . .	21,189,231	20,933,391	20,708,901

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1873	1874	1875
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	6,787,636	6,936,366	6,786,123
Southern „ . .	2,210,085	1,840,102	1,273,401
Total . . .	8,997,721	8,776,468	8,059,524

The chief article of export from Russia to the United Kingdom is grain, mainly wheat. The grain exports were of an annual average value of nearly 10 millions sterling during the five years 1871 to 1875. (See table below.) The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1875 were flax, exported to the value of 2,629,359*l.*; wood and timber, the exports of which amounted to 3,100,586*l.*; flax seed and linseed, exported to the value of 2,755,639*l.*; and hemp, exported to the value of 594,617*l.* Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine; bristles; wool; fox, hare, and squirrel skins; cordage and twine; isinglass and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1875 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 2,329,782*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 717,950*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 710,505*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 1871 to 1875, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows :—

Exports	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	9,583,591	4,373,484	6,937,640	6,607,843	8,333,408
Southern „ .	16,289,637	18,206,939	10,141,368	7,158,885	11,547,965
Total .	25,873,228	22,580,423	17,079,008	13,766,728	19,881,373

The declared value of the exports of grain from the northern ports in the year 1875 was 3,660,201*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 5,515,802*l.* Thus, the total value of the grain exports of

Russia to the United Kingdom amounted to 9,176,003*l.* in the year 1875. In 1874, the total value was 6,707,306*l.*; in 1873, it was 8,990,238*l.*; in 1872, it was 12,332,127*l.*; and in 1871, it was 12,470,285*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 1875 conveyed 63,244,156 ordinary letters, 8,638,084 registered letters, 1,419,094 post cards, 3,636,508 wrappers, 1,771,295 parcels, and 42,776,220 newspapers. There were 3,415 post-offices in the empire at the commencement of 1876. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1875 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines in Russia, on the 1st of January 1876, 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 3,510 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 pouds of bronze, 800,000 of iron, and 120,000 pouds of zinc. Lastly, 44,000 pouds of copper is calculated as the return from the Caucasus. Gold to the amount of 1,806 pouds has been extracted during 1874, without reckoning the districts of Altaï and Nerchinsk, which yield an annual average of 165 pouds. The total amount of coal and anthracite raised in 1874 was 83,575,000 pouds, 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.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF RUSSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—General Count de Schouwalow, accredited October 10, 1874.

Councillor of Embassy.—H. de Bartoloméi.

Secretaries.—A. Davydow; Count N. Alderberg.

Military Attaché.—Major-General Gorlow.

Naval Attaché.—Vice-Admiral J. Likhatchew.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN RUSSIA.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus W. F. S. Loftus, born in 1818; Envoy and Minister to Austria, 1858-60; to Prussia, 1860-62; and to Bavaria, 1862-66; Ambassador to Prussia and the North German Confederation, 1866-71. Appointed Ambassador to Russia, October 16, 1871.

Secretaries.—William Doria; Charles Stewart Scott; Edwin H. Egerton; Le Marchant H. Gosselin.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Hon. F. A. Wellesley.

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 2s. 10d., 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 *Dolts*, 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>Berkowitz</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	360	lbs. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Pood</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	36	„
„ <i>Chetvert</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	5.77	imperial bushels
„ <i>Oshnft</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	58½	wine gallons.
„ <i>Anker</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	9¾	„
„ <i>Vedro</i>	.	.	.	.	.	=	2¼	imperial gallons.

The <i>Arsheen</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, 1863, 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 Feb. 23, 1866.

Cousin of the King.—Infante Don Carlos Marie-de-Jos-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, fixed by the Cortes in June 1876, of 7,000,000 pesetas, or 280,000*l.*, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family. The parents of the King, ex-queen Isabel and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or 42,000*l.*, and the four infantas, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or 32,000*l.* The total amount of the civil list and allowances to the relatives of the King was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or 400,000*l.*

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:—

House of Aragon.

Fernando V., 'The Catholic' . . . 1512

House of Habsburg.

Carlos I. 1516

Felipe II. 1556

Felipe III. 1598

Felipe IV. 1621

Carlos II. 1665

House of Bourbon.

Felipe V. 1700

Fernando VI. 1746

Carlos III. 1759

Carlos IV. 1788

Fernando VII. 1808

House of Bonaparte.

Joseph Bonaparte 1808

House of Bourbon.

Fernando VII., restored . . . 1814

Isabel 1833

Republic.

Provisional Government . . . 1868

Marshal Serrano, Regent . . . 1869

House of Savoy.

Amadeo 1870

Republic.

Executive of the Cortes . . . 1873

Marshal Serrano, President . . 1874

House of Bourbon.

Alfonso XII. 1875

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 present constitution of Spain, drawn up by the government and laid before a Cortes Constituyentes, elected for its ratification, March 27, 1876, was proclaimed June 30, 1876. It consists of 79 articles or clauses. The first of them enacts that Spain shall be a constitutional monarchy, the executive resting in the King, and the power to make the laws 'in the Cortes with the King.' The Cortes are composed of a Senate and Congress, equal in authority. There are three classes of Senators—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. Senators in their own right are the sons, if any, of the King and of

the immediate heir to the throne, who have attained their majority; 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 the 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 one-half every five years, and by totality every time the King dissolves that part of the Cortes. The Congress is formed by deputies 'named in the electoral Juntas in the form the law determines,' in the proportion of one to every 50,000 souls of the population. Members of Congress must be 25 years of age; they are re-eligible indefinitely, the elections being for five years. The deputies cannot take State office, pensions, and salaries; but the ministers are exempted from this law. Both Congress and Senate meet every year. The King has the power 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 can take the initiative in the laws.

The constitution of June 30, 1876, further enacts that the King is inviolable, but his ministers are responsible, and that all his decrees must be countersigned by one of them. The Cortes must approve his marriage before he can contract it, and the King cannot marry any one excluded by law from the succession to the crown. 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 executive is vested, under the King, in a Council of Ministers of nine members, as follows:—

President of the Council.—Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, appointed December 3, 1875.

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Don Calderon y Collantes, appointed December 3, 1875.

Minister of Finance.—Don José Barzanallana, appointed July 25, 1876.

Minister of the Interior.—Don Francisco Romero y Robledo, appointed December 3, 1875.

Minister of Justice.—Don Martin de Herrera, appointed December 3, 1875.

Minister of Commerce and Public Works.—Don Borja Queipo de Llano, Count de Toreno, appointed December 3, 1875.

Minister of War.—Lieut.-General Caballos y Vargas, appointed December 3, 1875.

Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Juan Bautista Antequera, appointed April 2, 1876.

Minister of the Colonies.—Don Adelardo Lopez de Ayala, appointed December 3, 1875.

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 organización y atribuciones de las Diputaciones provinciales y Ayuntamientos se regirán 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 *Diputacio 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 Article 12 of the Constitution of 1876, a restricted liberty of worship is allowed

to Protestants, but it has to be entirely in private, all public announcements of the same being strictly forbidden. The Constitution likewise enacts that 'the nation binds itself to maintain the worship and ministers of the Roman Catholic religion.' Resolutions of former legislative bodies, not repealed in the Constitution of 1876, 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 exclaustrados,' 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.

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 official returns laid before the Cortes in July 1876, the number of places of worship and schools of Spanish Protestants were as follows: 53 places of worship; 90 schools, enrolled members 2,500, and 8,000 attendants at service on Sundays at the various chapels; 3,000 children. The poorest receive Protestant education.

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 pro-

perty, 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 service,' 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 'Guía 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
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 employes	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

Description	Escudos of 10 reales
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 1876,—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 1876.

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 1876 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
—	—
63 steamers	686
2. PADDLE STEAMERS:—	
3 frigates, of 14, 16, and 18 guns	48
5 corvettes, of from 2 to 10 guns	40
10 avisos, 2 of 1, and 8 of 2 guns	18
—	—
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
—	—
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: English sq. miles	Population
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: English sq. miles	Population, 1846	Population, 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	{ 224,407 147,718 166,730 434,635	{ 333,356 173,812 214,441 524,529
Logrono . .			
Santander . .			
Oviedo . .			
Soria . .	4,076	115,619	147,468
Segovia . .	3,466	134,854	146,839
Avila . .	2,569	137,903	164,039
Leon . .	5,894	267,438	348,756
Palencia . .	1,733	148,491	185,970
Valladolid . .	3,279	184,647	244,023
Salamanca . .	5,626	210,314	263,516
Zamora . .	3,562	159,425	249,162
Total . .	72,447	3,649,673	5,473,826
Galicia—Corunna . .	15,897	{ 435,670 357,272 319,038 360,002	{ 551,989 424,186 371,818 428,886
Lugo . .			
Orense . .			
Pontevedra . .			
Total . .	88,344	5,121,655	6,250,705
Estremadura—Badajos . .	14,329	{ 316,622 231,398	{ 404,981 302,134
Caceres . .			
Total . .	102,673	5,669,675	6,957,820

Area and Population—*continued*.

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1846	Population, 1860
<i>Brought forward</i>	102,673	5,699,675	6,957,820
Andalusia—Seville . . .	8,989	367,303	463,486
Huelva . . .		133,470	174,391
Cadiz . . .		324,703	383,078
Jaen . . .		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 . . .	7,877	280,694	380,969
Albacete . . .		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
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	15,807,553
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 13,638,029. 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 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home- Produce into Spain
	£	£
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
1875	8,660,953	3,430,343

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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
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
1875	6,891,738	2,122,127

The total imports of wine, from all countries, into the United Kingdom amounted to 18,224,900 gallons in 1871; to 19,660,127 gallons in 1872; to 21,682,356 gallons in 1873; to 18,234,972 gallons in 1874; and to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875. 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; to 6,863,465*l.* in 1874; and to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875. (See *Portugal*, page 353.)

Besides wine, the chief articles of export from Spain to the United Kingdom are fruit, lead, pyrites of iron and copper, esparto grass, and live animals. In 1875 the exports of fruit, chiefly oranges, raisins, and nuts, amounted in value to 1,695,567*l.*; of lead, to 1,586,738*l.*; of pyrites to 862,702*l.*; of esparto grass to 531,942*l.*; and of live animals, oxen, and bulls to 440,060*l.*

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 608,802*l.* in 1875; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 512,872*l.*, and coals, of the value of 530,904*l.* in 1875.

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 companies, 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 113,678 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: English square miles	Population
1. Possessions in America :		
Cuba	43,220	1,414,508
Porto Rico	3,550	646,362
Total, America	46,770	2,060,870
2. Possessions in Asia :		
Philippine Islands	65,100	4,319,269
Caroline Island and Palao . .	905	28,000
Marian Islands	420	5,610
Total, Asia	66,425	4,352,879
3. Possessions in Africa :		
Fernão do Po and Annson . .	483	5,590
Total Possessions . . .	113,678	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 broke out on the 10th of October, 1868, and continued uninterruptedly during the years 1869-76. 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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico
	£	£
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
1875	3,668,776	2,630,634

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 1,927,610*l.* in 1871; 4,275,111*l.* in 1872; 4,023,329*l.* in 1873; 2,591,035*l.* in 1874; and 2,616,416*l.* in 1875. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco, incl. cigars, the value amounting to 869,496*l.* in 1875. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 940,003*l.*, and the latter of 786,034*l.* in 1875.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1875 were of the value of 1,559,500*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 930,230*l.* The chief article of exports to Great Britain in 1875 was unrefined sugar, of the value of 766,152*l.* Of the British imports in 1875 the value of 715,073*l.*, or considerably more than three-fourths, 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 in a depressed condition for a number of years.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SPAIN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, accredited March 31, 1875.
Secretaries.—Lorenzo Castellanos; José Delevat; Pedro Juan de Zulueta.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SPAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Rt. Hon. Austen Henry Layard, D.C.L., born March 5, 1817; Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1852 and 1861–66; First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, 1868–9. Appointed Envoy and Minister to Spain, October 23, 1869.

Secretaries.—Sir John Walsham, Bart.; Edmund C. H. Phipps; Frederick M. Sartoris.

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. <i>avoirdupois</i> .
„ <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 Wermeland, 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.

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. Offspring of the union are two sons and one daughter. (See *Denmark*, page 41.)

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. He was succeeded at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son, Oscar. The latter died July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., distinguished in Swedish literature as a poet of high genius, at whose premature death, without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, the present King.

The royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 1,266,000 riksdaler, or 70,333*l.*, from Sweden, and 340,000 kronerdaler, or 18,889*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 :—

<i>House of Vasa.</i>		
Gustaf I.	.	1523
Eric XIV.	.	1560
Johan III.	.	1568
Sigismund	.	1592
Carl IX.	.	1604
Gustaf II. Adolf	.	1611
Christina	.	1632

<i>House of Pfaltz.</i>		
Carl X.	.	1654
Carl XI.	.	1660
Carl XII.	.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	.	1719

<i>House of Hesse.</i>		
Fredrik	.	1720

<i>House of Holstein-Gottorp.</i>		
Adolf Fredrik	.	1751
Gustaf III.	.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	.	1792
Carl XIII.	.	1809

<i>House of Ponte Corvo.</i>		
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 having adopted, on May 17, a Constitution, 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 newly-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 Rikts-act, establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms 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 131 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 Malmö. 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 198 members, of whom 58 are elected by the towns and 140 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 Foreign Affairs.—Major-General Oscar M. de *Björnstjerna*; 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. Henrik Gerhard *Lagerstråle*, appointed May 11, 1875.

2. Baron Carl Jonas Oscar *Alströmer*, appointed June 15, 1870.

3. Johan Henrik *Lovén*, appointed June 5, 1874.

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 Justitie-Kansler, or Chancellor of Justice, and the Justitie 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 the year 1877 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed in the session of 1876 by the Diet of Sweden :—

	Kronor
<i>Sources of Revenue for 1877 :—</i>	
Surplus of revenue of former year	5,350,000
Ordinary revenue :	
Domains, railway land taxes, &c.	27,600,000
Extraordinary revenue :	
Customs	21,000,000
Post	4,300,000
Stamps	2,200,000
Import on spirits, &c.	13,500,000
„ „ Income	3,000,000
	<hr/>
	44,000,000
Net profit of the State Bank	1,300,000
	<hr/>
	Total { 78,258,000
	£4,347,667
<i>Branches of Expenditure for 1877 :—</i>	
(a) Ordinary :	
Royal Household	1,260,000
Justice	3,712,000
Foreign Affairs	609,000
Army	12,785,700
Navy	4,831,400
Interior	13,991,400
Finance	11,720,800
Pensions	2,005,000
	<hr/>
	59,176,949
(b) Extraordinary	10,265,051
(c) Expenditure through the Riksgäldskontor :	
Paying of loans	8,234,000
Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.)	582,000
	<hr/>
	8,816,000
	<hr/>
	Total { 78,258,000
	£4,347,667

Exclusive of the budget, the Diet voted, in 1876, 6,000,000 kronor for the construction of new railways, and 3,942,000 kronor

to complete the rolling stock of the lines already opened for traffic, while a loan of 2,000,000 kronor was granted to private railway companies for the year 1877. These expenses are to be covered by loans.

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.

On the 1st of January, 1876, 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. . . .	169,900
„ „ 1858 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. . . .	16,402,133
„ „ 1860 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ . . .	23,590,444
„ „ 1861 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ . . .	2,432,100
„ „ 1864 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ . . .	9,345,136
„ „ 1866 „ 5 „ „ . . .	25,774,667
„ „ 1868 „ 5 „ „ . . .	20,459,056
„ „ 1869 „ 5 „ „ . . .	4,000,000
„ „ 1870 „ 5 „ „ . . .	16,170,000
„ „ 1872 „ 4 „ „ . . .	13,364,700
„ „ 1875 „ $4\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ . . .	7,200,000
Total	<u>140,146,936</u> £7,785,936

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.—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The Swedish army is composed of four distinct classes of troops. They are —

1. The *Värfvade*, 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 *Bevåring*, 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	Bevåring	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 1876, the volunteers numbered 13,166 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 *Bevåring*. The fleet consisted, at the end of September 1876, 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>Galleys:—</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 Tifring, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. At the end of September 1876 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 naval Beväring at the same date numbered 40,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

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 1875, the population had risen to 4,385,291 souls.

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December 1875, are shown in the following table:—

Governments (Län.)	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Stockholm (City)	5	152,582
Stockholm (Rural district)	2,835	136,582
Upsala	1,995	104,371
Södermanland	2,562	140,922
Östergötland	4,095	264,689
Jönköping	4,242	188,665
Kronoberg	3,801	165,531
Kalmar	4,389	239,847
Gotland	1,197	54,649
Blekinge	1,155	131,812
Khristianstad	2,478	229,176
Malmöhus	1,827	333,924
Halland	1,869	131,710
Göteborg and Bohus	1,932	244,010
Elfsborg	4,893	285,810
Skaraborg	3,276	252,724
Vernland	6,447	287,081
Örebro	3,465	178,951
Vestmanland	2,520	123,057
Kopparberg	11,109	186,612
Gefleborg	7,371	163,197
Vesternorrland	9,408	150,234
Jemtland	19,341	75,756
Vesterbotten	23,583	98,043
Norrbotten	40,572	83,356
Lakes of Venern, Vettern, &c.	3,235	—
Total	168,042	4,383,291

The population of Sweden is mainly rural, and the kingdom had, at the enumeration of 1875, but two towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, with 152,582, and Göteborg, with 65,858. 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 1869 to 1874, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports		Total Exports	
	Riksdaler	£	Riksdaler	£
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
1874	306,810,000	18,111,670	233,332,000	12,962,914

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 1870 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
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
1875	6,762,538	2,801,003

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, to 4,330,756*l.* in 1874, and to 2,808,124*l.* in 1875. Of oats, the exports were to the amount of 1,408,675*l.*, of bar iron, unwrought, 1,236,966*l.*; and of pig iron 239,413*l.* in the year 1875. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 624,406*l.*; and coals, of the value of 507,832*l.*; and cotton manufactures, valued 348,816*l.* in 1875.

The commercial navy of Sweden numbered 1,968 vessels registered for foreign trade, of a total burthen of 401,163 tons, at the end of the year 1874. 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, 19,458,330 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	7,750
Private railways connected with the State :—		
Köping—Hult and Nora Ervalla . .	54	6,553
„ Ultersberg	22	2,536
Bors—Herrljunga	27	4,691
Uddevalla—Wenersborg—Herrljunga .	57	4,952
Wexjö—Alfvesta	11	3,928
Kristianstad—Hessleholm	18	4,912
Landskrona—Helsingborg—Eslöf . .	37	4,823
Ystad—Eslöf	47	4,645
Swedish Central Railway	48	4,714
Total	321	—
Other private lines :—		
Gefle—Dala	57	7,078
Norberg	10	4,828
Wessman—Barken	10	4,251
Söderhamn	9	5,223
Marma—Sandarne	6	5,901
Kristinehamn—Sjöandan	7	3,559
Hudiksvall	6	3,940
Kroppa	6	1,492
Total	111	—

At the end of the year 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 1875 was 7,959 kilometres, or 4,991 English miles, and the total length of telegraph wires 19,377 kilometres, or 11,180 English miles. The number of telegraphic despatches sent in the year 1875 was 1,009,539, of which number 645,913 were from and for Sweden, 296,429 from and for other countries, and 67,197 in transit.

The Swedish Post Office carried 16,250,000 letters, of which 3,650,000 were for and from foreign countries, in the year 1875. The number of post offices at the end of the year was 644. The total receipts of the Post Office in 1875 amounted to 3,650,000 riksdaler, or 202,777*l.*, and the total expenditure to 3,701,500 riksdaler, or 205,638*l.*, leaving a deficit of 51,500 riksdaler, or 2,861*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 Storthing, 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, except in a few cases, 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 Storthing, 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 Storthing 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 real property to the value of 60 kroner 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 Storthing. 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 Storthing representatives. No new election takes place for vacancies, which are filled by persons who received the second largest number of votes.

The Storthing, when assembled, divides itself into two houses, the 'Lagthing' and the 'Odelsting.' The former is composed of one-fourth of the members of the 'Storthing,' 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 Storthing, must originate

in the 'Odelstthing,' 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 'Odelstthing' 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 'Odelstthing' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as 'Rigsretten,' 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 Ministers 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.*

Minister of State.—Fredrik *Stang*, appointed July 21, 1873.

Department of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Jens *Holmboe*, appointed January 8, 1874.

Department of Justice.—John Collett *Falsen*, appointed Nov. 26, 1869.

Department of the Interior.—Nils *Vogt*, appointed May 13, 1871.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Henrik Laurentius *Helliesen*, appointed June 22, 1863.

Army Department.—Lorentz Henrik Müller *Segeleke*, appointed July 1, 1872.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—Jacob Lerche *Johansen*, appointed June 17, 1872.

Revision Public Accounts Department.—Jacob *Aall*, Secretary of State, *ad interim*.

II. *Delegation of the Council at Stockholm.*

Otto Richard *Kjerulf*, Minister of State, appointed Nov. 1, 1871.

Christian August *Selmer*, appointed July 29, 1874.

Rasmus Tønder *Nissen*, appointed January 1, 1875.

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, 1876, and ending June 30, 1877, provided for an annual revenue of 39,200,000 kroner, or 2,177,700*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount, distributed as follows:—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Kroner		Kroner
Customs . . .	16,800,000	Civil list . . .	506,844
Excise on spirits . .	2,320,000	Storting . . .	335,200
„ malt . . .	1,720,000	General administration	911,644
Stamps . . .	540,000	Church and education .	2,054,250
Mines . . .	776,000	Justice . . .	1,694,101
Post office . . .	1,360,000	Interior . . .	6,175,489
Telegraphs . . .	920,000	Finance and Customs .	7,455,729
Judicial fees . . .	480,000	Army . . .	5,600,000
Income on State property . . .	2,042,800	Navy . . .	2,320,000
Income on State railways . . .	2,764,000	Post, lighthouses, &c. .	4,704,569
Loan and private contributions for construction of railways . . .	6,200,000	Foreign affairs . . .	526,328
Surplus from former years . . .	2,922,000	Construction of railways . . .	6,200,000
Miscellaneous receipts . . .	355,200	Miscellaneous . . .	715,846
Total {	39,200,000	Total {	39,200,000
£	2,177,700	£	2,177,700

The actual revenue of Norway, in recent years, generally was above the expenditure. There exists, nevertheless, a small public debt contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted, at the end of December 1875, to 48,307,600 kroner, or 2,683,755*l.*—(Official Communication.)

Army and Navy.

The troops of the kingdom are raised mainly by conscription, and to a small extent by enlistment. By the terms of two laws voted by the Storting in 1866 and in 1876, the land forces are divided into the troops of the line, 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 land

service. The young men raised by conscription have but to go through a first training in the school of recruits, extending over 50 days in the infantry, and 90 days other arms, and are then sent on furlough, with obligation to meet for annual practice. The nominal term of service is ten years, divided between seven years in the line and three years in the Landvaern, or militia. The Landvaern is only liable to service within the frontiers of the kingdom.

On the 1st of January, 1876, the troops of the line numbered 12,000 men, with 750 officers. The number of troops can never exceed, even in war, 18,000 men without the consent of the Storting. 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 1876, thirty-two steamers and 91 sailing vessels, the latter, with the exception of five, forming a flotilla of row-boats for coast defence. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers:—

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors	600	8
2 frigates	900	78
3 corvettes and sloops	530	36
1 schooner	20	6
5 gunboats	300	9
15 small gunboats	240	15
2 tugboats	160	4
20 men-of-war	2,750	156

The navy was manned, in 1876, by 2,051 sailors, the greater number of them volunteers, with 104 commissioned, and 238 non-commissioned officers. All seafaring men and inhabitants of sea-ports, 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 1876, 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 two last census enumerations, taken December 31, 1865, and December 31, 1875:—

Amts	Area : English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1865	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Christiania (town)	2	57,382	77,041
Akershus	1,986	107,416	114,778
Smaalenene	1,548	98,849	107,629
Hedemarken	10,034	120,411	119,774
Christians	9,670	124,968	115,988
Budskerud	5,659	99,275	101,867
Jarlsberg	861	85,423	89,320
Bratsberg	5,707	81,929	83,986
Nedenäs	3,855	68,033	75,979
Lister and Mandal	2,423	73,757	77,309
Stavanger	3,421	104,849	114,164
Søndre Bergenhus	5,854	113,386	121,527
Bergen (town)	1	27,703	34,384
Nordre Bergenhus	7,045	86,784	86,205
Romsdal	5,650	104,337	116,838
Søndre Trondhjem	7,084	109,043	116,814
Nordre Trondhjem	8,794	82,489	81,889
Nordland	14,660	89,668	103,579
Tromsø	9,720	45,334	53,937
Finmark	18,306	20,329	24,232
Total	122,280	1,701,365	1,817,237

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 denominations and sects of Christian and other creeds, the order of the Jesuits excepted, are tolerated, but only the members of the Lutheran Church are regularly 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 tax levied in every parish, in addition to State grants. Almost every town supports a superior school; and in thirteen of the principal towns is a 'lærd skole,' or college, maintained partly by subsidies from the government. 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 1875 they were 332,938, showing an increase of

22 per cent., against an increase of the rural population of only 4 per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 77,041, and Bergen, with 34,384, on the 31st December, 1875.

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 declined to 10,890; in 1874 to 4,601; and in 1875 to 3,944. The emigration is almost entirely to the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the six years 1870-75, was 31,500,000, and of the exports 24,400,000 specie-daler. Of the imports of 1875, 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 1875:—

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
1875	2,156,100	1,737,452

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1875 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 935,784*l.*, and of other wood to 455,078*l.*, making a total of 1,390,862*l.* The remaining exports to Great Britain comprise fish, ice, and small quantities of bar iron and copper ore. Iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 383,324*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 216,940*l.*; coals, of the value of 241,522*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 155,843*l.*, in 1875, form the chief British imports into Norway.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 7,664 vessels, of a total burthen of 1,338,860 tons, manned by 58,554 sailors, at the end of 1875. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

At the end of September 1876 there were in Norway 339 miles of railway open for traffic, comprising the following lines :—

Railways	Length
	English Miles
Christiania to Eidsvold	43
„ Drammen and Randsfjord, with branches to Kongsberg and Krøderen	93
Lillestømmen to the Swedish frontier	72
Thronthjem to Singaas	49
Hamar to Koppang	82
Total railways open for traffic	339

The following lines of railway were in course of construction, or voted by the Storthing, at the end of September 1876 :—

<i>Lines in Construction.</i>	Length English Miles
Koppang to Singaas, connecting Christiania and Thronthjem	140
Stavanger to Egersund	53
Christiania to Frederikshald	141
Thronthjem to Meraker	64
Bergen to Voss	67
Eidsvold to Hamar	37
In construction	502
<i>Lines voted by the Storthing.</i>	
Drammen to Laurvig and Skien	97
Frederikshald to Swedish frontier	23
Total railways in construction and voted	622

There were at the end of 1875 telegraph lines of the length of 4,050 English miles, and wires of the length of 7,200 miles. The number of telegrams in the year 1875 was 717,490, of which 469,034 were inland, 115,654 sent to, and 130,223 received from foreign countries. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1875 was 109. The number of post-offices at the same date was 596. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1875 was 8,764,000.

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.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Count Otto Steenbock, accredited *Chargé d'Affaires* July 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edward Morris Erskine, C.B.; born in 1818; Envoy to Greece, 1864–72; and appointed Envoy and Minister to Sweden and Norway, July 24, 1872.

Secretaries.—Robert Grant Watson, appointed October 26, 1876; George T. B. Jenner.

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 1s. 1½d., or about 18 Riksdaler to the pound sterling.

„ Norwegian *Krone* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 4s. 6d.

By a law passed April 17, 1875, the Norwegian *Krone* was made the unit of the monetary system, in lieu of the old *Specie-daler*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Swedish *Skålpund* = 100 *ort* = 0·937 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ Norwegian *Pund* = 128 *kvintin* = 1·1 „ „

„ Swedish *Fot* = 10 *tum* = 11·7 English inches.

„ Norwegian *Fod* = 12 *tommer* = 12·02 „ „

„ Swedish *Kanna* = 100 *kubiktum* = 4·6 Imperial pints.

„ Norwegian *Kande* = 2 *pod* = 3·3 „ „

„ Swedish *Mil* = 360 *ref* = 6·64 English miles.

„ Norwegian *Mil* = 2,000 *rode* = 7·01 „ „

In virtue of a law passed April 17, 1875, the French metric system of weights and measures will be introduced into Sweden and Norway at the commencement of 1878.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Sweden and Norway.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Bidrag till Sveriges officiella statistik: A. Befolknings-statistik. B. Rättsväsendet. C. Bergshandtering. D. Fabriker och manufaktur. F. Utrikes handel och sjöfart. G. Fångvården. H. Befallningshafvandes Femårsberättelser. J. Telegrafväsendet. K. Sundhets-kollegii berättelse. L. Statens jernvägs-traffic. M. Postverket. N. Jordbruk och Boskapsskotsel. O. Landtmäteriet. P. Folkundervisningen. Q. Skogsväsendet. R. Valstatistik. S. Allmänna arbeten. T. Lots-och Fyrväsendet. 4. Stockholm, 1857–1876.

Norges officielle Statistik: A. 1. Skolevæsenet; A. 2. Fattigstatistik; B. 1. Criminalstatistik; B. 2. Skiftevæsenet; C. 1. Folketælling, Folke-mængdens Bevægelse; C. 3. Consulatberetninger, Handel, Skibsfart; C. 4. Beretninger om Sundhedstilstanden og Medicinalforholdene; C. 8. De Offentlige Jernbaner; C. 9. Norges Fiskerier; C. 10. Kommunale Forhelde; C. 12. Bergværksdrift; C. 13. Industrielle Forholde. D. 1. Norges Indtægter og Udgifter. F. 1. Telegrafstatistik, &c. &c. 4. Christiania, 1870–76.

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Report by Mr. Audley Gosling, Secretary of Legation, on Agriculture and the Tenure of Land in Sweden, dated Stockholm, February 14, 1870; in 'Reports from H. M.'s Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land in the several Countries of Europe.' Part II. Fol. London, 1870.

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Reports by Mr. Consul-General Jones, on the Trade and Commerce of Norway in 1875, and by Mr. Consul Duff, on the Shipping and Exports of Gottenburg (Göteborg), dated Feb.-May 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Trade of the United Kingdom with Sweden and Norway; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the Year 1875.' Imp. 4. London, 1876.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Broch (Dr. O. J.), Statistisk Årbog for Kong. Norge. 8. Christiania, 1876.

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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		
Wallis (Valais)	5		
Thurgau	5		
Basel—Town and Country	5	Total of representatives in the National Council }	135
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 six 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 seat of the Federal Tribunal is at Lausanne.

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 several other of the thinly populated cantons, which possess legislative bodies, but limited so far that they must submit their acts to the people for confirmation or refusal. In all the larger 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, particu-

larly 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 four universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern, Zürich, and Geneva. The 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 all the 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 university, 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 May 29, 1874, 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 following table gives the total revenue and expenditure of the Confederation in each of the three years 1874 to 1876, the year 1874 showing actual receipts and disbursements, and the other two giving budget estimates :—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1874	46,844,809	1,873,792	24,782,366	991,295
1875	39,516,000	1,580,640	39,266,000	1,570,640
1876	41,487,400	1,659,496	42,622,000	1,704,880

The accounts of actual receipts and disbursements of the Confederation have shown a regular surplus for many years, except 1871, when there was a deficit, caused by the expenses of a military occupation of the frontier necessitated by the Franco-German War.

The following table gives the various sources of revenue according to the budget estimates for the year 1875 and 1876 :—

Sources of revenue	1875	1876
Produce of real property and invested capital :—	Francs	Francs
Real property	83,543	104,392
Invested capital	298,125	189,000
Total	381,668	293,392
Interest on sums advanced to Cantons	86,417	105,307
Receipts of Administrations :—		
Customs	14,500,000	16,500,000
Posts	15,341,640	15,676,000
Telegraphs	1,959,000	2,225,000
Manufacture of gunpowder	858,000	700,000
Mint	3,032,000	2,652,000
Government stud	109,025	121,500
Military Academy at Thun	1,037,300	917,835
Laboratory at Thun	1,461,044	1,249,386
Total	39,033,209	41,068,121
Receipts of Departments :—		
Department of Chancery	9,000	9,000
„ „ War	735,200	1,026,400
„ „ Justice	5,000	8,900
	749,200	1,044,300
Miscellaneous receipts	706	11,680
Total revenue { £	39,516,000	41,487,400
	1,580,640	1,659,496

The following table gives the various branches of expenditure according to the budget estimates for the years 1875 and 1876:—

Branches of expenditure	1875	1876
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt .	Francs 1,779,300	Francs 1,695,150
Expenses of General Administration:—		
National council	191,000	191,000
State	13,000	13,000
Federal	85,500	85,500
Federal chancery	230,350	255,150
Federal tribunal	139,000	151,700
Total .	658,850	696,350
Departments:—		
Political	252,600	275,000
Interior	2,582,143	2,822,893
Army	11,953,969	14,655,975
Finance and Customs	5,370,369	5,019,800
Trade and railways	130,800	351,700
Justice and police	40,000	40,000
Post and telegraphs	16,490,140	17,057,100
Total .	36,819,421	40,222,468
Miscellaneous expenses	8,429	8,032
Total expenditure { £	39,266,000 1,570,640	42,622,000 1,704,880

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1876, to 27,600,000 francs, or 1,104,000*l*. It consists of two loans, the first of 12,000,000 francs, or 480,000*l*., raised in 1867, and the second of 15,600,000 francs, or 624,000*l*., raised in 1871. The whole bears $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest. As a set-off against the debt there exists 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 two classes, namely:—

1. The 'Bundes-auszug,' or Federal army, consisting of all men able to bear arms, from the age of 20 to 32. 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 'Landwehr,' or militia, comprising all men from the 33rd 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 set down in the budget estimates for 1875 at 11,953,969 francs, or 478,149*l.*, and in the budget for 1876 at 14,655,975 francs, or 586,237*l.*, the increase being due to improvements in the administrative service, to which are devoted four-fifths of the total disbursements. 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 Ausser 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 (Grisons) . .	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 1874 and 1875, give the quantities of imports and exports as follows:—

Imports	1874	1875
Live stock head	217,579	263,852
Agricultural instruments, carts and railway carriages for travellers, and merchandise, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	3,397,909	3,168,311
Goods taxed per quintal, including loads reduced to quintals quintals	38,417,315	40,330,160
Exports		
Live stock head	114,624	116,921
Wood and coal, <i>ad valorem</i> francs	5,752,070	5,375,513
Goods, per load and quintal quintals	4,053,594	4,051,724

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 international 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.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SWITZERLAND IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Agent and Consul-General.—Albert Streckeisen, accredited July 6, 1869.

Vice-Consul.—John U. Trüniger.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Minister.—Edwin Corbett, formerly Minister and Consul-General to the Central American Republics; appointed May 23, 1874.

Secretary of Legation.—William G. Sandford.

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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4. Bern, 1875.

Voranschlag der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft für das Jahr 1876. Fol. Bern, 1876.

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TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(OTTOMAN EMPIRE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Abdul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, born September 5, 1842, (15 Shaban 1245), the second son of Sultan Abdul Medjid; succeeded to the throne on the deposition of his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876.

Brothers and Sisters of the Sultan.—1. Mohammed *Murad* Effendi, born Sept. 21, 1840; proclaimed Sultan of Turkey on the deposition of his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, May 30, 1876; declared by the Council of Ministers to be suffering from mental alienation, and deposed from the throne, August 31, 1876. 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. *Djémilé* Sultana, born Aug. 18, 1843; married, June 3, 1858, to Mahmoud-Djelal-Eddin Pasha, son of Ahmet Feti Pasha. 5. *Mohammed-Reschad* Effendi, born Nov. 3, 1844. 6. *Ahmet-Kemaleddin* Effendi, born Dec. 3, 1847. 7. *Béhigé* Sultana, born July 16, 1848; married, Oct. 11, 1859, to Husni Pasha, son of Mustapha Pasha. 8. *Mohammed-Buhran-Uddin* Effendi, born May 23, 1849. 9. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851. 10. *Seniché* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851. 11. *Fehimé* Sultana, born Jan. 26, 1855. 12. *Chehimé* Sultana, born March 1, 1855. 13. *Solyman* Effendi, born Jan. 12, 1861.

Nephews and Nieces of the Sultan.—1. *Yussuf Izzeddin* Effendi, born Oct. 9, 1857, the eldest son of Sultan Abdul Aziz. 2. *Salihé* Sultana, born Aug. 10, 1862. 3. *Mahmoud Djemil Eddin* Effendi, born Nov. 20, 1862. 4. *Mehmed Selim* Effendi, born Oct. 8, 1866. 5. *Abdul-Medjid*, born June 27, 1868.

The present sovereign of Turkey is the thirty-fifth, in male descent, of the house of Othman, the founder of the empire, and the twenty-eighth 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 'Kadyn,' 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-Kadyn,' 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 the latter years of the reign of Abdul-Aziz. 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.

<i>House of Othman.</i>			
Othman	1299	Mohammed I. . . .	1413
Orchan	1326	Murad II. . . .	1421
Murad I. . . .	1360	Mohammed II., Conqueror	
Bajazet I., 'The Thunder-		of Constantinople . .	1451
bolt'	1389	Bajazet II. . . .	1481
Solyman I. . . .	1402	Selim I. . . .	1512

Solyman II., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Mustapha II.	1695
Selim II.	1566	Ahmet III.	1703
Murad III.	1574	Mahmoud I.	1730
Mohammed III.	1595	Osman II.	1754
Ahmet I.	1603	Mustapha III.	1757
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul Hamid	1774
Osman I.	1618	Selim III.	1788
Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623	Mustapha IV.	1807
Ibrahim	1640	Mahmoud II.	1808
Mohammed IV.	1649	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Solyman III.	1687	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Ahmet II.	1691	Murad V.	
		May 30—Aug. 31	1876
		Abdul-Hamid II.	1876

The average reign of the above thirty-five rulers of the Turkish empire, during a period of more than five centuries and a half, amounted to sixteen 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-sheffs,' 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.

The legislative and executive authority is exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the 'Sadr-azam,' 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. Connected with the 'Ulema' are the 'Mufti,' the interpreters of the Koran. The Koran is still the only unquestionable recognised source of civil and religious law; and the Mufti, its interpreter, is the supreme authority with regard to the legality of all religious, civil, and political acts. His subordinates, the Sheik-ul-Islam Kiayazi,

and separate Muftis for daily affairs, for legal and ecclesiastical degrees, form his council. To them even the Sultan himself refers in every act of importance. He does not declare war nor conclude peace till he has asked the Mufti and his Ulema, or 'wise men,' whether 'it is conformable to the law,' and the Mufti decides by a decree (*fatwa*). A similar process must be gone through by the successful leaders of a rebellion to justify the deposition of a Sultan. The Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians and jurists, all the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The temporal administration comprises three classes of 'Dignities of the Pen:—1. The Sublime Porte of the Grand Vizier, who presides over the State Council with three Ministers—for home and for foreign affairs, and for executive acts—with six under-secretaries, the most important of whom is Kanunji, or Minister for revision of decrees, who is supposed to be answerable that all acts of the Ministers are conformable to the law of the Koran. 2. The Porte of the Defterdar, or Minister of Finance, comprising sundry Ministers in various branches of finance, Keepers of the Seal, who are styled Viziers, and whose Council is known as the Divan. 3. The Agha, which used to comprise a large number of civil and military officers of State of a special dignity, or in close relation to the Sultan's person, such as the Commander of the Guard, Guard of the Gardens, the Commandant of Artillery, the Bearer of the Standard of the Prophet, the Prefect of Markets, the Grand Chamberlain, and many others, some of whose offices have fallen into disuse, and whose numbers and duties have been much altered by recent changes. The 'Dignities of the Sword' comprise vice-regal and provincial Governors in three classes: Pashas and Beys. The Pashas are at once military and civil commanders, judges and receivers of taxes, the latter being accounted for in an infinite variety of fashions; sometimes the Pasha is only Receiver-General, sometimes Farmer-General; the only invariable feature of the system being the endless variety of openings it affords for corruption, oppression, and maladministration.

Forms of constitution, after the model of the West European States, were drawn up at various periods by successive Ottoman Governments, the first of them embodied in the 'Hatti-Humâyoun' of Sultan Abdul-Medjid, proclaimed February 18, 1856, and the most recent in a decree of Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., of November 1876. But the carrying out of these projects of reform appears entirely impossible in the present condition of the Ottoman Empire.

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 eleven times during the years 1874 to 1876.

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 Tributary States, are estimated to consist of fifteen millions of Mahometans, and thirteen millions of non-Mahometans. The Mahometans form the majority in Asia and Africa, but they are in the minority in Europe. The following table gives the numbers of the Mahometan and non-Mahometan population in each of the eight vilayets, or provinces, of European Turkey, exclusive of the Tributary States, after the most authentic estimates, referring to the middle of the year 1876:—

Vilayets	Mahometans	Non-Mahometans	Total Population
Constantinople . . .	183,540	144,210	327,750
Edirné (Adrianople) . . .	523,009	831,558	1,354,567
Tuna (Danube) . . .	819,226	1,175,527	1,994,821
Selanik (Salonica) . . .	429,410	598,731	1,028,141
Janina (Janina) . . .	250,649	460,601	711,250
Prisren (Roumelia) . . .	617,479	550,537	1,168,016
Bosna (Bosnia) . . .	493,148	864,836	1,357,984
Kirid (Crete) . . .	38,000	162,000	200,000
Army . . .	82,539	—	82,539
Total . . .	3,527,000	4,788,000	8,315,000

Although forming the majority in European Turkey, and not far from one-half of the whole population of the Empire, the non-Mahometans are legally without any religious rights, and meet with the barest toleration, obtained under strong pressure from foreign

States. The power thus exercised resulted in certain privileges being granted by the Turkish Government to the adherents of five non-Mahometan creeds, namely:—1. Latins, or Catholics, who use the Roman Liturgy, consisting of Greeks, Armenians, Bulgarians, and Croats; 2. United Greeks; 3. United Armenians; 4. Syrians and United Chaldeans; 5. Maronites, under a Patriarch at Kanobin in Mount Lebanon. The five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are recognised by the 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, considerable influence.

Throughout Turkey, the Mahometan clergy 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 'oomra,' 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, lyceums, 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 1876.

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 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 reimbursement in full of the said 5 per cent. interest and sinking fund.”’ The moiety of the interest on the debt promised by this decree was not paid at the dates indicated, and by another order of the government, issued July 9, 1876, it was openly announced that no payments would be made ‘until the internal affairs of the Empire have become more settled.’ To raise new funds in the existing bankruptcy of the State, a decree for the issue of paper money was issued by the Government July 27, 1876. The first issue, in notes of five, ten, fifty, and hundred piastres, was fixed at 3,000,000 Turkish lire, but it was reported that more than twice the amount had been already issued at the end of November 1876.

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 1876:—

	Regiment's	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
	Tripoli	2	4,000
	Tunis	2	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 *Bédel*, 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 *Bédel*. 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	
Mendonhiyé, 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	120	
	2	150	200
Lutf-Gelil, corvette .	1	40	
	1	32	

Name of ship and description	No. of guns	Weight of shot lb.	Horse-power
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 forecastle 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, 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 expenditure 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 admitted that they cannot lay claim to any degree of exactness. According to these official statements the population of Turkey in Europe numbered 15,500,000; but recent researches, notably those of M. Vladimir Jakschitj, Director of the Statistical Department of Servia, have shown that this estimate was greatly exaggerated, the population being barely 8,400,000, in Turkey Proper, exclusive of the Tributary States, and not much above 13,000,000 inclusive of the latter countries, which do not really form part of the Ottoman Empire.

The following estimate of the area and population of the Empire, in Europe, Asia, and Africa, embodies the latest and most generally accepted statistical researches:—

Geographical Divisions	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average pop. per sq. mile
Turkey in Europe . .	138,264	8,315,000	60
Turkey in Asia . .	660,870	16,050,000	24
Turkey in Africa . .	943,740	3,800,000	4
Total .	1,742,874	28,165,000	16

The following table gives, after the estimates of M. Vladimir

Jakschitz, the area and population of each of the eight vilayets, or provinces of European Turkey, exclusive of the Tributary States, with the average population per square mile:—

Vilayets	Area : English square miles	Population	Population per square mile
Constantinople . . .	} 25,788	1,682,517	65
Edirné (Adrianople) . . .			
Tuna (Danube) . . .	32,655	1,994,827	61
Selanik (Salonica) . . .	19,698	1,028,141	52
Jania (Janina) . . .	13,692	711,260	51
Prisren (Roumelia) . . .	20,055	1,340,471	66
Bosna (Bosnia) . . .	23,100	1,357,984	58
Kirid (Crete) . . .	3,276	200,000	61
Total . . .	138,264	8,315,000	60

Turkey in Asia is divided into 14 vilayets, but the extent and population of these administrative divisions are entirely unknown. The total population of 16,050,000, assigned in official estimates to Asiatic Turkey, is probably also a large overstatement. Equally unreliable are the estimates of the area and population of Turkey in Africa.

The various races of which the population of the empire in Europe, Asia, and Africa is composed, are thus classified in the most recent statistical estimates :—

	In Europe	In Asia	In Africa	Total
Turks, or Ottomans . . .	1,000,000	10,700,000	—	11,700,000
Greeks . . .	900,000	1,000,000	—	1,900,000
Armenians . . .	200,000	2,000,000	—	2,200,000
Jews . . .	70,000	80,000	—	150,000
Slavonians . . .	4,000,000	—	—	4,000,000
Albanians . . .	820,000	—	—	820,000
Tartars . . .	11,000	20,000	—	31,000
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 . . .	8,315,000	16,050,000	3,800,000	28,165,000

It will be seen that among the races of European Turkey the Slavonians are the most numerous ; but the term comprises various nationalities which have nothing more in common than a dialect of the same language. Among them are the Bulgarians, a Turanian race, who came to the river Volga—which gave them their modern

name—from the Altai mountains. They entered Bulgaria in the ninth century as Pagans, and were converted to Christianity by the Empress Theodora, of the Lower Empire. The Christians and Mussulmans of Bulgaria are of the same race, the latter having been converted to Mahomedanism after the Osmanli conquest of European Turkey. The Bulgarians have no connections with the Slavonians beyond their language, which they adopted from the church services on their conversion. The majority of the other Slavonians inhabiting European Turkey are of the same race as the Servians, and claim near connection also with the Slavonians of Russia.

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 seigniority 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. This 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 1872 to 1875 the shipping of Constantinople was made up to the extent of 22 per cent. of British, of 18 per cent. of Italian, of 17 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 1871 to 1875 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
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
1875	6,555,714	5,889,905

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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey in Europe
	£	£
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
1875	3,924,341	3,630,365

The following table gives the value of the trade between Asiatic Turkey and the United Kingdom during each of the five years 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Asiatic Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Asiatic Turkey
	£	£
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
1875	2,631,373	2,259,540

The staple article of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1875 were of the total value of 2,909,014*l.*, of which amount 443,046*l.* was for wheat; 939,733*l.* for barley; 1,494,570*l.* for maize, and 31,665*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 2,505,276*l.* in 1871; to 1,445,476*l.* in 1872, to 2,319,480*l.* in 1873; and to 2,305,375*l.* in 1874. 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 1875, amounted to 753,907*l.*; of valonia to 562,518*l.*; and of opium to 428,072*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 27,067*l.* in the year 1875.

The most important article of British imports into Turkey is manufactured cotton. The imports of cotton and cotton yarn amounted to 4,452,433*l.* in 1871; to 5,870,078*l.* in 1872; to 5,828,869*l.* in 1873, to 5,229,038*l.* in 1874; and to 4,646,343*l.* in 1875. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British exports are woollens, of the value of 204,406*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 210,178*l.* in the year 1875.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire is comparatively small, at the end of June 1876, its total tonnage was estimated at 181,500 tons, but this included coasting and other vessels. The shipping 'de long cours' was reported at the same date to embrace 220 sailing vessels, of a total burthen of 34,500 tons, and 11 steamers, of a burthen of 3,350 tons.

The foundation of a railway system constructed at the cost of the State, was laid in 1865, at the end of which year there were 46 English miles of railway open for traffic. At the end of 1869, the number of miles open for traffic was 113, and at the end of June 1873 it had increased to 562. The total length of railways open for traffic on January 1, 1876, was 1,137 miles, of which 965 miles were in Europe, and 172 miles in Asiatic Turkey. The

following is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia open for traffic on January 1, 1876 :—

Lines of Railway	Length : English miles
<i>European Turkey :—</i>	
Constantinople to Adrianople	210
Adrianople to Saremby	152
Salonica to Uskub	150
Rustchouk to Varna	140
Uskub to Mitrovitzza	75
Kulleli to Degeaghatch	70
Trenova to Jamboli	65
Banjalonke to Novi	64
Tehernavoda to Kustendje	39
Total, European Turkey	965
<i>Asiatic Turkey :—</i>	
Smyrna to Aidin	145
Scutari to Ismid	27
Total, Asiatic Turkey	172
Total, Turkish Empire	1,137

The line from Smyrna to Aidin, in Asia Minor, known as the Ottoman railway, 145 miles long, was constructed by an English company, under guarantee from Turkey. New lines, of the length of 174 miles were ordered, in 1875, 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 1876, was 17,618 miles, and the length of wires, 31,230 miles. 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 1876.

The Post Office of Turkey is almost entirely managed by foreigners, and the service mainly international. There are no returns respecting the work of the Post Office, though it is known that the number of letters, newspapers, &c., forwarded is very small in comparison with other countries. There were only 430 Post Offices throughout the whole Empire—exclusive of the Tributary States—on the 1st of January 1876. The principal of these offices, at Constantinople, belonged to Austria-Hungary, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, and Russia.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF TURKEY.

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.

The Roumanians are the only remains of the ancient Dacian race, mixed with the descendants of the Roman penal colonists of the Emperor Trajan. Their present language is a corrupt Latin, nearer the language of Rome than any other modern tongue. They submitted to the Osmanlis in the fifteenth century, on the condition that by paying tribute they should be free from Turkish rule. Until 1720 they were governed by their native rulers, when, owing to internal feuds, the Porte sent Greek princes to govern them. The Greek War of Independence ended the sway of these princes, the last being Soutzo, who was put to death by the Turks as a fomentor of the Greek Revolution. Natives were again placed on the throne; and the last, Couza, chief of the army, and a complete dependent of the Porte, being deposed, Prince Karl of Hohenzollern, the present ruler, was elected. There never was a Turkish governor in the country, nor a Turkish resident, except on certain occasions when there was a Russian occupation, and when Turkey sent with its troops a commissioner, who, however, took no part in the administration.

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		32,201,600
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.

		Lei, or Francs
Miscellaneous—		
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 1875 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 4,049,452*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	7½	9,985,320
1875 . .	44,600,000	5	44,600,000
Total . .	620,354,508		532,250,697

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. An internal loan of 58,500 lei, or 2,340,000*l.*, of which 42,500,000 lei, or 1,700,000*l.*, for railway construction was added to the existing debt in March 1876.

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 1876 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. 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 : 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 of the year 1873, give the numbers of the population at 5,073,000, comprising 2,618,136 males, and 2,454,864 females. The census of 1860 grouped the population into 1,101,000 families, of which 209,000 lived in towns, and 892,000 in rural districts. About four-fifths of the population are employed in agricultural pursuits.

The last returns published by the government show a steady annual decay in the ratio of increase of population. In 1869 the excess of births over deaths was 41,371; it sank to 35,559 in 1870; and to 30,434—145,010 births, and 114,576 deaths—in 1871. The deaths exceeded the births in the year 1866, when the cholera broke out, by 27,500. It is stated in a consular report that the decay of population is owing mainly to 'a vegetable diet diluted with strong spirit.'

The capital of the principalities and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,150 inhabitants in 1872.

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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Roumania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Roumania
	£	£
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
1875	594,158	1,054,754

The staple article of Roumanian exports to the United Kingdom is corn, the value of which was 569,990*l.* in 1875, comprising 167,133*l.* for wheat; 157,435*l.* for barley; 243,107*l.* for maize, and 2,315*l.* for 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 677,489*l.* in 1875.

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 1876, a network of railways was completed connecting the capital with Western Europe through the towns of Plæsti, Buzco, 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 1876. The whole of the railways of Roumania are state property.

III. SERVIA.

Government.

The principality of Servia, 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 Servia 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 Obrenović IV.*, born 1855, the son of Milos Obrenović. Succeeded to the throne, by the election of the Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenović III., June 30, 1868. Crowned at Belgrade, and assumed the government, Aug. 22, 1872; married October 10, 1875, to Fräulein Natalie von Keschko, born 1859. Offspring of the union is a son, Nicholas, born Aug. 14, 1876.

The present ruler of Servia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovitch Obrenović, 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. Obrenović 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. Obrenović 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 1875-76 was given in the budget estimates at 35,256,692 'tax-piastres,' or 705,134*l.*, and the expenditure at 34,806,884 'tax-piastres,' or 696,137*l.* The finances of Servia have been for some years in a well-regulated condition, and there existed no public debt until the year 1876, when the war with Turkey gave rise to the issue of a small internal loan.

The standing army, reorganised in 1867, consists of 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 computed at 16,600 square miles, with a population, according to a census taken December 31, 1874, of 1,352,522, comprising 694,756 males and 657,766 females. At a

previous census, taken in 1866, the inhabitants were found to number 1,216,346, divided, as regards race, into 1,058,189 Servian Slavonians; 127,545 Roumanians; 24,607 gypsies; 2,589 Germans; and 3,256 members of other nationalities.

Belgrade, the capital of Servia, had a population of 27,605 at a census taken on the 31st December 1874.

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.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF TURKEY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador.—Musurus Pasha, accredited Jan. 30, 1856.

Secretaries.—Etienne Musurus Bey; Paul Musurus Bey; Ali Mouhsin Bey.

Military Attaché.—Major Abdul Rahman Effendi.

Naval Attaché.—Colonel Ahmet Bey.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TURKEY.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot; born 1815; Chargé d'Affaires in the Netherlands, 1851–53, and in Austria, 1853–55; Envoy and Minister in Denmark, 1858–59; in the Two Sicilies, 1859–60; in Greece, 1860–62; and in Italy, 1862–63. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, July 6, 1867.

Secretaries.—Hon. W. N. Jocelyn: Lionel Moore; Wm. B. Smyth; Walter Baring; Hon. John Ashburton; Francis E. H. Elliot.

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
„ „ bekklik, 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. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency, to which were added, in 1876, vast quantities of paper money—(see page 459)—

the effect being to raise gold to a high discount, and driving coin of standard weight entirely out of circulation.

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 drams	= 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 Rio 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 Rios	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; in 1874 to 68,277; and in 1875 to 42,066. The immigrants of 1875 comprised 9,130 natives of Italy; 4,036 of Spain; 32,383 of France; 10,709 of Great Britain; 5,860 of Switzerland; and 4,997 of Germany, 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 1871 to 1875, 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 and France, and passes in greater part through 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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from the Argentine Confederation to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Argentine Republic
	£	£
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
1875	1,359,783	2,386,002

The three staple articles of Argentine exports to the United Kingdom are skins, tallow, and untanned hides. The value of the skins, mainly sheep, amounted to 442,386*l.*, of the tallow to 239,503*l.*, and of the hides to 367,732*l.* in 1875. 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 1875 was 631,440*l.*, that of the woollens 202,903*l.*, and that of iron, wrought and unwrought, 579,915*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 1876 :—

RAILWAYS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC:—	Length. English miles.
From Buenos Ayres to Flores and Dolores	198
" " Lobos	144
" " Ensenada	35
" " Tigra	18
From Rosario to Cordoba	256
Guauguai to Puerto Ruiz	9
Concordia to Monte Caseros	97
Cordova-Tucuman	170
Ville Maria to Rio Cuarto (State property)	63
Total	991
RAILWAYS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION:—	
Rio Cuarto to Villa Mercedes (State property)	76
Recreo to Tucuman ('Central del Norte')	169
Buenos Ayres to Campana	48
Gran Chaco, first section	18
Total	311

There were besides, at the end of June 1876, railways of a total length of 1,568 miles sanctioned by the government, including an international line from Buenos Ayres to Chili, 894 miles in length.

At the end of June 1876, there were 4,820 miles of telegraph lines in operation, 3,346 miles belonging to the state, and 1,474 miles to private companies. The total length of telegraph wires at the same date was 9,830 miles. The number of telegraphic despatches was 180,120 in the year 1875.

The post office, in the year 1875, carried 1,816,486 parcels and packets, and 4,605,354 letters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Diego de Alvear, accredited May 13, 1875.

Secretaries.—Carlos Maria de Alvear; Camilo Pardo.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Lionel S. S. West, appointed September 17, 1872.

Secretary.—Frederick R. St. John.

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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BOLIVIA.

(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 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; 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.

President of the Republic—General Daza, nominated President May 4, 1876, as successor to Dr. Tomas Frias, deposed by the troops.

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 next President was General Ballivian, who died February 14, 1874, succeeded by Dr. Thomas Frias, head of the government till the outbreak of a new insurrection, May 4, 1876.

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 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 object of constructing a line of railway to enable the National Bolivian Navigation Company to open communication between the republic and the Atlantic Ocean. This object, however, was not carried out, and the greater part of the proceeds remained in England to furnish means for law-suits extending over years.

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 842,729 English square miles, with a population of close upon two millions. The following table gives, after official returns of the year 1861, the area of each of the then existing nine provinces, with their estimated population :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
La Paz de Ayacucho	43,052	447,822
Potosi	54,300	281,229
Oruro	21,601	110,931
Chuquisaca, or Sucre	72,796	273,668
Cochabamba	26,810	352,392
Beni	295,417	153,973
Santa-Cruz de la Sierra	144,083	193,164
Tarija	114,489	138,900
Atacama	70,181	5,273
Total	842,729	1,987,352

In 1866 a portion of the department of Cochabamba was separated to form a new province named Malgareja, and a decree of 1867 ordered the formation of a province of Mexillones. No authentic reports have been published concerning the area and population of these newly-formed provinces.

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 1875, were valued at 1,100,000*l.*, and the exports at 900,000*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.

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 1871 to 1875, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1871	269,352	23,397
1872	981,573	29,798
1873	771,843	75,520
1874	342,637	54,381
1875	461,979	96,288

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, cubic nitre, and silver ore. In the year 1875 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 90,540*l.*; of nitre to 181,912*l.*, and of silver ore to 117,745*l.* The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 23,084*l.*, and of woollens, of the value of 29,121*l.* in 1875.

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 railways. 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 1876.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF BOLIVIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Antonio Quizarro, accredited February 12, 1876.

Secretary of Legation.—Ramon Ovando.

Consul.—Henry John Broughton Kendall, accredited September 27, 1869.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BOLIVIA.

Vice-Consul.—Hugh R. Stevenson, appointed April 15, 1873.

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., 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. 15, 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 18, 1866, Augusto, born Dec. 5, 1867, José, born May 21, 1869, and Luis, born Sept. 15, 1870.

Sisters of the Emperor.—1. Princess *Januária*, 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 *Françoise*, 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 Cotegipe*, 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 Cotegipe*, 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
„ „ „ „	£ 5,000,000
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 *Apolicies*, 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	<hr/> 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 October 1876. 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 1876, 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 3,287,964 English square miles, with a population of 9,448,233, in 1872, giving on the average, about three inhabitants to the square mile. A partial census of the population of the Empire, embracing eleven 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 eleven provinces in which actual enumeration was made being marked by an asterisk (*), with the numbers of population of the other nine provinces filled in after government estimates.

Provinces	Area Eng. square miles	Population
Amazonas (*)	753,439	57,610
Pará	412,441	280,000
Maranhão	141,645	380,000
Piauhv	81,776	219,000
Ceará (*)	50,260	721,686
Rio Grande do Norte (*)	20,129	233,979
Parahyba	20,341	365,000
Pernambuco (*)	46,255	841,539
Alagoas (*)	11,641	348,009
Sergipe	12,038	280,000
Bahia	204,794	1,450,000
Espirito Santo (*)	17,029	82,137
Rio de Janeiro	18,489	1,050,000
Santa Catharina (*)	18,923	159,802
Rio Grande do Sul	110,211	455,000
Minas Geraes	237,472	1,500,000
Matto Grosso (*)	668,625	60,417
Goyaz (*)	263,362	160,395
Paraná (*)	108,556	126,722
San Paulo (*)	90,537	837,354
Total	3,287,964	9,448,233

In addition to the above there is a wandering population of aborigines, officially estimated to number about a million souls.

The three largest towns in the Empire are Rio de Janeiro, the capital, Bahia, and Pernambuco. At the end 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 1871 to 1875, 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 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
1866	7,237,793	7,224,794
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
1875	7,418,605	6,869,491

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 4,806,065*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; 2,761,837*l.* in 1874; and 2,343,995*l.* in 1875. The quantity in 1875 was 641,603 cwts. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined state, the value was 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; 1,742,242*l.* in 1874; and 2,305,652*l.* in 1875. The quantity in 1875 was 2,343,646 cwts.

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 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; 3,115,321*l.* in 1874; and 3,489,823*l.* in 1875. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 503,152*l.*; linens, of the value of 207,309*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 491,097*l.* in 1875, 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.* It sank to 67,601*l.* in 1875.

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 1876, railways of a total length of 1,038 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 852 miles in course of construction at the end of June 1876.

A commencement has been made, in recent years, to establish a system of telegraphs. There were, at the beginning of the year 1876, lines to the extent of 3,510 miles in the Empire. The number of telegraph offices was 89 at the same date.

The post office carried 13,715,000 letters in the year 1875, of which number about one half came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF BRAZIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Baron de Penedo, accredited June 26, 1873.

Secretary.—Chevalier Joao Arthur de Souza Corrêa.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN BRAZIL.

Envoy and Minister.—George Buckley Mathew, C.B.; served in the English army, 1825–41; M.P. for Athlone, 1835–37; M.P. for Shaftesbury, 1837–41; successively Governor of the Bahama Islands, Consul in the United States, and Chargé d’Affaires to various Central and South American States; appointed Envoy and Minister to Brazil, September 19, 1867.

Secretaries.—Victor A. W. Drummond; Nicholas R. O’Conor; Hon. Hugh Gough.

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 „ „

The <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 Dunkeld, 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 *Cauchon*, born at St. Rochs, Quebec, Dec. 31, 1816; editor of 'Le Canadien,' newspaper, 1841-42; editor and proprietor of the 'Journal of Quebec,' since 1842; appointed President of the Council, December 1875.

3. Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.—Hon. Edward *Blake*, Q.C., born at Adelaide, Ontario, October 13, 1833; appointed June 1, 1875.

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, November 28, 1825.

6. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Richard John *Cartwright*, born at Kingston, December 4, 1835.

7. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Toussaint Antoine R. *Laflamme*, Q.C., D.C.L., born at Montreal May 15, 1827; appointed October 24, 1876.

8. Minister of the Interior.—Hon. David *Mills*, LL.B., born at Oxford, Ontario, March 18, 1831; appointed October 24, 1876.

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, 1874-75; 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 in Canada—formed in 1857 by the union of two formerly distinct bodies—by presbyteries, synods, and an annual assembly 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 three different headings, namely, first 'Consolidated Fund,' comprising the general sources of revenue and branches of expenditure; secondly, 'Loans' in revenue, and 'Redemption' in expenditure, and 'Open Accounts.' The total revenue, under these three divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1875:—

	Dollar	Cents
Consolidated Fund	24,648,715	04
Loans	23,889,525	23
Open Accounts	3,498,377	11
Total	52,036,617	38
	£10,840,962	

The general sources of revenue, comprised under the division

called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary receipts, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1875:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE, CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	Dollars	Cents
Customs	15,351,011	56
Excise	5,069,687	21
Post Office, including Ocean Postage	1,155,332	09
Public Works, including Railways	1,432,359	95
Bill Stamps	244,180	19
Interest on Investments	840,886	65
Ordnance Lands	45,016	93
Casual	63,286	13
Premium and Discount	13,415	29
Bank Imposts	3,806	90
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	20,422	11
Tonnage Dues (River Police)	25,620	09
„ (Mariner's Fund)	37,658	12
Passenger Duties (Emigration)	5,092	70
Steamboat Inspection	16,144	25
Fisheries	14,764	20
Cullers' Fees	78,966	22
Militia	12,137	13
Penitentiaries	97,072	90
Sundry Special Receipts	50,907	87
Superannuation	36,678	71
North-West Territory, Transportation Service	3,651	57
Dominion Lands, Manitoba	27,641	15
Dominion Steamers, British Columbia	2,975	12
Total Revenue Consolidated Fund	24,648,715	04
	£5,135,149	

The total expenditure, under the three divisions before named, brought in as 'Premium and Discount Loan Account,' was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1875:—

	Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund	23,713,071	04
Redemption	14,324,731	22
Premium and Discount Loan Account	2,212,796	80
Open Accounts	11,100,245	14
Total	51,350,844	20
	£10,698,093	

The general branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary disbursements, were as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1875:—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Dollars	Cents
Interest on Public Debt	6,590,790	19
Charges of Management	197,839	17
Sinking Fund	555,773	32
Premium, Discount and Exchange	29,361	66
Civil Government	909,265	73
Administration of Justice	497,405	08
Police	54,563	06
Penitentiaries and Prison Inspectors	337,593	55
Legislation	572,273	41
Geological Survey and Observatories	93,829	76
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	11,935	76
Census	18,392	18
Emigration and Quarantine	302,770	68
Marine Hospital and Mariners' Fund	59,021	93
Pensions	63,656	58
Superannuation	77,298	25
Militia and Defence	1,013,943	84
Public Works	1,757,075	64
Ocean and River Steam Service	453,472	29
Lighthouses and Coast Service	490,256	58
Fisheries	66,584	68
Culling Timber	81,956	33
Steamboat Inspection	12,199	81
Subsidies to Provinces	3,750,961	88
Miscellaneous, including Indian grants	277,676	90
Charges on Revenue, Customs	682,673	65
" " Excise	199,253	72
" " Weights and Measures	69,969	92
" " Inspection of Staples	1,499	52
" " Post Office	1,520,861	21
" " Public Works	2,139,573	39
" " Minor Revenues	23,867	04
Dominion Lands, &c.	185,218	92
Dominion Forces, Manitoba	133,227	10
Mounted Police, Manitoba	333,583	90
North-West Territory Organization	25,702	75
Boundary Survey, United States	121,741	66
Total Expenditure Consolidated Fund	23,713,071	04
	£4,940,223	

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for the financial year ending June 30, 1876, amounted to 25,353,588 dollars, or 5,281,998*l.*, and of total expenditure to 39,409,463 dollars, or 8,210,310*l.* For the financial year ending June 30, 1877, the provisional estimates of expenditure on the Consolidated Fund were 22,882,819 dollars, or 4,767,254*l.*, and of total expenditure 33,540,306 dollars, or 6,987,563*l.*

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, 1876:—

FUNDED DEBT.

<i>Payable in London.</i>		Dollars	Cents
Imperial Guarantee, 4 per cent.		16,060,000	00
Intercolonial Loan, 5 per cent.		2,433,333	34
Consolidated Canadian Loan Bonds, 5 per cent.		22,789,048	54
" " " " Stock, 5 per cent.		8,586,040	63
Canadian Bonds (old) 5 per cent.		21,900	05
" " " 6 per cent.		23,020,793	39
Nova Scotia Bonds, 6 per cent.		1,076,620	02
New Brunswick Bonds, 6 per cent.		4,491,446	67
British Columbia Bonds, 6 per cent.		924,666	67
Prince Edward Island Bonds, 6 per cent.		1,091,106	54
Pacific Railway Loan of 1874, 4 per cent.		19,466,666	67
<i>Payable in Canada.</i>			
Canada Bonds (old) 5 per cent.		160,858	33
Canadian Bonds (old) 6 per cent.		132,690	00
Nova Scotia, 6 per cent.		970,900	00
New Brunswick, 6 per cent.		189,300	00
Prince Edward Island, 6 per cent.		308,977	79
" " 5 per cent.		135,455	57
Bonds convertible into Stock, 6 per cent.		539,000	00
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent.. . . .		4,158,143	83
" " 5 per cent.		1,803,583	69
Savings Banks, Post Office, 4 per cent.		2,525,390	48
" " 5 per cent.		400,700	00
" Toronto, 4 per cent.		158,540	77
" Winnipeg, 4 per cent.		44,191	27
" Nova Scotia, 4 per cent.		1,604,673	92
" " 4 per cent.		1,193,444	02
" British Columbia, 5 per cent.		889,869	39
" Nova Scotia Suspense Account		4,088	09
" " Interest Account		1,492	30
" New Brunswick Suspense Account		1,578	84
" " Interest Account		681	56
" Prince Edward Island, 4 per cent.		346,530	56
Indemnity to Seigneurs and Townships, 6 per cent.		825,477	88
Notes, Canada		10,778,873	00
" Nova Scotia		44,665	38
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island		1,157	81
Overdue Debentures, Province of Canada		9,614	39
Total Funded Debt		122,651,152	65
		£25,552,323	

The interest and sinking fund on the debt in the financial year ending June 30, 1876, amounted to 6,800,730 dollars, and the charges of management to 173,168 dollars, being a total charge for the year of 6,973,848 dollars, or 1,432,982*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 1876, 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 : Eng. 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 of Quebec; 360,832 of Nova Scotia; 245,068 of New Brunswick; 405 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 of England and Wales; 121,074 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	Quebec . . .	{ Montreal	107,225
	{ Hamilton	26,716		{ Quebec	59,695
	{ Ottawa	21,545		{ Halifax	29,582
	{ London	15,826		{ St. John	28,988
			Nova Scotia . . .		
			New Brunswick		

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. The following table shows the total number of immigrants, and the number who actually settled in the Dominion of Canada, in each of the ten years from 1866 to 1875. (For immigration from the United Kingdom see page 254.)

Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers	Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers
1866	41,704	10,091	1871	37,949	27,773
1867	47,212	14,666	1872	52,608	36,578
1868	58,683	12,705	1873	99,059	50,050
1869	57,202	18,630	1874	80,022	39,373
1870	44,313	24,706	1875	43,458	27,382

The number of immigrants, as well as of settlers, is inclusive of those arrived from the United States.

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 1871 to 1876 :—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
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
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,135	93,210,346	94,733,218

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
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
1875	9,615,927	8,414,099

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year 1875, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 3,124,056*l.*, of which 1,975,640*l.* was for wheat; 351,122*l.* for peas; 331,566*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; and 267,365*l.* for wheat meal and flour, the remainder comprising oats, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1875 was 4,215,044*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 1,414,180*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 2,708,501*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 1875 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,856,651*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 1,263,865*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,524,537*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 1,182,701*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 596,697*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 622,484*l.* in the year 1875. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1875, were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 90,386*l.*; and cotton manufactures, of the value of 55,074*l.*

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the Provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1875, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
Nova Scotia	2,786	505,144
New Brunswick	1,133	307,926
Quebec	1,831	222,965
Ontario	825	114,990
Prince Edward Island	335	50,677
British Columbia and Manitoba	42	3,863
Total	6,952	1,205,565

The total comprised 635 steamers, measuring 76,590 tons. During the year 1875, there were 480 new vessels, of 151,012 tons, built in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 6,412 miles at the end of June 1876. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 1,027 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 is 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, 1876, there were in the Dominion 4,893 post-offices. The number of letters and post-cards sent through the post-office during the year 1875 was 34,510,000; and of newspapers, 23,500,000. 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 . . . = 4*s*. 2*d*.

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 Act 36 Vict. cap. 48, 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 standard or unit of measure for the sale of gas by meter, the cubic foot containing $62\frac{321}{1000}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight of distilled water weighed in the air at the temperature of 62 deg. Fah.; the

barometer being at 30 inches; and 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 Errazuriz; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don José Joaquin Perez, 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 salary of the President is fixed at 22,500 pesos, or 4,500*l*.

The president is assisted in his executive functions by a Council of State, and a ministry, divided into five departments, namely, of the Interior; of Foreign Affairs; of Finance; of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs; and 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 public revenue is mainly derived from customs duties, while the chief branches of expenditure are for the national debt and public works. The following table shows the total actual revenue for the year 1874, and the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year 1875:—

	1874		1875	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
Revenue . .	15,661,724	3,132,344	16,000,000	3,220,000
Expenditure . .	22,508,864	4,501,772	21,720,075	4,344,015

The actual deficit for the year 1874 amounted to 6,847,140 pesos, or 1,369,428*l.*, and the estimated deficit of the year 1875 to 5,620,075 pesos, or 1,120,015*l.*

The following table gives the sources of actual revenue and the various branches of expenditure in the year 1874 :—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Pesos		Pesos
Customs . . .	7,690,314	Ordinary Expenditure :—	
State monopolies . .	1,796,265	Ministry of the Interior . .	4,895,089
Land taxes . . .	646,929	„ Foreign Affairs . .	305,893
Licenses . . .	408,824	„ Justice and Pub- } .	2,123,193
Stamps . . .	416,280	„ lie Worship } .	
Guano sales . . .	90,509	„ Finance . . .	6,080,561
Post . . .	33,701	„ War . . .	2,171,310
Telegraphs . . .	46,486	„ Marine . . .	1,033,137
State railways . .	3,187,012	Extraordinary Expenditure :	
Other Receipts . .	1,245,404	Public Works and Navy . .	5,899,681
Total revenue {		Total expenditure {	
15,661,724		22,508,864	
£3,132,344		£4,501,772	

The public debt of the republic consisted, at the end of September 1876, 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	808,906
	£3,383,204	£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	2,156,500
	£9,296,200	£131,300
Total debt . . . {	63,397,022	2,965,406
	£12,679,404	£593,081

The whole of the foreign loans of Chili were contracted in Eng-

land, 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 end of September 1876, the forces comprising 2,000 infantry, 712 cavalry, and 804 artillery.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the end of September 1876 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 132,606 English square miles, with a population numbering 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 : English square miles	Population 1875
Chiloë	2,400	64,536
Llanquihue	8,108	48,492
Valdivia	10,039	37,481
Arauco	13,714	140,896
Concepcion	3,861	151,365
Nuble	4,247	136,880
Maule	4,285	118,457
Linares	3,185	118,880
Talca		110,359
Curico	2,947	92,110
Colchagua	3,516	146,889
Santiago	9,272	362,712
Valparaiso	1,426	176,682
Aconcagua	5,374	132,799
Coquimbo	19,112	157,463
Atacama	41,120	72,446
Total	132,606	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 in the years 1871–5 averaged seven millions sterling, with imports of the same amount. The foreign commerce of Chili is carried on mainly with Great Britain, while 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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
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
1875	4,196,096	2,207,418

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1875 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 3,216,660*l.* Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 179,023*l.*, regulus at 949,490*l.*, and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 2,088,147*l.* Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are wheat, of the value of 497,359*l.*; and wool of the value of 79,999*l.*, in the year 1875.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures, and iron. In 1875, the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 1,923,753*l.*; of woollens 258,288*l.*; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, 465,596*l.*

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, end of September 1876, of 87 vessels, of 22,434 tons, including 22 steamers, of 9,641 tons.

Chili was among the first States in South America in the construction of railways. At the end of 1875, 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—Ferro-carril del Norte—115 miles in length, and from Santiago to Curicó—Ferro-carril del Sur—116 miles long, both state property. The principal railways in course of construction in 1876 comprised 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 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 1875 the telegraph carried 271,500 messages.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHILI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Alberto Blest Gana, accredited March 6, 1868.
Secretaries.—Carlos Morla Vicuna; Carlos Zanartu.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHILI.

Minister and Consul-General.—Horace Rumbold, appointed October 24, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are :—

MONEY.

The *Pesos*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos* . Average rate of exchange, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Ounce</i>	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ <i>Libra</i>	=	1·014 lb. „
„ <i>Quintal</i>	=	101·44 „ „
„ <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 *Aquileo Parra*, elected for the biennial term commencing April 1, 1876.

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 1875 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 1875, 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 1875.

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 504,773 English square miles, of which 330,756 square miles are north of the equator, and the remainder south of the equator. According to a rough enumeration taken in 1871, the population at that date was 2,913,343, divided as follows, between the nine states of the Confederacy :—

States	Area : English square miles	Population
Antioquia	22,316	365,974
Bolivar	21,345	247,100
Boyaca	33,351	482,874
Cauca	257,462	435,078
Cundinamarca	79,810	409,602
Magdalena	24,440	85,255
Panama	31,571	220,542
Santander	16,409	425,427
Tolima	18,069	230,891
Total	504,773	2,913,343

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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
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
1875	962,205	919,143

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the two most important articles in 1875 were raw cotton, of the value of 138,110*l.*, and Peruvian bark, of the value of 235,066*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1875 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 593,549*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1875 were linen manufactures, of the value of 65,032*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 60,962*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.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COLOMBIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Felipe Zapata, accredited November 28, 1874.

Secretary.—Cesar C. Guzman.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COLOMBIA.

Minister and Consul General.—Robert Bunch, appointed December 12, 1872.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Colombia.

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Report by Mr. Robert Bunch, British Minister resident, on the trade, population, and general condition of the United States of Colombia, dated Bogota,

April 8, 1875; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1875. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Robert Bunch, British Minister Resident, on the finance, commerce, and navigation of the United States of Colombia in the year 1872-73, dated Bogotá, March 21, 1874; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation' Part III. 1874. S. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Robert Bunch, British Minister Resident, on the financial condition of the United States of Colombia, dated Bogotá, February 12, 1875; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. S. London, 1875.

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Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Treffry, on mining industry in the State of Tolima; and by Mr. Vice-Consul White on the gold mines of the State of Antioquia, dated March 10-30, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. S. London, 1876.

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2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Hassaurek (F.), Four Years among Spanish Americans. 12. New York, 1867.

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Powles (J.), New Granada: its internal resources. 8. London, 1863.

Samper (M.), Ensayo sobre las revoluciones politicas y la condicion de las repúblicas Colombianas. 8. Paris, 1861.

Zeltner (A. de), La ville et le port de Panama. 8. Paris, 1868.

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 Congreso Constitucional, chosen in electoral assemblies, the members of which are returned by universal suffrage. The members of the Congreso 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.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Aniceto Esquivel, elected May 1876.

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.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by four ministers, viz. 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 783,369 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 re-

ported 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.' The population of European descent, many of them pure Spanish blood, dwell mostly in a small district on the Rio Grande, around the capital, 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 1872 to 1875 :—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1871	720,000	343,000
1872	550,000	561,500
1873	1,200,000	753,000
1874	912,800	570,000
1875	911,210	572,300

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1875 amounting to 11,500 tons, being 2,000 tons more than in the year 1874. 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 541.

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 1876, there were telegraph lines of a total length of 320 kilometres, or 200 English miles, with 16 telegraph offices.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. OF COSTA RICA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Don Manuel M. Peralta, accredited February 5, 1876.

Consul-General.—John A. Le Lacheur.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN COSTA RICA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sidney Locoek, appointed May 23, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are :—

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavos* . . . 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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Costa Rica.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Informe presentado por el secretario de estado en los despachos de hacienda y commercio al Congreso constitucional, 6 mai, 1875. 4. San José, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Meugens, on the Commerce of Costa Rica, for the years 1868–71, dated San José, October 17, 1872; in ‘Reports by H.M.’s Consuls on British Trade abroad.’ Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul Meugens on the Trade and Commerce of Costa Rica for the year 1873; dated San José, December 31, 1873; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.’ Part III. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul Meugens on the trade and commerce of Costa Rica for the year 1874, dated San José, March 28, 1875; in ‘Reports from H.M.’s Consuls.’ Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

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Morelot (L.), Voyage dans l’Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

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Peralta (Mannel M.), Costa Rica; its climate, constitution and resources. With a survey of its present financial position 8. London, 1873.

Scherzer (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Scherzer (Karl, Ritter von), Statistisch-commerzielle Ergebnisse einer Reise um die Erde. 8. Leipzig, 1867.

Wagner (Moritz), Die Republik Costa Rica in Centralamerika. 8. Leipzig, 1856.

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 José de Veintimilla, elected President September 8, 1876.

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.*, 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, while the navy consisted in 1876 of three small steamers.

The extent and population of the republic are only known by estimates. The following table gives the estimated area and population of each of the ten provinces.

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
Chimborazo	5,544	197,105
Cuenca	11,310	171,300
Esmeraldas	7,439	9,183
Guayas	11,502	92,696
Imbabura	11,623	130,494
Leon	7,378	221,828
Loja	10,320	72,159
Manavi	5,761	39,851
Oriente	168,460	19,385
Pichincha	9,035	154,081
Indians, unsettled	—	200,000
Ecuador	248,372	1,308,082

Not included in the above statement are the Galapagos, or Tortoise Islands, with an area of 2,950 English square miles, but nearly deserted, which belong to Ecuador.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, and centers in Guayaquil. The total value of the exports of Ecuador to Great Britain, and of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, was as follows in the five years 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1871	277,766	61,167
1872	243,840	82,282
1873	318,161	101,640
1874	297,406	65,153
1875	233,980	130,205

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain in the year 1875 consisted of cocoa, of the value of 125,585*l.*; Peruvian bark of the value of 35,824*l.*; and caoutchouc, of the value of 29,380*l.* Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 96,285*l.*, formed the principal article in 1875.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF ECUADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—General Salazar, accredited May 24, 1873.

Secretary.—William Lavino.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ECUADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Frederic Douglas-Hamilton, appointed December 12, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The chief coin is the dollar, also called piaster, of the approximate value of 4s.; but the money in circulation is chiefly that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, which came into effect the 1st of January, 1858, the French metrical system of weights and measures was made the legal standard of the republic.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ecuador.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Smith on the Commerce of the State of Ecuador, through the port of Guayaquil, during the year 1870, dated Guayaquil, Feb. 18, 1871; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office.' No. 4, 1871. 8. London, 1871.

Report of Mr. Vice-Consul Smith, on the Commerce of Ecuador through the Port of Guayaquil during the year 1871, dated Guayaquil, April 18, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. III. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Smith, on the Trade and Shipping of Ecuador, dated Guayaquil, Nov. 14, 1872; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

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2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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Wagner (Moritz Friedrich), Reisen in Ecuador; in 'Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde.' Vol. XVI. Berlin, 1864.

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:—

<i>Sources of Revenue, 1874.</i>		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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1871	1,061,611	291,501
1872	1,126,117	290,557
1873	1,363,999	330,887
1874	1,120,874	157,078
1875	1,308,880	846,653

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1875 were coffee, of the value of 939,394*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 521,586*l.* in 1875.

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.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF GUATEMALA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—General Pedro Romulo Negrete, accredited June 21, 1872.

Consul-General.—Benjamin Isaac, appointed November 9, 1864.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN GUATEMALA.

Minister and Consul-General—Sidney Loeck, appointed May 23, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

MONEY.

The *Dollar* or *Piaster*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . 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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Guatemala.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mensaje dirigido por el exmo. Señor Presidente de la Rep. de Guatemala á la camara de representantes. 4. Guatemala, 1873.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affaires, on the Financial Position of the Republic of Guatemala, dated Guatemala, January 12, 1870; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1871. London, 1871.

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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, but in recent years has generally been chosen by the united Senate and House of Commons, sitting in National Assembly, and in some instances by the troops, and by delegates of parties acting as representatives of the people. The nominal term of office of the President is four years; however, it is generally cut short by insurrections.

President of the Republic.—General Boisrond-Canal, elected July 17, 1876, by 69 against 31 votes of a Constituent Assembly, as successor to General Michel Domingue, elected in 1874; sworn into office, July 19, 1876.

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.* in 1874. 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 depre-

ciated 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. 656-57)—is estimated at 10,204 English square miles. A census of the population does not exist: 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 1873 to 1875 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.

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 1871 to 1875, 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.
	£	£
1871	218,559	339,877
1872	389,661	617,560
1873	339,002	548,023
1874	344,461	441,952
1875	443,837	693,290

The chief articles of exports to the United Kingdom in 1875 were coffee, of the value of 298,472*l.*, and mahogany, of the value of 36,806*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. It rose again to 35,781*l.* in 1875. The staple articles of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo in 1875 were cotton manufactures, valued at 440,366*l.*, and linens, of the value of 130,248*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.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HAITI IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Charles Seguy Villevalleix, accredited May 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HAITI.

Minister and Consul-General.—Major Robert Stuart, appointed Oct. 28, 1874.

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 Crecencio Gomez, elected Provisional President June 16, 1876, as successor of Don Ponciano Leiva, President from 1874 to 1876.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The last President, Don Ponciano Leiva, 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 wars with Guatemala and San Salvador, which continued, with short interruptions, till the end of June 1876, when exhaustion on all sides brought about a peace. 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 1876. 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 541.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF HONDURAS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—G. Kattengell, accredited April 24, 1869.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN HONDURAS.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sidney Locock, appointed May 23, 1874.

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, 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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Reichardt (M.), Centro-America. 8. Braunschweig, 1851.

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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 bound together in one body politic by fundamental and constitutional 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.

President of the Republic.—Don Carlos José M. Iglesias, formerly President of the Supreme Court of Justice; elected Provisional President of the republic, as successor of Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, November 28, 1876.

The Provisional President was installed in power in consequence of a revolution which overthrew, by a battle fought November 16, 1876, his predecessor, elected in 1872, and re-elected in July 1876.

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		10,691,967
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 1876, 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	3,945,049

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: English square miles	Population 1873
<i>States:—</i> Aguascalientes	2,895	89,715
Campeche	25,832	80,366
Chiapas	16,048	193,987
Chihuahua	83,746	180,668
Couhuila	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
Nuevo-Leon	23,635	178,872
Oaxaca	33,591	648,779
Puebla	12,021	697,788
Querétaro	3,207	153,286
San Luis Potosí	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 1868 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Mexico to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Mexico
	£	£
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
1875	721,907	884,901

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1875 were mahogany, of the value of 430,822*l.*; cochineal, valued at 38,949*l.*; and dye-woods of various kinds, of the value of 52,820*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 586,935*l.*; linens, of the value of 77,377*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought,

of the value of 45,404*l.*, formed the chief imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1875.

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, to 2,254*l.* in 1874, and to 7,919*l.* in 1875.

Mexico had 372 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of June 1876. 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 300 miles of railway under construction at the end of June 1876.

The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of June 1876, was 5,760 English miles. There were, at the same date, 205 telegraph offices, of which number 132 belonged to private companies, and 73 to the State.

The post office carried 1,802,000 letters in the year 1875-76. At the end of June 1876 there were 765 post offices in the republic.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

Mexico has no representatives in Great Britain, and the only representatives of Great Britain in Mexico are commercial agents at some of the outports.

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 ten members, and the lower, called the House of Representatives, eleven 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 Pedro Chamorro, formerly President of the Senate; elected Provisional President of the Republic, Nov. 10, 1875, as successor of Don Vicente Cuadra, President from 1871 to 1875.

The President exercises his functions through a council of responsible ministers, composed of the four departments of Finance, Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction, and 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, estimated to amount to 8,200,000 dollars, or 1,640,000*l.*, at the end of 1876. 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 541.)

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF NICARAGUA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Commander de Marcoleta, accredited March 1876.

Consul-General.—James L. Hart, accredited Nov. 30, 1866.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN NICARAGUA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sidney Locock, appointed May 23, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The same as in Honduras. See p. 541.

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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 Rodriguez 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 Bautista Gill, installed November 25, 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 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 Engl. miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguay. There are no lines of telegraph but one at the side of this railway.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF PARAGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Juan Fleming, accredited Aug. 20, 1872.

There are no British representatives of any description in 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, 4*s.*

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 July 28, 1821, but it was not till after a war, protracted till 1824, that the country gained its actual freedom from Spanish rule. 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 1876, 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.—General Mariano Ignacio Prado, elected May 7, 1876; installed in office August 2, 1876, as successor of Don Manuel Pardo, President from 1872 to 1876.

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, in-

cluding 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 1875 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
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 1876 :—

	Men
Infantry, 8 battalions	5,600
Cavalry, 3 regiments	1,200
Artillery, 2 brigades	1,000
Gendarmerie	5,400
Total	13,200

The Peruvian navy consisted, in the summer of 1876, 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 'Chanchamaya,' 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 503,364 English square miles, while the population, according to a rough official enumeration made in 1871, 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 departments, the area and population of which was reported as follows in 1871:—

Departments	Area : English square miles	Population
Piura	12,931	172,000
Caxamarca	14,188	273,000
Amazonas	14,129	44,000
Loreto	132,727	58,000
Libertad	15,649	56,000
Ancachs	17,405	317,000
Lima	14,760	{ 350,000
Callao		{ 40,000
Huancavelica	10,814	160,000
Huanuco	33,822	{ 90,000
Junin		{ 282,000
Ica	6,295	68,000
Ayacucho	24,213	210,000
Cuzco	95,547	464,000
Puno	39,743	305,000
Arequipa	27,744	200,000
Moquegua	42,387	{ 85,000
Tarapaca		{ 25,000
Total	503,364	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 'Zambos.' 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 popula-

tion, comprising chiefly Italians and Germans. Immigration into the Republic has not taken place to any extent in recent years. At the enumeration of 1871 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 160,056.

The total imports of the republic averaged five millions sterling in the years 1872-75, 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 1870 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
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
1875	4,884,181	1,594,499

The two principal articles of export from Peru to the United Kingdom are guano and cubic nitre, the former of which, however, was shipped in gradually declining quantities in recent years. During the six years from 1870 to 1875, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1870	43,434	3,248,293
1871	242,365	1,711,176
1872	174,401	875,882
1873	35,895	1,722,854
1874	104,346	1,207,679
1875	86,042	1,068,570

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 1875 to little more than one-third the amount.

Equal in importance to guano, and surpassing it in recent years, as an article of export to Great Britain, is cubic nitre. The exports of nitre—a government monopoly, like guano—were as follows in each of the six years from 1870 to 1875 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
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
1875	2,979,876	1,793,110

Among the other articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 574,589*l.* in 1874, and of 619,292*l.* in 1875; and unrefined sugar, of the value of 512,112*l.* in 1874, and of 928,765*l.* in 1875. 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.*, and of 423,570*l.* in 1875. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 209,861*l.* in 1874, and of 168,594*l.* in 1875; of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 320,369*l.* in 1874, and of 210,961*l.* in 1875; and of coals of the value of 122,029*l.* in 1874, and of 97,472*l.* in 1875.

A system of railways, designed to develop the exploitation of the mineral wealth of the country, has been in course of construction since the year 1852, mainly at the expense of the state. At the end of 1876 there were open for traffic, or in course of construction, eleven lines belonging to the state, 1,281 English miles in total length, and costing 128,354,000 soles, or 25,670,800*l.*; eight lines belonging to private persons, 496 miles in length, and costing 24,420,000 soles, or 4,881,000*l.*; and two lines, belonging in part to the state and in part to individuals, 253 miles, costing 27,200,000 soles, or 5,440,000*l.*, being a total of twenty-two lines, 2,030 miles in length, and representing a cost of 179,974,600 soles, or 35,994,920*l.* The following is a list of these railways :—

Railways	Length	Cost of construction	
	English miles.	Soles.	£
State Lines :—			
Payta to Piura	63	1,945,600	389,120
Pacasmayo and Magdalena . .	93	5,850,000	1,170,000
Salaverry to Trujillo . . .	85	3,400,000	680,000
Chimbote to Huaraz . . .	172	24,000,000	4,800,000
Lima to Chancay	43	2,600,000	520,000
Lima to La Oroya	145	21,804,000	4,360,800
Cuzco to Puno	230	25,000,000	5,000,000
Pisco to Ica	48	1,450,000	290,000
Arequipa to Puno	232	25,280,000	5,056,000
Mejia to Arequipa	107	12,000,000	2,400,000
Ilo to Moquegua	63	5,025,000	1,005,000
Total	1,281	128,354,000	25,670,800
Private Lines :—			
Pimental to Chiclayo . . .	45	1,000,000	200,000
Ferrenafe to Eten	50	2,600,000	520,000
Malabrigo to Ascopea . . .	25	1,600,000	320,000
Cerro de Pasco	15	1,300,000	260,000
Lima to Callao and Chorillos .	17	1,000,000	200,000
Lima to Magdalena	5	320,000	64,000
Arica to Tacna	39	1,600,000	320,000
Tarapaca Lines	180	15,000,000	3,000,000
Total	496	24,420,000	4,884,000
Mixed Proprietorship :—			
Lima to Pisco	145	9,200,000	1,840,000
Tacna to Bolivian frontier . .	108	18,000,000	3,600,000
Total	253	27,200,000	5,440,000
Grand Total	2,030	179,974,600	35,994,920

The construction of the lines of railway belonging to the state was undertaken solely for purposes of public utility, remunerative results not being calculated upon in a country so sparsely populated as Peru. Of the railways belonging to private individuals, only the double line from Lima to Callao, eight miles, from Lima to Chorrillos, nine miles in length, the property of an English company, is reported to be a commercial success.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERU IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Don Pedro Galvez, accredited August 9, 1870.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERU.

Minister and Consul-General.—Spencer St. John, appointed Dec. 12, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

MONEY.

The *Sole* = 100 *centesimos* . Average rate of exchange, 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 Bonaventura Baez, elected December 10, 1876, as successor of Don Ignacio Gonzales.

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 240,000*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. 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.* and 50,000*l.* from the contractors for the loan. (Report of the select Committee on Loans to Foreign States, 1875.)

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 250,000 inhabitants, or 14 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. In 1875, the value of the imports amounted to 359,410*l.*, and of the exports to 318,470*l.*, the foreign commerce being shared by the ports of San Domingo and Porto Plata. The commerce 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 added to those of Haiti. (See p. 544.)

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.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SAN DOMINGO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Miguel Ventura, appointed January 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN DOMINGO.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Major Robert Stuart, appointed October 28, 1874.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Domingo.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Major Robert Stuart, British Minister, on the commerce and shipping of the Dominican Republic for the year 1875, dated Port-au-Prince,

March 1876 ; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation. Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Coen, on the imports and exports of San Domingo in 1875, dated San Domingo, December 31, 1875 ; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

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2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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SAN SALVADOR.

(REPÚBLICA DE SAN SALVADOR.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of San Salvador, an 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.—Don Rafael Zaldivar, elected Provisional President by a junta, April 30, 1876, as successor of Don Andres Valle, President from February 1 to April 25, 1876.

The regular election of the President has in recent years been constantly superseded by 'pronunciamentos' and military nominations.

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 1876 amounted to 1,958,350 dollars, or 391,670*l.*, and the estimates of expenditure to 1,760,850 dollars, or 352,170*l.*, thus leaving a calculated surplus of 197,550 dollars, or 39,500*l.* The sources of estimated revenue and branches of expenditure in the year 1876 were as follows:—

<i>Sources of Revenue :</i>		<i>Branches of Expenditure.</i>	
	Dollars.		Dollars.
Customs	591,000	General administration	559,000
Excise	50,000	Church	8,500
Tax on spirits	309,000	Army	818,000
„ indigo	44,000	Internal debt	150,400
Stamps	27,000	Courts of Justice	47,000
Land sales	11,000	Public instruction	41,000
Powder monopoly	136,000	Pensions	17,200
Post office	12,500	Public works	97,300
Telegraphs	6,850	Telegraph	23,000
Miscellaneous receipts	771,000	Export bounties	9,450
Total	1,958,350	Total	1,760,850
	£391,670		£352,170

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. 541.)

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF SAN SALVADOR IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Minister.—Don José Francisco Medina, accredited May 12, 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SAN SALVADOR.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sidney Locock, appointed May 23, 1874.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning San Salvador.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affairs in the Central American Republics, on the Financial Position of San Salvador, dated Guatemala, January 31, 1869; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1869. 8. London, 1869.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett on the public revenue, expenditure, and debt of San Salvador; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1871. 8. London, 1871.

Report by Mr. Edward Corbett on the Financial Position of San Salvador, dated Guatemala, October 22, 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Trade of San Salvador; in 'Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries.' Part XII. Fol. London, 1870.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fröbel (Julius), *Aus America*. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857-58.

Marr (Wilhelm), *Reise nach Central-America*. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

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Scherzer (Karl Ritter von), *Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador*. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Squier (E.G.), *The States of Central America*. 8. London, 1868

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, for a second term of four years, Nov. 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, 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.* A bill was passed in Congress, March 15, 1876, reducing the salary of the President to 25,000 dollars, or 5,000*l.* but it was vetoed by President Grant.

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	1842
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. Tompkins . . .	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 B. 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. Lot M. Morrill, born at Belgrade, Maine, May 3, 1815; studied and practised law; member of the State Legislature of Maine, 1854-56; governor of Maine, 1858-60; Senator for Maine in the Senate of the United States, 1861-65 and 1871-76. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury, June 21, 1876.

3. Secretary of War.—Hon. James Donaldson Cameron, born in the State of Pennsylvania, 1829; studied engineering, and executed numerous works as a railway contractor. Appointed Secretary of War, May 22, 1876.

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. James N. *Tyner*, born at Brookville, in the State of Indiana, January 17, 1826; studied and practised law; nominated Presidential Elector in 1860; member of the House of Representatives in the United States Congress 1869–76. Appointed Postmaster-General, July 11, 1876.

7. Attorney-General.—Hon. Alfonso *Taft*, born in the State of Vermont, 1811; studied law, and graduated at Yale College, 1832; admitted to the bar, 1834; Secretary of War, March 7 to May 22, 1876. Appointed Attorney-General, May 22, 1876.

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, who appoints them; but each appointment must be confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

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 eight delegates in 1876.

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	361,697
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	4,528,084	5,658,144
Oregon	2,609	4,427	States		
Pennsylvania . .	131,728	222,356			

At the date of the census of 1870, the total number of children attending school in the United States was 7,209,938, comprising 3,621,996 males and 3,587,942 females. The total number of schools was 141,629, and the number of teachers 221,042, comprising 93,329 males and 127,713 females. The aggregate income of all the schools in the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, amounted to 95,402,726 dollars, of which 3,663,785 dollars came from endowments; 61,746,039 dollars from taxation and public funds; and 29,992,902 dollars from other sources, including tuition.

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 1871 to 1876:—

Years, ending June 30	REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
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
1876	297,456,145	59,451,029	268,447,543	53,689,508

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	127,000,000	
Inland Revenue	110,007,493	58	120,199,723	50	120,324,990	
Land Sales	1,413,640	17	1,408,641	73	1,052,005	
Bank Taxes	7,268,379	16	7,276,033	83	7,134,708	
Pacific Railroads	882,274	91	612,212	17	397,902	
Fines and Penalties	228,870	23	128,521	75	92,695	
Consular and other Fees	1,818,884	29	1,810,427	19	1,625,685	
Public Property sold	1,278,693	87	704,273	65	421,875	
Miscellaneous sources	7,934,092	54	9,082,684	37	6,242,589	
Total Revenue	288,000,051	10	297,456,145	14	264,292,449	

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	54,937,203
Indians	8,384,656 82	7,060,474 38	5,434,766
Pensions	29,456,216 22	29,845,927 64	28,382,358
Army, Rivers, & Harbours	41,120,645 98	41,391,476 26	36,215,661
Navy	21,197,626 27	19,959,037 99	13,674,354
Interest on Public Debt	103,093,544 57	102,017,554 81	98,984,411
Total Expenditure	274,623,392 26	268,447,543 76	237,628,753
Surplus	13,376,659 26	29,008,601 38	26,663,696

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 September of each of the years 1862, 1866, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, and 1876 :—

Years	Capital of Debt	
	Dollars	£
1862	514,211,372	102,842,274
1866	2,783,425,879	556,685,175
1869	2,380,094,127	476,018,825
1871	2,292,030,835	458,406,167
1873	2,234,482,993	446,896,598
1875	2,237,813,048	447,562,609
1876	2,176,947,758	435,389,551

In the preceding table, the value of the dollar is calculated at the average exchange of 4*s.* 2*d.* from 1862 to 1869, and subsequently at the average exchange of 4*s.*

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 September, 1876 :—

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
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 1865	March 3, 1865	6	November 1, 1885 . .	150,558,650
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	37,473,800
Funded Loan of 1881	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	5		517,494,150
Funded Loan of 1891	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				1,697,320,100
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.				
Navy Pension Fund	July 23, 1868	3	Payable on demand	14,000,000
Aggregate of Debt bearing Interest in Lawful Money				14,000,000
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	—	21,000
Loan of 1858	June 14, 1858	5	—	8,000
Loan of 1860	June 22, 1860	5	—	10,000
Five-twenties of 1862(called)	February 25, 1862	6	—	884,650
Five-twenties of June '64 . .	June 30, 1864	6	—	1,165,900
Five-twenties of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	—	134,700
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	—	3,100
Seven-thirties of 1861	July 17, 1861	7 3-10	—	17,050
One-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	60,025
Two-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	43,200
Compound Interest Notes . . .	Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64	6	—	323,380
Seven-thirties of 1864 & 1865	June 30, '64; Mar. 3, '65	7 3-10	—	182,300
Certificates of Indebtedness . .	Mar. 1, 17, '62; Mar. 3, '63	6	—	5,000
Temporary Loan	June 30, 1864	4 to 6	—	3,060
Three per cent. certifs (call'd)	Mar. 2, '67; July 25, '68	3	—	5,000
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity				3,021,210
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861	—	—	6,732
	February 12, 1862	—	—	
Legal Tender Notes	February 25, 1862	—	{ Issues prior to 1869	369,334,604
	July 11, 1862	—	{ Series of 1869	
	March 3, 1863	—		
Certificates of Deposit	June 8, 1872	—	—	31,880,000
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862	—	{ First Issue	
	March 3, 1863	—	{ Second Issue	31,355,311
	June 30, 1864	—	{ Third Issue	
		—	{ Fourth Issue	
Coin Certificates	March 3, 1863	—	—	29,969,800
Unclaimed Interest	—	—	—	—
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest				462,606,447

The following table contains the summary of the various classes of the public debt, and the interest thereon, on September 1, 1876:—

	Dollars	Principal	Interest
		Dollars	Dollars
Debt bearing interest in coin—			
Bonds at 6 per cent. . . .	984,999,650		
Bonds at 5 per cent. . . .	712,320,450		
Bonds at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. . . .			
Bonds at 4 per cent. . . .		1,697,320,100	24,007,464
Debt bearing interest in lawful money—			
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent.		14,000,000	70,000
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity .		3,021,210	193,776
Debt bearing no interest—			
Old demand and legal-tender notes	369,401,336		
Certificates of deposit	31,880,000		
Fractional currency	31,355,311		
Coin certificates	29,969,800	462,606,448	
Unclaimed interest			21,704
Total debt on the 1st September 1876		2,176,947,758	24,292,944

An Act of Congress, approved by the President June 22, 1874, fixed the aggregate of legal tender circulation at a maximum of 382,000,000 dollars, prohibiting any new issues, under whatever pretence, for the future.

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.'

The State debts of all the States and Territories were estimated in June 1876, at 350,000,000 dollars, or 70,000,000*l.* It was stated by Governor Tilden, of New York, in his message to the State Legislature of New York, January 1876, that in 1870 the taxes, Federal, State, and local, of the whole country, amounted to 730,000,000 dollars, or 146,000,000*l.*, against 154,000,000 dollars, or 30,800,000*l.*, in 1860; and 83,000,000 dollars, or 16,600,000*l.*, in 1850. Or, reducing these figures to a *per capita* comparison, the taxes were 3½ dollars, or 14*s.*, per head in 1850; 5 dollars, or 1*l.*, per head in 1860; and 19 dollars, or 3*l.* 16*s.* per head in 1870.

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. Exceptionally, 2,500 cavalry, for Indian warfare, were added to this force by a vote of Congress, passed August 15, 1876. The army of the United States is scattered in small detachments all over the country, but chiefly along the borders of the districts inhabited by the aborigines, or 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 three 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. A large reduction in the strength of the enlisted force of the Navy (see page 593) was ordered by the Congress of the United States in the session of 1876, as inserted in the Naval Appropriation Bill, in consequence of which it became necessary to withdraw a number of the vessels from active service.

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
Wassuc	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
Yantic	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. By the terms of the Naval Appropriation Bill passed by the Congress of the United States in the session of 1876, the enlisted force of the navy was reduced from 8,500 to 7,500 men.

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	—	412,014	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, 1876, was, according to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics 169,986, being a decrease of 57,512 compared with the previous fiscal year, when the number of immigrants was 227,498. Of the total of 1875-76, England sent 24,373, Ireland 19,575, Scotland 4,582, Wales 324, Germany 31,937, and Canada and the other British North American Provinces 22,471. The total immigration for the fiscal year 1875-76 was barely one-third that of 1872-73, but the decrease in numbers was to some extent compensated by an increase in quality, the immigrants of recent years belonging to a decidedly better class. In recent years there has been a large immigration of Chinese. During

the year 1875 there were 13,163 Chinese arrivals, and 6,462 departures, being a surplus of 6,737 arrivals. It was stated in an official report, issued in 1876, that at the end of 1875 the total number of Chinese in the United States was 148,300, of whom 60,000 lived in the State of California.

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, was 44,384,000; and for June 1, 1876, it was 45,627,000. However, the decrease of immigration within these years makes these estimates, probably, too high. Nevertheless, it is calculated that in 1880, year of the next decennial census, the United States will have about 50,000,000 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 1871 to 1876:—

Years ended June 30	Imports of merchandise		Exports of merchandise	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
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	533,004,526	106,600,905	545,069,027	109,013,805
1876	460,640,190	92,128,038	580,114,291	116,022,858

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 1871 to 1876:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports of bullion &c.		Exports of bullion &c.	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
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
1876	15,936,681	3,187,336	56,506,302	11,301,260

The exports of the United States consist in the main of agri-

cultural 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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
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
1875	69,590,054	21,868,279

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 ; and to 720,057,440 pounds in 1866 ; falling again to 574,444,752 pounds in 1868 ; to 457,358,944 pounds in 1869 ; and rising again to 716,248,848 pounds in 1870 ; and to 1,038,677,920 pounds in 1871. It fell once more to 625,600,080 pounds in 1872, but rose to 832,573,016 pounds in 1873, and to 874,926,864 pounds in 1874, falling again to 841,333,472 pounds in 1875. 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 1873, 1874, and 1875 :—

Exports to Great Britain and Ireland.	1873. £	1874. £	1875. £
Bacon and hams	5,191,901	4,477,911	5,469,662
Beef, salted	378,412	408,441	345,469
Butter	199,639	188,769	205,900
Caoutchouc	100,731	56,283	99,722
Cheese	2,353,181	2,589,776	2,786,027
Clocks	92,023	101,524	107,029
Corn, wheat	12,938,848	14,201,450	12,469,664
„ maize or Indian corn	3,814,125	5,659,080	4,803,955
„ wheat meal and flour	1,382,304	2,918,566	1,738,445
Cotton, raw	31,544,933	29,309,963	27,075,283
Fruit, raw	112,393	86,547	85,874
Hops	46,740	131,063	201,874
Iron and steel, wrought or ma- nufactured	180,632	156,610	216,751
Lard	1,222,492	790,932	1,507,468
Naphtha (crude)	153,281	161,193	87,570
Oil, spermaceti, or head matter „ of turpentine	194,780	241,713	347,634
„ seed cake	366,750	326,576	321,700
Petroleum	946,244	1,101,238	1,242,985
Pork, salted	987,591	982,939	770,488
Rosin	467,126	456,223	369,272
Skins and furs of all sorts	435,085	401,773	335,835
Tallow and stearine	531,754	604,037	604,888
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,012,102	896,477	768,317
„ manufactured, and cigars	1,779,969	1,816,669	987,356
Wood and timber :— Hewn	108,732	151,696	84,929
Sawn or split	693,128	1,243,242	531,689
All other articles	284,609	503,622	426,659
Total	3,951,988	3,933,057	5,597,602
	71,471,493	73,897,400	69,590,054

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 1873 to 1875 :—

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States.	1873. £	1874. £	1875. £
Alkali, soda	1,392,138	1,166,952	981,687
Arms, ammunition, and military stores:			
Fire-arms	68,053	59,381	79,875
Gunpowder	—	—	720
All other kinds	48,082	37,835	50,354
Beer and ale	237,013	241,320	211,098
Coals, cinders, and fuel	112,528	104,298	81,883
Cotton piece goods	2,715,601	2,561,712	1,900,243
„ thread for sewing	491,168	489,903	564,421
Earthen and China-ware	692,607	591,466	620,288
Haberdashery and millinery	1,292,746	1,098,522	511,663
Hardware and cutlery unenumerated	797,145	648,764	552,501
Linen, piece goods	2,948,253	2,996,752	2,725,873
„ thread	155,485	141,647	142,499

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	£	£	£
Metals :—			
Iron, old	200,368	49,932	38,872
„ pig	693,694	213,979	195,319
„ bar, bolt, and rod	308,226	74,064	55,798
„ railroad, of all kinds . . .	2,434,135	1,290,072	228,904
„ hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	303,584	131,388	138,603
„ wire	64,514	31,765	34,952
„ tin plates	2,745,916	2,741,126	2,541,004
„ cast or wrought, of all kinds	443,387	352,022	143,638
„ steel, unwrought	707,635	503,058	382,652
„ steel, manufactures of . . .	101,067	59,533	46,025
Copper, wrought and unwrought .	269,787	61,311	23,102
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet . .	69,244	63,899	6,466
Oil seed	3,308	16,562	3,186
Salt	248,933	164,144	177,471
Silk manufactures :—			
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons .	137,748	151,607	104,994
Other articles of silk only . . .	102,632	127,756	60,690
Mixed with other materials . . .	81,678	61,342	33,711
Spirits, British	20,765	11,639	22,842
Wool, sheep and lambs'	62,421	82,052	82,791
Woollen manufactures :—			
Cloths, coatings	1,197,438	1,011,657	767,118
Worsted stuffs	3,941,476	3,012,133	2,276,166
Carpets and druggets	806,904	673,336	357,777
All other articles	7,679,138	7,218,880	5,723,093
Total	33,574,664	28,241,809	21,868,279

It will be seen from the two preceding tables that there was a general increase in the value of the exports of the United States to Great Britain in 1873 and 1874, with a falling off in 1875; the imports from Great Britain and Ireland into the United States greatly decreased during the whole triennial 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 1875, that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States amounted to 4,595,883 tons on the 30th June, 1875, 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, 1875:—

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	28,196·50
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	373,161·59
Total on the Northern lakes	4,833	758,838·81
Total on the Pacific coast	1,125	164,418·99
	28,987	4,264,437·72
Canal boats, &c.	2,936	331,446·00
Grand total	31,923	4,595,883·72

At the close of June 1876 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; 26,044 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 1875 was returned at 80,889,037 dollars, or 16,177,807*l.* in value. Nevada produced the largest amount, namely, 40,478,369 dollars, or 8,095,674*l.* in value, mainly silver, and after it came California, which produced 16,326,211 dollars, or 3,265,240*l.* in value, chiefly gold. Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona 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 44,000 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 Quincy, 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	1,904	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 1875 was estimated at 4,658,208,000 dollars, or 933,164,160*l*.

The number of telegraph offices in the United States on the 1st

July, 1876, was 6,852, the total length of lines, 79,000 miles, and the length of wires 172,000 miles. There were transmitted 18,729,567 messages in the year ending June 30, 1876.

The post office carried 610,000,000 letters, 119,000,000 stamped wrappers, 16,000,000 newspapers, and 33,000,000 post cards in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. The number of post offices was 36,515 on the 30th of June, 1876.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF THE UNITED STATES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Edwards Pierpont, born in the State of Connecticut, 1817; studied law and graduated at Yale College, 1837; admitted to the Bar, 1841. Attorney-General of the United States, May 1875 to May 1876; accredited Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, June 5, 1876.

Secretaries.—William J. Hoppin; James Day.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Envoy and Minister.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, born in 1820; Chargé d'Affaires in Uruguay 1854-59; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1859-63, and to Paraguay, 1863-65; Envoy and Minister to Brazil, 1865-67; appointed Envoy and Minister to the United States, December 6, 1867.

Secretaries.—Hon. F. R. Plunket; Hon. P. H. L. Trench; Frank C. Lascelles; Francis C. E. Denys; Charles F. F. Adam.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. W. G. Jones, R.N.

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. 10d. to 3s. 6d., 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." The Act requires that in all payments by or to the Treasury, the sovereign, or pound sterling shall be computed as equal to 4 dollars 86c. 6½m. This value is also to be applied in appraising merchandise imported and in the construction of contracts.

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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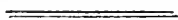
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URUGUAY.

(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, elected for the term 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.—Colonel L. Latorre, formerly Minister of War and Marine; elected President of the Republic, with dictatorial powers, March 18, 1876, as successor of Don Pedro Varela, elected January 15, 1875, and who resigned March 10, 1876.

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 war and marine.

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	5,947,400	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 of about 19,000,000 pesos, or 3,800,000*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 should be under state guarantee, with forced currency. The amount of paper money is constantly increasing. In September 1876, the government added notes of the nominal value of 2,000,000*l.* to the already existing amount.

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	2,797

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 21,148 individuals 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 1874 the exports were valued at 15,240,000 pesos, or 3,048,000*l.*, and in 1875 the estimate was 14,300,000 pesos, or 2,860,000*l.* The imports, which were of the declared value of 16,320,000 pesos, or 3,264,000*l.* in 1874, fell to 14,320,000 pesos, or 2,864,000*l.* in 1875.

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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
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
1875	1,208,590	713,830

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides and tallow, the first of the value of 547,081*l.* and the second of 222,871*l.*, in 1875. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, and of iron, the first of the value of 218,617*l.*, and the second of the value of 116,749*l.*, in the year 1875.

There were railways of a total length of 268 English miles open for traffic at the end of June 1876. 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, with a branch line to the port of Higueritas, on the river Uruguay, opened in February 1876. On the second system, the chief lines were 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 1876 were of a total length of 986 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 1,296,350 letters and 1,355,000 newspapers in the year 1875. The receipts of the Post Office in 1874 and 1875 were insufficient to cover the expenditure.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF URUGUAY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—Don Carlos Ernesto Soto, accredited Nov. 29, 1872.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN URUGUAY.

Consul.—Major J. St. J. Munro, appointed Sept. 24, 1869.

Vice-Consul.—Theodore Lemm, appointed April 1, 1875.

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, 4s.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Quintal* = 101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.

„ *Arroba* = 25·35 „ „

„ *Fanega* = 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, on the 28th March, 1864, 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 Federalists and Confederalists, the former desiring a strong central government, and the latter the greatest possible independence of the separate States.

Revenue, Public Debt, and Army.

The chief source of public revenue at the disposal of the central government is that of customs duties, which produced 3,450,000 pesos, or 690,000*l.*, in the year ending June 30, 1875. The total revenue in the same year amounted to 6,702,080 venezolanos, or 1,340,416*l.*, and the expenditure to 6,143,134 venezolanos, or 1,228,626*l.* The principal branch of expenditure is 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 1876. 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.*, 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 1876. 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 403,261 English square miles, and to contain a population of 1,784,194 souls. The following table gives the area and population of the twenty-one states—three of them with territories attached—into which the republic is divided, as reported in census returns of September, 1873:—

States	Area: English square miles	Population
1. Carácas (Federal District)	33,986	60,010
2. Guarico		191,000
3. Bolivar		129,143
4. Guzman Blanco		94,151
5. Carabobo		117,605
6. Cojedes	8,119	85,678
7. Barquisimeto	9,352	143,818
8. Yaracui		71,689
9. Falcon	10,253	99,920
10. Portuguesa	23,845	79,934
11. Zamora		59,449
12. Nueva Esparta	442	30,983
13. Barcelona	13,812	101,396
14. Cumaná	17,494	55,476
15. Maturin		47,863
Territory of Mariño		6,705
16. Trujillo	4,328	108,672
17. Guzman (Merida)	10,848	67,849
18. Tachira		68,619
19. Zulia	28,934	59,235
Territory of Goajiro		29,263
20. Apure	18,896	18,635
21. Guayana	208,369	34,053
Terr. of Amazonas	13,583	23,048
Total	403,261	1,784,194

The trade of Venezuela is not very considerable, although the country possesses vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the year 1875, the total imports were of the value of 4,607,179 venezolanos, or 885,995*l.*, and the total exports of the value of 5,230,288 venezolanos, or 1,005,824*l.* The imports of 1875 were 218,612*l.* more in value than those of 1874, and the exports 136,280*l.* more than those of the preceding year. The foreign commerce of Venezuela is chiefly with Germany and Great Britain.

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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1871	59,515	310,918
1872	122,621	530,800
1873	97,772	527,605
1874	50,545	506,443
1875	37,136	733,403

The chief articles of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1875 were coffee and raw cotton. The exports of coffee in 1875 were of the value of 10,014*l.*, while the exports of raw cotton were valued at 8,248*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 493,326*l.*, and the latter of 91,746*l.*, in the year 1875.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF VENEZUELA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—F. H. Hemming, appointed Nov. 11, 1874.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN VENEZUELA.

Minister and Consul-General.—Robert Thos. Charles Middleton, appointed Dec. 12, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

MONEY.

The *Venezolano*, of 100 *Centavas* . . . 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 „

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

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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 Chanzy, 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 1875:—

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
1875	52,386,955	57,110,872

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 1877, the home expenditure for Algeria, forming part of the budget of the Minister of the Interior, was set down at 25,111,472 francs, or 1,004,456*l.*, and the revenue derived from the colony at 24,483,400 francs, or 979,336*l.*—(See Budget of France for the years 1876 and 1877, pp. 61–2.)

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.

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 official returns issued in 1876, the area of the colony embraces 669,015 square kilometres, or 258,306 English square miles, being about one-sixth larger than France. The following table gives the area, in English square miles, of each of the three departments into which Algeria is divided, and the population, including that of the wandering tribes, at the last census, taken, together with that of France, in May 1872:—

Departments	Area: English square miles	Population
Algiers	39,118	872,951
Constantine	107,362	1,029,782
Oran	111,826	513,492
Wandering Arab tribes . .	—	2,434,974
Total	258,306	4,851,199

It will be seen that the bulk of the inhabitants of Algeria consists of wandering Arab tribes. The French settlers form only five per cent. of the total population.

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 1870 to 1875 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1868 .	7,706,584	4,122,762
1869 .	7,332,192	4,438,045
1870 .	6,907,628	4,978,250
1872 .	7,881,251	6,563,123
1873 .	8,268,685	6,088,256
1874 .	7,852,173	5,976,280
1875 .	7,696,562	5,756,317

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 sub-joined 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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1871	443,807	119,884
1872	858,618	89,347
1873	438,784	64,409
1874	517,144	47,953
1875	500,185	155,676

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1875 was 'Esparto grass,' for making paper, of the value of 281,504*l.*, the quantity shipped being 36,580 tons. Among the other exports of 1875 were corn, of the value of 99,519*l.*, and iron ore, of the value of 61,808*l.* The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coals, the former of the value of 89,358*l.*, and the latter of 42,563*l.* in the year 1875.

At the end of the year 1875 there were 543 kilometres, or 340 English miles, of railways open for traffic in Algeria. The railways consisted of three lines, namely, from the town of Algiers to Oran, 426 kilometres, or 226 miles, in length; from Philippeville to Con-

stantine, 87 kilomètres, or 55 miles long; and from Bône to the mines of Aïn Mokra, with branches, 95 kilomètres, or 59 miles, in length.

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted, at the end of 1875, of 5,850 miles of line, and 9,860 miles of wire. The 'réseau algéro-tunésien' of telegraphs is worked by a private company subventioned by the French government and the Bey of Tunis.

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. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
„ <i>Monzonnah</i>	.	.	.	„ „ „ 7 $\frac{7}{10}$ d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>Onquyah</i>	.	.	.	=	4 grammes.
„ <i>Hollah</i> (liquid)	.	.	.	=	16.66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ <i>Psa</i> (dry)	.	.	.	=	48 litres, or about 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.—Right Hon. Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; born in 1815; educated at Haileybury, and entered the Indian Civil Service 1833; British Resident in Scinde, 1856–62; Governor of Bombay, 1862; member of the Council of India, 1866. Appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, December 1876.

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 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1874	1,907,951	1,357,455
1875	2,246,179	2,272,275

The increased revenue of the years 1873 to 1875 was due to the raising of loans, included in the receipts, while the increased expenditure was caused by outlay upon public works.

The colony had a public debt of 3,475,144*l.* on the 31st December, 1875. 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 territory, 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 to the Netherlands, but was again occupied by British troops in 1806. Since that time the boundary has been gradually enlarged by the annexation of surrounding districts. The most important of these annexations were that of British Kaffraria, in 1866; of Basutoland at the head of the basin of the Orange river, in 1868, and of two vast but partly unexplored districts called Fingoland and Nomansland, or Griqualand East, in 1875.

The total area and estimated population of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope are given as follows in Government returns published in 1875 and 1876:—

	Area : English square miles	Population
Cape Colony, proper . . .	181,592	496,381
British Kaffraria	3,463	86,201
Basutoland	8,450	75,000
Fingoland and Nomansland .	5,000	140,000
Total	198,505	797,582

The Cape Colony proper is divided, politically and administratively, into a Western and Eastern division, the former with 26 districts and the latter with 22 districts. The following gives the European and the total population of each of these 48 districts of the Cape Colony:—

	European Population	Total Population
<i>Western Division:—</i>		
Beaufort	2,623	3,828
Bredasdorp	2,020	4,169
Caledon	4,517	9,900
Calvinia	2,232	8,521
Cape	9,748	20,241
Clanwilliam	2,231	7,041
Frasersburg	2,940	8,293
George	4,988	10,658
Knysha	1,479	2,471
Malmesbury	6,514	24,572
Mossel bay	2,158	4,276
Namaqua Land	1,882	10,071
Oudtshoorn	6,091	12,077
Paarl	6,304	15,583
Picketberg	3,174	6,037
Prince Albert	3,336	5,983
Riversdale	5,974	10,665
Robertson	3,741	6,155

	European Population	Total Population
<i>Western Division—continued:</i>		
Stellenbosch	2,712	8,917
Swellendam	4,757	9,964
Tulbagh	3,259	8,695
Victoria West	3,387	8,656
Worcester	3,159	7,704
Cape Town	15,118	28,457
Green Point	729	908
Robben Island	266	458
Total	105,348	236,300
<i>Eastern Division:—</i>		
Albany	8,086	16,264
Albert	4,911	9,802
Alexandria	1,931	6,655
Aliwal, North	3,953	22,200
Bathurst	1,526	4,867
Bedford	1,952	8,350
Colesberg	3,485	8,115
Cradock	5,924	12,228
Fort Beaufort	2,767	13,341
Graaffreinet	6,013	14,695
Hope Town	2,223	4,349
Humansdorp	2,398	7,876
Middleburg	1,976	4,645
Murraysburg	987	2,940
Peddie	996	18,796
Port Elizabeth	7,131	11,633
Queen's Town	3,650	44,555
Richmond	2,685	6,090
Somerset	3,977	10,593
Stockenström	1,326	5,647
Uitenhage	7,206	18,148
Victoria, East	1,141	8,292
Total	76,244	260,081
Cape Colony	181,592	496,381

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 Afrianders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Afrianders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

Trade and Commerce.

The values of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony, including British Kaffraria, in each of the five years from 1871 to 1875, were as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1871	2,585,298	3,408,635
1872	4,388,728	4,366,071
1873	5,451,927	4,011,327
1874	5,725,412	4,468,747
1875	5,762,743	4,393,325

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 1871 to 1875, is exhibited in the subjoined table :—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
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
1875	3,724,662	4,037,475

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 1871 to 1875 the exports of wool from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
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
1875	35,783,689	2,192,736

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 228,269*l.* in 1875; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 293,866*l.*; and sheepskins, of the value of 214,901*l.* in 1875. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 757,364*l.*;

common manufactures of the value of 442,146*l.* and wool wrought and unwrought of the value of 403,215*l.* in the year 1873.

There were, in the end of 1874, in the colony 491,351 head of cattle and 1,046,000 sheep. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent comprising from 5,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards; those in villages are comparatively small. The farmers 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 railway of a total length of 52 miles in the colony in the end of June 1875. The lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems, the Western from Cape Town to Worcester, 129 miles in length; the Midland starting from Port Elizabeth, 85 miles long; and the North-Western, also from Port Elizabeth, 74 miles in length. There were 16 miles of other lines in course of construction at the end of June 1875.

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 1,065 miles of wire and 1,457 miles of wire in the end of June 1875. They were constructed entirely at the expense of the Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

MONEY.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British, with the exception of the Sydney shilling and half shilling. 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. In some extent, however, the old weights and measures are still made use of in the colony, in the following proportions:—

112 lbs Dutch	equal to	100 lbs Amsterdam
1 Schell		74 imperial bushel
1 Muid of Schell		147½
1 Muid of 1 Muid		295
1 Ache of 1½ gillons		191 imperial gillons
104 lbs		100 English pounds

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but more exactly, 2,116½ acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the furl, but it was ascertained in 1846, and officially settled that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,008 British Imperial feet.

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EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MISR.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ismail 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 Téfidéh, 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 Emineh, 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 Ain-el-Hayât, 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 Emineh, 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 'Khîdîv-el-Misr,' or King of Egypt, and the present ruler has since been known as the Khidiv, 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 Ismail 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.

By a firman dated July 1, 1876, the Sultan of Turkey ceded to the Khedive the port and district of Zeyha, in the Gulf of Aden, on condition of the annual tribute being increased by 15,000*l.*, the total thus amounting to 720,000*l.*

The predecessors of the present sovereign of Egypt were:—

	Born	Died	Reigned
Mehemet Ali, founder of the dynasty	1769	1849	1811–48
Ibrahim, son of Mehemet	1789	1848	June—Nov. 1848
Abbas, grandson of Mehemet . . .	1813	1854	1848–54
Saïd, son of Mehemet	1822	1863	1854–63

The average term of reign of the rulers of Egypt, including the present sovereign, was thirteen years.

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 is variously estimated at from nine to eleven millions sterling per annum. In the budget estimates for the year ending September 12, 1875—Coptic year 1591—the total revenue was given at 10,812,787*l.*, and the total expenditure at 10,796,385*l.*, but subsequent investigations did not prove the correctness of these figures, as far at least as regarded the expenditure. The Right Hon. Stephen Cave, sent to Egypt by the British Government in 1875 to assist the Khedive in establishing an equilibrium in the finances of his country, reported the annual income for 1875 as follows:—

	£
Land Tax	4,305,131
Moukabala (special Land Tax) . . .	1,531,118
Other sources of revenue	4,852,821
	<hr/>
	10,689,070

According to Mr. Cave, this revenue was insufficient to meet both the cost of the general administration of the country, estimated

at from five to six millions sterling, and the charges of a debt variously reported to amount to from 86 to 91 millions sterling, including the personal liabilities of the Khedive, nominally secured on his private estates, known as the Daira. In order to prevent unavoidable insolvency, Mr. Cave recommended a conversion of the debt, to be effected with the assent of the bondholders.

The same recommendation was repeated by the Rt. Hon. George J. Göschen and M. Joubert, representatives of the British and French bondholders of the Egyptian debt, who went to Egypt in the autumn of 1876 to confer with the Khedive on the finances of Egypt. From the information furnished to them, they arrived at the conclusion that the annual revenue for 1876 and the following years would amount to 10,922,000*l.*, and that a balance might be established with the expenditure, if the public liabilities of Egypt and the private debt of the Khedive were separated, and reduced by conversion. The plans submitted by Messrs. Göschen and Joubert were adopted November 18, 1876, by the Khedive, who decreed that the 'Unified Debt of Egypt' should be reduced to 59,000,000*l.* by conversion, and be separated entirely from the Daira and floating debt, fixed at 27,000,000*l.* The interest on the 'Unified Debt' was fixed at the same time at seven per cent., of which one per cent. was to be retained as a sinking fund during nine years, to provide for the extinction of revenue from the Moukabala tax, ceasing at the end of this term.

Previous to the arrangements come to between the Khedive and the representatives of the British and French bondholders, the debt of Egypt, including the private liabilities of the sovereign, secured on the Daira, were reported as follows:—

1. *Funded debt*:—

	£	
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. *Floating debt*:—Details unknown. The total

amount was estimated March 1874, to be	24,000,000	24,000,000
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Total state debt . . .	73,270,380
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3. *Personal Debt of the Khedive*:—

Khedive loan of 1866 . . .	1,907,480
" " 1870 . . .	6,266,880
Floating debt of Khedive, estimated . . .	5,000,000

Total personal debt of Khedive . . .	13,174,360	13,174,360
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Aggregate debt	86,444,740
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The control both of the debt of Egypt, and the general revenue and expenditure, was ordered, under the stipulations agreed to by the Khedive in November 1876, to be given over to a financial commission, consisting chiefly of Europeans. A Controller-General of Revenue and a Controller-General of the Public Debt and Audit are to be appointed, with the fullest powers of control. An English Commissioner is to be added to the Commission of the Public Debt, which is made permanent, with a right to remit the revenues paid to it to the Banks of England and France. The revenues of Egypt will be pledged to the Unified Debt, to be paid direct to the Commission.

The army of Egypt is raised by conscription. It consisted, in January 1876, 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, at the end of June 1876, two frigates, two corvettes, three large yachts for the use of the Khedive—one of them, the Mahroussa, of 4,000 tons, with 800 horse-power—and four gunboats, the whole of an aggregate burthen of 16,476 tons.

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 1,406,250 English 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 : English square miles	Population
Egypt proper	175,130	5,252,000
Nubia	431,210	1,000,000
Former Kingdom of Ethiopia	588,530	5,000,000
Darfur, and other annexed territories	211,380	5,700,000
Total	1,406,250	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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
1866	15,368,824	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
1875	10,895,043	2,945,846

The considerable amount of the exports from Egypt to the United Kingdom is owing, partly to large shipments 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 ex-

ports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the ten years from 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
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
1875	163,912,336	6,668,340

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the years 1866 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 1866 to 1871, fell in 1872 to 2,732,102*l.*, in 1873 to 977,171*l.*, in 1874 to 130,971*l.*, and in 1875 to 48,572*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, of 1,922,505*l.* in 1874, and of the value of 1,558,839*l.* in 1875. 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 six years 1870 to 1875 was as follows :—

Years	Vessels	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
1875	1,496	2,940,708

Very nearly three-fourths of the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal in the six years 1870-75 belonged to Great Britain. The proportion of vessels under the British flag during the period was 74·16 per cent.; while under the flag of France passed 9·21 per cent.; under that of the Netherlands 4·35 per cent.; under that of Austria 3·47 per cent.; under that of Italy 2·63 per cent.; under that of Spain 2·9 per cent.; and under that of Germany 1·64 per cent. The remainder was distributed among eleven other nationalities.

The Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, starts from Port Said, 40 miles east of the Damietta mouth of the Nile, and runs 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 a report of 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 at the end of June 1876:—

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 laid aside 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 total receipts, from all sources, of the Suez Canal Company amounted to 30,827,194 francs, or 1,233,088*l.*, and the total expenditure to 17,798,408 francs, or 711,936*l.*, in the year 1875. In the year 1874, the total receipts were 26,383,515 francs, or 1,055,340*l.*, and the expenses 17,752,806 francs, or 710,112*l.* The increase in the receipts of 1875 amounted to 17 per cent.

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 :—

Years	Francs	£
1870	5,159,327	206,372
1871	8,993,732	359,748
1872	16,407,591	656,304
1873	22,897,319	915,892
1874	24,859,383	994,374
1875	28,886,302	1,155,452

During the first nine months of 1876, the receipts from tolls were at the rate of 30,500,000 francs, or 1,220,000*l.* per annum.

Railways and Telegraphs.

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1876, 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 1876, 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

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF EGYPT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Egypt had no representative in Great Britain at the end of 1876, after the departure of Edward Thomas Rogers, agent from 1874 to 1876, and appointed Minister of Public Instruction of Egypt, October 1876.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

Agent and Consul-General.—Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, appointed May 10, 1876.

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.
 „ *Almud* = 1.151 imperial gallon.
 „ *Oke*, of 400 *drams* . . . = 2.8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Gasab*, of 4 *diraâs* . . . = 3 yards.
 „ *Feddân al risach* . . . = 3,208 square yards.

By a decree of the Khedive dated August 1, 1875, the metrical system of weights and measures was ordered to be introduced into Egypt on the 1st of January, 1876, but compulsory only at first in all public and administrative transactions.

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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.—James Sprigg *Payne*, assumed office June 3, 1876.

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 <i>Roberts</i>	1848-56
Stephen Allen <i>Benson</i>	1856-64
Daniel Basil <i>Warner</i>	1864-68
James Spriggs <i>Payne</i>	1868-70
James <i>Roye</i>	1870-71
Joseph <i>Jackson</i>	1871-75
Joseph Jenkins <i>Roberts</i>	1875-76

The President is assisted in his executive function by four ministers, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, and the Postmaster-General.

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 1875 was estimated to amount to 21,500*l.*, and the expenditure to 23,100*l.* The principal part of the revenue is derived from customs' duties, while the expenditure embraces chiefly the cost of the general administration.

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 1871 to 1875:—

Years.	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
	£	£
1871	1,816,419	896,360
1872	1,895,656	941,132
1873	1,760,508	953,176
1874	1,824,367	761,932
1875	1,651,071	692,418

The chief article of exports from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1875 was palm oil, of the value of 1,225,834*l.* The British imports consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 286,071*l.* in 1875.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

I. OF LIBERIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul-General.—James Jackson, accredited May 20, 1872.

Consul.—George Ofor, accredited March 2, 1876.

There are no representatives of Great Britain in Liberia.

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 *Massuah 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 17, 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 fourteenth of the dynasty of the Alides, or Fileli, founded by Muley-Achmet, and the thirty-fifth lineal descendant of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet. 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 family of the Sharifs of Fileli, or Tafilet. Each Sultan has the right to choose his own successor among the members of his family, and, if not exercising this privilege, the custom of succession is that obeyed in the Ottoman empire (see p. 446), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the surviving eldest member of the reigning family.

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. In the year 1873 the total imports amounted to 834,478*l.*, and the total exports to 1,555,466*l.* In the year 1875 the imports were of the total value of 1,011,588*l.*, and the exports of 1,561,312*l.* The

foreign trade of Morocco is chiefly with Great Britain, Spain, and France, and it passes mainly through the port of Tangier. There are, besides Tangier, seven other ports open to foreign commerce.

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 1871 to 1875:—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
	£	£
1871	419,357	199,603
1872	685,940	255,386
1873	970,206	313,791
1874	699,163	443,416
1875	711,294	342,420

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1875 were corn, chiefly beans and maize, of the value of 371,668*l.*, and olive oil, of the value of 42,125*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, of the value of 290,406*l.*, in 1875. It is stated in a recent Consular report from Tangier 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.'

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF MOROCCO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—Hadj Said Guesus, accredited Dec. 31, 1863.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN MOROCCO.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sir John Hay Drummond Hay, appointed Minister Resident June 9, 1860, and Minister Plenipotentiary Sept. 1, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

MONEY.

The <i>Blankeel</i>	=	24 <i>Flus</i>	Approximate English value =	$\frac{37}{40}$ <i>d.</i>
The <i>Ounce</i>	=	4 <i>Blankeels</i>	" " "	$\frac{37}{16}$ <i>d.</i>
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>	" "	=	lb. av. 112
The <i>Dhra'a</i>	=	8 <i>Tomin</i>		=	inches. 22.482
The <i>Saâ</i>	=	4 <i>Muhds</i>	" "	=	Imperial Gallons. 12.32541

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 1875, 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 thirteen official members, the members including the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary for Native Affairs, and of fifteen 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 1870 to 1875 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1870	111,231	108,406
1871	126,293	121,352
1872	180,498	132,978
1873	207,361	182,278
1874	247,259	306,365
1875	260,271	306,414

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 increased to 331,600*l.* at the end of 1875.

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 English 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 : Engl.sq.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 „	—	4,540
Total	—	315,250

Another return, dated 1874, stated the total population of the colony at 307,241. 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 1870 to 1875, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1870	429,527	482,979
1871	472,444	562,109
1872	825,252	717,851
1873	1,011,965	871,028
1874	1,121,948	936,821
1875	1,268,926	985,695

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 1870 to 1875:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
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
1875	754,298	872,381

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 250,235*l.* in 1870, to 219,961*l.* in 1871, to 283,771*l.* in 1872, to 313,291*l.* in 1873, to 400,672*l.* in 1874, and to 514,310*l.*, representing 8,328,524 pounds weight, in 1875. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of 189,739*l.* in 1875, and raw sugar, of the value of 27,660*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 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; to 1,922*l.* in 1874; and to 309*l.* in 1875.

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 1875. 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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TUNIS.

(AFRIKIA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Sidi Mohamed-el-Sadok, Bey of Tunis, born October 3, 1813, eldest son of Bey Sidy Ahsin; succeeded his brother, Mohamed, September 23, 1859.

Brother of the Bey.—Sidy Ali, second surviving son of Bey Sidy Ahsin, heir presumptive to the throne, born October 5, 1817.

The reigning family of Tunis, occupants of the throne since 1691, descend from Ben Ali Tourki, a native of the Isle of Crete, who, by force of arms, made himself master of the country, acknowledging, however, the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, in existence since 1575. This suzerainty remained in force, with short interruptions, till the reign of the present Bey, who succeeded in obtaining an Imperial firman, dated October 25, 1871, which liberated him from the payment of the tribute paid by his predecessors and made him virtually independent. Besides formalities of investiture, the sole actual connection of Tunis with the Ottoman Empire exists in the treaty obligation of the Bey to furnish the Sultan with a certain number of troops in time of war.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

The Government of Tunis was a pure despotism till the accession of the present sovereign, who issued, immediately after assuming the government, an 'Organic Law,' establishing courts of justice, and guaranteeing individual and religious liberty. By the terms of this law the general administration of the country was vested, under the Bey, in a Ministerial Council, composed of six members, presiding over the departments of Foreign Affairs, held by the Prime Minister, of the Interior, of Justice, of War, of Marine, and of Public Works. There was likewise established, as a consulting body, a 'Conseil de la régence,' composed of all the foreign consuls, various government officials, and the members of the municipality of the capital.

The total revenue of the Government in the financial year ending the 30th June, 1875, amounted to 273,292*l.*, and the total expenditure to 251,864*l.* The principal sources of revenue and chief branches of expenditure were as follows, in the year 1874-75 :—

Sources of Revenue, 1874-1875.	
	£
Customs duties on exports	117,623
Taxes and tithes on olive trees	35,459
Tobacco and salt monopolies	18,172
Customs duties on imports	17,557
Miscellaneous receipts, including stamp duties .	84,481
Total Revenue	273,292

Branches of Expenditure, 1874-75.	
	£
Cost of General Administration	6,053
Interest and management of public debt . . .	223,105
Payment of arrear coupons of the debt . . .	22,716
Total Expenditure	251,864

It will be seen that, besides the general administration of the country, carried on at a very small cost, the bulk of the expenditure was for the public debt. The public liabilities were mainly contracted between the years 1856 and 1868, and at the latter date amounted, exclusive of a floating debt, to 182,000,000 francs, or 7,280,000*l.*, a portion of it contracted in Tunis, but the greater part in foreign countries, mainly France. No interest being paid to the creditors, the French and other governments made reclamations, in pursuance of which the Bey consented to establish an International Finance Commission, to provide for the settlement and gradual extinction of the public debt. Called into existence in 1869, the Commission has been working since that time, with highly satisfactory results to both the Government of Tunis and its creditors. The International Finance Commission is divided into two departments, namely, the Administrative Section, composed of the Prime Minister of Tunis as president, of a French Inspector of finance, and another Tunisian functionary representing the Government; and the Section of Control, comprising six delegates elected by the English, French, and Italian creditors respectively. The Acts of the Administrative Section, having a reference directly or indirectly to financial matters connected with the interests of the foreign creditors, have no executive force unless they are approved by the Section of Control, particularly in respect of any new loans or financial operations, which may in any way affect the public revenue. There is a sub-committee known as the 'Council of Administration of the Conceded Revenues,' composed of five members, namely, one English, one French, one Tunisian, an Italian, and one taken indiscriminately from among

the most respectable residents of any other nationality. They are named by the Finance Commission for three years, at the expiration of which period any of them may be re-elected for another year. A member of the Board of Control assists at its deliberations, besides which it submits its half-yearly accounts to the Finance Commission, which, after being audited and approved by it, are published for the information of the public.

Each foreign delegate of the Finance Commission receives yearly 240*l.* to meet his extra expenses, while the members of the sub-committee, who are expected to give up all their time to the performance of their several duties, receive a salary of 400*l.*, and their president 480*l.* The total amount of the annual expenditure incurred by the sub-committee is 6,000*l.*, inclusive of 2,238*l.*, being the commission charged by the bankers for the payment of the coupons in Europe and other outlays.

Under the arrangements made by the International Finance Commission, the total public debt of Tunis stands fixed at present at 125,000,000 francs, or 5,000,000*l.*, the whole bearing interest at five per cent. The annual surplus of revenue over expenditure is devoted to the gradual extinction of the debt.

The army of Tunis is divided into two distinct parts, the first consisting of regular, and the second of irregular troops. The first comprises seven regiments of infantry, of 3,900 men; four battalions of artillery, of 600 men; and a cavalry troop of 100 men. The irregular army is computed to amount to 11,500 men, about one-fourth of them horsemen.

Tunis possessed two small armed steamers, an aviso of 500 tons, with 8 guns, and engines of 160 horse-power, and a transport of 400 tons, with 2 guns, and of 140 horse-power, at the end of June 1876. It was reported at the same date that two ironclad monitors were being constructed in France by order of the government.

Area, Population, and Trade.

The kingdom or 'Regency' of Tunis, formerly one of the so-called Barbary States, comprises the tract of country included in the ancient Roman provinces of Zeugitana and Byzacium. It takes its present name from its modern capital Tunis, the Roman Tunes, the λευκοὴ Τύννητα of Diodorus of Sicily. The present boundaries are on the north and east the Mediterranean Sea, on the west the Franco-Algerian province of Constantine, and on the south the great desert of the Sahara and the Turkish Pachalik of Tripoli; and reckoning its average breadth from west to east to be 100 miles, it covers an area of about 42,000 English square miles, including that portion of the Sahara which is to the east of the Beled Djerid, extending towards Gadamés.

The number of inhabitants is only known by estimates, no attempt of enumeration having ever been made. Formerly most populous, the country is now very thinly inhabited. In the time of its highest prosperity vast quantities of grain were exported from its shores, and its own population—reported to have been from 17,000,000 to 18,000,000—fed from its abundant produce. The early Christian Church numbered 132 episcopal sees within its limits, and in the eighteenth century its population was estimated at 5,000,000. The great plagues of 1785 and 1829 carried off more than half the inhabitants, and the diminished population was again decimated by the famine and typhus of 1867. The present population may be roughly estimated at 1,500,000. The majority of the population is formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles, the former divided into 23 tribes.

The capital, the city of Tunis, is situated 10 miles south-east of the site of ancient Carthage, built on the western side of a lake, some 20 miles in circumference, which separates it from its port Goletta. The city walls measure five miles in circumference, and the inhabitants are variously estimated from 100,000 to 120,000, comprising Moors, Arabs, the descendants of Turks, Negroes, Christians, and Jews.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade, but the bulk of the commerce passes through Tunis-Goletta. In the year 1874, the total imports into the country were returned, officially, at 1,014,673*l.*, and the total exports at 1,143,327*l.* The principal articles imported in 1874 were cotton manufactures, valued 218,444*l.*, and iron and other metals, valued 69,062*l.* The principal articles exported in 1874 were wheat, of the value of 399,682*l.*; olive oil, of the value of 229,178*l.*; and barley, of the value of 205,560*l.* The foreign trade is carried on mainly with Italy, France, and Great Britain.

In the returns of the Board of Trade the commerce of Great Britain with Tunis is thrown together with that of Tripolis. The following table shows the exports from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain, and the imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis, in each of the five years from 1871 to 1875:—

Years.	Exports from Tunis and Tripolis to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis.
	£	£
1871	140,827	39,120
1872	142,086	74,489
1873	152,527	64,604
1874	238,257	101,993
1875	416,985	122,557

The principal article of export from Tunis and Tripolis to Great

Britain in the year 1875 was Esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 268,417*l.*, while the principal article of import of British produce consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 98,877*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

OF GREAT BRITAIN IN TUNIS.

Political Agent and Consul-General.—Robert Wood.

Tunis has at present no representative in Great Britain.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

MONEY.

The *Piastre*, of 16 *karubs* average value 6*d.*

The gold and silver coins of France and Italy are in general use.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Cantar*, of 100 *rottolos* = 109·15 pounds.

„ *Kaffis*, of 16 *whibas*, each of 12 *sahs* = 16 bushels.

The *pic*, or principal long measure, is of three lengths, viz., 0·7359 of a yard for cloth; 0·51729 of a yard for linen; 0·68975 of a yard for silk.

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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.—Hon. James R. Longden, C.M.G., born 1825; President of the Virgin Islands, 1861–65; Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, 1865–67; Lieut.-Governor of British Honduras, 1867–70; Governor of Trinidad, 1870–74; Governor of British Guiana, 1874–76. Appointed Governor of Ceylon, November 20, 1876.

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 1868 to 1875, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1875	1,354,123	1,241,519

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 contribution 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 Colony has a railway, 75 miles in length, constructed at the expense of the Government, the annual profits of which go 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, $140\frac{1}{2}$ 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 : English square miles	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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
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
1875	5,983,787	5,360,580

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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
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
1875	4,380,821	1,076,752

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 2,623,263*l.* in 1871; of 2,341,601*l.* in 1872; of 3,692,333*l.* in 1873; of 2,870,051*l.* in 1874; and of 3,743,505*l.* in 1875. Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon, the former amounting in value to 210,113*l.*, and the latter to 130,815*l.* in the year 1875. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 551,814*l.* in 1875, 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 699.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ceylon.

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CHINA.

(TSIN.—KATÀI.)

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-chê, 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 Wên 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 Wên 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-chê, in concert with Prince Ch’un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Government, Revenue, and Army.

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. They amounted in the six years from 1870 to 1875 to an average of 11,678,000 taels, or 3,892,700*l*. per annum. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports.

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.

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. Under the first are included the Manchu, Mongol, and Chinese Bannermen, distributed in permanent garrisons over the great cities of the empire, while the second is made up of purely Chinese troops. The Manchu Tartars, founders of the present dynasty, when they conquered China, in 1644, divided their army into four corps, distinguished as being under white, blue, red, and yellow banners. Four bordered banners of the same colours were subsequently added, and in course of time there were added to these eight similar corps of Mongols and eight of Chinese, who had cast in their lot with the invaders. The chief command of these corps—which are of a mixed civil and military organisation, all being liable to bear arms, but not all being paid as soldiers—is vested in high officers of the three nationalities, the Manchu, on the whole, predominating. The Governors General and Governors have each a small force at their disposal, but they do not command the military or naval forces of the province. Permanent Manchu garrisons under Manchu officers are established in the great cities on the coast and along the frontier. The purely Chinese army is altogether distinct from this force, and is mainly composed of natives of China. It is not known how far this army may be considered effective, and what may be its numerical strength. For political purposes, the Central Government has it broken up into a multitude of camps widely distributed over the empire, each province having probably from 20,000 to 100,000 men during time of war. But the standing Chinese army is seldom much larger than what is required to act as a sort of constabulary, resident in guard stations and camps in the various departments of the empire.

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

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 .		
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 .		
Shen-se . . .	Se-gan-foo . .	} 151,008	} 10,207,256
Kan-suh . . .	Lan-choo-foo .		
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 small numbers 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 1871 to 1875, 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. By an additional convention, made in 1876, the Chinese government consented to open, on the 1st of February, 1877, three more towns to foreign trade, namely, Wenchow, a seaport, between Foo-chow and Ningpo; Woo-hoo, on the lower Yang-tse, beyond Nankin; and Ichang, on the Upper Yang-tse, 360 miles further inland than Hankow, and nearly in the centre of the Empire.

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 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
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
1875	13,607,582	4,928,500

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 1866 to 1875, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
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	10,290,385
1873	130,493,426	8,806,786
1874	127,345,285	8,678,418
1875	158,060,126	10,642,052

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; to 1,939,748*l.* in 1874; and to 2,333,779*l.* in 1875. 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, of 9,791*l.* in 1874, and of 14,176*l.* in 1875.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 3,422,614*l.*, and the latter of 798,091*l.* in the year 1875, 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 673.)

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 establishment of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made by the construction of a short line from Shanghai to Woosung, forty miles in length. One-half of this line, from Shanghai to Kangwang, was opened for traffic June 3, 1876.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF CHINA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Kuo-Sung-T'au, appointed October 15, 1876.

Secretary.—Liu-Hsi-Hung.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.
Sir Thomas Francis Wade, appointed July 22, 1871.

Secretaries.—Hugh Fraser; Hon. T. G. Grosvenor; Arthur Nicolson.

Chinese Secretary.—William S. F. Mayers.

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.—John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.; born 1830; studied law, and was called to the bar of the Inner Temple, London; M.P. for King's County, Ireland, 1859–65; Governor of Labuan, 1868–71; Governor of the Bahamas, 1871–75; Governor of the Windward Islands, 1875–76. Appointed Governor of Hong Kong, November 10, 1876.

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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	175,962	186,675
1872	192,714	174,681
1873	176,580	165,101
1874	178,108	192,398
1875	186,813	181,337

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	4,118	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 five years from 1871 to 1875 there passed through the colony annually upwards of 12,000 Chinese emigrants, the majority going 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 amount 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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1871	367,944	2,787,714
1872	833,764	2,872,673
1873	783,475	3,411,968
1874	747,291	3,650,963
1875	1,154,910	3,599,811

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1875 was tea, of the value of 766,001*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 1866 to 1875, 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
	£	£	£
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
1875	4,928,599	3,599,811	8,528,311

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent considerable fluctuations in the ten years from 1866 to 1875, 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 a much larger one 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 <i>Dollar</i>	=	100 <i>Cents</i>	=	Average rate of exchange,	4s. 2d.
„ Chinese <i>Tael</i>	=	10 <i>Mace</i>	=	„ „ „	
100 <i>Candareens</i>	=	1,000 <i>Cash</i>	=	„ „ „	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 <i>Tael</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ <i>Picul</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	133 lbs. „
„ <i>Catty</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
„ <i>Chih</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	14 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches. „
„ <i>Chang</i>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	=	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

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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. By Act 39 & 40 Victoria, cap. 10, proclaimed at Delhi, before all the princes and high dignitaries of India, January 1, 1877, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland assumed the additional title of *Indiæ Imperatrix*, or Empress of India.

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, February 12, 1876; assumed the government at Calcutta, April 12, 1876.

The salary of the Governor-General is 25,000*l.* a year, exclusive of allowances, which are 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 ^c 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
		Lord Lyttou	1876

The average term of office of the Governors-General during the century from 1772 to 1876, was five years.

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 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 subjoined table gives the total gross amount of the actual revenue and expenditure of India, in each of the ten fiscal years 1866 to 1875—the year ending April 30, in 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	
	£	£	£	£
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	44,693,671	10,265,557	54,959,228
1875	50,570,171	43,895,551	10,604,994	54,500,545

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, 1874 and 1875 :—

REVENUE		
Presidencies and Provinces	1874	1875
	£	£
India under the Governor-General	2,406,014	2,568,299
Bengal	15,337,129	15,639,395
North West Provinces	5,833,963	5,879,317
Oude	1,549,873	1,587,004
Punjab	3,782,032	3,747,682
Central Provinces	1,058,515	956,212
British Burmah	1,502,382	1,488,148
Madras	8,210,547	8,373,826
Bombay including Sind	9,679,687	9,986,805
Revenue in India	49,360,142	50,226,688
Revenue in Great Britain	238,111	343,183
Total Revenue	49,598,253	50,570,171
EXPENDITURE		
India under the Governor-General	14,942,856	15,346,876
Bengal	9,953,925	8,888,423
North West Provinces	2,596,786	2,630,325
Oude	577,825	575,648
Punjab	1,925,996	1,960,639
Central Provinces	714,917	693,883
British Burmah	716,709	771,218
Madras	6,184,279	5,970,136
Bombay including Sind	7,080,378	7,058,403
Expenditure in India	44,693,671	43,895,551
Expenditure in Great Britain	10,265,557	10,604,994
Total expenditure	54,959,228	54,500,545

The revenue for the fiscal year ending March 1876 was calculated, on the basis ten months' actual receipts, at 49,820,000*l.*, and the expenditure, on the same basis, at 49,088,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 732,000*l.*

In the budget estimates for 1876-77, the revenue was assessed at 50,480,000*l.*, the ordinary expenditure at 50,336,000*l.*, and the extraordinary expenditure at 3,759,000*l.* The cash balances in India at the end of 1875-76 were 16,243,214*l.*, and at the end of 1876-77 were calculated to be 13,552,614*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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years ended		Land	Opium	Salt
		£	£	£
30 Apr	1866	20,473,897	8,518,264	5,342,149
	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
	1870	21,088,019	7,953,098	5,888,707
31	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
	1875	21,296,793	8,556,629	6,227,301

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, 1875 :—

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 many cases these expired in 1874 and 1875, and the revised settlements which were subsequently made were generally 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 land-holders, 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 as low as at present 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 1866 to 1875 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; 15,228,429*l.* in 1873-74; and 15,375,159*l.* in the financial year 1874-75.

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years ended	In India		In Great Britain	
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest
30 April—	£		£	
1866	63,564,999		26,946,400	
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	
31 March	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
	1875	69,757,678 92,280	48,576,116	20,917

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 90,735,726*l.* on the 30th April, 1865, and had increased to 118,446,991*l.* on the 31st March, 1875. Not included in this total were 'obligations'—including treasury notes and bills, service funds, and saving bank balances—to the amount of 12,046,293*l.*, bringing the entire liabilities up to 130,493,284*l.* The total interest on debt and obligations amounted to 5,412,055*l.* in the financial year 1874-75.

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 1869 to 1875, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
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
1875	14,034	4,896,884	111,334	5,022,252

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, Cocanada, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Akola. (Official Communication.)

The following were the total amounts of notes in circulation—calculated at 2*s.* the rupee—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	1875 . . .	10,670,407

Nearly two-thirds of the total note circulation are in the currency circles of Calcutta and Bombay. The circulation in Calcutta was to the amount of 4,843,862*l.*, and in Bombay to the amount of 3,049,534*l.* on the 31st of March 1875.

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 established strength of the European and native army in British India—exclusive of native artificers and followers—on the 31st of March 1875:—

Corps	Total		
	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
EUROPEAN ARMY.			
Royal Artillery	652	11,653	12,305
Cavalry	252	4,095	4,347
Royal Engineers	354	—	354
Infantry	1,650	44,312	45,962
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	59	167	226
Staff Corps	2,357	—	2,357
General List, Cavalry	148	—	148
General List, Infantry	445	—	445
Unattached Officers	18	—	18
General Officers unemployed	151	—	151
Total European Army	6,086	60,227	66,313
NATIVE ARMY.			
Artillery	— {	European 1 795	} 796
Body Guard	1 {	European 2 163	} 166
Cavalry	40	18,395	18,435
Sappers and Miners	3 {	European 205 3,011	} 3,219
Infantry	136	101,110	101,246
Total Native Army	180	123,682	123,862
Total, European and Native Army	6,266	183,909	190,175

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1876, the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in India for the year 1876-77 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 1875 reported the combined armies of the native chiefs of India to number 315,000 men, with an artillery of 5,300 large guns. Hyderabad had 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 exceeded 11,000 men.

Area and Population.

The first general census of British India was taken during the months of November 1871 to July 1872. According to the revised returns of this census, the total population numbered 189,613,238, living on an area of 897,004 English square miles, being an average of 211 inhabitants to the square mile. The following table shows the area, the numbers of the population, and the average population per square mile, of each of the presidencies and provinces of India under direct British administration:—

Presidencies and Provinces under the Administration of	Area : square miles	Population	Density of Popul. to sq. mile
The Governor-General of India :			
Ajmere	2,754	316,590	115
Berar	17,624	2,231,565	127
Mysore	29,325	5,055,412	172
Coorg	2,000	168,312	84
Governors :			
Madras	124,499	30,203,009	243
Bombay (including Sind). . .	124,462	16,349,206	131
Lieutenant-Governors :			
Bengal	158,595	60,595,524	382
North-West Provinces . . .	81,403	30,781,204	378
Punjab	104,975	17,611,498	168
Chief Commissioners :			
Oudh	23,992	11,220,232	468
Central Provinces	84,963	8,201,519	97
British Burmah	88,556	2,747,148	31
Assam	53,856	4,132,019	99
Total British Administration .	897,004	189,613,238	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 589,315 English square miles, with 50,325,457 inhabitants. They are:—

Native States under—		Area : Engl. sq. miles	Population
Governor-General of India . . .		304,448	26,758,178
Lieut.-Governor of Bengal . . .		38,936	2,271,943
„ „ North-West Provinces . . .		6,311	1,091,810
„ „ Punjab		115,287	5,567,478
„ „ Central Provinces		28,834	1,049,710
Governor „ Madras		23,290	4,756,235
„ „ Bombay		72,209	8,840,103
Total Native States . . .		589,315	50,325,457

According to the last official reports, the native States exceed 450 in number. Some frontier countries, like Nepaul, merely acknowledge British supremacy; while others pay tribute, or provide military contingents. Some have powers of life and death, but most of them are obliged to refer capital cases to English Courts. Nearly all the native rulers are allowed to adopt on failure of heirs, and their continual existence is secured by treaties.

Including the Feudatory states, the total area and population of British India are as follows, according to the enumeration of 1871-72, and the latest official estimates :—

	Area : Eng. sq. miles	Population
Provinces under direct British administration .	897,004	189,613,238
Feudatory or Native States	589,315	50,325,457
Total, British India	1,486,319	239,938,695

The following table gives the administrative divisions, and of executive districts, and the number of villages and of inhabited houses of each of the presidencies and provinces of India under British administration, at the census of 1871-72 :—

Provinces	Divisions of Com- missionerships	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 Hyderabad	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 adjacent hills	2	16	4,737	346,173
North-west Province :—	7	177	91,226	6,125,578
Province of Oude	4	43	21,760	1,774,355
„ „ Punjab	10	132	34,466	4,015,476
Central Province	4	57	34,272	1,785,301
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	27,153,936

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 1871-72 :—

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
Behar . .	Patna . . .	13,122,743	6,477,356	6,645,387
	Bhaugulpore . .	6,613,358	3,320,293	3,293,065
Orissa . .	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
	Jhansie . . .	934,747	495,751	438,996
	Allahabad . .	5,466,116	2,861,422	2,604,694
	Benares . . .	8,178,147	4,312,320	3,865,827
Oude . .	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 Bareli . .	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 Province .	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 Commissionerhips	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	897,216
Other Creeds	5,102,823
'Religion not known'	525,193
Total	189,613,238

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	—	807
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	897,216

The British-born population in India, exclusive of the army (for number of which see p. 685), 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	1,306

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

At the census of 1871-72 there were in British India 44 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows :—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Calcutta (with suburbs)	794,645	Bhaugulpoor . . .	69,678
Bombay	644,405	Dacca	69,212
Madras	397,552	Mirzapoor	67,274
Lucknow	284,779	Gya	66,843
Benares	175,188	Moradabad	62,417
Patna	158,900	Monghyr	59,698
Delhi	154,417	Muttra	59,281
Agra	149,008	Peshawur	58,555
Allahabad	143,693	Allyghur	58,539
Bangalore	142,513	Mysore	57,815
Umritsur	135,813	Mooltan	56,826
Cawnpoor	122,770	Jubbulpoor	55,188
Poona	118,886	Kurrachee	53,526
Ahmedabad	116,873	Sholapoor	53,403
Surat	107,149	Tanjore	52,175
Bareilly	102,982	Madura	51,987
Lahore	98,924	Bellary	51,766
Rangoon	98,745	Goruckpoor	51,117
Howrah	97,784	Cuttack	50,878
Nagpoor	84,441	Salem	50,012
Meerut	81,386		
Furruckabad	79,204	Total population of the } 5,594,913	
Trichinopoly	76,530	44 largest towns . }	
Shahjehanpoor	72,136		

The occupations of the adult male population of British India, calculated to number 57,508,150, were classified as follows at the census of 1871-72 :—

Classes	Number of adult males
Government service and professions	2,404,855
Domestic occupations	4,137,429
Agriculture	37,462,220
Commerce	3,440,951
Industrial occupations	8,746,503
Labourers	8,174,600
Independent and non-productive persons	2,264,858
Total adult male population	57,508,150

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years ended		Total Imports	Total Exports
		£	£
31 March	1866 (30 April).	56,156,529	67,656,475
	1867 (11 months)	42,275,620	44,291,497
	1868 . . .	47,481,157	52,446,002
	1869 . . .	51,146,096	54,457,745
	1870 . . .	46,882,327	53,513,729
	1871 . . .	39,913,942	57,556,951
	1872 . . .	43,665,663	64,685,374
	1873 . . .	36,431,210	56,540,042
	1874 . . .	39,628,562	56,940,073
	1875 . . .	44,363,134	57,984,539

Divided into merchandise and treasure, the imports in each of the ten fiscal years 1865 to 1874 were as follows :—

Years ended		Imports	
		Merchandise	Treasure
		£	£
31 March	1866 (30 April) .	29,599,228	26,557,301
	1867 . . .	29,038,715	13,236,905
	1868 . . .	35,705,783	11,775,374
	1869 . . .	35,990,142	15,155,954
	1870 . . .	32,927,520	13,954,807
	1871 . . .	34,469,119	5,444,823
	1872 . . .	32,091,850	11,573,813
	1873 . . .	31,874,625	4,556,585
	1874 . . .	33,836,028	5,792,534
	1875 . . .	36,222,087	8,141,047

Similarly, the exports in the same ten years were as follows :—

Years ended		Exports	
		Merchandise	Treasure
		£	£
	1866 (30 April) .	65,491,123	2,165,352
31 March	1867	41,859,994	2,431,503
	1868	50,874,056	1,571,946
	1869	53,062,165	1,395,580
	1870	52,471,376	1,042,353
	1871	55,336,186	2,220,765
	1872	63,189,732	1,495,642
	1873	55,231,463	1,308,579
	1874	54,981,561	1,958,512
	1875	56,359,230	1,625,309

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—	£	£	£	£
1866 . .	20,700,324	875,798	4,494,265	30,086,142
31 March	1867 . .	18,976,850	781,084	19,372,955
	1868 . .	21,840,163	1,130,213	20,476,046
	1869 . .	21,321,371	1,388,814	24,128,314
	1870 . .	19,496,082	1,067,391	22,232,435
	1871 . .	18,588,706	1,128,744	15,108,938
	1872 . .	19,741,420	1,439,656	17,684,252
	1873 . .	16,492,741	1,753,345	13,676,002
	1874 . .	17,169,310	1,852,459	15,054,121
	1875 . .	20,257,175	2,215,258	16,501,002

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—	£	£	£	£
1866 . .	20,196,481	2,825,522	7,769,015	36,865,457
31 March	1867 . .	17,797,428	3,339,121	21,883,946
	1868 . .	20,066,698	4,302,763	25,528,619
	1869 . .	21,367,819	2,454,663	23,770,307
	1870 . .	20,971,121	1,779,412	24,690,819
	1871 . .	23,455,045	2,452,659	26,494,161
	1872 . .	27,849,329	2,807,136	26,708,152
	1873 . .	24,694,519	3,795,580	21,573,829
	1874 . .	23,201,820	3,480,407	21,694,571
	1875 . .	22,772,218	3,042,820	25,294,992

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
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
1875	30,137,295	24,246,406

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 1866 to 1875 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
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	3,934,546	12,862,300
1873	3,278,986	9,812,086
1874	3,668,928	10,325,630
1875	3,413,546	9,173,275

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1875 were jute, 3,405,580 cwts., of the value of 2,570,565*l.*; rice, 6,466,070 cwts., of the value of 2,854,581*l.*; indigo, 46,791 cwts., of the value of 1,342,401*l.*; tea, 25,427,767 lbs., of the value of 2,191,892*l.*; and hides, 305,687 cwts., of the value of 1,550,139*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; of 16,216,491*l.* in 1874; and of 15,699,713*l.* in 1875. Of iron the imports amounted to 1,179,093*l.* in 1873, to 1,772,898*l.* in 1874, and to 1,638,506*l.* in 1875.

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 in 1866, and March 31 from 1866—with only eleven months—to 1875 :—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
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	20,436	4,425,324	19,629	4,588,428
1875	19,875	4,903,827	19,094	4,982,673

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 1866 to 1875 were as follows :—

Years ended April 30 and March 31	Entered		Cleared	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
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	6,267	2,301,996	6,479	2,346,616
1875	6,347	2,442,561	6,057	2,392,955

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 chargeable 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.

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 at the end of each year :—

On 31st December—						
1853	1859	1866	1869	1871	1874	1875
21	624	3,567	4,166	5,077	6,190	6,497

The following table shows the decennial progress of the railway system of India, giving the length of the various lines of railway, divided into Guaranteed and State railways, at the end of each of the years 1866 and 1875 :—

Railways	1866 December 31	1875 December 31
GUARANTEED.		
East Indian, including Jubbulpoor branch .	Miles 1,129	Miles 1,504
Eastern Bengal	110	158
Oude and Rohilkund	—	543
Sind	109	} 664
Punjab	253	
Great Indian Peninsula	815	1,278
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	305	408
Madras	645	857
South Indian: Great Southern of India	127	} 283
„ Carnatic	19	
STATE.		
Caleutta and South-eastern	28	28
Nulhattee	27	27
Khamgaon	—	8
Oomrawuttee	—	5
Rajpootana	—	380
Patree branch of Bombay and Baroda line	—	22
Holkar	—	57
Wurda Valley	—	18
Nizam's	—	121
Tirhoot	—	44
Punjab Northern	—	62
Muttra and Hattras	—	30
Total	3,567	6,497

The net receipts of all the railways during the year 1875, after paying all expenses, amounted to 3,647,868*l.*, being 320,593*l.* less than in the previous year. The gross receipts in 1875 were 7,412,079*l.*, compared with 7,809,987*l.* in 1874, and the expenses 3,764,311*l.*, compared with 3,841,526*l.* in 1874.

According to an official report for the fiscal year 1874-75 the capital estimated, authorised, received, and expended, for the railways of India, up to the 31st March, 1875, was as follows:—

Cost of lines opened for traffic	£	97,700,000
Authorised to be raised (shares, 84,476,211 <i>l.</i> ; loans, &c., 13,364,258 <i>l.</i>)		97,840,469
Received: Share capital	£81,538,432	
Debentures { Convertible 2511,940		
{ Inconvertible 6,112,200		
	6,624,140	
Debenture stock	5,129,878	
Capital not bearing interest	541,908	
Capital received in India	1,284,761	
		95,119,119
Total expended up to 31st March, 1875		92,786,426

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 47 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, 1875, the number of letters which passed through the Post Office of British India was 104,353,076; of newspapers 9,365,586; of parcels 792,462, and of books and patterns 1,608,107, being a total of 116,119,231. 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—including that of the non-postal branches—in each of the ten fiscal years 1866 to 1875:—

Years ended	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
30 April—		Number	£	£
1866	60,913,136	2,070	406,466	433,304
1867	59,849,215	2,558	496,439	466,642
1868	69,154,847	3,159	659,679	548,439
1869	75,987,617	3,710	707,792	693,316
1870	84,534,578	4,051	711,698	688,483
31 March { 1871	85,689,823	4,340	805,235	752,940
1872	89,561,685	4,769	820,894	657,200
1873	93,157,314	5,174	677,047	704,193
1874	109,235,503	6,805	676,645	725,357
1875	116,119,231	7,344	719,587	721,191

The number of letters, newspapers, &c., carried by the Post Office more than doubled in Bengal during the ten years 1866 to 1875, and nearly doubled in Madras, but did not increase in anything like the same proportion in the other provinces of India.

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. Fourteen years after, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1875 the mails travelled over 55,899 miles, of which total 45,534 miles was done by boats and ‘runners;’ 4,226 miles by carts and on horseback, and 6,139 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 1866 to 1875:—

Years ended	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Expenditure
30 April—			£	£
1866	15,399	13,390	112,944	253,191
1867	15,866	13,371	105,587	253,191
1868	18,067	13,705	114,499	213,583
1869	20,597	14,014	120,887	234,431
1870	21,378	14,489	121,064	235,567
31 March { 1871	22,834	15,102	126,953	229,562
1872	28,893	15,336	153,962	228,997
1873	30,681	15,705	183,216	254,610
1874	32,556	15,980	196,820	255,711
1875	33,798	16,649	203,881	266,823

The total number of messages despatched on the telegraph lines of India in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1875, was 883,727. Of these, 758,860 were private messages; 78,531 on the public service; and 38,531 on the news and telegraph service. There were 225 telegraph offices on March 31, 1875.

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>Rupee</i> of Bombay „ „	1	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ <i>Rupee</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>Rupee</i> of 16 <i>Annas</i> or 192 <i>Pice</i> . .	0	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ <i>Sicca Rupee</i> : 16-15ths of Company's <i>Rupee</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.'

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning India.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of British India with Foreign Countries, and of the Coasting Trade between the several Presidencies, together with Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Foreign Trade of British India, from various periods to 1874-75. Imp. 4. Calcutta, 1876.

Finance and Revenue Accounts; and Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India. Part I. Revenues, Charges, and other Cash Transactions of British India. Fol. Calcutta, 1876.

Finance and Revenue Accounts: Part II. Revenues and Charges of each Presidency and Province. Fol. Calcutta, 1876.

Finance and Revenue Accounts: Part III. Revenues and Charges, Statistics for the Administration of Revenue, and Miscellaneous Statistics. Fol. Calcutta, 1876.

Indian Army and Civil Service List. Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. 8. London, 1876.

Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871-72. Fol. London, 1875.

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Statement of the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1874-75. Fol. London, 1876.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1858 to 1872. No. XII. 8. London, 1876.

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Trade of India with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1875.' Imp. 4. London, 1876.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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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 'Shoin,' 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 Karô, 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 Hokaido	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	911,000
Total expenditure	9,320,000

In published budget estimates for the financial year 1875-76, approved by the Great Council December 22, 1875, the total revenue was calculated at 68,588,266 Yen, or 13,717,653*l.*, and the total expenditure at 68,498,506 Yen, or 13,699,701*l.*

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 92½, 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. By a decree of the Mikado, dated December 28, 1872, the

liability to arms is made universal, but it was reported in 1876 that this order had not found execution. At present the Imperial army, 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. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were in recent years instructed by French military men at Yokohama.

The navy of Japan consisted at the end of June, 1876, of two iron-clad corvettes; two wooden corvettes; three schooners; one gun-boat; one transport, and one yacht. There were in course of construction in England, at the same date, three ironclads, one of them a frigate of 2,500 tons, and the other two corvettes of 1,700 tons each. The navy was manned by 1,200 sailors, including 67 artillerymen, and 260 marines. Naval instruction is given to the personnel of the Japanese navy by 8 commissioned and twenty-three non-commissioned English officers, who arrived in the country in 1873.

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 (Yokohama)	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 . . .	24,223,629	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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1871	109,224	1,584,517
1872	184,342	1,961,327
1873	561,390	1,680,017
1874	537,136	1,282,899
1875	377,791	2,460,227

The principal articles of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1875, were raw silk of the value of 190,559%; and tobacco, of the value of 63,495%. In 1874 the principal article of exports to

Great Britain was rice, of the value of 233,899*l.* but this ceased entirely in 1875. The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was 1,292,015*l.* in 1875. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of woollen fabrics, of the value of 438,715*l.*, and of arms and ammunition of the value of 221,815*l.*, in the year 1875.

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 (Yokohama,) 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 Hiogo to Osaka, 25 miles long, was opened for traffic on the 12th of June, 1875, and a prolongation of the line to Kioto was in progress in 1876.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, 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.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF JAPAN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Shogei Wooyeno Kagenori, accredited March 3, 1875.
Secretaries.—Moto no Morimichi; Suzuki Kinso.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN JAPAN.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., appointed March 28, 1865.

Secretaries.—Augustus H. Mounsey; Hon. J. St. V. Saumarez.

Japanese Secretary.—Ernest M. Satow.

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	.	.	1 <i>s.</i>	4½ <i>d.</i>
„ <i>Yen</i> , or <i>Dollar</i>	„	.	4 <i>s.</i>	

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 1876—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 1876, 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	27,009	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	44,459,151	46,828,100	61,228,235	65,570,200
	£	3,704,929	3,902,342	5,102,353	5,464,183
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	8,784,482	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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1871	470,234	826,476
1872	733,281	743,428
1873	436,163	727,365
1874	1,311,939	1,208,734
1875	1,442,607	1,577,980

The chief and almost sole article of export from Java to the United Kingdom is sugar in an unrefined state. In the year 1873, the exports of sugar were of the value of 425,271*l.*; in 1874 they rose to 1,209,610*l.*; and in 1875 to 1,425,918*l.* The chief article of British home produce imported into Java in the year 1875 was manufactured cotton, including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,171,459*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 1875, 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. *Muzaffer-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 Mooturelle, 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 the most recent estimates, based on consular reports, the total receipts of the Government amounted, on the average of the years 1872 to 1875, to 1,900,000*l.* per annum, while the expenditure during the same period was at the rate of 1,756,000*l.* per annum. The receipts of the year 1875 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 bulk of the public expenditure is for the maintenance of troops, and salaries, with pensions, to the Persian priesthood, while each annual surplus is paid into the Shah's treasury.

About one-fourth of the receipts are constituted by payments in kind, 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 reported to be very small.

The Government has no public debt. A 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
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. By a decree of the Shah, issued in July 1875, it was ordered that the army should for the future be raised by conscription, instead of by irregular levies, and that a term of service of twelve years should be substituted for the old system, under which the mass of the soldiers were retained for life.

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
Total population	4,400,000

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 largest cities of Persia are—Tauris, or Tabreez, with 120,000; Tebran, 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 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. There are no official returns of the value of the total imports and exports, the former of which are estimated to have averaged 1,100,000*l.*, and the latter 550,000*l.* per annum in the years 1873 to 1875. 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 1871 to 1875, the value of the exports of Persia to Great Britain and of the imports of British produce and manufactures into Persia was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Persia to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Persia
	£	£
1871	40,863	8,848
1872	6,767	23,811
1873	10,991	46,853
1874	102,043	37,094
1875	44,331	45,723

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1875 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 24,930*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 37,895*l.*, was the staple article of British imports in 1875.

Persia has a system of telegraphs, established by Europeans. At the end of July 1876, there were 2,490 miles of telegraph lines, and 4,782 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The number of telegraph offices was 46 at the same date. The number of despatches forwarded in the year 1875 was 675,000, the revenue of the year from telegraphs amounting to 14,000*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. OF PERSIA IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Nazem Malcolm Khan, accredited April 1, 1873.

Secretaries.—Mirza Mickael Khan; Mirza Mohamed Aly; Mirza Aly.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN PERSIA.

Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—William Tylour Thomson, C.B.; appointed Envoy and Minister, July 15, 1872, and Consul-General, Feb. 6, 1873.

Secretaries.—Ronald F. Thomson; Arthur Larcom.

Oriental Secretary.—W. J. Dickson.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

MONEY.

The *Keran* = 1,000 *Dinars*, or 20 *Shahis* = 11¼*d.*
 „ *Toman* = 10 *Kerans* . . . = 9*s.* 3½*d.*

The gold coins of Persia, consisting of *Tomans*, five-*Keran* and two-*Keran* pieces, contain no alloy.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Batman* = 40 *Sikhs*, or 640 *Miscals* . = 13½ lbs. avoirdupois.
 „ *Collothun* = 3½ *Cepichas*, or 6¼ *Chenicas* = 1·809 Imperial gallon.
 „ *Artata* = 8 *Collothun* . . . = 1·809 Imperial bushel.
 „ *Zer* = 16 *Gerehs* . . . = 38 inches.
 „ *Fersakh*, or *Parasang* . . . = 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 Chiangmai, 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 1871 to 1875 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
	£	£
1871	—	43,935
1872	66,714	26,399
1873	31,496	30,895
1874	—	27,541
1875	43,095	13,504

The chief article of exports from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1875 was rice, of the declared value of 40,095*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 1875 was iron, of the value of 6,339*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.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. OF SIAM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul.—David King Mason, accredited April 27, 1868.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN SIAM.

Agent and Consul-General.—Thomas George Knox, appointed Feb. 8, 1875.

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IV. AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Constitution and Government.

THE constitution of New South Wales, oldest of the Australasian colonies, is embodied in the Act 18 & 19 Vict. cap. 54, 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, with changes effected in 1876, containing the following members:—

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. John Robertson.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. Alexander Stuart.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.—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 Burns.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. John Lucas.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 2,000*l.*, and the other ministers of 1,500*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 six years 1870 to 1875:—

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
1875	4,121,996	3,399,024

It will be seen that there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure in each of the six years, that of 1875 amounting to 722,972*l.* The surplus of each year 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 11,470,637*l.* at the end of 1875. 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 estimated population on the 31st of December, 1875, was 600,525.

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 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, continuing, with interruptions, till 1875.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion and specie, in each of the six years 1870 to 1875, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1870	7 757,281	7,991,038
1871	9,609,451	11,245,032
1872	9,208,496	10,447,049
1873	11,088,388	11,815,829
1874	9,259,816	8,668,113
1875	13,490,210	13,671,581

Rather more than one-third 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 1870 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
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
1875	4,442,680	5,584,638

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value 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; of the value of 2,616,458*l.* in 1874; and of the value of 3,072,784*l.* in

1875. The imports consist of all the chief articles of British manufacturing industry, notably textile fabrics and iron.

In June 1876, New South Wales had 24,382,536 sheep; 3,134,086 horned cattle; 357,696 horses; and 190,950 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation 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. At the same date, freeholders under conditional purchase numbered 14,028; other freeholders, 9,471; leaseholders of land conditionally purchased, 1,102; other leaseholders, 6,671, being a total of 31,272.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1875, 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 1875 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 1875 was 6,027 tons.

New South Wales has three lines of railway, the Southern, 310 miles, the Northern, 186 miles, and the Western, 195 miles in length. Of this total of 691 miles, 437 miles were open for traffic in January 1876, and 254 miles in course of construction. The whole of the lines were built by the government, at a cost of 7,831,787*l*. up to the 31st of December 1875. The total receipts in the year 1875 amounted to 614,648*l*., and the working expenses to 296,174*l*., or 48·18 per cent. The average earnings per train mile amounted to 8*s*. 4*d*., and the average expenditure to 4*s*. in the year 1874.

Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 8,014 miles of wire, at the end of 1875, constructed at a cost of 212,255*l*. The paid messages transmitted, in 1875 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 1875.

Agent-General of New South Wales in Great Britain.—Hon. William Forster, formerly Colonial Treasurer, appointed Feb. 1876.

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-five 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. In June 1876 there were 58,744 electors on the rolls. 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. The general administration rests with a responsible ministry, of which the last, appointed September 13, 1876, consisted of the following members:—

Colonial Treasurer and Premier.—Hon. H. A. Atkinson.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Daniel Pollen.

Postmaster-General and Telegraph Commissioner.—Hon. Frederick Whitaker.

Minister for Native Affairs.—Hon. Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G.

Minister for Public Works.—Hon. Edward Richardson.

Commissioner of Customs.—Hon. George M'Lean.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Charles C. Bowen.

Besides the above ministers, there are two native members of the Executive Council, but not in charge of any department.

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 resolutions 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 revenue of the colony is divided into Ordinary and Territorial revenue. The chief source of ordinary revenue is from customs receipts on imports, which produce more than three-fourths of the total receipts. 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 in each of the ten years ending Dec. 31, from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
1866	1,086,293	776,429	1,862,722
1867	1,225,584	561,730	1,787,314
1868	1,195,512	425,323	1,620,835
1869	1,025,516	382,070	1,407,586
1870	960,368	327,589	1,287,957
1871	921,672	377,699	1,299,371
1872	1,005,942	618,772	1,624,714
1873	1,487,393	1,265,788	2,753,181
1874	1,873,448	1,150,900	3,024,348
1875	2,047,234	688,722	2,735,956

The largest branch of expenditure is on account of the colonial debt, which, incurred to promote public works, including a comprehensive system of railways, on a vast scale, is comparatively great. In the year 1875, the interest of the general debt—exclusive of territorial liabilities—amounted to 657,527*l.*, and the charge on the sinking fund to 74,518*l.*, being a total annual charge of 732,045*l.*

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.* in 1871,

to 9,985,386*l.* in 1873, and to 13,897,185*l.* on the 31st of December 1875. The liabilities of New Zealand, here enumerated, constitute the debt of the General Government, and do not include the debts of the Provincial Governments, the latter contracted for local purposes. The aggregate liabilities of the nine Provincial Governments amounted, on the 31st of December 1875, to 3,502,843*l.*, the largest debt being that of the Province of Otago, 1,349,020*l.*, and the next largest that of Auckland, 695,925*l.*

The following tabular statement gives the amount of the various liabilities of the General Government, incurred under successive legislative acts, on the 31st of December, 1875 :—

Overdue Debentures	£311
New Zealand Loan Act, 1856—£500,000	120,000
Interest and Sinking Fund on 1856 Loan	36,000
New Zealand Loan Act, 1860—£150,000	93,100
New Zealand Loan Act, 1863—£3,000,000	1,519,400
Debentures Act, 1864, and Amendment Act, 1865	50
Treasury Bills Extended Currency Act, 1873	400,000
Consolidated Loan Act, 1867	2,062,400
Defence and other Purposes Loan Act, 1870	656,900
Immigration and Public Works Loan Acts, 1870, 1873, and 1874	8,664,424
General Purposes Loan Act, 1873	294,600
Westland Loan Act, 1873	50,000
Total	13,897,185

Of the Immigration and Public Works Loan of 1870, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, under Act 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The loan is secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand, and the object of it, besides immigration &c., was the construction of railways.

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 estimated population on the 31st December, 1875, was 375,856, comprising 213,294 males, and 162,562 females.

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 Auck-

land, 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 1858, was the enumeration of 55,970 Maories—31,667 males, and 24,303 females—so that 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.

The total number of immigrants and of emigrants, and the surplus of immigrants over emigrants into the colony, was as follows in each of the ten years from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Immigrants. Number	Emigrants. Number	Surplus of Immi- grants over Emi- grants. Number
1866	14,893	7,294	7,599
1867	11,126	6,267	4,859
1868	8,723	7,863	860
1869	8,903	5,262	3,641
1870	9,124	5,547	3,577
1871	10,083	5,297	4,786
1872	10,725	5,752	4,973
1873	13,572	4,761	8,811
1874	43,965	5,859	38,106
1875	31,737	6,467	25,270

The 31,737 immigrants of 1875 comprised 19,558 males and 12,179 females. The number of immigrants the cost of whose introduction was paid by the Government in the year 1875 was 20,370, viz. 11,435 males, and 8,935 females. Of the total number of Government immigrants introduced during the year 1875 into the colony, 9,667 were English, 4,896 Irish, and 3,761 Scotch, making a total of 18,324 from the United Kingdom.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly twenty-fold in the twenty years from 1856 to 1875, 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 1870 to 1875 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
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	5,152,143
1875	8,029,172	5,475,844

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 1870 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
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
1875	3,489,138	3,854,090

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 1870 to 1875 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
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	2,888,074
1875	49,548,472	3,079,115

Next to wool, the two most important articles of export from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1875 were corn, of the value of 133,084*l.*, and gum of the value of 67,267*l.* There were in former years also large exports of preserved meat, amounting to 185,590*l.* in 1872, but falling to 167,579*l.* in 1873; to 114,708*l.* in 1874; and to 19,801*l.* in 1875. The British imports comprise mainly iron, textile fabrics and apparel, and haberdashery.

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 1875 there were 355,322 ounces of gold, of the declared value of 1,407,770*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, 1876, the length of miles open for traffic was 549, while 382 miles were in course of construction, under contract, and about 230 miles authorised were waiting to be commenced. The total expenditure on railways, up to the 30th of June, 1876, was 5,215,018*l.*, while the estimated further expenditure till the end of June 1877 was 1,054,600*l.*

On the 31st December 1875, the colony had 3,156 miles of telegraph lines, and 7,065 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1875 was 993,323, of which total 849,919 were private, and 143,404 government messages. The total receipts from telegrams in the year 1875 amounted to 74,420*l.*, of which 59,678*l.* came from private, and 14,742*l.* from government messages.

The post-office in the year 1875 received 5,053,403 letters, of which number 4,731,873 came from places within, and 642,575 from places without the colony. The total number of newspapers received in 1875 was 4,026,457, of which number 2,775,669 came from places within, and 1,250,788 from places without the colony. Money orders to the number of 73,027, and the amount of 293,481*l.*, were issued in 1874. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 104,371*l.* in 1874, and to 122,496*l.* in 1875.

Agent-General of New Zealand in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of New Zealand; appointed September 1876.

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.—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; Governor of Hong Kong, 1872–76; appointed Governor of Queensland, November 10, 1876.

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, consisting of the following members:

Colonial Secretary and Premier.—Hon. Robert M. Stewart.

Secretary for Public Lands.—Hon. John Douglas.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. John R. Dickson.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Samuel Walker Griffith.

Secretary for Public Works and Mines.—Hon. George Thorn, jun.

Postmaster-General.—Hon. Charles S. Mein.

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 of the colony nearly trebled in the decennial period 1866 to 1875, while the disbursements increased at the same rate. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of Queensland during each of the ten years from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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 . . .	1,120,034	948,750
1874 . . .	1,160,947	1,121,710
1875 . . .	1,261,464	1,404,198

The greater part of the revenue of Queensland is derived from 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, 1875, to the sum of 5,253,286*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. On September 1, 1871, the population had increased to 120,104, while at the last enumeration, taken May 31, 1876, there was a total population of European descent, numbering 173,180 souls. 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.

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 in former years chiefly from the United Kingdom, have more recently consisted to a great extent of natives of China and the South Sea Islands. 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 excess of arrivals over departures in the year 1875 was 15,169; but according to the report of the Registrar General of the colony, 'the excess of increase was from the coloured races only, the arrivals of Europeans showing 3,710 less, and those of Chinese and South Sea Islanders 8,935 more in 1875 than in 1874.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the five years 1870 to 1875, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1871	1,562,665	2,760,045
1872	2,218,717	2,998,934
1873	2,781,726	3,542,513
1874	2,833,814	3,750,048
1875	3,328,009	3,857,575

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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1871	693,744	343,618
1872	690,749	575,388
1873	871,235	815,638
1874	898,831	868,865
1875	930,106	1,123,214

The staple article of exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 517,315*l.* in 1871; 497,252*l.* in 1872; 534,935*l.* in 1873; 633,687*l.* in 1874; and 769,889*l.* in 1875. The only other notable article of export to Great Britain is tin in blocks, exported to the value of 88,224*l.* in 1875. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1875, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 215,472*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 179,148*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 1875, there were 13,495 acres under sugar-cane, out of a total of 77,347 acres under cultivation. The live stock at the end of 1875 numbered 120,761 horses, 1,805,210 cattle, 7,209,313 sheep, and 46,167 pigs.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 33,500 tons, in 1875. Gold-fields were discovered in 1867, the principal of them at Gympie Creek.

At the end of 1875 there were 263 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 152 miles more in course of construction. There were two main 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 1875 carried 2,850,000 letters, 1,794,000 newspapers, and 99,000 packets.

At the end of 1875 there were in the colony 4,609 miles of telegraph lines, and 6,058 miles of wire, with 98 stations. The number of messages sent was 133,000 in 1875. The receipts of the telegraph department in 1875 did not cover the expenditure.

Agent-General of Queensland in Great Britain. — Arthur Macalister, C.M.G.

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.—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; Governor of Queensland, 1874–76; appointed Governor of South Australia, November 10, 1876.

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, is divided into six departments. The last ministry, appointed April 5, 1876, consists of the following members:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. George Hawker.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles Mann.

Treasurer.—Hon. Arthur Blyth.

Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. William Playford.

Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. Henry Boucaut.

Minister of Justice and Education.—Hon. William Everard.

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 1867 to 1876 were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1876	1,316,794	1,183,655

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. The customs duties and the sale of Crown lands produce together about one-half of the total revenue, 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 expenditure is for administrative charges, comprising salaries of judges &c., civil establishments and police, gaols, and prisons. The disbursements for public works amounted in recent years to about one-third of the total expenditure.

The public debt of the colony, dating from 1852, amounted, to the 30th June 1876, 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 1876. 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 . . .	42,720	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 1871 to 1875 was as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
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
1875	4,203,802	4,805,051

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; to 1,762,987*l.* in 1874, and to 1,833,519*l.* in 1875; the exports of wheat and flour to 1,692,738*l.*

in 1873, to 1,212,243*l.* in 1874, and to 1,680,976*l.* in 1875; and the exports of copper ore to 768,522*l.* in 1873; to 693,836*l.* in 1874, and to 762,386*l.* in 1875.

There were 107,164 horses; 219,240 horned cattle, and 6,179,395 sheep in the colony at the end of 1875.

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 1871 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
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
1875	2,955,759	1,984,579

The chief export article to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 1,198,831*l.* in 1871, of 1,186,745*l.* in 1872; of 1,412,079*l.* in 1873; of 1,652,344*l.* in 1874; and of 1,864,302*l.*, representing 34,596,855 lbs., in 1875. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are corn and copper. The corn exports in the year 1875 were of the value of 509,139*l.*, comprising wheat of the value of 480,463*l.*, and wheat meal and flour, valued 28,676*l.* The exports of copper amounted to 451,492*l.* in 1875. 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, besides which there exist iron ores of great richness.

The colony had 252 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1875. There are two principal lines of railway, namely, the Port Line, extending from Adelaide to Port Adelaide, and the North Line, 128 miles in length, connecting Adelaide with the chief copper mines. A bill for the construction of a railway extending 214 miles north of Port Augusta passed the legislature in July 1876.

A complete system of electric telegraphs, nearly 4,000 miles in length, 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.

Agent-General of South Australia in London.—F. S. Dutton.

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 1876 :—

Premier and Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Thomas Reibey.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. Charles Meredith.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles H. Bromby.

Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. William Moore.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 700*l.* per annum. 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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	270,421	285,420
1872	271,994	289,002
1873	320,894	301,382
1874	329,686	322,271
1875	343,676	385,731

Not included in the above receipts and disbursements are certain sums raised and expended for 'redemption of loans,' under the name of 'Territorial Revenue.'

The public debt of Tasmania, on Dec. 31, 1875, amounted to 1,489,400*l*. The debt, which is chiefly in 6 per cent. debentures, redeemable from 1876 to 1902, was raised 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:—

	Married	Single	Total
Males .	15,665	37,188	52,853
Females .	15,498	30,977	46,475
Total .	31,163	68,165	99,328

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, 1875, the estimated population was 103,663, consisting of 54,643 males, and 49,020 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	Independents . . .	3·96
Church of Rome . . .	22·24	Wesleyan Methodists . . .	7·23
Church of Scotland . . .	6·69	Jews . . .	0·23
Free Church ditto . . .	2·43	Other Sects . . .	3·84

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 ; in 1874 the arrivals numbered 6,265, and the departures 7,714 ; and in 1875 the arrivals were 6,535, and the departures 8,075. Thus in each of the eight years 1868 to 1875, 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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1871	778,087	740,638
1872	807,182	910,663
1873	1,107,167	893,556
1874	1,257,785	925,325
1875	1,185,942	1,085,976

The commerce of Tasmania is almost entirely with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies of 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 1871 to 1875, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1871	370,772	157,607
1872	376,537	188,205
1873	425,379	271,478
1874	439,359	359,432
1875	477,289	244,044

The staple article of exports from Tasmania to the United Kingdom is wool. The value amounted to 279,194*l.* in 1872; to 322,442*l.* in 1873; to 351,604*l.* in 1874; and to 388,892*l.* in 1875.

There were in the colony 23,174 horses, 113,109 heads of cattle, 1,614,645 sheep and lambs, and 47,664 pigs, on March 31, 1876.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, and there are large beds of coal, which yielded 7,719 tons, derived from four fields, in the year 1875. Gold has also been found. The produce of the gold fields in the year 1873 amounted to 3,081 ounces, valued 12,170*l.*; in the year 1874 to 4,650 ounces, valued 18,491*l.*; and in the year 1875 to 3,010 ounces, valued 11,982*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, belonging to the government, through the settled part of the colony. At the commencement of 1876 the number of miles of line in operation was 396; the miles of wire 468, and the number of stations 32. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 49,626 in the year 1875. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 11,087 messages in 1875. The revenue of the government telegraph system was 2,244*l.* and the expenditure 2,677*l.* in the year 1875.

The number of letters carried by the Post Office in the year 1875 was 1,695,256; of packets, 71,998; and of newspapers 1,351,440. The Post Office revenue in 1875 was 13,500*l.*, and the expenditure 20,002*l.* There were 170 post-offices at the end of 1875.

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, 1876. 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 1821; educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity College, Oxford, and graduated 1st class in classics 1844; Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1844; admitted at Lincoln's Inn, 1844; Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands, 1854–59; First Governor of Queensland, 1859–68; Governor of New Zealand, 1868–73; 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 1876 :—

Premier and Treasurer.—Hon. Sir James M'Culloch, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary.—Hon. John Alexander Macpherson.

Attorney-General.—Hon. G. Briscoe Kerferd.

Minister of Justice.—Hon. Dr. John Madden.

Minister of Education.—Hon. Robert Ramsay.

Minister of Mines.—Hon. William M'Lellan.

Commissioner of Customs.—Hon. R. Sterling 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, ending June 30, from 1867 to 1876, was as follows :—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
Ending June 30	£	£
1867	3,079,160	3,222,025
1868	3,216,317	3,241,818
1869	3,230,754	3,189,321
1860	3,383,984	3,226,165
1861	3,261,883	3,428,082
1872	3,734,422	3,659,534
1873	3,644,135	3,504,952
1874	4,064,924	4,177,262
1875	4,406,906	4,325,277
1876	4,528,605	4,488,658

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 14,256,000*l.* on June 30, 1876. 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, 1876, was returned at 829,824 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			
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
Karkarooc	261	88	349
Lowan	1,154	729	1,883
Millewa	63	46	109
Moir	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.	833	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 1861 to 1875:—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
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
1875	29,851	27,153

It will be seen that the surplus of immigrants over emigrants was 3,367 in 1874, and 2,698 in 1875. Among the immigrants of 1874 and 1875 were several hundred Chinese, nearly all males. The only 'assisted' immigration into the colony in 1875 was that of 70 male and 82 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 1866 to 1875, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1866	14,771,711	12,889,546
1867	11,374,080	12,724,427
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
1875	16,685,874	14,766,974

The most important, in value, of the imports into the colony are woollen manufactures, live stock, sugar, cottons, apparel and haberdashery, and tea. Besides these chief articles the colony also imports grain in varying quantities.

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; to 88,662,311 lbs., of the value of 6,373,641*l.* in 1874; and to 89,763,852 lbs., of the value of 6,580,192*l.*, in 1875. The total quantities and value of the exports of gold are given below. Among the minor articles of exports from the colony are tallow and preserved and salted provisions.

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 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	£	£
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	4,244,006
1872	5,982,874	5,941,379
1873	5,743,141	6,643,544
1874	6,993,052	6,939,260
1875	8,042,858	6,538,795

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 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	£	£
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
1875	91,284,769	6,706,709

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are tallow, of the value of 281,962*l.*; copper, of the value of 227,027*l.*; hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 201,473*l.*; and preserved meat, of the value of 131,249*l.*, in 1875.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,174,374*l.*; woollen goods, of the value of 741,702*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 781,619*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 505,857*l.*, in the year 1875.

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 1869 to 1875:—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
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
1875	1,195,256	4,137,685

The number of miners at work in the gold-fields on Dec. 31, 1875, was 45,000, of whom about one-fourth were Chinese. The number of persons engaged in gold mining steadily decreased during the seven years from 1868 to 1875.

There were 1,126,831 acres of land under cultivation in the colony at the end of 1875. In recent years there was a slowly increasing cultivation of the vine, the number of gallons produced amounting to 755,320 gallons. An agricultural census, taken in the middle of 1875, showed that there were, at that date, 196,184 horses, 1,054,598 heads of cattle, 11,749,532 sheep, and 140,765 pigs in the colony.

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>	miles	miles	£
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

At the end of 1875 the total length of lines of railway opened for traffic had increased to 586 miles, while 374 miles more were in course of construction. The total cost of the railways was 12,411,672*l.*, up to the 31st December, 1875.

The total receipts of the Victoria railways, in the year 1875, 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 1875 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 1874 and 1875 :—

Year	Number of Stations	Number of Miles of Wire	Number of Telegrams			Amount received
			Paid	Unpaid	Total	
1874	148	4,464	579,795	121,285	701,080	£ 42,825
1875	164	4,981	596,221	122,103	718,324	46,995

There were 500 miles of telegraphs in course of construction at the end of 1875.

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 Post Office of the Colony forwarded 16,200,000 letters, 1,531,000 packets, and 6,985,000 newspapers in the year 1875. There were 823 post offices on the 31st December, 1875. In each of the three years from 1873 to 1875 the revenue of the Post Office was insufficient to cover the expenditure.

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—Hon. Alfred Michie.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE form of colonial administration, known as Responsible Government, was introduced into Western Australia in March 1875. There is a Legislative Council, composed of seven appointed and fourteen elected members, the latter returned by the votes of all male inhabitants, of full age, assessed in a rental of at least 10*l*. The qualification for elected members is 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 1876:—

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Frederick P. Barlee.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Henry Hicks Hocking.

Surveyor-General.—Hon. M. Fraser.

Treasurer and Collector of Revenue.—Hon. A. O'Lefroy.

The Colonial Secretary has a salary of 900*l*., and each of the other ministers of 700*l*. per annum.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony during the seven years from 1869 to 1875 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1869	93,661	103,124
1870	198,132	113,046
1871	97,605	107,147
1872	105,301	98,248
1873	134,832	104,270
1874	148,073	143,266
1875	157,775	169,230

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, 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*. per

annum. Western Australia is the only one of the Australasian colonies that has no public debt.

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 1871 to 1875, is shown in the subjoined statement :—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1871	198,010	199,280
1872	226,656	509,196
1873	297,328	265,217
1874	367,418	398,901
1875	349,840	391,217

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 1871 to 1875 :—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1871	115,014	70,430
1872	150,840	153,457
1873	162,085	167,368
1874	181,862	202,896
1875	221,324	161,881

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool, and lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of

102,485*l.* in 1871, of 120,796*l.* in 1872, of 123,149*l.* in 1873, of 118,862*l.* in 1874, and of 132,680*l.* in 1875. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 17,615*l.* in 1875. 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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INDEX.

INDEX

ADEN

- ADEN, area and government, 274
 Abdul-Hamid, Sultan, 449
 Alexander II., Emperor, 357
 Alexandria, population, 635
 Algeria, area and population, 619
 — exports and imports, 621
 — government and revenue, 619
 Alsace-Lorraine, area and population, 180
 — constitution and government, 180
 Anhalt, population, 163
 — reigning family, 162
 Antigua (see Leeward Islands)
 Argentine Confederation, area, 486
 — — army, 485
 — — commerce, 487
 — — government, 282
 — — population, 486
 — — railways, 487
 Ascension, area, 274
 — population, 275
 Augsburg, population of, 136
 Austria-Hungary, area of, 21
 — army, strength and organisation, 17
 — budget for 1876, 14
 — church organisation, 10
 — commerce, 22
 — commercial marine, 24
 — constitution, 6
 — debt, 15
 — ecclesiastical hierarchy, 11
 — education of the people, 12
 — Emperors, list of, 5
 — exports, value of, 22
 — — to United Kingdom, 23
 — government, 6
 — imperial family, 3
 — imports, value of, 22

BEL

- Austria-Hungary, imports from United Kingdom, 23
 — iron-clads list, 18
 — nationalities in, 22
 — navy, strength and organisation, 18
 — population at last census, 21
 — railways, 23
 — religious division, 11
 — revenue and expenditure, 12
 — shipping, 24
 — universities, 12
 Azores, or Western Islands, area and population, 352

- BADEN, constitution, 147
 — debt, public, 149
 — government, 147
 — population, 149
 — reigning family, 147
 — revenue and expenditure, 148
 — state railways, 149
 Bahamas, area, 274
 — population, 275
 Baltic fleet, Russian, 376
 Baltimore, population, 596
 Barbadoes (see Windward Islands)
 Bavaria, area, 135
 — constitution, 132
 — debt, public, 134
 — education, popular, 133
 — population, 135
 — railways, 135
 — religious division, 132
 — revenue and expenditure, 133
 — royal family, 130
 Belgium, area, 35

BEL

- Belgium, army, strength and organisation, 34
- budgets for 1876 and 1877, 33
- church organisation, 31
- constitution, 28
- debt, 34
- deputies, number of, 29
- education of the people, 31
- exports, 36
- government, 30
- imports, 36
- increase of population, 36
- nationalities, 36
- population, 35
- railways, 38
- revenue and expenditure, 32
- royal family, 27
- trade and commerce, 36
- Berlin, population, 127
- Bermudas, area, 274
- population, 275
- Bismarck, Prince, 96
- Bohemia, diet, 7
- population, 21
- races, 22
- Bolivia, area, 491
- constitution, 490
- exports and imports, 492
- population, 491
- Bombay, British population in, 690
- Bordeaux, population, 80
- Boston, population, 596
- Braganza, House of, 344
- Brazil, area, 501
- army, 500
- church and education, 497
- commerce, 503
- constitution, 495
- debt, 499
- government, 495
- imperial family, 494
- navy, 501
- population, 502
- railways, 504
- revenue and expenditure, 498
- slaves, 502
- Bremen, constitution, 174
- population, 175
- trade and commerce, 176
- British Colonies, area and government, 274
- — date of acquisition, 274
- — population, 275

CHI

- British Columbia, area, 516
- — shipping, 518
- British Guiana, area, 274
- — population, 275
- Brunswick, government, 156
- population, 157
- sovereign, 156
- Brunswick, New (see New Brunswick)
- Brussels, population, 36
- Buffalo, population, 596
- Bukowina, diet, 7
- population, 21
- CAIRO, population, 635
- Calcutta, British population in, 690
- Canada, area, 516
- army, 514
- church organisation, 510
- commerce, 517
- constitution, 508
- debt, 513
- education, 511
- exports and imports, 517
- government, 508
- immigration, 517
- population, 516
- revenue and expenditure, 511
- Cape of Good Hope, area, 625
- — — commerce, 627
- — — government, 624
- — — revenue, 625
- Cape Verde Islands, area and population, 354
- Cardinals, list of, 302
- origin, 303
- Cariuthia, diet, 7
- population, 21
- Carniola, diet, 7
- population, 21
- Ceylon, area and population, 658
- constitution and government, 657
- exports and imports, 659
- revenue and expenditure, 657
- Channel Islands, population, 252
- Chicago, population, 596
- Chili, area and population, 525
- army and navy, 524
- commerce, 525
- government, 522
- railways, 524
- revenue and expenditure, 522

CHI

- China, area, 663
 - army, 663
 - commerce, 665
 - constitution, 661
 - exports to United Kingdom, 665
 - government, 662
 - imperial family, 661
 - imports and exports, 665
 - population, 663
- Cochin-China, area and population, 88
- Cologne, population, 127
- Colombia, area, 529
 - constitution, 528
 - exports and imports, 530
 - population, 529
 - railway, 530
- Costa Rica, area, 534
 - constitution, 533
 - exports and imports, 534
 - revenue and expenditure, 533
- Croatia and Slavonia, diet, 7
 - — population, 21
- Cuba, area and population, 411
 - commerce with Great Britain, 412

- D**ANZIG, population, 127
- Denmark, area and population, 50
 - army, 47
 - budget for 1876-7, 46
 - church organisation, 44
 - colonies, 52
 - commerce, 51
 - constitution, 43
 - debt, 47
 - education of the people, 45
 - government, 43
 - imports and exports, 51
 - land, division, 51
 - population, 50
 - railways, 52
 - revenue and expenditure, 45
 - royal family, 41
 - shipping, 52

- E**CUADOR, area, 537
 - constitution, 536
 - exports and imports, 537
 - revenue and expenditure, 536
- Egypt, area and population, 634
 - army and navy, 634
 - government, 632

FRA

- Egypt, revenue and expenditure, 632
 - public debt, 633
 - railways and telegraphs, 638
 - Suez Canal, traffic on, 637
 - trade and commerce, 635
- England, area, 240
 - births and deaths, 243
 - church organisation, 205
 - criminal statistics, 244
 - education, 210
 - electors, parl., number of, 200
 - emigration, 253
 - landowners, number, 241
 - militia establishment, 228
 - pauperism, 243
 - parliamentary representation, 199
 - population, 240
 - — of metropolis, 242
 - religious denominations, 206
 - volunteer army, 226
 - (see also Great Britain and Ireland)

- F**ALKLAND Islands, area, 274
 - — population, 275

- Finland, area, 381
 - constitution, 363
 - population, 381
- Florence, population, 317
- France, area, 75
 - army, organisation, 67
 - — strength, 70
 - births, deaths, and marriages, 79
 - budgets for 1876 and 1877, 61
 - church organisation, 58
 - colonies, 87
 - commerce, 81
 - commercial marine, 85
 - constitution, 55
 - debt, national, 65
 - departments, 76
 - division of land, 80
 - education of the people, 59
 - exports, value of, 81
 - exports to Great Britain, 82
 - government, 55
 - illegitimate births, 79
 - imports, value of, 81
 - imports from Great Britain, 82
 - iron-clad navy, 71
 - mortality, 79
 - national debt, growth of, 65
 - navy, 70

FRA

- France, population, 75
- — of principal towns, 80
- railways, 85
- religious denominations, 58
- revenue and expenditure, 61
- shipping, 85
- war with Germany, cost of, 63
- Frankfort, population, 127
- Franz Joseph I., Emperor, 3

- GALICIA, diet, 7
- population, 21
- Gambia, area, 274
- population, 275
- Georgios I., King, 281
- Germany, area, 107
- army, 100
- budget for 1876, 98
- commerce of, 183
- constitution, 94
- Emperor, 93
- Emperors, list of, since 800, 94
- ironclads, 104
- navy, 104
- population, 107
- railways, 185
- revenue, 98
- States of, 107
- telegraphs, 185
- Zollverein of, 181
- Gibraltar, area, 274
- population, 275
- Gold Coast, area, 274
- population, 275
- Greenland, population, 50
- Guadeloupe, area and population, 88
- Guiana, British (see British Guiana)
- French, area and pop., 88
- Great Britain and Ireland, area, 237
- — — army, 223
- — — budget for 1876-7, 211
- — — cabinet, 202
- — — church organisation, 205
- — — civil list of sovereign, 190
- — — coal production, 267
- — — colonies, 273
- — — commerce, 254
- — — commercial marine, 260
- — — Commons, House of, 195
- — — constitution, 192
- — — cotton trade, 264
- — — customs revenue, 259

GRE

- Great Britain and Ireland, debt, national, 220
- — — education of the people, 208
- — — elective franchise, 196
- — — emigration, 252
- — — established church, 205
- — — expenditure, national, from 1861 to 1876, 214
- — — exports, from 1866 to 1875, 255
- — — division of, among various nations in 1874 and 1875, 256
- — — government, members of, 202
- — — imports, from 1866 to 1875, 255
- — — — distribution of, among various nations in 1874 and 1875, 255
- — — iron-clad navy, 231
- — — legislature, 192
- — — Lords, House of, 194
- — — ministers in 1876, 202
- — — ministries since the year 1714, 204
- — — navy, 229
- — — parliaments, list of, 200
- — — parliamentary government, 192
- — — population, 237
- — — post and telegraphs, 270
- — — privy council, 201
- — — railways, 268
- — — reform bill, 197
- — — religious denominations, 206
- — — revenue, 211
- — — Roman Catholics, 206
- — — royal family, 189
- — — shipping, 260
- — — sovereigns, list of, 192
- — — taxation, 218
- — — textile industry, 264
- — — volunteer army, 226
- — — (see also England, Ireland, and Scotland)
- Greece, area, 288
- army, 287
- church organisation, 283
- commerce, 290
- constitution, 282
- debt, 286

GRE

- Greece, education of the people, 284
- exports and imports, 290
- government, 282
- land, division of, 290
- navy, 288
- population, 288
- revenue and expenditure, 285
- sovereign, 281
- Guatemala, area, 540
- constitution, 539
- debt, 540
- revenue, 539
- trade, 541

HAITI, area, 544

- constitution, 543

- debt, 543
- population, 544
- trade, 544
- Hamburg, area, 175
- commerce, 176
- constitution, 174
- debt, 175
- exports and imports, 176
- population, 176
- revenue and expenditure, 175
- shipping, 176

Hanover, Prussian province of, population, 126

- Hanse Towns, commerce, 182
- — judicial organisation, 177

Habsburg, House of, 5

- Hesse, area, 153
- constitution, 152
- population, 153
- revenue and expenditure, 153
- reigning family, 152

Hohenzollern, House of, 111

- principality of, area, 126

Holland (see Netherlands)

Holstein province, area, 126

Holstein-Gottorp, family of, 358

Honduras, Republic of, area, 547

- constitution, 546
- debt, 547
- revenue, 546
- trade, 548

Honduras, British, area, 274

- population, 275

Hongkong, area and population, 671

- constitution and government, 670

ITA

- Hongkong, exports and imports, 673
- revenue and expenditure, 670
- Hungary, budget for 1875, 16
- constitution, 9
- government, 10
- population, 21
- races of inhabitants, 22

ICELAND, government of, 44

- population, 53
- India, British, area, 686
- army, 684
- budgets from 1866 to 1875, 677
- constitution, 675
- currency, 684
- debt, 683
- government, 675
- governors-general, list of, 676
- imports and exports, 692
- land-tax, assessment of and revenue from, 679
- money, weights, and measures, 699
- opium monopoly, 679
- population, 686
- postal communication, 698
- races and creeds, 689
- railways, 696
- religious divisions, 689
- revenue and expenditure, 677
- telegraphs, 699

Ionian Islands, population, 288

Ireland, area, 247

- agricultural statistics, 250
- births and deaths, 250
- church organisation, 208
- clergy, income of, 208
- criminal statistics, 251
- decrease of population, 248
- education, 210
- emigration, 253
- land, division of, 237
- parliamentary representation, 200
- pauperism, 251
- population, 250
- railways, 270
- religious denominations, 207
- union of, with England, 200
- (see also Great Britain and Ireland)

Italy, area, 315

- army, 311
- budgets, 309

ITA

- Italy, church of Rome, 298
 — church organisation, 305
 — clergy, 303
 — commerce, 317
 — commercial marine, 319
 — constitution, 297
 — debt, national, 310
 — education of the people, 307
 — electors, number of, 297
 — exports and imports, 318
 — government, 298
 — iron-clad navy, 312
 — land, division of, 317
 — monasteries, 306
 — navy, 312
 — pontiff, 299
 — population, 314
 — railways, 319
 — revenue and expenditure, 308
 — royal family, 295
 — shipping, 319
 — telegraphs, 320
 — universities, 308

JAMAICA, area, 274
 population, 275

- Japan, area and population, 705
 — army, 704
 — constitution, 702
 — education, 705
 — government, 702
 — imports and exports, 706
 — sovereign, 702
 — trade with Great Britain, 706

- Java, area and population, 713
 — army and navy, 712
 — commerce, 714
 — culture system, 710
 — government, 710
 — railways, 715
 — revenue and expenditure, 711
 — trade with Great Britain, 714

- Jews, Austrian, number of, 11
 — English, „ 207
 — French, „ 58
 — German, „ 96
 — Prussian, „ 117
 — Russian, „ 366

LABUAN, area, 274
 — population, 275

MON

- Lagos, area, 274
 — population, 275
 Landowners, number, United Kingdom, 241
 Leeward Islands, area, 274
 — number of, 272
 — population, 275
 Leipzig, population and trade, 146
 Liberia, area and population, 642
 — government, 641
 — revenue and trade, 642
 Lippe, population, 169
 — — reigning family, 168
 Lisbon, population, 352
 Liverpool, customs of, 259
 Lloyd, Austrian, shipping of, 25
 London, commerce of, 259
 — population, in municipal and other divisions, 242
 Lübeck, constitution, 177
 — population, 178
 — trade, 178
 Luxemburg, area and population, 336
 Lyon, population, 80

MADRAS, British population in, 690
 Madrid, population, 408

- Malta, area, 274
 — population, 275
 Marseille, population, 80
 Martinique, area and population, 88
 Mauritius, area, 274
 — population, 275
 Mecklenburg-Schwerin, area, 151
 — — constitution, 150
 — — reigning family, 150
 — — revenue and expenditure, 151
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, population, 161
 — — reigning family, 160
 Messina, population, 317
 Mexico, area and population, 551
 — commerce, 552
 — constitution, 549
 — debt, 550
 — government, 549
 — mining industry, 553
 — revenue and expenditure, 549
 Milan, population, 317
 Moldavia (see Roumania)
 Montenegro, area, 325
 — government, 325
 — population, 325

MON

- Montenegro, sovereign, 324
 Montserrat (see Leeward Islands)
 Morocco, area and population, 645
 — commerce, 646
 — sovereign, 644
 — trade with Great Britain, 646
 Munich, population, 136
- N**APLES, population, 317
 — Natal, area and population, 649
 — government, 648
 — imports and exports, 650
 — revenue and expenditure, 648
 Netherlands, area, 336
 — army, 333
 — budgets, 331
 — church organisation, 329
 — colonies, 340
 — commerce, 337
 — constitution, 328
 — debt, 332
 — exports and imports, 337
 — government, 328
 — education of the people, 329
 — navy, 334
 — population, 336
 — religious denominations, 329
 — revenue and expenditure, 330
 — royal family, 326
 — shipping, 338
 — States-general, 328
 — trade and commerce, 337
 New Brunswick, area and pop., 516
 Newfoundland, area and pop., 516
 — imports and exports, 518
 New Granada (see Colombia)
 New Orleans, population, 596
 New South Wales, area, 731
 — — — commerce, 733
 — — — government, 730
 — — — immigration, 732
 — — — mines and minerals, 734
 — — — railways, 734
 — — — religious creeds, 732
 — — — revenue and exp., 731
 New York, population, 596
 New Zealand, area, 737
 — — — commerce, 740
 — — — government, 735
 — — — population, 738
 — — — railways, 741
 — — — revenue and expenditure, 736

PHI

- New Zealand, wool exports, 741
 Norway, area, 430
 — army, 429
 — budget for 1876-77, 429
 — commerce, 432
 — constitution, 427
 — debt, 429
 — exports and imports, 432
 — government, 428
 — navy, 430
 — population, 431
 — railways, 433
 — Storthing, 427
 Nova Scotia, area and population, 516
- O**LDENBURG, area and pop., 155
 — constitution, 154
 — reigning family, 154
 — revenue and expenditure, 155
 Ontario (see Canada)
 Oporto, population, 352
 Orange, family of, 326
- P**ANAMA, population, 529
 — trade, 530
 Paraguay, area and population, 558
 — debt, 558
 — government, 557
 — railway, 559
 — revenue, 557
 Paris, population at various periods, 80
 Patriarch of Constantinople, jurisdiction of, 283
 Patriarchates, of Rome, number of, 303
 Pennsylvania, iron industry, 606
 — textile manufactures, 605
 Perim, area, 274
 — population, 275
 Persia, area and population, 721
 — commerce, 722
 — government and religion, 718
 — revenue, 720
 — sovereign, 718
 Peru, area and population, 563
 — commerce, 564
 — debt, 562
 — government, 561
 — guano produce, 564
 — railways, 565
 — revenue and expenditure, 561
 Philadelphia, population, 596

PHI

- Philippine Islands, commerce, 412
- population, 411
- Pio IX., Sovereign-Pontiff, 299
- Poland, area, 381
- constitution, 364
- population, 381
- Pomerania, population, 126
- Pontiffs of Rome, list of, 300
- mode of election of, 299
- Porto Rico, area and population, 411
- commerce, 412
- Portugal, area, 352
- army, 350
- budget for 1876-77, 348
- church organisation, 347
- colonies, 353
- commerce, 352
- constitution, 346
- debt, 348
- education of the people, 347
- exports and imports, 352
- government, 346
- money, weights, and measures, 355
- navy, 351
- population, 352
- revenue and expenditure, 348
- royal family, 344
- trade and commerce, 352
- Prince Edward Island, area and population, 516
- shipping, 518
- Prussia, area, 126
- army, 123
- budget for 1876, 121
- chamber of deputies, 114
- church organisation, 117
- coal production, 128
- commerce, 127
- constitution, 113
- council of ministers, 115
- debt, public, 123
- division of land, 127
- education of the people, 118
- exports and imports, 128
- government, 115
- industries, 128
- landwehr, 123
- landsturm, 125
- legislative body, 113
- military organisation, 123
- mines and minerals, 128
- ministry, 115
- population, 126

RUS

- Prussia, ports of war, 103
- railways, 129
- religious denominations, 117
- revenue and expenditure, 120
- royal family, 110
- sovereigns, list of, 113
- universities, 97
- Puerto-Rico (see Porto Rico)

QUEBEC, population, 516

- shipping, 518
- Queensland, area and pop., 743
- government, 742
- immigration, 744
- imports and exports, 744
- railways, 745
- revenue and expenditure, 743

RÉUNION, area and population, 88

- Reuss-Greiz, population, 173
- — reigning family, 173
- Reuss-Schleiz, population, 172
- — reigning family, 171
- Rome, population, 317
- Pontificate of, 299
- university, 308
- Rostock, university, 97
- Rotterdam, population, 337
- Roumania, area and population, 473
- constitution, 469
- commerce, 474
- government, 469
- revenue, 470
- Russia, area, 379
- army, 372
- budget, 368
- church organisation, 364
- commerce, 385
- commercial marine, 387
- conscription, 372
- constitution, 359
- Cossacks, 375
- council of the empire, 360
- council of ministers, 361
- debt, national, 369
- education of the people, 366
- fleet of war, 376
- foreign loans, 370
- government, 358
- holy synod, 360

RUS

- Russia, imperial family, 356
- imports and exports, 385
- iron-clad navy, 377
- land, agricultural, 384
- local administration, 362
- manufactures, 389
- money, weights, and measures, 390
- navy, 376
- population, 380
- races, 383
- religious denominations, 365
- railways, 387
- revenue and expenditure, 367
- senate, 360
- serfs, emancipation, 384
- shipping, 387
- sovereigns, list of, 359
- telegraphs, 389
- town population, 383
- universities, 366

SAN FRANCISCO, population, 596
 Saxe-Altenburg, area and population, 167

- — reigning family, 166
- Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, constitution, 165
- — — population, 165
- — — reigning family, 164

Saxe-Meiningen, population, 162
 — — reigning family, 161

- Saxe-Weimar, area and population, 159
- — reigning family, 158
- — revenue and expenditure, 159

Saxony, area, 146
 — constitution, 144
 — debt, 145
 — education, 145
 — population, 146
 — revenue and expenditure, 145
 — royal family, 143

Schaumburg-Lippe, population, 173
 — — reigning family, 172

Schleswig-Holstein, province, area, and population, 126

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, area and population, 170

- — reigning family, 169

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, area and population, 171

- — reigning family, 170

Scotland, area, 244

- births and deaths, 246

SPA

- Scotland, church organisation, 207
- criminal statistics, 247
- education, 210
- emigration, 254
- factories, 265
- landowners, number, 238
- parliamentary representation, 199
- pauperism, 247
- population, 245
- railways, 270
- religious denominations, 207
- trade at ports, 259
- (see also Great Britain and Ireland)

Senegal, area and population, 88

Serfs, Russian, emancipation of, 384

Servia, area and population, 476

- commerce, 477
- government, 475

Sheffield, population, 242

Siam, area, 727

- government, 726
- trade, 727

Sicily, education of population, 307

Sierra Leone, area, 274

- population, 275

Silesia, Austrian, diet, 7

- population, 21

South Australia, area and pop., 748

- — commerce, 750
- — government, 746
- — mines, 751
- — railways, 751
- — revenue and expenditure, 747
- — telegraphs, 751

Spain, area, 406

- army, 403
- Ayuntamientos, 397
- budget, 400
- church organisation, 397
- colonies, 410
- commerce, 408
- commercial navy, 410
- constitution, 395
- Cortes, 395
- council of ministers, 396
- debt, public, 401
- ecclesiastics, number, 398
- education of the people, 399
- exports and imports, 409
- government, 395
- iron-clad navy, 405
- landed property, division of, 408
- municipal laws, 397

SPA

- Spain, navy, 404
- population, 406
- railways, 410
- revenue and expenditure, 400
- shipping, 410
- telegraphs, 410
- town population, 408
- Straits Settlements, area, 274
- — population, 275
- Strassburg, population, 181
- university, 97
- Styria, diet, 7
- population, 21
- Suabia, area and population, 135
- Suez canal, revenue of, 638
- traffic on, 636
- Sweden, area, 418
- army, 420
- budget for 1877, 419
- commerce, 420
- commercial marine, 421
- constitution, 417
- council of ministers, 418
- debt, 420
- exports and imports, 424
- government, 417
- mines and minerals, 425
- navy, 421
- population, 422
- railways, 425
- revenue and expenditure, 419
- royal family, 415
- sovereigns, list of, 416
- Switzerland, area, 444
- army, 442
- budgets, 441
- church organisation, 438
- commerce, 445
- constitution, 436
- debt, 441
- education, 438
- exports and imports, 445
- federal assembly, 437
- local government, 437
- national council, 436
- occupations of the people, 446
- population, 444
- railways, 446
- revenue and expenditure, 439
- telegraphs, 447

TASMANIA, area and pop., 753

- commerce, 755

UNI

- Tasmania, government, 752
- immigration, 754
- revenue and expenditure, 752
- Tabreez, or Tauris, population and trade, 722
- Tobago (see Windward Islands)
- Toronto, population, 516
- Transylvania, diet, 7
- population, 21
- Trinidad, area, 274
- population, 275
- Tübingen, university, 97
- Tunis, area and population, 654
- financial administration, 653
- government, 652
- revenue and expenditure, 653
- sovereign, 652
- Turin, population, 317
- university, 308
- Turkey, area, 463
- army, 459
- constitution, 451
- commerce, 466
- debt, national, 457
- education, 455
- exports and imports, 466
- foreign loans, 457
- government, 451
- iron-clad vessels, 461
- land, division of, 465
- nationalities, 464
- navy, 461
- population, 463
- railways, 467
- religious divisions, 453
- revenue and expenditure, 455
- sovereigns, list of, 450
- Tuscany, education, 307
- Tyrol, diet, 7
- population, 21

UNIVERSITIES, of Austria, 12

- of Germany, 97

- of Italy, 307
- of Switzerland, 439

United Kingdom (see Great Britain and Ireland)

United States, area, 592

- — army, 588
- — budgets, 584
- — census of 1870, 593
- — commerce, 599

UNI

- United States, commercial marine, 603
 — — congress, 578
 — — constitution, 575
 — — cotton, exports of, 600
 — — debt, national, 585
 — — education of the people, 582
 — — exports and imports, 599
 — — gold and silver production, 605
 — — government, 575
 — — immigration, 597
 — — iron-clad navy, 590
 — — lands, public, 596
 — — manufactures, 604
 — — mines and minerals, 605
 — — navy, 589
 — — origin of immigrants, 597
 — — pop. of principal towns, 596
 — — — at various periods, 592
 — — presidents of the republic, list of, 576
 — — progress of pop., 599
 — — railways, 605
 — — religious divisions, 582
 — — revenue and expenditure, 583
 — — senate, 578
 — — shipping, 603
 — — slavery, at eight census periods, 592
 — — — abolition of, by constitutional amendment, 581
 — — telegraphs, 606
 — — textile manufactures, 604
 — — vice-presidents, list of, 577
 — — woollen factories, 604
 Uruguay, area and population, 612
 — — commerce, 613
 — — debt, 612
 — — government, 611
 — — revenue and expenditure, 611

- VASA, House of, 416
 Venice, population, 317
 Vienna, university, 12
 Venezuela, area, 616
 — — constitution, 615
 — — debt, 615
 — — exports and imports, 617

ZUR

- Venezuela, revenue & expenditure, 615
 Victoria I., Queen, 189
 Victoria, area and population, 758
 — — commerce, 762
 — — debt, 757
 — — gold mines, 763
 Victoria, government, 756
 — — immigration, 761
 — — railways, 764
 — — revenue and expenditure, 757
 — — telegraphs, 765
 Virgin Islands (see Leeward Islands)
 Vittorio Emmanuele II., King, 295

- WALDECK, population, 168
 — — reigning family, 167
 Wallachia (see Roumania)
 War indemnity, French-German, 100
 Western Australia, area and pop., 767
 — — commerce, 768
 — — convicts, 767
 — — government, 766
 — — revenue and expenditure, 766
 Wilhelm I., Emperor and King, 93, 110
 Wilhelmshaven, war port, 106
 Willem III., King, 326
 Windward Islands, area, 274
 — — number of, 273
 — — population, 275
 Würzburg, university, 97
 Württemberg, area, 142
 — — constitution, 138
 — — debt, 141
 — — education, 140
 — — emigration, 141
 — — population, 142
 — — revenue and expenditure, 140
 — — royal family, 137

- ZEALAND, province, area, and population, 336
 Zealand, New (see New Zealand)
 Zollverein, administration, 182
 — — members of, 181
 Zurich, population, 445
 — — university, 439

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Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 Payments	Age	Payable during Life	Limited to 21 Payments	Age	Payment during Life	Limited to 21 Payments
26	£1 18 6	£2 13 0	36	£2 8 2	£3 1 5	46	£3 8 5	£4 0 0
27	1 19 2	2 13 6	37	2 9 8	3 2 9	47	3 11 5	4 2 8
28	1 19 11	2 14 1	38	2 11 3	3 4 3	48	3 14 8	4 5 8
29	2 0 8	2 14 8	39	2 12 11	3 5 9	49	3 18 1	4 8 9
30*	2 1 6*	2 15 4	40†	2 14 9	3 7 5†	50	4 1 7	4 12 1
31	2 2 6	2 16 2	41	2 16 8	3 9 2	51	4 5 6	4 15 5
32	2 3 5	2 17 1	42	2 18 8	3 11 1	52	4 9 5	4 18 10
33	2 4 6	2 18 0	43	3 0 11	3 13 1	53	4 13 5	5 2 5
34	2 5 7	2 19 0	44	3 3 3	3 15 3	54	4 17 8	5 6 3
35	2 6 10	3 0 2	45	3 5 9	3 17 6	55	5 1 11	5 10 2

* A Person of 30 may thus secure £1000 at death for £20. 15s. yearly during life. This Premium, if paid to any of the other Scottish Mutual Offices, would secure a Policy for £800 only instead of £1000.

† At age 40 the Annual Premium, *ceasing at age 60*, is for £1000, £33. 14s. 2d.; being about the same as these Offices require during the whole term of life.

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The *Recommendations* laid down by the Officials of the *Board of Trade* (July 1874) had all been *anticipated in their strictest form* in the principles adopted at the *Bonus Investigation*, at 31st December, 1871, of this Society. Thus:—

1. The 'Seventeen Offices' Tables of Mortality was employed throughout.
2. The future rate of Interest obtainable was estimated at 3 per cent. only.
3. The whole 'loading' was reserved for future expenses and profits.
(See Government Schedule).

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TRUSTEES OF GLOBE MILLION FUND.

Sir Chas. Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L. | Wm. Newmarch, Esq., F.R.S.
Wm. Nicol, Esq. | John William Robins, Esq.
Captain Henry Whatley Tyler, R.E.

DIRECTORS—LIVERPOOL BOARD.

Chairman—J. Hubback, Esq.

Deputy-Chairmen—H. B. Gilmour, Esq., and A. Castellain, Esq.

Charles T. Bowring, Esq.	Arthur P. Fletcher, Esq.	G. Melly, Esq.
T. Brocklebank, Esq.	W. D. Holt, Esq.	H. H. Nicholson, Esq.
C. J. Corbally, Esq.	H. Littledale, Esq.	William Paton, Esq.
Alfred Fletcher, Esq.	G. H. Loxdale, Esq.	James Rome, Esq.
	J. A. Tobin, Esq.	

Secretary of the Company—J. M. Dove, Esq.

Assistant-Secretary—A. Duncan, Esq.

Auditors—Peter S. Boulton, Esq., and Isaac Kitchen, Esq.

Medical Referees—J. R. W. Vose, Esq., M.D., and E. R. Bickersteth, Esq.

Bankers—Bank of Liverpool; Union Bank of London.

Solicitors—Messrs. Laces, Bird, Newton, and Richardson.

DIRECTORS—LONDON BOARD.

Chairman—Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., D.C.L.

Deputy-Chairman—W. Nicol, Esq.

William Dent, Esq.	W. Macnaughtan, Esq.
Hon. E. Drummond.	Ross D. Mangles, Esq.
R. W. Gaussen, Esq.	James Morley, Esq.
Hon. S. Carr Glyn.	G. D. Whatman, Esq.

Actuary of the Company and Resident Secretary—Aug. Hendriks, Esq.

Fire Superintendent—T. Septimus Marks, Esq.

Auditor—H. H. Cannan, Esq.

Medical Referees—J. R. Bennett, Esq., M.D.; A. Anderson, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Consulting Surgeon—Sir James Paget, Bart.

Bankers—The London and County Bank and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.

Solicitors—Messrs. Palmer, Bull, & Fry.

Surveyors—E. N. Clifton, Esq., and William Thompson, Esq.

1875.

FIRE PREMIUMS	£1,040,568.
LIFE PREMIUMS	£255,250.
THE INVESTED FUNDS	£5,168,210.

Agencies are established for effecting both Fire and Life Insurances and facilitating the payment of Premiums in all parts of the world.

THE ECONOMIC

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6 NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

Directors.

HENRY BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE RIGHT HON. E. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, *Deputy-Chairman.*

CHARLES ARTHUR BARCLAY, Esq.
MICHAEL BIDDULPH, Esq., M.P.
EDWARD CHARRINGTON, Esq.
HON. CHAS. D. R. HANBURY-TRACY, M.P.
JOHN HARMAN, Esq.

C. H. W. ACOURT REPINGTON, Esq.
GEORGE KETTLBY RICKARDS, Esq.
ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.
AUGUSTUS KEPPEL STEPHENSON, Esq.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.

Auditors.

ALFRED BUCKLEY, Esq.
HUGH MACKAY GORDON, Esq.

JOHN HOWELL, Esq.
JOHN GILLIAM STILWELL, Esq.

Physician.—WM. R. BASHAM, Esq., M.D., 17 Chester Street, Belgrave Square.

Surgeon.—GEO. D. POLLOCK, Esq., F.R.C.S., 36 Grosvenor Street, W.

Solicitor.—CHARLES WARING YOUNG, Esq., 12 Essex Street, Strand.

Secretary.—JOHN RALPH GRIMES, Esq.

Actuary.—RICHARD CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY.

The lowest rates of Premium on the **Mutual System** for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Security—Accumulated Fund	£3,148,533
Annual Income	354,969
Claims paid, with Bonus Additions	5,040,186
Bonuses declared	2,858,415

Bonus.—The Society being on the **Mutual** principle, the Assured share the **whole of the profits**. Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry on their first participating.

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	40	2	19	9
25	1	19	0	35	2	10	11	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

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, Secretary.

ALLIANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1824. Capital £5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S., President.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.
CHARLES GEORGE BARNETT, Esq.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. GOSCHEN, M.P.
Right Hon. Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, M.P.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq.
JAMES HELME, Esq.
RICHARD HOARE, Esq.

Sir CURTIS M. LAMPSON, Bart.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq.
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq.
JOSEPH M. MONTEFIORE, Esq.
Baron LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD.
Sir N. M. DE ROTHSCHILD, Bart., M.P.
HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.

AUDITORS.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.
Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH.

FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.
CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, Esq.

WEST-END BRANCH:—1 GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.
GRANVILLE R. RYDER, Esq., M.P., Superintendent of the West-End Branch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In a Life Assurance Contract, security should be the paramount consideration, and next to security in importance are the terms and conditions on which a policy of assurance may be obtained. The conditions of the ALLIANCE have been recently revised, and placed on a footing eminently favourable to the assured, and the rates of premium for policies that do not participate in profits have been materially reduced. Persons are thus enabled to effect assurances with the office, free from unnecessary restrictions, and at a minimum cost in premium, while the security afforded by the large capital and reserves of the Company is of the highest character.

Participating policy-holders receive 80 per cent. of the declared divisible profit from all life assurances.

Important concessions have been made to the assured as regards foreign residence and travel.

Under favourable circumstances whole world policies are granted free of extra premium. Policies acquire a surrender value after two annual premiums have been paid.

The reduced premiums for non-participating policies take effect from 1st January 1876, and the following are specimen charges for the whole of life:—

£1. 12s. 7d. per cent. per annum for life aged 20 next birthday.

£2. 1s. 8d. per cent. per annum for life aged 30 next birthday.

£2. 16s. 4d. per cent. per annum for life aged 40 next birthday.

£4. 2s. 0d. per cent. per annum for life aged 50 next birthday.

Premiums for policies payable during the lifetime of the assured, and for other classes of non-participating policies, are equally favourable.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire policies are granted on the usual terms.

The Directors are open to entertain applications for agencies from parties who are in a position to introduce business of a high class.

The Company have branch offices at Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Ipswich, Bury St. Edmunds, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Wrexham (fire branch only).

Life and fire proposal forms, detailed prospectuses, and statements of accounts may be had on application to the Head Office of the Company, or to any of the Branch Offices.

ROBERT LEWIS, Sec.

EQUITY AND LAW

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

18 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Viscount Cardwell.	Thomas Glover Kensit, Esq.
The Right Hon. Sir William Erie.	John M. Clabon, Esq.
The Hon. The Vice-Chancellor Sir R. Malins.	Robert John Porcher Broughton, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

<i>Chairman</i> —George Lake Russell, Esq.	<i>Deputy-Chairman</i> —John M. Clabon, Esq.
Henry William Birch, Esq.	Wm. Hilliard Dunster, Esq.
Henry Fox Bristowe, Esq., Q.C.	Alexr. Staveley Hill, Esq.,
R. J. P. Broughton, Esq.	Q.C., D.C.L., M.P.
The Hon. Mr. Baron Cleasby.	William E. Hilliard, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Denman.	John Iliffe, Esq.
Charles J. Dimond, Esq.	Thomas Glover Kensit, Esq.
Simon Dunning, Esq.	Frederick Peake, Esq.
	W. B. S. Rackham, Esq.
	The Right Hon. Sir Robert J. Phillimore.
	Henry Cecil Raikes, Esq., M.P.
	George Robins, Esq.
	Alfred H. Shadwell, Esq.
	Horace W. Smith, Esq., M.A.
	Richard Smith, Esq.

Elected by the Proprietors—

John Boodle, Esq.

George Thompson Powell, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Elected by the Assured—

A. H. Bailey, Esq.

Leonard Rowe Valpy, Esq.

SOLICITOR.—George Rooper, Esq., 17 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—R. P. Cotton, M.D., 33 Cavendish Square.

ACTUARY and SECRETARY.—G. W. Berridge, Esq.

Policies are **indisputable**, except on the ground of fraud.

Lapsed Policies are revived within the period of three months, upon payment of the overdue premium and a small fine, **without evidence of health**.

Whole-world Licences will be granted in most cases without payment of extra premium.

Nine-tenths of the Profits are divided among the assured every Five Years.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 9, 1875, the sum of £844,379 was set aside as the value of the Society's liabilities under its Assurance and Annuity Contracts, and £173,180 was ordered to be divided as Bonus; leaving a balance of undivided profit of £20,033.

The Society's Liabilities were valued according to the Tables of the Institute of Actuaries.

TABLE of the TOTAL ADDITIONS made up to December 31, 1874, to POLICIES of £1,000 each.

Age at Entry	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID.					
	Thirty	Twenty-five	Twenty	Fifteen	Ten	Five
30	£ s. d. 685 10 0	£ s. d. 549 0 0	£ s. d. 434 10 0	£ s. d. 290 10 0	£ s. d. 175 0 0	£ s. d. 78 10 0
45	841 0 0	678 10 0	533 0 0	353 10 0	211 0 0	93 0 0
60	..	..	787 10 0	517 0 0	310 10 0	137 10 0

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

H. G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	ROB. GILLESPIE, Esq.	CAPT. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
ROB. BURN BLYTH, Esq.	HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
WM. THOS. BRAND, Esq.	HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.	P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
MAJOR-GEN. H. P. BURN.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.	ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.	DAVID P. SELLAR, Esq.
G. B. DEWHURST, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.	COL. LEOP. SEYMOUR.
ROBT. B. DOBREE, Esq.	H. J. B. KENDALL, Esq.	LEWIS A. WALLACE, Esq.
GEO. L. M. GIBBS, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.	WM. B. WATSON, Esq.

Secretary—JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq. | Actuary—ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq.

Underwriter—JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq.

Manager of the Fire Department—THOMAS B. BATEMAN, Esq.

Physician—EDWARD CLAPTON, M.D., St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.

Solicitors.

MESSRS. JOHNSON, UPTON, & BUDD, 20 Austinfriars.

MESSRS. COLLYER-BRISTOW, WITHERS, & RUSSELL, 4 Bedford Row.

West End Agents—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & CO., 55 Parliament Street, S.W.

This Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for more than a century and a half.

The Share Capital is £896,550, of which one-half, or £448,275, has been paid up. The total Funds on the 31st December 1875 exceeded £2,998,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Life Assurances may be effected either with or without Participation in Profits.

Copies of the Actuary's Report on the quinquennial valuation to 31st December 1875, also of the Accounts pursuant to 'The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870,' may be obtained on application.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances can be effected with the Corporation at moderate rates of Premium.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies of Marine Insurance are issued at the Head Office, and at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Mauritius, Hong Kong, and Shanghai.

JOHN P. LAURENCE *Secretary.*

London and Provincial Law Assurance

SOCIETY,

21 FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Chairman—HENRY SHEPARD LAW, Esq., 23 Bush Lane.

Deputy-Chairman—ROWLAND NEVITT BENNETT, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

DIRECTORS.

ABBOTT, CHARLES JAMES, Esq., 8 New Inn.

BLOXAM, CHARLES JOHN, Esq., 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

BURNE, HENRY H., Esq., Bath.

CURLING, ROBERT, Esq., Old Jewry.

ERLE, Right Hon. PETER, Q.C., Park Crescent.

FANE, WILLIAM DASHWOOD, Esq., Melbourne Hall, Derby.

GASELEE, Mr. Serjeant, Temple.

GWINNETT, WILLIAM H., Esq., Cheltenham.

HEDGES, JOHN KIRBY, Esq., Wallingford Castle.

HELPS, ARTHUR S., Esq., Gloucester.

HOOPER, A. CATCHMAYD, Esq., Worcester.

JAY, SAMUEL, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

LAKE, GEORGE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

LEFROY, GEORGE BENTINCK, Esq., 5 Robert Street, Adelphi.

LOCKE, JOHN, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Temple.

LONGBOURNE, JOHN V., Esq., 7 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

LUCAS, CHARLES ROSE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

PEAKE, HENRY, Esq., Sleaford.

ROWCLIFFE, EDWARD LEE, Esq., 1 Bedford Row.

WARTER, HENRY DE GREY, Esq., Longden Manor, near Shrewsbury.

WHITE, JOHN THOMAS, Esq., 11 Bedford Row.

WOODROOFFE, GEO. THOS., Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

Auditors.

PHILIP ROBERTS, Esq., 2 South Square, Gray's Inn.

STERLING WESTHORP, Esq., Ipswich.

H. S. FAIRFOOT, Esq., Clement's Inn.

ARCHIBALD DAY, Esq., London.

Physician—H. PITMAN, M.D., 28 Gordon Square.

Solicitor—R. H. BURNE, Esq., 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Bankers—UNION BANK of LONDON, Chancery Lane.

Actuary and Secretary—RALPH PRICE HARDY, Esq.

HIGH ORDER OF SECURITY OFFERED.

1.—*Valuation reserves based upon the strictest known principles.*

The table of mortality used is that known as the 'Institute of Actuaries' Experience,' which is founded on and represents the mortality of *assured* lives, an additional reserve being made for policies of five years' standing and upwards.

The rate of interest assumed has been 3 per cent. only.

The whole of the 'loading' on the premiums has been reserved for future expenses and profits.

The safety of these principles of valuation will be seen on reference to Messrs. Malcolm and Hamilton's Report to the Board of Trade, dated 10th July 1874.

2.—*An accumulated Fund exceeding THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION.*

3.—*A subscribed Capital of ONE MILLION, guaranteed by members solely of the legal profession.*

Copies of the Accounts and of the full Statements rendered to the Board of Trade, and all other information, may be had on application to

RALPH P. HARDY, *Actuary and Secretary.*

National Life Assurance Society,

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE & ENDOWMENTS,

2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established in 1830.

DIRECTORS.

President—GEORGE BURNAND, Esq.

Vice-President—THOMAS CURTIS, Esq.

JOHN BLUNDELL, Esq.

HARRY CHUBB, Esq.

JOSEPH COLLING, Esq.

FREDERICK LOCK, Esq.

GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esq.

LORD WM. B. PHIPPS.

HENRY POLLOCK, Esq.

JOHN CHARLES SALT, Esq.

THE HON. G. TALBOT.

CAPT. H. W. TYLER, late R.E.

Actuary—CHARLES ANSELL, Jun., Esq.

The quinquennial valuation made at the end of 1875 enabled the Directors to declare a **Reduction of Sixty per Cent.** upon the original premiums on all Policies in Class A for the five years ending with 1880.

In Class B Policies have a reduction of Premium for the whole term of Life; which, in the cases of those effected in 1871 varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 24 per cent., according to the age of the life assured.

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET, 31st December, 1875 :

Assurance Fund (accumulated solely from Premiums)	£675,883	3	8
Net Liability under Assurance and Annuity transactions ...	337,366	16	0

Surplus available for future Bonus and Expenses £338,516 7 8

All the Profits belong to the Assured, and are applied to the gradual reduction and ultimate extinction of their premiums, a result which may be expected to occur, in the average of cases, in about 20 years from the date of the Policy.

Funds for the Education of Children, and for their **Establishment in Life** may be provided on unusually favourable terms, on a new system introduced by this Society, based upon Tables of Mortality specially constructed for the purpose.

This Society employs NO AGENTS and pays NO COMMISSION, Persons desiring to effect assurances on Lives in any part of the country are invited to APPLY DIRECT to—

HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, *Secretary.*

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

The Oldest Life Office on the Mutual Principle in the world.

BONUS TABLE FOR 1877.

TABLE showing the Amount payable under a Policy for £1000 (with its additions), in the event of its becoming a claim after payment of the premium due in the year 1877.

Policy No.	Policies effected since December 31, 1816	Sum payable with Additions
		£ s.
1 to 164	From 1st Jan. 1817 to 24th April 1817	2855 0
165 to 660	" 24th April 1817 to 16th April 1818	2775 0
661 to 1019	" 18th April 1818 to 4th Feb. 1819	2695 0
1021 to 1413	" 5th Feb. 1819 to 3rd Jan. 1820	2615 0
1415 to 1856	" 7th Jan. 1820 to 22nd Dec. 1820	2535 0
1857 to 2245	" 23rd Dec. 1820 to 30th Nov. 1821	2455 0
2247 to 2699	" 1st Dec. 1821 to 7th Mar. 1823	2375 0
2700 to 3082	" 7th Mar. 1823 to 24th May 1824	2295 0
3083 to 3349	" 25th May 1824 to 8th Mar. 1825	2215 0
3350 to 3792	" 9th Mar. 1825 to 3rd Nov. 1826	2160 0
3794 to 4207	" 7th Nov. 1826 to 15th July 1828	2105 0
4210 to 4617	" 21st July 1828 to 1st Mar. 1830	2050 0
4618 to 4973	" 3rd Mar. 1830 to 24th Nov. 1831	1995 0
4974 to 5328	" 24th Nov. 1831 to 1st Aug. 1833	1940 0
5329 to 5678	" 1st Aug. 1833 to 18th June 1835	1885 0
5679 to 6024	" 19th June 1835 to 21st July 1837	1830 0
6025 to 6360	" 21st July 1837 to 22nd Jan. 1839	1775 0
6363 to 6727	" 24th Jan. 1839 to 10th Dec. 1840	1720 0
6730 to 7044	" 15th Dec. 1840 to 2nd Nov. 1842	1665 0
7045 to 7446	" 12th Nov. 1842 to 18th June 1845	1630 0
7448 to 7740	" 19th June 1845 to 2nd Mar. 1847	1595 0
7741 to 7997	" 3rd Mar. 1847 to 14th Nov. 1848	1560 0
7998 to 8272	" 14th Nov. 1848 to 19th Nov. 1850	1525 0
8273 to 8586	" 19th Nov. 1850 to 26th July 1853	1490 0
8587 to 8835	" 26th July 1853 to 31st Dec. 1855	1455 0
8836 to 8974	" 1st Jan. 1856 to 31st Dec. 1856	1420 0
8975 to 9102	" 1st Jan. 1857 to 31st Dec. 1857	1385 0
9103 to 9221	" 1st Jan. 1858 to 31st Dec. 1858	1350 0
9222 to 9359	" 1st Jan. 1859 to 31st Dec. 1859	1315 0
9360 to 9463	" 1st Jan. 1860 to 31st Dec. 1860	1297 10
9464 to 9586	" 1st Jan. 1861 to 31st Dec. 1861	1280 0
9587 to 9720	" 1st Jan. 1862 to 31st Dec. 1862	1262 10
9721 to 9819	" 1st Jan. 1863 to 31st Dec. 1863	1245 0
9820 to 9953	" 1st Jan. 1864 to 31st Dec. 1864	1227 10
9954 to 10,065	" 1st Jan. 1865 to 31st Dec. 1865	1192 10
10,066 to 10,154	" 1st Jan. 1866 to 31st Dec. 1866	1157 10
10,155 to 10,250	" 1st Jan. 1867 to 31st Dec. 1867	1122 10
10,251 to 10,320	" 1st Jan. 1868 to 31st Dec. 1868	1087 10
10,321 to 10,454	" 1st Jan. 1869 to 31st Dec. 1869	1052 10
10,455 to 10,699	" 1st Jan. 1870 to 31st Dec. 1870	1035 0
10,700 to 10,891	" 1st Jan. 1871 to 31st Dec. 1871	1017 10

The Equitable does NOT allow COMMISSION.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, *Actuary.*

THE
PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE

50 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

FOUNDED 1806.

BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY	14 Cornhill, E.C.
EDINBURGH	75 George Street.
DUBLIN	113 Grafton Street.
LIVERPOOL	3 Whitechapel, Lord Street.
MANCHESTER	68 Fountain Street.
BIRMINGHAM	20 Colmore Row.
LEEDS	9 East Parade.
BRISTOL	38 College Green
EXETER	Queen Street.
CANTERBURY	St. George's Road.

Existing Assurances -	-	£5,526,706
Invested Funds -	-	1,878,819
Annual Income -	-	244,230
Claims Paid -	-	5,602,592

POLICIES effected before the 1st January 1878 will be entitled to share in the next Division of Profits, in May 1878.

In the PROVIDENT, a Bonus, immediately it is declared, becomes absolute property, and may at any time be surrendered for a Cash Payment—applied to the Reduction of the Annual Premium—or allowed to remain an addition to the Sum Assured.

BONUSES to the amount of £2,012,155 have already been declared.

THE BIRKBECK BANK,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

29 & 30 SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE.

THE BIRKBECK BANK opens Drawing and Deposit Accounts with trading firms and private individuals upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers, but with the important exception that *it allows interest on the balances in its hands, however small.*

On Current or Drawing Accounts Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. Deposits received at Interest repayable on demand, or as may be arranged.

The Bank undertakes the custody of securities of customers, and the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons. Stocks and Shares purchased and sold, and advances made thereon.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes procured for all parts of Europe and elsewhere.

The utmost facilities are afforded to those keeping accounts with the Bank for the payment of Annuities and for the transmission of money to the Colonies, the Continent, and America. The Bank acts also as agents for receiving the pay of Officers of the Army and Navy at home and abroad.

Office Hours from 10 to 4, excepting on Saturdays, when the Bank closes at 2 o'clock. On Mondays the Bank is open until 8 o'clock in the evening.

A Pamphlet containing full particulars may be obtained on application.

FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, MANAGER.

THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established at York 1824, and Empowered by Act of Parliament.

Capital—£500,000. Accumulated Fund, £672,589. Annual Income, £137,167.

TRUSTEES.

LEONARD THOMPSON, Esq., W. H. HARRISON-BROADLEY, Esq., M.P.
The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK.

This Company has been established more than Fifty-two years. Ample time has therefore elapsed to test the soundness of the principles upon which it has been conducted.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Office combines every substantial advantage offered by any Assurance Company. The Rates of Premium, with and WITHOUT PROFITS, are moderate. The Bonuses granted are unusually large. Eighty per cent. of the profits divided among the insured, who are under no liability for partnership. No charge made for Stamps or Medical Fees.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Rate of Premium for Private Dwelling Houses, built of Brick or Stone, and Tiled or Slated, is 1s. 6d. per Cent. Insurances are taken on the most moderate terms, in accordance with the nature of the risk. Losses caused by the Explosion of Gas are covered by this Company.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposal, and every information on the subject of Fire and Life Insurance business can be obtained on application at the Head Office, York, or to any of its Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

Secretary and General Manager—F. L. MAWDESLEY, Esq.
Actuary—W. L. NEWMAN, Esq.

THE DAILY NEWS.

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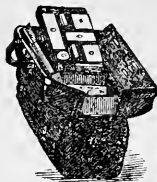
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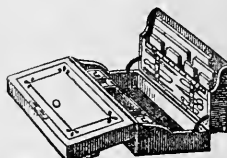
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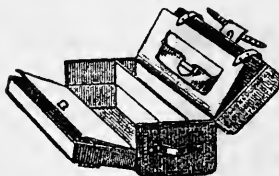
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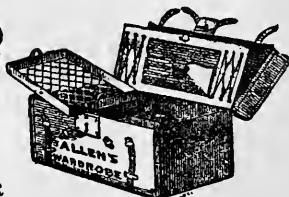
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