www.libtool.com.cn



www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1879

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

www.libtool.com.cn



THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF THE STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1879

BY FREDERICK MARTIN

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

BIBLIOTHEC
APR 1879
BODLEIANA

London
MACMILLAN AND CO.
1879

The right of Translation and Reproduction is reserved

www.libtool.com.cn

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

GOETHE.



www.libtool.com.cn

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION:

CHRONICLE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK' FOR THE YEAR 1878 . . . PAGE xiv

COMPARATIVE TABLES:

PAGE

I. Area and Population of the Great States of the World . . . xxxiii
II. Density of Population of the principal States of Europe . . . xxxiv
III. Density of Population of the principal non-European countries. . xxxv
IV. Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the principal States of Europe . xxxvi
V. Proportion of Births Deaths and Marriages in the principal States of Europe . . xxxvii
VI. The Import Markets of the United Kingdom in 1877 and 1878 . xxxviii
VII. The Export Markets of the United Kingdom in 1877 and 1878 . xxxix
VIII. The Mercantile Navies the principal Maritime States . . . xl

PART THE FIRST.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 3
Constitution, Government . 6
— — of German Austria . 7
— — of Hungary . . 9
Church and Education . 10
Revenue and Expenditure 12
— — of German Austria . 13
— — of Hungary . . 16
Army 17
Navy 18
Armour-clad Ships . . 19
Area and Population . . 20
Births, Deaths, and Marriages 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
Constitution, Government . 28
Church and Education . 30
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 . . 49
Trade and Industry . . 50

www.libtool.com.cn

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

GOETHE.

LONDON : PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

www.libtool.com.cn

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION:

CHRONICLE OF 'THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK' FOR THE YEAR 1878 . . . PAGE xiv

COMPARATIVE TABLES:

PAGE

I. Area and Population of the Great States of the World . . . xxxiii
II. Density of Population of the principal States of Europe . . . xxxiv
III. Density of Population of the principal non-European countries. . xxxv
IV. Births, Deaths, and Marriages in the principal States of Europe . xxxvi
V. Proportion of Births Deaths and Marriages in the principal States of Europe . . xxxvii
VI. The Import Markets of the United Kingdom in 1877 and 1878 . xxxviii
VII. The Export Markets of the United Kingdom in 1877 and 1878 . xxxix
VIII. The Mercantile Navies the principal Maritime States . . . xl

PART THE FIRST.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 3
Constitution, Government . 6
— — of German Austria . 7
— — of Hungary . . 9
Church and Education . 10
Revenue and Expenditure 12
— — of German Austria . 13
— — of Hungary . . 16
Army 17
Navy 18
Armour-clad Ships . . 19
Area and Population . . 20
Births, Deaths, and Marriages 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
Constitution, Government . 28
Church and Education . 30
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 . . 49
Trade and Industry . . 50

PAGE

DENMARK:—

Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs 52
Colonies 52
Diplomatic Representatives 53
Weights and Measures . 53
Books of Reference . . 54

FRANCE:—

Constitution, Government . 55
Church and Education . 58
Revenue and Expenditure . 61
Cost of the German War . 63
Public Debt . . . 64
Finances of Paris . . 67
Army 67
Navy 70
Armour-clad Ships . . 72
Area and Population . . 75
Births and Deaths . . 79
Trade and Industry . . 81
Commercial Navy . . 85
Railways 86
Post and Telegraphs . . 87
Colonies 88
Diplomatic Representatives 89
Weights and Measures . 90
Books of Reference . . 90

GERMANY:—

Reigning Emperor . . 93
Constitution, Government . 94
Church and Education . 96
Universities . . . 97
Revenue and Expenditure . 98
Army 100
Fortress System . . 103
Navy 104
Armour-clad Ships . . 104
Area and Population . . 106
Trade and Commerce . 181
Mercantile Navy . . 185
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 185
Diplomatic Representatives 186
Money, Weights and Measures 186
Books of Reference . . 187

PAGE

STATES OF GERMANY:—

1. Prussia:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 110
Constitution, Government . 113
Church and Education . 117
Revenue and Expenditure . 120
Public Debt . . . 123
Army 123
Area and Population . . 125
Trade and Industry . . 127
Railways 129

2. Bavaria:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 130
Constitution, Government . 132
Church and Education . 132
Revenue and Expenditure . 133
Area and Population . 135

3. Würtemberg:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 137
Constitution, Government . 138
Church and Education . 139
Revenue and Expenditure . 140
Area and Population . . 142

4. Saxony:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 143
Constitution, Government . 144
Church and Education . 144
Revenue and Expenditure . 145
Population . . . 146

5. Baden:—

Reigning Sovereign . . 147
Constitution and Revenue 147
Area and Population . 149

6. Mecklenburg-Schwerin . 150
7. Hesse 152
8. Oldenburg . . . 154
9. Brunswick . . . 156
10. Saxe-Weimar . . . 158
11. Mecklenburg-Strelitz . 160
12. Saxe-Meiningen . . 161
13. Anhalt 162
14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha . . 164
15. Saxe-Altenburg . . . 166
16. Waldeck 167
17. Lippe 168
18. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt . 169

www.ibtool.com.cn

PAGE

STATES OF GERMANY:—
19. Schwarzburg - Sondershausen 170
20. Reuss-Schleiz 171
21. Schaumburg-Lippe . . . 172
22. Reuss-Greiz 173
23. Hamburg 174
24. Lübeck 177
25. Bremen 178

ALSACE-LORRAINE:—
Constitution, Government . 180
Area and Population . 180

Trade and Commerce of Germany:—
The Zollverein 181
Commerce with Great Britain 182
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 201
Church and Education . 205
Public Instruction . . 208
Revenue and Expenditure 211
Taxation 215
National Debt 220
Army 223
Navy 229
Armour-clad Ships . . 232

Area and Population—
United Kingdom . . 236
Number of Landowners 237
England and Wales . 240
Scotland 244
Ireland 247
Islands in the British Seas 252
Emigration 252

PAGE

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:—

Commerce and Industry—
Imports and Exports . 254
Produce of Customs . 259
Shipping . . . 260
Textile Industry . . 264
Minerals and Metals . 267
Railways 268
Post and Telegraphs . . 270
Colonial Possessions . . 272

Books of Reference—
Official Publications . . 277
Non-official Publications . 280

GREECE:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 281
Constitution and Government 282
Church and Education . 283
Revenue and Expenditure . 284
Public Debt . . . 286
Army and Navy . . 287
Population . . . 288
Trade and Industry . . 290
Mercantile Navy . . 291
Diplomatic Representatives 292
Weights and Measures . 292
Books of Reference . . 292

ITALY:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 295
Constitution and Government 296
Church of Rome . . 298
Sovereign Pontiff . . 299
List of Pontiffs . . 300
List of Cardinals . . 302
Church and Education . 305
Revenue and Expenditure . 308
Public Debt . . . 310
Army and Navy . . 311
Armour-clad Ships . . 313
Area and Population . 315
Trade and Industry . . 317
Mercantile Navy . . 319
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 319
Diplomatic Representatives 321
Weights and Measures . 321
Books of Reference . . 321

www.liptool.com.cn

PAGE

MONTENEGRO:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 324
Government & Population 325
Books of Reference . . 325

NETHERLANDS:—
Reigning Sovereign and Family 326
Constitution and Government 328
Church and Education . 329
Revenue and Expenditure . 330
Public Debt 332
Army and Navy . . 333
Armour-clad Ships . . 334
Area and Population . . 335
Trade and Industry . . 337
Mercantile Navy . . 338
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 338
Colonies 339
Diplomatic Representatives 341
Weights and Measures . 341
Books of Reference . . 342

PORTUGAL:—
Reigning Sovereign and Family 344
Constitution and Government 346
Church and Education . 347
Revenue and Expenditure . 348
Army and Navy . . 351
Area and Population . . 352
Trade and Industry . . 352
Railways and Telegraphs . 353
Colonies 354
Diplomatic Representatives 355
Weights and Measures . 355
Books of Reference . . 355

ROUMANIA:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 357
Constitution and Government 357
Revenue and Army . . 358
Area and Population . 359
Diplomatic Representatives 361
Money, Weights and Measures 361
Books of Reference . . 362

PAGE

RUSSIA:—
Reigning Sovereign and Family 363
Constitution, Government . 365
Church and Education . 370
Revenue and Expenditure . 373
National Debt . . . 375
Army 378
Navy 382
Armour-clad Ships . . 383
Area and Population . . 385
Races and Tribes . . 389
Trade and Industry . . 391
Mercantile Navy . . 393
Railways 393
Post and Telegraphs . . 395
Diplomatic Representatives 395
Weights and Measures . 395
Books of Reference . . 396

SERVIA:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 399
Constitution and Government 399
Revenue and Army . . 400
Population and Commerce 400
Diplomatic Representatives 401
Money, Weights, and Measures 401
Books of Reference . . 401

SPAIN:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 402
Constitution and Government 403
Church and Education . 405
Revenue and Expenditure . 407
National Debt . . . 409
Army and Navy . . 411
Area and Population . . 413
Trade and Industry . . 416
Shipping 418
Railways and Telegraphs . 418
Colonies 419
Diplomatic Representatives 420
Weights and Measures . 421
Books of Reference . . 421

SWEDEN and NORWAY:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 423
Dynastic Union . . 424

	PAGE
SWEDEN:—	
Constitution, Government	425
Revenue and Expenditure	427
Army and Navy	428
Area and Population	430
Trade and Industry	432
Railways	433
Post and Telegraphs	434
NORWAY:—	
Constitution, Government	435
Revenue and Expenditure	437
Army and Navy	437
Area and Population	438
Trade and Industry	440
Diplomatic Representatives	441
Weights and Measures	442
Books of Reference	442
SWITZERLAND:—	
Constitution, Government	444
Church and Education	446
Revenue and Expenditure	447
Army	450
Area and Population	451
Trade and Industry	453
SWITZERLAND:—	
Railways and Telegraphs	455
Diplomatic Representatives	455
Weights and Measures	455
Books of Reference	456
TURKEY AND TRIBUTARY STATES:—	
Reigning Sovereign and Family	457
Constitution and Government	459
Religion and Education	460
Revenue and Expenditure	461
Public Debt	462
Army and Navy	464
Armour-clad Ships	465
Area and Population	467
Trade and Commerce	469
Railways	471
Post and Telegraphs	471
Diplomatic Representatives	476
Money, Weights and Measures	477
Books of Reference	477
BULGARIA	472
EASTERN ROUMELIA	475

PART THE SECOND.

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

1. AMERICA.

	PAGE
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION:—	
Constitution, Government	483
Revenue and Public Debts	483
Army and Navy	485
Area and Population	485
Trade and Industry	486
Railways and Telegraphs	487
Diplomatic Representatives	488
Weights and Measures	488
Books of Reference	488
BOLIVIA:—	
Constitution, Government	490
Revenue and Army	490
Population, Trade, and Industry	491
Diplomatic Representatives	493
Weights and Measures	493
Books of Reference	493
BRAZIL:—	
Reigning Sovereign	494

PAGE

BRAZIL:—
Constitution, Government . 495
Church and Education . 497
Revenue and Expenditure . 498
Public Debt . . . 499
Army and Navy . . 500
Area and Population . . 501
Trade and Commerce . . 503
Railways and Telegraphs . 504
Diplomatic Representatives 505
Weights and Measures . 505
Books of Reference . . 506

CANADA:—
Constitution, Government . 508
Church and Education . 510
Revenue and Expenditure . 511
Public Debt . . 514
Army and Navy . . 515
Area and Population . 516
Trade and Industry . . 517
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs 519
Weights and Measures . 519
Books of Reference . . 520

CHILI:—
Constitution, Government . 522
Revenue and Expenditure . 522
Army and Navy . . 523
Area and Population . . 524
Trade and Industry . . 525
Diplomatic Representatives 526
Weights and Measures . 527
Books of Reference . . 527

COLOMBIA:—
Constitution, Government . 528
Revenue and Army . . 529
Population and Trade . 529
Diplomatic Representatives 531
Weights and Measures . 531
Books of Reference . . 531

COSTA RICA:—
Constitution, Government . 533
Revenue and Population . 533
Diplomatic Representatives 534
Weights and Measures . 535
Books of Reference . . 535

PAGE

ECUADOR:—
Constitution, Government . 536
Revenue, Population, and Trade 536
Diplomatic Representatives 538
Weights and Measures . 538
Books of Reference . . 538

GUATEMALA:—
Constitution, Government . 539
Revenue, Population, and Trade 539
Diplomatic Representatives 541
Weights and Measures . 541
Books of Reference . . 542

HAITI:—
Constitution, Government . 543
Revenue, Population, and Trade 543
Diplomatic Representatives 545
Weights and Measures . 545
Books of Reference . . 545

HONDURAS:—
Constitution, Government . 546
Revenue, Population, and Trade 546
Diplomatic Representatives 548
Weights and Measures . 548
Books of Reference . . 548

MEXICO:—
Constitution, Government . 549
Revenue and Expenditure . 549
Public Debt . . . 550
Area and Population . . 551
Trade and Industry . . 552
Weights and Measures . 553
Books of Reference . . 553

NICARAGUA:—
Constitution, Government . 555
Revenue, Population, and Trade 555
Diplomatic Representatives 556
Weights and Measures . 548
Books of Reference . 556

PAGE

PARAGUAY:-
Constitution, Government . 557
Revenue and Army . . 558
Population and Trade . 558
Diplomatic Representatives 559
Weights and Measures . 559
Books of Reference . . 560

PERU:—
Constitution, Government . 561
Revenue, Army, and Navy . 561
Area and Population . . 563
Trade and Industry . . 564
Guano exports . . . 565
Railways 565
Silver Mines, produce of . 567
Diplomatic Representatives 567
Weights and Measures . 567
Books of Reference . . 567

SAN DOMINGO:—
Constitution, Government . 569
Revenue, Population, and Trade 569
Diplomatic Representatives 570
Weights and Measures . 570
Books of Reference . . 570

SAN SALVADOR:—
Constitution, Government . 572
Revenue, Population, and Trade 572
Diplomatic Representatives 574
Weights and Measures . 574
Books of Reference . . 574

PAGE

UNITED STATES:—
Constitution, Government . 575
Congress 578
Church and Education . 581
Revenue and Expenditure . 583
National Debt . . . 585
Army 588
Navy 589
Armour-clad Ships . . 590
Area and Population . . 592
Census of 1870 . . . 593
Immigration . . . 597
Trade and Industry . . 599
Commercial Marine . . 603
Mines and Minerals . . 605
Railways 605
Post and Telegraphs . . 607
Diplomatic Representatives 607
Weights and Measures . 607
Books of Reference . . 608

URUGUAY:—
Constitution, Government . 611
Revenue and Army . . 611
Population and Trade . 612
Diplomatic Representatives 614
Weights and Measures . 614
Books of Reference . . 614

VENEZUELA:—
Constitution, Government . 615
Revenue and Army . . 615
Population and Trade . 616
Diplomatic Representatives 617
Weights and Measures . 617
Books of Reference . . 618

2. AFRICA.

ALGERIA:—
Government and Army . 619
Population and Industry . 620
Commerce 621
Weights and Measures . 622
Books of Reference . . 622

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:—
Constitution, Government . 624
Revenue and Expenditure . 625
Area and Population . 625
Trade and Commerce . 628
Weights and Measures . 629
Books of Reference . . 630

PAGE

EGYPT:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 631
Government, Revenue, and Army 632
Area and Population . 634
Trade and Commerce . 635
The Suez Canal . . . 636
Railways and Telegraphs . 638
Diplomatic Representatives 639
Money, Weights and Measures 639
Books of Reference . . 639

LIBERIA:—
Constitution . . . 641
Population and Trade . 642
Weights and Measures . 643
Books of Reference . . 643

MOROCCO:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 644
Government and Religion . 644

MOROCCO:—
Population and Trade . 645
Diplomatic Representatives 646
Weights and Measures . 646
Books of Reference . . 647

NATAL:—
Constitution, Government . 648
Revenue and Expenditure . 648
Population . . . 649
Trade and Commerce . 650
Books of Reference . . 651

TUNIS:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 652
Government, Revenue, and Army 652
Population and Trade . 654
Diplomatic Representatives 656
Weights and Measures . 656
Books of Reference . . 656

3. ASIA.

CEYLON:—
Constitution, Government . 657
Revenue and Expenditure 657
Population . . . 658
Trade and Industry . . 659
Weights and Measures . 660
Books of Reference . . 660

CHINA:—
Reigning Sovereign . . 661
Government and Revenue . 661
Army and Navy . . 662
Population . . . 663
Trade and Commerce . 665
Diplomatic and Consular Representatives . . 667
Weights and Measures . 667
Books of Reference . . 667

HONG KONG:—
Constitution, Government . 670
Revenue and Expenditure . 670
Area and Population . . 671
Trade and Commerce . 673
Weights and Measures . 674
Books of Reference . . 674

INDIA:—
Constitution, Government . 675
Revenue and Expenditure . 677
Public Debt . . . 683
Army 684
Area and Population . 686
Religious Creeds . . 689
Trade and Commerce . 692
Railways 696
Post and Telegraphs . . 698
Weights and Measures . 699
Books of Reference . . 700

JAPAN:—
Constitution, Government . 702
Revenue and Army . . 703
Population and Trade . 705
Diplomatic Representatives 707
Weights and Measures . 707
Books of Reference . . 708

JAVA:—
Constitution, Government . 710
Revenue and Expenditure 711
Army and Navy . . 712

	PAGE
JAVA:—	
Area and Population	713
Trade and Commerce	714
Weights and Measures	715
Books of Reference	716
PERSIA:—	
Reigning Sovereign	718
Government, Religion, and Education	718
Revenue and Army	720
Area, Population, and Trade	721
PERSIA:—	
Diplomatic Representatives	722
Weights and Measures	723
Books of Reference	723
SIAM:—	
Government and Revenue	725
Population and Trade	726
Diplomatic Representatives	728
Weights and Measures	728
Books of Reference	728

4. AUSTRALASIA.

Summary Tables.

1. Population.
2. Foreign Commerce.
3. Trade with Great Britain.
4. Finance.
5. Agriculture.
6. Communication.

	PAGE
NEW SOUTH WALES:—	
Constitution, Government	731
Revenue and Expenditure	732
Area and Population	732
Trade and Industry	733
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs	735
NEW ZEALAND:—	
Constitution, Government	736
Revenue and Expenditure	737
Area and Population	738
Trade and Industry	741
Railways, Post, and Telegraphs	742
QUEENSLAND:—	
Constitution, Government	743
Revenue and Expenditure	743
Area and Population	744
Trade and Industry	745
Post and Telegraphs	746
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—	
Constitution, Government	747
Revenue and Expenditure	748
Area and Population	749
Trade and Industry	750
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:—	
Post and Telegraphs	751
TASMANIA:—	
Constitution, Government	752
Revenue and Expenditure	752
Area and Population	753
Trade and Industry	754
Post and Telegraphs	755
VICTORIA:—	
Constitution, Government	756
Revenue and Expenditure	757
Area and Population	758
Immigration	761
Trade and Commerce	762
Mining Industry	763
Railways	764
Post and Telegraphs	765
WESTERN AUSTRALIA:—	
Constitution, Government	766
Revenue and Expenditure	766
Population and Trade	767
Agriculture and Minerals	768
Books of Reference concerning Australasia	769

INDEX 774

www.libtool.com.cn

CHRONICLE

OF THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

FOR THE YEAR

1878

January.

1. Address of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy to a deputation from the two Houses of Parliament:—'In the crisis we are going through, Italy must be respected and at the same time feared, and must, therefore, show herself strong. The present complications foreshadow a somewhat threatening future.'
2. Crossing of the Balkans, along the Trojan Pass, by a Russian force, under General Karzoff.
3. Occupation of the city of Sofia, Bulgaria, by the van of the Russian army under General Gourko.
5. Death of Alfonso Ferrero, Marquis de la Marmora, Italian Statesman and General, at Florence.
6. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
8. Opening of a new session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France.
9. Death of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy, at Rome.
9. Surrender of a Turkish army of 32,000 men, with 93 guns, commanded by Vesoul Pasha, to a Russian force under General Radetzky, in the Skipka Pass of the Balkans.
11. Death of Demetrius Bulgaris, prime minister of Greece at various periods during twenty years, at Athens.
12. Occupation of the town of Antivari, Albania, by troops of Montenegro.
13. Approval of the marriage of King Alfonso XII. to his cousin Princess Maria-de-las-Mercedes, voted by the Cortes of Spain, by 309 against 4 votes.
14. Decree of the French Government ordering numerous Prefectorial changes.
15. Occupation of the town of Philippopolis, capital of Bulgaria, by a Russian force under General Karzoff.
16. Occupation of the town of Tirnova, Bulgaria, by the Russians.

January.

17. Opening of the fourth session of the 21st Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland by Royal Commission. 'Hitherto,' says the Speech from the Throne, 'so far as the [Russo-Turkish] war has proceeded, neither of the belligerents has infringed the conditions on which my neutrality is founded, and I willingly believe that both parties are desirous to respect them, so far as it may be in their power. So long as these conditions are not infringed, my attitude will continue the same. But I cannot conceal from myself that, should hostilities be unfortunately prolonged, some unexpected occurrence may render it incumbent on me to adopt measures of precaution. Such measures could not be effectually taken without adequate preparation, and I trust to the liberality of my Parliament to supply the means which may be required for that purpose.'

18. Occupation of the town of Hermanli, Bulgaria, by the Russians, and capture of a Turkish force of 4,000 men, with 25 guns.

19. Oath of fidelity to the Constitution taken by King Umberto I. of Italy, in the Chamber of Deputies, Rome.

20. Occupation of the city of Adrianople, Turkey, by the vanguard of the Russian army, under General Strukoff.

21. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.

23. Marriage of King Alfonso XII. of Spain, to Princess Maria-de-las-Mercedes, daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, at Madrid.

24. Negotiations for an armistice opened at Adrianople between the Governments of Russia and Turkey.

25. Announcement of the Earl of Carnarvon in the House of Lords of his having tendered his resignation as Secretary of State for the Colonies, on account of the decision come to by the Cabinet to send the British fleet to the Dardanelles.

26. Occupation of the town of Osman Bazar, Bulgaria, by a Russian force.

27. Arrival of a portion of the British fleet near the mouth of the Dardanelles.

28. Demand for granting a sum of £6,000,000 made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, in order to 'increase the efficiency of the army and navy during the existing crisis.'

29. Decree of the Khedive of Egypt ordering the establishment of a Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the finances of the State.

31. Conclusion of an armistice, containing the bases of a Treaty of Peace, between the Governments of Russia and Turkey, at Adrianople.

February.

1. Publication of a decree of the Government at Athens that the King of the Hellenes, 'moved by the sufferings of the Greek Provinces of Turkey, has given orders for an army of 12,000 men to cross the frontier to-morrow morning and occupy Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia for the purpose of maintaining public order and preventing massacres of Christians.'

February.

2. Occupation of Vrania, Bulgaria, by Servian troops.
3. Advance of Russian troops to the neighbourhood of Constantinople.
4. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey abolishing the post of Grand Vizier, and substituting for it that of a President of the Council of Ministers.
6. Opening of the Reichstag of the German Empire. The Speech from the Throne says:—'Germany not being directly concerned in the East, we are enabled to co-operate disinterestedly in the pending transactions, with a view to facilitate an understanding between the Powers and to promote the welfare of the Christian populations. The policy prescribed by His Majesty the Emperor has been so far successful, as it has materially contributed to preserve peace between the Powers and to allow of our maintaining, not merely pacific, but very friendly relations with the rest of Europe.'
7. Grant by the British House of Commons of the sum of £6,000,000 to the Government 'to increase the efficiency of the army and navy,' passed by 295 against 96 votes.
7. Death of Pope Pio IX. at Rome.
8. Opening of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor-General.
9. Evacuation of the fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, and Silistria by the Turks, in compliance with the armistice of Adrianople, signed January 31.
10. Changes in the Government of Turkey, with appointment of a new minister of war.
12. Encounter between Greek troops and a Turkish force at Armyro, Thessaly.
13. Occupation of Erzeroum, Armenia, by Russian troops.
14. Passage of the Dardanelles by eight British men-of-war, including six armour-clad ships, under a nominal protest of the Turkish Government.
16. Vote of the Senate of the United States, passed by 48 against 21, for the adoption of a 'silver bill,' authorising the Government to coin silver dollars weighing 412½ grains Troy standard, which shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts, public and private, except otherwise expressly stipulated.
17. Formation of a Conclave of Cardinals at the Vatican, Rome, for the election of a new Pope.
18. Arrival of Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia at San Stefano, near Constantinople, to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Sultan of Turkey.
19. Reduction of the State grant to clerical seminaries made by the Chamber of Deputies of France by 313 against 107 votes.
20. Election by the College of Cardinals of a new Pope, in the person of Gioachino Pecci, who assumes the name of Leo XIII.

February.

21. Departure of a portion of the English Channel fleet for the Mediterranean.

www.ertongbook.com

21. Announcement made by the Spanish Government to the Cortes that the insurrection in Cuba has come to an end.

22. Motion for establishing household franchise throughout the United Kingdom defeated in the House of Commons by 271 against 119 votes.

24. Landing of a body of Greek volunteers on the Albanian coast, near Chimara, to stir up an insurrection against Turkish rule.

26. Ukase of the Emperor of Russia authorising the issue of new Treasury bonds to cover the expenses of the war against Turkey.

27. Vote of the President of the United States against the 'silver bill' passed by the Senate on the 16th of February.

28. Vote of the Senate of the United States re-adopting, by a majority of votes of two-thirds the 'silver bill,' thereby dismissing the veto of the President.

March.

1. Adoption by the French Senate of a bill for the cession by Sweden to France, of the island of St. Bartholomew, West Indies.

2. Conclusion of peace between Turkey and Servia.

3. Signature of a Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey at San Stefano, near Constantinople. Archduke Nicholas, telegraphing the conclusion of peace to the Emperor of Russia, says, 'God has vouchsafed to us the happiness of accomplishing the holy work begun by your Majesty, and on the anniversary of the enfranchisement of the serfs your Majesty has delivered the Christians from the Mussulman yoke.' The treaty consists of 29 clauses, the most important of them being the formation of Bulgaria into a semi-independent principality, the independence of Roumania and Servia, and administrative reforms in Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

5. Formation of a Provisional Government by the insurgents against Turkish rule in Macedonia.

7. Resignation of the Italian Ministry presided over by Signor Depretis.

8. Death of Count Sclopis, Italian statesman and diplomatist.

10. Changes in the Government of Turkey; appointment of new ministers of war and finance.

11. Encounter between Greek and Turkish troops on the frontier of Thessaly.

13. Defeat of a bill for the abolition of capital punishment, in the British House of Commons, by 263 against 64 votes.

14. Act for the control of the Indian vernacular press passed by the Governor-General of India in Council.

15. Bill for purchasing a number of lines of railways of local importance and making them State property, passed by the Chamber of Deputies of *France*, by 357 against 94 votes.

March.

17. Ratification of the Treaty of San Stefano, signed March 3, by the Emperor of Russia, at St. Petersburg.

18. Passing of a law interdicting the proclamation of a state of siege without the consent of the legislature by the Senate of France, by 140 to 103 votes.

20. Publication of a report by Li Ho-nien, Governor of Honan and Yuan, Imperial Commissioner, in the *Pekin Gazette*, on the famine in the Northern and central provinces of the Chinese Empire. 'In the earlier period of distress,' says the report, 'the living fed upon the bodies of the dead; next, the strong devoured the weak; and, now, the general destitution has arrived at such a climax that men devour those of their own flesh and blood.'

21. Appointment of a new Italian Ministry under the presidency of Benedetto Cairoli.

22. Bill for granting a credit of 60,000,000 florins, or 6,000,000*l.* to the Government for warlike purposes passed by the Delegations of Austria-Hungary, by 39 against 20 votes.

24. Foundering of the British man-of-war 'Eurydice' off the Isle of Wight, with loss of 368 lives.

25. Arrival of Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia at Constantinople, and interview with the Sultan.

26. Conclusion of a commercial Treaty between Germany and Roumania.

28. Announcement made by the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords of his having resigned the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs through dissenting from his colleagues in the Cabinet. 'We agree as to the end, but, unhappily, we differ as to the means; and I cannot in the exercise of my deliberate judgment —however willing and anxious I may be to submit that judgment to what I know to be in many respects the better opinion of my colleagues—I cannot consider the measures upon which they have decided as being prudent in the interests of European peace, or as being necessary for the safety of the country, or as being warranted by the state of matters abroad.'

30. Appointment of new ministers of the Interior, of Finance, and of Commerce for Prussia.

April.

1. Message from the Queen to the British Parliament announcing that 'the present state of public affairs in the East and the necessity in connection therewith of taking steps for the maintenance of peace and for the protection of the interests of the Empire having constituted in the opinion of Her Majesty a case of great emergency within the meaning of the Acts of Parliament in that behalf, Her Majesty deems it proper to provide additional means for her military service. And, therefore, in pursuance of those Acts, Her Majesty has thought it right to communicate to the two Houses of Parliament that Her Majesty is about to cause her Reserve Force and her Militia Reserve Force, or such part thereof as Her Majesty shall think necessary, to be forthwith called out for *permanent service*.'

April.

1. Despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury, newly appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the British Ambassadors accredited at the Courts of the Great Powers, protesting against the Treaty of San Stefano, signed March 3. 'By the declaration,' says the despatch, 'which was annexed to the first protocol of the conference held in London in 1871, the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers, including Russia, recognised 'that it is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement." It is impossible for Her Majesty's Government, without violating the spirit of this declaration, to acquiesce in the withdrawal from the cognisance of the Powers of articles in the new treaty which are modifications of existing treaty engagements, and inconsistent with them.'

2. Bill for the conclusion of a commercial treaty with France passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, by 212 against 19 votes.

4. Departure of the Shah of Persia from Teheran on a visit to Europe.

6. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.

8. Speech of the Earl of Derby in the House of Lords, justifying his retirement from the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. 'When we might have saved Turkey if we had chosen, not a voice was raised in favour of that course; and now when the enemy, if you choose to call Russia so, is still lodged at or near Constantinople, nearly everybody is crying that we ought to turn him out. I venture to ask whether a war for the sake of influence would be a war worthy of us. We have seen the experiment tried on a great scale not so very long ago.'

9. Reply of Prince Gortchakoff, Russian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, to the despatch of the Marquis of Salisbury of April 1. 'The Marquis of Salisbury himself recognises,' says the reply, 'that great changes must and ought to be made. In the present circumstances, it remains for us to learn how his lordship means to reconcile practically these treaties and the recognised rights of Great Britain and other Powers with the benevolent wishes towards a realisation of which the united action of Europe has always been directed for a good Government, peace, and assured liberty to the populations to whom these benefits have been strange. It remains also to be learnt how beyond the preliminary bases laid down by the Treaty of San Stefano, his lordship means to reach the desired goal while bearing in mind the rights acquired by Russia, for the sacrifices which she has borne, and borne alone, in order to render the realisation possible.'

11. Decree of the Emperor of Brazil dissolving the Senate and Congress, and ordering new elections for the 15th of December.

13. Defeat of Turkish troops at Volo by the insurgents of Thessaly.

14. Bill for the establishment of a new customs tariff, on 'protective' principles, passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies, by 191 against 20 *votes*.

April.

15. Bill for the repeal of the existing bankruptcy laws passed by the Senate of the United States, by 37 against 6 votes.
16. Adjournment of the session of the British Parliament to the 6th of May.
17. Announcement made that the British Government has given orders for the despatch of 7,000 native Indian soldiers to Malta, the troops selected comprising the 9th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, the 2nd and 13th Ghoorkhas, the 31st Bengal Regiment, and the 25th Madras Regiment.
18. Appointment of a new council of Ministers for Turkey, under the presidency of Sadyk Pasha, with Safvet Pasha as Minister for Foreign Affairs.
20. Acceptance by the Khedive of Egypt of a number of proposals submitted to him by the Commission of Inquiry into the state of the finances, the whole tending to divert them from his absolute control.
22. Changes in the Ministry of Portugal.
24. Defeat of insurgents of Thessaly by Turkish troops at Larissa.
26. Changes in the Ministry of Spain.
28. Appointment of General Todleben to the command-in-chief of the Russian armies in Turkey, in succession to Grand Duke Nicholas.
30. Meeting of the Council of Ministers of Russia, under the presidency of the Emperor, to decide upon steps being taken in the interests of European peace.

May.

1. Opening of a great International Exhibition of Industry at Paris.
3. Opening of an international postal congress at Paris, presided over by M. Léon Say, French Minister of Finance.
5. Riots at Constantinople, caused by rumours of the entry of the Russians.
6. Resumption of the sittings of the British Houses of Parliament.
8 Changes in the Spanish Government.
10. Adoption of the bill for the purchase of a number of railways to be State property by the Senate of France, by 189 against 76 votes.
10. Prorogation of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada by the Governor-General, who declared that he 'would call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the address adopted by Parliament praying that all British America, except Newfoundland, should be declared to be within the Dominion of Canada.'
11. Attempt to assassinate the German Emperor Wilhelm I. made at Berlin by a workman named Max Hödel.
13. Adoption of a bill for increasing the taxation in Java adopted by the States-General of the Netherlands, by 55 against 23 votes.
14. Assassination of the Japanese Minister for Home Affairs, head of *the reform* party, at Yedo, on his way to a Cabinet Council.

May.

16. Bill for granting a credit of 60,000,000 florins, or 6,000,000*l.*, to the Government for military purposes passed by the Reichsrath of Austria.

17. Changes in the Turkish Ministry; appointment of new ministers of war and marine.

19. Insurrectional attempts at Barcelona, Spain, with proclamation of the 'Federal Republic.'

21. Meeting of an International Railway Conference at Bern, Switzerland.

23. Motion to pass a vote of censure on the British Ministry upon the ground 'That, by the Constitution of this Realm, no forces may be raised or kept by the Crown in time of peace without the consent of Parliament within any part of the dominions of the Crown, excepting only such forces as may be actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions,' defeated in the House of Commons by 347 against 226 votes.

24. Occupation of the Turkish fortress of Ada Kaleh, in the Danube, by Austrian troops.

25. Appointment of Mahmoud Damad Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan of Turkey, to the post of minister of war.

26. Riots in the streets of Constantinople, suppressed by the troops.

27. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey, re-establishing the post of Grand-Vizier, to which Ruchdi Pasha is nominated.

28. Death of Earl Russell, British statesman, at Richmond, near London.

30. Arrival of the first contingent of Indian native troops at Malta.

31. Foundering of the German ironclad frigate 'Grosser Kurfürst,' through collision with the 'König Wilhelm' off Folkestone, Kent, England.

June.

1. Bill for consolidating the financial arrangements between Austria and Hungary passed by the Reichsrath of Austria by 165 against 122 votes.

2. Attempt to assassinate the German Emperor Wilhelm I. made at Berlin by a student, named Dr. Nobiling.

3. Presentation by the German Ambassador in London of a note to the Marquis of Salisbury, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating that 'the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor has the honour to propose to the Powers signatories of the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 to meet in Congress at Berlin, to discuss there the stipulations of the Preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, concluded between Russia and Turkey.' The note continues that 'in the event of the acceptance of all the Powers invited, the Government of His Majesty propose to fix the meeting of the Congress for the 13th of this month.' The reply to the note, given immediately by the Marquis of Salisbury, is 'that Her Majesty's Government will be ready to take part in the Congress at the date *mentioned*.'

June.

4. Signature of a 'Convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey' at Constantinople. The first and principal article of the Convention stipulates that 'if Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of these places shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms.' The article further stipulates that 'in return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.'

5. Order of the German Emperor committing to the Crown Prince of Germany 'the supreme control of public affairs' on account of his being incapacitated for a time, through the wounds received by the hands of an assassin, to undertake any work.

6. Death of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, French general and statesman, at Amélie-les-Bains, France.

7. Instalment of Safvet Pasha as Grand Vizier of Turkey, in the place of Ruchdi Pasha, appointed May 27.

8. Departure of the Earl of Beaconsfield from London to attend the Congress of Berlin as first Plenipotentiary of Great Britain.

10. General election for the legislature in Belgium, resulting in a majority for the Liberal party.

11. Adjournment of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France to the 28th of October.

12. Resignation of the Belgian Ministry.

12. Death of the Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover from 1851 to 1866, at Paris.

13. Opening of the Congress of Berlin, attended by the plenipotentiaries of Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, the Chancellor of the German Empire, Prince Bismarck-Schönhausen, being chosen President.

14. Resolution of the Congress of the United States that the election for President, having once been confirmed, cannot be annulled, passed by 215 against 21 votes.

15. Decree of the German Emperor ordering new elections for the Reichstag to be held on July 30.

17. Second sitting of the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers at the Congress of Berlin.

19. Third sitting of the Congress of Berlin.

20. Appointment of a new Belgian Ministry, under the presidency of Hubert J. W. Frère-Orban.

22. Fourth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.

June.

24. Fifth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
25. Sixth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
26. Seventh sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
26. Death of Queen Maria-de-las-Mercedes, wife of King Alfonso XII. of Spain, at Madrid.
28. Eighth sitting of the Congress of Berlin. 'This sitting of the Congress was rather stormy. All the Great Powers, including Russia, adopted the proposal for a temporary occupation of Bosnia by the Austrians, but the Turkish plenipotentiaries maintained their opposition to the step.'
29. Ninth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
30. Celebration of a 'Fête de la République' throughout France. Unveiling a statue of the Republic at Paris, the Minister of the Interior exclaims: 'France raises herself once again with a determination to lead a better life and enjoy in peace the benefits of institutions which are an honour to her and which she has dearly purchased. The Republican party has become the nation.'

July.

1. Tenth sitting of the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers at the Congress of Berlin.
2. Eleventh sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
3. Twelfth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
3. Changes in the Ministry of Turkey.
4. Thirteenth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
4. Celebration of the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence throughout the United States.
5. Fourteenth sitting of the Congress of Berlin, a resolution being passed that 'the Congress invites the Sublime Porte to come to an understanding with the Government of the Hellenic Kingdom for the rectification of the frontiers.'
5. Resignation of the Austrian ministry under Prince Auersperg.
6. Fifteenth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
7. Elections for the French Chamber of Deputies in 16 departments, resulting in the uniform return of Republicans.
9. Sixteenth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
10. Seventeenth sitting of the Congress of Berlin.
11. Eighteenth sitting of the Congress of Berlin. 'At this sitting Russia again moved for the enactment of a clause providing for executive measures in case Turkey delayed the carrying out of the Treaty. The motion was again rejected.' The sitting concludes with the 'rédaction finale' of a Treaty between the Great Powers.
12. Nineteenth sitting of the Congress of Berlin. 'A number of formal alterations in the Treaty were decided upon by the Plenipotentiaries, and *the document itself* was ordered to be printed.'

July.

13. Twentieth and last sitting of the Congress of Berlin. 'At half-past two in the afternoon, the Berlin Treaty of Peace was signed in the Chancellor's mansion at Berlin. To perform the solemn act the Plenipotentiaries appeared in uniform, attended by their Secretaries and Staff. The ceremony was opened by Prince Bismarck thanking the Plenipotentiaries for the zeal evinced in promoting the pacific result of the debates, and for the assistance they had kindly given him in accelerating the prompt and satisfactory despatch of business. Dwelling upon the mutual concessions made, the Prince regarded them as a good omen for the future, and was fain to hope that the conciliatory attitude assumed by all parties concerned would have permanent results for the consolidation of peace. The seven copies of the Treaty, printed on parchment and bound in red morocco leather, were then placed on the table and signed by the Plenipotentiaries, the seals having been previously affixed by the Secretaries.' (For the principal enactments of the Treaty of Berlin see *Turkey*, pp. 467–68; *Bulgaria*, pp. 472–74; Eastern *Roumelia*, pp. 475–76; *Montenegro*, p. 325; *Roumania*, pp. 359–60; *Russia*, pp. 388–89; and *Servia*, p. 400.)
14. Annexation of the Isle of Cyprus to the British Colonial Empire proclaimed by the hoisting of the British flag in the principal towns.
16. Return of the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, British Plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Berlin, to London.
18. Resumption of office of the Austrian Ministry under Prince Auersperg.
20. Political disturbances at Constantinople.
22. Arrival of a Russian mission at Cabul, Afghanistan. 'The mission consisted of three superior European officers, escorted by Cossacks and Usbegs. They were received by the Ameer of Afghanistan at a durbar, when the chief of the mission delivered to the Ameer a letter from the Emperor of Russia.'
23. Motion condemning the Indian Vernacular Press Act defeated in the House of Commons by 208 against 152 votes.
25. Outbreak of a new insurrection in Bosnia.
26. Death of Prince Takenomya, heir to the throne of Japan.
28. Assassination of the Italian consul at Travnik by Bosnian insurgents.
29. Passage of the river Save by an Austrian army to take possession of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conformity with article 23 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13.
30. General elections to the Reichstag of Germany.
31. Death of Cardinal Alessandro Franchi, Papal Secretary of State, at Rome.

August.

1. Occupation of the town of Bosna Serai, capital of Bosnia, by Austrian troops, after a short resistance by insurgent bodies.
2. Motion of censure upon the British Government for its conduct and general policy in the Oriental crisis defeated in the House of Commons, by 195 against 338 votes.

August.

3. Death of Giorgio Pallavicino, Italian statesman, at Rome.
4. Encounter between insurgent bands and Austrian troops at Maglai, Bosnia, resulting in the retreat of the former.
5. General elections for the Hungarian Diet.
6. Occupation of Mostar, capital of Herzegovina, by Austrian troops.
7. Interview between the Emperor of Austria-Hungary and the German Emperor, at Teplitz, Bohemia.
7. Bill for the extension of primary public education passed by the First Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands, by 26 against 10 votes.
8. Decree of the Spanish Government ordering the representation of Cuba in the Cortes of Spain at the rate of one deputy for every 40,000 free inhabitants.
9. Revolt of several native tribes in New Caledonia, and murder of a number of French soldiers and settlers.
10. Return of the Shah of Persia to Teheran from his visit to Europe.
11. Occupation of Travnik, Bosnia, by Austrian troops.
12. Decree of the German Emperor convoking the newly-elected Reichstag for the 9th of September.
12. Fatal Orange riots at Ottawa, Dominion of Canada.
14. Bill for the repression of Socialism in Germany laid before the Federal Council.
16. Prorogation of the British Parliament by Royal Commission, to the 2nd of November. 'The terms of agreement between Russia and the Porte,' says the Speech from the Throne, 'so far as they affected pre-existing Treaties, were, after an interval of discussion, submitted to a Congress of the Powers; and their councils have resulted in a peace which I am thankful to believe is satisfactory and likely to be durable. The Ottoman Empire has not emerged from a disastrous war without severe loss; but the arrangements which have been made, while favourable to the subjects of the Porte, have secured to it a position of independence which can be upheld against aggression.'
17. Defeat of Austrian troops by a body of irregular Turkish troops near Serajevo, Bosnia.
18. Dissolution of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, new elections being ordered for the 17th of September.
20. Bombardment of the town of Serajevo, Bosnia, by Austrian troops.
21. Vote of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia directing that a memorial be presented to Queen Victoria praying Her Majesty that if the terms of the Union with the Dominion of Canada be not complied with by the month of May, 1879, British Columbia shall be allowed to withdraw from the confederation.
21. Death of Queen Christine, widow of King Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and Regent of Spain from 1833 to 1840, at Le Hâvre, France.
22. Proclamation of the independence of Servia from Turkey, at Belgrad.
23. Defeat *of the main body of* Mahometan insurgents by Austrian troops *at Stolatz, Herzegovina.*

August.

24. Commencement of embarkation of the Russian army from San Stefano for Odessa.
25. Storming of Serajevo, Bosnia, by Austrian troops, and capture of 5,000 insurgents and irregular Turkish troops.
27. Resignation of the Servian ministry.
28. Exchanges of ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, between Turkey and all the great Powers at Berlin.
29. Renewed engagements, with great loss of life on both sides, between the Bosnian insurgents and the Austrian troops of occupation, between Kakani and Vissoko.
30. Letter of the Khedive of Egypt to Nubar Pasha announcing his intention to promote extensive reforms. 'I am firmly determined,' says the letter, 'to apply European principles to the Egyptian administration instead of the personal power hitherto prevailing.'

September.

1. Repulse of Austrian troops from the fortified position of Bihacs, occupied by Bosnian insurgents and Turkish irregular troops.
2. Announcement of the decision of the Governor-General of India to send a large mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan.
4. Assassination of Mehemet Ali Pasha, special commissioner of the Turkish Government in Albania, by a body of insurgents at Jakova.
5. Defeat of Bosnian insurgents by Austrian troops near Maglai.
6. Occupation of the town and port of Batoum, Armenia, by Russian troops, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin.
7. Memorandum of the Greek Government to the great Powers complaining of the refusal of the Sultan of Turkey to execute the orders of the Congress of Vienna for a rectification of frontier.
8. Appointment of a new Servian Ministry.
9. Opening of the newly-elected Reichstag of Germany by Imperial commission, the Speech from the Throne demanding urgency for the discussion of a Bill designed to repress Socialism.
10. Occupation of the fortress of Trebinje, Herzegovina, by Austrian troops.
11. Death of the King of Burmah, at Mandalay.
13. Commencement of extensive operations of the Austrian army of occupation in Bosnia to suppress the insurrection, setting out with attacks upon Dobor and Gradatchadtz.
14. Prorogation of the Parliament of Great Britain from November 2 to November 30.
15. Dismissal of the Turkish Ministry of Finance by decree of the Sultan.
16. Opening of the States-General of the Netherlands by King Willem III., the Speech from the Throne announcing that 'The state of the finances calls urgently for measures to augment the resources of the State.'
17. General elections for the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, resulting in the return of a majority opposed to the Government.

September.

18. Debate on the Bill for the suppression of Socialism in the Reichstag of Germany, Prince Bismarck declaring that it is directed mainly against assassins such as those who attempted the life of the German Emperor. 'If we are to live under the tyranny of such a company of bandits,' exclaims Prince Bismarck, 'all existence comes to an end. I hope that the Reichstag will support the Government, in order that the Emperor may obtain protection for his person, for his Prussian subjects, and his German countrymen.'

20. Decree of the Khedive of Egypt transferring his property in the Daira lands to the State, and appointing Mr. Rivers Wilson Minister of Finance of Egypt.

21. Departure of a British Mission, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, from Peshawur, India, for Afghanistan. 'The total number accompanying the Mission amounted to not quite 1,000, of whom 11 were British officers, four native gentlemen, and 234 fighting men. The rest were camp followers. The carriage consisted of 315 camels, 250 mules, and 40 horses. The whole formed a *cortège* considerably over a mile in length.'

22. Stoppage of the Indian Mission under Sir Neville Chamberlain at Ali Musjid, on the frontier of Afghanistan. 'The Ameer's officer at Ali Musjid positively refused to permit the Mission to advance, threatening resistance, and crowning the surrounding heights commanding the route with armed men in order to dispute the passage.'

23. Bombardment of the town of Novi Breka, Bosnia, by the Austrian troops.

24. Death of General de la Hitte, French statesman, at Besnières, Garonne.

25. Occupation of the towers of Belina and Tusla, Bosnia, by the Austrian troops, after a desperate resistance on the part of the insurgents, who retreated to Svornik, on the Drina.

26. Order for the concentration of troops on the Afghan frontier issued by the Governor-General of India.

27. Storm of Svornik, Bosnia, by the Austrian troops, after a day's bombardment.

28. Storm of the fortified positions of Klobuk, principal stronghold of the Herzegovinian insurgents, by the Austrian troops, after five days' bombardment, with a loss of 2,000 men.

29. Departure of the British ironclad fleet from Princes Islands, near Constantinople, to Artaki Bay, west of the Dardanelles.

30. Suppression of the revolt of the native tribes of New Caledonia by the French troops, aided by the political convicts at the settlement.

October.

1. Departure of the last detachment of Russian troops from San S tefano and the environs of Constantinople for Odessa.

3. Resignation of the Hungarian ministry, presided over by Colomann Tisza de Boros-Yenö.

October.

4. Insurrection of negroes in the Danish island of Santa Cruz, West Indies, resulting in the burning of the town of Frederickstadt and of fifty sugar plantations; it is suppressed by the landing of troops from French and American men-of-war.
6. Resignation of the ministry of the Dominion of Canada.
7. Death of General De Roo van Anderwerelt, Minister of War of the Netherlands, at the Hague.
8. Opening of the newly-elected Rigsdag of Denmark by royal commission.
9. Second reading of the Government Bill for the suppression of Socialism in the Reichstag of Germany. 'The members of the Reichstag,' says Prince Bismarck, 'if they will adopt this Bill, must likewise repose confidence in us. We cannot command it, but we may deserve it. Are you more afraid of me and of the Federal Government, than of the Social Democrats? If so, others who possess more of your confidence must take our place.'
10. Decree of the French Government ordering the convocation of municipal councils for the election of Senators (see page 55) for October 27, and the Senatorial elections for January 5, 1879.
12. General elections for the Chamber of Deputies in Portugal.
13. Formation of a new Servian Ministry, under the presidency of M. Ristics.
14. Appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the post of Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.
16. Bill sanctioning the matrimonial union of King William III. with Princess Emma of Waldeck passed by the States-General of the Netherlands.
17. Installation of a new ministry of the Dominion of Canada, under the presidency of Sir John Alexander Macdonald.
18. Passing of the Bill for the suppression of Socialism by the Reichstag of Germany.
19. Close of the German Reichstag by Imperial commission.
20. Opening of the Hungarian Diet by King Franz Josef at Pesth. The Speech from the Throne says:—'At the Berlin Congress we have accepted a European mandate respecting the occupation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We must express regret that it was impossible to effect a solution by peaceable measures. Thanks to the attitude of our brave army, which deserves the highest recognition, the first part of the task may be regarded as finished.'
21. Departure of the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, from Quebec for England.
23. Resignation of the Italian Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs.
24. Death of Duke Karl of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, brother of King Christian IX. of Denmark.
25. Attempt to assassinate King Alfonso XII. of Spain, made at Madrid.
27. *Election of Senatorial* electors by the municipal councils of France, *to meet on January 5*, 1879.

October.

28. Decree of the Khedive of Egypt, making cession of all the lands and palaces belonging to himself and his family to the State, and authorising the Minister of Finance to raise, on this security, a loan to the amount of 8,500,000*l.*

29. Appointment of eleven new prefects and sub-prefects made by the French Government.

30. Motion for the impeachment of the Ministry rejected by the Hungarian Diet.

31. Death of Louis Garnier-Pagès, French statesman.

November.

1. Despatch of an 'ultimatum' of the Governor-General of India to Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, demanding the privilege of sending a British Mission to his capital, a reply being requested before November 20.

2. Resignation of the Greek Ministry.

3. Decree of the Emperor of Russia, appointing a special commission 'to inquire into the development of Socialist societies in Russia.'

5. Elections for the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. 'It is calculated that the next Congress will be composed of 150 Democrats and 142 Republicans.'

6. Attempt to assassinate General Bregua, formerly Minister of War, at Madrid.

6. Death of James Fazy, head of the Government of the Canton of Geneva for seventeen years, at Geneva.

7. Opening of the Delegations of Austria-Hungary.

8. Appointment of a new Greek Ministry, under the presidency of M. Comoundouros.

9. Signature of a monetary convention between France and Italy, at Paris.

10. Reception of the members of the Delegations of Austria-Hungary by the Emperor-King, who says that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has now been accomplished, all further resistance to the troops having ceased. 'It will now become the earnest endeavour of my Government,' he added, 'to bring the sacrifices which the accomplishment of this task has required into harmony with the financial position of the Monarchy, and to hasten, as far as possible, the arrival of the moment when the expenses of the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina can be defrayed out of the resources of those countries themselves.'

11. Appointment of a new Ministry for Roumania.

12. Opening of the Belgian Chamber by King Leopold II., the Speech from the Throne declaring that the relations of Belgium with other States had 'never been more cordial and satisfactory.'

14. Publication of a general amnesty for all the insurgents of Bosnia and Herzegovina by General Phillippovich, commander-in-chief of the Austrian troops of occupation.

15. *Death of Vicomte Charles Vilain*, Belgian statesman.

November.

16. Attempt to assassinate King Umberto I. of Italy, made at Naples, by a workman named Giovanni Passanante.

18. Assassination of Don Manuel Pardo, President of the Republic of Peru from 1872 to 1876, on entering the Senate at Peru.

12. Opening of the Prussian Parliament by royal commission. 'Dreadful events have happened,' says the Speech from the Throne, 'since the close of last session. His Majesty's life, twice threatened by criminal attacks, has been graciously preserved and almost miraculously strengthened.'

21. Entry of British-Indian troops upon Afghan territory. 'The ultimatum sent to Shere Ali having expired at midnight on November 20, at three o'clock on the morning of the 21st, General Roberts's advanced guard crossed the Kuram. Within an hour the 10th Hussars and 29th Punjaub Infantry had occupied the frontier hamlet of Kapuyan without exchanging shots with the enemy. And so the curtain rose on a third Afghan war.'

22. Proclamation of the Governor-General of India, at Lahore, announcing the commencement of hostilities with Afghanistan. It accuses the Ameer, Shere Ali, that while a Russian Embassy was still at Cabul, he forcibly repulsed a British Envoy, of whose coming he had timely notice. 'The Ameer, mistaking for weakness the long forbearance of the British Government, has thus deliberately incurred its just resentment. With the Sirdars and the people of Afghanistan the Indian Government has no quarrel, as they have given no offence. The independence of Afghanistan will be respected; but the Government of India cannot tolerate that any other Power should interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.' The Proclamation concludes:—'Upon the Ameer Shere Ali alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India.'

22. Occupation of the Afghan frontier fortress of Ali Musjid, by British Indian troops, after a short bombardment.

23. Bill establishing universal liability to arms from January 1, 1880, passed by the Chamber of Representatives of Greece.

24. Occupation of Dakka, Afghanistan, by British troops under General Sir Samuel Browne.

25. Arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and of Princess Louise, at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

26. Crossing of the Danube, at Braila, by Roumanian troops, to take possession of the Dobrudja, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin.

27. Proclamation summoning Parliament to meet on December 5, 'for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs.'

28. Decree of the Prussian Government, under the law for the suppression of Socialism, prohibiting the carrying of arms by civilians, and ordering the arrest, or banishment, of all persons 'suspected of designs on the public peace.'

29. Death of M. Chevandier de Valdrome, French statesman.

November.

30. Bill for the introduction of a new capitation tax passed by the Second Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands, by forty-four against five votes.

www.zdfoo1.com.cn

December.

1. Crossing of the Peiwar Pass, Afghanistan, by the British invading force, under General Roberts.
2. Opening of a new Session of the Congress of the United States. The message of the President to Congress says:—'We thank God for the continued bestowal of countless blessings upon our country. We are at peace with all nations; our credit is, probably, stronger than ever before; we have been blessed with abundant harvests; our industries are reviving, and we are promised future prosperity.'
2. Opening of the newly-elected National Council of Switzerland.
4. Decree of the Sultan of Turkey appointing a new Ministry, and nominating Kheireddin Pasha, a Circassian, formerly Premier of Tunis, to the post of Grand Vizier, in the place of Safvet Pasha.
5. Opening of the Sixth Session of the Twenty-first Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland by royal commission. The Speech from the Throne says:—'The hostility towards my Indian Government manifested by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the manner in which he repulsed my friendly mission, left me no alternative but to make a peremptory demand for redress. This demand having been disregarded, I have directed an expedition to be sent into his territory, and I have taken the earliest opportunity of calling you together, and making to you the communication required by law.' The speech concludes:—'I receive from all foreign Powers assurances of their friendly feelings, and I have every reason to believe that the arrangements for the pacification of Europe made by the Treaty of Berlin will be successfully carried into effect.'
5. Return of the German Emperor to Berlin, and resumption of the government. (See June 4.)
7. Reception of the reply of the Ameer of Afghanistan to the 'ultimatum' of November 1, by the Governor-General of India at Lahore. The Ameer, after declaring his sincere desire for peace, says that 'if, in accordance with the custom of allied States, the British Government should desire to send a purely friendly and temporary Mission to this country, with a small escort, not exceeding twenty or thirty members, similar to that which attended the Russian Mission, we will not oppose its progress.'
9. Motion in the British House of Commons, declaring that the House 'disapproves the conduct of Her Majesty's Government, which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan,' lost by 227 against 328 votes.
10. Dissolution of the Folkething of Denmark, by royal decree.
11. Vote of censure upon the Ministry passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Italy, by 263 against 189 votes.
12. Death of Gustave Rouland, French statesman, at Paris.
12. Resignation of the Italian Ministry presided over by Benedetto Cairoli, in *office since March 21.*

December.

13. Bill providing against disputes in future Presidential elections passed by the Senate of the United States, by 35 against 26 votes. The Bill enacts that a disputed vote in any State shall be left to be settled first by the State, and failing that by Congress.
13. Flight of Shere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan, from Cabul into Turkestan.
14. Death of the Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess Alice of Great Britain, at Darmstadt, Germany.
15. Opening of the Congress of Brazil by Emperor Pedro II., who announces that 'it is necessary to exercise economy and impose new taxes in order to balance the revenue and expenditure and enable Brazil faithfully to keep her financial engagements.'
16. Bill authorising the Government to raise a loan of 250,000,000 pesetas, or 10,000,000*l.*, passed by the Chamber of Deputies of Spain.
17. Signature of a Treaty of Commerce between Germany and Austria-Hungary, at Berlin.
18. Resolution of the Chamber of Deputies of Prussia, recommending the Government to effect as speedily as possible the transfer of the Prussian railways to the German Empire.
19. Appointment of a new Italian Ministry, under the presidency of Agostino Depretis.
19. Death of Bayard Taylor, United States Minister to Germany, at Berlin.
20. Occupation of the town of Jelalabad, Afghanistan, by British-Indian troops, under the command of General Browne.
21. Marriage of the Duke of Cumberland to Princess Thyra of Denmark, at Copenhagen.
22. Prorogation of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of France.
23. Suppression of twenty-two newspapers, and prohibition of meetings by the German Government, under the anti-Socialist law.
24. Treaty of commerce between Austria-Hungary and Italy, signed at Vienna.
25. Decree of the Emperor of Russia, ordering the introduction of the system of universal liability to arms into the Grand Duchy of Finland.
26. Proclamation made by General Roberts, at a 'Durbar' held at Kuram Fort, Afghanistan, of the annexation of the Kuram district, including the valleys of Khost and Dawar, to the Indian Empire.
28. Appointment of commissioners by the Governments of Turkey and of Greece, to settle a new line of frontier between the two countries.
29. Decree of the Spanish Government ordering the dissolution of the Cortes.
30. Crossing of the Ghwaja Pass and the Khojak Pass, Afghanistan, by British-Indian forces under Generals Stewart and Biddulph.
31. Election of an 'Assembly of Notables' for Bulgaria (see page 472), consisting of 230 members, to elaborate the constitutional laws for the new principality, and proceed to the election of a Prince, in conformity with articles 4 and 5 of the Treaty of Berlin.

I.

www.libtool.com.cn

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE GREAT STATES OF THE WORLD.

States	Area: English square miles	Population	Rank according to Area	Rank according to Popn.
EMPIRE OF RUSSIA . .	8,440,436	86,286,139	1	3
Russia in Europe . .	2,261,657	78,281,447		
Russia in Asia . .	6,178,779	8,004,692		
EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN.	4,677,500	285,250,000	2	2
United Kingdom . .	119,924	31,817,108		
India	1,481,866	239,317,307		
Other Possessions . .	3,075,710	14,115,585		
EMPIRE OF CHINA . .	3,924,627	425,213,152	3	1
China proper . . .	1,534,953	405,213,152		
Dependencies . . .	2,389,674	20,000,000		
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	3,603,884	38,558,371	4	6
States	2,089,031	38,115,641		
Territories . . .	1,514,853	442,730		
EMPIRE OF BRAZIL . .	3,287,964	9,448,233	5	10
Settled Provinces . .	610,985	7,318,306		
Unsettled „ . .	2,676,979	2,129,927		
OTTOMAN EMPIRE . .	1,116,848	21,000,000	6	9
Turkey in Europe . .	62,028	4,275,000		
Non-European Turkey .	1,054,820	16,725,000		
FRENCH REPUBLIC . .	738,680	43,427,470	7	4
France	204,091	36,905,788		
Algeria	198,960	2,867,626		
Other Possessions . .	335,629	3,654,056		
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY . .	269,068	38,411,000	8	7
Austria	144,630	22,626,435		
Hungary	124,438	15,784,565		
GERMAN EMPIRE. . .	212,091	42,727,360	9	5
Prussia	136,066	25,742,404		
Minor States . . .	75,025	16,984,856		
ITALY	114,296	26,801,154	10	8

II.

www.libtool.com.cn

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE.

States	Year of Enumeration	Area: English sq. miles	Population	Popn. per square mile
BELGIUM	1877	11,373	5,336,185	469
GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND	1871	120,879	31,783,700	265
England and Wales	,,	58,320	22,712,266	389
Scotland	,,	30,685	3,360,018	109
Ireland	,,	31,874	5,411,416	169
ITALY	1871	114,296	26,801,154	238
GERMANY	1875	212,091	42,727,360	201
Prussia	,,	137,066	25,742,404	187
Bavaria	,,	29,292	5,022,390	170
Württemberg	,,	7,675	1,881,505	245
Saxony	,,	6,777	2,760,586	407
NETHERLANDS	1869	20,527	3,579,529	185
FRANCE	1876	201,091	36,905,788	180
SWITZERLAND	1870	15,992	2,669,147	175
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	1876	269,068	38,411,000	149
Austria	,,	144,630	22,626,435	175
Hungary	,,	124,438	15,784,565	124
DENMARK	1870	14,553	1,784,741	129
ROUMANIA	1878	48,307	5,290,000	109
PORTUGAL	1868	36,510	3,995,152	108
SPAIN	1860	182,758	16,301,851	90
SERVIA	1878	20,850	1,719,522	82
GREECE	1870	19,941	1,457,864	73
TURKEY IN EUROPE	1878	62,028	4,275,000	68
RUSSIA IN EUROPE	1870	2,261,657	78,281,447	34
SWEDEN AND NORWAY	1877	291,259	6,301,779	22
Sweden	,,	170,979	4,484,542	28
Norway	,,	122,280	1,817,237	14

III.

www.libtool.com.cn

DENSITY OF POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries	Year of Enumeration.	Area: English sq. miles	Population	Popn. per sq. mile.
Japan	1875	159,604	32,794,897	209
British India	1868–76	1,481,866	239,317,307	162
Chinese Empire	—	3,924,627	425,213,152	108
China proper	—	1,534,953	405,213,152	208
Dependencies	—	2,389,674	20,000,000	9
Siam	—	250,000	11,800,000	47
Chili	1875	132,606	2,068,447	16
Egypt	1875	1,406,250	16,952,000	13
Mexico	1875	743,948	9,343,470	12
United States	1870	3,603,884	38,558,371	11
States	,,	2,089,031	38,115,641	18
Territories	,,	1,514,853	442,730	4
Morocco	—	219,000	2,750,000	10
Persia	1868	648,000	4,400,000	7
Colombia	1871	504,773	2,913,343	6
Peru	1876	503,000	2,673,075	5
Ecuador	1875	248,372	1,066,137	4
Paraguay	1876	57,303	239,844	4
Venezuela	1873	403,261	1,784,194	4
Brazil	1872	3,287,964	9,448,233	3
Settled provinces	,,	610,985	7,318,306	12
Unsettled ,,	,,	2,676,979	2,129,927	1
Argentine Confederat.	1869	515,700	1,736,922	3
Cape of Good Hope	1877	329,495	1,142,782	3
Bolivia	1861	842,729	1,987,352	2
Dominion of Canada	1871	3,372,290	3,686,096	1
Ontario and Quebec	,,	201,135	2,812,367	14
Other provinces.	,,	3,171,155	1,873,729	—

IV.

www.libtool.com.cn

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE.

States	Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
		Number	Number	Number
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY . .	1875	1,555,713	1,207,843 .	349,991
Austria . . .	„	862,828	634,088	180,349
Hungary . . .	„	692,885	573,755	169,642
BELGIUM . . .	1877	183,122	122,314	36,962
DENMARK . . .	1876	61,790	37,956	16,183
FRANCE	1876	966,682	834,074	291,366
GERMANY . . .	1876	1,831,218	1,207,144	366,912
Prussia . . .	„	1,098,593	705,060	221,712
Bavaria . . .	„	223,192	162,059	42,012
Württemberg . .	„	89,224	63,508	15,321
Saxony . . .	„	131,817	83,577	26,606
Baden . . .	„	63,203	42,485	12,320
Alsace-Lorraine . .	„	57,700	42,413	11,082
GT. BRITAIN & IRELAND .	1877	1,153,377	667,803	245,211
England and Wales .	„	887,055	500,348	194,343
Scotland . . .	„	126,824	73,946	25,790
Ireland . . .	„	139,498	93,509	25,078
GREECE	1873	42,189	36,861	8,985
ITALY	1876	1,083,721	796,420	225,453
NETHERLANDS . .	1877	150,093	93,764	31,470
PORTUGAL . . .	1875	153,597	106,673	33,095
ROUMANIA . . .	1876	166,337	127,647	31,565
SERVIA	1875	63,066	43,009	15,086
SPAIN	1870	598,347	512,249	103,807
SWEDEN AND NORWAY .	1876	198,465	125,276	45,248
Sweden . . .	„	140,236	90,680	31,184
Norway . . .	„	58,229	34,596	14,064
SWITZERLAND . .	1877	92,861	68,970	21,871

V.

www.libtool.com.cn

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES IN THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF EUROPE.

States	Year	Births per 1,000 of population	Deaths per 1,000 of population	Marriages per 1,000 of population
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY . .	1875	42·8	33·5	19·4
Austria	,,	40·4	29·7	16·9
HUNGARY	,,	45·2	37·2	21·9
BELGIUM	1877	33·3	22·4	14·6
DENMARK . . .	1876	32·5	20·0	17·0
FRANCE	1876	26·3	22·7	15·8
GERMANY	1876	40·8	26·3	17·0
Prussia	,,	40·5	25·4	17·1
Bavaria	,,	44·3	32·3	16·4
Württemberg . . .	,,	45·9	33·8	16·3
Saxony	,,	47·4	30·3	19·4
Baden	,,	41·9	28·2	16·4
Alsace-Lorraine . .	,,	37·8	27·7	14·6
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	1877	34·0	19·9	14·5
England and Wales . .	,,	35·7	21·0	16·7
Scotland	,,	35·6	20·6	14·5
Ireland	,,	28·9	17·8	12·1
GREECE	1873	28·8	25·4	12·3
ITALY	1876	39·0	28·7	16·2
NETHERLANDS . . .	1877	36·8	23·3	16·4
PORTUGAL	1875	37·7	26·3	13·8
ROUMANIA	1876	32·8	25·2	12·5
SERVIA	1875	46·6	31·8	22·3
SPAIN	1870	35·4	30·1	12·5
SWEDEN AND NORWAY . .	1876	31·5	19·3	14·8
Sweden	,,	30·7	19·5	14·1
Norway	,,	32·3	19·1	15·5
SWITZERLAND . . .	1877	33·6	24·9	23·2

VI.

www.libtool.com.cn

THE IMPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1877 AND 1878.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Increase (+), or Diminution (−), in 1878, as compared with 1877
	1877	1878	
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
United States	58,179,429	70,604,344	+12,424,915
France	33,917,185	31,161,964	− 2,755,221
British India	22,865,726	21,263,265	− 1,602,461
Australasia	19,386,818	18,761,973	− 624,845
Germany	17,902,416	17,095,455	− 906,961
Netherlands	14,917,436	15,743,615	+ 826,179
Russia	16,812,559	13,211,718	− 3,601,841
SECOND GROUP:—			
China	9,521,031	10,465,167	+ 944,136
Belgium	8,985,516	9,193,345	+ 207,829
Spain	7,760,375	6,888,076	− 872,299
Sweden and Norway	7,496,024	6,574,418	− 921,606
Dominion of Canada	5,902,785	5,892,887	− 9,898
Egypt	7,104,722	4,173,847	− 2,930,875
Peru	3,603,027	4,134,785	+ 531,758
British West Indies	4,224,704	3,956,705	− 267,999
Brazil	5,359,847	3,880,278	−1,479,569
THIRD GROUP:—			
Denmark	2,950,324	3,263,901	+ 313,577
Cape of Good Hope	2,707,314	2,736,002	+ 28,688
Portugal	2,654,719	2,623,019	− 31,700
Ceylon	3,646,356	2,355,616	− 1,290,740
Italy	3,223,695	2,332,491	− 891,204
Chili	2,666,886	1,711,639	− 955,247
Java	1,528,886	1,685,607	+ 156,721
Turkey in Europe	3,099,435	1,555,791	− 1,543,644
Austria	1,130,763	1,202,389	+ 71,626
Greece	1,275,743	941,445	− 334,298

VII.

www.libtool.com.cn

THE EXPORT MARKETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. IN 1877 AND 1878.

Exports of British home produce to Foreign Countries and British Possessions	Nine months ended 30th Sept.		Increase (+), or Diminution (−), in 1878, as compared with 1877
	1877	1878	
	£	£	£
FIRST GROUP:—			
British India	18,489,676	17,337,718	−1,151,958
Germany	13,950,569	14,792,935	+ 842,366
Australasia	13,153,512	13,735,927	+ 582,415
France	10,822,496	11,301,626	+ 479,130
United States	12,885,852	11,179,877	−1,705,975
SECOND GROUP:—			
Netherlands	7,240,841	7,080,447	− 160,364
Dominion of Canada	5,874,643	5,053,661	− 820,982
Russia	3,232,659	4,849,036	+1,616,377
Brazil	4,424,635	4,205,531	− 219,104
Belgium	3,974,232	4,155,232	+ 180,900
Italy	4,756,983	3,969,887	− 787,096
Turkey in Europe	1,917,370	3,033,611	+1,116,241
China	3,680,715	2,773,113	− 907,602
Cape of Good Hope	2,462,046	2,667,660	+ 205,614
Spain	2,873,690	2,457,379	− 416,311
Hong Kong	2,824,022	2,290,256	− 533,766
THIRD GROUP:—			
Japan	1,503,091	2,132,903	+ 629,812
Argentine Confederation	1,399,212	1,798,312	+ 399,100
Portugal	1,704,197	1,640,819	− 63,378
Egypt	1,630,925	1,627,926	− 2,999
Spanish West Indies	1,704,593	1,433,470	− 271,123
Straits Settlements	1,721,489	1,362,647	− 358,842
British West Indies	1,355,427	1,258,381	− 97,046
Java	1,574,607	1,164,633	+ 409,964
Denmark	1,376,524	1,123,143	− 253,381
Peru	986,659	1,025,928	+ 39,269

VIII.

THE MERCANTILE NAVIES OF THE PRINCIPAL MARITIME STATES.

www.libtool.com.cn

States	Years	Sailing Vessels	Steamers	Total
	Jan. 1	Tonnage	Tonnage	Tonnage
Great Britain and Ireland	1878	4,260,699	2,139,170	6,399,869
United States	1878	3,411,301	1,126,882	4,538,183
Sweden & Norway	1877	1,833,660	127,600	1,961,260
Norway	,,	1,390,337	45,941	1,436,278
Sweden	,,	443,323	81,659	524,982
Dominion of Canada	1878	1,233,878	76,590	1,310,468
Germany	1877	922,704	180,946	1,103,650
Prussia	,,	473,667	30,400	504,067
Hamburg	,,	131,072	83,826	214,898
Bremen	,,	138,335	57,676	196,011
Mecklenburg	,,	112,938	3,795	116,733
Oldenburg	,,	62,985	47	63,032
Lübeck	,,	3,707	5,202	8,909
France	1877	797,835	213,449	1,011,285
Italy	1878	925,337	24,476	949,813
Spain	1876	625,173	115,428	740,601
Netherlands	1877	449,700	76,827	526,527
Russia	1875	416,046	105,962	521,008
Austria-Hungary	1877	273,339	56,959	330,298
Greece	1877	256,592	5,440	262,032
Denmark	1877	216,460	43,720	260,180
Turkey	1876	178,150	3,350	181,500
Argentine Confederation	1875	117,447	23,081	140,528
Portugal	1876	81,350	6,850	88,200
Belgium	1877	15,130	29,850	44,980
Chili	1877	14,793	9,641	24,434

www.libtool.com.cn

PART I.

THE STATES OF EUROPE.

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(OESTERREICH-UNGARISCHE MONARCHIE.)

Reigning Emperor and Family.

Franz Josef I., Emperor of Austria, and King of Hungary, born August 18, 1830, the son of Archduke Franz Karl, second son of the late Emperor Franz I. of Austria, 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 130). 2. Archduke *Rudolf*, heir-apparent, colonel in the service of Austria, born August 21, 1858; 3. Archduchess *Maria Valeria*, 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.

Aunts of the Emperor.—*1. Empress Anna*, born Sept. 19, 1803;

married Feb. 27, 1831, to Archduke *Ferdinand*, subsequently, from March 2, 1835, to Dec. 2, 1848, Emperor *Ferdinand* IV; 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, field-marshal-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, and married Oct. 8, 1878, to Isabella, daughter of Duke Rudolf of Croy-Dülmen, born Feb. 27, 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.

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, after having been 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 Josef I.

The present Emperor-King has a civil list of 9,300,000 florins, or 930,000*l.*: one moiety of this sum, 4,650,000 florins, or 465,000*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 following is a list of the sovereigns of Austria-Hungary, from the date of the conquest of the Duchy of Austria by Rudolf of Habsburg, founder of the dynasty:—

House of Habsburg.

Rudolf I.	1282	Matthias	1611
Albert I.	1291	Ferdinand II.	1619
*Friedrich III.	1308	Ferdinand III.	1637
*Albert II.	1313	Leopold I.	1657
*Rudolf II.	1358	Joseph I.	1705
*Albert III.	1365	Karl II.	1711
*Albert IV.	1395	*Maria Theresa	1740
Albert V. (Albert II. of Germany)	1404		
Friedrich IV. (Friedrich III. of Germany)	1439	*House of Habsburg-Lorraine.*	
Maximilian I.	1493	Joseph II.	1780
Karl I. (Karl V. of Germany)	1519	Leopold II.	1790
Ferdinand I.	1556	Franz I. (Franz II. of Germany)	1792
Maximilian II.	1564	*Ferdinand IV.	1835
Rudolf III. (Rudolf II. of Germany).	1576	*Franz Josef 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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, thirteen in number in 1878; 2nd, of a number of nobles—fifty-four 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 four in 1878. The Lower House (Abgeordnetenhaus), formerly composed of 230 members, nominated by the seventeen Provincial Diets of Austria, consists, under a law passed April 2, 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 elections for the Lower House of the Reichsrath made under the law of April 2, 1873, there were returned 79 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 Chlumečky*, born in Moravia, 1824; Vice-Governor of Moravia, 1868–70; Minister of Agriculture, 1871–75; appointed Minister of Commerce, May 23, 1875.

7. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung)—General Baron Julius *von 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 1878, of 799 members, namely 2 Princes of the reigning house; 48 Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches; 747 Peers and dignitaries of Hungary; and 2 deputies of Croatia and Slavonia.

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 16*s.*, *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 1878, the House of Representatives consisted of 445 members, of whom 411 were deputies of Hungarian towns and districts, and 34 delegates of Croatia and Slavonia.

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

The Presidency of the Council.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö; appointed President of the Council of Ministers, February 25, 1877.

1. The Ministry of Finance.—Count Gyula *Szapary*, appointed December 6, 1878.

2. The Ministry of National Defence (Landesvertheidigung).—Béla *Szende* de Keresztes, appointed February 26, 1877.

3. The Ministry near the King's person (*ad latus*).—Baron *Wenkheim*; appointed February 26, 1877.

4. The Ministry of the Interior.—Colomann *Tisza* de Boros-Yenö, President of the Council; appointed December 6, 1878.

5. The Ministry of Education and of Public Worship.—Dr. August de *Trefort*, appointed February 26, 1877.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Dr. Theodor *Pauler*, Minister of Justice, 1872-75; re-appointed December 6, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Communications and Public Works.—Thomas *Péchy* de Pécs-Ujfalu, appointed February 26, 1877.

8. The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce.—Baron *de Kemény*, appointed December 6, 1878.

9. The Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.—Count de *Bedekovich*, appointed February 26, 1877.

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 percentage of *each, in* Austria and in Hungary, as well as in the whole Empire.

www.libtodayan.cn

	Austria		Hungary		Whole Empire	
	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.	Numbers in 000	per cent.
Roman Catholics . .	15,766	80·4	7,502	48·6	23,265	66·4
Greek Catholics . .	2,303	11·7	1,588	10·2	3,861	11·0
Evangl. Protestants .	351	1·7	3,133	20·4	3,495	10·0
Byzantine Greeks .	490	2·5	2,579	16·7	3,166	9·0
Jews	683	3·5	552	3·6	1,121	3·2
Unitarians	—	—	54	0·3	55	0·2
Catholic Armenians .	4	—	5	0·1	13	0·1
Other Sects . . .	6	0·2	3	0·1	8	0·1
Total . . .	19,603	100	15,416	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 protopopas, 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. 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 eight universities in the Empire, at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, Graz, Innsbruck, Cracow, Czernowitz, and Lemberg. In the summer of 1878, the university of Vienna had 246 teachers and 3,975 students; the university of Pesth 127 teachers and 1,979 students; and the university of Prague 129 teachers and 1,592 students. None of the other universities, at the same period, had over 800 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 1878:—

Sources of Direct Revenue	Florins	£
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . . .	511,600	51,160
Ministry of War { Army, 4,100,293 / Navy, 84,000 }	4,184,293	418,429
Ministry of Finance	3,153	315
Board of Control	250	25
Total . .	4,699,296	469,929

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Ministry of Foreign Affairs . .	5,008,180	500,818
Ministry of War { Army, 96,897,342 / Navy, 845,264 }	106,742,606	10,674,260
Ministry of Finance	1,855,709	185,570
Board of Control	124,672	12,467
Total . .	113,731,167	11,373,116

Not included in the sources of direct revenue, given in the first table, is the surplus from customs, apportioned to meet the expenditure for the common affairs of the Empire. The receipts were set down at 11,000,000 florins, or 1,100,000*l.*, in the budget for 1878. The receipts from all other sources amounted as will be seen to 4,699,296 florins, or 469,929*l.* After deducting the special receipts of the common ministries and the surplus of the customs revenue, in all 15,699,296 florins, or 1,569,929*l.*, there remained a sum of 98,031,871 florins, or 9,803,187*l.*, to be provided for, of which 70 per cent. by Austria and 30 per cent. by Hungary.

In the financial accounts for the year 1876, the ordinary expenditure 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.*, being a total of 114,727,480 florins, or 11,472,748*l.* The direct receipts, from customs, amounted, in 1876, to 17,500,000 florins, or 1,750,000*l.*, and from other sources to 5,815,125 florins, or 581,512*l.*, leaving a deficit of 95,253,780 florins, or 9,525,378*l.*, to be covered by contributions from Austria Proper to the amount of 65,344,093 florins, or 6,534,409*l.*, and from Hungary to the amount of 29,909,687 florins, or 2,990,968*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 constantly growing expenditure. The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure were as follows in each of the eight years from 1871 to 1878:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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	37,894,194	40,386,987
1877	37,663,781	40,556,947
1878	*39,979,516*	42,312,170

The principal sources of revenue were given as follows in the financial estimates for the year 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	90,000,000	9,000,000
Customs' duties	18,634,000	1,863,400
Salt monopoly	19,292,000	1,929,200
Tobacco monopoly	59,690,000	5,969,000
Stamps	17,200,000	1,720,000
Judicial fees	32,500,000	3,250,000
State lottery	20,117,700	2,011,770
Excise (Verzehrungsteuer)	61,481,000	6,148,100
State domains and mint	16,130,873	1,613,087
Post and telegraphs	17,900,000	1,790,000
Miscellaneous receipts	46,849,590	4,684,959
Total revenue of 1877	399,795,163	39,979,516

The principal branches of expenditure were given as follows in the budget estimates for the year 1878:—

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Imperial household	4,650,000	465,000
Imperial Cabinet Chancery	72,514	7,251
Reichsrath	2,277,480	227,748
Council of Ministers	926,800	92,680
Ministry of the Interior	18,611,408	1,861,140
,, National Defence	8,649,100	864,910
,, Public Education	19,277,361	1,927,736
,, Agriculture	11,851,241	1,185,124
,, Finance	72,682,784	7,268,278
,, Justice	22,531,940	2,253,194
,, Commerce	28,026,000	2,802,600
Board of Control	159,000	15,900
Interest on public debt	157,509,074	15,750,907
Pensions and grants	62,487,060	6,248,706
Cisleithan portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire, including War and Foreign Affairs	76,753,146	7,675,314
Total expenditure of 1878	423,121,704	42,312,170

To the total expenditure for the year 1878, there was added the cost of occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, estimated at 100,000,000 florins, or 10,000,000*l.*, raising the deficit for the year to 123,326,541 florins, or 12,332,654*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 total amount of the public debt of Austria—including the debt of the Whole Empire, but exclusive of the special debt of Hungary—on the 1st of July 1878 :—

	Florins	£
Consolidated debt—old . . .	1,216,280	121,628
„ „ new	2,885,980,996	288,598,099
Treasury bills	98,926,027	9,892,602
Annuities	14,305,862	1,430,586
Total. .	3,000,429,165	300,042,915

The last addition to the Consolidated Debt of Austria Proper, made in 1877, was a foreign loan of 70,000,000 florins, or 7,000,000*l.*, contracted with the Anglo-Austrian Bank of London, the Wiener Bankverein of Vienna, and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas of Paris.

Recent deficits were mainly covered by a floating debt, bearing interest in paper money, not inserted in the preceding statement. In a return issued at the end of June 1876, the floating debt was estimated at 441,808,419 florins, or 44,180,841*l.*, the total comprising 79,944,007 florins, or 7,994,400*l.* of hypothecary notes, and 361,864,412 florins, or 36,186,441*l.* of bank notes. At the end of October 1878, the total amount of the floating debt was estimated, after official statements, at 650,600,000 florins, or 65,060,000*l.*

The total annual interest on the debt amounted, in 1877, to 113,296,080 florins, or 11,329,608*l.* To this sum, Hungary had to contribute 30,175,277 florins, or 3,017,527*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 30 per cent. towards the charges of the common debt. The agreement was renewed with some modifications in 1877. Subsequent to May 1868, all loans were contracted separately by either Austria or Hungary.

Hungary.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Hungary, were as follows in each of the eight years from 1871 to 1878 :—

www.indool.com.cn

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1871	20,506,100	22,341,100
1872	20,680,500	24,205,800
1873	15,913,653	19,712,652
1874	24,402,790	25,673,382
1875	21,213,850	22,746,415
1876	22,542,468	24,074,205
1877	21,833,949	23,341,042
1878	21,984,611	23,936,143

The financial estimates for the year 1878 gave the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure as follows :—

Sources of Revenue	Florins	£
Direct taxes	83,606,300	8,360,630
Indirect taxes and monopolies	82,510,100	8,251,010
State domains, mines, and railways	20,522,100	2,052,210
Post and telegraphs	9,566,332	956,633
Miscellaneous receipts	23,641,287	2,364,128
Total revenue of 1878	219,846,119	21,984,611

Branches of Expenditure	Florins	£
Royal Household	4,650,000	465,000
Royal Cabinet Chancery	72,514	7,251
Diet of the Kingdom	1,408,677	140,867
Ministry 'ad latus'	50,343	5,034
„ of Finance	38,879,047	3,887,904
„ „ the Interior	7,446,845	744,684
„ „ Education and Worship	4,096,771	409,677
„ „ Justice	9,750,989	975,098
„ „ Public Works	12,192,394	1,219,239
„ „ Agriculture and Commerce	10,281,866	1,028,186
Public Debt and Pensions	116,820,849	11,682,084
Guaranteed Interest to Private Railways	19,000,000	1,900,000
Transleithan Portion of the Common Expenditure of the Empire	61,973,810	6,197,381
Total expenditure for 1878	239,361,431	23,936,143

The accounts of actual revenue and expenditure since the year 1867 showed large and annually increasing deficits, which gave rise to the creation of a vast special debt of Hungary. It amounted, at the end of December 1878, to 434,000,000 florins, or 43,400,000*l.* The debt consists of six foreign loans, the first, for 60,000,000 *florins, or 6,000,000l.*, 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; the fifth, for 80,000,000 florins, or 8,000,000*l.*; and the sixth, also of 80,000,000 florins, or 8,000,000*l.*, issued in 1877–78.

Army and Navy.

1. Army.

According to the returns of the Minister of War for the whole Empire, the monarchy Austria possessed, at the commencement of 1878, a standing army numbering 267,332 men on the peace-footing, and 771,556 on the war-footing, composed as follows:—

Description of Troops	Number	
	Peace footing	War footing
Infantry:—		
80 regiments of the line, each composed of 3 field battalions, 2 reserve, and 1 depôt battalion	110,702	458,930
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	144,440	571,092
Cavalry:—		
14 regiments of dragoons, 12 heavy, and 2 light; 14 regiments of hussars; and 2 of lancers		
Total of cavalry	35,793	58,794
Artillery:—		
12 regiments of field-artillery, each of 14 batteries of 8 pieces	17,880	43,836
14 battalions of fortress and mountain artillery	7,778	18,938
Total of artillery	25,658	62,774
Engineers and Train:—		
2 regiments of 'Genie,' each of 4 battalions	4,662	13,240
1 regiment of pioneers, of 5 battalions	2,803	7,747
54 squadrons of 'Fuhrwesen,' or train	2,401	24,147
Total of engineers and train	9,866	45,134
Miscellaneous Establishments:—		
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 gensdarmes	7,700	7,700
Total of miscellaneous establishments	23,858	33,762
Total standing army	267,332	771,556

The general staff of the army on active service, in June 1878, comprised 2 field-marshals, 23 generals of infantry (Feldzeugmeister) and generals of cavalry; 56 generals of division, and 110 generals of brigade. There were besides, on the non-active list, 7 generals of infantry and generals of cavalry, 81 generals of division, and 188 generals of brigade.

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

The Standing army is formed, after the model of Prussia, on the system of 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-Hungary has 25 fortresses of the first rank, namely, Comorn, Carlsburg, Temesvar, Peterwardein, Eszek, Brod, Carlstadt, Castelnuovo, Arad, Munkács, Cracow, Gradisca, Olmütz, Leopoldstadt, Prague, Brixen, Theresienstadt, Kufstein, Linz, Salzburg, Buda, Ragusa, Zara, Cattaro, and Pola. The last-named is the chief naval fortress of the empire.—(Official Communication.)

2. Navy.

The naval forces of Austria-Hungary consisted, at the end of the year 1878, of 14 ironclads, and 37 other steamers, the majority of the latter of small dimensions, constructed chiefly for coast defence. There were, besides, at the same date, 10 sailing ships. The following table gives the list of the 14 armour-clad ships, in similar arrangement as that describing the British ironclad navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each vessel, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Those ships marked by an asterisk (*) before their names were launched but *not completed* at the end of 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class :—	Inches				Tons.
Custozza . . .	9¼	8	18-ton	6,000	6,750
*Tegethoff. . .	13	6	25-ton	8,000	7,390
Erzherzog Albrecht .	8½	8	18-ton	4,300	5,365
Lissa . . .	6¼	12	12-ton	3,550	6,406
Kaiser . . .	6¼	10	18-ton	3,550	5,800
Ferdinand Max .	5	14	10-ton	2,902	4,558
Habsburg . .	5	14	10-ton	2,902	4,558
*Kaiser Max . .	4½	12	6½-ton	1,710	3,464
Don Juan d'Austria .	4½	12	6½-ton	1,710	3,464
Prinz Eugen . .	4½	12	6½-ton	1,710	3,464
Second-class :—					
Laudon . . .	4¾	10	6½-ton	1,418	2,932
Salamander . .	4¾	10	6½-ton	1,418	2,932
Third-class :—					
Leitha . . .	1½	2	4½-ton	314	300
Maros . . .	1½	2	4½-ton	314	300

The ten ironclads of the first class are sea-going cruisers, while the two of the second class are used for ordinary station service, and the two of the third class for coast defence. The *Custozza*, first in the list of sea-going cruisers, launched in 1872, is a broadside ironclad, 302 feet in length, and 58 feet in extreme breadth, armed with Krupp guns. Likewise a broadside ship, but with an armoured citadel, and addition of the latest improvements, is the second ironclad, the *Tegethoff*, 287 feet long, and 71 feet broad. The *Tegethoff*, constructed in 1876–78 at the 'Stabilimento Technico,' Trieste, having a belt of steel 13 inches thick, and armed with six 11-inch Krupp guns, weighing 25 tons, is considered the strongest ironclad for aggressive warfare. The ship third in the list, the *Erzherzog Albrecht*, launched in 1872, is 275 feet in length, and 54 in extreme breadth, also armed with Krupp guns.

The navy of Austria was commanded in June 1878, 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 5,771 sailors. The navy is recruited partly by a general levy from the seafaring population of the empire and partly by voluntary enlistment. The term of service in the navy is eight years.

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. According to official estimates, based upon the return of births and deaths, the total population of the Empire had risen to 37,350,000 on the 31st of December, 1876. The increase of population was almost entirely confined to the German monarchy.

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, and the Hungarian kingdom, after the returns of the census of December 31, 1869, and the official estimates for December 31, 1876:—

Provinces of the Empire	Area: English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1869	Dec. 31, 1876
German Monarchy:—			
Lower Austria (Unter der Ens)	7,654	1,990,708	2,143,928
Upper Austria (Ober der Ens)	4,631	736,557	746,097
Salzburg	2,767	153,159	154,184
Styria (Steiermark)	8,670	1,137,990	1,178,067
Carinthia (Kärnten)	4,005	337,694	338,705
Carniola (Krain)	3,856	446,334	469,996
Coast land (Küstenland)	3,084	600,525	622,899
Tyrol and Vorarlberg	11,324	885,789	895,653
Bohemia (Böhmen)	20,060	5,140,544	5,361,506
Moravia (Mähren)	8,583	2,017,274	2,079,826
Silesia (Schlesien)	1,987	513,352	558,196
Galicia (Galizien)	30,307	5,444,683	6,000,326
Bukowina	4,035	513,404	548,518
Dalmatia (Dalmatien)	4,940	456,961	467,534
Total, German Monarchy	115,905	20,394,980	21,565,435
Kingdom of Hungary:—			
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	15,784,565
Total, Austria-Hungary	240,943	35,904,435	37,350,000

It was decided at the Congress of Berlin, by Art. 23 of the Treaty signed July 13, 1878, that 'the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary,' which decision was carried out in the course of the year. The occupation of these formerly Turkish provinces added a territory of 28,125 Engl.

square miles, with 1,061,000 inhabitants, to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It raised the total area to 269,068 Engl. square miles, and the population to 38½ millions.

www.libgubar.com.cn

Practically belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, though not incorporated with it by any treaty, is the small principality of Liechtenstein, enclosed in the Austrian province of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, with an area of 68 English square miles, and a population of 8,320 in 1871. After forming, till 1866, a part of the Germanic Confederation, Liechtenstein took the part of Austria in the war against Prussia; but the peace of Prague, which ended the hostilities, made no mention of the principality, and after its conclusion it fell virtually to Austria. The principal court of law for the population is at Vienna, and the formerly reigning Prince also has his residence in Austria, where he possesses large domains. The inhabitants of the principality pay no taxes, nor are they liable to military service.

The increase of population in Austria-Hungary has not been large in recent years, owing to a very high rate of mortality among the population. In Hungary, the deaths exceeded the births, through pestilence and other causes, by 324,346 in the two years 1872 and 1873. The following table exhibits the number of births, deaths, and marriages, and the surplus or otherwise, of births, in both Austria Proper and the kingdom of Hungary, for a quinquennial period—in Austria for the five years 1873 to 1877, and in Hungary for the five years 1871 to 1875—according to the latest official returns:—

Austria Proper.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus of Births over Deaths
1873	848,206	831,326	194,815	16,880
1874	848,678	662,929	189,017	185,749
1875	862,828	634,088	180,349	228,740
1876	874,623	634,363	176,148	240,260
1877	851,747	677,748	161,337	173,999

Hungary.

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	More(+)or less(−) Births than Deaths
1871	591,148	535,350	142,853	+ 55,798
1872	563,362	580,445	147,555	− 17,083
1873	566,792	874,055	153,068	− 307,263
1874	572,444	571,728	150,137	+ 716
1875	492,885	573,755	169,642	+ 119,130

There are only nine towns with over 50,000 inhabitants in Austria-Hungary, namely, six in Austria Proper, and three in Hungary. The capital of Austria, Vienna, had 1,020,770 inhabitants, according to a special census taken April 17, 1875, the same including the suburbs. Of the other large towns of Austria Proper, Prague had 189,949; Trieste, 109,324; Lemberg, 87,109; Grätz, 81,119; and Brünn, 73,771 inhabitants at the general census of 1869. At the same date, the three largest towns of Hungary were: Buda-Pesth, with 270,474; Szegedin, with 70,179; and Maria-Theresiopel, with 56,323 inhabitants. More than two-thirds of the population of the monarchy are engaged in agriculture. There is, however, a constantly increasing tendency towards concentration of the population in the larger towns.

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 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Florins	£	Florins	£
1867	294,314,148	29,431,414	407,364,610	40,736,461
1868	387,378,578	38,737,857	428,942,743	42,894,274
1869	420,581,066	42,058,106	438,109,737	43,810,973
1870	435,959,181	43,595,918	395,413,828	39,541,382
1871	540,750,111	54,075,011	467,583,098	46,758,309
1872	613,726,357	61,372,635	387,963,537	38,796,353
1873	583,082,315	58,308,231	423.610,701	42,361,070
1874	568,703,609	56,870,360	449,266,774	44,926,677
1875	552,548,869	55,254,886	504,467,261	50,446,726
1876	516,964,350	51,696,435	509.658,721	50,965,872

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 from 1868 to 1877 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Austria-Hungary to Great Britain	Imports of British *Home Produce* into Austria
	£	£
1868	2,029,310	1,077,159
1869	2,276,806	1,341,102
1870	1,104,662	1,715,601
1871	1,238,428	1,588,352
1872	911,607	1,471,113
1873	869,433	1,484,320
1874	799,544	1,063,649
1875	1,318,889	897,069
1876	855,798	784,634
1877	1,540,980	1,041,603

The staple article exported to the United Kingdom from Austria is corn and flour, the total value of which, in the year 1877, amounted to 1,163,628*l.* This comprised barley, valued 15,909*l.*; wheat, valued 27,832*l.*, and wheat flour, valued 1,119,887*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.* The minor exports are made up chiefly of wood, value 133,347*l.*, in 1877, hemp, paper, olive oil, gum arabic, and skins.

The principal imports of British and Irish produce into Austria are cotton manufactures and oil-seed, the former of the value of 409,196*l.*, and the latter of 172,177*l.* in 1877. Next in importance stands iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 159,365*l.* in 1877.

The total length of railways in the Empire open for traffic and under construction, was as follows on the 1st of January 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	Open for Traffic	In Construction
	English miles	English miles
Austria Proper . . .	7,009	1,684
Kingdom of Hungary . .	4,246	946
Whole Empire . . .	11,255	2,630

The work of the Post Office in Austria-Hungary was as follows in the year 1876 :—

	Austria	Hungary
	Number	Number
Letters	195,530,970	52,216,990
Post Cards	21,592,015	8,347,856
Parcels	15,261,998	6,296,596
Newspapers	58,276,908	18,964,833

On the 1st of January 1877, there were 4,366 Post Offices in Austria Proper, and 1,960 in the kingdom of Hungary.

The Telegraph, in Austria-Hungary, carried 5,358,544 messages, of which 77,810 were official, in the year 1877. On the 1st of January 1878, there were in Austria Proper 20,875 English miles, and in Hungary 8,329 English miles of telegraph lines. The length of wires at the same date was 54,025 miles in Austria Proper, and 29,238 miles in Hungary. The number of telegraph stations was 2,418 in Austria Proper, and 911 in Hungary.

The following tabular statement shows the strength of the commercial marine of Austria-Hungary. It gives the number, tonnage, and crews of all the vessels belonging to subjects of the monarchy on the 1st of January 1878 :—

	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
Sea-going steamers (15,560 horse-power) .	70	55,383	2,172
Coasting steamers (832 horse-power) .	28	1,576	181
Sailing vess., incl. coasters and fishing smacks	7,510	273,339	25,298
Total.	7,608	330,298	27,650

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 1878, a fleet of 71 steamers, of 15,985 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Austria-Hungary in Great Britain.

Ambassador—Count A. Károlyi de Nagy-Károly, Ambassador to the German Empire from December 1871 to December 1878. Appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, December 2, 1878.

Councillor of Embassy—Count von Deym.

Secretaries—Count Montgelas; Count Adolf Beust.

Naval Attaché—Captain Baron von Spaun.

2. Of Great Britain in Austria-Hungary.

Ambassador—Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, G.C.B., born in 1810; Envoy to Denmark, 1858–59; to the Two Sicilies, 1859–60; and to Italy, 1863–67. Ambassador to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, 1867–77. Appointed Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, December 31, 1877.

Secretaries—Col. Hon. Fred. Arthur Wellesley; E. H. Egerton; H. E. H. Jerningham.

Military Attaché—Capt. Hon. E. H. Primrose.

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 2*s*.

The *Golden Crown* of 8 *Florins* = 16*s*.

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

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Austria-Hungary.

1. Official Publications.

Hof- und Staatshandbuch des Kaiserthums Oesterreich. 8. Wien, 1878.

Tafeln zur Statistik der Oesterreichischen Monarchie, zusammengestellt von der Direction der administrativen Statistik. Folio. Wien, 1878.

Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Statistik, herausgegeben von der Direction der administrativen Statistik. 8. Wien, 1878.

Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Jahr 1877. Herausg. von der k.k. statist. Central-Commission. 11 parts. 8. Wien. 1878.

Navigazione e commercio in porti Austriaci nel 1876. 4. Trieste. 1878.

Statistikai és nemzetgazdasági Közlemények. Kiadja a m. t. Akadémia statist. bizottsága. Pest. 1871–1876.

Report by Mr. Andrew Buchanan. British Secretary of Embassy, on the general trade of Austria, dated October 30, 1873. In 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1874. 8. London. 1874.

Report by Mr. Percy Ffrench respecting the mining trade in Austria, dated Vienna, October 1877: in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1878. 8. London. 1878.

Report by Mr. Consul Harris-Gastrell on the commerce of Buda-Pesth and of Hungary, dated February 20, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. III. 1875. 8. London. 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Monson and by Mr. Vice-Consul Francovich on the trade and commerce of Fiume, and by Mr. Consul Brock on the commerce of Trieste, dated March–June 1876: in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Weikenhaim on the finances of Austria-Hungary, and the trade and commerce of Vienna, dated September 21, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Brock on the commerce of Trieste, dated December 28, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London. 1878.

Trade of Austria-Hungary with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries, and British Possessions, in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Annuario Marittimo per l'Anno 1877, compilato dal Lloyd austriaco coll' approvazione dell' eccelso i. r. governo centrale marittimo. 8. Trieste, 1878.

Austria. Archiv für Consularwesen, Volkswirthschaft und Statistik. 4. 30. Jahrgang. Wien, 1878.

Brachelli (H. F.), Statistische Skizze der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 8. Leipzig, 1874.

Ficker (A.), Die Völkerstämme der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 8. Wien, 1869.

Hunfalvi (Dr. J.), A magyar-osztrák monarchia rövid statisztikaja. 8. Pesth, 1874.

Keleti (Karl) Uebersicht der Bevölkerung, &c., sämmtlicher Länder der Ungarischen Krone. 16. Pest. 1872.

Keleti (S.), Hazánk és Népe. 8. Pest, 1871.

Kohn (Ignaz), Eisenbahn-Jahrbuch der Oesterreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie. 8. Wien, 1878.

Lévy (Daniel), L'Autriche-Hongrie, ses institutions, &c. Paris, 1872.

Löher (F. Von), Die Magyaren und andere Ungarn. 8. Leipzig, 1874.

Mülinen (Comte de), Les finances de l'Autriche. 8. Paris, 1875.

Patterson (Arthur J.), The Magyars; their country and its institutions. 2 vols. 8. London, 1870.

Prasch (V.), Handbuch der Statistik des Oest. Kaiserstaates. 8. Brünn, 1873.

Peez (Dr. Alexander), Oesterreich und der Orient. 8. Wien, 1875.

Schmitt (F.), Statistik des Oesterreichischen Kaiserstaates. 8. Wien, 1873.

Worms (Baron Henry de), The Austro-Hungarian Empire. 8 London, 1877.

BELGIUM.

www.libtool.com.cn

(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 the late 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 nation 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 provisionally 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*l*. 15*s*. Under this qualification, the electoral lists, at the general election of 1878, contained the names of 119,765 electors, the right of suffrage being 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 1878 they amounted to 136, elected in 48 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 17*l*. 5*s*., 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 seven departments, namely:—

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Hubert J. W. *Frère-Orban*, born April 24, 1812; studied law, and entered the journalistic career in 1830; Minister of Finance 1846–47, and again 1848–52, 1857–61, and 1868–70. Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers, June 20, 1878.

2. The Ministry of Justice.—Jules *Bara*, born 1830; Minister of Justice, 1865–70. Re-appointed Minister of Justice, June 20, 1878.

3. The Ministry of Public Works.—T. *Rolin*, appointed June 20, 1878.

4. The Ministry of War.—General B. *Renard*, born 1828; Minister of War, 1868–70. Re-appointed Minister of War, June 20, 1878.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—G. *Rolin Jacquemyns*, appointed June 20, 1878.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—Charles *Sainctelette*, appointed June 20, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Professor C. *Graux*, appointed July 1, 1878.

Besides the above responsible heads of departments, there are a number of 'Ministres d'État,' without portfolio, who form a privy council called together on special occasions by the sovereign. The acting 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, or 182,728*l.*, to Roman Catholics; 69,336 francs, or 2,772*l.*, to Protestants, and 11,220 francs, or 448*l.*, to 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 1,322 convents in Belgium, of which number 178, with 2,991 inmates, were for men, and 1,144, with 15,205 inmates, 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.

There are four universities in the kingdom, three of them with four 'facultés,' or branches of study, and one, Louvain, nursery of the clergy, with five. The following table gives the number of students attending the various 'facultés' in each of the four universities in the session of 1877–78 :—

Universities	Students of					Total
	Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Sciences	
Brussels .	—	197	59	242	117	615
Ghent . .	—	96	37	82	54	269
Liége . .	—	198	95	163	174	630
Louvain . .	134	323	106	296	193	1,052

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. 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 nearly one-fifth 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, Liége, Brabant, Limbourg, Hainaut, West and East Flanders. In the year 1876, there were 45,309 young men called out for military service, and of this number 8,246 could neither read nor write; 2,015 could read only; 19,288 could simply read and write, and 15,760 possessed a superior education. The sum devoted by the State to public education amounted in 1878 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 1875, the last of which the accounts were published, in 1878, amounted to 278,711,587 francs, or 11,148,463*l.*, and the actual expenditure to 292,222,496 francs, or 11,688,900*l.*, leaving a deficit of 13,510,909 francs, or 540,437*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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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	254,045,000
£	10,009,760	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	246,441,000
£	9,790,480	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 January 1878:—

Description of Debt	Capital
	Francs
2½ per cent. Old Debt	219,959,632
4½ „ of 1844	122,847,182
4½ „ of 1853	141,284,900
4½ „ of 1857–60	65,846,400
4½ „ of 1865	58,581,000
4½ „ of 1867–70	77,578,200
4 „ of 1871	56,894,900
3 „ of 1873	283,085,000
3 „ of 1874–75	1,409,635
Total consolidated Debt	1,027,486,849
Floating Debt (Bons du Trésor)	19,450,000
Total Debt	1,046,936,849
	£41,877,474

The 2½% old debt, and the first 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

1878, amounted to 40,590 rank and file, comprising 23,983 infantry, 5,339 cavalry, 6,937 artillery, 1,262 engineers, and 3,069 other troops. 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, Liége, 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 two decennial census enumerations, taken December 31, 1866, and December 31, 1876 :—

Provinces	Area : Eng. Sq. Miles	Population	
		Dec. 31, 1866	Dec. 31, 1876
Antwerp (Anvers) .	1,093	474,145	538,381
Brabant . .	1,268	820,179	936,062
Flanders { West .	1,249	639,709	684,468
Flanders { East .	1,158	801,872	863,458
Hainaut . . .	1,437	847,775	956,354
Liége	1,117	556,666	632,228
Limbourg . . .	931	199,856	205,237
Luxembourg . .	1,706	196,173	204,201
Namur . .	1,414	302,719	315,796
Total .	11,373	4,839,094	5,336,185

It will be seen that Belgium had, at the end of 1876, a population of 5,336,185 on an area of 11,373 English square miles, or 469 per square mile, being the densest inhabited country in Europe.

According to an official report laid before the Chambers in May 1878, there are 2,256,860 Belgians who speak French; 2,659,890 who speak Flemish; 38,070, German; 340,770, French and Flemish; 22,700, French and German; 1,790, Flemish and German; and 5,490 who speak all three languages.

The population of Belgium has increased very steadily since the establishment of the kingdom *in 1830*, when it amounted to barely

four millions. Since that period it rose almost exactly at the rate of one per cent. per annum. 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.

Land in Belgium is divided, according to the census of 1876, by 1,131,112 freehold proprietors, who possess 2,419,799 hectares of land, out of a total of 2,945,516 hectares. The State owns only 39,289 hectares, and the communes 290,296 hectares. In the thirty years from 1846 to 1876, the number of landed proprietors increased by 216,175, or 24 per cent. In 1876, there were 21 landowners to every 100 inhabitants, the highest number being in the province of Luxembourg, 48 to every 100, and the lowest in West Flanders, 14 to every 100 inhabitants.

The tendency, visible in most European countries, of an agglomeration of the people in the larger towns, is also apparent in Belgium, and is particularly showing itself in the capital. There were, in 1800, only 76,425 inhabitants in the town and suburbs of Brussels, while the number on the 31st of December 1876 amounted to 376,965. Besides Brussels, there were, in 1876, three towns in Belgium with a population of above 40,000 inhabitants, namely, Antwerp, with 150,650; Ghent, with 127,653; Liége, with 115,851, and Bruges with 45,097 inhabitants.

There has been in recent years an excess of immigration over emigration. The number of immigrants exceeded the emigrants by 8,545, in 1874; by 5,215, in 1875; and by 1,822, in 1876. There were 14,446 immigrants and 13,124 emigrants in the year 1876.

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 the year 1876 was represented by 98,417,055*l.* of imports, and by 83,894,766*l.* of exports. The special commerce was as follows in the year 1876:—Imports for home consumption, 53,505,066*l.*; Exports of home produce, 42,523,615*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 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Belgium to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Belgium
	£	£
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
1876	13,848,293	5,875,407
1877	12,888,774	5,304,105

The principal articles of exports from Belgium to the United Kingdom are woollen manufactures and flax, the first, of the value of 1,114,197*l.*, and the second of 1,026,721*l.* in 1877. The other articles of export to Great Britain comprise chiefly metals and agricultural produce, among them iron, of the value of 690,406*l.*; butter, of the value of 378,435*l.*; and live animals, of the value of 301,086*l.* in 1877. 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 479,682*l.*, the woollens of the value of 662,422*l.*, and the cottons of the value of 1,140,874*l.* in the year 1877.

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 1877 of 48 vessels of an aggregate burthen of 44,980 tons, inclusive of 23 steamers of a total burthen of 29,850 tons.

One of the most important natural productions of Belgium, and chief basis of its industry, is coal, which is found in three out of the nine provinces of the kingdom, Hainaut, Liége, and Namur, about three-fourths of the total annual produce being raised in the first-named province. The total number of coal mines in Belgium in the year 1876 was 278, extending over 278 hectares of land, and employing 108,543 miners. The quantity of coal raised in the year 1876 amounted to 14,329,578 tons, valued at 194,118,651 francs, or 7,664,746*l.* There was a decline in the amount of coal annually produced from 1873 to 1876.

The imports of foreign coal into Belgium amounted in 1876 to 488,861 tons, being 84,683 tons more than in 1875. The exports of coal in 1876 amounted to 3,818,712 tons, being a decrease of 245,248 tons as compared with 1875. 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 1877:—

	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
Total of State Réseau (Miles.)	838
Lines worked by Companies (Kilom.)	2,029
Lines worked by Companies (Miles.)	1,268
Total lines open (Kilom.)	3,370
Total lines open (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.' However, the State Railway is worked less for the benefit of the government than for the public, the fares being at about one-half of those current in Great Britain.

The work of the Post Office in Belgium was as follows in the year 1877:—

	Number
Private letters	63,641,094
Official letters	9,201,495
Post Cards	11,671,296
Packets	30,473,110
Newspapers	77,938,300

On the 1st of January 1877, there were 587 Post Offices in Belgium. The total revenue of the Post Office in the year 1876 amounted to 9,507,888 francs, or 380,316*l.*, and the expenditure to 6,222,501 *francs, or 248,900l.*, leaving a surplus of 3,285,387 francs, or 131,416*l.*

The Telegraphs in Belgium carried 2,900,079 despatches, private and official, in the year 1877. On the 1st of January 1878, the total length of telegraph lines was 5,174 kilomètres, or 3,234 English miles, and the length of wires 22,569 kilomètres, or 14,109 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 Vandevelde.
Secretaries.—M. A. Van den Nest; Vicomte A. Vilain.

2. Of Great Britain in Belgium.

Envoy and Minister.—John Savile Lumley, K.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.; William Graham Sandford.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

Money.

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

Weights and Measures.

The *Kilogramme*, or *Livre* . .	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Tonneau*	=	2,200 „ „
„ *Hectolitre* { Dry measure .	=	2·75 imperial bushels.
„ *Hectolitre* { Liquid measure	=	22 imperial gallons.
„ *Mètre*	=	3·28 feet.
„ *Mètre Cube* . . .	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„ *Kilomètre*	=	1,093 yards.
„ *Hectare*	=	2·47 English acres.
„ *Square Kilomètre* . .	=	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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Belgium.

1. Official Publications.

Almanach Royal Officiel de Belgique, contenant les attributions et le personnel de tous les services publics du royaume. Année 1878. Bruxelles, 1878.
Annuaire statistique de la *Belgique*. 4. Bruxelles, 1878.

Documents Statistiques, publiés par le départ. de l'Intérieur, avec le concours de la commission centrale de statistique. Bruxelles, 1878.

Population de la Belgique. Recensement général. Publié par le Ministre de l'Intérieur. 4. Bruxelles, 1878.

Statistique générale de la Belgique, publié par le Ministre de l'Intérieur. 8. Bruxelles, 1865–78.

Tableau général du commerce avec les pays étrangers, publié par le Ministre des Finances. 4. Bruxelles, 1877.

Report by Mr. E. H. Egerton, 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, 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.

Report by Mr. H. Barron, Secretary of Legation, on the population, commerce, and industry of Belgium, dated Brussels, March 5, 1875; in 'Report, by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1873.

Report of Sir Henry Barron, Secretary of Legation, of the finances and railways of Belgium, dated Brussels, April 10, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. J. Savile Lumley, Secretary of Legation, on the commerce and industry of Belgium, dated Brussels, January 24, 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries and Legation.' No. I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

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.

Report by Mr. Consul Grattan on the trade of Antwerp in 1876, dated Antwerp, May 31, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Grattan on the trade of Antwerp in 1877, dated Antwerp, Jan. 31, 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Belgium with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Annuaire financier de la Belgique. 8. Bruxelles, 1878.

Bavary (Ch. Victor de), Histoire de la Révolution Belge de 1830. 8. Bruxelles, 1876.

Janssens (Eug.), Annuaire de la mortalité, ou tableau statistique des causes de décès et du mouvement de la population. 8. Bruxelles, 1878.

Laveleye (E. *de*), Essai sur l'économie Rurale de la Belgique. 8. Paris, 1865.

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

Meulemans (Aug.), La Belgique, ses ressources agricoles, industrielles et commerciales. 8. Bruxelles, 1866.

Tarlier (H.), Almanach du commerce et de l'industrie de la Belgique. 8. Bruxelles, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 three sons, Christian, born Sept. 26, 1870, *Karl*, born August 3, 1872, and *Harald*, born Oct. 8, 1876, and two daughters, namely, *Louisa*, born Feb. 17, 1875, and *Ingeborg*, born August 2, 1878. 2. Princess *Alexandra*, born Dec. 1, 1844; married, March 10, 1863, to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. (See page 189.) 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. (See page 281.) 4. Princess *Maria* Dagmar, born Nov. 26, 1847; married, Nov. 9, 1866, to Grand-Duke Alexander, heir-apparent of Russia. (See page 363.) 5. Princess *Thyra*, born Sept. 29, 1853; married, December 22, 1878, to Prince Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, son of the late King George V. of Hanover, and great-grandson of King George III. of England, born September 21, 1845. 6. Prince *Waldemar*, born Oct. 27, 1858.

Brothers and Sisters of the King.—1. Princess *Frederica*, born Oct. 9, 1811; married, Oct. 30, 1834, to Duke Alexander of Anhalt-Bernburg; widow Aug. 19, 1863. 2. 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. 3. Prince *Wilhelm*, born April 10, 1816; *field-marshal-lieutenant* in the service of Austria.

4. Princess *Louise*, born Nov. 18, 1820; nominated abbess of the convent of Itzehoe, Holstein, Aug. 3, 1860. 5. Prince *Julius*, born Oct. 14, 1824; general in the Danish army. 6. 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 Rigsdag, 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 Landsthing and the Folkething, the former being a Senate or Upper House, and the latter a House of Commons. The Landsthing consists of 66 members. Of these, 12 are nominated for life by the Crown, from among actual or former representatives of the kingdom, 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 Landsthing is every citizen who has passed his twenty-fifth year, and is a resident of the district. 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 Landsthing 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 Landsthing, besides its legislative functions, has the duty of appointing from its midst every four years the assistant judges, four in number, of the Höiesteret, or Supreme Court, who, together with its own elected members, 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 Brœnnum Scavenius Estrup, appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Finance, June 11, 1875.

2. *Ministry of Foreign Affairs.*—Otto Ditlev, Baron Rosencern-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 I. C. F. Dreyer, appointed July 28, 1877.

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 Storthing. 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.—(Official Communication.)

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 Själland, Lolland, Fyen, Ribe, Aarhuus, 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 working classes. Instruction at the public expense is given in 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.—(Official Communication.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The annual revenue of the State during the five financial years ending March 31, from 1873 to 1877, averaged 2,750,000*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 'Finantslovforslag,' must be laid on the table of the Folkething at the beginning of each session. As to the annual financial accounts, called 'Statsregnskab,' the Constitutional Charter prescribes them to be examined by five paid revisors, two of whom are elected by the Folkething and two by the Landsthing. 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, *1879*, the revenue was calculated at

47,761,350 kroner, or 2,653,408*l.*, and the expenditure at 41,457,680 kroner, or 2,303,204*l.* The chief sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue, 1878–79.	Kroner
Domains, surplus of	1,668,465
Interest of Reserve Fund	2,829,978
Direct taxes	8,955,600
Stamp duty	2,400,000
Duty on inheritance and transfer of property	1,450,000
Law fees	1,937,500
Custom-house dues and Excise on distilleries	23,174,000
Surplus on Postal and Telegraph Department	70,779
Surplus on State railways in Funen and Jutland	1,685,000
Contribution from the sinking fund	1,504,514
Miscellaneous receipts	2,085,514
Total revenue	47,761,350
	£2,653,408

Branches of Expenditure, 1878–79.	Kroner.
Civil List and Appanages	1,422,384
Rigsdag and Council of State	294,616
Interest on National Debt—	
Interior	6,700,400
Foreign	578,300
Pensions, including invalids of war	3,270,170
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	373,512
,, Interior	1,603,842
,, Justice	2,357,639
,, Public Worship and Education	991,549
,, War	8,667,442
,, Navy	5,293,230
,, Finance	2,983,604
,, for Iceland	109,567
Miscellaneous expenses	3,771,740
Management and sinking fund of the National Debt—	
Interior	200,000
Foreign	72,060
Public Works, &c.	2,767,085
Total expenditure	41,457,680
	£2,303,204

According to these financial estimates, there was a calculated surplus of 6,303,670 kroner, or 350,204*l.*, in the financial estimates for the year ending March 31, 1879.

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 3,746,000l.* in 1872, and stood on the 31st of March,

1878, at 2,132,206*l.* The object of the Reserve Fund is to provide means at the disposal of the government in the event of sudden occurrences.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 174,781,950 kroner, or 9,710,108*l.*, on March 31, 1878. 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 1878 :—

Years, ending March 31	Capital of Debt	
	Kroner	£
1866 . . .	262,232,680	14,568,483
1870 . . .	234,740,700	12,930,039
1872 . . .	229,321,567	12,740,087
1875 . . .	185,835,623	10,324,201
1877 . . .	176,248,442	9,791,580
1878 . . .	174,781,950	9,710,108

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 from 1875–76 to 1877–78 :—

Years	Kroner	£
1875–76 . . .	12,647,358	702,631
1876–77 . . .	12,390,323	688,351
1877–78 . . .	9,194,715	510,818

The debt is divided into an internal and a foreign. The latter consisted, March 1878, 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 1879. Another English loan, raised in London in 1864, the last portion, 38,000*l.*, was paid on the 1st of May 1877. (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 1878:—

	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 1878, of 25 commissioned and 21 non-commissioned officers.

The navy of Denmark consisted, at the end of 1878, of 28 steamers, of which seven were armour-clad ships, and the rest unarmoured vessels, the latter mostly of small size. The following is a tabular list of the seven ironclads, the columns of the table exhibiting —similar to that of the British ironclad navy—after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. The ironclad marked by an asterisk (*) before the name was launched but not completed at the end of 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
	Inches				Tons
*Helgoland	10	2 8	25-ton 6-ton	3,700	5,500
Odin	8	4	18-ton	2,260	4,200
Lindormen	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	3,000
Gorm	5	2	12½-ton	1,560	3,000
Danmark	5	8 16	90-pounders 60-pounders	1,280	2,800
Peder Skram	4½	18	60-pounders	1,150	2,100
Rolf Krake	4½	3	60-ponnders	700	1,800

With the exception of the Helgoland, the most powerful ironclad of the Danish navy, but not completed at the end of 1878, all the other armour-clad ships were constructed after old French models, between the years 1863 and 1872—the Rolf Krake launched in 1863; the Peder Skram and the Danmark in 1864; the Lindormen and the Gorm, sister turret-ships, in 1868 and 1869; and the Odin in 1872. The Rolf Krake, built by Napier, of Glasgow, is plated, as will be seen from the preceding table, with 4½-inch iron, and has two turrets, which carry three 60-pounders. The Peder Skram and the Danmark are broadsides of antiquated construction. The Lindormen is plated from stem to stern with 5-inch iron, over 10 inches wood-backing, and armed with 12½-ton rifled Armstrong cannon. Similar in construction to the Lindormen is the Gorm. The most powerful of the completed ironclads of the Danish navy is the Odin, constructed at the dockyard of Nyholm, near Copenhagen, begun in 1870, and launched in 1873. The Odin is plated with 8-inch iron amidships, and 5-inch fore and aft, and carries four 10-inch guns, of 18 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 1877, by 2,830 men, and officered by one admiral, 9 commanders, 22 captains, and 102 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 at the end of June 1878:—

Provinces	Area English sq. m.	Population Feb. 1, 1870	Population June 1878
Seeland and Moen	2,793	637,711	693,000
Bornholm	221	31,894	34,000
Fünen and Langeland	1,302	236,311	253,000
Lolland-Falster	640	90,706	94,000
Jutland	9,597	788,119	866,000
Total	14,553	1,784,741	1,940,000

www.libtool.com.cn

Not included in the above returns are the three European dependencies of Denmark, namely, the Færoe, Iceland, and Greenland. (See *Colonies*, page 52.)

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 chief towns 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	16,970
Aarhuus	8,891	11,009	15,025
Aalborg	9,102	10,069	11,723

The estimated population of Copenhagen, at the end of June 1878, was 205,000, and with its suburbs 250,000; while that of all the other towns together was 264,000.

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, 3,264 persons in 1870; 3,906 in 1871; 6,893 in 1872; 7,241 in 1873; 3,322 in 1874; 2,088 in 1875; and 1,581 persons in 1876.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Denmark is carried on mainly with Germany and Great Britain. The following table shows the declared value, according to official returns, of the imports and exports for each of the three years, from 1874 to 1876:—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Kroner	£	Kroner	£
1874	232,767,645	12,931,536	179,876,746	9,993,152
1875	228,152,607	12,675,145	172,102,824	9,561,157
1876	228,901,643	12,716,758	180,667,021	10,037,057

www.kiltool.com.cn

The imports of the year 1876 came to the declared value of 88,066,820 kroner, or 4,892,601*l.* from Germany; and of 76,083,399 kroner, or 4,226,853*l.*—including colonial goods, as well as home produce—from Great Britain; while of the exports there were sent 140,887,605 kroner, or 7,827,089*l.* in value to Germany; and 75,455,357 kroner, or 4,217,934*l.* to Great Britain.

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 home produce and manufactures into Denmark, in each of the ten years, 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Denmark to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Denmark
	£	£
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
1876	4,217,934	2,199,106
1877	3,950,229	1,828,166

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 1,347,791*l.* in 1877. The total exports of corn and flour amounted to the value of 1,012,035*l.* in the year 1877, comprising 496,718*l.* for barley; 49,889*l.* for wheat; 47,978*l.* for oats and other kinds of grain; and 417,450*l.* for wheat flour. The exports of live animals amounted to the value of 1,022,392*l.* in the year 1877, comprising 590,792*l.* for oxen and bulls; 311,845*l.* for cows and calves; 93,654*l.* for sheep and hogs; and 28,101*l.* for horses. Of British imports into Denmark, the principal are cotton manufactures, coals, and iron, all of which

showed a decrease in value from 1873 to 1877. Of cotton manufactures the imports amounted to 332,897*l.*, of coals to 378,398*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, to 205,562*l.* in the year 1877.

On January 1, 1877, the commercial fleet of Denmark consisted of 3,263 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 260,180 tons. Of these 180, of 43,720 tons, were steamers. Included in this account were all vessels of not less than 4 tons. The mass of the shipping consisted of vessels under 300 tons. Of vessels over 300 tons there were 134, of an aggregate burden of 71,213 tons. To the port of Copenhagen belonged 446 vessels, of a total burthen of 76,518 tons.

In the four years from January 1, 1873 to January 1, 1877, there was an increase of 409 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 55,395 tons in the commercial navy.

On the 1st of January 1878, there were railways of a total length of 1,366 kilomètres, or 854 Engl. miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. Of this total, 811 kilomètres, or 507 Eng. miles, belonged to the State. The railways owned and worked by the State comprise a line through the islands of Falster and Lolland, terminating at the port of Nakskow, connected with England by steamers; and another 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 1876 carried 20,088,138 letters, and 19,318,353 newspapers. The Telegraphs in the same year carried 940,655 messages, of which 431,197 were internal; 276,146 foreign; and 233,312 in transit. The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of 1876, was 3,040 kilomètres, or 1,901 Engl. miles, and the length of wires 8,600 kilomètres, or 5,375 Engl. miles. At the same date, there were 224 telegraph offices, of which 108 belonged to railway companies, and 116 to the State.

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 14,676*l.*, and that of the imports of British produce to 225,371*l.*, in the year 1877. The chief article of export in 1877 consisted of unrefined sugar, valued at 11,440*l.*, while the British imports in 1877 were mainly cotton goods, of the value of 92,019*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. de 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.
Secretary.—Jas. Geo. Ferguson Russell.

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.* 1⅛*d.*, or about 18 *Kroner* to 1*l.* sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The *Pound* = 100 *Krint*	. .	= 1·102 avoirdupois, or about 100lbs. to the cwt.
„ *Ship Last*	. . . . .	= 2 tons.
„ *Tönde*, or Barrel of Grain and Salt		= 3·8 Imperial bushels.
„ „ „ Coal	. .	= 4·7 „ „
„ *Foot*	. . . . .	= 1·03 English foot.
„ *Viertel*	. . . . .	= 1·7 Imperial gallon.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Denmark.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. Official Publications.

Kongelig Dansk Hof og Statscalender. Kjöbenhavn, 1878.

Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysminger. No. 1–7. Statistiske Meddelelser. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1877–78.

Statistisk Tabelvaerk. Tredie Raekke. Indeholdende Tabeller over Kongeriget Danmarks Vare-Indförsel og Udförsel samt Skibsfart m. m. Udgivet af det statistiske Bureau. 4. Kjöbenhavn. 1872–78.

'Résumé des principaux faits statistiques du Danemark.' Publié par le Bureau royal de statistique. No. II. 8. Copenhague, 1878.

Report by Mr. F. J. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the Commerce of Denmark, dated Copenhagen, December 31, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. T. J. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the Trade and Budget of Denmark, dated December 31, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. J. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the Finances, Trade, and Shipping of Denmark, dated May 30, 1876; in 'Report by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. J. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the Commerce of Denmark, dated Copenhagen, June 8, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Crowe on the Trade and Commerce of Copenhagen for the year 1874, dated Copenhagen, May 29, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Palgrave and by Mr. Vice-Consul Du Bois, on the Commerce of the Colonies of St. Croix and St. Thomas, dated Jan.–Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Crowe on the Trade, Commerce, and Agriculture of Denmark, dated Copenhagen, Feb. 26 and May 13, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Trade of Denmark with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Baggesen (A.), Den Danske Stat i Aaret 1860. Fremstillet geographisk og statistisk, tillige fra et militairt Standpunkt. 2 vols. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1860–63.

Falbe-Hansen (Scharling), Danmark's Statistik. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1878.

Petersen (C. P. N.), Love og andre offentlige Kundgjorelser, &c., vedkommende Landvaesenet i Kongeriget Danmark. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1865.

Rainals (Harry), The State of Agriculture in Denmark. In 'Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England,' vol. xxi. 8. London, 1866.

Trap (J. P.), Statistisk-topographisk Beskrivelse af Kongeriget Danmark. 2nd ed. 4 vols. 8. Kjöbenhavn, 1872–78.

www.libtool.com.cn

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. There were 9,992,329 'électeurs politiques,' or persons possessing votes, at the last general election, in 1878. 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 whom 75 hold their seats for life, the vacancies being filled by the choice of the Senate. The remaining 225 seats are divided by lot into three classes of 75 each, one class going out at successive periods of three years. The election of these 225 senators is by an indirect process. In the first instance, the communes and municipalities of France, 14,200 in number, elect, by a majority of their members, a fixed number of 'électeurs sénatoriaux,' who in their turn, after a lapse of two months, meet together to choose the senators. The first meeting of the municipal councils for the choice of electors, under the constitution of 1875, was in October 1878, and the first meeting of the electors, numbering 43,127, in January 1879. 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 budget for 1878 the expenses connected with the Senate were fixed at 3,865,600 francs, or 154,624*l.*, and those of the Chamber of Deputies at 6,521,000 francs, or 260,840*l.*, being a total of 10,386,600 francs, or 415,464*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, Sept. 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 Justice and President of the Council.—Jules Armand *Dufaure*, born at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure, December 4, 1798; studied law at Paris, and admitted to the bar of Bordeaux, 1820; Minister of Public Works, 1839–40; Minister of the Interior, June–October, 1849; Minister of Justice, 1871–73, and again 1875–76. Appointed Minister of Justice and President of the Council, December 14, 1877.

2. Minister of the Interior.—Edouard *de Marcère*, born at Domfront, Orne, March 16, 1828; studied law, and appointed Procureur Impérial at Saint Pol, 1868; Minister of the Interior, May 14, 1876, to May 16, 1877; re-appointed Minister, December 14, 1877.

3. Minister of Finance.—Jean Baptiste Léon *Say*, born 1826; studied political economy, and published a number of statistical and financial works; administrator of the Northern Railway of France, 1865–70; Prefect of the department of the Seine, 1871–2; Minister of Finance under Louis A. Thiers, 1872–3, and March 10, 1875, to May 16, 1877; re-appointed Minister of Finance, December 14, 1877.

4. Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—Vicomte Edmond *Teisserenc de Bort*; Minister from March 10, 1876, to May 16, 1877; re-appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Dec. 14, 1877.

5. Minister of Foreign Affairs.—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; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, March 10, 1875, to May 16, 1877; appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, December 14, 1877.

6. Minister of Public Works.—Charles *de Freycinet*, born 1820; educated at the École polytechnique, General Manager of the Southern Railway Company, 1855–62; appointed Minister of Public Works, December 14, 1877.

7. Minister of Worship and Public Instruction.—Emile *Bardoux*, born at Clermont, Puy-de-Dôme, 1831; studied law, and practised at the bar of Clermont; appointed Minister, December 14, 1877.

8. Minister of War.—General *Borel*, appointed December 14, 1877.

9. Minister of Marine.—Vice-Admiral Louis Pierre Alexis *Pothuau*, born October 30, 1815; entered the navy, 1831; nominated Rear-Admiral, December 2, 1864; and Vice-Admiral, January 23, 1871; Minister of Marine, 1871-73; re-appointed Minister, December 14, 1877.

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
House of Bourbon, Restored	
Louis XVIII.	1814–1824
Charles X. (+1836)	1824–1830
House of Bourbon—Orléans	
Louis Philippe (+1850)	1830–1848
Second Republic	
Provisional Government, Feb.–Dec.	1848
Louis Napoléon, President	1848–1852
Empire, Restored	
Napoléon III. (+1873)	1852–1870
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.

All religions are equal by law, but only the Roman Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, have state allowances. In the budget for 1878, 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 inquiry 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	2,305,130
Able to read and write . .	151,595	5,458,097	13,073,057
Unascertained . . .	38,042	70,721	214,005
Total . .	4,022,086	8,786,281	23,294,554
Total population			36,102,921

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

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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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

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 1872 to 1878:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
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
1878 . . .	2,793,177,804	111,727,112	2,781,035,095	111,241,404

The principal sources of revenue and branches of expenditure in the budget estimates for each of the two years 1877 and 1878 were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1877	1878
	Francs	Francs
Direct taxes	388,179,000	392,114,000
Special taxes assimilated to direct taxes	24,291,600	25,615,800
Produce of domains . . .	13,986,451	14,970,000
Produce of forests	38,548,680	38,072,600
Registration duties and stamps .	620,619,000	623,070,000
Customs and salt	273,730,000	283,020,000
Indirect taxes	1,040,767,000	1,056,628,000
Posts	116,126,000	113,876,000
Tax on personal property 'Impôt de 3 p. 0/0'	35,676,000	34,972,000
Produce of telegraphs . . .	16,600,000	18,311,260
Universities 'Produits universitaires'	4,471,660	5,063,010
Revenue of Algeria . . .	24,483,400	25,891,400
Tax upon civil pensions . . .	18,044,000	18,358,000
Various receipts	53,117,739	64,512,552
Produce of prisoners' work . .	—	5,880,000
'Ressources extraordinaires' . .	3,500,000	73,023,182
Total Revenue . .	2,672,140,530 £106,885,620	2,793,177,804 £111,727,112

Branches of Expenditure	1877	1878
	Francs	Francs
Public debt and dotations	1,201,428,330	1,221,700,729
Ministry of justice	34,338,240	34,415,740
„ foreign affairs	13,201,500	12,719,800
„ the interior	82,188,761	83,728,986
Service of Algeria	25,111,472	25,717,866
Ministry of finance	20,474,922	20,368,442
„ war	535,663,385	538,326,499
„ marine and colonies	185,975,023	193,952,491
„ public instruction, worship and fine arts	104,209,182	114,864,239
„ agriculture and commerce	19,347,100	42,556,039
„ public works — ordinary service	94,184,895	78,609,079
„ extraordinary service	80,000,000	156,022,507
Cost of collecting the revenue	251,616,941	241,032,678
Drawbacks and restitutions	19,557,000	17,020,000
Total expenditure	2,667,296,751	2,781,035,095
	£106,691,868	£111,241,404

In the preliminary budget for the year 1879, drawn up by the minister of finance, the revenue for the year was estimated at 2,714,692,014 francs, or 108,587,680*l.*, and the expenditure at 2,713,145,548 francs, or 108,525,820*l.*, leaving a surplus of 1,546,466 francs, or 61,860*l.*

The following were the principal sources of actual revenue and branches of actual expenditure in the year 1869, distinguished as the last 'normal year,' or year before the war and invasion, 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.	1,323,605,043
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		1,798,193.568
		£71,927,740

Branches of Expenditure	Francs
Public debt and dotations	519,911,610
Ministry of justice	36,080,550
„ foreign affairs	13,899,963
„ the interior	75,443,099
Service of Algeria	38,011,760
Ministry of finance	20,357,989
„ war	384,157,428
„ marine and colonies	175,753,949
„ public instruction, worship and fine arts	87,952,029
„ agriculture and commerce	16,454,673
„ public works—ordinary service	83,562,728
„ „ extraordinary service	51,059,139
Cost of collecting the revenue	227,026,216
Drawbacks and restitutions	10,542,767
Total expenditure	1,740,213,900
	£69,608,556

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 provide for increased disbursements connected with the army, the National Assembly, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, voted likewise a variety of new indirect taxes, among them on sugar, wines, salt, and transports by railway.

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

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

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

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

www.libtool.com.cn

	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 'émigrés' 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 'émigrés' 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 amortisation 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $102\frac{1}{2}$. 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	3,380,933

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 1877 and 1878 were as follows :—

www.libtool.com.cn

	1877	1878
Revenue :—	Francs	Francs
Ordinary receipts . .	213,848,276	218,645,495
Extraordinary receipts .	57,496,934	35,417,840
Total revenue .	271,345,210	254,063,335
	£10,853,808	£10,162,536
Expenditure :—	Francs	Francs
Ordinary expenditure .	211,848,277	217,607,285
Extraordinary expenditure	59,496,933	36,456,050
Total expenditure	271,345,210	254,063,335
	£10,853,808	£10,162,536

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 122,203,250 francs, or 4,888,130*l.*, in the year 1878. The principal branch of expenditure is for interest and sinking fund of the municipal debt, set down at 106,577,211 francs, or 4,263,088*l.*, in the budget for 1878. The nominal capital of the debt of the city of Paris at the end of September 1878, amounted to 1,970,000,000 francs, or 78,800,000*l.* To this was added a loan of 325,000,000 francs, or 13,000,000*l.*, issued in December 1878, and raising the total debt to 2,295,000,000 francs, or 91,800,000*l.*

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 localised, 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 'Grands 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.

According to the budget of the Ministry of War for 1879, provisionally published in October 1878, but awaiting the sanction of the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1879, the effective strength of the whole French army is composed of 496,442 men and 124,279 horses; but the Gendarmerie and the Garde Républicaine are included in these figures, and they amount together to 27,132 men and 13,480 horses. The army properly so called was, therefore, in 1878, made up of 469,310 men and 95,043 horses. Of these 52,424 men and 15,756 horses were assigned to Algiers; the remaining 416,886 men and 95,043 horses were quartered in France and the few colonial stations. For recruiting the army in 1879, it was estimated that 165,098 conscripts would be required. Of these 107,113 were to be assigned to the infantry, 18,045 to the cavalry, 24,647 to the artillery, 4,718 to the engineers, 5,759 to the military train, and 5,316 to the administrative branches.

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 year 1869, the actual expenditure for the army amounted to 384,157,428 francs, or 15,366,297*l.*; while in the estimates for 1878, voted by the Chamber of Deputies, the amount stood at 538,326,499 francs, or 21,533,060*l.*, being an augmentation of 154,169,071 francs, or 6,166,763*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 dépôt companies.
30 battalions of chasseurs à pied, each of 4 companies, with 1 dépôt company.
4 regiments of zouaves, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies, with one dépôt company.
3 regiments of Tirailleurs Algériens, each of 4 battalions of 4 companies.
1 regiment of Légion Etrangère, of 4 battalions of 4 companies.
3 battalions of Infanterie Légère d'Afrique.

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

Cavalry:

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

4 regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique.
3 regiments of Spahis.

Artillery and Engineers:

38 regiments of field artillery, forming 19 brigades, each of 18 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 Strasbourg, 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 1878, of 53 ironclads, 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 (*Bâtiments cuirassés*):—			
Frigates (Frégates cuirassées) . .	21	82,219	310
Corvettes (Corvettes cuirassées) . .	11	27,065	72
Coast-guards (Garde-côtes cuirassés) .	14	41,553	35
Floating batteries (Batteries flottantes).	7	35,000	44
Total, Ironclads . . .	53	185,847	461
2. Screw Steamers (*Bâtiments à hélice*):—			
Ships of the line (Vaisseaux) . .	29	16,680	386
Frigates (Frégates)	24	10,100	574
Corvettes (Corvettes)	21	7,940	156
Avisos (Avisos)	63	8,975	172
Gunboats (Canonnières) . . .	78	1,871	95
Transports (Transports) . . .	47	10,222	160
Special boats (Bâtim. spéciaux) . .	2	24	4
Total, Screw Steamers . .	264	55,812	1,547
3. Paddle Steamers (*Bâtiments à roues*):—			
Frigates (Frégates)	11	3,450	32
Corvettes (Corvettes)	7	1,870	18
Avisos (Avisos)	44	3,345	104
Total, Paddle Steamers . .	62	8,665	154
4. Sailing Vessels (*Bâtiments à voiles*):—			
Ships of the line (Vaisseaux) . .	2	—	440
Frigates (Frégates)	11	—	57
Corvettes (Corvettes)	7	—	25
Brigs (Bricks)	7	—	26
Transports (Transports) . . .	26	—	42
Smaller vessels (Bâtiments de flotille) .	60	—	82
Total, Sailing Vessels . .	113	—	672
Total War Navy	492	250,324	2,834

The following is a tabular list of the 53 ironclads of the French navy, either afloat, or nearly completed, at the end of 1878. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. Each vessel of the French navy is enrolled at 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 of these ports, preceding the name of each ironclad, denotes the division on the register of which it stands. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were launched, but not completed, at the end of 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line.	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
			Number	Weight		
	Frégates cuirassées :—	Inches				Tons
L.	Redoutable	9	2 4	38-ton 24-ton	6,000	8,658
B.	*Trident	8½	8 2	24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
L.	Friedland	8½	8 2	18-ton 12-ton	4,800	8,164
B.	Colbert	8½	8 2	24-ton 18-ton	4,800	8,164
T.	Richelieu	8½	8 2	18-ton 12-ton	4,800	8,164
T.	Marengo	7½	4 4	18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
B.	Océan	7½	4 4	18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
C.	Suffren	7½	4 4	18-ton 7-ton	3,673	7,360
C.	Flandre	6	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Gauloise	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Guyenne	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Héroine	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Magnanime	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Provence	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Revanche	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Savoie	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Surveillante	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
B.	Valeureuse	5½	8 4	12-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Couronne	5½	2 10	10-ton 7-ton	3,500	5,700
T.	Gloire	5½	36	6½-ton	3,500	5,700
L.	Solférino	5	52	6-ton	4,000	6,786
	Corvettes cuirassées :—					
B.	Lagalissonnière	6	4 4	7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
R.	Triomphante	6	4 4	7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445
T.	*Victorieuse	6	4 4	7-ton 5-ton	3,963	3,445

www.libtool.com.cn

Division Maritime	Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
			Number	Weight		
		Inches				Tons
L.	Alma	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Armide	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Atalante	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Belliqueuse	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
C.	Jeanne d'Arc	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
R.	Montcalm	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
L.	Reine Blanche	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
T.	Thétis	6	6	7-ton	1,897	3,445
	Garde-côtes cuirassés:—					
T.	*Dévastation	14	4 2	38-ton 25-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	*Foudroyante	14	4 2	38-ton 25-ton	4,200	5,495
B.	*Tempête	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
L.	*Tonneur	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	*Fulminant	11½	2	38-ton	4,200	5,495
C.	*Furieux	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
B.	*Vengeur	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
T.	*Tonnant	11½	2	38-ton	3,800	4,452
B.	Cerbère	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
R.	Tigre	9	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Bélier	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
L.	Boule-Dogue	8	2	12-ton	1,508	3,700
C.	Taureau	8	1	20-ton	1,508	3,700
B.	Onondaga	5½	2	12-ton	1,613	2,550
	Batteries flottantes:—					
C.	Embuscade	6	5	6½-ton	500	1,422
L.	Imprenable	5½	4	6½-ton	500	1,422
L.	Arrogante	5	9	6-ton	500	1,338
L.	Implacable	5	9	6-ton	500	1,338
L.	Opiniâtre	5	9	6-ton	500	1,338
C.	Protectrice	5	4	6-ton	500	1,338
L.	Refuge	5	4	6-ton	500	1,338

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; steel has been employed throughout in the construction of the ship, and only the outer bottom and rivets are of iron. There is a ram attached to the bow of the *Redoutable*, weighing 30 tons. Horizontal steel armour is used in sufficient strength to render the decks bomb-proof. The guns are mounted *en barbette* and capable of being used in all directions. Not much inferior to the *Redoutable* are the *Trident*, and *Friedland*, both launched in 1875, but the former not completed at

the end of 1878. 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*, also launched in 1875. The length of each is 314 feet, breadth 57 feet, and mean draught 26 feet. Each has a central battery, and two open top-fixed turrets. Among the other notable ironclads are the *Taureau*, a cupola ship, and the first eight in the list of 'garde-côtes cuirassés,' the *Dévastation*, *Foudroyant*, *Tempête*, *Tonnerre*, *Fulminant*, *Furieux*, *Vengeur*, and *Tonnant*. The *Taureau* 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 massive bronze cone which serves as a spur. It is with this spur that the *Taureau*, driven at a speed of from 12 to 14 knots an hour, can strike and split a ship. The *Taureau* carries a single gun, of twenty tons, and has but one deck, covered over its entire length with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The other eight 'garde-côtes cuirassés,' previously named, very thickly armour-plated, are of recent construction, and not quite completed. They are the only turret-ships in the French navy, all the other ironclads being broadsides. It will be seen, in examining the figures in the preceding table, that there is a striking uniformity in the construction of ironclads, the navy of France contrasting greatly, in this respect, with that of Great Britain.

Among the unarmoured steamers of the French navy the most notable are the frigates *Duquesne* and *Tourville*, both constructed for high speed, calculated at seventeen knots. They are sister-ships; the *Duquesne* was launched at Rochefort, March 11, 1876, and the *Tourville* at Toulon, February 24, 1876. They are 309 feet long, and 50 feet broad, with engines of 6,000 horse-power, and a displacement of 5,340 tons. Each of these ships is armed with 27 guns, of which 20 are of a bore of 5½ inches, and seven of 9¼ inches. Of the remainder of the 264 unarmoured screw steamers of the French navy, more than one-half 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 1878, 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 were 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 was *either to be finished*, continued, or simply commenced within five

years. The greater number of these vessels are being 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 1878 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 38,067,094. 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 next census, taken December 31, 1876, showed an increase of 802,867 in the total population. The following statement gives the

summary of the enumerations of May 1866, of May 1872, and of December 31, 1876 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Census dates	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	Average Population per sq. mile
May 1866 . .	207,480	38,067,094	183
May 1872 . .	201,900	36,102,921	178
December 31, 1876	201,900	36,905,788	180

The increase of population between 1872 and 1876 was ascribed in part to immigration from the provinces ceded to Germany under the Treaty of Peace, concluded May 10, 1871. By its terms, 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.

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 returns of May 1872, and of December 31, 1876 :—

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876.
Ain	2,239	363,290	365,462
Aisne	2,839	552,439	560,427
Allier	2,822	390,812	405,783
Alpes (Basses-)	2,685	139,332	136,166
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,158	118,898	119,094
Alpes-Maritimes	1,482	199,037	203,604
Ardèche	2,136	380,277	384,378
Ardennes	2,020	320,217	326,782
Ariége	1,890	246,298	244,795
Aube	2,317	255,687	255,217
Aude	2,438	285,927	300,065
Aveyron	3,376	402,474	413,826
Belfort, district of (Rhin) . .	235	56,781	68,600
Bouches-du-Rhône . . .	1,971	554,911	556,379
Calvados	2,132	454,012	450,220
Cantal	2,217	231,867	231,086
Charente	2,294	367,520	373,950
Charente-Inférieure . . .	2,635	465,653	465,628
Cher	2,780	335,392	345,613
Corrèze	2,265	302,746	311,525
Corse	3,377	258,507	262,701
Côte-d'Or	3,383	374,510	377,663
Côtes-du-Nord	2,659	622,295	630,957
Creuse	2,150	274,663	278,423
Dordogne	3,546	480,141	489,848

www.libtool.com.cn

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876
Doubs	2,018	291,251	306,094
Drôme	2,518	320,417	321,756
Eure	2,300	377,874	373,629
Eure-et-Loire	2,268	282,622	283,075
Finistère	2,595	642,963	666,106
Gard	2,253	420,131	423,804
Garonne (Haute-)	2,429	479,362	477,730
Gers	2,425	284,717	283,546
Gironde	3,761	705,149	735,242
Hérault	2,393	429,878	445,053
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,597	589,532	602,712
Indre	2,624	277,693	281,248
Indre-et-Loire	2,361	317,027	324,875
Isère	3,201	575,784	581,099
Jura	1,928	287,634	288,823
Landes	3,599	300,528	303,508
Loir-et-Cher	2,452	268,801	272,634
Loire	1,838	550,611	590,613
Loire (Haute-)	1,916	308,732	313,721
Loire-Inférieure	2,654	602,706	612,972
Loiret	2,614	353,021	360,903
Lot	2,012	281,404	276,512
Lot-et-Garonne	2,067	319,289	316,920
Lozère	1,996	135,190	138,319
Maine-et-Loire	2,749	518,471	517,258
Manche	2,289	544,776	539,910
Marne	3,159	386,157	407,780
Marne (Haute-)	2,402	251,196	252,448
Mayenne	1,996	350,637	351,933
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,025	365,137	404,609
Meuse	2,405	284,725	294,059
Morbihan	2,625	490,352	506,573
Nièvre	2,632	339,917	346,822
Nord	2,193	1,447,764	1,519,585
Oise	2,261	396,804	401,618
Orne	2,354	398,250	392,526
Pas-de-Calais	2,551	761,158	793,140
Puy-de-Dôme	3,070	566,463	570,207
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,943	426,700	431,525
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,749	235,156	238,037
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,592	191,856	197,940
Rhône	1,077	670,247	705,131
Saône (Haute-)	2,062	303,088	304,052
Saône-et-Loire	3,302	598,344	614,309
Sarthe	2,306	446,603	446,239
Savoie	2,224	267,958	268,361
Savoie (Haute-)	1,667	273,027	273,801
Seine	184	2,220,060	2,410,849
Seine-Inférieure	2,330	790,022	798,414
Seine-et-Marne	2,215	341,490	347,323

www.libtool.com.cn

Departments	Area: Engl. sq. miles.	Population	
		May 1872	Dec. 31, 1876
Seine-et-Oise	2,164	580,180	561,990
Sèvres (Deux-)	2,317	331,243	336,655
Somme	2,379	557,015	556,641
Tarn	2,217	352,718	359,232
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,436	221,610	221,364
Var	2,349	293,757	295,763
Vaucluse	1,370	263,451	255,703
Vendée	2,588	401,446	411,781
Vienne	2,691	320,598	330,916
Vienne (Haute-)	2,130	322,447	336,061
Vosges	2,266	392,988	407,082
Yonne	2,868	363,608	359,070
Total	204,091	36,102,921	36,905,788

The population, on the 31st of December 1876, was composed of 18,373,639 males and 18,532,149 females, the excess of females over males being less than in any other state of Western Europe.

The increase of population between the two census periods 1872 and 1876, amounting to 802,867, did not extend over all the departments of France, as will be seen from the preceding table. In twenty departments there was a decline of population, the greatest in Seine-et-Oise, which had 18,190 inhabitants less at the end of 1876 than in May 1872. In the ministerial report accompanying the census returns of 1876, it was stated that the decrease of population in nearly one-fourth of the departments of France was due to 'a decline in the number of marriages, and excess of deaths over births.'

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 the surplus 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 84,206. 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, and the surplus continued in 1874 and 1875. 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 2·61 in 1873, and 2·64 in 1875—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, with the surplus (+) or deficiency (−) of births over deaths, in each of the fifteen years from 1862 to 1876:—

Years	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Surplus (+) or deficiency (−) of Births over Deaths
1862	995,167	812,978	303,514	+ 182,189
1863	1,012,794	846,917	301,376	+ 165,887
1864	1,005,880	860,334	299,579	+ 145,546
1865	1,005,753	921,887	298,838	+ 83,866
1866	1,006,258	884,573	302,186	+ 121,685
1867	1,007,515	866,887	300,333	+ 140,628
1868	984,140	922,038	301,225	+ 62,102
1869	948,526	864,320	303,482	+ 84,206
1870	943,515	1,046,909	223,705	− 103,394
1871	826,121	1,271,010	262,476	− 444,889
1872	966,001	793,064	352,754	+ 172,937
1873	946,364	844,588	321,238	+ 101,776
1874	954,652	781,709	303,113	+ 172,943
1875	950,975	845,062	305,427	+ 105,913
1876	966,682	834,074	291,366	+ 132,608

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 44,680 in the year 1876. The births of 1877 consisted of 899,376 legitimate, and of 67,306 illegitimate, or 'natural,' children, the latter forming 7·12 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 1876. 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 1876 had fallen to 105·2 to 100 for the whole of France; to 102·1 to 100 for all Paris births, and to 100·1 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 1876, it was found that the rural population constituted but 65·10, and the urban 34·90 per cent. of the entire population. 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 individuals—comprising 5,970,171 heads of families, and the rest dependents—engaged in agriculture.

www.iprbook.com.cn

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.

There were at the enumeration of December 31, 1876, twenty-four towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely :—

Paris	1,988,806	Rouen	104,902	Nîmes	63,001
Lyon	342,815	Le Havre	92,068	Limoges	59,011
Marseille	318,868	Roubaix	83,661	Rennes	57,177
Bordeaux	215,140	Reims	81,328	Angers	56,846
Lille	162,775	Toulon	70,509	Montpellier	55,258
Toulouse	131,642	Amiens	66,896	Besançon	54,404
St. Etienne	126,019	Brest	66,828	Nice	53,397
Nantes	122,247	Nancy	66,303	Orléans	52,157

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 persons. 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 1877 was valued in imports at 4,350,000,000 francs, or 174,000,000*l.*, and in exports at 4,820,000,000 francs, or 192,800,000*l.*

The following table gives the value, in francs and pounds sterling, of the total imports and the total exports of the special commerce of France—exclusive of coin and bullion—in each of the fifteen years, from 1863 to 1877:—

Years	Imports for Home Consumption		Exports of Home Produce	
	Francs	£	Francs	£
1863	2,426,432,000	97,057,280	2,642,617,000	105,704,680
1864	2,528,217,000	101,128,680	2,924,238,000	116,969,520
1865	2,641,803,000	105,672,120	3,088,451,000	123,538,040
1866	2,793,526,000	111,741,040	3,180,623,000	127,224,920
1867	3,026,581,000	121,063,240	2,825,955,000	113,038,200
1868	3,303,723,000	132,148,920	2,789,926,000	111,597,040
1869	3,153,162,000	126,126,480	3,074,981,000	122,999,240
1870	2,781,493,000	111,259,720	2,860,157,000	114,406,280
1871	3,393,249,000	135,729,960	2,865,613,000	114,624,520
1872	3,447,465,000	137,898,600	3,679,007,000	147,160,280
1873	3,554,789,000	142,171,560	3,787,306,000	151,492,240
1874	3,718,011,000	148,720,440	3,877,753,000	155,110,120
1875	3,672,286,000	146,891,440	4,022,162,000	160,886,480
1876	3,988,363,000	159,534,520	3,575,594,000	143,028,760
1877	3,756,368,000	150,254,720	3,484,323,000	139,372,920

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 1876 and 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	1876	1877
Imports:—	Francs	Francs
Articles of food	972,960,000	957,668,000
Raw materials	2,367,833,000	2,154,067,000
Manufactures	463,405,000	450,456,000
Other articles	184,165,000	194,177,000
Total	3,988,363,000	3,756,368,000
	£159,534,520	£150,254,720
Exports:—		
Manufactures	1,894,268,000	1,846,093,000
Articles of food and raw materials	1,487,716,000	1,448,736,000
Other articles	193,610,000	189,494,000
Total	3,575,594,000	3,484,323,000
	£143,023,760	£139,372,920

The imports of coin and bullion—not included here—were of the value of 812,215,000 francs, or 32,488,600*l.*, and the exports of the value of 157,995,000 francs, or 6,319,800*l.*, in the year 1877.

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 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from France to United Kingdom	Imports of British *Home Produce* into France
	£	£
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	41,803,444	17,268,837
1873	43,339,234	17,291,973
1874	46,518,571	16,370,274
1875	46,720,101	15,357,127
1876	45,304,854	16,085,615
1877	45,823,824	14,233,242

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 1876 and 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Exports from France to Great Britain	1876	1877
	£	£
Animals: Oxen and bulls	132,490	85,873
Butter	3,732,405	3,654,488
Chemical manufactures and products	286,500	269,843
Clocks	281,022	314,325
Corn:—Wheat	158,439	992,539
Barley	750,403	928,342
Maize or Indian corn	188	1,870
Wheat meal and flour	888,867	1,736,965
Cotton, raw	260,908	103,836
Cotton manufactures	615,991	762,698
Eggs	1,864,135	1,602,038
Fish	313,660	335,108
Flowers, artificial	496,987	544,625
Fruit, raw	266,276	367,655
Hair: cow, ox, bull, or elk	81,350	124,956
Hats or bonnets of straw	79,138	54,766
Hides, not tanned	82,850	142,614
,, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	313,242	316,224
Iron and steel, manufactures of, unenumerated	105,598	76,131
Lace	429,091	439,255
Leather manufactures, gloves	1,380,884	1,140,941
Madder, madder root, and garancine	79,027	14,561
Musical instruments	282,733	289,613
Oil-seed	198,263	80,604
Oil-seed cake	172,960	148,613
Potatoes	631,137	620,114
Seeds, clover and grass	293,954	242,573
,, of other sorts	71,048	50,956
Silk, raw	267,022	602,004
,, waste, knubs and husks	136,914	92,049
,, thrown	177,245	96,238
,, manufactures, stuffs and ribbons	7,525,180	6,430,397
,, plush for making hats	51,488	28,846
,, unenumerated	1,568,862	1,941,785
Spirits, brandy	2,595,895	1,230,586
Sugar, refined and candy	2,609,924	3,464,915
,, unrefined	707,929	596,669
Tallow and stearine	26,203	27,697
Vegetables	92,627	128,272
Watches	27,618	16,636
Wine	2,905,499	3,069,209
Wool, sheep and lambs'	98,157	124,247
Woollen manufactures	3,522,144	3,606,831
,, rags	138,170	149,181
All other articles	8,604,431	8,775,646
Total	45,304,854	45,823,324

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 1876 and 1877 :—

Imports of British produce from United Kingdom into France	1876	1877
	£	£
Alkali, soda	80,512	87,774
Animals, horses	74,107	74,373
Apparel and haberdashery	84,469	74,198
Beer and ale	39,731	38,779
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	125,930	114,152
Cement	32,358	53,396
Chemical products or preparations	224,576	211,476
Coals, cinders, and fuel	1,604,716	1,357,284
Coal, products of coal, &c.	208,322	235,958
Corn, wheat	113,072	114,436
,, wheat-flour	27	774
Cotton yarn	564,255	419,064
,, piece goods	1,630,178	1,333,194
,, hosiery and small wares	254,540	206,564
Earthenware and chinaware	72,305	80,325
Hardwares and cutlery	139,983	126,508
Linen yarn	165,202	177,800
,, piece goods	413,339	418,239
Machinery, steam engines	28,533	42,018
,, other sorts	634,028	540,994
Metals:—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	821,186	743,846
Copper, wrought and unwrought	464,545	414,671
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	38,644	30,393
Zinc, wrought and unwrought	25,225	1,302
Oil-seed	126,192	182,694
Painters' colours	94,465	91,756
Silk, thrown, twist, or yarn	527,688	200,116
,, manufactures	416,933	345,971
Spirits, British	3,626	4,282
Telegraphic wires and apparatus	1,010	74,122
Tin, unwrought	100,148	88,486
Wool, sheep and lambs'	130,803	106,218
Woollen and worsted yarn	315,568	835,699
Woollen manufactures, cloths, coatings, &c.	1,178,531	1,357,222
,, ,, worsted stuffs	1,872,511	1,391,662
,, ,, flannels and carpets	108,713	104,816
,, ,, of other sorts	169,772	154,798
All other articles	3,199,872	2,997,882
Total	16,085,615	14,233,242

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, are showing signs of decline.

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, 1876, and on Jan. 1,1877 :—

Classification of Vessels	1876		1877	
	Vessels	Tons	Vessels	Tons
Of 800 tons and upwards .	110	149,763	122	167,004
„ 700 to 800 tons . .	52	38,527	50	36,854
„ 600 to 700 „ . .	84	54,094	83	54,892
„ 500 to 600 „ . .	121	66,515	111	59,990
„ 400 to 500 „ . .	233	101,366	256	102,415
„ 300 to 400 „ . .	324	112,832	299	104,331
„ 200 to 300 „ . .	546	134,426	505	124,401
„ 100 to 200 „ . .	968	135,740	932	130,688
„ 60 to 100 „ . .	1,095	84,182	1,033	78,670
„ 50 to 60 „ . .	371	20,034	363	20,051
Under 50	11,537	130,769	11,653	131,989
Total . . .	15,441	1,028,228	15,407	1,011,285

The above statement comprises both sailing vessels and steamers. The total number of steamers on January 1, 1877, was 546, of 213,449 tons, and 71,750 horse-power. There were 251 steamers belonging to the ports of the Mediterranean, and 260 to those on the Atlantic. The total increase in tonnage of the French mercantile navy was very slight in the ten years from 1868 to 1877, the rise being not more than from 1,008,084 to 1,028,228 tons. Since the 1st January 1873, when the total tonnage was 1,089,075, there was a steady annual 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 1853, and the total open for traffic on the first of January of each year:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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
1853	316	3,862	1866	515	13,583
1854	190	4,052	1867	953	14,536
1855	589	4,641	1868	1,193	15,729
1856	886	5,527	1869	606	16,335
1857	664	6,191	1870	795	17,130
1858	1,262	7,453	1871	665	17,750
1859	1,222	8,675	1872	672	17,665
1860	393	9,086	1873	111	17,776
1861	365	9,433	1874	763	18,539
1862	672	10,105	1875	542	19,081
1863	982	11,087	1876	721	19,802
1864	944	12,031	1877	555	20,357
1865	1,037	13,068	1878	680	21,037

It will be seen that from January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1872, the length of railways opened for traffic declined from 17,750 to 17,665 kilomètres, notwithstanding that 665 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 beginning of 1878, and the total receipts in the years 1876 and 1877 of each of the six great and of the minor companies:—

OLD NET-WORK.

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1878	Receipts	
		1876	1877
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean . .	4,040	267,554,515	258,462,529
Paris-Orléans	2,017	103,362,245	101,941,227
Northern	1,310	107,769,942	106,933,243
Western	900	70,289,174	70,188,020
Southern	796	48,811,660	48,149,237
Eastern	575	42,339,847	41,274,719
Minor Companies . . .	31	6,880,782	5,087,571
Total	9,669	647,008,165	632,036,546

NEW NÉT-WORK.

www.libtool.com.cn

Companies	Length of lines Jan. 1, 1878	Receipts	
		1876	1877
	Kilomètres	Francs	Francs
Paris-Mediterranean . .	1,343	17,628,458	18,072,296
Paris-Orléans	2,304	42,514,808	41,798,270
Northern.	559	13,450,370	13,211,537
Western	1,806	33,377,971	34,415,101
Southern	1,370	21,864,855	21,382,649
Eastern	1,809	54,623,004	52,960,626
Minor companies . . .	2,177	28,129,535	28,322,575
Total	11,368	211,589,001	210,163,054

The total length of all the railways open for traffic on the 1st of January 1878 was 21,037 kilomètres, or 13,148 English miles, and the total gross receipts amounted to 842,199,600 francs, or 33,687,984*l.*

By a law which passed the Chamber of Deputies, in the session of 1878, there will be added 16,000 kilomètres, or 10,000 English miles, of railways, before the end of the year 1888. To provide for the cost of the new network of railways, the Chamber granted a credit of 3,000,000,000 francs, or 120,000,000*l.*

At the 1st of January 1878 there were 56,712 kilomètres, or 35,445 English miles, of lines of telegraphs, comprising 143,235 kilomètres, or 89,522 English miles, of wire. At the same date there were 2,895 telegraph offices. The number of telegraphic despatches sent during the year 1877 was 8,518,013, of which 7,480,823 were internal, and 1,037,730 international messages. There were annual deficits since the establishment of State Telegraphs in March 1851.

The number of letters forwarded by the French post-office in the year 1876 was 367,443,837, and they produced a revenue of 92,894,307 francs, or 3,715,770*l.* The post-office besides forwarded in 1876 printed matter and parcels to the number of 376,005,934 at a revenue of 17,849,860 francs, or 714,992*l.*, and issued money orders to the number of 5,694,792, and the value of 155,306,281 francs, or 6,212,248*l.* for France, and 252,265, and the value of 11,983,944 francs, or 479,356*l.*, for foreign countries. During the years 1849 to 1857, the correspondence by letters increased at the rate of about 12½ per cent. a year; from 1858 to 1869, during 12 years of unprecedented prosperity, the increase was only 45 per cent., or 3½ per cent. per annum; but from 1869 to 1876 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 537,007 square kilomètres, or 335,629 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 acquisition, is shown in the subjoined table, compiled from the latest official returns.

I. Colonies.

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilomètres	Population
Asia:—			
Possessions in India	1679	509	227,063
Cochin-China	1861	56,244	979,116
Total of Asia		56,753	1,206,179
Africa:—			
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
America:—			
Guiana, or Cayenne	1604	90,854	24,432
Guadeloupe and Dependencies	1634	1,645	151,594
Martinique	1635	988	139,109
St. Pierre and Miguelon	1635	210	3,799
Island of St. Bartholomew	1878	56	2,802
Total of America		93,753	321,736
Polynesia:—			
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		445,238	2,610,159

II. Protected Countries.

www.libtool.com.cn

	Date of Acquisition	Area. Square kilomètres	Population
Asia:—			
Kingdom of Cambodge . .	1862	83,861	1,020,000
Polynesia:—			
Tahiti and Dependencies . .	1841	1,175	13,847
Touamotou islands . . .	1844	6,600	8,000
Gambier „ . . .	1844	30	1,500
Toubouaï and Vavitou . .	1845	103	550
Total, protected countries . .		91,769	1,043,897
Total, colonies and protectorates		537,007	3,654,056

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, on the coast of Africa, and Martinique and Guadeloupe in the West Indies.

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 170,114*l.*, consisting mainly of raw sugar, to the United Kingdom in the year 1877. The imports of British home produce into the French West India Islands were of the value of 180,059*l.* in 1877, the chief article imported being cottons, of the value of 98,441*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.—Count de Montebello, Min. Plen.; Count de Kergolay; Count de Florian.

Military Attaché.—Captain Marquis de la Ferronays.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Cavelier de Cuverville.

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, C.B.; 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 9½*d.*, or 25 Francs to £1 sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The	*Gramme*	=	15·434 grains troy, or about 30 grammes equal to an ounce.
„	*Kilogramme*	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Quintal Métrique*	=	220 „ „
„	*Tonneau* „	=	2200 „ „
„	*Litre*, Liquid Measure	=	1·76 Imperial pints.
„	*Hectolitre* { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ gallons.
	{ Dry Measure	=	2·75 „ bushels.
„	*Mètre*	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„	*Kilomètre*	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs, or ⅝ mile.
„	*Mètre Cube* }	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„	*Stère* }		
„	*Hectare*	=	2·47 acres.
„	*Kilomètre Carré*	=	247 acres, or 2⅜ K.C. to 1 square mile.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning France.

1. Official Publications.

Annuaire de la Marine et des Colonies. 1878. 8. Paris, 1878.

Annuaire statistique de la France. 1878. 8. Paris, 1878.

Budget des recettes et des dépenses de l'exercice 1878. 'Journal Officiel,' 27 mars et 31 mars, 1878. 4. Paris, 1878.

Bulletin des Lois de la République française. 8. Paris, 1878.

Bulletin officiel du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Paris, 1878.

Compte général de l'administration de la justice civile et commerciale en France pendant l'année 1876. 4. Paris, 1878.

Compte général de l'Administration de la Justice criminelle en France, par le Garde des Sceaux, Ministre de la Justice. 4. Paris, 1878.

Dénombrement de la population de la France et d'Algérie, 1876. 8. Paris, 1878.

Documents statistiques réunis par l'administration des douanes sur le commerce de la France. 4. Paris, 1878.

Enquête sur la marine marchande. 4. Paris, 1878.

Ministère des Finances: Comptes généraux de l'Administration des Finances. Paris, 1878.

Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Commerce et des Travaux publics: Archives statistiques. Paris, 1878.

Rapport fait au nom de la commission de la réorganisation de l'armée, par M. le Général Chareton. 4. Versailles, 1875.

Situation économique et commerciale de la France. Exposé comparatif pour les quinze années de la période 1862–1876. Paris, 1878.

Statistique de la France. Mouvement de la population pendant les années 1872–76. 4. Paris, 1878.

Tableau du Commerce général de la France, avec ses Colonies et les Puissances étrangères, pendant l'Année 1876. 4. Paris, 1878.

Tableau général des mouvements du cabotage pendant l'année 1876. Direction générale des douanes et des contributions indirectes. 4. Paris, 1878.

Report by Mr. L. S. Sackville West on the Tenure of Land in France, dated Paris, Nov. 19, 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. F. O. Adams on the Finances of France, dated Paris, March 23, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. F. O. Adams on the Returns of Revenue and Foreign Trade of France in the year 1875, dated Paris, Feb. 10, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. O. Adams on the Budget of 1876 and 1877, and the National Debt of France, dated Paris, April 12, 1876; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. O. Adams on the French Budgets of 1877 and 1878, dated Paris, January 29, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. F. O. Adams on the Finances and Railways of France, dated Paris, Feb. 20, 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Stigand on the Commerce and Industry of the Consular District of Boulogne, dated Sept.–Dec. 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Rainals on the Trade and Shipping of the Consular District of Brest; by Mr. Consul Hamond on the Commerce of Cherbourg; by Mr. Consul Bernal on the Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Havre; by Mr. Consul Tremlett on the Trade of Saigon; and by Mr. Vice-Consul MacGregor on the Commerce of St. Malo, dated Jan.–Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Wooldridge on the Trade and Commerce of French Guinea, dated Cayenne, March 11, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Hotham on the Trade of Calais; by Mr. Consul Shortt on the Commerce of Corsica; and by Mr. Consul Perry, on the Trade of Réunion, dated April–May, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Hunt on the Commerce of Bordeaux, dated Sept. 30, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Consul Rainals on the Trade and Industry of the district of Brest; by Mr. Vice-Consul Hayes-Sadler on the Commerce of La Rochelle; by Mr. Consul Mark on the Trade and Commerce of Marseille; and by Mr.

Consul Clipperton on the Trade and Commerce of Nantes; dated March–May, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Vereker on the Trade of Cherbourg; by Mr. Consul Bernal on the Commerce and Shipping of Havre; and by Mr. Vice-Consul MacGregor on the Trade of St. Malo, dated Jan.–Feb. 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of France with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

www.libool.com.cn

2. Non-Official Publications.

Annuaire de l'économie sociale. 8. Paris, 1878.

Annuaire des établissements français dans l'Inde. 12. Pondichéry, 1878.

Audiffret (Marquis de), Etat de la fortune nationale et du crédit public de 1739 à 1873. 8. Paris, 1875.

Block (Maurice), Annuaire de l'Économie politique et de la Statistique. 1878. 16. Paris, 1877.

Colle (E.), La France et ses colonies au 19me siècle. 8. Paris, 1878.

Crisenoy (*De*), Mémoire de l'inscription maritime. Histoire de cette institution; son influence sur le sort des marins, sur l'industrie maritime et sur la constitution de nos forces navales. 8. Paris, 1872.

David (J.), Le crédit national. 8. Paris, 1872.

Delarbre (J.), La marine militaire de la France. 8. Paris, 1877.

Dufour (Gabriel), Traité général du droit administratif appliqué ou Exposé de la doctrine et de la jurisprudence concernant l'exercice de l'autorité du chef de l'État, des ministres, des préfets, des sous-préfets, des maires, etc., 3e édition. 8 vols. 8. Paris, 1872.

Dupont (P.), Annuaire de la marine pour 1878. 8. Paris, 1878.

Germain (Félix), Dictionnaire du budget. 8. Paris, 1878.

Hélie (F. A.), Les constitutions de la France. 8. Paris, 1878.

Ingouf (J.), L'avenir de la marine et du commerce extérieur de la France. 8. Paris, 1877.

Kleine (E.), Les richesses de la France. Étude complète sur la situation agricole industrielle et commerciale de la France et de ses colonies. 12. Paris, 1872.

Langel (Auguste), La France politique et sociale. 8. Paris, 1878.

Lavergne (Léonce de), Economie rurale de la France. 4me éd. 18. Paris, 1878.

Léon (M.), De l'Accroissement de la Population en France et de la Doctrine de Malthus. 8. Paris, 1866.

Moussy (N.), Tableau des finances de la France. 8. Paris, 1875.

Neymark (Alfred), Aperçus financiers. 8. Paris, 1872.

Prat (Th. *de*), Annuaire protestant: Statistique générale des diverses branches du Protestantisme français. 8. Paris, 1878.

Reclus (*Elisée*), La France. Vol. I. of 'Nouvelle Géographie Universelle.' 8. Paris, 1877.

Roussan (A.), L'armée territoriale et la réserve de l'armée active. 8. Paris, 1874.

Statistique centrale des Chemins de fer. 4. Paris, 1878.

Vraye (M. G.), Le budget de l'Etat. 8. Paris, 1875.

Vuitry (Adolphe), Etude sur le régime financier de la France. 8. Paris, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

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*, German Empress, 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

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

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

House of Nassau.

Adolf	1292–1298

House of Habsburg.

Albrecht I.	1298–1308

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

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

Constitution and Government.

[redacted]**nstitution** of the Empire bears date April 16, 1871. By its **states** of Germany 'form an eternal union for the protec- **lm** and the care of the welfare of the German people' **n ewigen** Bund zum Schutze des Bundesgebiets, **r 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
„ „ Würtemberg	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 Würtemberg.

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 17½ 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, all of them, with the exception of one, having four 'faculties,' or divisions of studies, namely theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. 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 the summer of 1878:—

Universities	Professors and Teachers	Students				
		Theology	Jurisprudence	Philosophy	Medicine	Total.
Berlin	214	168	1,158	1,163	345	2,834
Bonn	103	139	219	357	126	859
Breslau	106	101	432	552	168	1,253
Erlangen	61	133	51	98	166	448
Freiburg	55	41	78	70	147	334
Giessen	59	20	89	117	89	315
Göttingen	124	86	275	433	115	909
Greifswald	56	43	76	126	218	460
Halle	103	189	112	447	106	854
Heidelberg	113	19	183	180	79	461
Jena	77	61	116	219	73	469
Kiel	62	51	20	89	82	242
Königsberg	87	42	174	305	134	655
Leipzig	155	339	1,103	1,133	451	3,036
Marburg	70	51	85	179	100	415
Munich	123	82	392	409	477	1,360
Münster	29	107	—	196	—	303
Rostock	40	29	28	52	36	145
Strassburg	94	49	156	275	150	630
Tübingen	87	409	256	135	146	946
Würzburg	69	135	94	214	498	941

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

above given, a certain number of non-matriculated students—'zum Besuch der Vorlesungen berechtigt'—the vast majority of them, namely, 1,794, at the university of Berlin. Among the matriculated students at the university of Leipzig there were 2,038 foreigners in the summer of 1878.

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 latter predominating at Bonn and Breslau and the former at Tübingen.

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 financial year, formerly coeval with the calendar year, was made to run from the 1st of April to the 31st of March in 1877.

The total actual revenue of the Empire in the year ending March 31, 1877, amounted to 661,750,587 mark, or 33,087,529*l.*, and the total actual expenditure to 617,461,855 mark, or 30,873,092*l.*, leaving a surplus of 44,288,732 mark, or 2,214,437*l.* In the budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1878, the total revenue was set down at 540,608,165 mark, or 27,030,408*l.*, and the expenditure at 540,672,510 mark, or 27,033,625*l.*, leaving a small deficit. The budget accounts of the Empire distinguish between ordinary, or 'continual' (fortdauernde) expenditure, and extraordinary, or 'for once' (einmalige) disbursements. In the budget of the Empire for 1877–78 the sum of 412,824,111 mark, or 20,641,205*l.*, was placed under the head of ordinary, and that of 127,848,399 mark, or 6,392,419*l.*, of extraordinary disbursements. The estimated total ordinary, or 'continual' expenditure for the financial year ending March 31, 1879, was distributed as follows:—

	Mark
Reichskanzler and Imperial Chancery . . .	4,964,233
Reichstag	322,000
Foreign Department	6,104,655
Imperial Army	322,518,283

	Mark
Imperial Navy	24,110,520
Imperial Court of Railway-affairs	272,750
Interest of Debt of the Empire	6,781,500
Imperial Audit (Rechnungshof)	450,510
Imperial Judicature (Reichs-Justiz-Verwaltung)	806,182
General Pensions	17,553,205
Invalid Fund	32,053,157
Imperial Chancery of Alsace Lorraine	171,760
Total ordinary expenditure	415,508,755
	£20,775,437

The extraordinary expenditure for the financial year ending arch 31, 1879, was distributed as follows:—

	Mark
Imperial Chancellor and Chancery	2,530,000
Reichstag	30,000
Department of Foreign Affairs	527,000
Imperial Post and Telegraphs	13,299,345
Imperial Army	27,378,540
Imperial Navy	34,580,165
Imperial Audit	10,000
Court of Imperial Judicature	35,000
State Railways	10,102,340
Manufacture of Imperial gold coin	22,700,000
Expenditure in remission of war taxes, France	9,995,325
Total extraordinary expenditure	121,188,045
Ordinary expenditure	415,508,755
Total expenditure	536,696,800
	£26,834,840

The estimated receipts for the financial year ending March 31, 79, embraced the following branches of Imperial revenue:—

	Mark
Customs and Excise Duties	250,326,840
Stamp Duties	6,653,100
Profits of Posts and Telegraphs	15,288,408
State Railways in Alsace-Lorraine	11,356,000
Interest of the Invalid Fund of the Empire	32,053,157
Surplus of 1876–77	34,663
Imperial gold coin	100,000
Interests of Imperial Funds	7,324,208
Miscellaneous Receipts (extraordinary supply)	126,214,908
Total direct revenue	449,351,284
Contributions of states to revenue	87,145,516
Total revenue to cover expenditure	536,496,800
	£26,824,840

The contribution of the principal states of the Empire to the renue for the year 1878–79 was calculated as follows:—Prussia, ,494,609 mark; Bavaria, 19,682,751 mark; Würtemberg, 806,586 mark; Baden, 4,836,566 mark; Saxony, 4,575,727 ark; and the Reichsland Alsace-Lorraine, 3,060,410 mark.

In the budget of the *Empire the* sums received from France as

war indemnity were not entered, but 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.*, Germany had received the total at the end of September 1873. Besides this Treaty indemnity, Germany received a tribute of 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 about 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, 12,500,000*l.* were paid to France for the Alsace-Lorraine Railways, and 6,000,000*l.* for the fortresses in the Reichsland.

The German Empire, as such, had no public debt at the time of its re-establishment, in 1871, but one has been created in recent years. At the end of June 1878, the total funded debt amounted to 175,216,186 mark, or 8,760,809*l.*, including a loan of 97,484,865 mark, or 4,874,243*l.*, granted by a law of the Reichstag, passed June 14, 1878. The whole debt bears interest at 4 per cent. Besides the funded there exists an unfunded debt, represented by 'Reichs-Kassenscheine,' or Imperial treasure bills, now outstanding to the amount of 168,954,850 mark, or 8,447,743*l.*, at the end of June 1878.

As a set-off against the debt of the Empire there exist a variety of invested funds, of a total amount of 865,487,928 mark, or 43,274,396*l.* These funds comprise an 'Invalidenfond' of 562,748,410 mark, or 28,137,420*l.*; a 'Festungsbaufond,' of 153,976,402 mark, or 7,698,820*l.*, and a 'Kriegs-schatz' of 120,000,000 mark, or 6,000,000*l.* The funds were created out of the French war indemnity, and are yearly increasing by interest, notably the last of them, the 'Kriegsschatz,' or war-treasure, which can be drawn upon only in case of a foreign war, or invasion.

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-eighth years of his age. Of the seven years, three must be *spent in active service*—'bei den Fahnen'—and the remaining four

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 October 1878, of

150 regiments of infantry, including the guards; 20 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, 150 regiments .	8,894	258,652	4,228	—
Jäger, 20 battalions . .	482	11,247	140	—
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	400,935	97,389	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 *Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine*, 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. 123–25.

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

www.libtool.com.cn

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 1878, of 20 ironclads, including 5 not completed, 58 other steamers, and 4 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabulated list of the 20 ironclads, divided into frigates, corvettes, and floating batteries. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to that descriptive of the British ironclad navy, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and size of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, displacement in tons. The ironclads marked by an asterisk (*) before their name were not completed at the end of 1878:—

Armour-clad ships	Armour thickness at water line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
Frigates:—	Inches				
Kaiser	10	8 3	22-ton 18-ton	8,000	7,560
Deutschland	10	8 3	22-ton 18-ton	8,000	7,560
König Wilhelm	8½	25	12-ton	8,000	9,425
Friedrich der Grosse	8½	4 2	26-ton 21-ton	5,400	6,663
Preussen	8½	4 2	26-ton 21-ton	5,400	6,643
Friedrich Karl	5	18	12-ton	3,500	5,934
Kronprinz	5	18	12-ton	4,800	5,480
Corvettes:—					
Hansa	6	10	12-ton	1,200	3,553
*Sachsen	8	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600
Bayern	8	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600
*C	8	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600
*D	8	8	12-ton	3,000	5,600
Floating Batteries:—					
Arminius	4½	4	7-ton	1,200	1,530
Wespe	4	1	5-ton	700	900
Viper	4	1	5-ton	700	900
Biene	4	1	5-ton	700	900
Skorpion	4	1	5-ton	700	900
Mücke	4	1	5-ton	700	900
*F	4	1	5-ton	700	900
*G	4	1	5-ton	700	900

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 powerful ironclads of the German Imperial navy are the turret-ships, Friedrich der Grosse and Preussen. They 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 two 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 25 12-ton guns, made of Krupp's hammered steel. The armour is 8½ 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 frigate the Couronne. 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 18 steel breech-loading guns of 12 tons, besides two small pivot guns.

Among the other vessels of the German navy, the most remarkable are two torpedo steamers, completed in 1877, the Zieten and the Ulan. They are sea-going ships for offensive warfare, constructed for great speed, calculated to be not less than 20 knots per hour. Both are protected, in their most vulnerable parts, mainly under the bows, by steel armour.

There were under construction at the end of 1878, besides the ironclads enumerated in the preceding list, a number of unarmoured vessels, nearly all designed for great speed. The chief of them were four frigates, constructed on the same pattern, the Bismarck, Blücher, Moltke, and Stosch, each with engines of 2,500 horse-power, the armament consisting of sixteen 80-pounder guns.

The German navy was manned, at the end of 1878, by 5,500 seamen and boys, and officered by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 4 rear-admirals, 62 captains, and 367 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 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

States of the Empire	Area, English sq. miles	Population, Dec. 1, 1875.	Density of population per Eng. sq. mile
I. Prussia	137,066	25,742,404	188
II. Bavaria	29,292	5,022,390	170
III. Würtemberg	7,675	1,881,505	245
IV. Saxony	6,777	2,760,586	407
V. Baden	5,851	1,507,179	257
VI. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,834	553,785	114
VII. Hesse	2,866	884,218	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	95,673	95
XII. Saxe-Meiningen	933	194,494	208
XIII. Anhalt	869	213,565	245
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	816	182,599	223
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	509	145,844	286
XVI. Waldeck	466	54,743	117
XVII. Lippe	445	112,452	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	33,133	155
XXII. Reuss-Greiz	148	46,985	317
XXIII. Hamburg	148	388,618	2,625
XXIV. Lübeck	127	56,912	448
XXV. Bremen	106	142,200	1,345
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	5,580	1,531,804	227
Total	212,091	42,727,360	201

At the census of December 1, 1875, the number of males was 20,986,701, and the number of females 21,740,659, being an excess of 753,958 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 0·98 per cent. per annum.

The following table exhibits the comparative census results of the years 1871 and 1875, with the increase or decrease, both abso-

lute and per cent. per annum, in each of the 25 states of Germany, ranked according to population in 1875, and in Alsace-Lorraine :—

www.libtool.com.cn

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	25,742,404	+ 1,136,562	+ 1·9
II. Bavaria	4,863,450	5,022,390	+ 158,940	+ 0·82
III. Saxony	2,556,244	2,760,586	+ 204,342	+ 1·92
IV. Würtemberg	1,818,539	1,881,505	+ 62,966	+ 0·85
V. Baden	1,461,562	1,507,179	+ 45,617	+ 0·76
VI. Hesse	852,894	884,218	+ 31,324	+ 0·85
VII. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	557,707	553,785	− 3,922	− 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	213,565	+ 10,128	+ 1·23
XIII. Saxe-Meiningen	187,957	194,494	+ 5,537	+ 0·80
XIV. Saxe-Coburg	174,339	182,599	+ 8,260	+ 1·17
XV. Saxe-Altenburg	142,122	145,844	+ 3,722	+ 0·65
XVI. Bremen	122,402	142,200	+ 19,798	+ 3·82
XVII. Lippe	111,135	112,452	+ 1,317	+ 0·20
XVIII. Mecklenburg Strelitz	96,982	95,673	− 1,309	− 0·35
XIX. Reuss-Schleiz	89,032	92,375	+ 3,343	+ 0·92
XX. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	75,523	76,676	+ 1,153	+ 0·38
XXI. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	67,191	67,480	+ 289	+ 0·11
XXII. Waldeck	56,224	54,743	− 1,581	− 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	33,133	+ 1,074	+ 0·75
Alsace-Lorraine	1,549,738	1,531,804	− 17,934	− 0·23
Total	41,023,095	42,727,360	+ 1,704,265	+ 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. It reached its highest point in 1854, when over a quarter of a million of persons left the country, then sank gradually till 1862, in which year the number fell to 27,529, and from thence rose again, with fluctuation, till the year 1872, when there were 155,595 emigrants to the United States alone. In 1873, the total emigration fell to 130,937; in 1874 to 75,502; in 1875 to 56,289; in 1876 to 37,803; and in 1877 to 21,964. From 1875 to 1877, the number of immigrants was nearly as large as that of emigrants. During the twenty-two years from 1846 to 1877, the total emigration to the United States, which absorbs the best classes of emigrants, numbered 2,685,430 individuals. It is calculated that each presented, on the average, a money value of 200 marks, or 10*l.*, so that the total loss by this emigration amounted to 26,685,430*l.* The gradually decreasing stream of emigration mainly flowed through Hamburg and 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Wirsitz, 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 German Emperor 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; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke Georg II. of Saxe-Meiningen; 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 of the King.—Prince *Karl*, born June 29, 1801; Feldzeugmeister, Commander-in-chief of the Prussian artillery; married, May 26, 1827, to Princess Marie of Saxe-Weimar; widower, Jan. 18, 1877. Issue of the union are three children, namely, 1. 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 three daughters and one son, namely, Princess Marie, born September 14, 1855, and married August 24, 1878, to Prince Hendrik of the Netherlands; Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, and married Feb. 18, 1878, to Prince August, hereditary Grand-duke of Oldenburg; Princess Louise, born July 25, 1860, and betrothed May 16, 1878, to Prince Arthur of Great Britain, Duke of Connaught; and Prince Friedrich Leopold, born Nov. 14, 1875; 2. Princess Louise, born March 1, 1829, and married, June 27, 1854, to the Landgrave Alexis of Hesse-Philippsthal, from whom she was divorced March 6, 1861; 3. Princess Anna, born May 17, 1836, and married, May 26, 1853, to Prince Friedrich of Hesse-Cassel.

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 two sons, Friedrich, born July 15, 1874; and Joachim, born Sept. 27, 1876. 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.

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 male line 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

www.libool.com.cn

SOVEREIGNS OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

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

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

Constitution and Government.

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

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

The second Chamber consists of 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 nine departments, as follows:—

1. President of the Council of Ministers.—Prince Otto *von Bismarck-Schönhausen*, born April 1, 1815; studied jurisprudence at Berlin and Göttingen; elected member of the Prussian Diet, 1848: Minister Plenipotentiary at the Diet of Frankfort, 1851–59; Ambassador to

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

2. Vice-President of the Council of Ministers.—Otto Count von *Stolberg-Wernigsrode*, born October 30, 1837; Oberpräsident of the province of Hanover, 1867–76; ambassador to Austria-Hungary, 1876–78; appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, June 1, 1878.

3. The Ministry of Finance.—Dr. Arthur *Hobrecht*, born August 14, 1824; studied jurisprudence, and entered the state service in 1844; Burgomaster of Breslau, 1863–71; Burgomaster of Berlin, 1872–78; appointed Minister of Finance, March 30, 1878.

4. 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.

5. The Ministry of the Interior.—Count Botho *zu Eulenburg*, born July 31, 1831; studied jurisprudence, and entered the State service in 1851; Oberpräsident of the province of Hanover, 1876–78; appointed Minister of the Interior, March 30, 1878.

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

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. The Ministry of Commerce and Public Works.—Dr. August *Maybach*, born November 22, 1822; studied jurisprudence, and entered the State service in 1845; Director-general of the Railways

of Hanover, 1866-71, and of the German State Railways, 1871–78; appointed Minister of Commerce and Public Works, March 30, 1878.

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.

Absolute religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, and one-third Roman Catholics. At the last census, taken December 1, 1875, the Protestants numbered 16,636,990, being 64·65 per cent. of the total population of the kingdom, and the Roman Catholics 8,625,840, or 33·51 per cent. The number of Jews was 339,790, or 1·82 per cent. of the population, at the date of the census. 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 ascendency, the former kingdom of Hanover adding 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics; Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg 990,085 Protestants and 1,953 Roman Catholics; and Electoral Hesse, Nassau, Homburg, and Frankfort, 905,605 Protestants and 336,075 Roman Catholics. Protestantism is otherwise gradually spreading among the population, and Roman Catholicism decreasing. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia, in 1763, the mass of the population were Catholics; but at present the Protestants form the majority in the two most important districts, Breslau and Liegnitz.

The Protestant Church is governed by 'consistories,' or boards appointed by Government, one for each province. There are also synods in most circles and provinces, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provinces. In the Rhenish provinces it is fixed by the concordat entered into between the Government and Pope Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the Crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. There were, at the census of 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 groschen, or rather more than a penny a week in villages, and ten groschen, 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. The Prussian schools are divided into eleven classes, namely, first, elementary, embracing village or town schools; second, 'Bürgerschulen,' or citizen schools; third, 'Real Schulen,' 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 are taught, with geography and history of Germany, and the four first rules of arithmetic; in the latter, 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 Schule' is divided, like the colleges, into six or seven classes.

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. 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 summer of 1878, see *Germany*, p. 97.)

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

general system of instruction and discipline, the proper selection of school books, the examination and appointment of masters, and the examination of those who leave school for the Universities.

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

Revenue and Expenditure.

The estimates of public revenue and expenditure submitted by the Government to the Chambers are always prepared to show an even balance, without surplus or deficit; but in recent years the former has been constant, as a rule, and the latter an exception. The surplus of the five years from 1870 to 1874 varied from 1,425,000*l.* in 1870, to 4,158,008*l.* in 1872, reaching its maximum in the latter year. But there were deficits in 1875, in 1876, and in 1877.

Up to the end of 1876, the finance estimates were for the calendar year, but it was then decided that henceforth they should be, as in Great Britain, for financial years ending March 31. The first financial year under the new arrangement commenced April 1, 1877, so that the preceding accounts were for a period of 15 months, commencing Jan. 1, 1876, and ending March 31, 1877.

The budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of Prussia were as follows during each of the eight years from 1871 to 1879:—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
Ending Dec. 31	Mark	£	Mark	£
1871 . . .	518,756,700	25,937,835	518,756,700	25,937,835
1872 . . .	561,176,820	28,058,841	561,176,820	28,058,841
1873 . . .	630,130,400	31,506,520	630,130,400	31,506,520
1874 . . .	695,097,700	34,754,885	695,097,700	34,754,885
1875 . . .	694,484,900	34,724,245	694,484,900	34,724,245
Ending March 31				
1877 (15 months)	808,072,700	40,403,635	808,072,700	40,403,635
1878 . . .	657,520,344	32,876,017	657,520,344	32,876,017
1879 . . .	713,857,764	35,692,889	713,857,764	35,692,889

The revenue in the financial estimates of Prussia, is divided under seven heads, representing the various ministerial departments. 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 become a far more fruitful source *of revenue than all* taxation, direct or indirect.

In the budget estimates for the year ending March 1878, the sources of revenue were given as follows:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Sources of Revenue.

	Mark
1. Ministry of Finance:—	
Net Income from crown lands	21,812,244
Forests	55,497,500
Total	77,309,744
Direct taxes:—	
Land tax (Grundsteuer)	40,208,000
House tax	17,788,000
Income tax	30,864,000
Class tax (Klassensteuer)	41,406,000
Trade tax (Gewerbesteuer)	18,616,000
Railway dues	3,703,000
Miscellaneous	4,978,000
Total	153,063,000
Indirect taxes:—	
Share of Imperial customs and taxes	16,149,080
Succession tax (Erbschafsteuer)	4,800,000
Stamps	21,500,000
Bills of exchange	81,480
Bridge, harbour, river, or canal dues	2,050,000
Miscellaneous	2,033,740
Total	46,614,300
State lottery	4,068,000
Naval commercial institution (Seehandlung)	3,000,000
The Mint	604,030
State printing office	1,894,700
Miscellaneous	92,164,441
Total receipts of Ministry of Finance	383,218,215
2. Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Public Works:—	
Porcelain manufactory in Berlin	549,375
Mines, produce of	60,026,300
Furnaces, iron mills, forges, produce of	23,697,700
Salines, produce of	4,886,995
Miscellaneous public works	7,059,897
State railways	170,168,202
Private railways	4,247,374
High roads and canals	1,575,131
Total receipts of Ministry of Commerce and Public Works	272,210,974
Ministry of Justice	48,115,000

Revenue—*continued.*	Mark
4. Ministry of the Interior	3,210,606
5. Ministry of Agriculture	4,167,680
6. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	1,409,859
7. Ministry of State	520,930
8. Ministry of War and Foreign Affairs	1,004,500
Total estimated revenue	713,857,764
	£35,692,889

www.libtool.com.cn

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 the financial year ending March 31, 1879, the branches of expenditure were as follows :—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Mark
Current Expenditure:—	
Ministry of Finance	67,845,090
" " Commerce, Industry and Public Works	199,221,745
" " State	502,275
Total current expenditure	267,569,110
Administrative Expenditure:—	
Ministry of Finance	113,887,161
" " Commerce, Industry and Public Works	19,910,716
" " Justice	69,456,000
" " The Interior	36,810,048
" " Agriculture	10,479,542
" " Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	45,896,041
" " State	2,275,723
" " Foreign Affairs	411,600
Total administrative expenditure	299,126,831
Charges on Consolidated Fund:—	
Addition to 'Krondotation' of the King	4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	48,762,979
Sinking fund of debt	17,472,678
Annuities and Management	1,804,404
Chamber of Lords	164,310
Chamber of Deputies	1,199,520
Total charges on Consolidated Fund	73,903,830
Total ordinary expenditure	640,599,771
Extraordinary expenditure	73,257,993
Total expenditure	713,857,764
	£35,692,889

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.)

www.libtool.com.cn

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 as follows on March 31, 1878:—

1. National debt bearing interest:—	Mark
Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatsschuldscheine)	134,964,300
Consolidated debt of June 11, 1873, and June 7, 1876	150,000,000
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	93,107,143
Non-consolidated loans of 1850, 1852, 1853, 1862 & 1868	108,357,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	2,688,745
Preference loan of 1855	25,590,000
Consolidated loan of 1870	503,938,150
State railway debt	45,776,941
Total national debt bearing interest	1,067,322,279
	£53,366,114

2. National debt not bearing interest:—	Mark
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	30,000,000
Total national debt	1,097,322,279
	£54,866,114

To the existing debt there was added in November 1878, a new four per cent loan of 60,000,000 mark, or 3,000,000*l.*, contracted with Messrs. Rothschild & Co.

The charges for interest and management of the debt amounted to 49,203,910 mark, or 2,460,195*l.*, in the financial year 1878–79.

Exclusive of the railway loans, the national debt of Prussia amounted March 31, 1878, to 496,383,938 mark, or 24,819,197*l.*, equal to 19 mark, 8 pfennig, or very nearly 1*l.* per head of the 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

Revenue—*continued.*	Mark
4. Ministry of the Interior	3,210,606
5. Ministry of Agriculture	4,167,680
6. Ministry of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	1,409,859
7. Ministry of State	520,930
8. Ministry of War and Foreign Affairs	1,004,500
Total estimated revenue	713,857,764
	£35,692,889

www.libtool.com.cn

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 the financial year ending March 31, 1879, the branches of expenditure were as follows :—

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Mark
Current Expenditure:—	
Ministry of Finance	67,845,090
„ „ Commerce, Industry and Public Works	199,221,745
„ „ State	502,275
Total current expenditure	267,569,110
Administrative Expenditure:—	
Ministry of Finance	113,887,161
„ „ Commerce, Industry and Public Works	19,910,716
„ „ Justice	69,456,000
„ „ The Interior	36,810,048
„ „ Agriculture	10,479,542
„ „ Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs	45,896,041
„ „ State	2,275,723
„ „ Foreign Affairs	411,600
Total administrative expenditure	299,126,831
Charges on Consolidated Fund:—	
Addition to 'Krondotation' of the King	4,500,000
Interest of public debt, inclusive railway debt	48,762,979
Sinking fund of debt	17,472,678
Annuities and Management	1,804,404
Chamber of Lords	164,310
Chamber of Deputies	1,199,520
Total charges on Consolidated Fund	73,903,830
Total ordinary expenditure	640,599,771
Extraordinary expenditure	73,257,993
Total expenditure	713,857,764
	£35,692,889

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.)

www.libtool.com.cn

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 as follows on March 31, 1878:—

1. National debt bearing interest:—	Mark
Consolidated debt of May 2, 1842 (Staatsschuldscheine)	134,964,300
Consolidated debt of June 11, 1873, and June 7, 1876	150,000,000
Debt of provinces annexed in 1866	93,107,143
Non-consolidated loans of 1850, 1852, 1853, 1862 & 1868	108,357,000
War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark	2,588,745
Preference loan of 1855	25,590,000
Consolidated loan of 1870	503,938,150
State railway debt	45,776,941
Total national debt bearing interest	1,067,322,279
	£53,366,114

2. National debt not bearing interest:—	Mark
Floating debt, called 'Schatz-Anweisungen'	30,000,000
Total national debt	1,097,322,279
	£54,866,114

To the existing debt there was added in November 1878, a new four per cent loan of 60,000,000 mark, or 3,000,000*l.*, contracted with Messrs. Rothschild & Co.

The charges for interest and management of the debt amounted to 49,203,910 mark, or 2,460,195*l.*, in the financial year 1878–79.

Exclusive of the railway loans, the national debt of Prussia amounted March 31, 1878, to 496,383,938 mark, or 24,819,197*l.*, equal to 19 mark, 8 pfennig, or very nearly 1*l.* per head of the 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, Rhinelands; 9, Schleswig-Holstein; 10, Hanover; 11, Hesse-Nassau; 12, Saxony; 13, Würtemberg; 14, Baden; 15, Alsace-Lorraine; 16 and 17, Bavaria.

The strength of the Prussian army was as follows, according to official returns, at the end of July 1878:—

	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 25,742,404 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	Population Dec. 1, 1875
Prussia (Preussen)	24,880	3,137,545	3,199,171
Brandenburg	15,505	2,863,229	3,126,411
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	2,168,988
Schleswig-Holstein	8,524	995,873	1,073,926
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	3,804,381
Principality of Hohenzollern	453	65,558	66,466
Total	137,066	24,605,842	25,742,404

www.libtool.com.cn

The census returns of December 1, 1875, showed that at that date there were in Prussia 12,692,370 males and 13,050,034 females, being an excess of only 357,664 males, 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 24,605,842, 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 1·9 per cent. per annum.

The census of 1875 gives the average density of the population at 188 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 enume-

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

www.libtool.com.cn

Towns	Population Dec. 1, 1871	Population Dec. 1, 1875
Berlin	826,341	966,872
Breslau	207,997	239,050
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	76,280	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 3¼ 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. 182–84.)

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 the year 1876, 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	Mark	
Coal	448	689,324,980	226,582,224	158,902
Lignite (Braunkohle)	553	179,702,447	31,499,710	19,322
Iron ore	737	51,445,009	17,346,737	20,149
Zinc ore	70	10,626,295	12,949,215	11,579
Lead ore	141	2,256,881	20,103,912	31,897
Copper ore	21	6,005,574	6,944,922	13,857
Total of principal and other mines	2,059	948,211,648	320,379,288	236,335

The following table shows the number of smelting works and foundries in Prussia, the quantities and value of their produce in 1876, 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	19,001
„ cast	785	28,445,374	94,542,026	68,988
Steel	54	7,43[illegible],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 35, which produced 4,553,359 centner of salt, of the value of 6,125,049 mark, or 306,252*l.*, and employed 2,199 persons in 1876.

The production of coal in Prussia, after vastly increasing for about thirty years, from 1840 to 1871, reached its limit at the latter date, when there came to be an apparent exhaustion of the fields. But the *years 1875 and* 1876 again showed a large increase in production. The

ing statement gives, after official returns, the quantities of coal l in the kingdom during the period from 1838 to 1876:—

www.libtool.com.cn

ars	Tons	Years	Tons
3–41, annual average	2,901,713	1864 . .	21,197,266
2–46 „ „	3,817,190	1869 . .	29,775,781
7–51 „ „	5,027,690	1871 . .	32,843,288
2–56 „ „	8,571,070	1873 . .	32,347,909
7–61 „ „	13,037,015	1874 . .	31,938,683
2	16,903,520	1875 . .	41,759,558
3	18,330,779	1876 . .	43,364,968

e coal pits in the Ruhr-Düsseldorf district, which extend over than ten miles in length, and are calculated to be able to ne their present supply for 5,000 years, contribute nearly alf of the total produce, while the coal pits of the river situated in the south-western angle of the Rhenish Pro-, and which extend their strata into Bavarian and French ry, furnish about the sixth part of the coal produce of Prussia. oal raised in Prussia amounts to 93 per cent. of the total coal ction of Germany.—(See *Comparative Tables*: 'Coal Pro- n of the Principal States of the World.')

ssia has a very large and complete system of railways. e end of the year 1876, the length of the system was as s:—

Railways	Length in kilomètres
. 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
. 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

the lines of the former territories of Hanover, Hesse, and n are owned by the State, and at a period not far removed hole of the railways of Prussia will be national property.

www.libtool.com.cn

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*, heir-apparent, major-general in the Imperial German army, 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, subsequently King Maximilian II., 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 three daughters, namely, Ruprecht, born May 18, 1869; Adelgunda, born born October 17, 1870; Marie, born July 6, 1872; Karl, April 1, 1874; Franz, born October 10, 1875; and Augusta, born August 18, 1877. 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, captain in the infantry of the Imperial German army.

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.

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, namely, Sophie, born Feb. 22, 1875, and Elisabeth, born July 25, 1876. 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-Coburg-Gotha, and brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal; offspring of the union is a son, Siegfried, born July 10, 1876.

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 5,346,870 mark, or 217,343*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.

www.jinguo.com.cn

The religious division of the population in each of the eight provinces of the kingdom was as follows at the last census taken December 1, 1875:—

Provinces	Roman Catholics	Protestants	Other Sects	Jews
Upper Bavaria . .	856,656	33,163	692	3,649
Lower Bavaria . .	617,512	4,518	164	163
Palatinate (Rheinpfalz)	277,895	348,441	2,824	12,094
Upper Palatinate . .	461,074	41,139	192	1,356
Upper Franconia . .	235,216	315,580	117	4,022
Middle Franconia .	132,576	462,617	689	11,202
Lower Franconia . .	478,829	103,634	498	14,568
Suabia	513,984	83,028	617	4,281
Total . . .	3,573,142	1,392,120	5,793	51,335

Included under the head 'Other Sects' in the above table were 3,642 'Mennonites,' also called 'Taufgesinnte;' 303 Irvingians; 149 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 1878, see *Germany*, page 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, 1877, was estimated at 258,686,781 mark, or 12,934,339*l.*, *and the expenditure*, at 262,292,660 mark, or

13,114,633*l.*, leaving a deficit of 3,605,879 mark, or 180,294*l.* The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were reported as follows:—

www.ibtool.com.cn

Sources of Revenue	Year 1876-77
	Mark
Direct taxes	20,296,453
Indirect „	39,062,210
State Railways, post telegraphs, mines, &c.	104,230,236
Domains	39,646,643
Imperial contribution towards maintenance of army	42,772,240
Miscellaneous receipts	12,678,999
Total gross revenue	258,686,781
	£12,934,339

Branches of Expenditure	Year 1876-77
	Mark
Public debt	38,185,170
Civil list and appanages	5,346,870
Council of state	96,611
Diet	332,170
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	579,263
„ Justice	11,865,328
„ Interior	17,918,099
„ Finance	3,585,690
Worship and education	19,884,677
Army	42,772,240
Pensions for widows and orphans	7,125,430
Reserve fund	1,542,860
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	19,717,313
Total	168,952,021
Charges of collection of revenue	93,340,639
Total expenditure	262,292,660
	£13,114,633

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 1876, on the 1st *of January of* each year:—

www.libpool.com.cn

Years	Ordinary Debt	Railway Debt	Total	
	Florins	Florins	Florins	£
1855	134,045,964	72,369,700	206,415,664	17,201,305
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
1876	360,162,999	728,426,229	1,088,589,228	54,429,461

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 1,377¼ 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	892,382
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	5,022,390

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*:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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	5,022,390	,, 158,940

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. 1, 1871, and of Dec. 1, 1875:—

	Dec. 1, 1871	Dec. 1, 1875
Munich (München)	169,693	193,024
Nürnberg	83,214	91,017
Augsburg	51,220	57,210

It will be seen that in the capital of Bavaria there was an increase of population numbering 23,331, equal to 13·35 per cent.; in Augsburg an increase of 5,926, equal to 11·55 per cent.; and in Nürnberg an increase of 8,088, equal to 9·75 per cent. in the four years from 1871 to 1875.

www.libtool.com.cn

III. WÜRTTEMBERG.

(KÖNIGREICH WÜRTTEMBERG.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Karl I., King of Württemberg, 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 Württemberg, 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 Württemberg; widow, May 9, 1870. 2. Princess *Augusta*, born Oct. 4, 1826, married June 17, 1851, to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar, lieut.-general in the service of Württemberg.

Half-Sister 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.

Cousin of the King.—Prince *August*, born Jan. 24, 1813, the son of Duke Paul of Württemberg, 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 Württemberg, 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 the late 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, daughter of the late Prince Eugene. 6. Princess *Louise*, sister of the preceding, born Oct. 13, 1835; married Feb. 6, 1858, to Prince Heinrich XIV. of Reuss-Schleiz. 7. Prince *Wilhelm Alexander*, born December 20, 1804, the son of Duke Alexander of Württemberg, formerly general in the service of Russia; married October 17, 1837, to Princess Marie of Orléans, daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French; widower, Jan. 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, of which union there are offspring three sons and two daughters, namely, Albert, born Dec. 23, 1865; Marie, born Dec. 24, 1865; Josephine, born Aug. 31, 1871; Robert, born Jan. 14, 1873; and Ulrich, born June 16, 1877.

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 1,851,184 mark, or 92,595*l.*, with an additional grant of 331,900 mark, or 16,595*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 Standesherren, 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 Württemberg*, 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 last census of Württemberg, taken Dec. 1, 1875, stated the religious creed of the inhabitants as follows:—Evangelical Protestants, 1,296,650; Roman Catholics, 567,578; Dissenters of various denominations, 4,167; and Jews, 12,881. According to the census of 1875, the Protestants form 69 per cent. of the population, and the Roman Catholics 30 per cent. The 'Evangelical Protestant' Church of Württemberg 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—obersthoheitliche 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, in the semester of 1877–78, had 89 professors and teachers, and was attended by 1,094 students. (For number of students in each of the four faculties, in the summer of 1878, see *Germany*, 'Church and Education,' page 97.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

Nearly one-half of the public revenue of the kingdom is divided from domains, including vast forests, and other State property, such as railways, telegraphs, and mines. All the railways belong to the State.

The financial year, which formerly ended with the month of June, was changed in 1878 to finish with March. The estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the twelve months ending June 30, 1878, and for the nine months ending March 31, 1879, were as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Year ending June 30, 1878	Nine months ending March 31, 1878
	Mark	Mark
Domains and other state property . .	21,285,293	18,081,078
Direct taxes	12,213,715	9,160,286
Indirect taxes	10,399,551	7,799,663
Miscellaneous receipts	4,440,229	2,564,109
Total . . .	48,338,788	37,605,136
	£2,416,239	£1,880,256

The expenditure for the financial period ending June 30, 1876, *was distributed as follows*:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Branches of Expenditure	Year ending June 30, 1878	Nine months ending March 31, 1879
	Mark	Mark
Civil list of the king	1,851,184	1,388,388
Allowances to other members of the royal family	331,900	250,510
Public debt	17,482,597	14,543,825
Salaries and pensions	2,346,810	1,754,199
Department of Foreign Affairs	166,474	125,021
„ of Justice	3,443,138	2,590,447
„ of the Interior	4,695,185	3,506,208
„ of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	7,897,713	5,987,346
„ of Finance	2,978,524	2,596,170
Parliamentary representation	370,281	281,191
Miscellaneous disbursements	105,000	78,750
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	6,669,984	4,503,081
Total	48,338,788 £2,416,989	37,605,136 £1,880,256

The public debt of Württemberg more than doubled within the last twenty years, owing to the establishment of the railway lines of the kingdom, the whole of which are State property. The capital of the public debt was as follows at the end of June 1877 :—

Description of Debt	Capital
	Mark
Debt of 6 per cent.	1,029
Debt „ 5 „	44,193,720
Debt „ 4½ „	197,889,608
Debt of 4 per cent.	50,450,912
Debt „ 3½ „	27,569,978
Paper money	12,000,000
Total public debt	332,105,247 £16,605,262

A loan of 15,000,000 mark, or 7,500,000*l.*, contracted with the house of Rothschild, at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, was added to the existing debt of Württemberg in November 1877, raising the total to 339,605,247 mark, or 19,980,262*l.*

The debt of the kingdom, here enumerated, is divided into two portions, namely, the general debt, and the railway debt. The

latter, forming by far the largest portion of the total, amounted to 171,000,000 mark, or 13,550,000*l.* at the end of June 1877.

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 on the public debt.

www.tuptool.com.cn

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, were 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 sixteen thousand inhabitants, namely Stuttgart, the capital, which had 107,273; Ulm, fortress and principal military establishment, which had 30,222; Heilbronn, which had 20,208; and Esslingen, which had 19,602 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1875. 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, was formerly drawing off large numbers of the people. In the five years from 1873 to 1877, the total number of emigrants was 10,039. But the emigration here, as in other parts of Germany, greatly declined during the period, falling from 4,651 in 1873, to 1,082 in 1877.

www.libtool.com.cn

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, daughter of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria. 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.

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

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

Constitution and Government.

The present Constitution of Saxony dates from Sept. 4, 1831; but has undergone alterations and modifications by the laws of March 31, 1849; May 5, 1851; November 27, 1860; and October 19, 1861. According to the terms of the Constitution, the crown is hereditary in the male line; but, at the extinction of the latter, also in the female line. The sovereign comes of age at the completed eighteenth year, and, during his minority, the nearest heir to the throne takes the regency. In the hands of the king is the sole executive power, which he exercises through responsible ministers. The legislature is jointly in the king and Parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers. The Upper Chamber comprises the princes of the blood royal; the proprietors of eight baronial domains; twelve deputies elected by the owners of other nobiliar estates; ten noble proprietors nominated by the king for life; the burgomasters of eight towns; and the superintendents and deputies of five collegiate institutions, of the university of Leipzig, and of the Roman Catholic chapter of St. Peter at Bautzen. The Lower Chamber is made up of twenty deputies of landed proprietors; twenty-five of towns and city corporations; twenty-five of peasants and communes; and ten representatives of commerce and manufacturing industry. The qualification for a seat in the Upper House, as well as the right of election to the same, is the possession of a landed estate worth at least 3,000 mark a year; which qualification, however, is not required by the *ex officio* deputies of chapters and universities. To be a member of the Lower House, no fixed income is required; and electors are all men above twenty-five years of age who pay taxes, or contribute in any way to the public burdens. A salary is attached to the performance of the legislative functions; the members of the Upper House being allowed 20 mark, or one pound a day, during the sittings of Parliament, and the deputies to the Second Chamber 10 mark, or 10*s*. 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, 1875, the population of Saxony was composed of 2,664,341 Lutherans; 73,349 Roman Catholics; 1,876 'German' Catholics; 15,660 members of other Christian sects; and 5,360 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, was made compulsory.

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 the summer of 1878, see *Germany*, page 97.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial period extends over a term of two years. In the financial accounts, both the revenue and expenditure are divided into 'ordinary' and 'extraordinary,' the latter representing income from State domains and disbursements for public works. The ordinary revenue for the two years 1876 and 1877 was returned at 53,856,977 mark, or 2,692,848*l.*, and was balanced by the expenditure. The extraordinary revenue for the two years 1876 and 1877, likewise balanced by the expenditure, was returned at 165,047,815 mark, or 8,252,390*l.* More than one-half of the total revenue of the years 1876 and 1877 was derived from domains and state railways. The chief branch of expenditure is that of interest and sinking fund of the public debts, amounting to 19,975,146 mark, or 998,757*l.*, for the years 1876 and 1877.

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 1830	10,630,050
4% 'Kassen-Scheine' of 1847.	19,576,500
4% ditto of 1852-68	142,822,800
3% ditto of 1855	12,436,500
4% Shares of the Saxon-Silesian Railway	8,679,600
5% 'Obligations,' created in 1867	36,000,000
4% 'Kassenscheine,' created in 1869	59,700,000
Railway loans of 1870-71	15,042,600
'Kassenscheine,' not bearing interest	36,000,000
Total	340,888,050
	£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	2,760,586

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, 1875, eight towns with a population of more than 20,000, namely:—

Dresden	197,295	Plauen	28,756
Leipzig	127,387	Freiberg	23,559
Chemnitz	78,209	Glauchau	21,743
Zwickau	31,491	Meerane	21,277

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 estimates of revenue for the year 1877 amounted to 32,520,388 mark, or 1,626,019*l.*, while the expenditure was calculated at 32,797,370 mark, or 1,689,868*l.*, leaving a deficit of 276,982 mark, or 13,898*l.* The greater part of the revenue is derived from direct taxes, including a land tax—Grundsteuer—and an income tax. About one-fourth of the receipts come from the produce of crown lands, forests, and mines, and one-sixth from customs and miscellaneous sources. Rather more than one-third of the expenditure is set down under the head of 'General cost of administration.' The contribution to Imperial expenditure amounted to 5,000,000 mark, or 250,000*l.*, in 1877.

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 receipts of the state railways in the year 1877 amounted to 62,022,162 mark, or 3,101,108*l.*, and the disbursements to 49,383,404 mark, or 2,469,170*l.*, leaving a surplus of 12,638,758 mark, or 630,938*l.*

The public debt is divided into two parts, the first called the General debt, and the second the Railway debt. The General debt amounted, at the commencement of 1878, to 50,881,661 mark *or 2,544,083l.*, and the Railway debt, at the same date, to *277,253,122 mark*, or 13,862,656*l.* There was added to the Rail-

way debt, by a law passed Feb. 9, 1878, a loan of 12,000,000 mark, or 600,000*l.*, at 4 per cent., for the construction of new lines. About one-fourth of the total debt bears no interest.

Area and Population.

Baden has an area of 277 geographical, or 5,851 English square miles, with a population of 1,507,179 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	365,745	387,314
Lower Rhine	1,349	384,652	401,473
Total	5,851	1,461,562	1,507,179

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. The decline of population was chiefly due to emigration.

Two-thirds of the population of Baden are Roman Catholics, and one-third Protestants. At the census of Dec. 1, 1875, there were 958,907 Roman Catholics, and 517,851 Protestants, together with 26,492 Jews. A great number of small towns are dispersed over the Grand-duchy. There were five with a population of over 20,000 at the census of December 1, 1875, namely, Mannheim with 46,453; Karlsruhe, the capital, with 42,895; Freiburg, with 30,595; Pforzheim, with 23,692; and Heidelberg, with 22,334 inhabitants.

VI. MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

www.libtool.com.cn

(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; betrothed May 4, 1878, to Grand-duchess Anastasia, born July 28, 1860, daughter of Grand-duke Michael of Russia. 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; 3. *Adolf*, born Oct. 10, 1873; and 4. *Heinrich*, born April 19, 1876.

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 knights' 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.

The executive is represented in a ministry divided into four departments, appointed by, and responsible alone to the Grand-duke. There exists no general budget for the Grand-duchy. At the commencement of 1877 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 553,785—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 553,785, being a loss of 3,922, or of 0·18 per cent. per annum. During the five years from 1873 to 1877, the large number of 10,097 emigrants left the little State. But there was a gradual decline in emigration during the period, the number of emigrants falling from 6,492 in 1873, to 365 in 1877.

Nearly all the inhabitants are Protestants. There were two towns with a population of over 20,000, namely, Rostock, with 34,172, and Schwerin, the capital, with 27,989 inhabitants, at the census of December 1, 1875.

VII. HESSE.

www.libtool.com.cn

(GROSSHERZOGTHUM HESSEN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ludwig IV., Grand-duke of Hesse, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III: and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Grand-duke Ludwig III., June 13, 1877. Married, July 1, 1862, to Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, of Great Britain and Ireland; widower, December 14, 1878. Issue of the union are, four 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; and Alice, born June 6, 1872.

Brothers of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Heinrich*, born Nov. 28, 1838; married, in 'morganatic' union, Feb. 28, 1878, to Caroline Willich, elevated Freifrau zu Niddau. 2. Prince *Wilhelm*, born Nov. 16, 1845.

Mother of the Grand-duke.—Princess *Elizabeth*, born June 18, 1815, eldest daughter of the late Prince Wilhelm of Prussia; married, Oct. 22, 1836, to Prince Karl, son of Grand-duke Ludwig II. of Hesse; widow, March 20, 1877.

Uncle and Aunt of the Grand-duke.—1. Prince *Alexander*, born July 15, 1823; field-marshal lieutenant in the service of Austria; married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Countess Julia von Haucke, 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.—2. Princess *Maria*, born Aug. 8, 1824; married, April 28, 1841, to Grand-duke Alexander of Russia, present Emperor 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.

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 1876.

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 were 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	255,632
Rhenish Hesse (Rheinhessen)	530	249,951	259,164
Starkenburg	1,066	349,901	369,422
Total population . .	2,866	852,894	884,218

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.

The two largest towns of the Grand-duchy are Mayence, or Mainz, with 57,847, and Darmstadt, the capital, with 43,937 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1875.

VIII. OLDENBURG.

www.libtobacco.com

(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; married, February 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, born Feb. 8, 1857, second daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia. (See page 111.) 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; married, in 'morganatic' union, Nov. 9, 1876, to Natalie, Baroness von Friesenhof.

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, married in 'morganatic' union, 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. The Grand-duke has a civil list of 125,000 mark, or 6,250*l.*, besides an allowance of 125,000 mark from the public domains, making his total income 12,500*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 1877 were calculated upon a total public revenue of 5,939,700 mark, or 296,985*l.*, and an expenditure of 6,562,240 mark, or 328,112*l.* 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 1878, to 37,158,340 mark, or 1,857,917*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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 mark, or 150,000*l.*

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 1876 to 1878 the estimates of revenue per annum were 7,700,133 mark, or 385,006*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 1877, was 91,874,442 mark, or 4,593,722*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.

The capital of the duchy, the town of Brunswick, or Braunschweig, had 65,938 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1875.

www.libtool.com.cn

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, of which union there are offspring two sons, namely, Wilhelm, born June 10, 1876, and Bernhard, born April 13, 1878. 2. Princess *Marie*, born January 20, 1849; married Feb. 6, 1876, to Prince Heinrich of Reuss-Schleiz-Köstritz, German ambassador at Constantinople; offspring a son, Heinrich, born March 3, 1878. 3. Princess *Elisabeth*, born February 28, 1854.

Sister of the Grand-duke.—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; major-general in the British army; married, in 'morganatic' union, Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augusta Catherine, born January 14, 1827, daughter of the 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 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, known as patron of German literature.

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.

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

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.

The town of Weimar, capital and largest town of the Grand-duchy, had 17,522 inhabitants at the census of Dec. 1, 1875.

www.libtool.com.cn

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*, born July 22, 1848; married April 17, 1877, to Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born Sept. 7, 1857, of which union there is offspring a daughter, Augusta, born May 8, 1878.

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 95,673, 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:—1. Prince *Bernhard*, born April 1, 1851; married Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia; 2. Princess *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 1876–77 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 1876, 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 1876 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, 1877, to 7,445,417 mark, or 372,270*l.*

The duchy comprises an area of 869 English square miles, with a population of 213,565, 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

(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 100,000 thaler, or 15,000*l.*, at a minimum, and more in case these estates produce above 134,079 thaler, or 20,112*l.* a year. The proprietorship of these domains, which, according to the decision of the highest legal authorities in Germany, belong to the State and not to the reigning family, gave rise for a time to animated disputes between the Government and the legislature of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. A compromise was finally arrived at, by the *terms of which* the reigning Duke has a civil list of 100,000 thaler

out of the income of the domains, and the surplus of 34,079 thaler is paid into the public exchequer, while the rest is divided between the Duke and the State.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 deputes seven, and that of Gotha fourteen members. The 'United Parliament' meets alternately at the town of Coburg and at Gotha.

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 1877–81, the Crown-revenue for Coburg was set down at 383,486 mark, or 19,174*l.*, and that for Gotha at 2,102,221 mark, or 105,110*l.*, per annum. The annual State-revenue and expenditure for the period 1877–81 was fixed for Coburg at 937,780 mark, or 46,889*l.*, and for Gotha at 2,433,200 mark, or 121,160*l.* The public debt, in 1878, amounted to 3,749,900 mark, or 187,495*l.*, for Coburg, and to 6,968,200 mark, or 348,410*l.*, for Gotha, being a total of 535,905*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 182,599, 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.

The town of Gotha had 22,928, and Coburg 14,567 inhabitants at the census of December 1, 1875. There are no other towns in the duchy.

XV. SAXE-ALTENBURG.

www.libtool.com.cn

(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 1875–77 exhibiting an annual revenue of 2,223,561 mark, or 111,178*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount. Very nearly two-thirds of the revenue are derived from the State domains, and the remainder *from indirect* taxes. The public debt at the commencement of

1877 amounted to 2,431,651 mark, or 121,587*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; married Feb. 15, 1877, to Prince Friedrich of Württemberg. 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 54,743. 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 1876 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, 1876, was 1,400,000 mark, or 70,000*l.*

The population, at the census of December 1, 1875, numbered 112,452 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 only 0·20 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 Günther, 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 1876–78, the annual public income was settled at 1,794,060 mark, or 89,703*l.*, and the expenditure for each year was fixed by the Chamber at 1,777,140 mark, or 88,857*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 thaler, or 22,000*l.*, being nearly one-fourth of the revenue of the country. The Prince is, moreover, in possession of a 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 Württemberg. 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 1876, 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 *Hermina*, born Sept. 29, 1827, daughter of the late Prince Georg of Waldeck. There are offspring:—1. *Hermina*, born Oct. 5, 1845. 2. *Georg*, born Oct. 10, 1846. 3. *Hermann*, born May 19, 1848. 4. *Ida*, born July 28, 1852. 5. *Otto*, born Sept. 13, 1854. 6. *Adolf*, born July 20, 1859.

The reigning house of Lippe is descended from a count of the same name, who lived in the sixteenth century, acquiring some small territorial possessions in Westphalia. The civil list of the reigning Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe amounts to 25,000*l.*, or about three-fourths of the revenue of the whole principality.

Constitution, Revenue, and Population.

The principality has a constitution, dated November 17, 1868, under which there is a legislative Diet of 15 members, two of whom are appointed by the Prince, one nominated by the nobility, one by the clergy, one by certain functionaries, and the rest elected by the people. To the Prince belongs part of the legislative and all the executive authority. He acts through a minister, called the *President of the Government.*

The financial accounts for 1874 stated the revenue at 618,659 mark, or 30,912*l.*, and the expenditure at 489,937 mark, or 24,496*l.* There was in 1874 a public debt of 1,400,000 mark, or 70,000*l.*, consisting almost entirely of paper money.

The last census, of Dec. 1, 1875, gave a population of 33,133 souls, on an area of 212 English square miles. From 1871 to 1875 the inhabitants increased at the rate of 0·75 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. Married, October 8, 1872, to Princess Ida of Schaumburg-Lippe, born July 28, 1852; offspring of the union is a son, Heinrich XXIV., born March 20, 1878.

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 1876. 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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, according to official accounts, the sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the State during the year 1876 :—

	Mark	£
Sources of Revenue.		
Domains and State lottery	6,524,200	326,210
Stamps and taxes	15,142,800	757,140
Official fees (Gebühren)	1,041,900	52,095
Miscellaneous receipts	1,414,400	70,720
Total revenue	24,123,300	1,206,165
Branches of Expenditure.		
Senate and Burgesses	518,700	25,935
Interest on State debt	6,710,000	335,500
Administration of Finance	1,866,700	93,335
Trade and Navigation	2,166,000	108,300
Board of Works	3,270,400	163,520
Education and Public Charities	3,667,400	183,370
Justice and Police	3,905,800	195,290
Foreign Consulates	47,000	2,350
Contribution to Imperial expenditure	3,241,600	162,080
Miscellaneous disbursements	376,500	18,825
Total expenditure	25,770,100	1,288,505

It will be seen that the revenue being 1,206,165*l.*, and the expenditure 1,288,505*l.*, there was an estimated deficit of 82,340*l.* in the year 1876. 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 1876 at 2,046,000 mark, or 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, 1877, amounted to 125,678,520 mark, or 6,283,926*l.* The debt was incurred chiefly for the construction of public works, a considerable part of it being devoted, after the great fire in 1842, to the rebuilding of the destroyed 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, 1876, 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; 43,443 in 1874; 31,810 in 1875; 28,729 in 1876, and 22,570 in 1877. Of the emigrants of 1877, there went 16,013 to the United States, and 1,541 to Australasia. In the years 1875 to 1877 the immigrants into Hamburg from Transatlantic countries came up to nearly one-third of the number of emigrants.

The commercial intercourse of the United Kingdom with Hamburg is very important, embracing more than one-half of the total commerce with Germany.

The total number of vessels which entered the port of Hamburg in the year 1877 was 5,473, with an aggregate tonnage of 2,233,929. The vessels entering with cargoes under the British flag numbered 2,324, with a tonnage of 1,244,768, and cargoes valued at 4,600,000*l.*; and the vessels which cleared, with cargoes, under the British flag, numbered 1,394, with a tonnage of 767,544, and cargoes valued at 10,000,000*l.*

The total number of sea-going vessels (Seeschiffe) which belonged to the port of Hamburg, was as follows on Jan. 1, 1878 :—

	Number	Tonnage
Steamers	102	84,135
Sailing vessels	366	139,775
Total	468	223,910

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 seven years there was an increase of 39,414 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*, of that of Denmark and Belgium together, in the year 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

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, 1878.

The estimated revenue for the year 1877 amounted to 2,652,450 mark, or 132,622*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 1877, to 25,684,280 mark, or 1,284,214*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. 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 1877, forty-two sea-going vessels, of 8,058 tons, including twenty-two steamers, of 4,409 tons. In the year 1876, there entered the port of Lübeck 2,537 vessels, of 436,100 tons, and there cleared 1,997 vessels, of 422,700 tons. The number of vessels arriving under the British flag in 1876 was 35, of an aggregate tonnage of 9,850. 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 included under Germany. (See pp. 183–84.)

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 estimated revenue for the year 1876 amounted to 11,983,400 mark, or 599,170*l.*, and the expenditure to 11,999,540 mark, or *599,977l., thus* leaving a deficit of 16,140 mark, or 807*l.* 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 1877, to 90,385,521 mark, or 4,519,276*l*. The whole of the debt, which bears interest at 3½ and 4½ per cent., was incurred for constructing railways, harbour, and other public works.

www.jstor.com.cn

Population and Commerce.

The population of the State amounted, on Dec. 1, 1875, to 142,200, inclusive of a Prussian garrison. The increase of population from 1871 to 1875 was larger than in any other State of Germany, amounting to the high rate of 3·82 per cent. per annum. In the four years from 1867 to 1871, the increase was 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 was 63,519 in 1869; 61,877 in 1870; 60,516 in 1871; 80,418 in 1872; 63,167 in 1873; 30,633 in 1874; 24,503 in 1875; 21,665 in 1876, and 19,179 in 1877. The emigrants of 1877 comprised 10,972 natives of Germany, or not quite one-half the total, the other half being composed of natives of Austria-Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, and other countries. All the emigrants of 1877, without exception, went to the United States. In the two years 1876 and 1877, upwards of 20,000 persons returned to Bremen from transatlantic countries.

The number of merchant vessels belonging to the State of Bremen on Jan. 1, 1877, was 255, of 196,011 tons, the number including 58 steamers, of an aggregate burthen of 57,676 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 and South America, with smaller steamers running between Bremerhaven and British ports.

In the year 1876 there arrived at the port of Bremen 2,720 vessels, of 920,904 tons, and there cleared 2,799 vessels, of 861,807 tons. The arrivals included 374 British vessels, of 162,064 tons, and the departures 290 British vessels, of 113,869 tons. Three-fourths of the commerce of Bremen are carried on under the German and British flags. Next to that of Hamburg, the port of Bremen is the largest for the international trade of Germany.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 budget estimates of public revenue of Alsace-Lorraine in the year 1876, amounted to 43,781,299 mark, or 2,189,064*l.*; and the estimates of expenditure to the same. Nearly one-half of the total revenue is derived from customs and indirect taxes, while the largest branch of expenditure—amounting to 6,408,475 mark, or 320,423*l.*, in the estimates for 1876—is for public education and ecclesiastical affairs.

Area and Population.

The Reichsland has an area of 5,580 English square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 1,531,804, 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	Population	
	Eng. sqr. miles	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	481,312
Total . . .	5,580	1,549,738	1,531,804

The decrease of population during the four years from 1871 to 1875 amounted to 0·23 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. But there were only 158 emigrants in the year 1876, and but 108 in 1877.

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 1875, Strassburg had 94,346, Mühlhausen 58,513, and Metz 45,673 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.

www.libool.com.cn

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 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Germany to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Germany
	£	£
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
1876	21,115,189	20,082,262
1877	26,269,993	19,642,128

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 detailed official 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 338.)

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 1876 and 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Exports from Germany to Great Britain	1876	1877
	£	£
Animals, oxen and bulls	1,125,141	834,661
„ cows and calves	362,892	10,988
„ sheep and lambs	612,764	1,042,643
„ swine and hogs	7,415	204
Bacon and hams	1,269,456	781,273
Bristles	142,027	162,814
Butter	677,466	591,383
Chemical manufactures and products	273,548	278,938
Corn, wheat	1,331,521	3,592,760
„ barley	213,837	1,266,168
„ peas and beans	134,202	195,571
„ wheatmeal and flour	769,074	1,155,419
Cotton, raw	28,263	13,164
„ manufactures	226,434	189,874
Flax, dressed or undressed	96,312	317,735
Glass, flint	82,186	64,093
„ manufactures, unenumerated	436,749	360,809
Hides, not tanned	134,773	132,199
„ tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed	342,957	279,650
Hops	189,922	256,804
Painters' colours and pigments	162,634	169,771
Paper and pasteboard	221,592	278,191
Pork, salted	63,464	39,364
Rags and other materials for making paper	102,291	100,937
Seeds, clover and grass	329,047	319,240
„ flax and linseed	122,078	136,053
„ tares and lentils	81,455	66,909
Skins and furs of all sorts	198,960	141,034
Spirits, unenumerated, not sweetened	139,672	152,257
Sugar, refined and candy	48,562	663,570
„ unrefined	1,688,786	2,318,984
Toys	245,882	234,635
Wood and timber, hewn	841,725	682,445
„ „ sawn or split	237,751	276,592
„ „ staves	356,903	256,619
Wool, sheep and lambs'	577,450	585,292
Woollen manufactures	512,418	425,650
Woollen rags	188,663	207,299
Yarn for weaving	512,473	414,662
All other articles	6,026,444	7,270,339
Total	21,115,189	26,269,993

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 1876 *and* 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Imports of British Produce into Germany	1876	1877
	£	£
Alkali, soda	303,583	278,601
Apparel and haberdashery	59,368	47,781
Bags and sacks, empty	212,138	502,578
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	137,750	117,386
Chemical products and preparations	339,563	356,775
Coals, cinders, and fuel	1,122,666	951,491
Cotton yarn	2,401,534	2,550,947
„ piece goods	1,091,381	1,304,233
„ hosiery and small-wares	525,862	591,636
Earthen and china ware	91,881	78,773
Fish, herrings	579,011	829,114
Hardwares and cutlery unenumerated	236,104	222,046
Leather, wrought and unwrought	422,313	412,484
Linen yarn	319,361	234,699
„ piece goods	338,743	299,403
„ other sorts	146,683	88,433
Jute manufactures of all kinds	493,968	547,703
Machinery, steam engines	91,412	135,134
„ other sorts	607,763	614,971
Metals:—		
Iron, wrought and unwrought	1,765,592	1,522,741
Copper, wrought and unwrought	310,786	289,853
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	29,677	32,712
Oil, seed	583,550	508,910
Silk, thrown, twist, and yarn	91,816	133,287
„ manufactures	107,677	96,137
Skins and furs of all sorts	108,418	121,789
Tin, unwrought	37,237	37,231
Wool, sheep and lambs'	230,773	244,854
Woollen and worsted yarn	2,098,519	1,854,313
Woollen manufactures		
Cloths, coatings, &c.	1,474,627	1,204,710
Worsted stuffs	1,071,514	623,811
Flannels and carpets	80,653	80,677
Of other sorts	134,434	123,896
All other articles	2,435,905	2,603,019
Total	20,082,262	19,642,128

The Free Towns, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, are the chief gates of commercial intercourse of Germany with the United Kingdom.

The results of an agricultural census taken on the 10th of January, 1873, showed that at that date there were in the Empire 3,352,231 horses; 13,315 mules and donkeys; 15,776,702 head of cattle; 24,999,706 sheep; 7,124,088 swine; 2,320,002 goats; and 2,333,484 beehives. The number of families possessing live stock

—Viehbesitzende Haushaltungen—was found to be 5,028,023, and of these there were 2,965,856 devoted, partly or wholly, to agricultural pursuits.

www.libtool.com.cn

The mercantile navy of Germany, on the 1st of January 1877, numbered 4,809 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 1,103,650. Of this total there were 318 steamers, of 180,946 tons. The following was the distribution of the shipping belonging to the principal ports on the 1st of January 1877 :—

Principal Ports	Sailing Vessels and Steamers		Steamers	
	Number	Tonnage	Number	Tonnage
Hamburg . . .	439	214,898	96	83,826
Bremen	255	196,011	58	57,676
Rostock	374	106,580	8	3,795
Stettin	222	48,660	43	8,522
Danzig	114	48,840	8	3,293
Stralsund . . .	292	49,879	1	237
Barth	231	42,937	—	—
Memel	91	30,911	6	320
Elsfleth	123	37,094	1	20
Papenburg . . .	158	22,916	—	—
Geestemünde . . .	57	27,313	6	1,487
All other ports . .	2,453	277,611	91	21,770
Total . . .	4,809	1,103,650	318	180,946

At the close of 1876 the railways of the Empire completed and open for public traffic had a total length of 27,413 kilometres, or 17,133 English miles. Of this total, 12,604 kilometres, or 7,878 English miles, belonged to the State.

The total number of telegraphic despatches in the year 1876 was 10,649,994, of which 7,172,124 were inland, and 3,477,870 foreign. The length of telegraph lines in the Empire at the end of 1876 was 38,793 kilometres (or 24,317 English miles), and of telegraph wires 142,000 kilometres (or 88,750 English miles). The total receipts of 1876 amounted to 10,258,529 mark, or 512,920*l.*, and the expenditure to 15,958,543 mark, or 797,927*l.* There were 4,532 telegraph stations at the end of 1876.

The Imperial post office carried 516,407,730 letters, 78,586,580 post cards, 7,523,180 patterns, 92,867,490 stamped wrappers, and 310,421,781 newspapers, in the year 1876. The total receipts of the post office in 1876 amounted to 116,967,739 mark, or 5,848,387*l.*, and the total expenditure to 109,414,845 mark, or 5,470,742*l.*, leaving a surplus of 7,552,894 mark, or 377,645*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. Of Germany in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—Count Georg von Münster, accredited Jan. 26, 1873.
Councillor 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.—Sir John Walsham, Bart.; 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 *Thaler*, of 30 *Groschen*, approximate value	=	3*s.*
„ *Gulden*, or florin, of 60 *Kreuzer* „	=	1*s.* 8*d.*
„ *Mark Current* of Lübeck „	=	1*s.* 3*d.*
„ *Mark Banco* of Hamburg „	=	1*s.* 6*d.*
„ *Reichs Thaler* of Bremen „	=	3*s.* 4*d.*

New denomination.

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

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 *Gramme* . . .	=	15·434 grains troy.
„ *Kilogramme* of 2 *Pfund* .	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Centner* of 50 *Kilogramme* .	=	110 „ „
„ *Quintal* of 2 *Centner* . .	=	220 „ „
„ *Tonne* of 20 *Centner* . .	=	2200 „ „
„ *Liter, Mass* . . .	=	1·76 Imperial pints.
„ *Meter, Stab* . . .	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
„ *Kilometer*	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„ *Hektar*	=	2·47 acres.
„ *Quadrat*, or *Square Kilometer*	=	247 acres, or $2\frac{3}{5}$. sq. k. to 1 sq. mile.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Germany.

1. Official Publications.

Deutscher Reichs- und König. Preussischer Staats-Anzeiger. Berlin, 1878.

Königlich Preussischer Staats-Kalender für 1878. 8. Berlin, 1878.

Preussische Statistik, herausgegeben vom Königlich Statistischen Büreau in Berlin. fol. Berlin, 1878.

Jahrbuch der amtlichen Statistik des Preussischen Staates. 4 vols. 8. Berlin, 1865, 1867, 1869, and 1876.

Die Gemeinden und Gutsbezirke des Preussischen Staates und ihre Bevölkerung. Nach den Urmaterialien der allgemeinen Volkszählung v. 1. December 1871 bearbeitet, u. zusammengestellt vom Königlichen statistischen Büreau. 8. Berlin, 1873.

Monatshafte zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs, für das Jahr 1878. Herausgegeben von Kaiserlichen Statistischen Amt. 4. Berlin, 1878.

Zeitschrift des Königl. Preussischen statistischen Büreaus, redigirt von Dr. Engel. 4. Berlin, 1878.

Der Viehstand der Gemeinden und Gutsbezirke im Preussischen Staate. Nach den Urmaterialien der Viehzählung v. 10. Januar 1873, bearbeitet vom Königlich Preussischen statistischen Büreau. 8. Berlin, 1875.

Statistik des deutschen Reiches. Herausgegeben vom Kaiserlichen statistischem Amte. 4. Berlin, 1873–78.

Staatshandbuch für das Königreich Sachsen. Dresden, 1878.

Hof- und Staats-Handbuch des Königreichs Bayern. 8. München, 1878.

Königlich Württembergisches Hof- und Staats-Handbuch, herausgeg. von dem Königl. Statistisch-topographischem Büreau. 8. Stuttgart, 1878.

Statistik des Hamburgischen Staats. 4. Hamburg, 1878.

Report by Mr. MacDonell, British Secretary of Embassy, on the Finances of the German Empire, dated Berlin, Jan. 1, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Dudley E. Saurin on the Industry and Agriculture of Württemberg, dated Stuttgart, Decem. 20, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of the Province of Silesia, dated Königsberg, Oct. 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' *Part I. 1876.* 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Annesley on the Commerce of Hamburg; by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of Königsberg; by Mr. Consul Ward, on the Trade of Bremen; by Mr. Vice-Consul Meden on the Trade of Cuxhaven; by Mr. Consul-General Crowe on the Trade of the Rhenish Provinces; by Mr. Vice-Consul Humbert on the Trade of Breslau; by Mr. Vice-Consul Kruge on the Commerce of Danzig; by Mr. Vice-Consul Kruse on the Trade of Kiel; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Behncke on the Trade of Lübeck; dated January–February, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Crowe on the Commerce and Customs Tariff of Germany; by Mr. Vice-Consul Kruse on the Trade of Kiel; by Consul-General Baron Tauchnitz on the Trade of Leipzig; and by Mr. Consul Blackwell on the Commerce and Shipping of Stettin, dated April–May, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Annesley on the Commerce and Population of Hamburg, and by Mr. Vice-Consul Richter on the Trade of Memel, dated August–September, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Vice-Consul Kruge on the Trade of Danzig, by Mr. Consul Annesley on the Commerce of Hamburg, and by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of Königsberg, dated September, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Crowe on the Trade of the Rhenish Provinces; and by Mr. Consul Hertslet on the Trade of Königsberg, January–April, 1878; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Germany with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Böhmert (Dr. Victor), Zeitschrift des K. Sächsischen Statistischen Bureaus. 4. Leipzig, 1878.

Engel (Dr. Ernst): Die Verluste der Deutschen Armeen im Kriege gegen Frankreich 1870 und 1871. Fol. Berlin, 1873.

Fircks (A. Freiherr von), Die Volkskraft Deutschland's und Frankreich's. Statistische Skizze. 8. Berlin, 1875.

Gothaischer genealogischer Hof-Kalender auf das Jahr 1878. 32. Gotha, 1878.

Legoyt (Alfred), Forces matérielles de l'Empire d'Allemagne. 18. Paris, 1878.

Neumann (G.), Das Deutsche Reich in geographischer, statistischer und topographischer Beziehung. 2 vols. 8. Berlin, 1872–74.

Nicolson (A.), A Sketch of the German Constitution, and of the Events in Germany from 1815 to 1871. 8. London, 1875.

Petermann (Th.), Zeitschrift des Königlich Sächsischen Statistischen Büreaus, 23 Jahrgang. 4. Leipzig, 1878.

Wagner (Dr. H.), Die Entwickelung des Deutschen Eisenbahnnetzes. In Dr. A. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' No. VI. 1873. 4. Gotha, 1873.

Waitz (Georg), Deutsche Verfassungsgeschichte. 5 vols. 8. Kiel, 1871–74.

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., German Emperor and King of Prussia. There are offspring three sons and four daughters (see page 110). 2. Prince *Albert Edward*, heir-apparent, born Nov. 9, 1841; married, March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, eldest daughter of 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. 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 Grandduchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II.; issue, a son, Alfred, born October 15, 1874, and three daughters—Marie, born October 29, 1875; Victoria, born November 25, 1876; and Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 4. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married, July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831; 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. 5. 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. 6. Prince *Arthur*, born May 1, 1850; created Duke of Connaught 1874; betrothed May 16, 1878, to Princess Louise of Prussia (see page 111). 7. Prince *Leopold*, born April 7, 1853. 8. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857.

Cousins of the Queen.—1. Prince *Ernest August*, Duke of Cum-

berland, born September 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. 2. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; field-marshal commanding-in-chief the British army. 3. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married, June 28, 1843, to Grand-duke Friedrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. 4. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 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 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 Vict. 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 1877 amounted to 75,993*l.*, being 2,623*l.* more than in the preceding year. The salaries, law charges, taxes, charities, and other disbursements in 1877 amounted to 30,993*l.*, and the payment made to Her Majesty for the year was 45,000*l.*, or 2,000*l.* more than in the preceding year. The payment to Her Majesty 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.*; in 1874 to 42,000*l.*; in 1875 to 41,000*l.*; and in 1876 to 43,000*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; 25,000*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 1877 was 96,860*l.*, the salaries and other expenses came to 27,521*l.*, and the sum of 60,339*l.* was paid over for the use of the Prince of Wales. In 1867,

the sum paid over amounted to 54,927*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.*; in 1874 to 65,901*l.*; in 1875 to 67,141*l.*; and in 1876 to 70,375*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 145,000*l.* for annuities to members of the Royal Family.

www.libool.com.cn

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:—

House of Stuart.	
James I.	1603
Charles I.	1625
Commonwealth.	
Parliamentary Executive	1649
Protectorate	1653
House of Stuart.	
Charles II.	1660
James II.	1685
House of Stuart-Orange.	
William and Mary	1689
William III.	1694
House of Stuart.	
Anne	1702
House of Hanover.	
George I.	1714
George II.	1727
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 Supplies 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 passed during the session 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 fourteen 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 of England 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 1878, consisted of 538 members, of whom 5 were peers of the Blood Royal, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 20 marquesses, 128 earls, 32 viscounts, 25 bishops, 261 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 503 in 1877. 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 1878, there were issued 165 patents of peerage, so that, with the addition of the spiritual lords, 2 archbishops and 25 bishops, all of whom were appointed during the period, 192 members of the House of Lords, or more than 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 Com-

mons, after the Act of 1832, was made by the Reform Bill of 1867–68. The most important provisions of the new Act as regards England are clauses 3 and 4, the first establishing household suffrage in boroughs, and the second occupation franchise in counties. Clause 3 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a borough, who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the whole of the preceding 12 calendar months been, an inhabitant occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling-house within the borough; (3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated as an ordinary occupier in respect of the premises so occupied by him within the borough to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of such premises; (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year *bonâ fide* paid an equal amount in the pound to that payable by other ordinary occupiers in respect of all poor-rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January, and which have been demanded of him in manner hereinafter mentioned; or as a lodger has occupied in the same borough separately, and as sole tenant for the twelve months preceding the last day of July in any year the same lodgings, such lodgings being part of one and the same dwelling-house, and of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of 10*l.* or upwards, and has resided in such lodgings during the twelve months immediately preceding the last day of July, and has claimed to be registered as a voter at the next ensuing registration of voters: provided, that no man shall, under this section, be entitled to be registered as a voter by reason of his being a joint occupier of any dwelling-house.' Clause 4 enacts that 'Every man shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, and, when registered, to vote for a member or members to serve in Parliament for a county who is qualified as follows:—(1) Is of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity; and who shall be seised at law or in equity of any lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure whatever, except freehold, for his own life, or for the life of another, or for any lives whatsoever, or for any larger estate of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same, or who shall be entitled either as lessee or assignee to any lands or tenements of freehold or of any other tenure whatever, for the unexpired residue, whatever it may be, of any term originally created for a period of not less than 60 years of the clear yearly value of not less than five pounds over and above all rents and charges payable out of or in respect of the same; (2) Is on the last day of July in any year, and has during the twelve months immediately preceding been, the occupier, as owner or tenant, of lands or tenements *within the county of the* ratable value of 12*l.* or upwards;

(3) Has during the time of such occupation been rated in respect to the premises so occupied by him to all rates made for the relief of the poor in respect of the said premises; and (4) Has before the 20th day of July in the same year paid all poor rates that have become payable by him in respect of the said premises up to the preceding 5th day of January.'

The Reform Acts for Scotland and Ireland, passed in the session of 1868, differ in some important respects from that of England. By the Act for Scotland, the franchise in burghs is conferred upon every male person of full age, and subject to no legal incapacity, who has been for twelve months an occupier, as owner or tenant, of any dwelling, unless at any time during that period he shall have been exempted from poor-rates on the ground of poverty, or shall have failed to pay his poor-rates, or shall have been in the receipt of parochial relief within twelve months. The lodger franchise in Scotland consists in the permission of any lodger to vote who has occupied in the same burgh separately, and as sole tenant, for twelve months, a lodging of the clear annual value, if let unfurnished, of ten pounds or upwards, and has claimed to be registered as a voter. In Scottish counties, the ownership franchise is five pounds, clear of any deduction in the shape of burdens, with a residential qualification of not less than six months. The Reform Act for Ireland made no alteration in the county franchise, but reduced that of boroughs to a 4*l.* rating occupation, qualified as in England.

It appears from the last annual return made by order of the House of Commons, that in June 1878, the total number of electors in the English counties was 797,494, and in the counties of Wales 66,272, in all 863,766. In the cities and boroughs England had 1,472,164 electors, and Wales 67,441, making a total of 1,539,605. The three English Universities gave a total of 12,851 electors, the numbers being distributed as follows:—Oxford, 5,026; Cambridge, 6,038; and London, 1,787. The total number of Parliamentary electors furnished by the counties and boroughs in England and Wales and the Universities in England, as shown by the register in force, was therefore 2,416,222. The return in relation to Ireland showed a total of 231,515 electors, who were thus distributed—counties, 173,668, boroughs, 54,218; and University of Dublin, 3,429. Scotland showed a total electoral force of 304,268, of whom 89,750 were county voters, 203,464 figured on the burgh rolls, and 11,154 were electors for the Universities. Of those last Edinburgh and St. Andrews contributed 4,025 and 1,558 respectively, and Glasgow and Aberdeen 3,048 and 2,523. 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, increased but 4·6 per cent. *from 1871 to* 1878, while the borough voters, increased more than *20 per cent.* during the same period.

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 1878, the House of Commons numbered 650 members, returned as follows by the three divisions of the United Kingdom:—

	Members
ENGLAND AND WALES:	
52 counties and Isle of Wight	187
200 cities and boroughs	293
3 universities	5
Total of England and Wales	485
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 . . .	650

www.ddtool.com.cn

It is stated in a Parliamentary paper issued in the session of 1876, 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, 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 Lord Privy Seal, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, 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 Act of Parliament.

The present Cabinet, appointed February 21, 1874, but which underwent important changes in 1877 and 1878, consists of the following thirteen members:—

www.hmbol.com.cn

1. *First Lord of the Treasury.*—Benjamin, Earl of *Beaconsfield*, born December 21, 1805, eldest son of Isaac D'Israeli, 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.*—Earl *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. Elevated to the peerage, as Earl Cairns and Viscount Garmoyle, September 23, 1878.

3. *Lord President of the Council.*—Charles Henry Gordon-Lennox, Duke of *Richmond*, born February 27, 1818, eldest son of the fifth Duke of Richmond; educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, and graduated B.A. 1839; entered the army in the Royal Horse Guards, 1840; M.P. for West-Sussex, 1841–60; President of the Poor Law Board, March to June 1859; succeeded to the dukedom, October 1860; President of the Board of Trade, March 1867 to December 1868.

4. *Lord Privy Seal.*—Algernon George Percy, Duke of *Northumberland*, born May 2, 1810, eldest son of the fifth duke; educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, and created D.C.L. 1842; M.P. for Beeralston and N. division of Northumberland, 1852–65; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, 1858–59; succeeded to the dukedom, March 1867. Appointed Lord Privy Seal, February 4, 1878.

5. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Sir Stafford Henry *Northcote*, Bart., C.B., born 1818, eldest son of Henry Stafford Northcote, Esq.; educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and graduated M.A. 1842; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, London, 1847; private secretary to the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, January to June, 1859; President of the Board of Trade, July 1866 to March *1867; Secretary* of State for India, March 1867 to December *1868; Member* of the High Joint Commission under the Treaty of

Washington, September–October 1871; M.P. for Dudley, 1855–57; M.P. for Stamford, 1858–66; M.P. for North Devon since 1866.

6. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right. Hon. Richard Assheton *Cross*, born 1823, son of William Cross, Esq., of Red Sear, near Preston; educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, 1849; M.P. for Preston, 1857–62; M.P. for South-West Lancashire since 1868.

7. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. 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, and again 1874 to 1878. Appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, March 30, 1878.

8. *Secretary of State for the Colonies.*—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; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1874–78. Appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, February 3, 1878.

9. *Secretary of State for India.*—Gathorne Hardy, Viscount *Cranbrook*, 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; Secretary of State for War, 1874–78; elevated to the peerage, 1878. Appointed Secretary of State for India, March 30, 1878.

10. *Secretary of State for War.*—Right Hon. Frederick Arthur *Stanley*, born 1841, younger son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby; educated at Eton; entered the grenadier guards, 1858, and appointed colonel, 1877; M.P. for Preston, 1865–68, and for North Lancashire since 1868. Appointed Secretary of State for War, March 30, 1878.

11. *First Lord of the Admiralty.*—Right Hon. William Henry *Smith*, born 1825, son of Mr. William Henry Smith, bookseller and newsvendor, London; educated at private schools; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1874–77; M.P. for Westminster since 1868. Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty August 8, 1877.

12. *Postmaster-General.*—Right Hon. Lord John James Robert *Manners*, born 1818, younger son of the fifth Duke of Rutland; educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge; 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.

13. *Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.*—Right Hon. Viscount *Sandon*, born 1831, eldest son of the Earl of Harrowby; M.P. for Lichfield, 1856–59, and for Liverpool since 1868.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 28 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 1878 the population of England and Wales claiming membership with the Established Church was about 13,500,000, 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 125 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 *one million*. There are thirteen dignitaries of the Roman Catholic

Church in England and Wales, namely, one archbishop and twelve 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 1877, there were 1,039 Roman Catholic chapels in England and Wales, and 233 in Scotland. The number of officiating Roman Catholic clergy at the same date was 1,810 in England and Wales, and 258 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 1876, 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, 4,485 Independents, 4,643 Baptists, 3,834 Quakers, 258 Jews, and 19,035 individuals of other persuasions.

The Roman Catholic Church is under four archbishops, of Armagh, Cashel, Dublin, and Tuam, and twenty-three bishops. Eight of the bishops, viz. Ardagh, Clogher, Derry, Down and Connor, Dromore, Kilmore, Meath, and Raphoe, are suffragan to Armagh. Dublin has but three suffragans, viz. Kildare and Leighlin united, Ferns, and Ossory. Six are suffragan to Cashel, namely Ardfert and Aghadoe —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 propagandâ fide*. Their nomination is submitted to the Pope, by whom it is usually confirmed. In cases of old age or infirmity, the bishop nominates a coadjutor, to discharge the episcopal duties in his stead; and his recommendation is almost invariably attended to. The emoluments of a bishop arise from his parish, which is generally the best in the diocese, from licences of marriage, &c., and from the cathedraticum. The last is an annual sum, varying from 2*l.* to 10*l.*, according to the value of the parish, paid by the incumbent, in aid of the maintenance of the episcopal dignity. The parochial clergy are nominated exclusively by the bishop. The incomes of all descriptions of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland arise partly from fees on the celebration of births, marriages, and masses; and partly, and principally, from Christmas and Easter dues, and other voluntary offerings. All places of worship are built by subscription.

The established Protestant Church of Ireland, formerly in union with the Church of England, under two archbishops, and ten bishops, ceased to be a state establishment by Act of Parliament, 32 and 33 Vict., cap. 42, which decreed that 'on and after January 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland shall cease to be established by law.'

Public education has made vast progress in Great Britain within the last quarter of a century, though, according to the test of education supplied by grown-up persons signing their names or having *to make their* mark, a great difference exists in the prevalence of

elementary knowledge in different counties of England. The last returns, issued in September 1878, and referring to 1876, show that in the latter year over 16 per cent. of the males and more than 22 per cent. of the females who were married—the number of marriages in England and Wales being 201,874 (see p. 243)—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 marks was 33, and the proportion of women was 49; but in 1876 the proportion of men was 16·3, and the proportion of women was 22·1. In some parts of England and South Wales, however, scarcely more than one-half of the women who were married from 1870 to 1876 could write or sign their names. In South Wales more than half the women had to make their 'marks'; and in Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, Hertfordshire, and North Wales the illiterate condition of the people was little better. The counties in which the highest proportion of women wrote their names were Westmoreland, Surrey, Sussex, Rutland, Middlesex, 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 1876 were highest in Westmoreland, Middlesex, Rutland, Northumberland, Surrey, the North Riding of Yorkshire and the East Riding of Yorkshire. In London the percentage was as high as 92, while among the women the percentage was 87. 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 following table exhibits the proportion per cent. of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks in the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

——	Years	To every 100 marriages the proportion who signed the marriage register with marks	
		Men	Women
England and Wales .	1875	17·2	23·2
	1876	16·3	22·1
Scotland . . .	1872	10·4	20·5
	1873	9·6	18·7
Ireland . . .	1875	30·3	36·7
	1876	31·9	37·3

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 1869 to 1877:—

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)		
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
1876	14,875	3,483,789	2,007,732
1877	15,187	3,653,418	2,150,683
	Scotland, exclusive of Roman Catholic Schools		
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
1876	2,912	462,986	332,545
1877	2,931	535,949	360,413
	Total for Great Britain		
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
1876	17,787	3,946,775	2,340,277
1877	18,118	4,189,367	2,511,096

annual parliamentary grants to primary schools in Great , which amounted to 30,000*l.* in 1840, rose to 180,110*l.* 50; to 668,873*l.* in 1858; and to 774,743*l.* in 1862. 63, the grant was reduced to 721,386*l.*; in 1864, to 6*l.*; in 1865, to 636,306*l.*; in 1866 to 649,006*l.*; in to 682,201*l.*; and in 1868 to 680,429*l.*; while in 1869 raised again to 840,711*l.*; in 1870 to 914,721*l.*; in 1871 to 24*l.*; in 1872 to 1,268,350*l.*; in 1873 to 1,313,078*l.*; 4 to 1,424,878*l.*; in 1875 to 1,566,271*l.*; in 1876 to 28*l.*; in 1877 to 2,127,730*l.*; and in 1878, to 2,149,000*l.*

ıe financial year ending the 31st of March 1878, the actual iture in England and Wales from the Parliamentary grant nentary education amounted to 1,543,226*l.*, besides which the 1,138,270*l.* was raised from 'school pence'; 796,245*l.* from ry contributions; and 447,700*l.* from rates made by school

Thus, the total expenditure for elementary education in the nounted to 3,915,441*l.* It was officially stated in Parliament, assing of the educational grant for 1878-79, that the cost of tary education in the preceding year amounted to 1*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* d in voluntary schools, and to 2*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* per head in board

The number of schools inspected in 1877 was 15,187, of 10,472 were connected with the Church of England, 1,976 Vesleyan, British, and other schools severed from Church of d, 659 Roman Catholic, and 2,082 under the School Board.

Revenue and Expenditure.

following statement exhibits the sources of revenue and the es of expenditure of the United Kingdom, estimated in the and actual, for the financial year ending March 31, 1878 :—

Sources of Revenue, 1877-78	Estimated	Actual
	£	£
. . . . .	19,850,000	19,969,000
. . . . .	27,500,000	27,464,000
. . . . .	10,920,000	10,956,000
ıx &c.	2,560,000	2,670,000
Tax	5,540,000	5,820,000
ice	6,100,000	6,150,000
ıhs	1,300.000	1,310,000
ands	410,000	410,000
on Advances and on the Purchase of Suez Canal Shares . . .	949,000	949,884
neous	4,017,000	4,064,415
Total	79,146,000	79,763,299

Branches of Expenditure, 1877-79	Estimated £	Actual £
National Debt	28,000,000	28,000,000
Floating Debt	420,000	411,923
Other Charges	1,600,000	1,641,585
Army	15,153,870	14,607,445
Army Purchase	500,000	504,720
India Charges	1,000,000	1,000,000
Navy	10,979,829	10,978,592
Civil Service	13,726,198	13,982,553
Customs and Collection	2,767,165	2,688,267
Post Office	3,261,462	3,185,346
Packet Service	767,876	763,000
Telegraphs	1,222,814	1,157,000
Totals	79,145,000	78,903,495

The budget estimates for the financial year ending March 31, 1879—laid by the Chancellor of the Exchequer before the House of Commons on April 4, 1878—were as follows:—

Estimated Revenue, 1878-79	£	Increase over previous year £	Decrease over previous year £
Customs	19,750,000	—	219,000
Excise	27,500,000	36,000	—
Stamps	10,930,000	—	26,000
Taxes	2,600,000	—	70,000
Income Tax	5,620,000	—	200,000
Post Office	6,200,000	50,000	—
Telegraphs	1,315,000	5,000	—
Crown Lands	410,000	—	—
Interest on Advances, &c.	1,075,000	125,156	—
Miscellaneous	4,000,000	—	64,415
Total	79,460,000		

Estimated Expenditure, 1878-79	£	Increase over previous year £	Decrease over previous year £
Interest on National Debt	28,000,000	—	—
Local Debt	625,000	13,000	—
Other Charges	1,760,000	425,000	—
Army	15,595,800	988,355	—
Army Purchase	—	—	504,720
Repayment of India Charges	1,080,000	80,000	—
Navy	11,053,901	75,309	—
Civil Service	14,816,475	933,922	—
Customs and Collection	2,793,068	104,801	—
Post Office Charges	3,313,215	127,999	—
Packet Service	773,345	13,345	—
Telegraphs	1,114,973	—	—
Total ordinary	81,019,973		
Loans to be paid	2,750,000		
Supplementary estimates	1,000,000		
Total for the year	84,769,676		

RECAPITULATION.

Estimated Expenditure 1878–79 .	84,769,000
Estimated revenue „ „ .	79,460,000
Deficit, 1878–79 . . .	5,309,000

To be met in 1878–79 by—

Addition of 2*d.* to the Income Tax, to yield . .	3,000,000
„ 4*d.* per lb. on Tobacco, „ . .	759,000
To be met in 1879–80	1,550,000
	5,309,000

It will be seen that the actual gross revenue of the United Kingdom the year ended March 31, 1878, amounted to 79,763,299*l.* The tal expenditure was 78,903,495*l.*, showing an excess of income of 9,804*l.* The balance in the Exchequer was 6,243,389*l.* on March , 1878.

The following table shows the total amounts of the estimated and tual gross public revenue for the sixteen years from 1863 to 1878, gether with the proportion of actual receipts per head of popu- tion of the United Kingdom:—

Years ended March 31	Revenue			Proportion of receipts per head of population
	Estimated in the Budgets	Actual receipts at the Exchequer	More (+) or less (−) than Budget	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
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	+ 506,693	2 7 1
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	+ 153,036	2 7 6
1878	79,146,000	79,763,299	+ 617,299	2 7 8

The following table shows the total amount of the estimated and actual gross public expenditure for the sixteen years from 1863 to 1878, with the difference between the calculated and real expenses, and the proportion of actual payments per head of population:—

Years ended March 31	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.
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
1877	78,901,000	78,125,227	− 775,773	2 7 2
1878	79,145,000	78,903,495	− 241,505	2 9 3

The expenditure for the five 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, during the fourteen financial years, ending March 31, from 1863 to 1878, in the first five there was a large surplus, amounting to 1,301,553*l.* in 1863; to 3,152,678*l.* in 1864; to 3,851,230*l.* in 1865; to 1,897,935*l.* in 1866; and to 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 again 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.*; the year 1875–76 a surplus of 509,920*l.*; and the year 1876–77 a surplus of 439,809*l.* Finally, the financial year 1877–78 exhibited a deficit of 2,640,197*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 1863–64 to 1877–78, were as follows:—

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1864	Customs:—		Customs:—	£
	Duties reduced:		Duty on chicory: —increased.	6,811
	Tea . . .	1,641,541	Excise:—	
	Tobacco . .	74,055	Chicory:—increased	1,000
	Charges on bills of lading repealed .	180,723	Stage carriages .	11,000
	Property tax reduced .	2,750,000	Beer dealers:—additional licence	2,000
			Beer retailers .	10,000
	Total . .	4,646,319	Total . .	30,811
1865	Customs:—		Excise:—	
	Reduced:		Occasional licences to retailers	1,000
	Sugar & molasses	1,741,272	Sugar used in brewing:—Duty increased .	6,000
	Confectionery .	3,112	Licences:—various trade, imp.	110,000
	Excise:—		Chicory duty increased .	2,000
	Tea licences reduced	15,000		
	Stamps:—			
	Various reductions	365,000		
	Property tax red.	1,230,000		
	Total . .	3,354,384	Total . .	119,000
1866	Customs:—	£	Customs:—	£
	Tea duty reduced .	2,224,981	Sugar-cane juice duty increased	1,576
	Stamps:—			
	Fire ins. duty red. .	520,000		
	Property tax red. .	2,600,000		
	Total . .	5,344,981	Total . .	1,576

www.libtool.com.cn

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1867	Customs & Excise:— Various reductions in stage carriages duties, and post-horse licences.	601,462	Nil. . . .	—
1868	Stamps:— Marine Insurances 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: increased .	114
	Stamps:— Fire Ins. repealed	1,000,000	Excise:—	
	Various taxes rep. .	166,983	Licences imposed in lieu of Assessed Taxes repealed .	1,112,886
	Income-tax reduced .	1,450,000		
	Total . .	4,848,670	Total .	1,113,000
1871	Customs:— Sugar reduced .	2,783,281	Customs:— Spirits, perfumed, increased . .	2,338
	Excise:— Licences repealed .	40,000	Excise:— Licence to carry Guns imposed	75,000
	Stamps:— Stamp upon Newspapers repealed	120,000	Sugar used in Brewing, increased . .	70,000
	Stamps reduced .	201,400		
	Income-tax reduced .	1,500,000		
	Total. .	4,644,681	Total . .	147,338
		£		£
1872	Customs:— Various small reductions .	45	Customs:— Duties imposed .	131
			Taxes:— Income-tax inc. .	3,050,000
	Total. .	45	Total .	3,050,131

www.libtool.com.cn

Years, ending Mar. 31	Taxes repealed or reduced	Estimated Amount	Taxes imposed	Estimated Amount
1873	Customs :—		Customs :—	
	Chicory reduced	51,868	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 :—		Excise :—	
	Sugar Duty red.	1,617,380	Sugar used in Brewing duty increased	30,000
	Excise :—			
	Duty repealed	30,000	Total	30,000
	Income Tax reduced	1,756,000		
	Total	3,403,380		
1875	Customs :—		Excise :—	
	Sugar Duties repealed	2,282,903	Sugar used in brewing, duty increased	57,000
	Excise :—			
	Duties repealed	489,000		
	Income tax reduced	1,840,000		
	Total	4,611,903	Total	57,000
1876	Excise :—		Nil	
	Brewers' Licence Duty reduced	60,000		
	Stamps :—			
	Duty on Appointments repealed	6,000		
	Total	66,000		
1877	Excise :—		Taxes :—	
	Licence Duty of casual men servants	26,000	Income Tax increased	1,966,000
			Total	1,966,000
	Land Tax :—			
	Duties on Offices & Pensions red.	950		
	Income Tax red. by exemptions	390,000		
	Total	416,950		
1878	Stamps :—			
	Duties reduced	6,000	Nil	

The subjoined table gives an abstract of total alterations of taxes in the fifteen financial years, ending March 31, from 1863 to 1878 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

	Repealed or Reduced	Imposed	Actual Diminution (−) or Addition (+)
	£	£	£
Customs	14,164,611	11,034	−14,153,577
Excise	1,131,000	1,638,000	+ 507,000
Property and Income Tax .	17,158,000	7,916,000	− 9,242,000
Other Taxes	1,272,933	—	− 1,272,933
Stamps (incl. Succession Duty)	2,428,400	—	− 2,428,400
Total	36,154,944	9,565,034	−26,589,910

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 1878. 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.*, and in 1878 to 5*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 .	29,267,595	8,480,486	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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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
	1,773,048
Local Management by Vestries, &c. (exclusive of Metropolitan Board of Works), Maintenance of Roads, &c., Watering, Lighting, Sewerage, &c.	1,516,964
Metropolitan Board of Works: Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,385,015
Corporation and Commissioners of Sewers of City of London, Local Public Works, Sewerage, &c.	1,136,371
Metropolitan Police	1,041,601
School Boards	743,448
Burial Boards, &c.	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

www.libtool.com.cn

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 1878, in historical periods:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Historical Periods	Capital of Debt	Interest and Management
	£	£
Debt at the Revolution, in 1689 . .	664,263	39,855
Excess of debt contracted during the reign of William III. above debt paid off .	15,730,439	1,271,087
Debt at the accession of Queen Anne, in 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
Debt contracted during Queen Anne's reign	37,750,661	2,040,416
Debt at the accession of George I., in 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
Debt paid off during the reign of George I., above debt contracted . . .	2,053,125	1,133,807
Debt at the accession of George II., in 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
Debt contracted from the accession of George II. till the peace of Paris in 1763, three years after the accession of George III.	86,773,192	2,634,500
Debt in 1763	138,865,430	4,852,051
Paid during peace, from 1763 to 1775 .	10,281,795	380,480
Debt at the commencement of the American war, in 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
Debt contracted during the American war	121,267,993	4,980,201
Debt at the conclusion of the American war, in 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
Paid during peace from 1784 to 1793 .	10,501,380	243,277
Debt at the commencement of the French war, in 1793.	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during the French war .	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total funded and unfunded debt on the 1st of February, 1817, when the English and Irish Exchequers were consolidated .	840,850,491	32,038,191
Debt cancelled from the 1st of February, 1817, to 5th of January, 1836 . .	53,211,675	2,894,674
Debt, and charge thereon 5th of January, 1836	787,638,816	29,143,517
Debt, including terminable annuities, and charge thereon, 31st of March, 1878 .	777,781,596	28,412,750

The capital of the national debt varied as follows during the fifteen years, ending *March 31, from* 1864 to 1878:—

Financial Years ended March 31	Debt			
	Funded	Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded	Total
	£	£	£	£
1864	781,712,401	26,442,428	13,136,000	821,290,829
1865	780,202,104	25.408,370	10,742,500	816,352,974
1866	773,941,190	25,435,034	8,187,700	807,563,924
1867	770,188,625	27,521,513	7,956,800	805,666,938
1868	741,844,981	56,816,803	7,911,100	806,572,884
1869	741,112,640	55,471,424	8,896,100	805,480,164
1870	741,514,681	53,130,380	6,761,500	801,406,561
1871	732,043,270	57,969,885	6,091,000	796,104,155
1872	731,756,962	55,749,070	5,155,100	792,661,132
1873	727,374,082	53,558,580	4,829,100	785,761,762
1874	714,797,715	51,289,640	4,479,600	779,283,245
1875	723,514,005	55,311,671	5,239,000	775.348,386
1876	713,657,517	51,911,227	11,401,800	776,970,544
1877	712,621,355	49,308,558	13,943,800	775,873,713
1878	710,843,007	46,335,589	20,603,000	777,781,596

The alterations in amounts of unfunded debt after 1865 were caused by the conversion of stock into terminable annuities. The unfunded debt was inclusive of Suez Canal bonds to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* in 1876, of 3,990,900*l.* in 1877, and of 3,929,200*l.* in 1878.

The balances in the Exchequer for the sixteen years from 1862 to 1878 amounted to the following sums:—

Financial Years ended	Amount	Financial Years ended	Amount
	£		£
March 31, 1863 .	7,263,839	March 31, 1871 .	7,023,435
,, 1864 .	7,352,548	,, 1872 .	9,342,652
,, 1865 .	7,690,922	,, 1873 .	11,992,705
,, 1866 .	5,851,314	,, 1874 .	7,442,854
,, 1867 .	7,294,151	,, 1875 .	6,265,322
,, 1868 .	4,781,846	,, 1876 .	5,119,587
,, 1869 .	4,707,259	,, 1877 .	5,988,650
,, 1870 .	8,606,647	,, 1878 .	6,243,389

By the provisions of an Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1875, the national debt is to be gradually reduced by means of a new permanent Sinking Fund, maintained by annual votes of the legislature. The charge of the Sinking Fund for the financial year ending March 31, 1876, was fixed at 27,400,000*l.*; for the year 1876–77 at 27,700,000*l.*; and for every subsequent year at 28,000,000*l.* It was also provided that the charges under this head *should be entered* under the Consolidated Fund.

Army and Navy.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. *Army.*

The maintenance of a standing army, in time of peace, without the consent of Parliament, is prohibited by the Bill of Rights of 1690. From that time to the present, the number of troops which the security of the kingdom and its possessions rendered it necessary to maintain, as well as the cost of the different branches of the service in detail, have been sanctioned by an annual vote of the House of Commons. The amount of the military force to be maintained for the year is always a matter for the decision of the Government. The question is annually brought under consideration, shortly before the commencement of the parliamentary session, at a meeting of the Cabinet, when, on the basis of communications made by the Commander-in-Chief, a decision is arrived at as to the number of officers and men, of each arm of the service, to be maintained for the coming year. Upon this decision, the Secretary of State for War frames the 'Army Estimates,' or detailed accounts of the strength and cost of the army, which are submitted in 'votes'—25 in the estimates of 1878–79—to the approval of the House of Commons.

Parliament exercises another important means of control over the army. Formerly in time of war, or rebellion, the troops, kept only in such periods, were subject to martial law, and liable to be severely punished for mutiny or desertion. But when armies began to be maintained in time of peace, questions of discipline arose. The common law, which alone prevailed, knew of no distinction between a citizen and a soldier, so that, if the soldier deserted, he could only be punished for breach of contract; if he struck his officer, he was only liable to an indictment for the assault. Such questions soon came before the tribunals, and Chief Justice Holt, when Recorder of London, decided that, although the King may, by his prerogative, enlist soldiers, even in time of peace, still, if there was no statute passed to punish mutiny, and to subject them to a particular discipline, they could not be punished for any military offence, and they were only amenable to the same laws as the rest of the King's subjects. Hence the authority of Parliament became necessary for the maintenance of military discipline. Parliament granted this in an Act, limited in its duration to one year, which Act was subsequently passed at the commencement of every session under the name of the 'Mutiny Act,' investing the Crown with large powers to make regulations for the good government of the army, and to frame the Articles of War, which form the military code. Subject to such restrictions, the army has now become a recognised part of the constitution, under the will of Parliament.

According to the army estimates laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1878, the regular army of the United Kingdom—exclusive of India—during the year ending March 31, 1879, is to consist of 7,199 commissioned officers, 17,199 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 111,054 rank and file, being a total of 135,452 men of all ranks. This force is to be composed of the following staff, regiments, 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	78	151	—
Army accountants	300	—	—
Chaplain's department	85	—	—
Medical department	535	—	—
Commissariat department, &c.	448	—	—
Total Staff	1,446	151	—
REGIMENTS:			
Royal horse artillery, including riding establishment	129	226	2,783
Cavalry, including life and horse guards	621	1,378	10,928
Royal artillery	695	1,650	17,085
Royal engineers	393	748	4,158
Army Service Corps	8	500	2,566
Infantry, including foot guards	3,327	922	69,690
Army hospital corps	45	203	1,398
West India regiments	102	156	1,580
Colonial corps	20	61	566
Total Regiments	5,340	11,943	110,754
Staff of Militia:—			
Artillery	47	697	—
Infantry	251	3,958	—
Total Militia Staff	298	4,655	—
MISCELLANEOUS ESTABLISHMENTS:			
Instruction in gunnery and engineering	17	62	71
Royal military academy, Woolwich	21	22	9
Royal military college, Sandhurst	27	20	18
Staff College	6	2	2
Regimental schools	14	176	—
Manufacturing establishments	17	46	—
Various ditto	13	122	200
Total Miscellaneous	115	450	300

www.libtool.com.cn

Year 1878-79.	Officers	Non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers	Rank and file
RECAPITULATION:			
General and departmental staff .	1,446	151	—
Regiments	5,340	11,943	110,754
Staff of Militia	298	4,655	—
Miscellaneous ditto . . .	115	450	300
Regular army, the cost of which is defrayed from Army Grants .	7,199	17,199	111,054

llowing table exhibits, after official returns, the number of k and file, maintained for service in the United Kingdom year 1800, at quinquennial periods up to 1870, and from to 1876 annually, on the 1st of January in every year:—

Cavalry	Artillery	Engineers	Infantry	Total
14,003	6,935	421	49,386	70.745
17,839	13,692	786	74,014	106,331
20,405	16,814	974	74,325	112,518
14,913	9,617	1,322	54,879	80,731
9,900	4,046	371	46,799	61,116
7,710	3,463	452	34,639	46,264
8,026	4,037	682	35,339	48.094
7,389	4,017	566	35,242	47,214
7,190	4,118	544	38,624	50,476
7,507	4,183	647	47,533	59,870
8,108	7,353	1,201	50,415	67,077
7,105	8,569	885	32,783	49,342
11,289	14,045	1,707	62,366	89,507
11,015	13,338	2,624	51,433	78,410
10,910	14,469	2,890	56,092	84,361
10,792	13,529	2,632	55,519	82,472
11.765	14,334	3,356	64,947	94,402
12,745	16.892	3,662	67,846	101,145
13,051	19,205	3,646	62,817	98,719
13,358	19.418	4,020	55,590	92.386
13,375	17,856	4,007	61,037	96.275

listribution of the army in the United Kingdom on the 1st ury, 1876, was as follows: 68,253 men in England, 3,895 in l, 22,414 in Ireland, and 1,713 in the Channel Islands; ,275 men.

otal force of the British army in India was stated to to 62,650 men of all ranks in the estimates of 1878-79. mber in the year 1871-72 amounted to 62,864, in 1872-73 to

62,957, in 1874–75 to 62,840, in 1875–76 to 62,850, in 1876-77 to 62,849, and in 1877–78 to 62,653 men. (See *India*, p. 685.)

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, 1879, 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 1878-79, was 136,778, comprising a permanent staff of 5,005—to be gradually absorbed in the Brigade Depôts in course of formation—and 131,773 men in training service. The total number of yeomanry cavalry provided for was 14,614, comprising a permanent staff of 284, and 14,330 yeomen. The total number of volunteers provided for was 182,810, comprising a permanent staff of 1,499, and 181,311 artillery, engineers, and rifle volunteers. Finally, the number of enrolled pensioners and army reserve force provided for in the army estimates of 1878-79, was 43,000, divided into two classes, 19,000 men forming the first, and 24,000 the second class.

The total cost of the British army, provided for by Parliament in the army estimates for 1878-79, was calculated at 15,595,800*l.*; but from this amount there was deducted the sum of 630,500*l.* for 'estimated exchequer extra receipts,' leaving the net charge as army services for the year ending March 31, 1879, at 14,965,300*l.* The following is an abstract of the votes of the army estimates for the year 1878-79, with the corresponding sums of the financial year 1877-78 :—

ARMY ESTIMATES.

	1877-78	1878-79
I. REGULAR FORCES:	£	£
General staff and regimental pay, allowances, and charges	4,565,800	4,572,000
Divine service	48,600	49,300
Administration of martial law	27,500	28,600
Medical establishment and services	243,300	256,500
II. AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES:		
Militia pay and allowances	634,000	535,400
Yeomanry cavalry	74,400	74,400
Volunteer corps	468,700	485,800
Enrolled pensioners and army reserve force	132,000	185,500
III. COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES:		
Commissariat establishments and wages	374,800	386,800
Provisions, transport, and other services	2,986,000	3,185,000
Clothing establishments and supplies	805,600	806,600
Manufacture and repair of war stores	1,120,000	1,330,000
IV. WORKS AND BUILDINGS:		
Superintending establishment and expenditure *for works*, buildings, and repairs, at home and *abroad*	828,700	854,300

V. Various Services:	1877–78 £	1878–79 £
Military education	154,000	162,400
Miscellaneous services	31,000	33,300
Administration of the army	249,100	251,500
Total effective services	12,643,900	13,196,900
VI. Non-effective Services:		
Rewards for military service	33,500	33,300
Pay of general officers	53,600	92,000
Pay of reduced and retired officers	420,200	870,300
Widows' pensions and compassionate allowances	123,500	121,000
Pensions for wounds	16,700	16,900
In-pensions	35,000	35,600
Out-pensions	1,005,200	1,025,000
Superannuation allowances	165,000	164,600
Militia and volunteer corps	42,100	40,200
Total non-effective services	1,894,800	2,398,900
Recapitulation:		
Effective services	12,643,900	13,196,900
Non-effective services	1,894,800	2,839,900
Total effective and non-effective services	14,583,700	15,595,800

A 'supplementary estimate' for army services consequent upon the war between Russia and Turkey, amounting to 1,845,500*l.* was granted by Parliament late in the session of 1878.

It will be seen that the estimates for 1878–79 showed a net increase of 1,012,100*l.* as compared with the previous year's vote; the amount of the vote in 1877–78 having been 14,583,700*l.*, and the amount of the estimate for 1878–79 being 15,595,800*l.* The approximate amount to be paid into the exchequer as extra receipts, during the year 1878–79, was 630,500*l.*, as compared with 603,500*l.* paid in during 1877–78. 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 depôt, 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 ten years from 1865 to 1874 were as follows:—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 1878–79, the sum provided for military education was 162,430*l.*, representing an increase of 8,076*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 1878–79, the cost of the Woolwich Academy was set down at 39,281*l.*, and of the Sandhurst Colleges at 44,827*l.* At Sandhurst, 20 'Queen's cadets' are educated for the Indian army, for which 3,000*l.* per annum is paid out of the revenues of India.

2. *Navy.*

The government of the navy, vested originally in a Lord High Admiral, has been carried on since the reign of Queen Anne—with the exception of a short period, April 1827 to September 1828, when the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., revived the ancient title—by a Board, known as the Board of Admiralty, and the members of which are styled 'Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.' The Board consists of five members, namely, the First Lord, who is always a member of the Cabinet, and four assistant commissioners, styled, respectively, Senior Naval Lord, Third Lord, Junior Naval Lord, and Civil Lord. Under the Board is a Financial Secretary, changing, like the five Lords, with the Government in power; while the fixed administration, independent of the state of political parties, consists of two Permanent Secretaries, and a number of heads of departments, the Controller of the Navy, the Accountant-General, Director-General of the Medical Department, Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, Director of Transports, 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 dockyards, and superintends the building of the ships. The Junior Naval Lord deals with the victualling of the fleets, and with the transport department. The Civil Lord is answerable for the accounts, and the Financial Secretary for all purchases of stores.

The navy of the United Kingdom is a perpetual establishment, and the statutes and orders by which it is governed and its discipline maintained—unlike the military laws, which the Sovereign has absolute power to frame under the authority of an Act of Parliament—have been permanently established and defined with great precision by the legislature. The distinction also prevails in the mode of voting the charge for these two forces. For the army, the first vote sanctions the *number* of men to be maintained; the second, the charge for their pay and maintenance. For the navy, no vote is taken for the number of men; the first vote is for the *wages* of the stated number of men and boys to be maintained; and though the result may be the same, this distinction exists both in practice and principle.

According to the naval estimates granted by Parliament in the session of 1878, the expenditure for the navy, for the year ending March 31, 1879, will be 11,053,901*l.* as compared with 10,971,829*l.* voted for the year 1877–78, or an increase of 82,072*l.* The following is an abstract of the estimates for 1878–79 as compared with the votes for 1877–78:—

Navy Estimates.	1877–78 £	1878–79 £
Wages to seamen and marines	2,684,048	2,702,240
Victuals and clothing for ditto	1,178,610	1,146,192
Admiralty office	193,890	200,760
Coastguard service, royal naval coast volunteers, and royal naval reserve	207,900	207,510
Scientific branch	109,002	106,041
Dockyards and naval yards at home and abroad	1,341,680	1,350,140
Victualling yards and transport establishments at home and abroad	76,930	76,740
Medical establishments at home and abroad	66,150	66,400
Marine divisions	21,316	21,139
Naval stores, and ships built by contract:		
Naval stores	1,207,300	1,199,300
Ships &c. built by contract	1,042,000	1,042,000
New works, building, machinery, and repairs	537,715	539,115
Medicines and medical stores	78,010	77,230
Martial law and charges	8,147	7,994
Miscellaneous services	130,134	134,725
Total for the effective service	8,890,832	8,877,526
Half-pay, reserved half-pay, and retired pay to officers of the navy and royal marines	880,796	891,605
Military pensions and allowances	759,940	790,297
Civil pensions and allowances	279,981	284,223
Total for the naval service	10,882,832	10,843,651
For the Service of other Departments of Government.		
Army department (conveyance of troops)	168,280	210,250
Grand total	10,971,829	11,053,901

A supplementary grant for the navy, amounting to 678,000*l.*, was made by Parliament late in the session of 1878.

The number of seamen and marines provided for the naval service in the estimates for 1878–79 was as follows:—

For the Fleet:		
Seamen	34,100	
Boys, including 3,000 for training	6,300	40,400
Marines, afloat	7,000	
,, on shore	7,000	14,000
Total		54,400

For the Coastguard:	
Afloat (included with fleet)	
On shore, officers and men	4,800
Indian Service:	
Officers and men	1,800
Grand Total	60,000

Included in the number of 34,100 seamen of the fleet, provided for in the estimates of 1878–79 were 138 flag officers; 30 officers superintending dockyards and naval establishments; and 2,966 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

1878-79, 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 1876, and on the 1st December 1877 :—

Ships in Commission	Dec. 1, 1876	Dec. 1, 1877
Sea-going steamers :—		
Ironclad line-of-battle ships	4	6
Other „ „	—	—
Ironclad frigates and corvettes	13	12
Other „ „ „	30	25
Sloops and small vessels	65	70
Total sea-going steamers	112	113
Reserve steamers and sailing vessels :—		
First reserve steamers	9	9
Receiving and depôt steamers	6	6
„ „ „ sailing vessels	13	14
Surveying steamers	3	3
Troop ships, steamers	5	5
Store ships, steamers	3	3
Tenders, steamers	38	35
„ sailing vessels	6	6
Coast-guard cruisers, steamers	4	4
„ „ sailing vessels	21	21
Gunnery training vessels, and sloops, sailing	9	9
Drill ships for the Naval Reserve	8	9
Total reserve steamers and sailing vessels	136	136
Total navy	248	249

The most important division of the navy, the ironclad fleet of war, consisted, at the end of 1878 of 64 ships, afloat and building, of which number 46 were described as efficient, while 3 were not strictly British, being built solely for the defence of the Colonies, and 15 had become inefficient for naval warfare. The following is a tabulated list of the 40 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 1878 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness; inches	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First Class:					
Inflexible	16 to 24	4	81-ton	8,000	11,165
Dreadnought	14	4	38-ton	8,000	10,886
Devastation	12 to 14	4	35-ton	6,652	9,387
Thunderer	12 to 14	2 2	38-ton 35-ton	5,600	9,190
Second Class:					
Neptune	10 to 12	4	35-ton	6,000	9,000
*Agamemnon	10 to 12	4	25-ton	6,000	8,492
*Ajax	10 to 12	4	25-ton	6,000	8,492
Superb	10 to 12	4	25-ton	6,000	8,760
Belleisle	10	4	25-ton	3,955	4,720
*Orion	10 to 12	4	25-ton	3,900	4,720
Glatton	10 to 12	2	25-ton	2,868	4,912
Rupert	9 to 14	2	18-ton	4,200	5,358
Hotspur	8 to 12	1	25-ton	3,497	4,010
Third Class:					
Monarch	8 to 10	4 2	25-ton 6½-ton	7,842	8,322
Hercules	6 to 9	8 2 4	18-ton 12-ton 6½-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	9,615
Téméraire	8 to 11	4 4	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
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	9-ton	3,347	6,190
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

rmour-clad ships	Armour thickness; inches	Guns		Indicated Horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
IFTH CLASS:					
ior . . .	4½	10 16	9-ton 6½-ton	5,469	9,137
: Prince . .	4½	10 16	9-ton 6½-ton	5,772	9,137
taur . . .	5½	10 7	12-ton 6½-ton	6,702	10,627
les . . .	4½	10 6	12-ton 6½-ton	5,722	9,694
;ourt . . .	5½	10 16	12-ton 6½-ton	6,867	10,627
umberland . .	5½	10 16	12-ton 6½-ton	6,558	10,627
Warden . .	4½ to 5½	18	6½-ton	6,706	7,842
or	4½	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
nt . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	3,256	6,713
ice . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	2,537	6,070
tance . . .	4½	18	6½-ton	2,537	6,070
s	4½	4	9-ton	3,581	3,787
rite . . .	4½	10	6½-ton	1,773	3,232

www.libtool.com.cn

following is a succinct description of the most notable ds, under their divisions, as in the preceding tabular list, ve classes:—

st class—Four turret-ships for great naval warfare at home broad: the Inflexible, the Dreadnought, the Devastation, and hunderer. The requirements aimed at in the construction class of ironclads were to carry the heaviest possible guns and r, to be very manageable, and to have room for a large supply of The principal war-ship of this class, the Inflexible, built at nouth dockyard, and launched April 27, 1876, is 320 feet in , and 75 feet in breadth at the water line, with a total weight our 3,155 tons. The power and strength of the ship is conted in its central part, which forms a citadel 12 feet high, alf above and half below the water, is 75 feet broad and 110 ng, and encloses within its rectangular walls the engines and , the base of the turrets, the hydraulic loading gear, the ines, and all those parts of the ship which are most vulnerable. ls are 41 inches thick, and consist of armour-plates varying in ess from 16 inches to 24 inches, with strong teak backing n and behind the plates. The ship extends 18 feet below adel and 105 feet before and behind it, and the office of these ural portions, which are in the main unarmoured, is to float adel, described by the designer as 'a rectangular armoured The central part of this armoured castle is filled by the two

turrets, 12 feet high, with an internal diameter of 28 feet, placed to the right and left—unlike all other double turret ships, where both stand in a 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.

Second class—Nine turret ships constructed for ocean warfare, but inferior in power to those of the first class. At the head of the list stands the Neptune, built in the Thames, by order of the Emperor of Brazil, and called originally the Independenzia, but purchased in March 1878, by the British Government for 640,350*l.* Besides being of great strength, the Neptune has a powerful ram, made of hardened gun-metal. The next two ships of this class, the Agamemnon and Ajax, were in course of being completed at the end of 1878, the first at Chatham, and the second at Pembroke dockyard. The next three ships in the list, the Superb, the Belleisle, and the Orion, were purchased in March 1878 by the British Government, for the respective sums of 452,895*l.*, of 240,000*l.*, and of 126,825*l.*, having been constructed in the Thames, by order of Turkey. Last in this class stand 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. The ram, in these three ironclads, has its sharp point about eight feet below the water-line, and twelve feet in advance of the upright portion of the stern.

Third class—A number of rigged ships for cruising, foremost among them 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 ironclad navy, launched in 1869, has 8-inch armour only at the water-line, 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 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 in 1875; the Téméraire, which embodies in its construction both the turret and broadside principle; the twin ships Nelson and Northampton, built at Glasgow; and the Shannon, all launched in 1876. The vessels of this class are distinguished by 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 ironclads, except Germany (see page 104), and Turkey (see page 465–6), all the ships of the latter state having been built in England, after models of the British navy. A subdivision of this class of vessels is formed by 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 her 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.

Fourth class—A small group of ships, originally deemed very powerful, but at present only fitted for coast defence. The group consists of 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.

Fifth class—A number of partly antiquated rigged ships for cruising: the Warrior, the Black Prince, the Minotaur, the Achilles, the Agincourt, the Northumberland, and the Lord Warden, 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 4½-inch, and the latter with 5½-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, stands the Lord Warden, wooden ship. A subdivision of the class, imperfectly armed and protected, are the old ironclads, Hector, Valiant, Defence, Resistance, Pallas, and Favourite, constructed in the years 1861 to 1863.

The ironclads 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, built at the cost of the government of Victoria, stationed permanently at Melbourne. Their armour thickness varies from 6 to 10 inches, and each carries four 18-ton guns. They form part of Her Majesty's navy for the defence of the colonies. There are, besides, fifteen ironclads held to be non-efficient, namely, the iron turret-ship Prince Albert, and seven ships of the Warrior class, namely, the Lord Clyde, the Caledonia, the Ocean, the Prince Consort, the Royal Oak, the Royal Alfred, and the Zealous. These converted line-of-battle ships, carrying from 4½ to 5½ inch armour, and 18 or more 6½-ton guns, were condemned in the years 1876 and 1877. Condemned also as inefficient are the ironclad wooden sloops Research and Enterprise, 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, the Inconstant, and the Raleigh. The Shah, launched in Sept. 1873, an iron screw frigate, cased with wood, of 5,700 tons burthen and 7,500 horse-power, carrying 26 guns —two 12-ton, sixteen 6½-ton, and eight 64-pounders—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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	Area in statute acres	Inhabitated 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	5,632,531	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	31,628,338

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	852,408	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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	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:—

www.ltstool.com.cn

	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, 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 1869 to 1878:—

Years	Total of United Kingdom	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
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	33,093,439	24,244,010	3,527,811	5,321,618
1877	33,444,419	24,547,309	3,560,715	5,336,395
1878	33,881,966	24,854,397	3,593,929	5,433,640

The estimated population of the principal towns of the United Kingdom was as follows, at the end of June 1877:—London, 3,533,484; Glasgow, 555,933; Liverpool, 527,083; Manchester, with Salford, 500,397; Birmingham, 377,436; Dublin, 314,666; Leeds, 291,580; Sheffield, 274,914; Edinburgh, 218,729; Bristol, 199,539; Bradford, 173,723; Dundee, 142,951; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 139,929; Hull, 136,933; Portsmouth, 124,867; Leicester, 113,581; Sunderland, 108,343; Brighton, 100,632; Aberdeen, 98,181; Nottingham, 93,627; Oldham, 88,609; Norwich, 83,430; Wolverhampton, 72,549; Plymouth, 72,230; Leith, 54,257. The calculated rate of increase of population in these several towns between 1876 and 1877, based upon the ascertained rate of increase between 1861 and 1871, varied to a marked extent; it was equal to but 4 and 7 per 1,000 in Manchester and Norwich, whereas it

ranged upwards in the other towns to 26 in Sheffield, 32 in Bradford, and 34 in Leicester.

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
England.			
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

www.libtool.com.cn

Counties or Shires	Area in statute acres	Inhabited houses, April 3, 1871	Population, April 3, 1871
England—continued.			
Hereford	534,823	26,371	125,370
Hertford	391,141	39,056	192,226
Huntingdon	229,544	14,032	63,708
Kent	1,039,419	151,344	848,294
Lancaster	1,219,221	530,490	2,819,495
Leicester	514,164	58,606	269,311
Lincoln	1,775,457	94,212	436,599
Middlesex	180,136	321,229	2,539,765
Monmouth	368,399	36,169	195,448
Norfolk	1,354,301	99,428	438,656
Northampton	630,358	52,539	243,891
Northumberland	1,249,299	62,436	386,646
Nottingham	526,076	68,419	319,758
Oxford	472,717	37,849	177,975
Rutland	95,805	4,766	22,073
Salop	826,055	50,804	248,111
Somerset	1,047,220	92,205	463,483
Southampton	1,070,216	98,283	544,684
Stafford	728,468	167,614	858,326
Suffolk	947,681	76,501	348,869
Surrey	478,792	168,443	1,090,635
Sussex	936,911	75,385	417,456
Warwick	563,946	131,442	634,189
Westmoreland	485,432	12,671	65,010
Wilts	865,092	54,874	257,177
Worcester	472,165	69,988	338,837
York (*East Riding*)	768,419	50,838	241,672
„ (*City*)	2,720	13,006	64,908
„ (*North Riding*)	1,350,121	48,549	234,817
„ (*West Riding*)	1,709,307	388,004	1,854,172
Total of England	32,590,397	4,009,783	21,495,131
Wales.			
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 1863 to 1877, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

www.hbook.com.cn

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
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	201,212
1876	24,244,010	887,968	510,315	201,874
1877	24,547,309	887,055	500,348	194,343

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 1864 to 1878:—

January 1	Number of unions and parishes	Adult able-bodied paupers	All other paupers	Total
1864 . .	655	186,750	822,539	1,009,289
1865 . .	655	170,136	801.297	971.433
1866 . .	655	149.320	771,024	920,344
1867 . .	656	158,308	800,516	958,824
1868 . .	655	185,630	849,193	1,034,823
1869 . .	655	183,162	856.387	1,039,549
1870 . .	649	194,089	885.302	1,079,391
1871 . .	648	189.839	892.087	1,081.926
1872 . .	647	153,753	823,911	977,664
1873 . .	647	127,697	762,675	890,372
1874 . .	647	114.324	714.957	829,281
1875 . .	647	115,209	700,378	815,587
1876 . .	649	97,065	652,528	749.593
1877 . .	650	92,806	635.544	728,350
1878 . .	*649*	97,927	644.776	742,703

The number of criminal offenders committed for trial, and convicted, in England and Wales, was as follows in the fifteen years from 1863 to 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
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
1876 . .	12,711	3,367	16,078	12,195
1877 . .	12,536	3,354	15,890	11,942

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. It will be seen from the above table that the decrease of criminal offenders underwent but few fluctuations during the whole of the period from 1863 to 1877.

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:—

www.nbtool.com.cn

visions and counties	Inhabited houses	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
ern :—				
nd . .	5,740	13,080	18,525	31,605
y . .	6,301	14,346	16,926	31,272
ess . .	7,476	18,939	21,050	39,989
land . .	4,798	11,127	12,559	23,686
-Western :—				
nd Cromarty	15,932	38,029	42,880	80,909
ess . .	16,659	40,798	46,682	87,480
-Eastern :—				
. . .	2,046	4,771	5,442	10,213
. . .	8,564	20,278	23,320	43,598
. . .	11,663	29,345	32,665	62,010
een . .	34,691	115,891	128,716	244,607
dine . .	6,681	16,790	17,861	34,651
fidland :—				
. . .	25,859	106,223	131,305	237,528
. . .	22,387	60,592	67,149	127,741
. . .	27,340	74,700	85,610	160,310
s. . .	1,669	3,387	3,821	7,208
nannan .	3,447	11,543	12,199	23,742
Midland :—				
g. . .	14,315	48,160	50,019	98,179
arton . .	8,043	28,817	30,022	58,839
. . .	14,367	36,898	38,737	75,635
. . .	2,434	7,624	9,353	16,977
Western :—				
w . .	13,606	103,612	113,307	216,919
. . .	27,132	98,110	102,635	200,745
k. . .	49,080	377,739	387,540	765,279
Eastern :—				
gow . .	6,507	21,074	20,117	41,191
argh . .	28,437	153,821	174,514	328,335
ngton . .	7,322	18,060	19,710	37,770
k . .	6,534	17,406	19,068	36,474
s . .	2,246	5,946	6,368	12,314
t. . .	1,752	6,730	7,271	14,001
rn :—				
rgh . .	7,869	25,703	28,262	53,965
ies . .	13,833	34,782	40,012	74,794
dbright .	7,705	19,479	22,373	41,852
wn . .	6,930	17,833	20,962	38,795
land . .	412,185	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018

llowing 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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 . .		1,751,598	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 1877: Glasgow, 555,933; Edinburgh, 218,729; Dundee, 142,951; Aberdeen, 98,181; Greenock, 70,192; Leith, 54,257; and Paisley, 48,679. The total represented more than a third of the population of Scotland. The tendency to agglomerate in towns is even 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 1868 to 1877, with the estimated population for the middle of each year:—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
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
1876	3,527,811	126,749	74,122	26,563
1877	3,560,715	126,824	73,946	25,790

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 132,230. (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,

uring the ten years from 1868 to 1877, on the 14th of May in ach year, is shown in the subjoined table :—

www.lfpool.com.cn

Year	Number of parishes	Paupers	Dependents	Total
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
1876	886	63,362	35,235	98,597
1877	886	62,058	34,346	96,404

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in each of the ten years from 1868 to 1877, was as follows :—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
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 . .	2,285	587	2,872	2,205
1876 . .	2,103	600	2,703	2,039
1877 . .	2,172	505	2,677	2,010

It will be seen from the above tables that, notwithstanding a large increase of population, there was a gradual diminution of crime, and still more of pauperism, 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 beginnin of the century was very different from that of England and Scotlan There was an increase, slow at first, and then rapid, from 1801 1841, and a decrease, more rapid than the previous increase, fr 1841 to 1871. At the census of 1801 the population of Irel

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
Province of Leinster.			
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

www.libtool.com.cn

Provinces, counties, cities, and towns	Population		
	Males	Females	Total
Province of Munster.			
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
Province of Ulster.			
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
Province of Connaught.			
Galway County	116,187	118,886	235,073
„ Town	6,110	7,074	13,184
Leitrim County	47,579	47,745	95,324
Mayo „	120,729	125,126	245,855
Roscommon County	71,093	70,153	141,246
Sligo „	56,846	58,465	115,311
Total of Connaught.	418,544	427,449	845,993
Total of Ireland	2,639,826	2,771,590	5,411,416

The number of inhabited houses at the census of 1871 was 961,229, against 1,046,223 in 1861, and 1,328,839 in 1851, the decrease amounting to 4½ *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. from 1861 to 1871.

The subjoined table gives the number of births, deaths, and marriages, in each of the eight years 1870 to 1877, together with the estimated population of Ireland in the middle of the year :—

Years	Estimated population	Births	Deaths	Marriages
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	138,320	98,114	24,037
1876	5,321,618	140,438	92,324	26,388
1877	5,338,906	139,498	93,509	25,078

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; 1876, 25,976; and 1877, 28,831. The total number of emigrants from Ireland within the quarter of a century was over 2½ millions.

The Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, issued from the General Register Office in 1878, show the number of acres under various crops as follows, in each of the years—from returns made in the month of June—of 1877 and 1878 :—

Crops	1877	1878
	Acres	Acres
Wheat	139,297	154,011
Oats	1,476,172	1,412,637
Barley	226,216	243,929
Bere and Rye	11,124	11,439
Beans and Pease	9,786	9,405
Potatoes	873,291	846,985
Turnips	334,379	329,942
Mangel and Beet Root	48,948	45,187
Cabbage	39,307	39,463
Carrots and other Green crops	34,750	35,161
Vetches and Rape	24,334	21,022
Flax	123,380	111,808
Meadow and Clover	1,924,917	1,942,716

The following is a general summary of cereal and green crops of Ireland in 1877 and 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	1877	1878	Increase in 1878.	Decrease in 1878
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Cereal crops . . .	1,862,595	1,831,421	—	31,174
Green crops . . .	1,355,009	1,317,760	—	37,249
Flax	123,380	111,808	—	11,572
Meadow and clover .	1,924,917	1,942,716	17,799	—

Total decrease in the extent of land under crops in 1878 . 62,196 acres.

The subjoined table gives the number of indoor and outdoor paupers, and the total—including others in blind and deaf-and-dumb asylums—in receipt of relief in unions in Ireland at the close of the first week of January in each of the ten years 1869 to 1878:—

Years	Indoor paupers	Outdoor paupers	Total
1869	56,934	17,320	74,743
1870	53,687	19,729	73,921
1871	50,815	23,877	74,692
1872	48,738	26,056	75,743
1873	49,856	29,232	79,649
1874	49,193	29,857	79,633
1875	49,805	30,631	80,993
1876	46,214	31,078	77,913
1877	45,762	32,128	78,528
1878	49,365	35,500	85,530

The number of criminal offenders, committed for trial, and convicted, in Ireland, was as follows during each of the ten years 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Committed for trial			Convicted
	Men	Women	Total	
1868 . .	3,298	896	4,194	2,394
1869 . .	3,340	829	4,169	2,452
1870 . .	4,077	811	4,888	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
1876 . .	3,395	751	4,146	2,344
1877 . .	3,113	758	3,871	2,303

It will be seen that there was a gradual decrease in recent years in the number of criminal offenders 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 gradually from 12,510 in 1816, 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, continuing so to the present, but with very great fluctuations.

The following table exhibits the number of persons, natives and foreigners, emigrating from the United Kingdom to British North

America, the United States, and Australasia, 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 1848 to 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	To British North America	To the United States	To Australasia	Total
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	147,042	40,942	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	295,213
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	310,612
1874	25,450	148,161	53,958	241,014
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	173,809
1876	12,327	75,533	33,191	138,222
1877	9,289	64,027	31,071	119,971

The emigrants who left the United Kingdom in 1877 comprised 95,195 persons of British origin, namely, 63,711 English, 8,653 Scotch, and 28,831 Irish. The remainder consisted of 21,289 foreigners, and 3,487 persons not distinguished. As regards ports of departure, 99,514 sailed from England and Wales; 10,011 from Scotland; and 10,446 from Ireland.

In the year 1877 there were 93,557 *immigrants*, British and foreign, which, deducted from the total of 119,971 emigrants, left an excess of but 26,414 emigrants. As regards persons of British origin the *immigrants* in 1877 numbered 63,890, which, deducted from the total of 95,195 British emigrants, left an excess of only 31,305 emigrants of British origin.

Commerce and Industry.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. *Imports and Exports.*

The declared value of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom was as follows during the ten years 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Total Imports	Exports of British produce	Exports of Foreign and Colonial produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£	£	£	£
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	614,590,080
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
1876	375,154,703	200,639,204	56,137,398	631,931,305
1877	394,419,682	198,893,065	53,452,955	646,765,702

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 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Imports	Exports of British produce	Total Imports and Exports
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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
1876	11 6 8	6 1 3	19 1 11
1877	11 15 10	5 18 11	19 6 9

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 1877, 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

order in which it ranked according to the magnitude of the sup-
s sent to the United Kingdom in the year 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Imports	Year 1876	Year 1877
rom British Possessions:—	£	£
India	30,025,024	31,224,763
Australasia	21,961,929	21,732,338
British North America	11,023,782	12,035,968
West India Islands	4,397,216	4,652,564
Ceylon	3,134,183	4,498,579
Cape of Good Hope	3,658,236	3,560,499
Straits Settlements	2,641,946	2,721,795
British Guiana	2,497,115	2,282,009
Hong Kong	1,356,850	1,895,310
Mauritius	936,736	1,891,031
All other Possessions	2,699,559	3,059,142
Total from British Possessions	84,332,576	89,553,998
om Foreign Countries:—		
United States	75,899,008	77,825,973
France	45,304,854	45,823,324
Germany	21,115,189	26,269,993
Russia	17,574,488	22,142,422
Netherlands	16,602,154	19,861,254
China	14,921,182	13,420,910
Belgium	13,848,293	12,888,774
Egypt	11,481,519	11,101,785
Spain	8,763,146	10,842,097
Sweden and Norway	10,654,311	10,454,475
Brazil	5,178,386	6,344,961
Peru	5,630,670	4,696,502
Italy	4,152,201	4,100,812
Denmark	4,217,934	3,950,229
Portugal	3,361,071	3,776,795
Turkey in Europe	4,589,538	3,580,037
Chili	3,584,598	3,279,808
Asiatic Turkey	2,854,785	3,272,071
Greece	1,799,377	2,454,001
Java	1,421,745	1,955,586
Philippine Islands	1,442,554	1,755,934
Argentine Confederation	1,664,029	1,699,376
Austria	855,798	1,540,980
Spanish West Indies	2,043,385	1,505,245
All Other Countries	11,971,912	8,324,340
Total from Foreign Countries	290,822,127	304,865,684
Total Imports	375,154,703	394,419,682

he following table shows the relative division of the exports of
e produce from the United King dom 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 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Exports of Home Produce	Year 1876	Year 1877
	£	£
To British Possessions:—		
India	22,405,420	25,338,286
Australasia	17,681,661	19,285,718
British North America	7,358,151	7,613,547
Hong Kong	3,080,376	3,507,977
Cape of Good Hope	3,666,045	3,330,353
Straits Settlements	1,968,946	2,275,589
West India Islands	1,986,496	1,991,410
Ceylon	1,073,505	1,045,200
Gibraltar	1,120,965	869,167
All other Possessions	4,517,659	4,666,097
Total to British Possessions	64,859,224	69,923,350
To Foreign Countries:—		
Germany	20,082,262	19,642,128
United States	16,833,517	16,376,814
France	16,085,615	14,233,242
Netherlands	11,777,192	9,614,387
Italy	6,689,402	6,218,612
Brazil	5,919,758	5,958,655
Belgium	5,875,407	5,304,105
China	4,611,180	4,404,686
Russia	6,182,838	4,178,641
Sweden and Norway	4,224,719	4,170,683
Spain	3,992,365	3,636,915
Turkey in Europe	3,379,424	3,035,296
Asiatic Turkey	2,543,401	2,589,614
Egypt	2,630,407	2,273,311
Spanish West Indies	2,015,113	2,243,771
Japan	2,032,685	2,203,153
Argentine Confederation	1,543,532	2,092,100
Java	1,562,883	1,907,056
Denmark	2,199,106	1,828,166
Chili	1,945,791	1,501,400
Philippine Islands	726,723	1,292,016
Peru	991,304	1,266,394
Uruguay	1,006,307	1,077,780
Austria	784,634	1,041,603
All other Countries	9,944,315	10,878,187
Total to Foreign Countries	135,779,980	128,969,715
Total Exports of home produce	200,639,204	198,893,065

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 1877 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 1878, compared with the first nine months of the preceding year, is given under the heading of *Comparative Tables* in the Introductory Part of the *Statesman's Year Book* for 1879.

The six principal articles imported into the United Kingdom are, first, corn and flour; secondly, cotton; third, wool; fourth, sugar; fifth, wood and timber; and sixth, tea. The six chief articles of home produce exported are, first, cotton manufactures; secondly, woollen manufactures; third, iron and steel; fourth, coals; fifth, machinery; and sixth, linen manufactures. The subjoined tables exhibit the declared real value of these twelve great articles of British commerce, imported and exported in each of the years 1875, 1876, and 1877:—

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Principal articles imported	1875	1876	1877
	£	£	£
1. Corn and flour . .	53,086,691	51,812,438	63,536,322
2. Cotton, raw . . .	46,259,822	40,180,880	35,420,852
3. Sugar, raw and refined .	21,548,303	20,456,977	27,175,673
4. Wool, sheep and other .	23,437,413	23,637,809	24,567,312
5. Wood and timber . .	15,424,498	19,140,526	20,628,424
6. Tea	13,766,961	12,697,204	12,480,740

THE SIX PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

Principal articles exported	1875	1876	1877
	£	£	£
1. Cotton manufactures:			
Piece goods, white or plain .	33,255,013	31,454,280	31,809,747
„ printed or dyed .	19,900,918	18,494,492	20,218,715
„ of other kinds .	5,442,922	4,910,763	5,007,567
Cotton yarn	13,172,860	12,781,733	12,192,954
Total of cotton manufactures	71,771,713	67,641,268	69,226,983

The Six principal Articles of Export—*continued.*

Articles exported	1875	1876	1877
	£	£	£
2. Woollen and worsted manufactures:			
Cloths, coatings, &c.	6,850,203	6,451,410	6,567,806
Flannels, blankets, and baizes	1,239,637	1,014,886	1,176,377
Worsted stuffs	11,159,914	9,141,605	7,725,414
Carpets and druggets	1,159,979	911,873	847,763
All other sorts	1,249,592	1,083,704	1,025,843
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,099,307	4,417,241	3,609,456
Total of woollen and worsted manufactures	26,758,632	23,020,719	20,952,659
3. Iron and steel:			
Iron, pig and puddled	3,449,916	2,842,434	2,528,655
„ bar, angle, bolt, and rod	2,725,907	1,945,445	1,928,103
„ railroad, of all sorts	5,453,836	3,700,105	3,868,106
„ wire	780,037	731,148	752,278
„ tinned plates	3,686,607	2,891,693	3,033,126
„ hoops and plates	3,304,148	2,853,621	2,732,313
„ wrought, of all sorts	4,342,492	4,041,418	3,645,661
„ old, for re-manufacture	102,837	95,977	100,788
Steel, wrought and unwrought	1,901,491	1,635,569	1,524,885
Total of iron and steel	25,747,271	20,737,410	20,113,915
4. Coals, cinders, and fuel	9,658,088	8,904,463	8,351,799
5. Linen manufactures:			
White or plain	5,904,958	4,365,072	4,597,665
Printed, checked, or dyed	470,295	449,918	471,982
Of other sorts	897,667	805,646	764,796
Linen yarn	1,855,684	1,449,513	1,509,153
Total of linen manufactures	9,128,604	7,070,149	7,343,596
6. Machinery	9,058,647	7,210,426	6,722,868

In the principal article of imports above enumerated, corn and flour, there was an immense increase in the thirty-two years from 1846 to 1877. In 1846 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 1877, the imports of corn and flour amounted to 170 pounds weight per head of population of the United Kingdom.

Subjoined is a statement of the customs receipts for the two years 1876 and 1877, showing the increase or decrease of the gross produce in the year 1877, as compared with 1876:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Articles	Gross produce of Customs duties		Increase or decrease of the gross produce in 1877, as compared with 1876	
	1876	1877	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
Chicory	62,889	66,004	3,115	—
Cocoa, cocoa husks, and chocolate	44,953	43,508	—	1,445
Coffee	208,467	205,272	—	3,195
Fruit, dried: Currants	340,179	286,114	—	54,065
„ Figs, plums, and prunes	44,506	40,190	—	4,316
„ Raisins	150,434	152,649	2,215	—
Spirits: Rum	2,554,260	2,509,775	—	44,485
„ Brandy	2,341,120	2,135,135	—	205,985
„ Geneva and other sorts	1,065,157	865,228	—	199,929
Tea	3,728,311	3,781,891	53,580	—
Tobacco and snuff	7,838,048	8,080,781	242,733	—
Wine	1,764,128	1,660,157	—	103,971
Other articles	13,856	13,617	—	239
Total gross receipts	20,156,308	19,840,321	—	315,987
Deduct drawbacks and repayments	101,610	104,110	2,500	—
Total net receipts	20,054,698	19,736,211	—	318,487

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 1876 and 1877 at the chief ports of England, in Scotland, and in Ireland:—

Ports	1876	1877	Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
London	9,981,020	9,753,572	—	227,448
Liverpool	2,979,240	3,025,768	46,528	—
Other Ports of England	2,841,744	2,749,741	—	92,003
Scotland	1,667,915	1,633,811	—	34,104
Ireland	1,829,881	1,842,486	12,605	—
Total	19,299,800	19,005,378	59,133	353,555
Net decrease.	—	—	—	294,422

It will be seen that the amount of customs receipts collected in London in each of the years 1875 and 1876 was far more than the

aggregate of all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, 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 are over half 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

2. *Shipping.*

The number and tonnage of registered sailing vessels of the United Kingdom engaged in the home trade—the expression 'home trade' signifying the coasts of the United Kingdom, or 'ports between the limits of the river Elbe and Brest'—with the men employed thereon—exclusive of masters—was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1864 till 1877:—

Home Trade	Sailing Vessels			Home Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
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
1869	11,576	776,683	39,481	1876	10,641	707,343	36,561
1870	11,598	766,742	40,265	1877	10,642	698,124	35,940

The number of steam vessels—exclusive of river steamers—employed in the home trade during each of the fourteen years, from 1864 to 1877, was as follows:—

Home Trade	Steam Vessels			Home Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
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
1869	751	161,984	10,049	1876	1,345	247,255	14,664
1870	1,071	170,746	11,445	1877	1,323	241,253	14,378

The number of sailing vessels engaged partly in the home and partly in the foreign trade was as follows in each of the fourteen years, from 1864 to 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Partly Home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels			Partly home and partly Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men	Years	Number	Tons	Men
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
1869	1,617	288,849	10,265	1876	1,200	184,515	6,767
1870	1,585	283,682	9,988	1877	1,167	178,876	6,511

The number of steam vessels employed alternately in home and foreign trade, during the years 1864 to 1877, 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
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
1869	164	73,964	3,048	1876	287	133,575	4,833
1870	234	108,813	4,221	1877	255	108,825	4,097

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 1864 to 1877:—

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Sailing Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
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	3,122,202	81,329
1876	5,387	3,234,200	82,483
1877	5,292	3,261,149	81,112

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

www.libtool.com.cn

Employed in the Foreign Trade	Steam Vessels		
Years	Number	Tons	Men
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
1876	1,489	1,489,264	53,330
1877	1,640	1,627,411	54,524

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 from 1864 to 1877 is given in the following table:—

Years	Number of Vessels	Tons	Men
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
1876	20,349	5,996,152	198,638
1877	20,319	6,115,638	196,562

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 1864 to *1877, is shown* in the following table:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	British	Foreign	Total
	tons	tons	tons
1864	18,201,675	9,002,834	27,204,509
1865	19,358,955	19,538,137	28,897,092
1866	21,255,726	10,006,724	31,262,450
1867	22,370,070	10,386,042	32,756,112
1868	22,660,424	11,020,555	33,680,979
1869	23,789,167	11,121,114	34,910,281
1870	25,072,180	11,568,002	36,640,182
1871	28,034,748	13,513,130	41,457,878
1872	28,719,090	13,781,935	42,501,025
1873	29,647,344	14,792,642	44,439,986
1874	30,089,683	15,339,274	45,428,957
1875	30,944,744	15,332,094	46,276,838
1876	33,441,979	17,342,923	50,784,902
1877	34,765,907	16,765,170	51,531,077

The number and tonnage of vessels built and first registered in e United Kingdom, from 1864 to 1877, was as follows:—

Years	Sailing Vessels		Steamers	
	Number	Tons	Number	Tons
1864	867	272,499	374	159,374
1865	922	235,555	382	179,649
1866	969	207,678	354	133,511
1867	916	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
1876	687	236,890	320	123,475
1877	707	212,364	389	221,330

At the end of the year 1877 there were registered as belonging the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, 21,169 iling vessels of 4,260,699 tons, and 4,564 steam vessels, of 39,170 tons, making in the whole 25,733 vessels of 6,399,869 ns, being 136,536 tons more than at the end of the year 1876. he numbers for 1877, compared with those for 1864, show in the 4 years a decline of 5,195 in the number of sailing vessels, and of 73,231 tons in the tonnage; and in steam vessels, an increase of 037 in the number and of 1,409,491 tons in the tonnage. The tal shipping, sailing and steam, showed, in the 14 years, a decline 3,158 in the number of vessels, but an increase of 935,260 tons *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; and to 1,390,938,752 pounds in 1860; and fell to 669,583,264 pounds in 1863. The subsequent trade fluctuations are exhibited in the subjoined table, giving the total cotton imports, exports, and the home consumption in the fourteen years from 1864 to 1877 :—

Years	Total imports of cotton	Total exports of cotton	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1876	1,487,858,848	203,305,872	1,284,552,976
1877	1,355,281,200	169,396,304	1,185,884,896

The subjoined table exhibits the total quantities of wool—sheep, lamb, and alpaca—imported, exported, and retained for home consumption during the fourteen years from 1864 to 1877 :—

Years	Total imports of wool	Total exports of wool	Retained for home consumption
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
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
1876	390,055,759	173,020,372	217,035,387
1877	409,949,198	187,418,627	222,530,571

following tabular statement gives the number of textile fac- and the number of workmen and workwomen employed in n each of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, on the October 1874. The statement is drawn up from official under the Factories and Workshops Inspection Act, laid the House of Commons in the session of 1875 :—

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
Factories—				
nd and Wales	2,542	180,607	259,729	440,336
nd . . .	105	5,830	30,274	36,104
d	8	1,183	1,892	3,075
d Kingdom . .	2,655	187,620	291,895	479,515
Factories—				
nd and Wales .	1,483	54,119	51,252	105,371
nd . . .	257	11,816	15,912	27,728
d	60	782	724	1,506
d Kingdom . .	1,800	66,717	67,888	134,605
Factories—				
nd and Wales .	123	1,568	1,856	3,424
nd . . .	2	3	4	7
d	—	—	—	—
l Kingdom . .	125	1,571	1,860	3,431
Factories—				
nd and Wales .	648	53,995	77,835	131,830
nd . . .	43	3,052	7,203	10,255
d	1	3	9	12
l Kingdom . .	692	57,050	85,047	142,097
ctories—				
nd and Wales .	141	6,856	15,471	22,327
nd . . .	159	12,752	33,064	45,816
d	149	18,323	41,993	60,316
l Kingdom . .	449	37,931	90,528	128,459
actories—				
nd and Wales .	45	1,465	1,574	3,039
nd . . .	12	581	1,250	1,831
d	4	221	120	341
l *Kingdom* . .	61	2,267	2,944	5,211

www.libtool.com.cn

	Number of Factories	Persons employed		
		Males	Females	Total
Jute Factories—				
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
Hair Factories—				
England and Wales .	21	464	322	786
Scotland . . .	6	48	377	425
Ireland	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom . .	27	512	699	1,211
Silk Factories—				
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
Hosiery and other Factories—				
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
Textile Factories—				
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 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 1866 to 1877:—

Years	Coal		Pig iron	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
	tons	£	tons	£
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
1876	133,344,766	46,670,668	6,555,997	16,062,192
1877	134,610,763	47,113,767	6,608,664	16,191,236

Of the pig iron produced in 1877 there were 4,888,991 tons made in England, one-third of it in Yorkshire; 737,673 tons were made in Wales and Monmouthshire, and 982,000 tons in Scotland. To the coal produce of 1877 Durham and Northumberland contributed 31,210,400 tons; Yorkshire, 15,960,550 tons; Lancashire, 17,621,531 tons; Derbyshire, 6,975,550 tons; Staffordshire and Worcestershire, 13,991,166 tons; Wales and Monmouthshire, 19,464,700 tons; and Scotland, 18,320,074 tons.

The total amount of iron ore produced in 1877 in the United Kingdom was 16,692,802 tons, and the value 6,746,668*l.* As regards other minerals, the production was as follows:—Lead ore, 80,850 tons, value 1,123,952*l.*; tin ore, 14,142 tons, value 572,763*l.*; copper ore, 73,141 *tons, value 262,271l.*; salt, 2,735,001 tons, of the value *of 1,504,250l.* *As to the metals* obtained from these ores, the total

value in 1877 was 18,742,960*l.* Among the metals produced in the year were 61,403 tons of lead, of the value of 1,262,600*l.*; 9,500 tons of tin, of the value of 695,162*l.*; and 4,486 tons of copper, of the value of 340,067*l.* There were 501,435 oz. of silver obtained, almost all from lead, of the value of 114,877*l.*, and 143 oz. of gold, almost all from Merionethshire, of the value of 656*l.* The total value of minerals and metals obtained from the mines of the United Kingdom in 1877 reached 68,281,406*l.*—namely, 18,742,960*l.*, the value of metals, 47,113,767*l.* coal, and 2,424,679*l.* minerals and earthy substances.

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, amounting to only 125,195 tons in 1876.

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 16,299,077 tons in 1876. 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 8,351,799*l.* in 1877. Of the coal exports of 1877, the largest amount, 3,160,555 tons, valued 1,357,284*l.*, went to France, and the next largest amount, 2,243,722 tons, valued 951,491*l.*, to Germany. The rest was distributed, mostly in quantities not exceeding 100,000 tons, to about forty 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 1877 there were 16,872 miles *open for traffic*, the increase presenting an average of 410 miles per *annum of the* total length. Of the total length of lines open at the

d of 1877, there belonged to England and Wales 11,989 miles, to otland 2,726 miles, and to Ireland 2,157 miles.

The following table gives the length of lines open, the capital id up, the number of passengers conveyed, and the traffic receipts all the railways of the United Kingdom in each of the ten years m 1868 to 1877 :—

www.libool.com.cn

ears	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.	£	£
868	14,628	511,680,855	304,136,334	21,961	40,912,534	2,875
869	15,145	518,779,761	305,664,285	20,189	42,695,321	2,712
870	15,537	529,908,673	330,004,398	21,518	45,078,143	2,794
.871	15,756	552,680,107	375,220,754	24,025	48,892,780	3,063
.872	15,814	569,047,346	422,874,822	26,740	51,304,114	3,244
873	16,082	588,320,308	455,320,288	28,332	55,675,421	3,462
874	16,449	609,895,919	478,316,701	29,080	56,901,281	3,459
.875	16,658	630,226,942	507,532,187	30,470	58,982,753	3,541
.876	16,872	658,214,776	538,681,722	31,928	59,917,868	3,551
.877	17,077	674,059,048	551,593,654	32,301	62,973,328	3,687

To the total capital in 1877 England and Wales contributed 57,878,925*l.*, Scotland 84,924,763*l.*, and Ireland 31,255,360*l.* In e division of the traffic receipts of 1877, England and Wales took 3,057,499*l.*, Scotland 7,110,228*l.*, and Ireland 2,805,601*l.* The orking expenditure amounted to 33,857,978*l.* on all the railways 1877, being 54 per cent. of the total traffic receipts.

The following tabular statement gives the total length of railways en for traffic in the British Empire on the 31st December, 1877 :—

		Miles	Miles
United Kingdom			17,092
India		7,324	
Ceylon		92	
Dominion of Canada		5,574	
Jamaica		25	
British Guiana		21	
Australasia	New South Wales	650	
	Victoria	931	
	South Australia	292	
	Queensland	298	
	Tasmania	175	
	New Zealand	718	
Total, Australasia		3,064	
Cape Colony and Natal		154	
Mauritius		66	
Total of Colonial Empire of Great Britain			16,320
Total, British Empire			33,412

There were upwards of 5,000 miles of railways in construction within the British Empire at the end of 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 1868 to 1877:—

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			
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
1876	856	91	72	35	26	13
1877	884	100	74	36	28	14

The number of post-cards delivered in the year 1877 was 86 millions in England and Wales, 11 millions in Scotland, and 5 millions in Ireland, or a total of 102 millions for the United Kingdom.

The number of newspapers and book packets delivered in the year 1877 was 256 millions in England and Wales, 36 millions in Scotland, and 26 millions in Ireland, or a total of 318 millions for the United Kingdom. In 1878, the total was 299 millions.

The number of money orders issued by the Post Office during the year ended March 31, 1876, in the whole of the United Kingdom, was 18,368,901, of the aggregate value of 27,870,117*l.*, being at the rate of 54·9 orders to every 100 of the population. In England and Wales, the number was 15,637,659, and of the value of 23,392,661*l.*, being at the rate of 63·7 orders to every 100 persons; in Scotland the number was 1,531,158, of the value of 2,485,724*l.*, being at the rate of 43 orders to every 100 persons, and in Ireland the number was 1,200,084, of the value of 1,991,732*l.*, being at the rate of 22·5 orders to every 100 of the population.

The Post Office Savings Banks received, during the year 1877, in *the whole of* the United Kingdom, 3,267,851 deposits, of the aggre-

ate amount of 9,166,738*l.*, the average amount of deposit being *l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* At the end of the year 1877, the total amount of deosits held by the Post Office Savings Banks was 28,111,565*l.*, the verage amount to the credit of each depositor being 15*l.* 17*s.*

The Post Office Life Insurance and Annuity department granted, uring the year 1877, life insurance policies to the number of 293, mounting to 33,444*l.*; immediate annuities to the number of 744, mounting to 10,933*l.*; and deferred annuities to the number of 58, mounting to 1,251*l.* The number and amount of life insurances ranted has been greatly on the decrease since 1872.

The following table gives the number of telegraphic messages (exlusive of Press and Service messages) forwarded since the transfer f the telegraph to the State from Postal Telegraph Stations, in each f the years ending March 31, from 1871 to 1878:—

Years ended March 31	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland	United Kingdom
1871	8,163,703	1,080,189	606,285	9,850,177
1872	10,207,362	1,388,434	878,000	12,473,796
1873	12,599,166	1,761,298	1,175,316	15,535,780
1874	14,488,401	2,009,893	1,323,236	17,821,530
1875	15,776,694	2,132,787	1,343,639	19,253,120
1876	17,233,841	2,287,359	1,452,180	20,973,380
1877	17,794,634	2,402,347	1,529,162	21,726,143
1878	18,092,518	2,490,776	1,588,489	22,171,783

The following table shows the annual gross revenue, the working xpenses, and the net revenue of the postal telegraph department nce 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	1,276,662	1,031,524	245,116
1877	1,313,107	1,123,790	189,317
1878	1,333,542	1,164,131	169,411

The number of Post Offices in the United Kingdom at the end of arch 1878 was 13,763; there were besides 11,319 road and pillar tter boxes, 1,881 of them in the London district alone. The staff of ficers forming part of the Post Office department, inclusive of 11,473 ficials engaged solely in telegraph duties, was 45,506 at the end of arch 1878, of whom 10,665 were engaged in the Metropolis.

The total number of post offices open for the transaction of telegraph business was 5,311 at the end of March 1878, including 1,555 railway telegraph offices. The estimated total length of the postal telegraph wires at the end of March 1878 was 114,902 miles, of which 5,980 miles were rented by private persons.

The gross revenue of the Post Office of the United Kingdom, in the year ending March 31, 1878, was 6,047,312*l.*, and the cost of management 3,990,620*l.*, leaving a net revenue of 2,056,692*l.* In the year 1840, when the 'penny postage' was introduced, the gross revenue was 1,359,466*l.*, and the net revenue 500,789*l.*, so that since this period the net revenue quadrupled, while the correspondence showed more than tenfold increase. (Official Communication.)

Colonial Possessions.

The Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain embrace about one-seventh of the land 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 1878, grouped in forty administrative divisions, some of them embracing a number of formerly separate colonies. Of these forty colonies, and groups of colonies, four 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, Cyprus; second, Gibraltar; third, Heligoland; and, fourth, Malta. In America, or adjoining the American continent, the possessions are, first, the Bahamas, a group of some 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 1877; 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 1878. 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Colonial Possessions	Date of Acquisition	Area: English square miles	Form of Government, and title of chief executive officer
In Europe:—			
Cyprus	1878	2,288	Crown; Governor.
Gibraltar	1704	1⅞	Crown; Governor.
Heligoland	1814	5¼	Crown; Governor.
Malta	1800	115	Crown; Governor.
In America:—			
Bahamas	1629	3,021	Representative; Governor.
Bermudas	1609	24	Representative; Governor.
Canada, Dominion of	1623–1760	352,361	Responsible; Gov.-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; Governor.
Newfoundland	1583	40,200	Responsible; Governor.
Trinidad	1797	1,755	Crown; Governor.
Windward Islands	1605–1803	775	Representativ vernor.
In Africa:—			e: Go
Ascension	1815	34	Crown; Governor.
Cape of Good Hope with dependencies	1806–1877	347,855	Responsible; Governor.
Gambia	1631	21	Crown; Administrator.
Gold Coast	1660	6,000	Crown; Administrator.
Lagos	1661	5,000	Crown; Administrator.
Mauritius	1810	708	Crown; Governor.
Natal	1843	18,750	Representative; Governor.
St. Helena	1650	47	Crown; Governor.
Sierra Leone	1788	468	Crown; Governor.
In Asia:—			
Aden	1838	5	Crown; Governor.
Ceylon	1796	24,702	Representative; Governor.
Hong Kong	1843	29	Crown; Governor.
India	1625–1849	908,350	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; Governor.
New Zealand	1814	104,900	Responsible; Governor.
Queensland	1859	669,520	Responsible; Governor.
South Australia	1836	903,690	Responsible; Governor.
Tasmania	1803	26,215	Responsible; Governor.
Victoria	1787	88,198	Responsible; Governor.
Western Australia	1829	1,057,250	Representative; 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Colonial possessions	Year of census	Population		
		Males	Females	Total
In Europe:—				
Cyprus	1871	—	—	150,000
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 and dependencies	1875	—	—	1,420,162
Gambia	1871	7,306	6,884	14,190
Gold Coast	1871	—	—	408,070
Lagos	1871	28,963	33,058	62,021
Mauritius	1871	193,575	122,467	316,042
Natal	1877	157,929	167,583	325,512
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	1876	—	—	2,459,542
Hong Kong	1876	101,232	37,912	139,144
India	1872	98,054,403	92,501,565	191,018,412
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	1874	170,980	128,533	299,514
Queensland	1876	105,009	68,274	173,283
South Australia	1876	95,408	90,218	213,271
Tasmania	1870	52,853	46,475	99,328
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 not varied greatly for a number of years. It amounts at present—exclusive of Cyprus, acquired in 1878, and of the expenditure for which no account can be given before the end of the financial year 1878–79—to a little over two millions sterling per annum. More than one-half of this amount is paid on account of nine of the Possessions, classed as general military and naval stations.

The following table gives the abstract of a parliamentary return issued in 1875, showing the cost of the Colonial Possessions of the Empire falling to the charge of the British Exchequer, in each of the two financial years, 1871–72 and 1872–73, coupled with another return, issued in 1878, giving the estimated cost for the financial year 1878–79 :—

Colonial Possessions	1871-72	1872-73	1878-79
	£	£	£
MILITARY AND NAVAL STATIONS:			
Gibraltar	341,577	306,433	342,500
Malta	431,312	378,520	476,835
Cape Colony and Natal	154,672	162,827	428,107
Mauritius	43,759	33,575	47,832
Bermuda	180,946	193,015	178,717
St. Helena	32,127	27,659	18,030
Heligoland	3,529	1,560	—
Falkland Islands	5,180	5,447	—
Hong Kong	133,985	112,389	95,061
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES:			
Western Australia	53,645	44,548	9,968
Queensland	800	—	—
Victoria	11,857	10,740	—
New South Wales	2,708	248	—
Tasmania	907	1,335	—
New Zealand	1,911	1,226	—
Fiji Islands	—	—	159
OTHER COLONIES:			
Jamaica	76,295	80,779	62,926
Bahamas	20,733	23,308	11,139
Honduras	15,180	10,684	14,246
Windward and Leeward Isl.	125,654	152,106	99,113
Canada (Halifax)	59,117	3,552	132,506
Nova Scotia	140,569	149,616	—
New Brunswick	119	3	—
Newfoundland	561	560	—
Vancouver Island	1,520	796	—
West Coast of Africa	41,694	66,110	45,518
Ceylon	52	17,865	92,996
Labuan	1,050	50	—
Straits Settlements	31,357	68,250	67,819
TOTAL	1,912,821	1,853,201	2,123,472

According to the Army Estimates for the year 1878–79, the total effective strength of the British forces in the colonies, exclusive of India—and also of Cyprus, to which 15,000 men were despatched in the course of 1878—was 30,338 men, rank and file. The number of troops in the various colonies having British garrisons was as follows:—Malta, 8,004 men; Gibraltar, 4,991; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 6,243; Ceylon, 1,234; Bermuda, 2,146; Canada (Halifax), 1,831; Hong Kong, 1,209; Jamaica, 782; Straits Settlements, 1,022; Mauritius, 562; Windward and Leeward Islands, 1,180; West Coast of Africa, 622; Honduras, 196; St. Helena, 118; and the Bahamas, 196 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*.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Great Britain and Ireland.

I. Official Publications.

Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the twelve months ended 31st December 1877. 8. pp. 74. London, 1878.

Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the nine months ended 30th Sept. 1878. 8. pp. 66. London, Nov. 1878.

Agricultural Returns of Great Britain for 1878, with abstract tables for the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and Foreign Countries. 8. pp. 49. London, 1878.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland: General Abstracts for 1877–1878. 8. pp. 19. Dublin, 1878.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877. Imp. 4. pp. 288. London, 1878.

Army Estimates of Effective and Non-Effective Services for 1878–79. Fol. pp. 204. London, 1878.

Army (Colonies). Statement showing the amount included in the army estimates, 1878–79, for military purposes in the Colonies. Fol. pp. 5. London, 1878.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England: 39th Annual Report of Registrar-General. 8. pp. 344. London, 1878.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England: Table for 1877. Fol. pp. 8. London, 1878.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Scotland: 23rd annual Report of the Registrar-General. 8. pp. 84. Edinburgh, 1878.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Ireland: 13th Report of Registrar-General. 8. pp. 142. Dublin, 1878.

Census of England and Wales, taken on the 3rd April 1871. Fol. pp. 107. London, 1871.

Census for Ireland for the year 1871. Parts 1–3. Fol. pp. 700. Dublin, 1874–76.

Census of Scotland, 1871. Fol. pp. 366. Edinburgh, 1872.

Civil Service Estimates for the year 1878–79. Fol. pp. 576. London, 1878.

Colonies: Return of the Cost of the several Colonies of the British Empire at the expense of the British Exchequer. Fol. London, 1875 and 1878.

Colonies: See 'Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial Possessions.' 8. pp. 107. London, 1878.

Customs: 22nd Report of the Commissioners of H.M.'s Customs. 8. pp. 124. London, 1878.

Duchy of Cornwall: Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1877. Fol. pp. 8. London, 1878.

Duchy of Lancaster: Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements in the year 1877. Fol. pp. 8. London, 1878.

Ecclesiastical Commission: 30th Report, with Appendix. 8. pp. 120. London, 1878.

Education: Elementary Schools in England and Scotland. Return showing expenditure upon grants, and results of inspection and examination. 8. pp. 52. London, 1878.

Education: Report of Committee of Council on Education for 1877–78. 8. pp. 828. London, 1878.

Electors: Return of the number of Electors on the register of each county in England and Wales, in Scotland, and in Ireland. Fol. pp. 8. London, 1878.

Emigration: See 'Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration.' Fol. pp. 22. London, 1878.

Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the financial year ended 31st March 1878. 8. pp. 103. London, 1878.

Income and Property Tax: Return of the Amount of Income and Property Tax under Schedules A, B, C, D, and E, in England and Wales, Ireland, and Scotland for the year 1814, and in each of the years 1842 to 1873. Fol. pp. 4. London, 1875.

Income Tax: Return of the Annual Value of Property under Schedule C., invested in stocks. 8. pp. 2. London, 1878.

Inland Revenue: Report of Commissioners on the Duties under their Management for the years 1856 to 1869, with some Retrospective History and complete Tables of Accounts of the duties from their first imposition. 2 vols. Fol. pp. 168 and 219. London, 1870.

Judicial Statistics of England and Wales for 1877. 4. pp. 258. London, 1877.

Judicial Statistics of Ireland for 1877. Parts I. and II. Fol. pp. 236. London, 1878.

Landowners in England and Wales: Return of the Owners of Land of one acre and upwards in England and Wales, exclusive of the Metropolis, with *their names,* addresses, extent of lands, and estimated gross rental. 2 vols. *Imp. 4, pp. 1600.* London, 1876.

Landowners in Ireland: Return of the Owners of Land of one acre and upwards, in Ireland, with their names, addresses, extent of lands, and valuation. Fol. pp. 325. Dublin, 1876.

www.libook.com.cn

Landowners in Scotland: Return of the Owners of Land of one acre and upwards, in Scotland, with their names, addresses, extent of lands, and estimated gross rental. Fol. pp. 212. Edinburgh, 1875.

Local Taxation Returns: England. Published annually. No. VII. Fol. pp. 276. London, 1878.

Merchant Shipping: Tables showing the Progress of British Merchant Shipping. Fol. pp. 32. London, 1878.

Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom. Part IX. Fol. pp. 462. London, 1875.

Navy Estimates for the year 1878–79, with Appendix. Fol. pp. 251. London, 1878.

Navy: Statistical Report on the Health of the Navy for 1877. 8. pp. 622. London, 1878.

Poor Law, England: 7th Report of Local Government Board. 8. pp. 504. London, 1878.

Poor Relief, Scotland: 32nd Report of Commissioners. 8. pp. 320. Edinburgh, 1878.

Poor Relief, Ireland: 6th Report of Local Government Board for Ireland. 8. pp. 216. Dublin, 1878.

Post Office: 24th Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office. 8. pp. 58. London, 1878.

Public Accounts: Report from the Committee. Fol. pp. 142. London, 1877.

Public Income and Expenditure: Account for year ended 31st March 1878. Fol. pp. 4. London, 1878.

Public Records: 39th Report of the Commissioners. 8. pp. 804. London, 1878.

Railway Companies of the United Kingdom; General Report to the Board of Trade in regard to the share and loan capital, the traffic, &c., for the year 1877. Fol. pp. 23. London, 1878.

Railway Returns for England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, for the year 1877. Fol. pp. 90. London, 1878.

Reformatory and Industrial Schools: 21st Report of Commissioners. 8. pp. 310. London, 1878.

Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation on the manufactures, commerce, &c. of the countries in which they reside. 4 Parts, 1878. 8. pp. 697. London, 1878.

Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c. of their Consular Districts. 4 Parts, 1878. 8. pp. 1403. London, 1878.

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom in each of the fifteen years from 1863 to 1877. No. 25. 8. pp. 133. London, 1878.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1862 to 1876. No. 14. 8. pp. 107. London, 1878.

Statistical Abstract for the Principal Foreign Countries, in each year from 1860 to 1874–5. No. 3. 8. pp. 134. London, 1877.

Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom, in the year 1877. Fol. pp. 22. London, 1878.

Taxation in England and Wales; Return for the financial year 1814–15, and for each of the financial years from 1842–43 to 1873–74. Fol. pp. 4. London, 1875.

Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues: 56th Report of the Commissioners. Fol. pp. 176. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Baxter (Dudley), The Taxation of the United Kingdom. 8. London, 1869

Burrows (Montagu), Constitutional Progress. 8. London, 1869.

Clode (Charles M.), History of the Administration and Government of the British Army, from the Revolution of 1688. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869–70.

Creasy (Sir Edward), The Imperial and Colonial Constitutions of the Britannic Empire, including Indian Institutions. 8. London, 1872.

Fairfield (Edward), Colonial Office List for 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Freeman (E. A.), The Growth of the English Constitution from the Earliest Times. *New Ed.* 8. London, 1873.

Hearn (W. E.), The Government of England. 8. London, 1870.

Holms (John), The British Army in 1875. 8. London, 1876.

Journal of the Statistical Society of London. Vol. XLI. 8. London, 1878.

May (Thomas Erskine), Constitutional History of England. 2 vols. 8. London, 1861–63.

Molesworth (Rev. W. N.), History of England, 1830–74. 5th edit. 3 vols. 8. London, 1874.

Noble (John), National Finance. 8. London, 1875.

Paget (John C.) Naval Powers and their Policy, with tabular statements of British and Foreign Navies. 8. London, 1876.

Palgrave (Reginald), The House of Commons. 8. London, 1869.

Palgrave (R. H. Inglis), The Local Taxation of Great Britain and Ireland. 8. London, 1871.

Ravenstein (E. G.), Denominational Statistics of England and Wales. 8. London, 1870.

Reed (Edward J.), Our Ironclad Ships. 8. London, 1869.

Scott (Sir S.), The British Army. 2 vols. 8. London, 1868.

Stephens (A. J.), New Commentaries on the Laws of England. 4 vols. 8. London, 1868.

Stubbs (Professor), A Constitutional History of England, in its Origin and Development. 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.

Todd (Al.), On Parliamentary Government in England. 2 vols. 8. London, 1867–69.

Young (Frederick), Imperial Federation of Great Britain and her Colonies. 8. London, 1876.

GREECE.

www.libtool.com.cn

(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 guardian, 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

Olga, 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 1878.

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 exceedingly frequent.

At the side of the executive Council of Ministers stands, by the *terms of* the constitution, a deliberative Council of State, which,

however, has not been formed in recent years. If in existence, it is to the Council of State that 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 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 réligion 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 six years from 1872 to 1877, according to official returns, the first four years giving the actual receipts and expenses, and the last two years 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	37,399,992	1,335,714	41,722,408	1,490,086
1875	39,644,000	1,416,857	39,791,512	1,421,125
1876	38,826,800	1,386,671	39,063,841	1,395,137
1877	39,247,000	1,401,678	41,067,825	1,466,708

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure of the ingdom, according to the official budget estimates, were as follows n the year 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Sources of Revenue.

	Drachmas	£
Direct taxes—		
Tithes on produce of Land	8,500,000	
Tax on bees	45,000	
,, pastures	60,000	
,, cattle	1,200,000	
,, patents	950,000	
,, houses	850,000	
	11,605,000	414,464
Indirect taxes—		
Customs	13,400,000	
Stamps	4,200,000	
Miscellaneous	555,000	
	18,155,000	648,393
Public Establishments—		
Post	650,000	
Telegraph	500,000	
Printing Office	5,000	
	1,115,000	41,250
Public domains	2,580,000	92,143
State lands	3,000,000	107,143
Miscellaneous receipts	956,000	34,143
Ecclesiastical revenue	296,000	10,571
Receipts from closed accounts	1,500,000	53,571
Total revenue	39,247,000	1,401,678

Branches of Expenditure.

	Drachmas	£
Interest on foreign debt	1,246,000	44,500
,, internal debt	7,287,749	260,277
Pensions	3,818,800	136,386
Civil list	1,125,000	40,179
Salaries of deputies	450,000	16,071
Ministry of foreign affairs	1,127,196	40,257
,, justice	3,016,043	107,716
,, interior	4,802,745	171,526
,, worship and instruction	2,111,949	75,427
,, war	7,637,104	272,754
,, marine	2,114,705	75,525
,, finance	1,353,270	48,331
Administration and collection of revenue	2,773,262	99,045
Miscellaneous expenditure	2,204,000	78,714
Total expenditure	41,067,825	1,466,708

Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, here 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.'

www.libtool.com.cn

Greece has a very large public debt, consisting in part of unpaid arrears of old loans. In the budget estimates for the year 1877, the interest payable on the foreign debt was set down, as will be seen in the preceding table, at 1,246,000 drachmas, or 44,500*l.*, and that on the internal debt at 7,287,749 drachmas, or 260,277*l.*, being a total of 8,533,749 drachmas, or 304,777*l.*, equal to more than one-fifth of the total expenditure. 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 1877:—

	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 1877:—

	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 over fifty years.

A proposal was made in 1878, by the Greek Government, to the *holders of* these loans—chiefly English and Dutch—to set aside *75,000l. annually* for payment of dividends and of arrears, but it

was on condition that assistance be given for the issue of a new five per cent. loan of 2,000,000*l.*

The loan of 1862, guaranteed by England, France, and Russia upon the elevation of the present King of Greece to the throne, amounting to 2,343,750*l.*, 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.

Besides its funded debt, Greece has a floating debt of the estimated amount of 50,000,000 drachmas, or 1,785,714*l.*

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 law was passed by the Boulé, in November 1878, to come into operation on the first of January 1880, introducing the German system of universal liability to arms.

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 1877 :—

	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

By the terms of a law passed by the Boulé in the session of 1877, the numerical strength of the army was raised to 24,076 men, comprising 16,136 infantry, 4,877 cavalry, and 3,063 artillerymen and engineers. The same law ordered the organisation of the army in two divisions, each consisting of two brigades, made up each of two regiments of infantry, four companies of cavalry, and two companies of artillery and engineers.

The navy consisted, at the commencement of 1878, of fourteen vessels, namely two small ironclads, the King Georgios and Queen Olga; each carrying two 12-ton guns in single turrets; six screw steamers, the Paralos, Salaminia, Plexaura, Suros, Nauplion, and Afroessa; three schooners, the Methonë, Saffo, Aura, and Kuthnos; two cutters, the Glaukos and Poludeukes; and the Royal yacht, Amphitrite. At the same date 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 seacoast; but volunteering is greatly encouraged by the Government.

Population.

Greece, at the last census, taken May 2–16, 1870, had a total population of 1,457,894—of whom 754,176 were males and 703,718 females—living on an area of 19,941 English square miles. The kingdom is divided into 13 Nomos or Nomarchies, and subdivided into 59 Eparchies. By the return of the census of May 2, 1870, the area and population of each of the 13 Nomarchies was as follows:—

Nomarchies	Area, English square miles.	Population, May 1870
NORTHERN GREECE:—		
Attica and Bœotia	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 (Zakynthos)	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 but 73 per square mile. 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-sixth 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 15,233,082 acres, and of this total but 7,435,900 stremmas, or 2,478,633 acres, of land are in cultivation. The ground is chiefly in the hands of a few proprietors; but

many of the peasants hold little patches of land of their own, which become smaller from generation to generation, in consequence of the existing law of subdivision, which is the same as that in France. On the whole, agriculture is in a very backward state. According to an enumeration made at the end of 1877, there were at that date only 97,176 horses, 279,445 horned cattle, 45,440 mules, and 97,395 asses in Greece. In contrast to these numbers, there were 2,291,917 sheep and 1,836,663 goats, the latter, roaming about in a half-wild state, described as the 'curse of the country.'

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of Greece averaged seven and a half millions sterling per annum in the five years 1873–77, the imports amounting to upwards of four millions and a half, and the exports to over three millions. About one-fourth of the imports come from, and one-third, 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 ten years 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Greece to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Greece
	£	£
1868	1,147,581	976,867
1869	1,526,069	974,679
1870	1,279,325	942,618
1871	2,030,970	776,093
1872	1,998,153	923,649
1873	1,736,643	993,571
1874	1,536,805	1,010,313
1875	1,762,301	938,456
1876	1,799,377	866,643
1877	2,454,001	866,852

The staple article of export from Greece to Great Britain is currants, the value of which, in the year 1877, amounted to *1,871,234l.* At the head of the other articles of export stand olive *oil, shipped to the* value of 260,205*l.* in 1877, and lead, of the value

of 103,383*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 1877 amounted to 484,078*l.*, against 552,889*l.* in 1876. It will be seen from the preceding table that the commerce of Greece with Great Britain has been stationary in recent years.

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.' Vast districts are planted with currants 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 1,605 English miles, at the end of 1876. They carried 244,200 telegrams, of which 192,000 were inland, and 52,000 international, in the year 1876.

Of post-offices there existed 139 at the end of 1876. During the year the number of private letters carried was 2,807,000, of official letters 727,300, and of newspapers 2,738,600. 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 5,440 vessels, of an aggregate burthen of 262,032 tons, at the end of 1877. 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 1877:—

Classes	Number of vessels	Aggregate tonnage
1st class (under 60 tons) .	4,303	43,712
2nd class (above 60 tons) .	1,107	210,079
Steamers	27	8,241
Total	5,440	262,032

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

Diplomatic Representatives.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.—Edwin Corbett, formerly Minister and Consul-General to the Central American Republics, 1866–73; and Minister resident in Switzerland, 1874–78. Appointed January 7, 1878.
Secretaries.—Augustus Henry Mounsey; Frank C. Lascelles.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Greece, and their English equivalents, are :—

Money.

The *Drachma*, of 100 *lepta* . = { Average rate of exchange, 8½*d.*, or 28 drachmas = £1 sterling.

Weights and Measures.

The	*Oke*	=	2·80 lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Cantar*	=	123·20 „ „
„	*Livre*	=	1·05 „ „
„	*Baril* (wine) . . .	=	16·33 Imperial gallons.
„	*Kilo*	=	0·114 Imperial quarter.
„	*Pike*	=	⅔ of an English yard.
„	*Stremma*	=	¼ „ „ 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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Greece.

1. Official Publications.

Πληθυσμὸς τῆς Ἑλλάδος κατὰ ἔτος 1870. (Census of Greece in 1870.) 8. Athens, 1871.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on the Financial Position and the Public Debt of Greece, dated Athens, July 31, 1870; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1871. 8. London, 1871.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on the state of education and the obstacles of material progress in Greece, dated Athens, Jan. 20, *1872; in* 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. *1872. 8.* London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Edward B. Malet, Secretary of Legation, on the finances, population, and trade of Greece, dated Athens, March 27, 1875; in 'Reports of Her Majesty's Secretary of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 8. London, 1875.

www.hotoo.com.cn

Report by Mr. Hugh Wyndham, Secretary of Legation, on the finances and foreign trade of Greece, dated Athens, January 19, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Hugh Wyndham, Secretary of Legation, on the foreign trade of Greece, dated Athens, December 4, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Hugh Wyndham, Secretary of Legation, on the finances of Greece, dated Athens, July 26, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Frank C. Lascelles, Secretary of Legation, on the Commerce and Shipping of Greece, dated Athens, July 10, 1878, in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Consul Sir C. Sebright on the trade of Corfu; by Mr. Consul Ongley on the trade of the Morea; by Mr. Consul Merlin on the trade of the Piræus; by Mr. Consul Raby on the trade of Syra; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Cohen on the trade of Cephalonia, dated Sept.–Oct., 1872, to Jan., 1873; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul Raby on the commerce of the Cyclades; by Mr. Consul Ongley on the trade of Patras; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney on the commerce of Missolonghi, dated January 10–28, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Raby on the trade and commerce of Syra for the year 1873, dated Syra, March 7, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the manufactures, commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Binney on the trade and commerce of Syra and the Cyclades, dated Syra, December 16, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Wood on the trade of the Peloponnesus for the year 1874, dated Patras, January 13, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Merlin on the trade of continental Greece during the year 1874, dated the Piraeus, March 20, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Consul Sir Charles Sebright on the trade and commerce of Corfu, Dec. 9, 1875: in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Wood, on the trade and commerce of the Morea, and by Mr. Consul Binney, on the commerce and shipping of the Cyclades, dated January 14, and January 11, 1876: in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Consul Sir Charles Sebright on the trade of Corfu, and by Mr. Aiding-Consul Canale on the trade of Zante, dated March–December, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Wood on the trade and commerce of the Morea; by Mr. Consul Merlin on the trade of continental Greece; and by Mr. Consul Binney on the commerce and shipping of the Cyclades, dated February–July, 1877; *in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.'* Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Sebright on the Commerce of Corfu; by Mr. Consul Wood on the Trade of Patras; by Mr. Vice-Consul Onofrio on the Trade of Santa Maura, and by Mr. Consul Stevens on the Commerce of Zante, dated January 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Greece with foreign countries: total imports and exports from 1863 to 1874; in 'Statistical Abstract for the Principal Foreign Countries.' No. III. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Greece with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Bernardakis (A. N.) Le présent et l'avenir de la Grèce. 8. Paris, 1870.

Bikélas (Demetrius) Statistics of the Kingdom of Greece. In 'Journal of the Statistical Society of London.' Vol. XXI. 8. London, 1868.

Brockhaus (Hermann) Griechenland geographisch, geschichtlich und kulturhistorisch von den ältesten Zeiten bis auf die Gegenwart dargestellt. 4. Leipzig, 1870.

Campbell (Hon. Dudley) Turks and Greeks. 8. London, 1877.

Carnarvon (Earl of) Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea. 8. London, 1870.

Cusani (F.) Memorie storico-statistiche sulla Dalmazia, sulle isole Ionie e sulla Grecia. 2 vols. 8. Milano, 1862.

Digenis (Basile) Quelques notes statistiques sur la Grèce. 8. Marseille, 1878.

Dora d'Istria (Mme.) Excursions en Roumélie et en Morée. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1865.

Kirkwall (Viscount) Four Years in the Ionian Islands: their Political and Social Condition, with a History of the British Protectorate. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.

Leconte (C.) Étude économique de la Grèce. 8. Paris, 1849.

Mansolas (Alex.) Rapport sur l'état de la statistique en Grèce présenté au Congrès International de Statistique de St.-Pétersbourg en 1872. 8. Athènes, 1872.

Mansolas (A.) La Grèce à l'Exposition universelle de Paris en 1878. 8. Paris, 1878.

Maurer (G. L. *von*) Das Griechische Volk in öffentlicher und privatrechtlicher Beziehung. 3 vols. 8. Heidelberg, 1835.

Schmidt (Dr. Julius) Beiträge zur physicalischen Geographie von Griechenland. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1864–70.

Strickland (Edw.) Greece, its Condition and Resources. London, 1863.

Tuckerman (Charles K.) The Greeks of To-day. 8. London, 1873.

Wyse (Sir Thomas) Impressions of Greece. 8. London, 1871.

www.libtool.com.cn

ITALY.

(Regno d' Italia.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Umberto I., King of Italy, born March 14, 1844, the eldest son of King Vittorio Emanuele II. of Italy and of Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, January 9, 1878. Married, April 22, 1868, to

Margarita, Queen of Italy, born November 20, 1851, the only daughter of the late Prince Ferdinando of Piedmont, Duke of Genoa. Offspring of the union is a son, Vittorio Emanuele, heir-apparent, born November 11, 1869.

Sisters and Brother of the King:—1. Princess *Clotilde*, born March 2, 1843; married, January 30, 1859, to Prince Napoleon Jérôme Bonaparte, born September 9, 1822; offspring of the union are Napoleon Jérôme, born July 18, 1862, Louis Jérôme, born July 16, 1864, and Marie, born December 20, 1866. 2. Prince *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. 3. Princess *Pia*, born Oct. 16, 1847; married, Oct. 6, 1862, to King Luis I. of Portugal.

Aunt 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, younger brother of King Vittorio Emanuele II.; 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 King Umberto I. 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 Leman. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the Counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which

greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416 the Counts of Savoy adopted the title of Duke; 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 late king Vittorio Emanuele II. By the Treaty of Villafranca, July 11, 1859, and the Peace of Zürich, 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 brother of the King, Prince Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, has an 'Appannaggio,' or State allowance, of 300,000 lire, or 12,000*l.*; and his cousin Prince Tommaso, Duke of Genoa, an allowance of 200,000 lire, or 8,000*l.* To these sums are added 100,000 lire, or 4,000*l.*, as 'Spese di rappresentanza.' Extraordinary expenses of the Court, such as the journeys of the sovereign 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 1877, 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 Presidency of the Council and Ministry of Foreign Affairs. —Agostino Depretis, born at Stradella, Pavia, 1825; Governor of Brescia, 1859–60; *Pro-dictator* of Sicily, 1860–61; Minister of

Public Works, 1862–63; Minister of Finance and President of the Council of Ministers, 1876-77. Re-appointed President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Foreign Affairs, December 19, 1878.

2. The Ministry of Public Instruction.—Michele Coppino, born at Alba, Piedmont, in 1822; professor of literature at Belmonte, 1844-60; Minister of Public Instruction, 1867 and 1876; appointed again Minister of Public Instruction, December 19, 1878.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—Agostino Depretis, President of the Council of Ministers; appointed Minister of the Interior, *ad interim*, December 19, 1878.

4. The Ministry of War.—General Count Gustavus Mazé de la Roche, born at Turin, 1820, and entered the army, 1835; appointed Minister of War, December 23, 1878.

5. The Ministry of Marine.—Niccolo Ferraccin, born at Callangianos, Sardinia, in 1816; studied law, and entered the bar at Sassari, 1836; professor of political economy at Sassari, 1845–55; appointed Minister of Marine, December 23, 1878.

6. The Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture. — Salvatore Majorana Calatabiano, born at Militello, Sicily, in 1825; professor of political economy at the University of Messina, 1865–68; appointed Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, December 19, 1878.

7. Ministry of Finance.—Agostino Magliani, born at Laurino, Naples, in 1824; Minister of Finance, 1876–77; re-appointed Minister of Finance, December 19, 1878.

8. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Diego Tajani, born at Vietri, Salerni, in 1825; studied law and entered the bar at Naples, 1850; appointed Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, December 19, 1878.

9. The Ministry of Public Works.—Raffaele Mezzanotte, born at Chieti, Naples, in 1808; appointed Minister of Public Works, December 19, 1878.

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 constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope, or Pontiff, was constituted supreme head of the Church, preserving his former dignities as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives *of absolute* and independent sovereignty. Officially the Pope bears

the title: 'Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.'

Supreme Pontiff.—**Leo XIII.**, born at Carpineto, March 2, 1810, the son of Luigi Pecci; educated at the college of Jesuits, Viterbo; appointed one of the chaplains of Pope Gregorio XVI., 1837; created bishop of Damieta, 1843; Papal Nuncio to Belgium, 1843–46; Archbishop of Perugia 1846; created cardinal, December 19, 1853. Elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pio IX., February 21, 1878.

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, Leo XIII., was elected by unanimity. He is the 258th 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 Marchioness Matilda of Tuscany bequeathed to the Holy See the provinces known as the 'Patrimony of St. Peter.' In 1297, Forlì 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 Leo XIII., first modern spiritual sovereign, and 258th in the list, there were 164 Popes, as follows:—

No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
95	Stefano III.	Italian	752	137	Donato II.	Italian	974
96	Paolo I.	,,	757	138	Benedetto VII.	,,	975
97	Stefano IV.	,,	768	139	Giovanni XIV.	,,	983
98	Adriano I.	,,	772	140	Giovanni XV.	,,	995
99	Leo III.	,,	795	141	Gregorio V.	German	996
100	Stefano V.	,,	816	142	Silvestro II.	French	999
101	Pasquale	,,	817	143	Giovanni XVI.	Italian	1003
102	Eugenio II.	,,	824	144	Giovanni XVII.	,,	1003
103	Valentino	,,	827	145	Sergius IV.	,,	1009
104	Gregorio IV.	,,	827	146	Benedetto VIII.	,,	1012
105	Sergius II.	,,	844	147	Giovanni XVIII.	,,	1024
106	Leo IV.	,,	847	148	Benedetto IX.	,,	1033
107	Benedetto III.	,,	856	149	Gregorio VI.	,,	1044
108	Nicola I.	,,	858	150	Clemente II.	German	1046
109	Adriano II.	,,	867	151	Damaso II.	,,	1048
110	Giovanni VIII.	,,	872	152	Leo VIII.	,,	1049
111	Martino I.	,,	882	153	Vittore II.	,,	1055
112	Adriano III.	,,	884	154	Stefano X.	,,	1056
113	Stefano VI.	,,	885	155	Nicola II.	French	1058
114	Formosus	,,	891	156	Alessandro II.	Italian	1061
115	Stefano VII.	,,	896	157	Gregorio VII.	,,	1073
116	Romano	,,	897	158	Vittore III.	,,	1086
117	Teodoro II.	,,	897	159	Urbano II.	French	1088
118	Giovanni IX.	,,	898	160	Pasquale II.	Italian	1099
119	Benedetto IV.	,,	900	161	Gelasius II.	,,	1118
120	Leo V.	,,	903	162	Callisto II.	French	1119
121	Cristofo	,,	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

www.libtool.com.cn

Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election	No. in the list	Name of Pontiff	Nationality	Year of Election
Celestino IV.	Italian	1241	219	Leo X.	Italian	1513
Innocente IV.	,,	1243	220	Adriano VI.	Dutch	1522
Alessandro IV.	,,	1254	221	Clemente VII.	Italian	1523
Urbano IV.	French	1261	222	Paolo III.	,,	1534
Clemente IV.	,,	1265	223	Giulio III.	,,	1550
Gregorio X.	Italian	1271	224	Marcello II.	,,	1555
Innocente V.	French	1276	225	Paolo IV.	,,	1555
Adriano V.	Italian	1276	226	Pio IV.	,,	1559
Giovanni XIX.	Prtguese	1276	227	Pio V.	,,	1566
Nicola III.	Italian	1277	228	Gregorio XIII.	,,	1572
Martino IV.	,,	1281	229	Sisto V.	,,	1585
Onorato IV.	,,	1285	230	Urbano VII.	,,	1590
Nicola IV.	,,	1292	231	Gregorio XIV.	,,	1590
Celestino V.	,,	1294	232	Innocente IX.	,,	1591
Bonifacio VIII.	,,	1294	233	Clemente VIII.	,,	1592
Benedetto X.	,,	1303	234	Leo XI.	,,	1605
Clemente V.	French	1305	235	Paolo V.	,,	1605
Giovanni XX.	,,	1316	236	Gregorio XV.	,,	1621
Benedetto XI.	,,	1334	237	Urbano VIII.	,,	1623
Clemente VI.	,,	1342	238	Innocente X.	,,	1644
Innocente VI.	,,	1352	239	Alessandro VII.	,,	1655
Urbano V.	,,	1362	240	Clemente IX.	,,	1667
Gregorio XI.	,,	1370	241	Clemente X.	,,	1670
Urbano VI.	Italian	1378	242	Innocente XI.	,,	1676
Bonifacio IX.	,,	1389	243	AlessandroVIII.	,,	1689
Innocente VII.	,,	1404	244	Innocente XII.	,,	1691
Gregorio XII.	,,	1406	245	Clemente XI.	,,	1700
Alessandro V.	Greek	1409	246	Innocente XIII.	,,	1721
Giovanni XXI.	Italian	1410	247	Benedetto XIII.	,,	1724
Martino V.	,,	1417	248	Clemente XII.	,,	1730
Eugenio IV.	,,	1431	249	Benedetto XIV.	,,	1740
Nicola V.	,,	1447	250	Clemente XIII.	,,	1758
Callisto III.	Spaniard	1455	251	Clemente XIV.	,,	1769
Pio II.	Italian	1458	252	Pio VI.	,,	1775
Paolo II.	,,	1464	253	Pio VII.	,,	1800
Sisto IV.	,,	1471	254	Leo XII.	,,	1823
Innocente VIII.	,,	1484	255	Pio VIII.	,,	1829
Alessandro VI.	Spaniard	1492	256	Gregorio XVI.	,,	1831
Pio III.	Italian	1503	257	Pio IX.	,,	1846
Giulio II.	,,	1503	258	Leo XIII.	,,	1878

he Supreme Pontiff is the absolute and irresponsible ruler of Roman Catholic Church. His judgments are held to be infal-, and there is no appeal against his decrees. The Pontiff may advice from the Sacred College of Cardinals, consisting, when plete, of seventy members, namely, six cardinal-bishops, fifty linal-priests, and fourteen cardinal-deacons, but not often com-ing the full number. In December, 1878, the Sacred College

consisted of six cardinal-bishops, forty-two cardinal-priests, and ten cardinal-deacons. The following list gives the names of these fifty-eight 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 :—				
Camilla di Pietro	Dean of Sacred College	Italian	1806	1853
Carlo Sacconi	Bp. of Porto	,,	1808	1861
Filippo Guidi	,, Palestrina	,,	1815	1863
Luigi Bilio	,, Sabina		1826	1866
Carlo Morichini	,, Albano	,,	1805	1852
Antonio de Luca	Preft. of Congregation	,,	1805	1863
Cardinal-Priests :—				
F. von Schwarzenberg	Archbp. of Prague	German	1809	1842
Fabio Asquini	Prft. of Congregation	Italian	1802	1844
Dom. Carafa di Traetto	Archbp. of Benevento	,,	1805	1844
François Donnet	,, Bordeaux	French	1795	1852
Antonio Antonucci	,, Ancona	Italian	1798	1858
Antonio Panebianco	Grand Penitentiary	,,	1808	1861
Jean Pitra	Librarian of Pontiff	French	1812	1863
Gaston de Bonnechose	Archbp. of Rouen	,,	1800	1863
Gustav von Hohenlohe	——	German	1823	1866
Lucien Bonaparte	——	Italian	1828	1868
Innocente Ferrieri	——	,,	1810	1868
Juan Moreno	Archbp. of Valladolid	Spanish	1817	1868
Rafaele La Valletta	Vicar General ,	Italian	1827	1868
Flavio Chigi	Grand Prior	,,	1810	1873
René François Regnier	Archbp. of Cambrai	French	1807	1873
Johann Simor	Primate of Hungary	Hungarian	1813	1873
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert	,, Paris	French	1802	1873
Oreglia di Santo Stefano	Pref. of Congregation	Italian	1828	1873
N. Moraes Cordosa	Primate of Portugal	Portgse.	1811	1873
Tommaso Martinelli	Monk of St. Augustin	Italian	1827	1873
Henry Edw. Manning	Archbp. of Westminst.	English	1808	1875
John M'Closkey	,, New York	American	1801	1875
Miecislaw Ledochowsky	,, Posen	German	1822	1875
Victor A. J. Dechamps	,, Malines	Belgian	1810	1875
Pietro Giannelli	,, Sardis	Italian	1807	1875
R. Luigi E. Antici-Mattei	——	,,	1811	1875
Giovanni Simeoni	Prefect of Propaganda	,,	1816	1875
Dominico Bartolini	Pref. of Congregation	,,	1813	1875
Bartolomeo d'Avanzo	Bp. of Calvi	,,	1811	1876
Giambattista Franzelin	Order of Jesuits	,,	1816	1876
Joseph Mihalovitz	Archbp. of Agram	Hungarian	1814	1877
Johann R. Kutschker	,, Vienna	German	1810	1877
Lucido Parocchi	,, Bologna	Italian	1833	1877
Miguel Payá y Rico	,, Compostella	Spaniard	1811	187.

www.libtool.com.cn

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year of Nomination
L. Caverot .	Archbp. of Lyons	French	1806	1877
co Apuzzo .	,, Capua	Italian	1807	1877
l Howard .	,, NewCesarea	English	1829	1877
ı. Garcia Gil .	Archbp. of Saragossa	Spaniard	1802	1877
des y Navarrete	Patr. of W. Indies	,,	1810	1877
i Canossa .	Bp. of Verona	Italian	1809	1877
erafini . .	,, Viterbo	,,	1808	1877
so Moretti . .	Archbp. of Ravenna	,,	1820	1878
l-Deacons:—				
ro Caterini .	Secr. of Inquisition .	,,	1795	1853
o Mertel . .	Pres. Council of Pontiff	,,	1806	1858
deo Consolini .	Prefct. of Propaganda	,,	1807	1866
lo Borromeo .	Pref. of Congregation	,,	1822	1868
o Randi . .	Ap. Vice Chamberlain	,,	1818	1875
meo Pacca .	Ap. Maggiordomo .	,,	1817	1875
ic de Falloux .	Reg. Cancelleria Apost.	French	1815	1877
o Nina . .	Pontif. Secr. of State .	Italian	1822	1877
ı Sbarretti .	Secr. of Congregations	,,	1808	1877
o Pellegrini .	Auditor of Sacra Rota	Italian	1818	1878

ese 58 Cardinals, three were nominated by Pope Gregorio nd 55 by Pio IX.

ardinals are Princes of the Church, with an annual allow- 30,000 lire, or 1,200*l.*, besides the income from their respec- ces, or dignities. In the early ages the cardinals were the l priests of the churches in Rome, or deacons of districts. eleventh century they numbered but twenty-eight; and in modern times that the number was raised to seventy. assembled the cardinals form the Sacred College, compose ncil of the Pope, preside at special and general congre- and govern the Church so long as the Pontifical throne is

They received the distinction of the red hat under Inno- II., during the Council of Lyons, in 1245; and the purple onifacio VIII., in 1294. The great Catholic Powers are to propose a certain number of prelates to be named by the nd these are known as Cardinals of the Crown.

upper Catholic Hierarchy throughout the world comprises archs of the Latin Rite, and 5 of the Oriental Rite, with chal Jurisdiction; 139 Archbishoprics of the Latin Rite, and he Oriental Rite; and 666 Bishoprics of the Latin and 50 of ental 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

Of the Oriental Rite, with Patriarchal Jurisdiction:—

1. Antioch, of the Melchite Greeks (*Antiochen, Melchitarum*); 2. Antioch, of the Maronites (*Antiochen, Maronitarum*); 3. Antioch, of the Syrians (*Antiochen, Syrorum*); 4. Babylon, of the Chaldeans (*Babylonen, Chaldæorum*); 5. Cilicia, of the Armenians (*Ciliciæ, Armenorum*).

II. Archbishoprics.

Latin Rite:—	
Immediately subject to the Holy See	12
With Ecclesiastical Provinces	127
Oriental Rite:—	
With Ecclesiastical Provinces:	
Armenian	1
Greco-Roumaic	1
Greco-Ruthenian	1
Under Oriental Patriarchs:	
Armenian	5
Greco-Melchite	4
Syriac, Syro-Maronite, and Syro-Chaldaic	14
	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
Total	712

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

Archbishoprics	36
Bishoprics	128
	164

The summary stands as follows:—

Patriarchates	12
Archbishoprics	165
Bishoprics and Sees 'in Partibus Infidelium.'	876
Total	1,053

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 end of December 1878, 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 apostolic prefectures twenty-nine. At the end of 1878, there were thirteen vicariates in Europe, namely, two in Germany; one at Gibraltar; one in Sweden; three in Scotland; two in Roumania; and four in European Turkey.

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 26,801,154. Of this number, 99¾ 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 *ou 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 percentage 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; Arezzo, 76.45; Terra d'Otranto, 76.67; Ravenna, 77.49; Forli, 77.69; Ancona, 77.71; Sassari, 77.91; Umbria, 78.19; Terra di Bari, 78.56; Abruzzo Citeriore, 78.80; Syracuse, 78.91; Messina, 79.12; Abruzzo Ult. I., 79.60; Cagliari, 79.74; Terra di Lavoro, 80.00; Calabria Ult. II., 80.04; Caltanisetta, 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 12,580 in 1878; sixteen 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 33 millions to 617 millions lire, or from 1,320,000*l.* to 24,680,000*l.* During the same time, the public revenue more than trebled, 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 1862 to 1877, the first thirteen years, up to 1874 inclusive, representing actual receipts and disbursements, and the last three years, from 1875 to 1877, the budget estimates voted by the Italian Parliament:—

Years	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure	Deficits
	Lire	Lire	Lire
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	1,344,710,190	1,472,941,860	128,231,670
1877	1,389,109,906	1,422,877,431	33,767,525

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 1877 the total revenue, including extraordinary receipts, or loans, was calculated at 1,489,109,906 lire, or 59,564,396*l.*, and the expenditure at 1,422,877,431 lire, or 56,915,096*l.*, leaving a deficit of 66,232,475 lire, or 2,649,296*l.*

The following table gives an abstract of the official budget estimates for each of the years, ending December 31, 1876 and 1877:—

Sources of Revenue.	Year 1876. Lire	Year 1877. Lire
Property tax	179,596,655	185,946,855
Income tax	175,965,946	194,008,017
Grist tax	79,000,000	93,623,960
Stamp and registration duties	144,181,400	147,086,797
Building tax	3,200,000	3,200,000
Customs	106,000,000	106,230,574
Internal tax on articles of consumption	69,634,757	72,631,221
Monopolies	167,500,000	170,965,257
State Lotteries	75,100,000	86,430,000
Post Office, telegraphs, &c.	74,276,884	95,806,256
State patrimony	69,903,196	82,784,640
Sundries	7,410,000	7,995,845
Reimbursements	89,850,146	50,407,649
Extraordinary receipts (loans)	65,822,206	50,221,418
Asse Ecclesiastica	37,269,000	36,771,417
Total revenue	1,344,710,190	1,389,109,906
	£53,788,404	£54,564,396
Branches of Expenditure.		
Finance	957,151,958	931,486,585
Grace and Justice	31,875,000	28,022,451
Foreign Affairs	6,502,081	6,501,161
Public Instruction	23,087,506	23,797,007
Interior	62,905,885	60,285,551
Public Works	127,834,213	103,445,396
Army	203,710,207	212,569,219
Navy	47,823,674	45,906,074
Agriculture and Commerce	12,051,336	10,863,987
Total expenditure	1,472,941,860	1,422,877,431
	£58,917,672	£56,915,096

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 late and present Pontiff have not 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 1877. The debt was made up of the following liabilities:—

	Lire	£
Funded debt inscribed in the 'Libro Grande'	7,091,829,661	283,673,184
Redeemable debt in the 'Rentes' of 3 and 5 per cent.	1,642,773,107	65,710,924
Treasury Bonds	183,010,500	7,320,420
Paper Currency	840,000,000	3,360,000
Total	9,757,613,267	390,304,528

As a guarantee for the issued Treasury Bonds and of paper currency, which has a forced circulation, 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 1877.

Nearly all the cities and communes of Italy have their own budgets and debts, the latter, like the national liabilities, tending to constant increase. The total revenue of the communes of Italy in 1877 amounted, according to official reports, to 466,100,000 lire, or 17,644,000*l.*, exclusive of those of the provinces of Rome. The amount was 316,800,000 lire, or 12,662,000*l.*, in 1867, the first year in which Venice appeared as in Italy. There was thus an increase of 149,300,000 lire, or 5,972,000*l.*, in the revenue during the ten years. The burden of the revenue per head of the population rose during the time in question from 12 lire, or 10*s.*, to 18 lire, or 15*s.* In the urban communes—that is, in towns containing over 5,000 inhabitants—and the chief towns of provinces, the burden per head of the population was 34 lire, or 1*l.* 8*s.*, against 10 lire 80c., or 8*s.* 6*d.*, in the rural communes. The revenue of the province of Rome amounted to 36,000,000 lire, or 1,440,000*l.*, in 1877, against 13,200,000 lire, or 528,000*l.*, in 1871. In 1871 the deficit was considerable, but in 1877 the revenue and expenditure of the capital were very nearly balanced. The burden per head of the urban population of Italy was in 1877 in the province of Rome 71 lire 62c., or 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and of the rural population of the kingdom, 19 lire 25c., or 15*s.* 6*d.*

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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	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 1878:—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 1878, of 86 steamers, afloat or building, armed with 676 *guns*. They were classed as follows:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	Ironclads		Screw steamers		Paddle steamers	
	Number	Guns	Number	Guns	Number	Guns
Steamers:—						
Ironclad ships	16	124	—	—	—	—
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	16	124	38	439	32	113
Total horse-power	22,150		12,256		6,810	

The following is a tabular list of the 16 armour-clad ships of the Italian navy. The columns of the table exhibit, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated or nominal horse-power of engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1878 :—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class:—	Inches				Tons
*Duilio	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
*Dandolo	22	4	100-ton	7,500	10,650
Second-class:—					
Venezia	9½	1 6	25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Palestro	9½	1 6	25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Principe Amedeo	9½	1 6	25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Roma	9½	1 6	25-ton 18-ton	1,800	6,500
Third-class:—					
Affondatore	6	2	12-ton	1,500	4,070
Varese	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Terribile	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Formidabile	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Conte Verde	5½	6	12-ton	1,000	2,900
Castelfidardo	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Ancona	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Maria Pia	5	14	6½-ton	950	2,500
Messina	5	10	6½-ton	900	2,000
San Martino	5	10	6½-ton	900	2,000

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, launched at La Spezzia towards the end of 1877. 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 4½ 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 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—not expected to be before the end of 1880—will represent the power of whole navies of old construction.

It was the design of the Italian Government, at the end of 1878, to construct two ironclad ships even more powerful than the Duilio and Dandolo. They were to be called the Italia and the Lepanto, 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 older construction,

and much less power. The Venezia was built in England, in 1871, and the Palestro, Principe Amedeo, and Roma, sister ships, at the dockyard of Castellamare, near Naples, where they were launched in the years 1872 to 1874. All four carry armour 9½ 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 1878, 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
Caltanisetta	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

www.libtool.com.cn

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
Forli	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 was calculated, on the returns of births and deaths, that the population of the kingdom had increased to 27,769,475 on the 1st January 1877.

www.libtool.com.cn

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, but rose again to 108,807 in 1876. The emigration is partly European, directed to France, Austria, and Switzerland, and besides to the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, and other South American states.

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 ten years from 1868 to 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Lire	£	Lire	£
1868	818,344,366	32,733,774	529,748,782	21,189,951
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
1876	1,330,147,820	53,205,913	1,216,921,205	48,676,848
1877	1,154,303,039	46,172,121	966,523,543	38,660,941

It will be seen that there has been a marked increase in the value of both imports and exports in the course of the ten years. The large falling off, for the first time, in the exports of 1877, was 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 commercial intercourse is chiefly with France, and next to it with Austria.

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 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Italy to Great Britain	Imports of British home produce into Italy
	£	£
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
1876	4,152,201	6,689,402
1877	4,100,812	6,218,612

The two principal articles of export from Italy to Great Britain in

the year 1877 were olive oil, of the value of 796,999*l.*, and hemp, of the value of 428,307*l.* The next important articles shipped to Great Britain were oranges and lemons, of the value of 342,937*l.*; corn, of the value of 329,346*l.*; brimstone, of the value of 307,181*l.*; chemical products, of the value of 242,087*l.*; and shumac, of the value of 205,648*l.* No other articles exported to Great Britain in 1877 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 1877, amounted to 2,470,011*l.* Next in importance to cotton manufactures stood iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 604,129*l.*; coals, of the value of 518,523*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 645,053*l.*, imported in the year 1877 from the United Kingdom.

The number and tonnage of merchant vessels belonging to the kingdom, on January 1, 1878, 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 1878, the total number of sailing vessels and steamers making long voyages was 11,045, of 1,078,869 tons, the tonnage of steamers alone being 57,881 tons. There were, at the same date, 153,022 men engaged as sailors on board ships of the mercantile navy, while 55,609 men were employed in 'marine arts and industries.' According to an official return, the kingdom of Italy had a registered seafaring population of 187,950 grown-up male individuals at the commencement of 1878.

The total length of railways opened for traffic on the 1st of January 1878, was 8,210 chilometri, or 5,131 English miles, of which 2,126 chilometri, or 2,049 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 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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	557	349
Total . . .	8,210	5,131

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.

In the session of 1878 the Italian Parliament passed a bill for the construction of an additional 4,000 chilometros, of 2,500 miles of railway, to complete the existing system. The new lines are to be built within a period of fifteen years, at a total cost of 830,000,000 lire, or 33,200,000*l.*, with a State contribution of 650,000,000 lire, or 26,000,000*l.*, paid in annual instalments of 50,000,000 lire, or 2,000,000*l.*

The number of post-offices in the kingdom at the commencement of 1878, was 3,120. In the year 1876 the post conveyed 119,658,500 letters, and postcards, 54,789,000 parcels, and 65,282,000 newspapers. The revenue in 1876 did not fully cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines, at the commencement of 1878, was 23,738 chilometri, or 14,836 English miles, nearly two-thirds of the whole belonging to the Government. There were, at the same date, 1,795 telegraph offices. The number of telegrams forwarded in the year 1877 throughout the kingdom was 5,580,402, including 235,681 official telegrams. The revenue in 1877 amounted to 9,470,937 lire, or 378,837*l.*, and the expenditure to 6,513,023 lire, or 260,521*l.*

Diplomatic Representatives.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. *Of Italy in Great Britain.*

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

Councillor of Embassy.—Chevalier C. Ressmann.

Secretaries.—Chevalier Tomaso Catalani; Jo. Silvestrelli; Count Menabrea.

Military Attaché.—Major Leitniky.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. 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.—Hugh Guion Macdonell; John G. Kennedy; W. G. S. Compton.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Nicholson.

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 Ettara, 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	*Gramma*	=	15·434 grains troy.
„	*Chilogramma*	=	2·20 lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Quintal Metrici*	=	220 „ „
„	*Tonnelata*	=	2200 „ „
„	*Litro*, Liquid Measure	=	0·22 Imperial gallon.
„	*Ettolitro* { Liquid Measure	=	22 „ „
	{ Dry Measure	=	2·75 Imperial bushels.
„	*Metro*	=	3·28 feet or 39·37 inches.
The	*Chilometro*	=	1093 yards.
„	*Metro Cube* }	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„	*Stero* }		
„	*Ettara*, or *Hectare*	=	2·47 acres.
„	*Square Chilo*, or *Kilomètre Carré*	=	0·386 square mile. (2·59 sq. chilo—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 12 to 18 per cent.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Italy.

1. Official Publications.

Annali del Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio, 1877. 8. Roma, 1878.

Annuario Generale dell 'Industria e Commercio del Regno d'Italia pel l'Anno 1877. 8. Firenze, 1878.

Annuario del Ministero delle Finanze del Regno d'Italia pel 1878. Anno XVI. 8. Roma, 1878.

Annuario della Instruzione Pubblica del Regno d'Italia pel 1876–77. 8. Roma, 1878.

Annuario Pontificio. 8. Roma, 1878.

L'Italia economica nel 1877. Publicazione ufficiale. 8. Roma. 1878.

Statistica Amministrativa del Regno d'Italia. Riveduta ed ampliata per cura del Ministero dell' Interno. 4. Roma, 1878.

Statistica dei Bilanci Communali per gli anni 1877–78. 8. Roma, 1878.

Statistica della Popolazione. Censimento generale (31 dic. 1871) per cura della direzione della statistica generale del Regno. 8. Firenze, 1872.

Statistica elettorale politica. Elezioni generali degli anni 1861, 1865–66, 1867, 1870 e 1874. 8. Roma, 1876.

Statistica del Commercio speciale di Importazione e di Esportazione. Fol. Roma, 1878.

Report by Mr. Edw. Herries, Secretary of Legation, on the financial condition of Italy, dated Rome, February 3, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II., 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Edw. Herries, Secretary of Legation, on the foreign trade of Italy in 1874, dated Rome, March 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Edward Malet, Secretary of Legation, on the trade between Great Britain and Italy, dated Rome, March 12, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Lowe, on the trade of Civita Vecchia; and by Mr. Consul Colnaghi, on the industry of Florence and the yield of cocoons in Italy; dated October 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Consul Calvert on the trade and commerce of Naples; by Mr. Consul Grant on the trade of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Pernis on the trade of Cagliari; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce and shipping of Venice, dated March–June, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Tomassini on the trade and commerce of Ancona; by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the silk industry, fisheries, and mineral products of Italy; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Barff on the trade and commerce of Naples, dated September–November, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grant on the trade of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the industry of Florence and the province of Forli; by Mr. Consul Yeats Brown on the trade and shipping of Genoa; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce of Venice, dated January 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s *Consuls.*' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Pernis on the trade and industry of the island of

Sardinia; and by Mr. Consul Colnaghi on the industrial condition of Northern Italy, dated March 1877; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grant on the commerce of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Colnaghi, Florence, on the decrease of the English iron trade in Italy; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce of Venice, dated May–June 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Tomassini on the trade of Ancona; by Mr. Consul Yeats-Brown on the commerce of Genoa; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce of Venice, dated January 1878; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Consul Joel on the commerce of Brindisi; by Mr. Consul Grant on the trade and commerce of Naples; and by Mr. Consul Smallwood on the commerce of Venice, dated February–May 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Italy with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Annuario Industriale Italiano pel 1878, ossia Dizionario statistico-storico-commerciale d'Italia. 8. Napoli, 1878.

Bodio (Luigi), Sui documenti statistici del Regno d' Italia, cenni bibliografici, presentati al VI Congresso internazionale di statistica. 8. Firenze, 1868.

Cesare (Carlo *de*), Il Passato, il Presente e l'Avvenire della Pubblica Amministrazione nel Regno d'Italia. 8. Firenze, 1865.

Correnti e *Maestri* (N.), Annuario Statistico Italiano. 8. Torino, 1878.

Fornelli (Marchese Giov.), Miscellanea geografico-storico-politica su l'Italia. 8. Napoli, 1869.

Gallenga (A.), Italy revisited. 2 vols. 8. London, 1876.

Giugni (Ferdinando), Dizionario dei Comuni del Regno d'Italia. 2 vols. 8. Firenze, 1870-72.

Guida Generale del Commercio e dell' Industria Italiana per il 1878. 4. Milano, 1878.

Lossa (Augusto), Annuario del commercio ed industria del Regno d'Italia. 8. Firenze, 1878.

Morpurgo (Emilio), La Finanza Italiana della Fondazione del Regno fino a questi Giorni. 8. Roma, 1874.

Muzzi (Prof. S.), Vocabolario geografico-storico-statistico dell' Italia. 2 vols. Bologna, 1873–74.

Stivieri (N.), Geografia e statistica commerciale del Regno d'Italia. 4. Venezia, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 five daughters and one son:—1. *Zorka*, born in 1864; 2. *Militza*, born in 1866; 3. *Stana*, born in 1867; 4. *Sophia*, born in 1868; 5. *Marika*, born in 1869; 6. *Danilo Alexander*, heir-apparent, born June 30, 1871; and *Jelena*, born in 1876.

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 important questions affecting the whole country, all the Knjas form an assembly, the decisions of which overrule both those of the Hospodar and the Senate.

The population of the country was estimated in 1871 at 195,500 souls, living on an area of 1,770 English square miles, and distributed over 310 villages. By articles 26 and 27 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, the town and district of Antivari was annexed to Montenegro, giving Montenegro a seaport on the Adriatic. These and other rectifications of frontier added 1,968 square miles, with 115,500 inhabitants, to the principality, giving it a total area of 3,738 English square miles, with a population of 311,000.

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 Greek Church, governed, since 1852, by a bishop nominated by the Holy Synod of Russia.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Montenegro.

NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Andric (M.) Geschichte des Fürstenthums Montenegro. 8. Wien, 1853.

Delarue (H.) Le Monténégro. 8. Paris, 1862.

Denton (Rev. William), Montenegro: its People and their History. 8. London, 1877.

Kohl (J. Geo.) Reise nach Montenegro. 2 vols. 8. Dresden, 1851.

Kovalevsky (Egor Petrovich) Montenegro and the Slavonic Countries. (Russia.) 8. St. Petersburg, 1872.

Krasinski (Walerjan Skorobohaty) Montenegro and the Slavonians of Turkey. 8. London, 1853.

Neigebaur (H.) Die Südslawen und deren Länder. 8. Leipzig, 1851.

Sestak (J. F.) and *Scherbs* (F.) Militärische Beschreibung des Paschaliks Herzegovina und des Fürstenthums Cernagora. 8. Wien, 1862.

Strangford (Viscountess) The Eastern Shores of the Adriatic in 1863, with a visit to Montenegro. 8. London, 1864.

NETHERLANDS.

www.libtool.com.cn

(KONINGRIJK 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 Princess *Sophie*, born June 17, 1818, the second daughter of King Wilhelm I. of Württemberg; widower June 3, 1877. Betrothed September 29, 1878, to Princess Emma of Waldeck, born Aug. 2, 1858. Offspring of the first 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; married, in second nuptials, August 24, 1878, to Princess Marie, eldest daughter of Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, born September 14, 1855. 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, became 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 86 members in 1878. All citizens, natives of the Netherlands, not deprived of civil rights, and paying assessed taxes to the amount of not less than 20 guilders, or 1*l.* 13*s.*, are voters. Clergymen, judges of the Hooge 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 eight heads of departments in the Ministerial Council, namely:—

1. The Minister of the Interior.—Dr. J. Kappeijne *van de Coppello*; appointed Minister of the Interior, and President of the Council of Ministers, November 3, 1877.

2. The Minister of Finance.—Dr. J. G. *Gleichman*; appointed November 1878.

3. The Minister of Justice.—Dr. H. J. *Smidt*; appointed November 1878.

4. The Minister of the Colonies.—Dr. Pieter Philip *van Bosse*; appointed November 1878.

5. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Baron *van Heeckeren van Kell*; appointed November 1878.

6. The Minister of Marine.—Jonker H. O. *Wichers*; appointed May 1878.

www.ibtool.com.cn

7. The Minister of War.—Major J. K. H. *De Roo van Anderwerelt*; appointed October 1878.

8. The Ministry of Public Works.—Dr. J. P. R. *Tak van Poortvliet*, appointed September 1878.

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, 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 last census returns the number of Calvinists, or members of the Reformed Church, is given at 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 Haarlem, Breda, Roermond, and Hertogenbosch. 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, supplemented, with important alterations, tending to make education absolutely compulsory, by another law, passed August 18, 1878. Under the regulations of the latter Act, the cost of primary instruction is borne jointly by the State and the com-

munes, the State being responsible for 30 per cent., and the communes for 70 per cent. of the total expenditure. According to recent government returns, there are 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. 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 four universities at Leyden, Groningen, Amsterdam, and Utrecht, with 1,800 students in the summer of 1878, and a polytechnical institution at Delft, with 180 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.

www.libool.com.cn

Revenue and Expenditure.

The national revenue is derived mainly from excise duties, chief among them those on spirits, from direct taxes, on land and assessed, and from stamps. Interest upon the public debt forms the principal branch of expenditure. The following tables exhibit the actual revenue and expenditure of the kingdom in each of the five years 1872 to 1876, and the estimated revenue and expenditure for the years 1877 and 1878:—

Years	Revenue	
	Guilders	£
1872	108,932,182	9,077,682
1873	109,507,189	9,125,599
1874	105,269,637	8,772,470
1875	119,837,573	9,986,464
1876	109,680,253	9,140,021
1877	106,392,323	8,866,027
1878	142,474,363	8,539,530

Years	Expenditure	
	Guilders	£
1872	108,932,182	9,077,682
1873	108,033,523	9,002,794
1874	99,352,355	8,279,363
1875	118,911,247	9,909,270
1876	113,396,805	9,449,734
1877	117,927,685	9,827,307
1878	118,199,296	9,849,941

e budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the year , passed by the States-General, were as follows :—

www.libtool.com.cn

ESTIMATES OF REVENUE, 1878.

	Guilders
taxes	23,712,023
duties	37,931,000
ct taxes, including stamps	20,355,000
ns duties on imports	4,611,040
ı gold and silver wares	366,200
lomains	1,740,000
ffice	3,400,000
aph service	800,000
lottery	430,000
ng and fishing licenses	140,000
lues	900,000
ın mines	3,565
railways	1,622,000
laneous receipts	6,468,535
Total estimated revenue	102,474,363
	£8,539,530

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE, 1878.

	Guilders
ist	950,000
ıtive body and council of state	615,772
ment for foreign affairs	639,290
ment of justice	4,410,473
ment of the interior	6,369,536
ment of marine	13,768,384
debt	27,178,018
ment of finance	17,336,922
ment of war	22,560,000
ment for the colonies	1,701,465
Works and Commerce	22,669,436
Total estimated expenditure	118,199,296
	£9,849,941

SUMMARY.

	Guilders	£
ted expenditure	118,119,296	9,849,941
ted revenue	102,474,363	8,539,530
Deficit	15,724,933	1,310,411

: expenditure of the 'Department for the Colonies,' entered in dget estimates, only refers to the West Indies and Surinam. is a separate budget for the great colonial possessions in the ndies, voted as such by the States-General. In the following

statement the summary is given of the Netherlands East India accounts for the year 1876:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	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 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 ordinary expenditure	117,071,590	10,755,965
Contribution in aid of the Home Government	10,111,685	842,840
Total expenditure	127,183,275	11,598,805

Particulars of the revenue and expenditure, together with the budget of the East India possessions for the year 1878, 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 of the Netherlands, that the largest branch of expenditure is that for the national debt. At the commencement of the year 1878, the national debt was represented by a capital of 911,571,852 guilders, or 75,964,321*l*., bearing an annual interest of 26,009,278 guilders, or 2,167,440*l*. The following table gives the divisions of the debt, with the annual interest:—

Funded Debt.	Nominal Capital	Annual Interest
	Guilders	Guilders
2½ per cent. Debt	632,099,402	15,802,485
3 per cent. ditto	91,322,950	2,739,688
3½ per cent. Redeemable ditto		
April 1, 11,400,000 guilders. } October 1, 11,100,000 „ }	11,250,000	391,125
4 per cent. ditto	176,899,500	7,075,980
Total	911,571,852	26,009,278
	£75,604,321	£2,167,440

A new four per cent. loan of 43,000,000 guilders, or 3,583,300*l*., was added to the existing debt in July 1878.

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—'schuttery'—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 1877:—

	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	1,864	60,093

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

www.libtool.com.cn

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 end of 1878, of 85 steamers, including 17 ironclads, and 20 sailing vessels.

The following is a tabular list of the seventeen armourclad ships, the columns of the table exhibiting, after the name of each ship, first, the armour thickness at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, that is, the displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked with an asterisk (*) before their names were not completed at the end of 1878:—

Names of Ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class:—	Inches				Tons
Koning der Nederlanden	8½	4	35-ton	2,200	3,500
*Schorpioen . . .	8	2	18-ton	1,800	2,113
*Guinea . . .	8	2	18-ton	1,800	2,113
*Buffel . . .	6	2 4	12-ton 32-pdrs.	1,800	2,113
Stier	6	2 4	12-ton 32-pdrs.	1,800	2,113
De Ruyter . . .	6	4	12-ton	1,750	2,300
Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden . .	5½	4	12-ton	2,426	2,800
Second-class:—					
Adder . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Bloedhond . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Cerberus . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Haak	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Heiligerlee . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Hyena . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Krokodill . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Panter . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Tijger . . .	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650
Wesp	5½	2	12-ton	400	1,650

The largest 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 next armour-clad vessel in the preceding list, the Schorpioen, constructed by the 'Société des Forges et Chantiers de la Méditerranée,' at Marseilles, France, is 194 feet long, and 36 feet in extreme breadth, and has its armament of two 18-ton guns in a single turret. The Guinea is a sister-ship of the Schorpioen, and also built on the same plan are the Buffel and the Stier, all of them with single turrets and ram bows. The De Ruyter, built at the dockyard of Flushing, has its fourteen guns in a central battery; while the Prince Hendrik der Nederlanden, constructed at Birkenhead, is a double-turret ship, designed for great speed.

The ten iron armour-clad ships of the second class are all constructed on the same model, six of them at Amsterdam, two at Birkenhead, and two at Glasgow. They are each 187 feet in length, and 44 feet in breadth, with their two 12-ton guns in a single turret. They are intended only for coast defence, their maximum not being greater than seven knots per hour.

The unarmoured ships of the navy of the Netherlands comprise 7 frigates and 9 corvettes, while the rest are avisos and gunboats, all of them screw steamers. There are also seven paddle steamers, used as despatch boats. The whole of the sailing vessels, as well as many of the smaller steamers, are employed in the colonial service.

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, Overyssel, Groningen, Drenthe, and Limburg. Connected with the kingdom in the person of the sovereign, though possessed of a separate administration, is the Grand-duchy of Luxemburg, included from 1815 to 1866 in the dissolved Germanic Confederation.

A census of the Netherlands is taken every ten years; the last

was effected on the 1st of December 1869. The following table shows the area and population of the kingdom at the census of December 1, 1869, and the official estimate of the population, based on the returns of births and deaths, on the 1st of January, 1877:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1869.	Jan. 1, 1877
North Brabant . .	3,205	428,872	457,709
Guelderland . . .	3,154	432,693	453,624
South Holland . .	1,869	688,204	763,636
North Holland . .	1,706	577,436	642,073
Zealand . . .	1,101	177,569	187,046
Utrecht . . .	865	173,556	186,164
Friesland . . .	2,047	292,354	317,405
Overyssel . . .	2,076	254,051	267,826
Groningen . . .	1,432	225,336	242,065
Drenthe . . .	1,689	105,637	113,773
Limburg	1,353	223,821	235,135
Total . . .	20,527	3,579,529	3,865,456

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. On the 1st of January, 1877, there were eighteen towns in the kingdom with a population of above 20,000 inhabitants, namely:—

Amsterdam . . .	296,200	Leeuwarden . . .	27,085
Rotterdam . . .	136,230	Dordrecht	26,576
The Hague ('s Gravenhage)	104,095	Tilburg	26,103
Utrecht	66,106	's Hertogenbosch . . .	24,583
Leiden	41,298	Delft	24,511
Groningen . . .	40,589	Nymegen	23,509
Arnhem	38,017	Helder	22,030
Haarlem	34,797	Schiedam	21,880
Maestricht . . .	29,083	Zwolle	21,593

In the provinces of North and South Holland the population of the eleven principal towns is considerably larger than that of the country districts.

By a law passed Sept. 17, 1870, capital punishment was abolished in the Netherlands. Since that period there has been a decrease of crime.

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 1868 to 1877, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Netherlands
	£	£
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
1876	16,602,154	11,777,192
1877	19,861,254	9,614,387

The principal articles of export from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom in the year 1877 were butter, of the value of 2,084,686*l.*,

live animals, principally cows and sheep, of the value of 1,524,606*l.*; and cheese, of the value of 984,855*l.* Enumerated also as exports from the Netherlands to Great Britain, in the official returns, are silk manufactures of various kinds, chiefly stuffs and ribbons, of the value of 3,892,906*l.*, in 1877, but these must be considered as principally goods in transit, coming from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, seat of the German silk industry. (See p. 182.) The principal articles of British home produce imported into the Netherlands in the year 1877 were cotton goods, including yarn, of the value of 2,695,195*l.*; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,069,208*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,943,515*l.* A considerable amount of these British imports are not for consumption in the Netherlands, but pass in transit to Germany.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels belonging to the mercantile navy on the 1st of January 1877 :—

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
Galliots (Galjooten)	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.

On the 1st of January 1877, there were railways of a total length of 1,668 kilometers, or 1,040 English miles, open for traffic in the kingdom. The State owned 815 kilometers, or 509 English miles, and private companies 853 kilometers, or 531 English miles. The following table gives total length of railways opened for traffic at the commencement of 1877, and the amount of capital spent in the construction of some of the private lines, and of the whole of the *State railways*:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Railways	Length	Capital
Private companies:—	Kilometers	Guilders
Dutch-Rhenisch	210	38,687,596
Rotterdam-Antwerp	118	—
Maestricht-Aachen	37	—
Amsterdam-Rotterdam	102	—
Utrecht-Kampen	101	—
Maestricht-Lüttich	29	4,413,580
Almelo-Salzbergen	55	—
Eindhoven-Hasselt	57	—
Tilburg-Turnhout	31	—
Nymegen-Kleef	27	—
Neuzen-Gent and Mechelen	86	—
Total, private companies	853	—
State railways	815	113,710,161
Total	1,668	—
English miles	1,042	—

The following table gives the number of letters, inland and foreign, conveyed by the Post-office in each of the five years, from 1873 to 1877:—

Years	Inland letters	Foreign letters	Total
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
1876	37,904,459	10,630,120	48,534,579
1877	39,457,097	10,624,842	51,081,939

The number of Post-offices at the commencement of 1878 was 1,488. The total income of the Post-office in the year 1877 amounted to 3,400,458 guilders, or 283,371*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,361,815 guilders, or 196,818*l.*

The length of telegraph lines on the 1st January 1878 was 3,550 kilometers, or 2,190 English miles, the length of wires 12,343 kilometers, or 7,708 English miles, and the number of offices 345. In the year 1877 there were 2,405,240 telegrams carried, including 42,928 in transit through the kingdom.

Colonies.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 31,752 geographical square miles, or 666,700 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: English Square Miles	Population
1. East Indies:—		
Java and Madura	51,324	18,125,269
Sumatra, West Coast	46,200	961,187
Benkulen	9,576	135,482
Lampongs	9,975	117,370
Palembang	61,152	508,668
Riau	17,325	61,060
Banca	4,977	64,257
Billiton	2,500	27,297
Borneo, West Coast	58,926	365,630
Borneo, South and East Districts	137,928	898,875
Celebes	45,150	360,627
Menado	26,600	217,377
Molucca Islands	42,420	198,011
Timor and Sumba	21,840	900,000
Bali and Lombok	3,990	69,148
New Guinea	67,410	200,000
Total, East Indies	607,293	24,276,638
2. West India Islands:—		
Curaçao	160	23,972
Aruba	69	5,670
St. Martin	13	3,101
Bonaire	95	4,470
St. Eustache	12	1,809
Saba	7	2,002
Total, West Indies	356	41,024
3. Surinam	59,051	69,329
Total Possessions	666,700	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 im-

portant. 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. (See *Java*, p. 715.)

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.—Jonkheer van Zets.

2. Of Great Britain in the Netherlands.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. William Stuart, C.B., born in 1885; Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1861–71; Envoy to Greece, 1872–77; appointed Envoy and Minister to the Netherlands October 31, 1877.

Secretaries.—Henry Philip Fenton; Francis Henry Carew.

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, together with the old designations, are :—

www.libtool.com.cn

The	*Kilogram* (Pond)	=	2·205 lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Meter* (El)	=	3·281 imperial feet.
„	*Kilometer* (Myl)	=	1093 yards, or nearly 5 furlongs.
„	*Are* (Vierkante Roede)	=	119·6 sq. yards, or 024·6 sq. acre.
„	*Hektare* (Bunder)	=	2·47 acres.
„	*Stere* (Wisse)	=	35·31 cubic feet.
„	*Liter* (Kan)	=	1·76 imperial pints.
„	*Hektoliter* (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.

Bijdragen tot de Algemeene Statistiek van Nederland. Jaargang 1876. 8. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

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

Geregtelijke Statistiek van het Koningrijk der Nederlanden. 4. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

Staats-Almanak voor het Koningrijk der Nederlanden. 1878. Met magtiging van de regering uit officiele opgaven zamengesteld. 8. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

Statistiek van den Handel en de Scheepvaart van het Koningrijk der Nederlanden. Uitg. d. h. departement van Financien. Fol. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

Verzameling van Consulaire en andere Berigten en Verslagen over Nijverheid, Handel en Scheepvaart. Uitgegeven door het Ministerie van Buitenlandsche Zaken. Jaargang 1878. 4. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

Verslag van den Staat der Nederlandsche Zeevisscherijen over 1876. 4. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

Verslag van den Landbouw in Nederland over 1876, opgemaakt op last van den Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken. 8. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

Verslag aan den Koning van de bevindingen en handelingen van het veeartsenijkundig Staatstoezigt in 1878. 4. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

Verslag aan den Koning van de bevindingen en handelingen van het geneeskundig Staatstoezigt in 1876. 4. 's Gravenhage, 1878.

Report by Mr. Sidney Locock, 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, 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. H. P. Fenton on the Finances of the Netherlands, dated The Hague, January 30, 1878; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

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.

Reports by Mr. Consul Newnham on the trade and navigation of the Netherlands; by Mr. Consul Turing on the trade of Rotterdam, and the Shipping of the Netherlands; and by Mr. Consul Cohen on the commerce of Surinam, dated May–June 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Newnham on the imports and exports of the Netherlands; and by Mr. Consul Cohen on the trade of Surinam, dated July 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

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 1877.' 4. Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Allgemeene Statistiek van Nederland. Uitgegeven door de Vereeniging voor de statistiek in Nederland. 8. Leiden, 1869–78.

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

Fontpertuis (Ad. F. de) La Guyane hollandaise, in 'L'Economiste Français,' Dec. 30, 1876. 8. Paris, 1876.

Heusden (A. Van), Handboek der aardrykskunde, staatsinrigting, staatshuishouding en statistiek van het koningrijk der Nederlanden. 8. Harlem, 1877.

Palgrave (W. G.) Dutch Guiana. 8. London, 1876.

Staatkundig en staathuishoudkundig, Jaarboekje voor 1877. Uitgegeven door de vereeniging voor de statistiek in Nederland. 8. Amsterdam, 1878.

Verslag van den handel, scheepvaart en nijverheid van Amsterdam, over het jaar 1877. 8. Amsterdam, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

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

, passed by the Cortes of Lamego in 1139, which excluded
n princes from the succession. After bearing the Spanish
more than half a century, the people of Portugal revolted,
laimed Don João, the then Duke of Braganza, as their king,
the nearest heir to the throne, though of an illegitimate
The Duke thereupon assumed the name of João IV., to
ortuguese historians appended the title 'the Fortunate.'
is João, through many vicissitudes of family, the present
f Portugal are descended. For two centuries the members
ne of Braganza kept up the ancient blood alliances with the
house of Spain; but the custom was broken through by the
een Maria II., who, by a union with a Prince of Coburg,
the great family of Teutonic Sovereigns. Luis I. is the
overeign of Portugal of the line of Braganza-Coburg.
. has a civil list of 365,000 milreis, or about 82,000*l.*; while
ort, Queen Pia, has a grant of 60,000 milreis, or 13,300*l.*,
g Ferdinand 100,000 milreis, or 22,200*l.* The whole grants
oyal family—dotaçao da familia real—amount to 591,000
or nearly 132,000*l.*

ollowing is a list of the Sovereigns of Portugal since its
from the Moors:—

House of Burgundy.

	A.D.
Burgundy	1095
'the Conqueror'	1112
'the Dexterous'	1185
I., 'the Fat'	1211
., 'Capel'	1223
II.	1248
e Farmer'	1279
V. 'the Brave'	1325
he Severe'	1357
lo I. 'the Handsome'	1367

II. *House of Avis.*

the Great'	1385
	1433
., 'the African'	1438
'the Perfect'	1481
	1495
	1521
'the Desired'	1557
the Cardinal'	1578

val of Submission to Spain.

	1580
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

verage reign of the thirty-five sovereigns of Portugal, from
sion of the House of Burgundy, was twenty-two years.

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental law of the kingdom is the 'Carta constitutional' granted by King Pedro IV., April 29, 1826, and altered by an additional act, dated July 5, 1852. The crown is hereditary in the female as well as male line; but with preference of the male in case of equal birthright. The constitution recognises four powers in the State, the legislative, the executive, the judicial, and the 'moderating' authority, the last of which is vested in the Sovereign. There are two legislative Chambers, the 'Cámara dos Pares,' or House of Peers, and the 'Cámara dos Deputados,' or House of Commons, which are conjunctively called the Cortes Geraes. The peers, unlimited in number, but actually comprising 133, are named for life by the Sovereign, by whom also the president and vice-president of the first Chamber are nominated. The peerage was formerly hereditary in certain families; but on May 27, 1864, the Cortes passed a law partly abolishing hereditary succession, it being made dependent on the possession of an annual income of 500*l.*, together with an academical degree. The members of the second Chamber are chosen in direct election, by all citizens possessing a clear annual income of 133 milreis, or 22*l.* The deputies must have an income of at least 390 milreis, or 89*l.*, per annum; but lawyers, professors, physicians, or the graduates of any of the learned professions, need no property qualification. Continental Portugal is divided into ninety-four electoral districts, returning as many deputies, to which Madeira and the Azores add five. Each deputy has a remuneration of about 10*s.* a day during the session. The annual session lasts three months, and fresh elections must take place at the end of every four years. In case of dissolution, a new Parliament must be called together immediately. The General Cortes meet and separate at specified periods, without the intervention of the Sovereign, and the latter has no veto on a law passed twice by both Houses. All laws relating to the army and general taxation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

The executive authority rests, under the Sovereign, in a responsible Cabinet, divided into seven departments, namely:—

1. Presidency of the Council and Ministry of War.—Marquis de Fontes *Pereira do Mello*; formerly President of the Council and Minister of War, 1871–77; re appointed Jan. 29, 1878.

2. The Ministry of the Interior.—Antonio Rodriguez *Sampaio*: formerly Minister of the Interior, 1871–76; re-appointed Jan. 30, 1878.

3. The Ministry of Justice and of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—José A. *Barjona do Freitas*; appointed Jan. 30, 1878.

4. The Ministry of Public Works.—Lorenzo do *Carvalho*; formerly Minister of Public Works, 1876–77; re-appointed Jan. 30, 1878.

5. The Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies.—Thomaz *Ribeiro da Fonseca*; appointed Jan. 30, 1878.

6. The Ministry of Finance.—A. *de Serpa Pimentel*; appointed Jan. 30, 1878.

7. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—José d'Andrade *Corvo*; formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1871–77; re-appointed Jan. 30, 1878.

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 1878 numbered twelve members.

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 lyceums, which impart secondary instruction, number 182, with, on the average, 3,000 scholars. The clergy are educated in six seminaries and eight training schools, where most of them receive gratuitous instruction. In the building of the extinct monastery at Belem, about 900 orphan and abandoned children of both sexes are supported, educated, and taught various useful trades.

The expenditure on public education by the government averaged 9,000 milreis, or 2,000*l.*, in the years 1875–77.

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

	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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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

To the above amount was added, in June 1877, a foreign loan of 6,500,000*l.* nominal, at three per cent, issued at 50. Only 3,000,000*l.* of this loan, contracted by Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, was issued at the time. This was followed by the issue of another foreign loan of 2,500,000*l.*, on the same terms, in July 1878, Messrs. Stern Brothers, London, being the contractors. Both these loans found but a small number of subscribers in Great Britain.

The floating debt of Portugal has been increasing in recent years, although its gradual extinction was decreed in 1873, when the Government raised a loan for this special object. This loan, issued in September 1873, was in bonds for the nominal amount of 8,500,000*l.* at 3 per cent., and the whole was taken in Portugal, at the issue-price of 43½ per cent.

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* ¾ per cent. above the rate of the actual stock.

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	194	106
Total . .	1,545	16,640

The number of troops in the Portuguese colonies amount to 8,500 infantry and artillery, besides a reserve of 9,500 men.

The navy of Portugal was composed, at the end of 1878, 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

Area and Population.

Portugal is divided into six provinces, the area of which and population, according to the last census, taken in December 1868, and estimates for the end of 1875 is given in the subjoined table:—

Provinces	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1869	Dec. 1875
Minho	2,671	988,985	973,332
Tras-os-Montes . . .	4,065	370,144	374,837
Beira	8.586	1,288,994	1,319,598
Estremadura . . .	8,834	837,451	853,876
Alemtejo	10,255	332,23	342,979
Algarve	2,099	177,34	192,916
Total . .	36,510	3,995,152	4,057,538

To the kingdom belong likewise the Azores, or Western Islands, containing an area of 966 Engl. square miles, with a population, in 1875, of 261,746 inhabitants; and Madeira and Porto Santo, with 317 square miles and a population of 121,753 at the end of 1875.

Portugal had in 1869 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 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Portugal to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Portugal
	£	£
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
1876	3,361,071	2,231,191
1877	3,776,795	2,253,352

Wine is the staple article of exports 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 914,483*l.* in 1877; iron, wrought and unwrought, valued at 209,841*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 139,139*l.* in 1877.

The subjoined table shows the quantity and declared value of wine exported from Portugal to the United Kingdom in each of the ten years from 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1868	2,965,846	797,832
1869	3,262,885	881,656
1870	3,457,645	952,184
1871	3,645,385	1,296,746
1872	4,043,195	1,429,642
1873	4,037,594	1,358,241
1874	3,747,815	1,258,508
1875	4,478,097	1,487,518
1876	3,978,615	1,273,971
1877	4,069,555	1,338,552

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, to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875, to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876, and to 19,568,807 gallons in 1877. Consequently, the average amount contributed by Portugal was about one-fifth of the total quantity. It was about 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, to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875, to 6,993,399*l.* in 1876, and to 7,138,966*l.* in 1877.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted, on the 1st of January 1877, of 810 vessels, including 39 steamers of a total burthen of 88,200 tons.

The total length of railways open for traffic in June 1878 was 1,078 kilometros, or 674 English miles, with 246 kilometros, 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 end of 1877 was 660. There were 13,076,820 letters and postcards, and 6,972,300 packets and newspapers carried in the year 1877. The number of telegraph offices, at the end of 1877, was 168. There were, at the same date, 3,530 kilometros, or 2,206 English miles of telegraph lines and 7,656 kilometros or 4,785 English miles, of telegraph wires. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1877 was 686,518,

comprising 412,692 inland despatches, and 373,826 on international service.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Mossamedes	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,

ssessed of a deep and excellent harbour, affording a secure rage at all seasons for vessels of the largest size.

the terms of a law passed by the Cortes Geraes of Portugal 58, domestic slavery came to an end in all the Portuguese ies and settlements on the 29th of April 1878.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Portugal in Great Britain.

oy and Minister—Don Miguel Martins D'Antas, Envoy and Minister of al at the Court of Spain from 1874 to 1876. Accredited Envoy and er to Great Britain, April 30, 1877.

etaries—H. Teixeira de Sampayo; Luiz de Quillinan.

2. Of Great Britain in Portugal.

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

etaries—Dudley Edward Saurin; Hon. W. J. G. Napier.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

e money, weights, and measures of Portugal, with the British alents, are as follows:—

Money.

1 *Milreis*, or 1,000 *Reis* { Average rate of exchange, 52½*d.*, or, roughly, 4½ milreis equal to £1 sterling.

Weights and Measures.

ıe French metric system of weights and measures was introduced ırtugal between the years 1860 and 1863, measures of length ; first adopted, and weights afterwards, and it became com- ry from the 1st of October 1868. The chief old measures n use are:—

The *Libra*		=	1·012 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Almude*	of Lisbon	=	3·7 imperial gallons.
	„ Oporto	=	5·6 „ „
„ *Alquiere*		=	0·36 imperial bushel.
„ *Moio*		=	2·78 imperial quarters.

stical and other Books of Reference relating to Portugal.

1. Official Publications.

.etin Official. Lisboa. Imprensa Nacional, 1878.

port by Mr. R. G. Watson, British Secretary of Legation, on the finan- ondition of Portugal, dated Lisbon, April 27, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s taries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

port by Mr. Hayward, Consul at Madeira, on the trade and navigation e island, dated May 16, 1872; in 'Report from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. III. 8. London, 1872.

port by Mr. Consul Crawford on the trade and commerce of Oporto, Oct. 13, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls in the manufactures, ıerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Brackenbury on the trade and commerce of Lisbon, dated Jan. 31, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

www.libtool.com.cn

Report by Mr. Consul Brackenbury on the finances of Portugal and the commerce of Lisbon, dated Lisbon, February 15, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Hopkins on the trade of Angola; by Mr. Consul Hayward on the trade and commerce of Madeira; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Read on the commerce of the Azores, dated January–April 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Elton on the trade and commerce of Mozambique, dated September 25, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Brackenbury on the trade and commerce of Lisbon; by Mr. Consul Hayward on the commerce and shipping of the island of Madeira; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Read on the commerce of the Azores, dated February–April 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Hopkins on the trade of Loanda and the province of Angola, Africa, dated May 26, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Brackenbury on the commerce and shipping of Lisbon; by Mr. Consul Hayward on the trade and agriculture of the Island of Madeira; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Read on the commerce of the Azores, dated May–July 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Portugal with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Aldama-Ayala (G. *de*), Compendio Geográphico-estadistico de Portugal e sus Posesiones Ultramarinas. 8. Madrid, 1870.

Balbi (A.), Essai statistique sur le Royaume de Portugal. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1862.

Barros e Cunha (J. G. de), Historia da Liberdade em Portugal. Vol. I. 8. Lisboa, 1869.

Barros e Cunha (J. G. de), Hoje: on the present situation, financial and political, of the Kingdom of Portugal. 8. London, 1868.

Block (Moritz), Die Bevölkerung Spaniens und Portugals, nach den Originalquellen, statistisch dargestellt. 8. Gotha, 1861.

Brandão e Albuquerque (J. da C.), Censo de 1865. 8. Lisboa, 1866.

Diccionario Abreviado de chorographia, topographia etc. de Portugal. 3 vols. 8. Lisboa, 1867.

Eschwege (Wilhelm L. *von*), Portugal: ein Staats und Sittengemälde, nach dreissigjährigen Beobachtungen und Erfahrungen. 8. Hamburg, 1837.

Lavigne (Germond de), L'Espagne et le Portugal. 8. Paris, 1867.

La Tbillais (C. de) Etude historique, économique et politique sur les colonies portugaises, leur passé, leur avenir. 8. Paris, 1872.

Pery (Gerardo A.), Geographia e Estatistica Geral de Portugal e Colonias. 8. Lisboa, 1875.

Rebello da Silva (L. A.), Compendio de Economia Industrial. 8. Lisboa, 1868.

Vogel (Ch.), Le Portugal et ses Colonies; Tableau politique et commercial de la monarchie portugaise. 8. Paris, 1866.

ROUMANIA.

www.libtool.com.cn

(Principatul Românieĭ.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

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; assumed the government at Bucharest, May 21, 1866. Married, November 15, 1869, to Elizabeth von *Neuwied*, born December 29, 1843, daughter of the late Fürst Hermann von Neuwied.

The Prince has an annual allowance of 900,000 lei, or 36,000*l.*

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 present name 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 in February 1866, forced Prince Alexander John to abdicate, and led to the election of Prince Karl I. The representatives of the people, assembled at Bucharest, proclaimed Roumania's independence from Turkey, May 21, 1877, which was confirmed by Art. 43 of the Congress of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

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 vested in a council of seven ministers.

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.

www.indool.com.cn

Revenue and Army.

The chief source of revenue of the government is a capitation-tax of nine lei, or francs, being about seven shillings per head on the rural population, with a higher scale for tradesmen and merchants. Some other direct taxes, the profit from State property, and the tobacco monopoly, produce nearly the whole of the national income. The budget estimates for the year 1877 gave the total revenue as 97,894,427 lei, or 3,915,776*l*., with a total expenditure to the same amount. More than two-thirds of the expenditure was for two branches, the first the payment of interest of the public debt, and the second the maintenance of the army for the year.

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 January 1877. 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 January 1877
	Lei, or francs	Per cent.	Lei, or francs
1864 . .	22,889,437	7	15,672,500
1864 . .	12,027,285	9	4,760,182
1865 . .	106,616,629	10	51,750,000
1865 . .	10,975,122	7	—
1866 . .	31,610,500	8	24.089,500
1868 . .	299,880,000	7½	247,492,269
1871 . .	78,000,000	8	67,675,000
1872 . .	3,770,215	8	2,972,227
1872 . .	9,985,320	7¼	9,985,321
1875 . .	44,600,000	5	44,600,000
Total . .	620,354,508		468,996,999
	£24,814,180		£18,759,880

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. All the loans have sinking funds attached, providing for their extinction at periods from 1880 to 1961.

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 pontonniers, 1 company of armourers, and 1 section of transport service. 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 1877 was 22,463 infantry, and 12,184 cavalry with 12,192 horses. 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.

Area and Population.

The area and population of Roumania are only known by estimates. According to official returns made in 1876 and 1877, the total area embraced 45,642 English square miles, of which 27,500 square miles came to the former Wallachia, and 18,142 to Moldavia, including the new Bessarabian provinces annexed to the Principality by the treaty of Paris. The total population of Roumania was estimated in the same returns at 5,073,000, comprising 2,618,136 males, and 2,454,864 females.

By articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13,

1878, the area of Roumania underwent considerable alterations, defined as follows:—'The Principality of Roumania gives back to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia that portion of the territory of Bessarabia taken from Russia under the Treaty of Paris of 1856, bounded on the west by the Thalweg of the Pruth, and on the south by the Thalweg of the Kilia branch and the mouth of the Stary Stamboul. The islands forming the Delta of the Danube, as well as the Island of Serpents, the Sandjak of Tultcha, comprising the Cazas districts of Kilia, Sulina, Mahmoudie, Isatcha, Tultcha, Matchin, Babadah, Hirsovo, Kustendje, Medjidie are re-united with Roumania. The Principality receives in addition the territory situate to the south of the Dobrudja, as far as a line, having its starting point to the east of Silistria and joining the Black Sea to the south of Mangolia.'

The alterations thus effected may be described in their results as follows, according to the best estimates:—

	Area: Eng. sq. m.	Population
Roumania before the Treaty of Berlin	45,642	5,073,000
Addition made by " " "	5,935	357,000
Total	51,577	5,430,000
Deduct cession . .	3,270	140,000
Total actual . . .	48,307	5,290,000

The last returns published by the government show a steady progress in the ratio of increase of population. In 1874 the excess of deaths over births was 2,805; but in 1875 the births exceeded the deaths by 29,862, and in 1876 by 38,690. The deaths exceeded the births in the year 1866, when the cholera broke out, by 27,500.

The capital of the principalities and seat of the Government, Bucharest, had 221,805 inhabitants in 1876.

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 from 1873 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Roumania to Great Britain	Imports of British *Home Produce* into Roumania
	£	£
1873	1,024,334	1,079,473
1874	611,745	1,244,871
1875	594,158	1,054,744
1876	1,238,091	707,568
1877	247,317	197,273

The staple article of Roumanian exports to the United Kingdom is corn, the value of which was 242,441*l.* in 1877, comprising 131,609*l.* for wheat; 68,715*l.* for barley; and 42,117*l.* for maize. The British imports into Roumania consist of miscellaneous articles of British manufacture, chief among them cotton goods, of the value of 135,872*l.* in 1877.

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, and at the end of June 1878 the completed network had risen to 775 English miles. To this was added, by the acquisition of the Dobrudja, in 1878, the railway from Tchernavoda to Kustendje, 39 miles long, bringing the length of lines open for traffic to 814 miles. There were 560 miles of railway lines in course of construction in 1878. The whole of the railways of Roumania are State property.

The postal establishment of Roumania carried 6,376,907 letters and postcards, and 4,384,740 packets and newspapers in the year 1877. There were 246 post-offices at the end of 1877.

The telegraphs of the Principality were of a length of 4,142 kilomètres, or 2,589 English miles, at the end of 1877, the length of wires being 7,068 kilomètres, or 4,417 English miles. The number of telegrams carried in the year 1877 was 960,055, comprising 698,299 inland despatches, and 261,836 on international service.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Roumania in Great Britain.

There were no diplomatic representatives of Roumania in Great Britain at the end of 1878.

2. Of Great Britain in Roumania.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.—William Arthur White; Vice-Consul and Acting Consul-General at Warsaw, 1857–63; Consul at Danzig, 1864–75; Diplomatic Agent for Servia, 1875–78. Appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Roumania, May 2, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The French decimal system of money, weights, and measures was introduced into Roumania in 1876. Unit of the monetary system is the lei, equivalent to the franc, divided into 100 bani, or centimes.

Russian and Austrian coins and Turkish weights and measures are largely in use by the people.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Roumania.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. Official Publications.

Statistica din Romania. Misçarea populatiunî pe anu 1876. Dupâ Registrele Starû civile. 4. Bucurescî 1878.

Ministeriu de Interno. Oficiú Central de Statistica. Statistica din Romania. Indicile Comunelor pe periodu de cinci ani 1876–1881. Bucurescî, 1878.

Statistica din Romania. Statistica penitentiara pe anu 1876. Bucurescî, 1878.

Statistica din Romania. Comerciul exterior, import, export pe anu 1876. Bucurescî, 1878.

Statistica din Romania. Bucurescî, 1878.

Statistica din Romania. Statistica judiciaria pe anu 1876. Bucurescî, 1878.

Report by Mr. C. Vivian on the finances, trade, and industry of Roumania, dated Bucharest, October 30, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Green, C.B., on the finances, railways, &c., of Roumania, dated Bucharest, January 1, 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. II. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Green on the financial position of Roumania, dated Bucharest, January 15, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Sanderson on the trade of Galatz, dated Galatz, May 15, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Sanderson on the commerce of Galatz, and by Mr. Vice-Consul Bonham on the trade and commerce of Jassy, dated February-April 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Roumania with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Boleszny (A.), Kézikönyv az Al-Dunán, Szerb- és Bolgáror-szagban utazók számára. 8. Pest, 1870.

Boué (Ami), La Turquie d'Europe. 4 vols. 8. Paris, 1840.

Bratiano (J. C.), Mémoire sur la situation de la Moldo-Valachie depuis le traité de Paris. 8. Paris, 1863.

Cretzulesio (E.), La Roumanie considerée sous le rapport physique, administratif, et économique. 8. Bucarest, 1876.

Freeman (E. A.), The Ottoman Power in Europe: its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline. 8. London, 1877.

Petresco (Jean), Extrait de la statistique administrative de la Roumanie. 8. Bucharest, 1866.

Ubicini (J. H. A.), Les Provinces Roumaines. 8. Paris, 1856.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

Children of the Emperor.—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 are two sons, Cyrille, born September 30 (October 12), 1876, and Boris, born November 12 (November 24), 1877. 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 Eugene of Württemberg; widow, January 27, 1877; Constantine, born August 10 (August 22), 1858; Dimitri, born June 1 (June 13), 1860; and Viatscheslav, born July 1 (July 13), 1862. 3. Grand-Duke *Nicholas*, born July 27 (August 8), 1831; field-marshal 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, field-marshal in the Russian army; married, August 16 (August 28), 1857, to Princess Cecilia of Baden, of which union there are issue six sons and one daughter, namely, Nicholas, born April 14 (April 26), 1859; Anastasia, born July 16 (July 28), 1860, and betrothed May 4 (May 16), 1878, to Prince Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; Michael, born October 4 (October 16), 1861; George, born August 11 (August 23), 1863; Alexander, born April 1 (April 13), 1866; Sergius, born September 25 (October 7), 1869; and Alexis, born December 16 (December 28), 1875.

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 cultivated 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.*

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
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 centring 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 and St. Petersburg.

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.—General Count *Greigh*, appointed July 15, 1878.

8. The Ministry of Justice.—Count *Nabokoff*, appointed June 14, 1878.

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.—Lieut.-General A. *Gendre*, appointed Comptroller-General, October 1878.

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 comptrol 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 require 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Creeds	Russia, ex-Poland	Poland	Total, European Russia
Orthodox Greek Catholics	54,061,326	32,484	54,093,810
United Greeks and Armenians	37,136	229,260	266,396
Roman Catholics	2,882,991	4,326,473	7,209,464
Protestants	2,234,112	331,233	2,565,345
Jews	1,829,100	783,079	2,612,179
Mahometans	2,358,766	606	2,359,372
Pagans	255,503	472	255,975

The following table shows, after official returns, the number of Educational Establishments in Russia, maintained, either wholly or in part, by the government, and placed under the Minister of Public Instruction, at the end of the year 1870:—

	Number	Pupils
Universities	8	7,275
Lyceums	2	262
Veterinary schools	2	154
Gymnasiums and progymnasiums—		
For males	153	58,478
For females	173	
Training schools for teachers	39	1,274
District schools	419	27,508
Primary schools	22,827	831,402
Total	23,623	924,353

In the budget for the year 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 four years 1874 to 1877:—

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	1877	81,539,714	81,252,857

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 subsidising 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 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Sources of Revenue	Year 1875	Year 1876
	Roubles	Roubles
1. Ordinary Revenue:	131,476,861	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	570,138,308
£	79,908,742	81,448,329

Branches of Expenditure	Year 1875	Year 1876
	Roubles	Roubles
1. Ordinary Expenditure:		
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	556,105,410
£	81,436,019	79,443,630

The budget estimates for the year 1877 gave the total revenue at 570,778,000 roubles, or 81,539,714*l.*, and the total expenditure at 568,770,000 roubles, or 81,252,857*l.* The details of the estimates for 1877 differed very little from those of the two preceding years.

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, 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. 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)—	
a. Debt to sundry departments	907,677
b. Debt to state bank, metallic	3,000,000
c. Five per cent. bank bills	1,450,000
d. Treasury bills	9,435,520
e. Five per cent. lottery loans	13,286,750
f. Debt of former Kingdom of Poland	2,911,168
g. Debt for 'feuilles de liquidation,' and certificates of Kingdom of Poland	3,272,413
Interior loans (perpetual)—	
a. Ordinary and inalienable	3,946,164
b. 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; the four foreign loans of 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 were contracted by Messrs. Rothschild, of London and Paris; and lastly, the foreign loan of 1877 was contracted by Messrs. Mendelssohn, Berlin, in union with the Comptoir d'Escompte, Paris, and other continental banks.

The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, interest per cent., and price of issue, of the foreign loans of Russia, fifteen in number—including early liabilities dating back to 1822—contracted up to the end of September 1878:—

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
1877	15,000,000	5½	85
	146,980,000		

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 repayments, through sinking funds, were comparatively small of the subsequent loans.

The entire public debt of Russia, interior and foreign, was estimated to amount to 2,450,000,000 roubles, or 350,000,000*l.*, on the 1st of September 1878, the total including an internal loan of 210,000,000 roubles, or 30,000,000*l.*, issued in 1877, soon after the commencement of the war against Turkey, and another internal loan, called 'The Second Eastern Loan,' to the amount of 300,000,000 roubles, or 42,857,000*l.* issued in August 1878. The cost of the war against Turkey, for which these loans were raised, was estimated officially, at the end of June 1878—but, probably, under-estimated to a considerable amount—at 910,000,000 roubles, or 130,000,000*l.*

Not included in the debt here enumerated is 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.* There were new issues of paper money to a very large amount during the war with Turkey, variously estimated at from 205,000,000 to 280,000,000 roubles, or from 28,000,000*l.* to 40,000,000*l.*

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, 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 exchequer; but the special budgets of Poland ceased in 1867, on the final incorporation of the kingdom with Russia.

www.libook.com.cn

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 to 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 require 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 1878:—

Peace Footing.		*War Footing.*	
Battalions	852		
Squadrons	281		
Guns	1,422		
Officers	33,043	Officers	39,380
Rank and file	732,829	Rank and file	1,173,879
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 1878:—

	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	129,815	276,666
General total	768,427	1,213,259

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 428) 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. By Imperial decree, dated April 29, 1875, every Cossack of the Don, from fifteen to sixty years of age, is bound to render military service. No substitution is allowed, nor payment of money in lieu of service. Exemption from military service is granted, however, at all times, to the Christian clergy, and, in times of peace, to physicians and veterinary surgeons, apothecaries, and teachers in public schools. The regular military force consists of fifty-four cavalry regiments, each numbering 1,044 men, making a total of 56,376. The number of Cossacks is computed as follows:—

	Heads	In military service
On the Black Sea	125,000	18,000
Great Russian Cossacks on the Caucasian Line	150,000	18,000
Don Cossacks	440,000	66,000
Ural Cossacks	50,000	8,000
Orenburg Cossacks	60,000	10,000
Siberian Cossacks	50,000	9,000
Total	875,000	129,000

The military organisation of the Cossacks is in eight districts, called Woisskos. Each Woissko furnishes a certain number of regiments, fully armed and equipped, and undergoing constant military exercise, so as to be prepared to enter the field, on being summoned, in the course of ten days. The two larger districts are the Woissko of Kuban, which has the privilege of furnishing a squadron of picked men for an Imperial escort in time of war, and the second the Woissko of Terak, which furnishes a like escort in time of peace.

The Cossacks are a race of free men; neither serfage nor any other dependence upon the land has existed 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, viz., 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 which 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, varying in peace and war, together with grants to be distributed among the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. Besides the regular Cossacks, there are, on the Orenburg and Siberian lines, the Bashkir Cossacks, numbering some 200,000 men.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 the year 1878, the strength of the various divisions of the Russian navy was returned officially as follows:—1, the Baltic Fleet, consisting of 137 men-of-war, comprising 27 armour-clad ships, 44 unarmoured steamers, and 66 transports; 2, the Black Sea Fleet, consisting of 31 men-of-war, comprising 2 armour-clad ships, 25 unarmoured steamers, and 4 transports; 3, the Caspian Sea Fleet, consisting of 11 unarmoured steamers and 8 transports; 4, the Siberian Fleet, consisting of 15 unarmoured steamers and 21 transports. The total comprises 223 men-of-war, all steamers, armed with 561 guns, with engines of aggregate 188,120 horse-power.

The ironclad fleet of war of Russia, comprising 29 ships—27 in the Baltic, and 2 in the Black Sea—was made up, at the end of 1878, of the following classes of ships:—

		Armour thickness Inches
1st Class:	Two mastless turret-ships	12 and 14
2nd Class:	Nine sea-going cruisers	4 to 6
3rd Class:	Sixteen vessels for coast defence . .	4 to 4½
	Two circular monitors	11 and 18

The following table gives the list of the twenty-nine ironclad vessels of the Russian navy under their four classes. The columns of the table show, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated horse-power of the engines; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons. Those ironclads marked by an asterisk before their names were not completed at the end of 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Names of ironclads	Armour thickness at water-line	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class:—	Inches				Tons
Peter the Great	14	4	35-ton	2,200	9,510
*Minin	12	4	35-ton	2,600	5,650
Second-class:—					
*Duke of Edinburgh	6	4 2	12-ton 6½-ton	2,000	4,438
General-Admiral	6	4 2	12-ton 6½-ton	2,000	4,438
Admiral Tchitchagoff	5½	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Spiridoff	5½	4	35-ton	1,800	3,396
Admiral Greig	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Admiral Lazareff	5	6	25-ton	1,800	3,450
Kniaz-Pojarski	4½	10	12-ton	1,800	4,291
Sevastopol	4	10 8	12-ton 80-pdrs.	2,600	5,944
Petropaulovski	4	10 8	12-ton 80-pdrs.	2,600	5,944
Third-class:—					
*Kreml	4½	6 2	12-ton 6½-ton	1,500	3,260
*Netronmena	4½	6 2	12-ton 6½-ton	1,500	3,260
Pervenets	4½	26	6½-ton	1,500	3,260
Tcharodeika	4½	4	12-ton	800	1,835
Roussalka	4½	4	12-ton	800	1,835
Smertch	4½	2	12-ton	800	1,580
Bromenosetch	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Edinorog	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Koldoun	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Latnik	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Lava	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Ouragan	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Perm	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Streletz	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Tiphon	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Veshtchoun	4	2	18-ton	800	1,555
Circular monitors:—					
Admiral Popoff	18	2	40-ton	640	3,550
Novgorod	11	2	28-ton	480	2,490

The two most powerful vessels of the Russian ironclad navy are the mastless turret-ships, Peter the Great and Minin, the latter not quite completed at the end of 1878. The Peter the Great, constructed in the harbour of Kronstadt, and launched in 1874, resembles a

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. The Minin, similarly armed, is smaller in size, being 298 feet long, and 50 feet in extreme breadth.

Next to the Peter the Great and the Minin, the largest of the twenty-nine ironclads of the Russian navy are two new broadside ships, the Duke of Edinburgh and the General-Admiral, the first in course of construction in 1878. The Duke of Edinburgh, originally called the Alexander Nevsky, and the General-Admiral are each 285 feet in length and 48 feet in extreme breadth, built of iron sheathed with wood, and with a six-inch armour-belt on the water line to protect the vital parts. The battery deck of these ironclads is similar to that of the British ships of the Hercules and Invincible classes (see pages 234–5), the guns being so arranged as to fire in all directions. Next in the list of sea-going cruisers stand the four Russian ironclads named after admirals, namely, the Admiral Tchitchagoff, Admiral Spiridoff, Admiral Greig, and Admiral Lazareff. They are turret-ships of the type of the Monarch (see page 234), the turrets being encased in six-inch armour. The next ship in the list, 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 4½ 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 last two armour-clad ships in the list of seagoing cruisers, the Sevastopol and Petropaulovski, are of obsolete type, having been built in 1863 and 1864, the former being the first constructed ironclad of the Russian navy.

An entirely new feature in the construction of armour-clad vessels is represented by the two Circular Monitors, also called 'Popoffkas,' after their designer, 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; and the second, named 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, 12½ 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 1878, by 17 admirals, 32 vice-admirals, 31 rear admirals, 201 first-class captains, 98 second-class captains, 303 captain lieutenants, 443 lieutenants, and 129 midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy. The navigation detachment contained, at the same date, 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 mechanicians two generals and 543 staff officers; and the naval architect corps eight generals and 48 staff officers.

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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
1. *Russia in Europe:*—		
Archange	331,490	281.112
Jaroslav	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	775,701
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

www.libtool.com.cn

Governments	Area : English square miles	Population
f Azov	14,217	—
ida	24,538	704,997
South Russia	168,381	5,819,302
no	14,965	1,008,521
ıo	15,691	1,156,041
k	35,273	1,182,230
ıilev	18,158	947,625
lia	16,223	1,933,188
ı	16,412	1,001,909
ısk	17,439	888,727
ynia	27,736	1,704,018
Western Russia	161,897	9,822,259
land	10,535	619,154
ıonia	7,817	323,961
nia	18,158	1,000,876
Petersburg	20,759	1,325,471
Baltic Provinces	57,269	3,269,462
Total, Russia Proper	1,895,441	65,504,659
sz	4,391	669,261
ce	3,897	518,730
sha	4,667	489,699
lin	6,500	707,098
rkow	4,729	682,495
zk	4,200	471,938
om	4,769	532,466
lce	5,536	504,606
alki	4,846	524,489
rsaw	5,622	925,639
Poland	49,159	6,026,421
-Bjorneborg	9,332	310,159
pio	16,499	230,692
and	4,584	175,558
Michael	8,818	160,694
astehus	8,333	197,140
aborg	63,954	189,044
org	16,623	278,754
sa	16,078	314,994
Finland	144,222	1,857,035
ban	36,782	672,224
vropol	27,020	437,118
	23,267	485,237
Cis-Caucasia	87,069	1,594,579

www.libtool.com.cn

Governments	Area: English square miles	Population
Baku	15,151	513,560
Daghestan	11,521	448,299
Elizabethpol	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. *Russia in Asia*:—		
Amoorskaya	173,552	44,400
Irkutsk	309,177	378,244
Primorskaya, or Maritime Region	731,910	45,000
Tobolsk	531,959	1,036,848
Tomsk	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

By articles 42 and 59 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, *1878*, Russia added to its vast territories the province of Bessarabia, taken from Roumania, together with the districts of Ardahan, Kars,

and Batoum, in Asia Minor, detached from the Turkish Empire. Bessarabia has an estimated area of 3,720 English square miles, with a population of 140,000. According to the most reliable estimates the newly acquired district in Asia Minor, formed, provisionally, into the government of Kars, embraces an area of 5,670 English square miles, with a total population of 600,644, comprising 417,602 Mahometans and 183,042 Christians.

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

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 at various periods there are but sixteen 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	Samara	51,947

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 ever-changing 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 five years 1873 to 1877 averaged, in round numbers, 55 millions sterling, while the value of the exports during the same triennial period averaged 60 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 20 per cent. from Great Britain; and of the exports 35 per cent. went to Great Britain, and 20 per cent. to Germany, on the average of the five years 1873 to 1877.

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 from 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Russia to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into Russia
	£	£
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
1876	17,574,488	6,182,838
1877	22,142,422	4,178,641

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 1875 to 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Exports from Russia to Great Britain	1875	1876	1877
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	13,068,883	12,363,568	18,925,959
Southern „ . .	7,640,018	5,210,920	3,216,463
Total . . .	20,708,901	17,574,488	22,142,422

Imports of British home produce into Russia	1875	1876	1877
	£	£	£
Northern Ports .	6,786,123	5,033,256	3,868,765
Southern „ . .	1,273,401	1,149,582	309,876
Total . . .	8,059,524	6,182,838	4,178,641

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 1873 to 1877. (See table below.) The principal other articles of export to Great Britain in the year 1877 were flax, exported to the value of 3,245,904*l.*; wood and timber, the exports of which amounted to 4,242,324*l.*; flax seed and linseed, exported to the value of 1,268,314*l.*; and hemp, exported to the value of 634,594*l.* Minor articles of export to Great Britain are tallow and stearine; bristles; wool; cordage and twine; oil-seed cake; and tar. The principal British imports into Russia in the year 1876 were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,276,081*l.*; cotton stuffs and yarn, of the value of 283,255*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 255,573*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 1873 to 1877, from both the northern and southern ports of the empire, were as follows:—

Exports	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Northern Ports .	6,937,640	6,607,843	8,333,408	6,744,531	15,243,594
Southern „ .	10,141,368	7,158,885	11,547,965	9,290,587	4,927,515
Total .	17,079,008	13,766,728	19,881,373	16,035,118	20,171,109

The declared value of the exports of bread stuff from the northern ports in the year 1877 was 7,271,466*l.*, and from the southern ports it was 2,318,583*l.* Thus, the total value of these exports of *Russia to* the United Kingdom amounted to 10,085,049*l.* in 1877. *The total* was 7,154,204*l.* in 1876, and 9,176,003*l.* in the year 1875.

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. The latest official returns state that on the 1st of January 1878, the total length of railways in Europe open for traffic had increased to 20,199 versts, or 13,414 English miles. At the same date 1,110 miles more of lines were in course of construction.

The progress of railway construction in Russia is shown succinctly in the following table which gives the length of lines opened at successive periods:—

Years	Versts	English Miles
1838 to 1865	3,578	2,385
1866 „ 1870	6,514	4,343
1871 „ 1875	7,606	5,071
1876 and 1877	2,412	1,615
Total . . .	20,199	13,414

On the proposition of the Minister of Public Works, the Emperor sanctioned, in June 1875, the extension of the then existing system by 6,500 versts, or 4,333 English miles, which, added to the 2,500 versts, or 1,700 English miles, previously sanctioned, raised the total to 9,000 versts, or 6,000 English miles. 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, or 1,734* English miles, 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 1878 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 1875 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 table shows the gross receipts, the working expenses, and the net receipts of the Russian railways during each of the ten years from 1866 to 1875:—

Years	Gross Receipts	Working Expenses	Net Receipts
	Roubles	Roubles	Roubles
1866	31,969,054	20,913,660	11,055,394
1867	40,644,302	24,415,345	16,228,957
1868	51,735,346	28,493,323	23,242,023
1869	65,272,518	35,469,953	29,802,565
1870	78,820,633	46,719,992	32,100,642
1871	95,075,742	60,386,666	34,689,076
1872	102,645,916	66,081,549	36,564,367
1873	123,696,908	72,248,948	51,447,960
1874	141,632,640	89,124,000	52,508,640
1875	142,004,655	92,941,455	49,063,200

It appears from official returns referring to the end of the year 1875, that at that date the capital of all the railway companies amounted to 1,506,792,921 roubles, or 207,184,028*l.* The 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

The Post-office in the year 1877 conveyed 93,194,961 letters and postcards, 6,641,194 wrappers and parcels, and 81,130,872 newspapers. There were 3,671 post-offices in the empire at the commencement of 1878. The total receipts of the General Post in the year 1877 did not cover the expenditure.

The length of telegraph lines in Russia, on the 1st of January 1877, 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 of railways. There were at the same date 3,510 telegraph offices. The total number of telegrams carried in 1876, was 4,324,226, comprising 3,597,500 inland despatches, and 726,726 on the international service. The receipts of the telegraph office showed, in recent years, a small annual surplus, which is, by Imperial decree, always devoted to the extension of the telegraphic system.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Russia in Great Britain.

Ambassador.—General Count de Schouvaloff, accredited October 10, 1874.
Councillor of Embassy.—H. de Bartoloméi.
Secretaries.—A. Bouteneff; Count N. Alderberg.
Military Attaché.—General Gorloff.
Naval Attaché.—Vice-Admiral J. Likhatcheff.

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.—Hon. Francis Richard Plunkett; William Doria; Christian W. Lawrence; Edwin H. Egerton.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. L. V. Swaine.

Money, Weights, and Measures of Russia.

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

Money.

The *Silver Rouble*, of 100 copecks . = Approximate value 2*s.* 10*d.*, or about 7 roubles to the pound sterling.

The silver rouble is the legal unit of money in Russia, and must contain as such 278 grains, or 4 *Zolotnicks* and 21 *Dolis*, of fine silver. In actual circulation there is little else but paper money, discounted at from 10 to 20 per cent. below its nominal value.

www.libtool.com.cn

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The	*Berkowitz*	= 360	lbs. avoirdupois.
„	*Pood*	= 36	„ „
„	*Chetvert*	= 5·77	imperial bushels.
„	*Oxhuft*	= 58½	wine gallons.
„	*Anker*	= 9¾	„ „
„	*Vedro*	= 2¼	imperial gallons.
„	*Arsheen*	= 28	inches.
„	*Dessiatine*	= 2·702	English acres.
„	*Ship Last*	= 2	tons.
1	*Pound*	= $\frac{9}{10}$	of a pound English.
1	*Pood*, or 40lbs. Russian	= 36lbs.	English.
63	*Poods*	= 1	ton.
1	*Tchetvert*	= $\frac{7}{10}$	of imperial quarter.
100	*Tchetverts*	= 70	quarters.
1	*Verst*	= 3,500 ft.,	or two-thirds of a mile.

Since 1831, the English foot of 12 inches, each inch of ten parts, has been used as the ordinary standard of length measures.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Russia.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuaire des finances russes: budget, crédit, commerce, chemins de fer. Par A. Vessélovsky, attaché au ministère des finances. 8. St. Pétersbourg, 1878.

Materials for a Statistick of the Empire of Russia. Published, under the sanction of His Majesty, by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of the Interior (Russian). 8. St. Petersburg, 1863–78.

Receuil de Données statistiques sur les Chemins de Fer en Russie. 8. St. Pétersbourg, 1878.

Sbornick: Military-statistical Cyclopædia, issued under the direction of the Imp. Ministry of War (Russian). 4. St. Petersburgh, 1878.

Tableau du commerce extérieur de la Russie de 1860 à 1876. Publié par la commission Impériale Russe de l'exposition universelle de Vienne. 8. St. Pétersbourg, 1878.

Report by Mr. W. Doria, Secretary of Embassy, on the finances and commerce of the Russian Empire, dated St. Petersburg, Dec. 20, 1875, with annexes of January 22, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. W. Doria, Secretary of Embassy, on the foreign commerce of Russia, dated St. Petersburg, March 19, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Grignon on the commerce of Riga, dated Riga, November 12, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Stanley, on the Trade and Commerce of Odessa, dated Odessa, March 4, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' *Part II.* 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the trade of Berdiansk; by Mr.

Consul Barrow on the trade and commerce of Kertch; by Mr. Consul Stevens on the trade of Nicolaieff; by Mr. Acting Vice-Consul Gardner on the trade of Poti; by Mr. Vice-Consul Soucanton on the trade of Revel; by Mr. Consul Grignon on the trade and commerce of Riga; by Mr. Vice-Consul Harford on the trade of Sebastopol; by Mr. Consul Carruthers on the trade of Taganrog, and by Mr. Consul-General C. E. Mansfield on the trade and commerce of Poland, dated January–August, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Grignon on the commerce of Riga, dated November 15, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe on the trade of Berdiansk; by Mr. Consul Campbell on the commerce of Finland; by Mr. Consul Barrow on the trade of Kertch; by Mr. Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the trade of Nicolaieff; by Mr. Consul-General Stanley on the commerce of Odessa and Southern Russia; and Mr. Consul Carruthers on the trade of Taganrog, dated February–May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Lowe on the trade of Berdiansk; by Mr. Consul Barrow on the trade of Kertch; by Mr. Vice-Consul Wagstaff on the commerce of Nicolaieff; by Mr. Vice-Consul Gardner on the trade of Poti; by Mr. Consul Grignon on the commerce and shipping of Riga; by Mr. Vice-Consul Moffat, on the trade of Sebastopol; and by Mr. Consul Carruthers on the commerce of Taganrog, dated January–April 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Russia with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Bax (Capt B. W., R.N.) Russian Tartary, Eastern Siberia. 8. London, 1876.

Bär (K. E. *von*), and *Helmersen* (Gr. *von*), Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Russischen Reichs. 25 vols. 8. St. Petersburg, 1852–72.

Barry (Herbert), Russia in 1870. 8. London, 1871.

Bernhardi (T. *von*), Geschichte Russland's. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1874.

Besobrasof (W.), Études sur les revenus publics. 1 partie. Mémoires de l'acad. des sciences de St. Pétersbourg. 4. St. Pétersbourg, 1870.

Brasche (Otto), Beitrag zur Methode der Sterblichkeitsberechnung und zur Mortalitätsstatistik Russlands. 8. Würzburg, 1870.

Bryce (James), Transcaucasia and Ararl. 8. London, 1877.

Buschen (A. *von*), Aperçu statistique des forces productives de la Russie. 8. Paris, 1868.

Eckardt (Dr. Julius), Russland's ländliche Zustände seit Aufhebung der Leibeigenschaft. 8. Leipzig, 1870.

Erman (Georg Adolf), Archiv für die wissenschaftliche Kunde Russlands. 25 vols. 8. Berlin, 1841–68.

Flerofski (N.), The Condition of the Labouring Classes in Russia. (Russian), 8. St. Petersburg, 1869.

Golovine (Ivan), Études et Essais: Richesse de la Russie, Économie privée, Économie hospitalière. 8. Paris, 1864.

Haxthausen (A. *von*), Studien über die innern Zustände, das Volksleben u. s. w. Russlands. 3 vols. 8. Berlin, 1847–52.

Hippeau (C.), L'instruction publique en Russie. 12. Paris, 1878.

Ignatius (K. E. T.) Statistisk Handbok för Finland. 8. Helsingfors, 1872.
Jourdier (L.), Des forces productives, destructives, et improductives de la Russia. 8. 2nd ed. Leipzig, 1861.
Köppen (Dr. P. *von*), Statistische Reise in Russland. 8. St. Petersburg, 1864.
Martin (Henri), La Russie d'Europe. 8. Paris, 1865.
Michell (Robert), Summary of Statistics of the Russian Empire, in 'Journal of the Statistical Society of London.' Vol. 35, part 3. 8. London, 1872.
Molinari (Gustave de), Lettres sur la Russie. New ed. 18. Paris, 1878.
Pauly (J. N.), Description ethnographique des peuples de la Russie. 8. St. Pétersbourg, 1862.
Petzholdt (Alex.), Reise im Westlichen und Südlichen Europäischen Russland. 8. Leipzig, 1860.
Porochine (Vict. *de*), Les Ressources Matérielles de la Russie. 8. Paris, 1865.
Ravenstein (E. G.), The Russians on the Amur; its Discovery, Conquest, and Colonisation. 8. London, 1861.
Reed (E. J.) Letters from Russia in 1875. 8. London, 1876.
Röttger (Carl), Russische Revue. Monatsschrift für die Kunde Russlands. 8. St. Petersburg, 1877.
Sarauw (Christian *von*) Die Russische Heeresmacht auf Grund offizieller Quellen und eigener Anschauung. 8. Leipzig, 1875.
Sarauw (Chrn. *von*), Russland's Kommerzielle Mission in Mittelasien. 8. Leipzig, 1871.
Schuyler (Eugene), Turkestan. Notes of a Journey in Russian Turkestan, Khokand, Bukhara, and Kuldja. 2 vols. 8. London. 1876.
Schnitzler (Jean Henri), L'Empire des Tsars. 3 vols. 8. Paris and St. Petersburg, 1856–69.
Schnitzler (Jean Henri), Les Institutions de la Russie, depuis les réformes de l'Empereur Alexandre II. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1867.
Semenow (N.), Geographical and Statistical Dictionary of the Russian Empire (Russian). 4 vols. 8. St. Petersburg, 1863–66.
Statistische Mittheilungen aus Russland (Reprinted from the 'St. Petersburger Kalender'). 8. St. Petersburg, 1877.
Stchapof (A.), The Intellectual Development of the Russian People. (Russian). 8. St. Petersburg, 1870.
Strelbitzky (M.) Evaluation of the Surface of the Empire of Russia under the Reign of Emperor Alexander II. (Russian.) 4. St. Petersburg, 1874.
Tegoborski (L. *de*), Études sur les Forces Productives de la Russie. 3 vols. 8. Paris, 1852.
Tunner (Ritter P. von), Russland's Montan-Industrie, insbesondere dessen Eisenwesen. 8. Leipzig, 1871.
Wallace (Mackenzie), Russia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.

www.libtool.com.cn

SERVIA.

(KNJAŽESTVO SRBIJA.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Milan II., Prince of Servia (Knjas Srbski), born 1855, the son of Milos I. Obrenovič. Succeeded to the throne, by the election of the Servian national assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michail Obrenovič, June 30, 1868. Crowned at Belgrade, and assumed the government, Aug. 22, 1872; married October 17, 1875, to Fräulein Natalie von Keschko, born 1859. Offspring of the union is a son, Alexander, born Aug. 14, 1876.

The present ruler of Servia is the fourth of his dynasty, which was founded by Milos Todorovitsch Obrenovič, leader of the Servians in the war of insurrection to throw off the yoke of Turkey. The war lasted from 1815 to 1829, when the Turkish Government was compelled to grant virtual independence to Servia. By the terms of the treaty, signed September 14, 1829, Milos T. Obrenovič was acknowledged Prince of Servia, and by a subsequent Firman of the Sultan, dated August 15, 1830, the dignity was made hereditary in his family. In consequence of a revolt of the troops, Milos was forced, June 13, 1839, to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, Milan I. The latter died July 8, 1839, whereupon his brother, Michail, was proclaimed prince. Another revolt drove Michail from the country, in 1842, and his family remained banished till 1858, when Milos T. Obrenovič was recalled to the throne. He died Sept. 26, 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Michail, former Prince of Servia, who was assassinated June 10, 1868, and replaced by the present ruler.

The independence of Servia from Turkey was established by article 34 of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, and was solemnly proclaimed by Prince Milan at his capital, August 21, 1878.

Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of Servia, the executive power is vested in the prince, assisted by a council of seven ministers, who are, individually and collectively, responsible to the nation. The legislative authority is exercised by two independent bodies, the 'Sovjet,' or Senate, and the 'Narodna-Skupština,' or National Assembly. 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 National Assembly 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. Every elector, aged 30, is eligible to become a member of the National Assembly, except holders of Government offices and the clergy.

Revenue and Army.

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.* There existed no public debt previous to the year 1876, when the war with Turkey gave rise to the issue of a small internal loan. To this was added a foreign loan of 1,000,000*l.*, contracted in July 1877, with Paris bankers, under the guarantee of Russia.

The standing army, reorganised in 1867, consists of 6,500 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.

Population and Commerce.

The area of Servia, previously to the year 1878, was 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. By the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, there was annexed to Servia a territory, formerly belonging to Turkey, of 4,250 Eng. square miles, with 367,000 inhabitants, raising the total area of the Principality to 20,850 Eng. square miles, with a population of 1,719,522. The great majority of the inhabitants are Servian Slavonians, but in the district annexed in 1878 there are estimated to be 75,000 Mahometans.

Belgrade, the capital of Servia, had a population of 27,605 at a census taken on the 31st December 1874.

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 Servia in Great Britain.

There were no diplomatic representatives of Servia in Great Britain in 1878.

2. Of Great Britain in Servia.

Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.—Gerard Francis Gould, formerly Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, 1863–66; Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Ayres, 1866–68; at Athens, 1868–69; at Stockholm, 1870–72; and at Lisbon, 1874–77. Appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Servia, August 7, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The official accounts are kept in 'tax-piastres,' equal in value to 4⅘*d.*, or 50 'tax-piastres' to the pound sterling. The circulating coin consists chiefly of Austrian and Russian currency.

The usual weights and measures adopted by the people in their transactions are those of Turkey (see page 477), and in foreign trade those of Austria.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Servia.

1. Official Publications.

Statistique de la Servie. 4. Belgrade, 1875–78.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Watson, on the trade of the Principality of Servia, dated Belgrade, March 2, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Longworth on the trade and commerce of Servia, dated Belgrade, October 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Grieve (W. T.), The Church and People of Servia. 8. London, 1864.

Jukchich (Vladimir), Recueil statistique sur les contrées serbes. 8. Belgrado, 1875.

Kanits (F.), Serbien: Historisch-Ethnographische Reisestudien aus den Jahren, 1859–1868. 8. Leipzig, 1868.

Mijatovics (Elodie Lawton), The History of Modern Serbia. 8. London, 1872.

Paton (Andrew Archibald), Servia, the Youngest Member of the European Family. 8. London. 1845.

Thiers (Henri), La Serbie: son passé et son avenir. 8. Paris, 1862.

www.libtool.com.cn

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; married January 23, 1878, to his cousin, Princess Marie-de-las-Mercedes, born June 24, 1860, youngest daughter of Prince Antoine d'Orléans, Duc de Montpensier; widower, June 26, 1878.

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, November 8, 1843; exiled September 30, 1868; abdicated in favour of her son, June 25, 1870. Married, Oct. 10, 1846, to her cousin, Infante *Francisco*, born May 13, 1822.

Sisters of the King.—1. Infanta *Isabel*, Princess of the Asturias, born December 20, 1851; married, May 13, 1868, to Gaetan, Count de Girgenti; widow, November 26, 1871. 2. Infanta Marie del *Pilar*, born June 4, 1861. 3. Infanta Marie della *Paz*, born June 23, 1862. 4. Infanta *Eulalia*, born February 12, 1864.

Aunt of the King.—Infanta *Louise*, born January 30, 1832, the second daughter of King Fernando VII.; married October 10, 1846, to Prince Antoine d'Orléans, duc de Montpensier, sixth son of King Louis Philippe of the French. Offspring of the union are two 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. 2. Princess Christine, born October 29, 1852. 3. Prince Antoine, born Feb. 23, 1866.

Cousin of the King.—Infante Don *Carlos* Marie-de-los-Dolores, claimant to the throne of Spain, born March 30, 1848, the eldest son of Infante Don Carlos Antoine, born May 15, 1822, who resigned in his favour his claims to the crown, October 3, 1868. Married, February 4, 1867, to Princess Marguerite of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. Offspring of the union are two daughters and a son, namely, Blanche, born Sept. 7, 1868; Joaquim, born June 27, 1870; and Elvira, born April 26, 1871.

King Alfonso XII. has a civil list, 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 derec ho proprio*; 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. By a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, the Island of Cuba received the privilege of sending deputies to the Cortes, in the proportion of one to every 40,000 *free* inhabitants, paying 125 pesetas, or 5*l*., annually in taxes. 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 Manuel Silvela, appointed January 15, 1877.

Minister of Finance.—Don José de Orovio, marquis de Orovio, appointed January 10, 1878.

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

Minister of Justice.—Don Francisco Calderon y Collantes, appointed January 15, 1878.

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 F. Pavia y Pavia, appointed April 1878.

Minister of the Colonies.—Don Carlo Martin de Herrera, appointed January 15, 1877.

The various provinces of Spain, districts and communes, are governed by their own municipal laws, with strongly pronounced local administration. In the Constitution of 1869, the municipal liberties of the people are guaranteed by Section 99—'La organizacion y atribuciones de las Diputaciones provinciales y Ayuntamientos se 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, 1871, 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 1870–71, but only budget estimates. These differ, as will be seen from the sub-joined tabular statement, giving the budgets of three financial periods, to an extent such as to allow not even an approximate judgment of the real receipts and disbursements. According to official returns, the following were the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial years ending June 30, 1871; June 30, 1875; and June 30, 1878:—

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

	Year 1870–71 £	Year 1874–75 £	Year 1877–78 £
Direct taxes	7,932,450	6,047,000	11,488,000
Indirect taxes	4,851,210	4,333,000	8,360,000
Sale of national property	9,120,371	2,317,000	515,000
State monopolies	4,312,715	5,308,000	8,777,000
Colonial revenue	1,135,000	119,000	200,000
Exemption from military service	—	2,545,000	—
Miscellaneous receipts	550,000	1,023,000	100,000
Total	27,901,746	21,792,000	29,433,000

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.

	Year 1870–71 £	Year 1874–75 £	Year 1877–78 £
Civil list	312,000	120,000	380,000
Cortes	33,122	—	—
Public debt	10,451,200	1,956,000	9,989,000
Compensations for privileges	223,450	400,000	—
Pensions	1,931,221	1,260,000	1,787,000
Ministry of President of Council	69,834	20,000	50,000
„ Foreign Affairs	142,340	12,000	130,000
„ Grace and Justice	2,521,713	41,000	1,729,000
„ War	4,730,321	9,840,000	4,891,000
„ Marine	965,210	1,320,000	1,039,000
„ Interior	992,752	739,000	1,632,000
„ Public Works	1,721,356	78,500	1,956,000
„ Finance	5,782,427	4,100,000	5,320,000
„ Colonies	16,240	200,000	527,000
Expenses of sale of national property	2,926,238	721,500	—
Total	32,819,424	20,821,000	29,430,000

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 represented the cost of the civil war, which, according to the most reliable accounts, required, 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 report published by the Government in the 'Guia official de España' of 1876, the debt and its annual

interest were as follows at the two dates of December 31, 1871, and June 30, 1875:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	Capital of Debt		Interest	
	Reales	£	Reales	£
Dec. 30, 1871 .	29,734,586,152	297,345,861	810,211,213	8,102,112
June 30, 1875 .	40,975,987,607	409,759,876	1,056,252,927	10,562,529

According to a semi-official statement, published in a paper of Madrid, the national debt had risen at the end of June 1877 to 55,000,000,000 reales, or 550,000,000*l.* Since the commencement of the year 1872, 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 30th of June 1875, distinguishing the loans contracted previous to June 1868, and those contracted from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1875.

LOANS CONTRACTED PREVIOUS TO JUNE 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 Corporations	112,324,586
„ In favour of the Clergy	133,598,837
Debt external, deferred 3 %	229,822,400
„ internal, „ „	261,801,792
„ redeemable, of the 1st class	5,846,737
„ external „ 2nd „	27,591,200
„ internal „ 2nd „	21,023,000
English reclamations	1,000
Debts redeemable:—	
Bonds of public roads	13,170,300
„ ancient, of railways	16,900
„ for public works	6,454,200
„ new, of railways	141,204,400
Debt for materials	416,236
Arrears of salary due to public employés	43,233,246
Shares of the Canal of Isabel II.	1,048,400
Later issues	74,265,230
Debt not converted	112,820,117
Redemption of Sound dues	1,300,000
Total	2,210,930,917 = £221,093,092

Description	Escudos of 10 reales
Loans contracted from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1875 :—	
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
Various loans from 1872 to 1875	1,124,140,145
Total Public Debt, June 30, 1875	4,097,598,760 / £409,759,876

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 1878,—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 1878.

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 1878 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 afloat and under construction, at the end of 1878:—

	Guns
1. Screw Steamers:—	
10 armour-clad ships, of from 16 to 40 guns	195
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	694
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
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 sailing vessels	122

The ten armour-clad ships of the Spanish navy were constructed in England and in France. The largest of them, the Vittoria, launched early in 1868, was constructed by the Thames Ironworks Company. The dimensions of the ship are, in length, 316 ft.; in breadth, 57 ft.; and in depth, 38 ft.; while the displacement is 7,053 tons. The Vittoria carries four 12-ton, three 9-ton, and twelve 7-ton guns, and is armoured from stem to stern with 5½-in. plates and 10-in. teak; the engines, of 5,000-horse power, nominal, are of the same type as those of the Warrior and Minotaur. Next to the Vittoria in size is the Numancia, constructed by the company of the 'Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranée,' at Marseille, France. 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 encased by 5-in. plates, and has an armament of six 18-ton, three 9-ton, and sixteen 7-ton Armstrong guns, broadside battery. Next in rank after the Numancia stands the Arapiles, oldest of Spanish ironclads, built at Blackwall, near London, and launched October 17, 1864. The Arapiles, constructed after French models, is of wood, covered with plates 4½ inches thick, and carries 34 guns in broadside battery. Of similar construction is the Saragossa, also with 4½-inch armour, and the Mendez Nunez, formerly named the Resolution. The other five ironclads, called the Sagunto, Puycerda, Duque de Tetuan, Aragon, Castilla, and Navarra, are smaller vessels, with 4-inch armour, carrying from three to ten guns. The three last-named ironclads were built for coast defence.

For the defence of the colonies, and mainly of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain maintains a small fleet of gunboats, thirty-five in number, all of the same size, 107ft. long, 22½ft. beam, 8ft. depth of hold, and drawing 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 1878, 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.

Area and Population.

There have been no reports of a 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	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, comprising 8,342,564 males, and 8,492,942 females.

The kingdom, inclusive of the adjacent islands, is divided into forty-eight provinces, the area and population of which, and of the twelve ancient divisions, were as follows, at the census of May 1860 and after the estimates referring to the end of 1870:—

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population, 1860	Population, 1870
New Castille—Madrid	1,315	475,785	487,482
Guadalaxara	1,946	199,088	208,638
Toledo	8,774	328,755	342,272
Cuenca	11,304	229,959	238,731
Ciudad Real	7,543	244,328	264,649
Total	30,882	1,477,915	1,541,772
Old Castille—Burgos	7,674	333,356	353,560
Logrono		173,812	182,941
Santander		214,441	241,581
Oviedo	3,686	524,529	610,883
Soria	4,076	147,468	158,699
Segovia	3,466	146,839	150,812
Avila	2,569	164,039	175,219
Leon	5,894	348,756	350,092
Palencia	1,733	185,970	184,668
Valladolid	3,279	244,023	242,384
Salamanca	5,626	263,516	280,870
Zamora	3,562	249,162	250,968
Total	41,465	3,965,911	3,182,677
Galicia—Corunna	15,897	551,989	630,504
Lugo		424,186	475,836
Orense		371,818	402,796
Pontevedra		428,886	480,145
Total	15,897	1,766,879	1,989,281
Estremadura—Badajos	14,329	404,981	431,922
Caceres		302,134	302,455
Total	14,329	707,125	734,377

Area and Population—*continued*.

www.libtool.com.cn

Provinces	Area: English sq. miles	Population 1860	Population 1870
Andalusia—Seville	8,989	463,486	515,011
Huelva		174,391	196,469
Cadiz		383,078	426,499
Jaen	4,451	345,879	392,100
Cordova	4,159	351,536	382,052
Total	17,599	1,718,370	1,912,721
Grenada—Grenada	9,622	441,917	485,346
Almeria		315,664	361,553
Malaga		451,406	505,010
Total	9,622	1,208,987	1,351,909
Valencia—Valencia	7,683	606,608	665,141
Alicant		378,958	440,470
Castello		260,919	296,222
Murcia	7,877	380,969	439,067
Albacete		201,118	220,973
Total	15,560	1,828,552	2,061,873
Catalonia—Barcelona	12,180	713,734	762,555
Tarragona		320,593	350,395
Lerida		306,994	330,348
Gerona		310,970	325,110
Total	12,180	1,652,291	1,768,408
Aragon—Zaragoza	14,726	384,176	401,894
Huesca		257,839	274,623
Teruel		238,628	252,201
Total	14,726	880,643	928,718
Navarre	2,450	297,422	318,687
Guipuscoa—Alva	1,082	96,398	103,320
Guipuscoa	622	156,493	180,743
Total	1,704	252,891	284,063
Islands—Balearic Islands	1,757	266,952	289,225
Canary Islands	3,220	227,145	283,859
Total	4,977	494,097	573,084
Grand total	182,758	16,301,851	16,835,506

The progress of population did not amount to more than seventy-five per cent. in the course of the last hundred years. In 1768, the population was calculated to number 9,307,800 souls; in 1789 it had risen to 10,061,480; and in 1797 it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820 it had fallen to 11,000,000, but in 1823 it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828 to 13,698,029. Nevertheless, the official return of 1837 only registered 12,222,872 souls, and a new tendency to decrease commenced. In 1842 the population was found

not to exceed 12,054,000 souls. At a census taken in 1846, the population had risen to 12,168,774 in 1846, and to 16,301,851 at the census of 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 official estimates referring to the end of December 1874:—

Towns	Population	Towns	Population
Madrid . .	367,284	Murcia . .	82,620
Barcelona . .	215,965	Saragossa . .	67,539
Valencia . .	153,457	Granada . .	60,500
Sevilla . .	118,878	Cadiz . .	57,020
Malaga . .	97,943	Valladolid .	44,871

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 400,000,000 pesetas, or 16,000,000*l.* per annum, within the ten years 1868 to 1877, while the exports, within the same period, averaged 300,000,000 pesetas, or 12,000,000*l.* per annum. 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 1868 to 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Exports from Spain to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Spain
	£	£
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
1876	8,763,146	3,992,365
1877	10,842,097	3,636,915

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 ten years from 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Gallons	£
1868	7,331,862	2,342,887
1869	7,692,143	2,348,714
1870	7,433,511	1,939,776
1871	7,706,908	2,699,433
1872	8,357,193	2,748,599
1873	9,389,367	3,033,113
1874	7,496,590	2,276,783
1875	6,891,738	2,122,127
1876	6,895,116	2,076,538
1877	6,803,794	2,017,112

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; to 18,429,305 gallons in 1875; to 19,950,723 gallons in 1876; and to 19,568,807 gallons in 1877. Thus the average amount contributed by Spain was nearly two-fifths of the total quantity. It was also nearly 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; to 6,801,015*l.* in 1875; to 6,993,399*l.* in 1876; and to 7,138,966*l.* in 1877. (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, corn and flour, and live animals. In 1877 the exports of fruit, chiefly oranges, raisins, and nuts, amounted in value to 1,768,478*l.*; of lead, to 1,671,272*l.*; of pyrites to 1,177,621*l.*; of corn and flour to 733,297*l.*; and of live animals, oxen, and bulls to 488,840*l.*

The chief British imports into Spain are linen yarn and linens, of the value of 556,303*l.* in 1877; iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 427,815*l.*; coals, of the value of 477,609*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 427,815*l.* in 1876.

The merchant navy of the kingdom consisted, on January 1, 1877, of 2,915 vessels of a total burthen of 557,320 tons, comprising 230 steamers, of 176,250 tons. 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 1877, was 5,857 kilometros, or 3,673 English miles; and 2,000 kilometros, 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 86,530,000 letters in the year 1876. There were 2,390 post-offices on the 1st of January 1877.

The length of lines of telegraphs of Spain on the 1st January 1877 was 13,620 kilometros, or 8,583 English miles, and the length of wire 32,990 kilometros, or 20,620 English miles. In the year 1876, the total number of telegraph messages was 1,560,820, 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 . .	,770	2,060,870
2. Possessions in Asia:		
Philippine Islands	65,100	4,319,269
Caroline Island and Palaos . .	905	28,000
Marian Islands	420	5,610
Total, Asia . . .	66,425	4,352,879
3. Possessions in Africa:		
Fernãdo do Po and Annabon . .	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 1876 the number of slaves in Cuba was 199,000, and in Porto Rico the year before the slaves numbered 250,000. 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 until the summer of 1878, when it was finally suppressed. 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 1877, 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 1873 to 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Exports from Cuba and Porto-Rico to Great Britain	Imports of British produce into Cuba and Porto-Rico
	£	£
1873	5,109,259	2,751,927
1874	3,764,587	1,857,768
1875	3,668,776	2,630,634
1876	2,943,385	2,015,113
1877	1,505,245	2,243,771

The staple article of export from Cuba and Porto-Rico to the United Kingdom is unrefined sugar, the value of which was 4,023,329*l.* in 1873; 2,591,035*l.* in 1874; 2,616,416*l.* in 1875; 1,705,123*l.* in 1876; and 801,161*l.* in 1877. Next to sugar, the most important article of export to the United Kingdom is tobacco, incl. cigars, the value amounting to 627,215*l.* in 1877. The British imports mainly comprise cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 1,184,991*l.*, and the latter of 298,637*l.* in 1877.

The chief articles of produce of the Philippine Islands are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. The total exports to Great Britain in 1877 were of the value of 1,755,934*l.*, and the imports of British produce of 1,292,016*l.* The chief article of exports to Great Britain in 1877 was unrefined sugar, of the value of 1,154,117*l.* Of the British imports in 1877 the value of 888,284*l.*, or considerably more than two-thirds, 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 very fluctuating 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.—Don F. de Otin; Don José Delevat; Pedro Juan de Zalueta.

2. Of Great Britain in Spain.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. Lionel Sackville S. West, formerly Charg d'Affaires in France, 1869–72, and Envoy to the Argentine Confederation, 1872–78. Appointed Envoy and Minister to Spain, January 11, 1878.
Secretaries.—George Hugh Wyndham, C.B.; Sir George Francis Bonham, *Bart.*

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

www.libtool.com.cn

MONEY.

The *Real*	= 100 *Centimes*	=	Average rate of exchange,	100	=	£1	sterling.
„ *Peseta*	= 4 *Reales*	=	„ „ „	25	=	£1	„
„ *Escudo*	= 10 *Reales*	=	„ „ „	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 *Quintal*	. . .	=	101·4 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Libra*	. . .	=	1·014 „ „
„ *Arroba*	for wine .	=	3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil .	=	2¾ „ „
„ *Square Vara*	. .	=	1·09 Vara = 1 yard.
„ *Fanega*	. . .	=	1½ imperial bushel.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Spain.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario Estadistico de España, publicado por la Direccion general de Estadistica. 4. Madrid, 1878.

Censo de la Poblacion de España, segun el recuento verificado en 25 de diciembre de 1860 por la Junta General de Estadística. Publícase de órden de S. M. Fol. Madrid, 1863.

Estadistica general exterior de España, con sus provincias de ultramar y potencias extrangeras; formada por la Direccion general de aduanas. 8. Madrid, 1878.

Estado General de la Armada para el año de 1876. 4. Madrid, 1878.

Guia official de España. 1878. 8. Madrid, 1877.

Nomenclátor de los Pueblos de España, formado por la Comision de Estadística General del Reino. Publícase de órden de S. M. Fol. Madrid, 1868.

Report by Mr. E. C. H. Phipps, British Secretary of Legation, on the imports and exports of Spain in 1874, dated Madrid, March 24, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. E. C. H. Phipps, British Secretary of Legation, on the finances of Spain at the close of 1876, dated Madrid, January 25, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Young on the trade of the consular district of Biscay and the results of the Carlist insurrection, dated Bilbao, September 30, 1874 in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Turner on the trade of Corunna, and by Mr. Vice-Consul March on the trade of Santander, dated November 1874 and January 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Wetherell on the trade of the Grand Canary Islands; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Topham on the trade of Lanzarote, dated January–April 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Barrie on the trade of Alicante; by Mr. Consul Prat on the trade and commerce of Barcelona; by Mr. Consul Young on the trade and industry of Bilbao and Biscay; by Mr. Consul Turner on the trade and commerce of Corunna: by Mr. Consul Wilkinson on the commerce and shipping of Malaga; by Mr. Consul Ricketts on the commerce of Manila; by Mr. Acting-Consul Constant on the trade of Palma and the Balearic Islands; and by Mr. Consul Pauli on the commerce and population of Porto Rico, dated January–May, 1877; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Cowper on the commerce and agriculture of the Island of Cuba, and by Mr. Consul Palgrave on the trade and commerce of the Philippine Islands, dated August–September, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul McPherson on the commerce of Cadiz and Sevilla; by Mr. Vice-Consul Pentington on the trade of Gijon; by Mr. Vice-Consul Diaz on the trade of Huelva; by Mr. Consul Wilkinson on the commerce of Malaga; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Suter on the wine culture of Xeres, dated December, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. Consul Turner on the trade of Corunna, dated January, 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Spain with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Davillier (Baron Ch.), L'Espagne. 4. Paris. 1873.

Figuerola (D. Laureano), Memoria relativa al estado general de la hacienda. 8. Madrid, 1870.

Garrido (Fernando), La España Contemporanea. 8. Barcelona, 1865.

Jager (F.), Reisen in den Philippinen. 8. Berlin, 1873.

Lavigne (Germond de) L'Espagne et le Portugal. 8. Paris, 1867.

Lestgarens (J.), La Situation économique et industrielle de l'Espagne en 1860. Bruxelles, 1861.

Madoz (Pascal), Diccionario Geográfico, Estadístico, y Histórico de España y sus provincias de ultramar. 16 vols. 4. Madrid, 1846–50.

Mazade (Ch. de), Les révolutions de l'Espagne. 8. Paris, 1869.

Polin (D. José Lopez), Diccionario Estadístico Municipal de España. 4. Madrid, 1863.

Ségoillot (H.) Lettres sur l'Espagne. 18. Paris, 1870.

Vidal (J. L.), L'Espagne en 1860. État politique, administratif, législatif; Institutions économiques; Statistique générale de ce Royaume. 8. Paris, 1861.

Villa-Atardi (Baron *de*), Consideraciones sobre el Estado Administrativo y Económico de España. 4. Madrid, 1865.

Willkomm (Heinrich Moritz), Das pyrenäische Halbinselland. 8. Leipsig. 1866.

www.libtool.com.cn

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(SVERIGE OCH NORGE.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

ar II., King of Sweden and Norway, born January 21, 1829, ird son of King Oscar I. and of Queen Josephine, daughter of : Eugene of Leuchtenberg. Succeeded to the throne at the of his brother, King Carl XV., September 18, 1872. Married ;, 1857, to

hia, Queen of Sweden and Norway, born July 9, 1836, ter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Offspring of the are four sons; namely, *Gustaf*, heir-apparent, Duke of Werm- orn June 16, 1858; *Oscar*, Duke of Gotland, born Nov. 15, *Carl*, Duke of Westergötland, born Feb. 27, 1861; and *e*, Duke of Nerike, born Aug. 1, 1865.

er of the King.—1. *Eugenia*, Princess of Sweden and Norway, April 24, 1830.

ce of the King.—Princess *Lowisa*, only child of King Carl XV., Oct. 31, 1851; married July 28, 1869, to Prince Frederik, son of the King of Denmark. Offspring of the union are three nd two daughters. (See *Denmark*, page 41.)

g Oscar II. is the fourth sovereign of the House of Ponte and grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte Corvo, vas elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the ment of the kingdom, Aug. 21, 1810, and ascended the throne , 1818, under the name of Carl XIV. Johan. He was suc- l at his death, March 8, 1844, by his only son, Oscar. The lied July 8, 1859, and was succeeded by his eldest son Carl XV., uished in Swedish literature as a poet of high genius, at premature death, without male children, the crown fell to xt surviving brother, the present King.

: royal family of Sweden and Norway have a civil list of 000 kronor, or 67,666*l.*, from Sweden, and 340,000 kroner, 889*l.*, from Norway. The sovereign, besides, has an annuity),000 kronor, or 16,666*l.*, voted to King Carl XIV. and his sors on the throne of Sweden.

: 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 :—

www.hxtool.com.cn

House of Vasa.	
Gustaf I.	1523
Eric XIV.	1560
Johan III.	1568
Sigismund	1592
Carl IX.	1604
Gustaf II. Adolf	1611
Christina	1632
House of Pfaltz.	
Carl X.	1654
Carl XI.	1660
Carl XII.	1697
Ulrika Eleonora	1719
House of Hesse.	
Fredrik	1720
House of Holstein-Gottorp.	
Adolf Fredrik	1751
Gustaf III.	1771
Gustaf IV. Adolf	1792
Carl XIII.	1809
House of Ponte Corvo.	
Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

The average reign of the nineteen rulers who occupied the throne of Sweden from the accession of Gustaf I. to that of Oscar II., amounted to eighteen years.

By the Treaty of Kiel, Jan. 14, 1814, Norway was ceded to the King of Sweden by the King of Denmark, but the Norwegian people did not recognise this cession, and declared themselves independent. A Constituent Assembly met at Eidsvold, and 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 Storthing 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 Riks-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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 133 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 60 are elected by the towns and 138 by the rural districts, one representative being returned for every 10,000 of the population of towns, one for every 'domsaga,' or rural district, of under 40,000 inhabitants, and two for rural districts of over 40,000 inhabitants. All natives of Sweden, aged 21, possessing real property to the taxed value of 1,000 riksdalers, or 56*l.*, or farming, for a period of not less than five years, landed property to the taxed value of 6,000 riksdalers, or 333*l.*, or paying income tax on an annual income of 800 riksdalers, or 45*l.*, are electors; and all natives aged 25, possessing, and having possessed at least one year previous to the election, the same qualifications, may be elected members of the Second Chamber. The election is for the term of three years, and the members obtain salaries for their services, at

the rate of 1,200 riksdalers, or 67*l.*, for each session of four months, besides travelling expenses. The salaries and travelling expenses of the deputies are paid out of the public purse. The vote is by ballot, both in town and country.

The two Chambers of the Diet assemble every year, voting the budget for the next year. All the legislative measures are prepared in committees, appointed every session, immediately after meeting. The committees are five in number, namely, 1. The Constitutional Committee, which consists of ten members of each of the two Chambers; 2. The Budget Committee, consisting of twelve members of each Chamber; 3. The Committee for Taxes, consisting of ten members of each Chamber; 4. The Legislative Committee, consisting of eight members; and 5. The Bank Committee, consisting of eight members of each Chamber. The Constitutional Committee has power to indict the ministers and chief servants of the crown, for any acts contrary to the fundamental laws of the kingdom which they may have committed.

The Diet of the two Chambers constitutes the chief legislative power in the kingdom. The executive is in the hands of the king, who acts under the advice of a Council of State, composed of ten members, seven of which are ministerial heads of departments, namely:—

1. The Minister of State and Justice.—Baron Louis *De Geer*; appointed May 11, 1875.
2. The Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Major-General Oscar M. *Björnstjerna*; appointed December 17, 1872.
3. The Minister of War.—Major-General Johan Henrik *Rosenswärd*, appointed September 11, 1877.
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.—Professor *Malmstroem*, appointed November 5, 1878.

The members of the Council of State without a department are:—

1. Henrik Gerhard *Lagerstråle*, appointed May 11, 1875.
2. Johan Henrik *Lovén*, appointed June 5, 1874.
3. N. H. V. *von Steyern*, appointed July 4, 1878.

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 1879 were established as follows, in the budget estimates passed in the session of 1878 by the Diet of Sweden :—

		Kronor
Sources of Revenue for 1879 :—		
Surplus of revenue of former year		5,800,000
Ordinary revenue:		
Domains, railway land taxes, &c.		18,900,000
Extraordinary revenue:		
Customs	22,500,000	
Post	5,000,000	
Stamps	3,100,000	
Import on spirits, &c.	13,200,000	
„ „ Income	4,000,000	
		47,800,000
Net profit of the State Bank		1,350,000
Total		73,850,000 = £4,102,777
Branches of Expenditure for 1879 :—		
(*a*) Ordinary:		
Royal Household	1,218,000	
Justice	3,763,000	
Foreign Affairs	613,800	
Army	17,289,610	
Navy	5,348,000	
Interior	4,061,019	
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs	9,125,729	
Finance	12,830,700	
Pensions	2,241,000	
		56,490,858
(*b*) Extraordinary		7,317,141
(*c*) Expenditure through the Riksgäldskontor:		
Paying of loans	9,419,000	
Miscellaneous (Diet, &c.)	623,000	
		10,042,000
Total		73,850,000 = £4,102,777

Exclusive of the budget, the Diet voted, in 1878, 8,350,000 kronor, or 463,888*l.*, for the construction of new railways, and

2,000,000 kronor, or 111,100*l.*, to complete the rolling stock of the lines already opened for traffic, while a loan of 200,000 kronor, or 11,110*l.*, was granted to private railway companies for the year 1879. 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 304,700 kroner, or 16,928*l.*, a sum not entered in the estimates.

To the 'Riksgäldskontor,' the supervision of which is exclusively exercised by the Diet, belongs the administration of the public debt—exclusively incurred for the construction of railways—and the right to contract any loans which the Diet may vote.

On the 1st of January 1878, the public liabilities of the kingdom were as follows, according to reports laid before the Diet:—

		Riksdaler.
Railway loan of 1855 at 3½ and 4 per cent.	. .	153,900·00
" " 1858 " 4½ per cent.	. . .	15,483,766·67
" " 1860 " 4½ " "	. . .	18,658,666·67
" " 1861 " 4½ " "	. . .	2,318,500·00
" " 1864 " 4½ " "	. . .	9,154,456·00
" " 1866 " 5 " "	. . .	25,585,333·33
" " 1868 " 5 " "	. . .	20,308,328·00
" " 1869 " 5 " "	. . .	1,999,700·00
" " 1870 " 5 " "	. . .	15,797,000·00
" " 1872 " 4 " "	. . .	18,651,900·00
" " 1875 " 4½ " "	. . .	17,907,733·33
" " 1876 " 4½ " "	. . .	36,138,400·00
Total	. . . .	182,157,084·00 / £10,119,833·00

The railway loans of 1864, 1868, and 1876, were negotiated in England, at the respective rates of 92½, 90, and 96½ 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 partly by landowners, who, on this account, enjoy certain privileges, including non-contribution to the cost of the peace establishment.

3. The militia of Gothland, consisting of thirty companies of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. They are not compelled by law to serve beyond the confines of the Isle of Gothland, and have a separate command.

4. The *Beväring*, or conscription troops, drawn by annual levy, from the male population between the age of 20 and 25 years. The law of conscription was introduced into Sweden in 1812, but the right of purchasing substitutes, which formerly existed, was abolished by the Diet in 1872.

The total strength of the armed forces of Sweden was as follows at the end of September 1878:—

	Line	Beväring	Militia	Total
Officers and Staff . .	2,021	334	187	2,542
Infantry	24,710	86,391	25,888	136,989
Cavalry	4,670	3,907	—	8,577
Artillery (258 guns) .	4,325	3,568	200	8,093
Engineers . . .	769	—	—	769
Total . .	36,495	94,200	26,275	156,970

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. However, they can be required only to serve within the limits of their own districts. At the end of September 1878, the volunteers numbered 18,310 men.

In the parliamentary session of 1862, and again in the sessions of 1865, 1869, 1871, and 1875 the Government brought bills before the Diet for a reorganisation of the whole of the army, but neither of these were adopted by the representatives of the people.

The navy of the kingdom is divided into three classes, namely, first, the Royal Navy; secondly, the Royal Naval Reserve, and thirdly, the Naval *Beväring*. The fleet consisted, at the end of September 1878, of the following vessels:—

	Horse-power	Guns	Number of Crew
Ironclads:—			
4 monitors	1,570	8	330
10 gunboats	1,191	10	411
Unarmoured steamers:—			
1 ship-of-the-line	800	66	735
1 frigate	1,400	16	316
4 corvettes	3,180	26	724
8 gunboats	5,860	16	568
10 „	1,360	10	390
3 transports, &c.	400	5	189
1 torpedo boat	960	—	71
Sailing vessels:—			
5 corvettes	—	96	1,188
1 brig	—	10	249
1 schooner	—	8	38
Galleys:—			
5 mortar boats	—	5	—
34 gun vessels	—	60	—
48 floating batteries	—	48	—
2 transports, &c.	—	—	—
Total 138	16,731	384	4,209

The largest ironclad of the Swedish navy is the monitor Loke, of 1,500 tons burthen, and 450 horse-power, built in 1870. The other three monitors, called John Ericsson, Thordön, and Tirfing, of earlier construction, are nearly the same size. At the end of September 1877 the Royal Navy was officered by 4 flag-officers, 5 commodores, 20 captains, 43 commanders, 43 lieutenants, and 26 sub-lieutenants, while the Royal Naval Reserve was commanded by 70 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, 1877, the population had risen to 4,484,542 souls, comprising 2,180,060 men and 2,304,482 women.

The area and population of Sweden, on the 31st of December 1877, are shown in the following table:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Governments (Län.)	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1877
Stockholm (City)	13	165,677
Stockholm (Rural district)	2,995	140,606
Upsala	2,053	107,121
Södermanland	2,631	143,929
Östergötland	4,243	268,584
Jönköping	4,464	193,113
Kronoberg	3,841	168,031
Kalmar	4,438	241,939
Gotland	1,203	54,964
Blekinge	1,164	134,005
Kristianstad	2,507	230,869
Malmöhns	1,847	343,074
Halland	1,899	133,988
Göteborg and Bohus	1,952	252,952
Elfsborg	4,948	288,963
Skaraborg	3,307	256,712
Vermland	7,346	268,557
Örebro	3,521	181,236
Vestmanland	2,623	126,758
Kopparberg	11,421	189,650
Gefleborg	7,418	169,194
Vesternorrland	9,530	158,134
Jemtland	19,593	78,387
Vesterbotten	21,942	101,449
Norrbotten	40,563	86,655
Lakes of Venern, Vettern, &c.	3,517	—
Total	170,979	4,484,542

The population of Sweden is mainly rural, and the kingdom had, at the end of December 1877, but two towns with more than 50,000 inhabitants, namely, Stockholm, the capital, with 165,677, and Göteborg, with 71,707. 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. The number rose to 9,727 in 1875, and was 9,418 in 1876.

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 5,029 male and 2,776 female teachers in the primary schools in 1871. The vast majority of the population are Protestants, the enumeration of 1870 showing but 6,440 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, and colonial merchandise, the last largely on the increase, while the staple exports are timber, bar iron, and corn. Both the imports and exports more than doubled in the ten years from 1868 to 1877, the total imports rising from 7,500,000*l.* to over 16,000,000*l.*, and the total exports from 5,000,000*l.* to 12,500,000*l.*

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 ten years from 1868 to 1877: —

Years	Exports from Sweden to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Sweden
	£	£
1868	4,392,279	617,683
1869	4,498,384	706,990
1870	6,399,435	1,025,716
1871	5,438,992	1,102,993
1872	6,724,005	1,985,848
1873	7,739,744	3,150,323
1874	8,483,552	3,390,850
1875	6,762,538	2,801,003
1876	7,972,529	2,713,181
1877	7,859,812	2,453,250

The staple article of exports from Sweden to the United Kingdom consists of wood and timber. The total exports to Great Britain of wood and timber, including house frames,

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, to 2,808,124*l.* in 1875, to 3,796,913*l.* in 1876, and to 4,390,417*l.* in 1877. Next to wood and timber, the most important article of exports is oats, sent to the value of 1,329,359*l.* in 1877 to the United Kingdom. Of other exports to Great Britain, the chief are iron in bars, unwrought, valued 815,339*l.*; tar, valued 572,783*l.*, and butter, valued 238,575*l.*, in the year 1877. The imports of British home produce are of a miscellaneous nature; the most notable were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 507,985*l.*; coals, of the value of 413,913*l.*; and cotton manufactures, valued 311,705*l.* in 1877.

The commercial navy of Sweden, at the end of 1876, numbered 4,381 vessels of a burthen of 524,982 tons, of which total 3,700 vessels, of 443,323 tons burthen, were sailing vessels, and 681 vessels of 81,659 tons burthen, were steamers. The port of Göteborg had the largest shipping in 1876, namely, 217 vessels, of 85,451 tons, and next to it came Stockholm, possessing 79 vessels, of a total burthen of 29,111 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 made no progress, that of the latter showed a very great 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 1876, throughout the kingdom, 18,528,505 cwt. of iron ore from mines, besides 211,788 cwt. from lake and bog. The pig-iron produced amounted to 8,109,409 cwt.; the cast goods to 598,438 cwt.; the bar iron to 4,997,285 cwt., and the steel to 1,495,364 cwt. There were also raised in the same year 1,877 lbs. of silver; 21,205 cwt. of copper, and 835,692 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 1877, distinguishing the railways belonging to the State,

the private railways connected with the State, and the private railways not connected with the State :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Lines of Railway	Length	Cost per English mile
	Engl. miles	£
State Railways	988	8,831
Private railways connected with the State :—		
Gefle—Dala	57	8,105
Upsala—Gefle	81	5,145
Frövi—Ludvika	61	—
East Vermland	42	5,116
Köping—Hult	44	6,919
Stockholm—Vesterås—Bergslagen	122	5,260
Nora—Karlskoga and Nora-Ervalla	79	5,790
Hallsberg—Motala—Mjölby	60	5,542
Uddevalla—Venersborg—Herrljunga	58	4,569
Nässjö—Oskarshamn	93	6,536
Vexjö—Karlskrona	70	3,995
Oxelösund—Flen—Vestmanland	63	6,900
Karlshamn—Vislanda	48	2,632
Hessleholm—Helsingborg	49	4,462
Bergslagernas	87	7,400
Ystad—Eslof	47	4,464
Twenty-seven other lines	560	—
Total	1,612	—
Private lines not under the State	1 085	—
Total	2,697	—

On the 1st of January 1878, the total length of the railways of Sweden opened for traffic had increased to 3,007 English miles, of which 1,005 miles belonged to the State.

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 1877 was 8,269 kilometres, or 5,168 English miles, and the total length of telegraph wires 20,330 kilometres, or 12,704 English miles. The number of telegraphic despatches sent in the year 1877 was 1,059,289, of which number 660,623 were from and for Sweden, 315,222 from and for other countries, and 83,444 in transit.

The Swedish Post-office carried 38,363,393 letters, of which 6,785,617 were for and from foreign countries, in the year 1877. The number of post-offices at the end of the year was 1,881. The total *receipts* of the Post-office in 1876 amounted to 4,412,170 kronor, *or 245,120l.*, and the total expenditure to 4,874,405 kronor, or *270,800l.*, leaving a deficit of 462,235 kronor, or 25,680*l.*

www.libtool.com.cn

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 600 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 choose their deputies, at the rate of one to fifty voters in towns, and one to a hundred in rural sub-districts, where they meet in the parish church. The deputies afterwards assemble 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 'Odelsthing.' 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 'Odelsthing,' from which* they pass into the 'Lagthing,' to be

either accepted, in which case they become law, or rejected. In the latter case, should the 'Odelsthing' demand it, after having twice passed the bill, the two Houses assemble in common sitting to deliberate on the measure, and the final decision is given by a majority of two-thirds of the voters. The ordinary business of the Storthing is to settle the taxes for each financial period of three years, to supervise the administration of the revenue, and to enact, repeal, or alter any laws of the country. But the Storthing can also form itself into a high court of justice, for the impeachment and trial of ministers, members of the chief court of justice, and members of the Storthing for delicts they may have committed. The bill of accusation must always come from the 'Odelsthing' and be brought from thence before the 'Lagthing,' sitting for the occasion, together with the Chief Court of Justice, as '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 twelve kroner, 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.—Rasmus Tönder *Nissen*, appointed January 1, 1875.

Department of Justice.—John Collett *Falsen*, appointed Nov. 26, 1869.

Department of the Interior.—Christian August *Selmer*, appointed July 29, 1874.

Department of Finance and Customs.—Henrik Laurentius *Helliesen*, appointed June 22, 1863.

Army Department.—Adolf Fredrik *Munthe*, appointed October 19, 1877.

Department of the Navy and of Postal Communication.—Jacob Lerche *Johansen*, appointed June 17, 1872.

Revision of 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.

Nils Vogt, appointed May 13, 1871.

Jens Holmboe, appointed January 8, 1874.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial estimates are voted by the Storthing for the term of one year. The budget for the period commencing July 1, 1878, and ending June 30, 1879, provided for an annual revenue of 51,120,000 kroner, or 2,870,000*l.*, and an expenditure of the same amount, distributed as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	Kroner	Branches of Expenditure	Kroner
Customs	20,161,000	Civil list	443,400
Excise on spirits	3,140,000	Storthing	361,700
„ malt	2,429,000	The Ministries	1,054,400
Tax on succession	170,000	Church and education	2,259,500
Stamps	560,000	Justice	1,974,100
Mines	922,600	Interior	6,618,000
Post office (brutto)	1,615,000	Finance and Customs	3,539,800
Telegraphs (brutto)	1,050,000	Army	7,238,600
Judicial fees	633,000	Navy	2,199,000
Income on State property (brutto)	1,925,200	Post, telegraphs, ports, light-houses, &c.	4,465,400
Income on State railways (brutto)	3,534,600	Foreign affairs	445,000
Loan for construction of railways	12,633,100	Amortisation of debt	2,027,000
Private contributions for the same purpose	1,786,900	Interest and expenses of debt	3,802,200
Surplus from former years	370,000	Construction of railways	14,420,000
Miscellaneous receipts	189,000	Miscellaneous	271,900
Total { £	51,120,000 2,849,000	Total { £	51,120,000 2,840,000

The debt of the kingdom was contracted for the construction of public works, mainly railways. It amounted, at the end of December 1877, to 70,700,000 kroner, or 3,928,000*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 Storthing 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 1878, 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 Storthing. 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 end of October 1878, thirty-two steamers and 94 sailing vessels, the latter, with the exception of seven, forming a flotilla of row-boats for coast defence. The following was the composition of the fleet of steamers in the navy:—

Steamers	Horse-power	Guns
4 iron-clad monitors	650	8
2 frigates	900	78
1 corvette	200	20
1 sloop	130	10
7 gunboats	560	12
15 small gunboats	250	15
2 tugboats	160	4
32 steamers	2,850	147

The navy was manned, in 1878, by 2,080 sailors, a great number of them volunteers, with 108 commissioned, and 150 non-commissioned officers. All seafaring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-five, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or the naval militia, and liable, by a law passed in 1866, to the maritime conscription. The numbers on the register amounted, in 1878, to nearly 24,000 men.—(Official Communication.)

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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Amts	Area: English square miles	Population, Dec. 31, 1865	Population, Dec. 31, 1875
Christiania (town)	2	57,382	76,054
Akershus	1,986	107,416	116,365
Smaalenene	1,548	98,849	107,804
Hedemarken	10,034	120,411	120,618
Christians	9,670	124,968	115,814
Buskerud	5,659	99,275	102,186
Jarlsberg and Laurvik	861	85,423	87,506
Bratsberg	5,707	81,929	83,171
Nedenäs	3,855	68,033	73,415
Lister and Mandal	2,423	73,757	75,121
Stavanger	3,421	104,849	110,965
Söndre Bergenhus	5,854	113,386	119,303
Bergen (town)	1	27,703	33,830
Nordre Bergenhus	7,045	86,784	86,208
Romsdal	5,650	104,337	117,220
Söndre Trondhjem	7,084	109,043	116,804
Nordre Trondhjem	8,794	82,489	82,271
Nordland	14,660	89,668	104,151
Tromsö	9,720	45,334	54,019
Finmarken	18,306	20,329	24,075
Total	122,280	1,701,365	1,806,900

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 Storthing 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 seventeen 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 900 students.

Norway is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. At the census of 1865, the inhabitants of towns numbered 266,292, and *at the end of 1875 they* were 332,398, showing an increase of

24 per cent., against an increase of the rural population of only 4 per cent. The two largest towns are Christiania, with a population of 106,781, and Bergen, with 40,100, on January 1, 1878.

For some years, emigration carried off, chiefly to the United States, from 10,000 to 13,000 individuals annually. In 1871 the number of emigrants was 12,276; in 1872 it was 13,860; in 1873 it declined to 10,352; in 1874 to 4,601; and in 1875 to 3,944. In 1876 the emigrants numbered 4,355, while in 1877 the number was 3,229. The emigration is chiefly to the United States.

Trade and Industry.

The average value of the total imports into Norway, in the five years 1872–76, was 166,700,000 kroner, or 9,260,000*l.*, and of the exports 113,700,000 kroner, or 6,310,000*l.* Of the imports, about 30 per cent. came from, and of the exports 30 per cent. went to Great Britain.

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 ten years 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Norway to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Norway
	£	£
1868	1,721,362	774,950
1869	1,823,067	857 661
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
1876	2,681,782	1,511,538
1877	2,594,663	1,727,433

About three-fourths of the exports from Norway to the United Kingdom consist of wood and timber. In 1877 the exports of timber, sawn or split, amounted to 1,225,415*l.*, and of other wood to 491,688*l.*, making a total of 1,717,103*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 388,796*l.*; cotton manufactures, of the value of 223,574*l.*; coals, of the value of 214,119*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 141,637*l.*, formed the chief British imports into Norway in the year 1877.

The shipping belonging to Norway numbered 7,809 vessels, of a

total burthen of 1,436,278 tons, manned by 61,120 sailors, at the end of 1876. Norway has, in proportion to population, the largest commercial navy in the world.

At the end of October 1878 there were in Norway 551 miles of railway open for traffic, and 420 miles under construction, being a total of 971 miles. The following is a list of the various lines :—

	Length
	English Miles
Railways open for traffic :—	
Christiania to Eidsvold (42 miles) with the branch Lilleströmmen to the Swedish frontier (71 miles)	113
Christiania to Drammen (33 miles) and Randsfjord, with branches to Kongsberg and Kröderen	123
Throndhjem to Hamar	268
Stavanger to Egersund	47
Total open for traffic	551
Railways under construction :—	
Christiania to Frederikshald and the Swedish frontier	156
Eidsvold to Hamar	37
Drammen to Laurvik and Skien	96
Throndhjem to Meraker and the Swedish frontier	64
Bergen to Voss	67
Total under construction	420
Total railways	971

There were at the end of 1877 telegraph lines of the length of 4,662 English miles, and wires of the length of 18,394 miles. The number of telegrams in the year 1877 was 787,144, of which 515,403 were inland, 128,836 sent to, and 142,905 received from foreign countries. The number of telegraph offices at the end of 1877 was 128. The number of post-offices at the same date was 870. The number of letters forwarded through the post in 1877 was 12,120,144.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Sweden and Norway in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Count Edward Piper, accredited July 6, 1877.

Councillor of Legation.—Count Albert M. Otto Steenbock, appointed May 20, 1870.

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 F. B. Jenner.

www.libtool.com.cn

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

Money.

The Swedish *Krona* = 100 *öre*—approximate value 1*s.* 1½*d.*, or about 18 to the pound sterling.

„ Norwegian *Krone* = 100 *öre*—the same value as the Swedish Krona.

By a treaty signed May 27, 1873, with additional treaty of October 16, 1875, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark adopted the same monetary system.

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 *potter*	=	3·3 „ „
„ Swedish *Mil*	=	360 *ref*	=	6·64 English miles.
„ Norwegian *Miil*	=	36,000 *fod*	=	7·01 „ „

In 1876 the Government presented to the Swedish Diet a bill for the introduction in Sweden of the metric system of weights and measures, which was accepted, with some amendments, to the effect that this system will be introduced from the beginning of 1879 and become obligatory in 1889. In Norway a law was passed, May 22, 1875, by which the metric system will be introduced in that country on July 1, 1879, and become obligatory on July 1, 1882.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Sweden and Norway.

1. Official Publications.

Bidrag till Sveriges officiela statistik: A. Befolknings-statistik. B. Rättsväsendet. C. Bergshandtering. D. Fabriker och manufakturer. F. Utrikes handel och sjöfart. G. Fångvården. H. Befallningshafvandes Femårsberättelser. J. Telegrafväsendet. K. Sundhets-kollegii berättelse. L. Statens jernvägstrafik. M. Postverket. N. Jordbruk och Boskapsskotsel. O. Landtmäteriet. P. Folkundervisningen. Q. Skogsväsendet. R. Valstatistik. S. Allmänna arbeten. T. Lots-och Fyrväsendet. 4. Stockholm, 1857–1878.

Norges officielle Statistik: A. 1. Skolevæsenet; A. 2. Fattigstatistik; B. 1. Criminalstatistik; B. 2. Skiftevæsenet; C. 1. Folketælling, Folkemængdens Bevægelse; C. 3. Consulatberetninger, Handel, Skibsfart; C. 4. Beretninger om Sundhedstilstanden og Medicinalforholdene; C. 8. De Offent-

ligé 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, 1870–78.

Sveriges Stats-kalender för år 1878. Utgifven efter kongl. maj. nådigste förordnande, af dess vetenskaps-akademi. 8. Stockholm, 1878.

Norges Statskalender for Aaret 1878. Efter offentlig Foranstaltning redigeret af N. R. Bull. 8. Kristiania, 1878.

Statistisk Tidskrift, utgifven af Kongl. Statistiska Central-Byrån. Stockholm, 1860–1878.

Reports by Mr. Jenner, Secretary of Legation, on the finances of Sweden, dated Stockholm, Dec. 30, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Parts I. and II. 1878, 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on Swedish industries, dated Stockholm, August 12, 1878; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Jones on the trade and commerce of Norway, dated May 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Segrave on the trade and commerce of Sweden, dated Stockholm, May 31, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Jones on the commerce of Norway; by Mr. Consul Duff on the trade of Gottenburg; and by Mr. Consul Segrave on the commerce of Sweden, dated February–May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

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 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Broch (Dr. O. J.), Le Royaume de Norvége et le peuple norvégien. Rapport à l'Exposition universelle de 1878. 8. Christiania, 1878.

Broch (Dr. O. J.) Kongeriget Norge og det Norske Folk. 8. Christiania, 1876.

Carlson (F. F.), Geschichte Schweden's. 5 vols. 8. Gotha, 1878.

Geelmuyden (J.) Kortfattet statistisk Haandbog over Kongeriget Norges Inddelinger i administrativ, retslig og geistlig Henseende m. m., efter officielle Kilder udarbeidet. 8. Bergen, 1870.

Hammar (A.), Historiskt, geografiskt och statistiskt, Lexicon öfver Sverige 8 vols. 8. Stockholm, 1859–70.

Kiaer (A. N.), Statistisk Håndbog for Kongeriget Norge. 8. Christiania, 1871.

Printzsköld (Dr. Otto) Rapport sur l'hygiène, le sauvetage et la condition des classes ouvrières en Suède. 8. Stockholm, 1876.

Rudbeck (J. G.), Beskrifning öfver Sveriges Städer i Historisk, topographiskt och statistiskt hänseende. 3 vols. 8. Stockholm, 1855–61.

Sidenbladh (E. and K.), Sveriges officiela statistik i Sammandrag. 8 vols. 8. Stockholm, 1870–78.

Sidenbladh (Dr. Elis), La Suède, exposé statistique. Edition publiée en français par Robert Sager. Paris. 1876.

Tonsberg (Chr.). Norway: Handbook for Travellers. 12. London, 1875.

www.libtool.com.cn

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, particularly in the north-eastern cantons, where the vast majority of inhabitants are Protestants. In these cantons, the proportion of school-attending children to the whole population is as one to five; while in the half Protestant and half Roman-Catholic cantons it is as one to seven; and in the entire Roman-Catholic cantons as one to nine. Parents are by law compelled to send their children to school, or have them privately taught, from the age of six to that of twelve years; and neglect may be punished by fine, and, in some cases, by imprisonment. The law has hitherto not always been enforced in the Roman-Catholic cantons, but is rigidly carried out in those where the Protestants form the majority of inhabitants. In every district there are primary schools, in which the elements of education, with geography and history, are taught; and secondary schools, for youths of from twelve to fifteen, in which instruction is given in modern languages, geometry, natural history, the fine arts, and music. In both these schools the rich and the poor are educated together, the latter being admitted gratuitously. There are normal schools in all the cantons for training schoolmasters.

There are four universities in Switzerland. Basel has a university, founded in 1460, and since 1832 universities have been established in Bern and Zürich. In the summer of 1877, Basel had 65 professors, and 214 students; Bern 80 professors, and 409 students; and Zürich 85 professors, and 351 students. These three universities are organised on the model of the high schools of Germany, governed by a Rector and a Senate, and divided into four 'faculties,' of theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. There is a Polytechnic School at Zürich, founded in 1855, which possesses a philosophic faculty and 46 teachers, and a military academy at Thun, both maintained by the Federal Government.

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 five years 1874 to 1878, the years 1874 to 1876 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
1877	42,972,300	1,718,892	43,900,300	1,756,012
1878	40,442,000	1,617,680	42,818,000	1,712,720

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 principal sources of revenue according to the budget estimates for the years 1877 and 1878:—

Sources of revenue	1877	1878
Produce of real property and invested capital:—	Francs	Francs
Real property	105,803	107,968
Invested capital	421,600	501,791
Total	527,403	609,759
Receipts of Administrations:—		
Customs	21,262,000	18,527,000
Posts and Telegraphs	17,540,000	17,253,000
Military Department	3,613,526	3,537,623
Total	42,415,526	39,318,123
'Amortisationsfond'	—	480,000
Miscellaneous receipts	29,371	34,119
Total revenue Francs	42,972,300	40,442,000
Total revenue £	1,718,892	1,617,680

The following table gives the various branches of expenditure according to the budget estimates for the years 1877 and 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Branches of Expenditure	1877	1878
	Francs	Francs
Interest and Sinking Fund of National Debt .	1,684,225	1,934,356
Expenses of General Administration . .	728,750	717,300
Total .	2,412,975	2,651,656
Departments :—		
Political	277,000	281,000
Interior	2,555,971	2,459,447
Army	16,090,579	15,681,490
Finance and Customs	5,398,100	5,088,400
Trade and railways	201,600	400,200
Justice and police	40,000	45,000
Post and telegraphs	18,915,700	16,200,000
Total .	39,065,975	37,503,881
Miscellaneous expenses	420,350	672,463
Total expenditure {	43,900,300	42,818,000
£	1,756,012	1,712,720

The public debt of the republic amounted, at the commencement of 1878, to 32,250,000 francs, or 1,290,000*l.* It consists mainly 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 4½ 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 35,000,000 francs, or 1,400,000*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. At the end of 1877, the aggregate debts of all the cantons amounted to 200,000,000 francs, or 8,000,000*l.* Many of the communes have likewise debts, the total of these liabilities amounting to 70,000,000 francs, or 2,800,000*l.* at the end of 1877.

The chief income of the cantonal administrations is derived from a single direct tax on income, amounting, in most cantons, to 1½ 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 organisation of the armed forces of Switzerland was as follows at the end of September 1878:—

	Bundes-auszug	Landwehr	Total
Staff	54	—	54
Infantry	77,580	77,408	154,988
Cavalry	3,412	3,369	9,771
Artillery	14,500	7,208	21,708
Engineers	4,898	4,882	9,770
Administrative troops	406	376	782
Sanitary troops	4,528	3,776	8,304
Total	105,378	97,019	202,397

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 15,992 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, according to the census of December 1, 1870, and of official estimates of July 1, 1876:—

Cantons	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population	
		Dec. 1, 1870	July 1, 1876
Graubünden (Grisons)	2,774	91,782	92,906
Bern	2,660	506,465	532,670
Wallis (Valais)	2,026	96,887	100,490
Vaud (Waadt)	1,245	231,700	242,439
Ticino (Tessin)	1,095	119,619	121,768
St. Gallen	780	191,015	196,834
Zürich	665	284,786	294,994
Luzern	580	132,338	133,316
Fribourg (Freiburg)	644	110,832	113,952
Aargau	542	198,873	201,567
Uri	415	16,107	16,909
Schwyz	351	47,705	49,216
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg)	312	97,284	102,843
Glarus	267	35,150	36,179
Thurgau	382	93,300	95,074
Unterwalden	295	26,116	27,002
Solothurn	303	74,713	77,803
Basel	177	101,887	107,063
Appenzell	162	60,626	60,786
Schaffhausen	116	37,721	38,925
Genève (Genf)	109	93,239	99,352
Zug	92	20,993	21,775
Total	15,992	2,669,138	2,759,854

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.

Emigration, which was formerly considerable, is now on the decline. In the eight years from 1868 to 1875 there emigrated, on the average, 5,170 persons per annum. In 1876, the emigrants numbered 1,741 persons, and 1,691 in 1877. Of the emigrants of 1877, there went 1,027 to the United States, and the rest to Central and South America.

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 imports consist chiefly of food, and the exports of cotton and silk manufactures, watches, straw-hats, and machinery. In the year 1877 there were imported 5,507,044 cwts. of wheat and flour; 117,270 cwts. of oats; 705,900 cwts. of potatoes, and 256,089 heads of cattle. The principal exports of 1877 consisted of 84,000 cwts. of silk fabrics; 347,280 cwts. of cotton fabrics, 1,532 cwts. of watches, and 106,193 cwts. of machinery. There were also some exports of cheese and other food substances. But the excess of food imports over exports amounted annually, in recent years, on an average to 8,000,000 cwts. purchased at a cost of 240,000,000 francs, or 9,600,000*l*.

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 for a number of years. In a report of Mr. Jenner, British Secretary of Legation, dated Bern, Dec. 6, 1878, 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 there 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 1877, a total length of 2,365 kilomètres, or 1,478 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 mile of railway to every ten square miles of superficial area.

The post-office in Switzerland forwarded 83,200,000 letters in the year 1877, nearly one-fourth of the total representing international correspondence. The number of post-offices at the end of 1877 was 799, and of letter-boxes 1,991. The receipts of the post-office in the year 1877 amounted to 14,494,933 francs, or 579,797*l.*, and the expenditure to 13,944,396 francs, or 557,776*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 December 1877 there were 6,915 kilomètres, or 4,322 miles, of lines, and 18,813 kilomètres, or 5,508 miles, of wire, over nine-tenths of the whole belonging to the State. The number of telegraph messages sent in the year 1877 was 2,722,408, comprising 1,950,546 inland messages; 576,718 international messages, and 195,144 messages in transit. On the 1st of January 1878, there were 1,150 telegraph offices belonging to the State. The receipts amounted to 1,985,468 francs, or 77,417*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,978,753 francs, or 79,150*l.*, in the year 1877.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Switzerland in Great Britain.

Agent and Consul-General.—Henri Vernet, of Geneva.
Vice-Consul.—Georg Forrer, of Zürich.

2. Of Great Britain in Switzerland.

Minister Resident.—Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., formerly Chargé d'Affaires in Russia, 1869–71, and in Turkey, 1871–72; Minister and Consul-General in Chili, 1872–77. Appointed Jan. 17, 1878.
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 *Hall-pfund*, and *Viertel-pfund*.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Switzerland.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. Official Publications.

Eidgenössische Volkszählung vom 1 December, 1870. 4. Bern, 1872.

Geschäftsberichte des schweizerischen Bundesraths an die Bundesversammlung. 8. Bern, 1875–78.

Message du Conseil fédéral à la haute Assemblée fédérale concernant le recensement fédéral du 1 décembre 1870. Le 12 juillet 1871. 8. Bern, 1871.

Résultats du compte d'état de la Confédération suisse pour l'année 1876. 4. Bern, 1878.

Voranschlag der Schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft für das Jahr 1878. Fol. Bern, 1878.

Uebersichts-Tabelle der Ein-, Aus- und Durchfuhr im Jahr 1877, mit Angabe der Grenzstrecken über welche dieser Verkehr stattgefunden hat. Fol. Bern, 1878.

Schweizerische Statistik. Herausgegeben vom Statistischen Bureau des Eidgenöss. Departements des Innern. 4. Bern, 1870–78.

Report by Mr. G. T. Gould, British Secretary of Legation, on the financial position of the Swiss Confederation, dated Geneva, Dec. 24, 1871; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Horace Rublee, Minister Resident of the United States, on the revision of the Constitution of Switzerland, dated Berne, July 3, 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1871.

Report by Mr. Beauclerk on the commercial position of Switzerland, dated Berne, July 23, 1878; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. IV. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. Consul Mackenzie on the trade and commerce of the cantons of Switzerland, dated Geneva, July 24, 1868; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office.' No. XI. 1868. London, 1868.

Report by Mr. Consul Mackenzie on the tenure of land in the canton of Geneva, dated October 1, 1869; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Representatives respecting the Tenure of Land.' Part II. Fol. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. G. Jenner, Secretary of Legation, on the general condition of British trade with Switzerland, dated Berne, December 6, 1873; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Statistics of Switzerland; in 'Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries.' Part XII. 8. London, 1877.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Harfin (J.), Statistische Tafel der Schweiz, 1878. Fol. Zürich, 1878.

Gisi (Dr. Wilh.), Zeitschrift für schweizerische Statistik. Herausgegeben von der Schweizerischen Statistischen Gesellschaft, mit Mitwirkung des eidgenössischen Statistischen Bureaus. Jahrg. 1–12. 4. Bern, 1865–77.

Grote (George) Letters on the Politics of Switzerland. 8. London, 1876.

Kolb (G. Fr.), Beiträge zur Statistik der Industrie und des Handels der Schweiz. 8. Zürich, 1869.

Lombard (Dr. H. C.), Répartitions mensuelles des décès dans quelques cantons de la Suisse. 4. Bern, 1868.

Maguin (H.), Notes et documents sur l'instruction populaire en Suisse. 8. Paris, 1878.

Wirth (Max.), Allgemeine Beschreibung und Statistik der Schweiz. In Verein mit gegen 60 Schweizerischen Gelehrten und Staatsmännern herausgegeben. 3 Vols. 8. Zürich, 1871–75.

www.libtool.com.cn

TURKEY

AND TRIBUTARY STATES.

(Ottoman Empire.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Abdul-Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, born September 22, 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. *Nur-Eddin* Effendi, born April 14, 1851. 9. *Seniché* Sultana, born Nov. 21, 1851. 10. *Fehimé* Sultana, born Jan. 26, 1855. 11. *Chehimé* Sultana, born March 1, 1855. 12. *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.

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 year 1874–75 it was given at 1,809,090*l.*, and in that for 1875–76 at 1,594,736*l.* To the Imperial family belong a great number of crown domains, the income from which, as well as customary presents of 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 Court and Harem, numbering altogether over five thousand individuals.

The following is a list of the names, with date of accession, of the thirty-five sovereigns who ruled Turkey since the foundation of the empire and of the reigning house :—

House of Othman.

Othman	1299	Murad IV., 'The Intrepid'	1623
Orchan	1326	Ibrahim	1640
Murad I.	1360	Mohammed IV.	1649
Bajazet I., 'The Thunderbolt'	1389	Solyman III.	1687
Solyman I.	1402	Ahmet II.	1691
Mohammed I.	1413	Mustapha II.	1695
Murad II.	1421	Ahmet III.	1703
Mohammed II., Conqueror of Constantinople	1451	Mahmoud I.	1730
Bajazet II.	1481	Osman II.	1754
Selim I.	1512	Mustapha III.	1757
Solyman II., 'The Magnificent'	1520	Abdul Hamid	1774
Selim II.	1566	Selim III.	1788
Murad III.	1574	Mustapha IV.	1807
Mohammed III.	1595	Mahmoud II.	1808
Ahmet I.	1603	Abdul-Medjid	1839
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul-Aziz	1861
Osman I.	1618	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.

www.libtool.com.cn

Constitution and Government.

The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mahometan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the 'Multeka,' a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mahomet, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the 'Canon nameh,' formed by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, from a collection of 'hatti-sheriffs,' or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general obedience, but merely as an emanation of human authority.

The 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 'Sheïk-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 'Sheïk-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 Ulema comprise all the great judges, theologians and jurists, and the great teachers of literature and science who may be summoned by the Mufti. The principal civic functionaries bear the title of Beys. The Pashas are at once military and civil commanders, and commonly act as receivers of taxes.

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-Humáyoun' 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.

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 two great religious creeds of Turkey, as reduced in its limits by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, are estimated to consist of eleven millions of Mahometans, and twelve millions of non-Mahometans. The Mahometans form the majority in Asia and Africa, but they are in the minority in Europe. Recognised by the Turkish Government are 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. These five religious denominations, together with the Protestants and Jews, are invested 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.

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.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The financial affairs of the Ottoman Empire are in a state of thorough disorganisation. Previous to the Russian invasion of 1877, there existed a virtual state of bankruptcy, which became almost irremediable through the enormous expenses of the war, followed by the separation of some of the richest provinces of European Turkey from the empire, with consequent diminution of the public revenue.

No account of the actual receipts and expenses of Turkey were ever published by the Government. In the budget estimates for the year of the Hegira 1291, corresponding with the financial year beginning the 18th February 1874, and ending February 6, 1875, the 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.* In the estimates for the financial year 1875–76, the revenue was calculated at 19,106,352*l.* and the expenditure at 23,143,276*l.*, leaving a deficit of 4,036,924*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.

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 1878–79 will not be more than 14,000,000*l.*, while the expenditure for the same period, risen to unusual dimensions on account of the Russian war, will reach at least 50,000,000*l.*, thus leaving a deficit of 36,000,000*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 recent years, when it was found impossible to contract fresh loans, recourse was had to the issue of paper money.

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 the sum of 184,981,783*l.* at the end of 1874, when the borrowing power came to an end. The following table gives the year of issue, nominal capital, 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	4
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 liras, or 36,363,363*l.* was raised with the professed object of attaining at a 'Conversion and Unification of the Internal Debts of the Ottoman Empire.' The contract for issuing this loan was made with Mr. Laing, representing a financial combination of the General Credit Company of London, the Société Générale of Paris, and a number of other banks. The next, the eighth loan, of 1865, contracted through the Ottoman Bank, was charged on the security of the sheep-tax of Roumelia and the Archipelagus, and the produce of the mines of Tokat. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh loans, of 1867, 1869, and 1871, contracted through the Société Générale of Paris, Messrs. Louis Cohen and Son, Paris, and Messrs. Dent, Palmer, & Co., London, were placed on the security of a variety of special taxes, imposts, and tithes, as well as on the general revenues, 'present and future,' of Turkey. The twelfth loan, issued in August, 1872, through Messrs. R. Raphael and Sons, London, was secured on taxes already hypothecated, with the 'special privilege' for the bondholders to exchange their securities, at the rate of 550*l.* payable for 1000*l.*, for the 5 per cent. bonds of the 'General Debt of the Ottoman Empire.' The thirteenth loan, issued in September 1873, for a nominal amount of 28,000,000*l.*, proved a failure for the time, the subscription not reaching one-sixth of the required amount. But the fourteenth and last loan, the first instalment 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 that the total amount of this debt did not exceed 14,725,000 Turkish pounds, or 13,000,000*l.*; but later reports, of 1878, estimate the total of these liabilities at over 75,000,000*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. 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, called 'caimés,' or assignats, was issued by the Government July 27, 1876. The first issue, in notes of five, ten, twenty, fifty, and hundred piastres, was fixed at 3,000,000 Turkish liras, but it was reported, at the commencement of the Russian war, that 'the printing of "caimés" is going on uninterruptedly, and new presses are put to work, to issue them in larger numbers than before.' According to the best estimates, more than ninety millions sterling of paper money had been issued by the end of October 1878.

Army and Navy.

1. *Army.*

The military forces of the Ottoman Empire comprise three classes of troops, namely: first, the Nizam, or standing army; secondly, the Etayos, or first reserve; and thirdly, the Redif, or second reserve. The Redif is again sub-divided into three classes, or bans. Military service is compulsory on all able-bodied Mahometans who have reached the completed age of eighteen, but substitution is allowed on payment of a sum of about 50*l*. Non-Mahometans are not liable to military service, but have to pay an exemption tax, levied alike on men, women, and children, of all ages. Every able-bodied Mahometan upon being drawn for military service has to pass four years in the Nizam, or standing army, after which he is permitted to proceed to his home for one year, and is then styled a soldier of the Etayot; at the expiration of this year he is transferred to the Sinfi Evril, or 1st ban of the Redif, in which he has to remain four years, his services only being called for in case of war. At the end of the four years he is again liable for a further term of four years in the Sinfi Sanni, or 2nd ban of the Redif, and after that for a third term of four years in the Sinfi Salis, or 3rd ban of the Redif. He is finally liable for 17 years' service in the regular army, and should the nation be engaged in any great war, the government can again call upon him to serve a further term of five years in the Mustahfiz, or general levy.

The actual strength of the Turkish army is but imperfectly known. *Official* estimates, referring to the period just following the declara-

tion of war by Russia in 1877, stated the numbers of the various classes of the regular army as follows, on the war footing:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	Number.
Nizam	203,700
1st Ban of Redif	105,600
2nd Ban of Redif	53,500
3rd Ban of Redif	40,000
Mustahfiz	85,000
Total	487,800

It is estimated that after the Treaty of Berlin, which separated a great part of European Turkey and several provinces of Asia from the Ottoman Empire, the strength of the regular army, under the existing organisation, was reduced to 350,000 men.

In the organisation of the Turkish army, each regiment of infantry consists of 20 battalions, namely, four battalions of Nizam, four battalions of the 1st ban of Redif, four battalions of the 2nd ban of Redif, and four battalions of the 3rd ban of Redif. The basis of the organisation of the Turkish army is essentially territorial. All the troops are divided into army corps, corresponding with the political divisions of the empire. These divisions are subdivided into military circles, called Merkiss, each of which is responsible for a certain number of regiments and batteries.

Besides the regular army, the government has at its service a number of irregular troops, drawn from Circassia, and other provinces inhabited by nomad populations, and subject to little discipline. The number of these troops was estimated at 100,000 soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia.

2. *Navy.*

The fleet of war of Turkey consisted, at the end of the year 1878, of fifteen large armour-clad ships, eighteen smaller ironclads, including eleven monitors and gunboats for the Danube, and 45 other steamers. The fifteen large armour-clad ships comprise three of the first class, or sea-going frigates; five of the second class, or sea-going corvettes; and seven of the third class, or corvettes for coast defence. The following is a tabulated list of the principal armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy in existence at the end of 1878. The columns of the table exhibit, similar to the description of British, French, and German ironclads, after the name of each ship, first, the thickness of armour at the water-line; secondly, the number and weight of guns; thirdly, the indicated, or nominal horse-power; and fourthly, the tonnage, or displacement in tons.

www.libtool.com.cn

Names of ironclads.	Armour thickness at water-line.	Guns		Indicated horse-power	Displacement, or tonnage
		Number	Weight		
First-class :—	Inches				Tons
Mésoudiyé . . .	12	12 3	18-ton 6½-ton	5,500	9,140
Nousretieh . . .	12	12 3	18-ton 6½-ton	5,500	9,140
Second-class :—					
Azizieh . . .	10	1 15	12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Orkanieh . . .	10	1 15	12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Mahmoudieh . .	10	1 15	12-ton 6½-ton	4,800	6,400
Osmanieh . . .	10	1 15	12-ton 6½-ton	3,000	4,200
Athar-Tevfik . .	9	8	12-ton	3,000	4,200
Third-class :—					
Fethi-Boulend . .	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Moukadem-Haïr .	9	4	12-ton	1,800	2,760
Idjila-Lieh . .	7	4	12-ton	1,650	2,400
Athar-Shefket . .	7	1 5	12-ton 6½-ton	1,650	2,400
Nedjimi-Shefket .	5½	1 5	12-ton 6½-ton	1,500	2,228
Avni-Illah . . .	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	1,400
Muin-Zaffer . .	5½	4	12-ton	1,200	1,400

The largest armour-clad ships of the Turkish navy are the two frigates, the Mésoudiyé and the Nousretieh, the first constructed in 1875, by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company at Blackwall, near London, and the second, in 1876, at Constantinople. The two frigates are built on the same designs, each being 332 feet long, with extreme breadth of 59 feet. They are constructed on the broadside principle, and have on the main deck a twelve-gun battery, 148 feet long, the armour-plates of which are 12 inches thick at, and ten inches thick above the water-line. The bow also is strongly fortified, and fitted with a ram of great strength, twenty tons in weight, adapted to pierce an opponent below the armour in the most vulnerable part. Forward, a forecastle has two 6½-ton guns, firing ahead, while a poop aft has one gun of the same calibre.

Among the older ironclads of Turkey, the most powerful is the frigate 'Osmanieh,' built by Napier and Sons, Glasgow, in 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 Illah,' 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, in 1869. Each of these vessels is 230 feet long, and 36 feet broad, of a burthen of 1,400 tons, and with engines of 1,200 horse-power. Both are clad in armour of an average thickness of 5½ inches, and carry four 12-ton rifle Armstrong guns in a central battery.

The navy of Turkey was manned, in 1878, by 20,000 sailors and 3,000 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.

Area and Population.

The area and population of the Ottoman Empire are known only by estimates, and not as the result of exact measurement and of a general census. Previous to the Russian war of 1877–78, the total area of the Empire was officially estimated at 1,742,874 English square miles, on which lived 28,165,000 inhabitants. The results of the war, sanctioned by the great European powers and embodied in the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878, greatly reduced the area and population of the Empire, more particularly that of its most important part, in Europe. By the Treaty, which created the semi-independent States of Bulgaria and of Eastern Roumelia, gave Bosnia and the Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary, and additions of territory to Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro, the total estimated area of the Empire was reduced to 1,116,848 English square miles, and the population to 21 millions.

The area and population of Turkey in Europe were estimated as follows before and after the Treaty of Berlin :—

	Areas Engl. sq. miles	Population
Turkey in Europe before the Treaty .	138,264	8,315,000
Cessions made under the Treaty:		
Bulgaria	24,360	1,859,000
Eastern Roumelia . . .	13,500	751,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina . .	28,125	1,061,000
Roumania, Servia, &c. . .	10,251	369,000
Total cessions . . .	76,236	4,040,000
Actual Turkey in Europe . . .	62,028	4,275,000

The total area and population of the Turkish Empire, and the number of Mahometans within the population, in each of the

three geographical divisions, were estimated as follows, at the end of 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Divisions	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Total Population	Mahometans
Turkey in Europe . .	62,028	4,275,000	2,100,000
Turkey in Asia . .	710,320	15,715,000	13,068,000
Turkey in Africa . .	344,500	1,010.000	1,000,000
Total .	1,116,848	21,000,000	16,168,000

Turkey in Europe is divided administratively into four vilayets, or provinces, but which do not include the district of Constantinople, which forms a separate government. The division of Turkey in Asia was into 14 villayets previous to the war of 1877–78; but two of these had to be ceded to Russia, By Art. 58 of the Treaty of Berlin, it was stipulated that there should be annexed to Russia the formerly Turkish possessions in Asia, comprising 'the territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, with the port of Batoum, as well as all the territories comprised between the former Russo-Turkish frontier and a line beginning at the Black Sea, and extending to a point to the north-west of Khorda and to the south of Artvin.' The provinces thus ceded to Russia are estimated to embrace an area of 5,670 Engl. square miles, with a population of 600,644, including 417,602 Mahometans.

By a Treaty, signed June 4, 1878, between the British Government and that of the Ottoman Empire, entitled 'Convention of defensive alliance between Great Britain and Turkey,' it was settled that Asiatic Turkey should be placed under British protection, to be defended, if necessary, 'by force of arms' against any invader, and that 'in return, the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection, of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.'

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 seigniory 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; but this object has been set aside, or neglected, for several generations, and the 'vacouf' lands have mostly been seized by government officials. The third class of landed property, the 'malikaneh,' was granted to the spahis, the old feudal troops, in recompense for the military service required of them, and 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 decrease of the population.

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 was estimated, previous to the Russian war and the Treaty of Berlin, at 18,500,000*l.*, and of the exports at 10,000,000*l.* At present, the total value of the foreign commerce is probably reduced by one-third, if not more. The commercial intercourse of the empire is mainly with Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Greece.

The value of the commercial intercourse between the whole of the Turkish Empire, in Europe and Asia—exclusive of Egypt, for which see page 635—and Great Britain during the ten years from 1868 to 1877 is shown in the following table:—

Years	Exports from Turkey to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey
	£	£
1868	6,151,199	7,556,429
1869	7,613,522	6,938,416
1870	6,636,909	7,088,369
1871	7,038,510	5,996,634
1872	5,540,529	7,639,143
1873	6,068,925	7,733,487
1874	5,842,846	7,037,707
1875	6,555,714	5,889,905
1876	7,444,323	5,922,825
1877	6,852,108	5,624,910

The following table gives the value of the trade between Turkey in Europe and Great Britain in each of the ten years 1868 to 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Exports from Turkey in Europe to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Turkey in Europe
	£	£
1868	4,136,998	5,608,595
1869	5,488,815	4,817,168
1870	4,662,935	4,954,391
1871	4,819,518	4,253,710
1872	2,894,998	5,134,252
1873	3,469,777	4,969,341
1874	3,579,836	4,633,024
1875	3,924,341	3,630,365
1876	4,589,538	3,379,424
1877	3,580,037	3,035,296

The staple article of exports of the Turkish Empire to the United Kingdom, in recent years, has been corn. The corn exports of 1877 were of the total value of 2,641,226*l.*, of which amount 573,249*l.* was for wheat; 1,261,560*l.* for barley; 675,202*l.* for maize, and 131,215*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; to 2,305,375*l.* in 1874; to 2,909,014*l.* in 1875; to 3,775,528*l.* in 1876, and to 2,641,226*l.* in 1877. 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 1877, amounted to 843,262*l.*; of valonia to 623,456*l.*; and of opium to 517,362*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 9,425*l.* in the year 1877.

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; to 4,646,343*l.* in 1875; to 4,875,008*l.* in 1876, and to 4,605,840*l.* in 1877. Besides cotton goods, the only notable articles of British exports are woollens, of the value of 221,168*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 119,630*l.* in the year 1877.

The mercantile navy of the Turkish Empire is comparatively small. At the end of June 1877, 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, 1877, was 1,137 miles, of which 965 miles were in Europe, and 172 miles in Asiatic Turkey. Through the cessions of territory ordered by the Treaty of Berlin, the length of the railways in Europe was reduced to 786 English miles, and the total length in the Empire to 958 miles. The following is a list of the various lines in Europe and Asia which were open for traffic at the end of the year 1878 :—

Lines of Railway	Length: English miles
European Turkey:—	
Constantinople to Adrianople	210
Adrianople to Saremby	152
Salonica to Uskub	150
Uskub to Mitrovitza	75
Kulleli to Degeaghatch	70
Trenova to Jamboli	65
Banjalouke to Novi	64
Total, European Turkey	786
Asiatic Turkey:—	
Smyrna to Aidin	145
Scutari to Ismid	27
Total, Asiatic Turkey	172
Total, Turkish Empire	958

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 and 1876, 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 1877, was 17,950 miles, and the length of wires, 31,782 miles. The total number of despatches carried in the year 1876, was 1,210,756, of which 488,520 were official despatches, 491,898 internal, and 230,338 international messages. The number of telegraph offices was 401 on the 1st of January 1877. The receipts from the telegraphs

amounted to 244,070*l.*, and the working expenses to 197,969*l.* in the year 1876.

An international postal service was established by the Government in September 1876, up to which time the post-office of Turkey was almost entirely managed by foreigners. 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 on the 1st of January 1877. The principal of these offices, at Constantinople, belonged to Austria-Hungary, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, and Russia.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

I. EGYPT.

See Part II.—**Africa.**

II. BULGARIA.

Constitution and Government.

The Principality of Bulgaria was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 1 of the Treaty that Bulgaria should be 'constituted an autonomous and tributary Principality under the suzerainty of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan. It will have a Christian Government and a national militia.' Art. 3 ordered, 'The Prince of Bulgaria shall be freely elected by the population and confirmed by the Sublime Porte, with the consent of the Powers. No member of any of the reigning Houses of the Great European Powers can be elected Prince of Bulgaria. In case of a vacancy in the Princely dignity, the election of the new Prince shall take place under the same conditions and with the same forms.'

It was further ordered by Art. 4 and 5 of the Treaty :—'An Assembly of Notables of Bulgaria, convoked at Tirnova, shall, before the election of the Prince, elaborate the Organic Law of the Principality. In the districts where Bulgarians are intermixed with Turkish, Roumanian, Greek, or other populations the rights and interests of these populations shall be taken into consideration in the question of election and the elaboration of the Organic Law. The following points shall form the basis of the public

law of Bulgaria:—A difference of religious beliefs or confessions shall not exclude or incapacitate any person from the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public appointments, functions, or honours, or from the exercise of the various professions and employments in any district whatsoever. Liberty, and the public exercise of all religions, shall be assured to all persons belonging to Bulgaria, as well as to strangers, and no obstacle shall be interposed either to the hierarchical organization of the different communions, or to their connexion with their spiritual heads.'

Pending the definite organisation of the new State, its territory is to be occupied by Russian troops; but it was ordered by the Treaty that this provisional government should not be prolonged for more than nine months. 'When the Organic Law is completed, the election of the Prince of Bulgaria shall be proceeded with forthwith. As soon as the Prince shall have been elected, the new organization shall be put in force, and the Principality shall enter into the full enjoyment of its autonomy.'

It was finally settled, by Art. 9 of the Treaty of Berlin, that:—'The amount of the annual tribute which the Principality of Bulgaria shall pay to the Suzerain Court—such amount being paid into whatever bank the Porte may hereafter designate—shall be fixed by an agreement between the Powers Signatory of the present Treaty at the close of the first year of the working of the new organisation. This tribute shall be calculated on the mean revenue of the territory of the Principality. Bulgaria must bear a portion of the public debt of the Empire, and when the Powers fix the tribute they will take into consideration what amount of that debt can, in fair proportion, be assigned to the Principality.'

Area and Population.

The boundaries of the Principality were fixed by the Treaty of Berlin as follows:—'The Principality of Bulgaria will include the following territories—The frontier follows on the north the right bank of the Danube from the ancient frontier of Servia up to a point to be determined by a European Commission to the east of Silistria, and from thence runs to the Black Sea to the South of Mangalia, which is included in Roumanian territory. The Black Sea forms the eastern boundary of Bulgaria. On the south the frontier follows upwards from its mouth the waterway of the brook near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam-Kioj, Aivadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of the Deli-Kamcik, passes south of Belibe and Kemhalik and north of Hadzimahale after having passed the Deli-Kamcik at 2½ kilom. above Cengei, reaches the crest at a point situated between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and

follows it by Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazan Balkan, to the north of Kotel as far as Demir Kapu. It proceeds by the principal chain of the Great Balkan, the whole extent of which it follows up to the summit of Korica. There it leaves the crest of the Balkan, descending southwards,' &c., &c. The accurate settlement of the frontiers of the Principality was left to a European Commission, appointed by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin.

The estimated area of the Principality of Bulgaria is 24,360 English square miles, and the population is calculated to number 1,859,000. Under the existing provisional arrangements, Bulgaria is divided into nine provinces, namely, Widdin, Sistova, Rustchuk, Varna, Tirnova, Sofia, Philippopolis, Slivno, and Skoblia or Uskup. Each of these is subdivided into several arrondissements, or circles. Capital of the Principality is the city of Philippopolis, on an island of the river Maritza, here navigable, with a population of 45,000.

Bulgaria formed an independent kingdom from the middle of the seventh century till the year 1018, and again from 1,196 till the middle of the fourteenth century. It then became subject to Hungary, until it was conquered by the Turks in 1392. The great majority of the people are adherents of the Greek Church, and speak the Servian language.

Trade and Industry.

The principal article of trade is corn, of which 1,500,000 tons are exported annually. The other exports consist of wool, tallow, butter, cheese, hides, flax, and timber. The principal imports are textile manufactures, iron and coals. The number of sheep kept is very large, and their wool is exported chiefly to Austria, while the finer qualities are shipped to France. The principal mineral productions of the Principality are iron and coal. Deposits of coal have been discovered in the neighbourhood of Widdin, Travua, and between Varna and Baltchick on the Black Sea. 'But,' says a British Consular Report of the year 1877, 'such has been the inattention of the Government to this important subject that little, amounting, in fact, to nothing, has been done to develop these valuable productions of nature. In the hands of respectable companies the working of these mines would be attended with very favourable results.'

Bulgaria has one line of railway, from Rustchuk to the port of Varna, on the Black Sea, 140 English miles in length. It was constructed by a private company for the Turkish Government, and by Art. 10 of the Treaty of Berlin all the outstanding obligations of the railway fall to the charge of the Government of the Principality.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Great Britain in Bulgaria.

www.lnbook.com.cn

Consul General.—William Gifford Palgrave, formerly Consul in the Philippine Islands; appointed September 23, 1878.

There were no Bulgarian representatives in Great Britain at the end of 1878.

III. EASTERN ROUMELIA.

Constitution and Government.

Eastern Roumelia was created by the Treaty of Berlin, signed July 13, 1878. It was ordered by Art. 13 of the Treaty that a State, or 'Province,' should be 'formed south of the Balkans, which will take the name of "Eastern Roumelia," and will remain under the direct political and military authority of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, under conditions of administrative autonomy. It will have a Christian Governor-General.' By Articles 15–17 of the Treaty it was further provided that 'the Sultan will have the right of providing for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of the province by erecting fortifications on those frontiers and maintaining troops there. Internal order is maintained in Eastern Roumelia by a native gendarmery assisted by a local militia. Regard shall be had to the religion of the inhabitants in respect to the composition of these corps, the officers of which are named by the Sultan, according to the localities. His Imperial Majesty the Sultan engages not to employ irregular troops, such as Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians, in the garrisons of the frontiers. The regular troops destined to this service must not in any case be billeted on the inhabitants. When they pass through the province they will not be allowed to sojourn there.' It was provided by Art. 16 of the Treaty:—The Governor-General will have the right of summoning the Ottoman troops in the event of the internal or external security of the province being threatened. In such an eventuality the Sublime Porte shall inform the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople of the decision, as well as of the exigencies which justify it.' Finally, it was ordered by Art. 17 that 'the Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia shall be named by the Sublime Porte, with the assent of the Powers, for a term of five years.'

Pending the definite organisation of the new State, its territory is to be occupied by Russian troops, but not for a longer term than nine months from the ratification of the Treaty. It was further ordered that 'a European Commission shall be formed to elaborate, in accord with the Ottoman Porte, the organisation of Eastern Roumelia.

This Commission will have to determine the powers and functions of the Governor-General, as well as the administrative system, justicial and financial, of the province.'

www.libtool.com.cn

Area and Population.

The boundaries of Eastern Roumelia were fixed by Art. 13 of the Treaty of Berlin, as follows:—'Starting from the Black Sea, the frontier line shall run from its mouth along the valley of the stream, near which are situated the villages of Hodzakioj, Selam Kioj, Aivadsik, Kulibe, Sudzuluk, crosses obliquely the valley of Deli Kamcik, passes to the south of Belibe and Kemhalik, and to the north of Hadzimahale, after having crossed the Deli-Kamcik at a distance of 2½ kilometres above Cengei, reaches the crest of the mountains at a point between Tekenlik and Aidos-Bredza, and follows it by the Karnabad Balkan, Prisevica Balkan, Kazal Balkan, to the north of Kotel up to Demir Kapu. The frontier passes by the principal chain of the Great Balkans, which it follows throughout its whole length to the summit of Kosica. At this point the western frontier of Roumelia leaves the crest of the Balkans, descending southwards, &c., &c.' The exact settlement of the boundaries of the new State was left to a European Commission, appointed by the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin.

The area of Eastern Roumelia is estimated at 13,500 English square miles, and the population at 751,000. Nearly one-half of the population are Mahometans, and the rest adherents of the Greek Church, speaking the Servian language. Agriculture is the chief occupation, but it is in a very backward condition, and there is scarcely any trade.

Diplomatic Representatives of Turkey.

1. Of Turkey in Great Britain.

Ambassador. - Musurus Pasha, accredited Jan. 30, 1856.

Secretaries.—Etienne Musurus Bey; Paul Musurus Bey; Yussuf Behdget Bey.

Military Attaché.—Major Abdullah Effendi.

2. Of Great Britain in Turkey.

Ambassador.—Rt. Hon. Austen Henry Layard, G.C.B.; born March 5, 1817; studied jurisprudence; discovered numerous fragments of ancient Assyrian art, 1845–50; Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in 1852, and 1861–66; First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, 1868–69; Envoy and Minister to Spain, 1869–77. Appointed Ambassador to Turkey, Dec. 31, 1877.

Secretaries—Edward Baldwin Malet, C.B.; Lionel Moore; Wm. B. Smyth; Walter Baring; Hon. John Ashburton; R. J. Kennedy.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

www.libtool.com.cn

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
„ „ becklik, 105 to the Lira . . .	0	0	2·06
„ „ copper, 110 to the Lira . . .	0	0	1·97

Large accounts are frequently, as in the official budget estimates, set down in 'purses' of 500 Medjidié piastres, or 5 Turkish liras. The 'purse' is generally calculated as worth 4*l.* 10*s.* sterling. There exists a large amount of debased silver currency, to which were added, during the years 1876 to 1878, vast quantities of paper money, 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.

Weights and Measures.

The *Oke, of* 400 *drams* . . .	= 2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Almud*	= 1·151 imperial gallon.
„ *Killow*	= 0·9120 imperial bushel.
44 *Okes* = 1 *Cantar* or *Kintal*	= 125 lb. avoirdupois.
39·44 *Okes*	= 1 cwt.
180 *Okes* = 1 *Tcheké* . .	= 511·380 pounds.
1 *Kilo* = 20 *Okes* . .	= 0·36 imperial quarter.
816 *Kilos*	= 100 imperial quarters.
The *Andazé* (cloth measure)	= 27 inches.
„ *Archin* (land measure)	= 30 inches.
„ *Donum* (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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Turkey.

1. Official Publications.

Salnamé 1295. Official Almanac for the Turkish Empire for 1878–79. 8. Constantinople, 1878.

Risale-Nameh. Turkish Almanac for 1294 Hedjira. 12. Constantinople, 1878.

Tableau Général des Recettes et des Dépenses de l'Exercise 1291 (du 1/13 Mars 1875 au 29/12 Mars 1876). Publié par le Ministère des Finances. Supplement au No. 156 de La Turquie. Fol. Constantinople, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Jago on the finances of Turkey, dated Beyrout, July 11, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

www.libtool.com.cn

Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Turkey. 1876. Fol. pp. 757. London, 1877.

Correspondence respecting the Conference at Constantinople. 1876–77. Fol. pp. 380. London, 1877.

Treaty between Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, for the settlement of affairs in the East. Signed at Berlin, July 13, 1878. Fol. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Jago on the revenues and taxation of Syria; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Dickson on the trade and commerce of Damascus, dated May–July, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Skene on the trade and population of the province of Aleppo; by Mr. Acting-Consul Freeman on the trade of Bosna Serai; by Mr. Vice-Consul Amazalak, on the commerce of Jaffa; by Mr. Consul G. Beyts, on the trade of Jeddah; by Mr. Acting-Consul Pierides, on the agriculture and industry of the island of Cyprus; by Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney on the trade of Prevesa; by Mr. Vice-Consul Billiotti on the commerce of the island of Rhodes and the Sporades; and by Mr. Acting Consul S. Joly, on the commerce and navigation of Smyrna, dated January–May, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Nixon on the trade and commerce of Bagdad; and by Mr. Consul Reade on the trade of Rustchuk and the general condition and administration of the vilayet of the Danube, dated May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Eldridge on the trade and commerce of Beyrout and the coast of Syria, dated August 16, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. Consul Sandwith on the trade and commerce of the Island of Crete, and by Mr. Vice-Consul Jago, on the commerce of Damascus, dated January 1877, in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Gatheral on the trade of Angora; by Mr. Acting Consul Freeman on the trade of Bosna Serai; by Mr. Vice-Consul Wrench on the commerce and shipping of Constantinople and the finances of Turkey; by Mr. Consul Sandwith on the commerce of Crete; by Mr. Vice-Consul Willshire on the trade of Dedeagatch; by Mr. Vice-Consul Blakeney on the trade of Prevesa; and by Mr. Consul Kirby Green on the trade and industry of Scutari and North Albania, dated February–April 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Turkey with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1877.

Non-Official Publications.

Boleszny (A.), Kézikönyv az Al-Dunán, Szerb- és Bolgárpr-szagban utazók számára. 8. Pest, 1870.

Boué (Ami), La Turquie d'Europe. 4 vols. 8. Paris, 1840.

Brophy (C. A.), and *St. Clair* (Capt.), The Ottoman Empire. 8. London, 1869.

Campbell (Hon. Dudley), Turks and Greeks. 8. London, 1877.

Creasy (Sir Edward Shepherd), History of the Ottoman Turks, from the beginning of their Empire to the present time. New ed. 8. London, 1877.

Dunn (Archibald J.), The Rise and Decay of Islam. 8. London, 1877.

Farley (J. Lewis), The Decline of Turkey. 8. London, 1876.

Freeman (Edward A.), The Ottoman Power in Europe: its Nature, its Growth, and its Decline. 8. London, 1877.

Geary (Grattan), Asiatic Turkey. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.

Goehlert (J. V.), Die Bevölkerung der europäischen Türkey. 8. Wien, 1866.

Hafiz Husseyn (Effendi), Hadikat-ul-dschevami. Description of the Mosks, High Schools, and Convents. 2 vols. 8. Constantinople, 1864–66.

Hammer (Jos. *von*), Staatsverfassung und Staatsverwaltung des Osmanischen Reichs. 2 vols. 8. Wien, 1815.

Heuschling (P. F. X. T.), L'Empire de Turquie d'après ses derniers traités. 8. Bruxelles, 1859.

Iskender (O.), La dette ottomane. 8. Constantinople, 1872.

Kinglake (Alexander William), The Invasion of the Crimea. 8. Edinburgh and London, 1863–75.

Layard (Right Hon Austen Henry), The Condition of Turkey and her Dependencies. Speeches delivered in the House of Commons. 8. London, 1854.

Michelsen (Edward H.), The Ottoman Empire and its Resources. Tables. 8. London, 1854.

Millingen (Fred.), La Turquie sous le règne d'Abdul Aziz. 8. Paris, 1868.

Paoli (Sim.), La Turquie devant l'Europe. 8. Paris, 1868.

Perrin (Dr. T.), L'Islamisme, son institution, son influence, et son avenir. 8. Paris, 1878.

Poole (Stanley Lane), The People of Turkey: Twenty Years' Residence among Bulgarians, Greeks, Albanians, Turks, and Armenians. By a Consul's Daughter. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.

Rosen (G.), Geschichte der Türkei neuester Zeit. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866–67.

Schweiger-Lerchenfeld (Baron Armand von), Unter dem Halbmonde. Ein Bild des Ottomanischen Reichs und seiner Völker. 8. Jena, 1876.

Tschihatschef (M.), Lettres sur la Turquie. 8. Bruxelles, 1859.

Ubicini (A.), Lettres sur la Turquie. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1853.

Zinkeisen (J. W.), Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs in Europa. 7 vols. 8. Gotha, 1840–63.


www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

PART II.

THE STATES OF

1. AMERICA,
2. AFRICA,
3. ASIA,

AND

4. AUSTRALASIA.



www.libtool.com.cn

I. AMERICA.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

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, April 12, 1874; 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, Foreign Affairs, Finance, War, and Education.

The president 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. For some years past the annual expenditure exceeded the annual revenue.

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the year 1876 were as follows, according to the report of the Minister of Finance, laid before Congress, June 1877 :—

Sources of Revenue		Branches of Expenditure	
	Pesos fuerto		Pesos fuerto
Import duties	9,577,728	Interior	2,950,105
Export duties	2,591,835	Foreign Affairs	131,098
Warehouse duties	382,594	Finance	8,889,784
Stamps	302,695	Instruction	1,040,960
Telegraphs	74,958	War	4,563,762
Post Office	226,087	Entre Rios rebellion	14,500
Andine Railway	13,327	Floating debt	8,743,667
Tucuman Railway	32,353		
Gualeguay Railway	6,344	Total expenditure	26,333,877
Sundries	375,712		£5,266,775
Total revenue	13,583,633		
	£2,716,726		

The public debt of the Argentine Confederation is divided into an external and an internal debt. The foreign debt was as follows, at the end of 1877, according to official returns :—

FOREIGN DEBT.

	Original Amount	Balance Dec. 31, 1876
	Pesos fuerto	Pesos fuerto
Loan of 1824	4,900,000	3,729,785
Coupons of 1857	8,040,900	3,596,650
Riestra Loan (1868)	12,250,000	9,045,563
Public Works Loan (1871)	29,999,760	25,094,424
Foreign claims (1860)	1,190,286	847,827
Total foreign debt	56,380,946	42,314,253
	£11,276,189	£8,462,850

The internal liabilities were stated to amount to 64,855,000 pesos, or 12,971,000*l.*, at the end of 1877. The interest of the foreign debt is paid in gold, but that of the home debt in paper money.

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. The loan of 1871, amounting to 6,122,400*l.*, granted by Congress for the construction of railways and other public works, was issued in London at the price of 88½, under promise to be redeemed by a sinking fund of 2½ per cent. before the end of 1892.

Besides the liabilities above enumerated, there was a floating debt

in treasury bills, and comprising also loans made to the national government by the Provincial Bank, to the amount of 13,200,000 pesos, or 2,640,000*l.*, at the end of 1877.

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 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., was to be redeemed at par in 33 years.

Army and Navy.

The army of the Confederation, now in course of reorganisation, consisted, at the end of 1876, 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 the year 1876, 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 1876, by two admirals, and 74 other officers, and manned by 2,900 sailors and marines.

Area and 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Provinces		Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population
Littoral :	Buenos Ayres . . .	63,000	495,107
	Santa Fé	18,000	89,218
	Entre Rios	45,000	134,235
	Corrientes	54,000	129,023
Andes :	Rioja	31,500	48,746
	Catamarca	31,500	79,962
	San Juan	29,700	60,319
	Mendoza	54,000	65,413
Central :	Cordova	54,000	210,508
	San Luis	18,000	53,294
	Santiago del Estero . .	31,500	132,898
	Tucuman	13,500	108,904
Northern :	Salta	45,000	88,933
	Jujuy	27,000	40,362
	Total . . .	515,700	1,736,922

The capital of the Confederation, Buenos Ayres, had a population of 177,790 in 1869. There are only five other towns, of from 10,000 to 28,000 inhabitants.

The increase of population in recent years has been due chiefly to immigration. In each of the six years from 1871 to 1876 the immigration and emigration were as follows :

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants
1871	20,928	10,686
1872	37,037	9,153
1873	76,332	18,236
1874	68,277	21,340
1875	42,066	21,578
1876	30,965	13,487

The immigrants of 1876 comprised 6,950 natives of Italy; 3,463 of Spain; 2,064 of France; and 834 of Great Britain; the remainder belonging to other nationalities.

Trade and Industry.

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. The foreign trade of the Confederation is chiefly with Great Britain and France.

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 1873 to 1877 :—

www.library.com.cn

Years	Exports from the Argentine Confederation to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Argentine Republic
	£	£
1873	2,604,043	3,729,090
1874	1,271,445	3,128,142
1875	1,359,783	2,386,002
1876	1,664,029	1,543,532
1877	1,699,376	2,092,100

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 401,135*l.*, of the tallow to 464,396*l.*, and of the hides to 297,160*l.* in 1877. 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 1877 was 989,422*l.*, that of the woollens 261,588*l.*, and that of iron, wrought and unwrought, 227,481*l.*

A network of railways, constructed in part at the expense of the State, has been in progress for several years. The following statement gives the length, in English miles, together with the proprietorship, of the various lines open for traffic, at the end of 1877:—

Railways	Length Engl. miles	Proprietors
Western Railway:—		
Buenos Ayres to Chivilcoy and Bragado	187	Provincial Government of Buenos Ayres.
Northern Railway:—		
Buenos Ayres to Tigre	18	English Company.
Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway:—		
Buenos Ayres to Ensenada, with branch to Great Southern Railway	37	,,
Central Argentine Railway:—		
Rosario to Cordova	246	,,
Great Southern Railway:—		
Buenos Ayres to Las Flores and Azul	270	,,
Primer Entre Riano Railway:—		
Gualeguay to Puerto Ruiz	6	National Government.
Andine Railway:—		
Ville Maria to Rio Cuarto	158	,,
Tucuman Railway:—		
Cordova to Tucuman	341	,,
East Argentine Railway:—		
Concordia to Monte Caseros	96	English Company.
Buenos Ayres to Campana	50	,,
Total	1,409	

There were besides, at the end of 1877, 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.

www.hbook.com.cn

The total cost of construction of the lines open for traffic at the end of 1877, was 10,874,633*l.*, being an average cost of 7,700*l.* per mile.

At the end of June 1877, 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 1876, carried 2,457,390 parcels and packets, and 4,955,825 letters.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the Argentine Confederation in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Don José Balcarce, accredited May 8, 1878.
Secretary.—E. Ibarbalz.

2. Of Great Britain in the Argentine Confederation.

Envoy and Minister.—Francis Clare Ford, C.B., C.M.G., formerly Chargé d'Affaires in Baden and Hesse; appointed Minister February 9, 1878.
Secretary.—James Plaister Harriss Gastrell.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

Money.

The *Silver Peso fuerto*, or *Silver Dollar*, of 100 *centesimos*.—Average rate of exchange, 4*s.*

The *Peso*, paper currency.—Average rate of exchange, 2d.

Weights and Measures.

The *Quintal*	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois
„ *Arroba*	=	25·35 „ „
„ *Fanega*	=	1½ imperial bushel.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Argentine Confederation.

1. Official Publications.

Estadistica General del comercio esterior de la República Argentina. Fol. Buenos Aires, 1878.

Memoria del Ministerio del interior de la República Argentina presentada al Congreso nacional de 1878. 4. Buenos Aires, 1878.

Memoria presentada por el Ministro de estado en el departamento de hacienda al Congreso nacional de 1878. 4. Buenos Aires, 1878.

Report by Mr. Macdonell, British Secretary of Legation, on the financial condition of the Argentine Republic, dated Buenos Ayres, August 1, 1871; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

www.libtool.com.cn

Report by Mr. F. R. St. John, British Secretary of Legation, on the financial and commercial position of the Argentine Republic, dated Buenos Ayres, December 15, 1874; in 'Reports by H. M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. F. R. St. John on the commerce and finances of the Argentine Republic for the year 1874, dated Buenos Ayres, March 15, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by the Hon. L. S. Sackville West on the finances of the Argentine Republic, dated Buenos Ayres, July 15, 1877; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. George Earle Walby on Railways in the Argentine Republic, dated Buenos Ayres, Nov. 10, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of the Argentine Confederation with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1876.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Almanaque agricola, pastoril é industrial de la República Argentina y de Buenos Ayres. 4. Buenos Ayres, 1878.

Arcos (Santiago), La Plata. Étude historique. 8. Paris, 1865.

Beck-Bernard (Charles), La République Argentine. 8. Berne, 1872.

Daireaux (Emile), Buenos Ayres, La Pampa, et La Patagonie. 18. Paris, 1878.

Dominguez (L.), Historia Argentina. 8. 4th edit. Buenos Ayres, 1870.

Hadfield (William), Brazil and the River Plate, 1870–76. 8. London, 1877.

Hudson (Damian), Registro estadistico de la República Argentina. 2 vols. 8. Buenos Aires, 1867.

Jordan (Wm. Leighton), The Argentine Republic: a descriptive and historical sketch. 8. Edinburgh, 1878.

Latham (Wilfrid), The States of the River Plate, their Industries and Commerce. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1868.

Mitre (Bartolomé), Estudios históricos sobre la Revolucion Argentina. 4. Buenos Ayres, 1864.

Moussy (H. de), Description géographique et statistique de la Conféderation Argentine. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1861.

Mulhall (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook of the River Plate Republics. 8. London, 1875.

Napp (R.), Die Argentinische Republik. 8. Buenos Aires, 1876.

Rickard (Major F. Ignacio), The mineral and other resources of the Argentine Republic in 1869. 8. London, 1870.

Sarmiento (Domingo Faustino), Life in the Argentine Republic in the Days of the Tyrants. Translated by Mrs. H. Mann. 8. London, 1868.

Virgilio (Jacopo), Delle migrazioni transatlantiche degli italiani e in especie di quelle dei Liguri alle regioni del Plata, cenni economico-statistici. 8. Genova, 1868.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 500,000*l.*, and the expenditure for the same year at 900,000*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 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.

The total imports into Bolivia in 1877 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 1873 to 1877, is shown in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from Bolivia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Bolivia
	£	£
1873	771,843	75,520
1874	342,637	54,381
1875	461,979	96,288
1876	413,119	198,266
1877	376,452	96,938

The principal exports of Bolivia to Great Britain are copper, cubic nitre, and guano. In the year 1877 the value of the exports of copper, both ore and regulus, amounted to 98,116*l.*; of nitre to 97,817*l.*, and of guano to 160,252*l.* The British imports into the republic consist chiefly of cotton goods, of the value of 23,899*l.*, and of woollens, of the value of 23,490*l.* in 1877.

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, 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 Aygachs, 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 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Bolivia in Great Britain.

Consul-General.—Luis Quintas y Seoane, accredited July 11, 1877.

2. Of Great Britain in Bolivia.

Vice-Consul.—Hugh R. Steavenson, 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 3*s.*

The Bolivian dollar is theoretically worth 4*s.* 2*d.*, 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	*Libra*	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
,,	*Quintal*	=	101·44 ,, ,,
,,	*Arroba* { of 25 pounds . .	=	25·36 ,, ,,
	{ of wine or spirits .	=	6·70 Imperial gallons.
,,	*Gallon*	=	0·74 ,, ,,
,,	*Vara*	=	0·927 yards.
,,	*Square Vara*	=	0·859 square yards.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Bolivia.

1. Official Publication.

Trade of Bolivia with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Bosch-Spencer (J.), Statistique commerciale du Chili et de la Bolivie. 8. Bruxelles, 1849.

Church (Col. Geo. Earl), Papers and Documents relating to the Bolivian Loan, the National Bolivian Navigation Company, &c. 8. London, 1873.

Cortes (Manuel José), Ensayo sobre la historia de Bolivia. 8. Sucre, 1861.

Dalence (M.), Bosquejo estadistico de Bolivia. 8. Chuquisaca, 1851.

Grandidier (P.), Voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud. 8. Paris, 1861.

Orbigny (A. D. d'), Descripcion geográfica, histórica y estadistica de Bolivia. 8. Paris, 1845.

Reck (Hugo), Geographie und Statistik der Republik Bolivia. In Dr. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen,' parts VII. and VIII. 4. Gotha, 1865.

Spence (James Mudie), The Land of Bolivar. 8. London, 1878.

Tschudi (J. J. von), Reisen durch Südamerika. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1856.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 *Izabel*, 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 are two sons, Pedro, born October 15, 1875, and Louis Philippe, born Jan. 26, 1878. 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 *Januaria*, 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 Felippe, 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 Sept. 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

www.HistoricalBooks.com

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 Public Works.—J. Lino V. Cansansão de Sinimbu, appointed minister of Public Works and president of the council of ministers, January 5, 1878.

2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs.—Baron de Villa Bella, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs January 5, 1878.

3. The Ministry of the Interior.—José C. Leoncio de Carvalho, appointed January 5, 1878.

4. The Ministry of Marine.—A. E. Andrade Pinto, appointed January 5, 1878.

5. The Ministry of Finance.—G. Silveira Martinos, appointed Minister of Finance, January 5, 1878.

6. The Ministry of Justice.—Lafayette R. Pereira, appointed January 5, 1878.

7. The Ministry of War.—Marquis de Herval, appointed June, 1878.

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 1875:—

Sources of Revenue, 1874–75	Milreis
Import and Export Duties	74,234,355
Shipping Dues	419,275
Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs	9,803,308
Stamps and Licenses	11,464,973
Land tax	2,563,006
Mines, Lotteries, and State establishments	3,655,345
Miscellaneous receipts	1,155,920
Extraordinary receipts incl. loans	1,584,053
Deposits	1,784,208
Total revenue	106,664,443
	£10,666,444
Branches of Expenditure, 1874–75	
Ministry of War	19,663,046
„ Foreign Affairs	1,310,634
„ the Interior (incl. civil list 1,291,560)	8,305,552
„ Marine	21,103,084
„ Finance incl. public debt 30,495,860)	43,728,681
„ Justice	5,209,723
„ Public Works, Agriculture, &c.	26,522,553
Total expenditure	125,843,273
	£12,584,327

It will be seen that the revenue being 106,664,443 milreis, or 10,666,444*l.*, and the expenditure 125,843,273 milreis, or 12,584,327*l.*, there was a deficit of 19,178,830 milreis, or 1,917,883*l.*, in the financial year 1874–75.

The budget estimates for the year ending June 30, 1876, stated the receipts at 107,133,070 milreis, or 10,713,307*l.*, and the expenditure at 102,634,053 milreis, or 10,263,405*l.* In the budget estimates

id before the House of Congress, for the year ending June 30, 379, the revenue was set down at 102,200,000 milreis, or),220,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 107,732,068 milreis, or),778,206*l.* The branches of expenditure in the budget estimates the year 1878–79 were as follows :—

Branches of Expenditure	1878–79
	Milreis
Ministry of the Interior	7,696,008
„ of Justice	6,531,443
„ of Foreign Affairs	1,033,353
„ of Marine	10,935,460
„ of War	15,175,688
„ of Finance	49,497,173
„ of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works	16,862,943
Total . .	107,732,068
	£10,773,206

There were large deficits during recent financial years, caused rtly by the war against Paraguay, terminated in 1870, the cost which was over 50,000,000*l.* The deficits were covered by in-eased taxation and by loans contracted at home and abroad.

According to a report of the Minister of Finance, laid before the ouse of Congress in the session of 1877, the total debt of Brazil, me and foreign, amounted to 735,808,905 milreis, or 73,580,890*l.* the end of the year 1876. The annual charge on the State for king fund and interest was 36,926,331 milreis, or 3,692,633*l.*, ing more than a third of the national revenue.

The following is a list of the foreign loans of Brazil, contracted l the end of 1876 :—

Loans of Years	Original Amount	Paid off	Balance, Dec. 31, 1876
	£	£	£
1852. . .	1,040,600	505,800	534,800
1858. . .	1,526,500	1,006,600	519,900
1859. . .	508,000	248,700	259,300
1860. . .	1,373,000	679,200	693,800
1863. . .	3,855,300	1,447,900	2,407,400
1865. . .	6,963,600	889,200	6,074,400
1871. . .	3,459,600	156,900	3,302,700
1875. . .	5,301,200	—	5,301,200
Total . .	24,027,800	4,934,300	19,093,500

The foreign loan of 1871 was contracted in England, at 5 per cent.

interest, and issued at the rate of 89 per cent. The redemption of this and other foreign loans 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 1875, also at 5 per cent., was issued at the price of 96½, also with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. 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 of Brazil amounted, according to the statement of the Minister of Finance in 1877, to 554,873,906 milreis, or 54,487,390*l.*, at the end of 1876. The debt is chiefly represented by bonds, called *Apolices*, inscribed to the holder, and the payment of its capital and interest, which is provided for by an annual vote of Congress, is under the charge of the sinking fund department (*Caixa da Amortisacao*), independent of the Government, directed by a committee, presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of a general inspector and five large Brazilian bondholders.

Besides the funded home and foreign debt, Brazil has a floating debt, consisting in great part 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 1876, was estimated at 51,000,000*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 the year 1876 :—

	Men
Infantry, 21 battalions	9,864
Cavalry, 5 regiments and 2 battalions . . .	2,484
Artillery, 3 „ 4 „ . . .	3,280
Staff and special corps	427
Total . .	16,055

There was formerly also a national guard, but it was dissolved in 1873 to undergo reorganisation.

The navy of Brazil consisted, at the end of June 1878, of 58 steamers, as follows:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Steamers	Number	Guns	Horse-power	Crew
Ironclads . . .	18	68	5,060	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 . . .	57	177	10,027	3,967

All the ironclads of the Brazilian navy are comparatively small ships. It was decided in 1872, to order the construction of a very powerful ship of this class, and one, called the 'Independenzia,' was built in the Thames Shipbuilding Works, and launched in October 1876. However, financial distress made it necessary to sell the 'Independenzia,' and, after having been offered to Russia, it was purchased by the British Government, in March 1878, for the sum of 640,350*l.*, the cost of construction having been 604,000*l.* At present, the largest armour-clad ships of the Brazilian navy are the 'Javary' and the 'Solimoes.' The other ironclads of the fleet are very small vessels, constructed chiefly for coast defence.

The navy was commanded, at the end of June 1878, by 1 admiral, 2 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals, 8 chiefs of divisions, 16 post captains, 30 captains of frigates, 60 commanders, 146 lieutenants, 88 sub-lieutenants, and manned by 4,200 able-bodied seamen, the best recruited from the schools of Imperial Marinheiros and sailor apprentices. There are five naval arsenals, at Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Ladario de Motto Grosso.

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

Provinces	Area: Eng. square miles	Population
Amazonas (*)	753,439	57,610
Pará	412,441	280,000
Maranhão	141,645	380,000
Piauhy	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
Alagôas (*)	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	15,483
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
Alagôas	33,242	Rio Grande do Sul	33,760
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		
Piauhy	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 17,000,000*l.* in the five years from 1873 to 1877, and that of the exports during the same period, likewise including bullion and specie, 17,500,000*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 ten years from 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Brazil to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Brazil
	£	£
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
1876	5,178,386	5,919,758
1877	6,344,961	5,958,655

www.libtool.com.cn

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 4,483,822*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; 2,343,995*l.* in 1875; 1,497,225*l.* in 1876; and 1,433,840*l.* in 1877. The quantity in 1877 was 484,429 cwts. Of sugar, exported in an unrefined state, the value was 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; 2,305,652*l.* in 1875; 1,220,362*l.* in 1876; and 2,367,165*l.* in 1877. The quantity in 1877 was 1,875,519 cwts.

The most important article of British imports into Brazil is manufactured cotton, the value of which was 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; 3,489,823*l.* in 1875; 2,997,639*l.* in 1876; and 2,855,197*l.* in 1877. Wrought and unwrought iron, of the value of 612,308*l.*; linens, of the value of 150,864*l.*; and woollen manufactures, of the value of 390,410*l.* in 1877, 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, and to 11,052*l.* in 1876, but rose again to 87,599*l.* in 1877.

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 1877, railways of a total length of 1,438 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 800 miles in course of construction at the end of June 1877.

A commencement has been made, in recent years, to establish a system of telegraphs. There were, at the beginning of the year 1877, lines to the extent of 3,890 miles in the Empire. The number of telegraph offices was 104 at the same date.

The post-office carried 13,165,000 letters in the year 1876, of which number about one half came from or to Rio de Janeiro, the capital. There were 1,018 post-offices in the empire at the end of 1876.

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.—Frederick Robert St. John; 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, 2*s.*

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 *Libra* . . .	=	1·012	lbs.	avoirdupois.
„ *Arroba* . . .	=	32·38	„	„
„ *Quintal* . . .	=	129·54	„	„

The *Alqueire* (of Rio) . = 1 imperial bushel.
„ *Oitava* . . . = 55·34 grains.

Besides the above, the weights and measures of Portugal are also in use in some parts of the empire.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Brazil.

1. Official Publications.

Almanak do Ministerio da Marinha, 1878. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1878.

Almanak Militar para o Anno de 1878. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1878.

Collecção das Leis do Imperio do Brazil e Collecção das Decisões do Governo do Imperio do Brazil. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1864–78.

Empire of Brazil at the Universal Exhibition of 1876, at Philadelphia. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Victor A. W. Drummond, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation, on the finances and the commerce of Brazil, dated Rio de Janeiro, June 1, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Victor A. Drummond, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation, on the trade of Rio de Janeiro and the public debt of Brazil in 1874, dated Rio de Janeiro, March 9, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Nicholas R. O'Conor, on the general condition, finances, and economic progress of Brazil, dated Rio de Janeiro, May 15, 1877; in 'Report by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Lennon Hunt on the trade and commerce of Rio de Janeiro, dated October 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their Consular Districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Morgan on the trade of Bahia for 1874 dated Feb. 26, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures and Commerce of their Consular Districts.' No. III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Lennon-Hunt on the trade of Rio de Janeiro and the commerce and finances of Brazil, dated Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 19, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Morgan on the trade and commerce of Bahia; by Mr. Consul Morgan on the trade of the province of Sergipe; and by Mr. Acting-Consul Austin on the commerce of Rio de Janeiro, and the finances and population of Brazil, dated Jan.–Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Morgan on the commerce of Bahia; by Mr. Acting Consul Austin on the commerce and shipping of Rio de Janeiro; and by Mr. Consul Dundas on the trade and industry of the province of San Paulo, dated January–March 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Morgan on the commerce of Bahia, dated Jan. 8, 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Wucherer on the trade of Maceio; by Mr. Consul Brocklehurst, on the commerce and shipping of Pará; by Mr. Vice-Consul Shalders on the trade of Paraiba; and by Mr. Consul Walker on the commerce and shipping of Pernambuco, dated Jan.–April 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Brazil with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the Year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

2. Non-Official Publications.

Agassiz (Louis), Journey in Brazil. 8. London, 1868.

Avé-Lallemant (Dr. Robert), Reise durch Süd-Brasilien und Nord-Brasilien, 1858 und 1859. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1865.

Bigg-Wither (Thomas P.), Pioneering in South Brazil. 8. London, 1878.

Burmeister (Hermann), Reise nach Brasilien. 8. Berlin, 1853.

Burton (Capt. R. F.), Exploration of the Highlands of Brazil. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869.

Canstatt (O.), Brazilien, Land und Leute. 8. Berlin, 1877.

Codman (J.), Ten Months in Brazil. With Notes on the Paraguayan War. 8. Edinburgh, 1870.

Hadfield (William), Brazil and the River Plate, 1870–76. 8. London, 1877.

Hinchliff (Thomas W.), South American Sketches; or, a Visit to Rio Janeiro, La Plata, and the Paraná. 8. London, 1864.

Keller (Franz), The Amazon and Madeira Rivers. Fol. London, 1874.

Kidder (J.) and *Fletcher* (F.), Brazil and the Brazilians. 8. Philadelphia, 1857.

Laemmert (Eduardo *von*), Almanak Administrativo, mercantil e industria, da corte e provincia do Rio de Janeiro para o anno de 1878. Rio de Janeiro, 1878.

Lahure (N. de), L'Empire du Brésil. 8. Paris, 1862.

Moraes (Dr. Mello), Chorographia historica, chronographica, genealogica, nobiliaria e politica do Imperio do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1865.

Mulhall (Michael G.), Rio Grande de Sul and its German Colonies. 8. London, 1873.

Orton (James), The Andes and the Amazon; or, Across the Continent of South America. 8. London, 1870.

Pereira (Da Silva), Situation sociale, politique et économique de l'empire du Brésil. 18. Paris, 1865.

Pimenta (Bueno), Direito publico brazileiro. 4. Rio de Janeiro, 1872.

Ribas (Antonio Joaquin), Direito administrativo brasileiro. 4. Rio de Janeiro, 1874.

Rodriguez (José Carlos), Constituição Politica do Imperio do Brasil, seguida do acto addicional, da lei da sua interpretação e de outras analysada. 8. Rio de Janeiro, 1868.

Saint-Adolphe (Milliet de), Diccionario Geografico do Brazil. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1870.

Selys-Longchamps (W. de) Notes d'un Voyage au Brésil. 8. Bruxelles, 1875.

Scully (William), Brazil, its Provinces and Chief Cities; the Manners and Customs of the People: Agricultural, Commercial, and other Statistics. New ed. 8. London, 1868.

Wallace (Alfred R.), Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro. 8. London, 1870.

Wappaeus (Dr. Johann Eduard), Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik von Brasilien. 8. Leipzig, 1871.

www.libtool.com.cn

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. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of *Lorne*, K.T., G.C.M.G., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll; educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge; returned to Parliament for Argyllshire, February 1868; married March 21, 1871, to Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland (see page 189). Appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada and of British North America, October 14, 1878; assumed the Government, December 7, 1878.

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 October 17, 1878, consists of the following members:—

1. Prime Minister, and Minister of the Interior.—Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander *Macdonald*, K.C.B., D.C.L., born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815; returned to Parliament, 1844; first Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, from 1867 to 1873.

2. Minister of Public Works.—Hon. Charles *Tupper*, C.B., M.A., born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, July 2, 1821; President of the Council 1870 to 1872; Minister of Inland Revenue, 1872–73; Minister of Customs, February to November 1873.

3. Minister of Finance.—Hon. Samuel Leonard *Tilley*, C.B., born at Gagetown, New Brunswick, May 8, 1818; Minister of Customs, 1867 to 1873; Minister of Finance, 1873; Lieut.-Governor of New-Brunswick, 1873–78.

4. President of the Council.—Hon. John *O'Connor*, Q.C., born at Boston, Mass., U.S., January 1824; President of the Council, 1872–73; Minister of Inland Revenue and Postmaster-General 1873.

5. Minister of Justice.—Hon. James *Macdonald*, Q.C., born at East River, Pictou, Nova Scotia, July 1, 1828; Chief Railway Commissioner for Nova Scotia 1863–64; Financial Secretary, 1863–67.

6. Minister of Militia and Defence.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. Louis François Roderique *Masson*, born at Terrebonne, province of Quebec, November 7, 1833.

7. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—Hon. James Colledge *Pope*, born at Bedeque, Prince Edward Island, in 1827; member of the Executive Council of P.E.I. from 1873 to 1878.

8. Minister of Agriculture.—Hon. John Henry *Pope*, born in Eastern Township, province of Quebec; Minister of Agriculture, 1871–73.

9. Postmaster-General.—Hon. Hector Louis *Langevin*, C.B., Q.C., born at Quebec, August 25, 1826; Secretary of State, 1867–69; Minister of Public Works, 1869–73.

10. Secretary of State.—Hon. James Cox *Aikens*, born at Peel, Ontario, in 1823; Secretary of State, 1869–73.

11. Minister of Customs.—Lieut.-Colonel Mackenzie *Bowell*, J.P., born at Rickinghall, Suffolk, England, Dec. 27, 1823.

12. Minister of Inland Revenue.—Hon. Louis François Georges *Baby*, Q.C., born at Montreal, August 26, 1834.

13. Receiver-General.—Hon. Alexander *Campbell*, Q.C., Senator, born in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1822; Postmaster-General, 1867–73; Minister of the Interior, July to November 1873.

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,' 'Mennonists,' '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' with 'Premiums and Discounts,' in expenditure; and, thirdly, 'Open Accounts.' The total revenue, under these three divisions, was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1877:—

	Dollar	Cents
Consolidated Fund	22,059,274	11
Loans	18,345,585	30
Open Accounts	3,984,920	38
Total	44,389,779	79
	£8,877,956	

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, 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

SOURCES OF REVENUE, CONSOLIDATED FUND.

	Dollars	Cents
Customs	12,546,987	99
Excise	4,941,897	91
Bill Stamps	209,038	92
Post Office, including Ocean Postage	1,114,945	78
Public Works, including Railways	1,807,076	28
Interest on Investments (Permanent)	439,854	98
Ditto ditto (Temporary)	277,829	33
Ordnance Lands	87,689	28
Casual Receipts	54,137	86
Bank Imposts	2,487	60
Fines, Forfeitures, and Seizures	16,778	85
Tonnage Dues (River Police)	28,598	10
„ (Mariners' Fund)	44,245	83
Steamboat Inspection	15,879	93
Fisheries	13,364	85
Cullers' Fees	74,216	34
Militia	12,627	14
Penitentiaries	98,752	70
Sundry Special Receipts	51,169	02
Superannuation	40,890	26
Dominion Lands, Manitoba	3,799	86
Dominion Steamers	5,509	31
Gas Inspection and Law Stamps	3,270	83
Insurance Inspection	7,422	35
Weights and Measures	53,423	90
Sales of Public Works	110,378	91
Total Revenue	22,059,274	11
	£4,411,855	

The total expenditure, under the three divisions before named, with the addition of 'Premiums and Discounts,' was as follows in the financial year ending June 30, 1877 :—

	Dollars	Cents
Consolidated Fund	23,519,301	77
Redemption	8,303,154	71
Premiums and Discounts	1,333,619	12
Open Accounts	11,045,543	88
Total	44,201,619	48
	£8,840,324	

The general branches of expenditure comprised under the division called Consolidated Fund, embracing all the ordinary disburse-[redacted] were as follows in the financial year ending June 30,

Branches of Expenditure.	Dollars	Cents
Interest on Public Debt	6,797,227	25
Charges of Management	183,544	24
Sinking Fund	828,373	59
Premium, Discount and Exchange	24,331	29
Subsidies to Provinces	3,655,850	58
Civil Government	812,193	03
Administration of Justice	565,597	84
Police	11,355	62
Penitentiaries	303,168	98
Legislation	596,006	34
Geological Survey	95,558	85
Arts, Agriculture, and Statistics	65,767	18
Census	7,546	75
Emigration and Quarantine	353,951	04
Marine Hospitals	62,408	52
Pensions	112,531	13
Superannuation	104,826	99
Militia and Defence	550,451	87
Public Works	1,262,823	27
Ocean and River Steam Service	462,335	07
Lighthouses and Coast Services	471,278	49
Fisheries	96,348	08
Steamboat Inspection	13,073	01
Insurance Inspection	7,512	76
Miscellaneous	105,507	43
Indian Grants	301,596	00
Dominion Lands	90,521	71
Dominion Forces, Manitoba	29,969	17
Mounted Police, N.W.T.	352,749	05
Customs	721,604	95
Excise	211,157	18
Weights and Measures	111,085	70
Inspection of Staples	648	64
Adulteration of Food	4,903	46
Culling Timber	68,171	76
Post Office	1,705,211	54
Public Works	2,351,832	40
Minor Revenues	20,181	01
Total Expenditure Consolidated Fund	23,519,301	77
	£4,703,860	

The estimates of expenditure under the Consolidated Fund for ıe financial year ending June 30, 1878, amounted to 20,504,547 ollars, or 4,100,910*l.*, and of total expenditure to 33,889,186 ollars, or 6,777,837*l.* For the financial year ending June 30, 879, the provisional estimates of expenditure on the Consolidated und were 39,334,382 dollars, or 7,866,876*l.*, being an excess of ,829,835 dollars, or 1,765,966*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, 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

FUNDED DEBT.

	Dollars	Cents
Payable in London.		
Imperial Guarantee, 4 per cent.	23,360,000	00
Intercolonial Loan, 5 per cent.	2,433,333	34
Consolidated Canadian Loan Bonds, 5 per cent.	22,179,741	88
" " " Stock, 5 per cent.	9,194,860	62
Canadian Bonds (old) 5 per cent.	20,440	06
" " 6 per cent.	21,199,200	06
Nova Scotia Bonds, 6 per cent.	1,082,333	35
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
Dominion Loan of 1874, 4 per cent.	19,466,666	67
" 1875, 4 per cent.	4,866,666	66
" 1876, 4 per cent.	12,166,666	66
Payable in Canada.		
Canada Bonds (old) 5 per cent.	114,850	00
Canadian Bonds (old) 6 per cent.	10,120	00
Nova Scotia, 6 per cent.	954,353	34
New Brunswick, 6 per cent.	126,900	00
Prince Edward Island, 6 per cent.	308,004	46
Bonds convertible into Stock, 6 per cent.	538,000	00
Dominion Stock, 6 per cent.	4,124,043	33
" 5 per cent.	2,132,251	32
Savings Banks, Post Office, 4 per cent.	2,375,537	47
" " 5 per cent.	264,400	00
" Toronto, 4 per cent.	154,981	71
" Winnipeg, 4 per cent.	32,053	41
" Nova Scotia, 4 per cent.	1,940,243	09
" New Brunswick 4 per cent.	1,277,928	81
" British Columbia, 5 per cent.	1,017,369	60
" Nova Scotia Suspense Account	3,426	89
" " Interest Account	1,634	60
" New Brunswick Suspense Account	1,019	07
" " Interest Account	531	67
" Prince Edward Island, 4 per cent.	401,514	51
Indemnity to Seigneurs and Townships, 6 per cent.	407,061	20
Notes, Canada	10,680,492	88
" Nova Scotia	42,527	03
Unpaid Warrants, Prince Edward Island	630	70
Overdue Debentures, Province of Canada	9,614	39
Total Funded and Unfunded Debt	149,397,109	66
	£29,879,421	

The interest and sinking fund, with redemption and management, of the debt in the financial year ending June 30, 1878, amounted to 13,202,966 dollars, or 2,640,593*l*. In the financial estimates for the year 1878–79, the total expenditure on account of the debt was set down at 15,501,674 dollars, or 3,100,315*l*.

Army and Navy.

n addition to the troops maintained by the Imperial Government—strength of which was reduced, in 1871, to 2,000 men, form- the garrison of the fortress of Halifax, considered an 'Imperial ion'—Canada has a large volunteer force, and a newly- nised militia, brought into existence by a statute of the first eral Parliament, passed in March 1868, 'to provide for the nce of the Dominion.' By the terms of the Act, the militia con- s of all male British subjects between 18 and 60, who are called to serve in four classes, namely:—1st class, 18 to 30, unmar- ; 2nd, from 30 to 45, unmarried; 3rd, 18 to 45, married; 45 to 60. Widowers without children rank as unmarried, but n them, as married. The militia is divided into an active and a rve force. The active includes the volunteer, the regular, and the ine militia. The regular militia are those who voluntarily enlist serve in the same, or men balloted, or in part of both. The ine militia is made up of persons whose usual occupation is on ing or steam craft navigating the waters of the Dominion. unteers have to serve for three years; and the regular marine militia for two years. On the 1st of January 1878, the ve militia comprised a force of 43,729, officers and men, orga- ed as follows:—cavalry, 1,803; field artillery, 1,326; garrison llery, 3,048; engineers, 232; infantry, 27,990; and rifles, 9,330. e reserve militia comprised 655,000 rank and file at the same date. Under the Act of 1868, amended in 1871, Canada is divided into ven military districts, four of which are formed by Ontario, three Quebec, one by Nova Scotia, one by New Brunswick, one by nitoba, and one by British Columbia. Two schools of military ruction for infantry are established in each of the provinces of tario and Quebec, and one in each of the provinces of New nswick and Nova Scotia.

The naval forces of Canada consisted, in 1877, of the following ied screw steamers, maintained on the great lakes and the river Lawrence, and furnished in part by the British Government 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.

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 area and population of the Dominion as follows:—

Provinces	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population, 1871		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Ontario . . .	107,780	828,590	792,261	1,620,851
Quebec . . .	193,355	596,041	595,475	1,191,516
New Brunswick . .	27,322	145,888	139,706	285,594
Nova Scotia . . .	21,731	193,792	194,008	387,800
Manitoba . . .	13,969	6,277	5,868	12,228
British Columbia . .	356,000	—	—	33,586
Prince Edward Island .	2,133	47,121	46,900	94,021
North-west Territory .	2,650,000	—	—	60,500
Total .	3,372,290	—	—	3,686,096

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	Nova Scotia	Halifax	29,582
	London	15,826	New Brunswick	St. John	28,983

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Newfoundland	St. John's		22,583

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 1867 to 1876.

www.libook.com.cn

Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers	Years	Total Number of Immigrants	Number of Settlers
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
1871	37,949	27,773	1876	31,650	25,633

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 the United States, and the greater part of the exports going to Great Britain. The following statement gives the total value of exports, and of imports, and the total value of imports entered for home consumption in the Dominion, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years ended June 30	Total Exports	Total Imports	Imports for Home Consumption
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1868	57,567,888	73,459,644	71,985,306
1869	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170
1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603
1871	74,173,618	96,092,971	86,947,482
1872	82,639,663	111,430,527	107,709,116
1873	89,789,922	128,011,282	127,514,594
1874	89,351,928	128,213,582	127,404,169
1875	77,886,979	123,070,283	119,618,657
1876	80,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218
1877	75,875,393	99,327,962	96,300,483

The following 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 1868 to 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Exports from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Dominion of Canada
	£	£
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
1876	10,324,705	6,902,723
1877	11,186,195	7,000,419

The two staple articles of exports from the Dominion of Canada to the United Kingdom are breadstuffs and wood. In the year 1877, the total exports of corn and flour amounted to 3,532,972*l.*, of which 1,923,333*l.* was for wheat; 245,869*l.* for oats; 665,700*l.* for maize, or Indian corn; and 220,871*l.* for wheat-meal and flour, the remainder comprising pease, oatmeal, and other kinds of breadstuffs. The value of the exports of wood and timber to Great Britain in 1877 was 5,611,678*l.*, made up chiefly of hewn timber, of the value of 2,032,576*l.*, and of sawn wood, of the value of 3,433,698*l.* The principal articles of British produce imported into the Dominion in the year 187[illegible] were iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 1,134,416*l.*; woollen manufactures, of the value of 1,435,055*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 940,173*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 849,733*l.*, and the imports of British produce to 613,128*l.* in the year 1876. The principal articles of British imports into Newfoundland and Labrador in 1877, were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 109,457*l.*; and cotton manufactures, of the value of 86,852*l.*

The tonnage of shipping registered in each of the Provinces of the Dominion on December 31, 1877, was as follows:—

	Vessels	Tons
Nova Scotia	2,961	541,579
New Brunswick	1,133	329,457
Quebec	1,951	248,399
Ontario	926	131,761
Prince Edward Island	342	55,547
British Columbia and Manitoba	49	3,725
Total	7,362	1,310,468

The total enumerated in the preceding table comprised 635 steamers, measuring 76,590 tons. During the year 1877, there were 432 new vessels, of 120,928 tons, built in the Dominion.

The Dominion of Canada had a network of railways of a total length of 5,574 miles at the end of June 1877. There were at the same period lines of a total length of 1,996 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.

Agent-General of the Dominion of Canada in Great Britain.—William Annan, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of Nova Scotia; appointed May 10, 1877.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Canada and British North America are:—

Money.

The *Dollar* of 100 cents. Average rate of exchange = 4*s.*

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:—

Wine gallon . .	=	0·83333 gallon.
Ale gallon . . .	=	1·01695 „
Bushel . . .	=	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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Canada and British North America.

1. Official Publications.

Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the year ended June 30, 1878. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Estimates of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Finances of Canada: Budget Speech delivered in the House of Commons of Canada, Feb. 22, 1878, by the Hon. Richard J. Cartwright, Minister of Finance. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877. Printed by order of Parliament. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Railway Statistics of Canada, 1876–77. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year ended June 30, 1877. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the calendar year 1877. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Report of the Minister of Justice. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ended June 30, 1877. 8. Ottawa, 1877.

Report on the state of the Militia for the year 1877. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Report, Returns, and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. 8. Ottawa, 1878.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. No. XIII. 8. London, 1878.

Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. 8. pp. 782. Ottawa, 1878.

Reports on the Trade and Commerce, the Militia Establishment, Immigration, and Taxation of the Dominion of Canada; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Parts I. and II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Trade of the Dominion of Canada, of Newfoundland, and of Labradore, with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Canadian Almanac for 1878. Thirty-first year. 8. Toronto, 1878.

Faillon (Abbé), Histoire de la Colonie française en Canada. 2 vols. Fol. Montreal, 1865.

Howe (Hon. Joseph), Confederation considered in relation to the interests of the Empire. 8. London, 1866.

Macfie (Matthew), Vancouver Island and British Columbia; their History, Resources, and Prospects. 8. London, 1865.

Marshall (Charles), The Canadian Dominion. 8. London, 1871.

Martindale (Lieut.-Col., C.B.), Recollections of Canada. With Illustrations by Lieutenant Carlile, R.A. 4. London, 1873.

Molinari (G. de) Lettres sur les Etats-Unis et le Canada. 12. Paris, 1877.

Monro (Alex.), History, Geography, and Statistics of British North America. 12. Montreal, 1864.

Morgan (Henry J.), The Canadian Parliamentary Companion for 1877. 12th edition. 32. Ottawa, 1878.

Philpot (Harvey J.), Guide Book to the Canadian Dominion. 16. London, 1871.

Rae (W. Fraser), Columbia and Canada. Notes on the Great Republic and the New Dominion. 8. London, 1878.

Rawlings (Thomas), The Confederation of the British North American Provinces: their Past History and Future Prospects. 8. London, 1866.

Russell (Wm. Henry), Canada: its Defences, Condition, and Resources. 8. London, 1865.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Anibal *Pinto*; elected President of the Republic, as successor of Don Federico Errazuriz, September 17, 1876.

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 cabinet, or ministry, divided into five departments. 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 and Expenditure.

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 each of the three years, from 1875 to 1877 :—

Years	Revenue		Expenditure	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1874	15,661,724	3,132,344	22,508,864	4,501,772
1875	16,255,100	3,251,020	21,720,075	4,344,015
1876	24,561,670	4,912,334	24,622,960	4,924,592
1877	16,805,830	3,361,160	16,892,810	3,378,562

The public revenue is derived, to the extent of more than one-half, from customs duties, the remainder coming chiefly from State railways and various monopolies. The chief branch of expenditure is for public works and interest of the debt.

The public debt of the republic consisted, at the end of September 1877, of the following home and foreign liabilities:—

	Capital	Interest
Internal Debt—	Pesos	Pesos
3 per cent. debt of 1865	3,150,775	94,523
3 „ „ „	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	£431,300
Total debt	63,397,022	2,965,406
	£12,679,404	£593,081

The whole of the foreign loans of Chili were contracted in England, the loans of 1842 and 1858 through the house of Baring Brothers, and the loans of 1866 and 1867 through the house of Morgan & Co. The railway loan of 1870, was contracted at the price of 83; that of 1873, at the price of 94, and that of 1875, at the price of 88½ per cent. The whole of these three loans are to be redeemed at par by a sinking fund of 2 per cent.

Army and Navy.

The army of Chili, raised by conscription, supplemented by voluntary enlistment, was reported to number 3,200 men at the end of September 1878, the forces comprising 2,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry and artillery. A law passed in 1875 fixed the total strength at

3,573 men. The number of officers of all grades is very large. There were 10 generals, 48 colonels, and 452 other commissioned officers in active service in 1878.

The navy of Chili consisted, at the end of September 1878, 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 12½ 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 chief feature in their construction.

Area and Population.

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 the last census taken April 19, 1875:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population 1875
Chiloé	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		118,880
Talca	3,185	110,359
Curicó	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

www.libtool.com.cn

Not included in the above table are three new provinces, or settlements, formed subsequently to the census, by a law of October 13, 1875. They are the province of Biobio, the territory of Angol, and the settlement of Arauco. The number of inhabitants of these districts is returned at 215,121, bringing the total population of Chili up to 2,283,568. The land of the Araucanians, a vast district on the southern frontier, claimed by the republic, is calculated to embrace 120,000 Eng. square miles, within which live about 70,000 inhabitants.

The two largest towns of Chili are Santiago, the capital, and Valparaiso, its port; the first of which had 129,807, and the second 97,775 inhabitants at the census of 1875.

Trade and Industry.

The foreign trade of Chili increased but very little in recent years. The total value of the imports in 1877 was 29,212,764 pesos, or 5,842,553*l.*, while that of the exports in 1877 was 29,717,372 dollars, or 5,943,474*l.* Trade 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 1873 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Chili to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Chili
	£	£
1873	4,764,195	3,165,104
1874	4,700,510	2,751,094
1875	4,196,096	2,207,418
1876	3,584,598	1,945,791
1877	3,279,808	1,501,400

www.libtool.com.cn

The staple article of export from Chili to the United Kingdom is copper. In the year 1877 the value of the total exports of copper to Great Britain amounted to 2,458,029*l.* Of this total, the copper ore was valued at 115,933*l.*, regulus at 531,237*l.*, and unwrought or partly wrought copper at 1,810,859*l.* Next to copper, the most important articles exported to Great Britain are wheat, of the value of 489,062*l.*; and wool of the value of 72,826*l.*, in the year 1877.

The principal articles of British produce imported into Chili are cotton and woollen manufactures and iron. In 1877, the total imports of cotton fabrics were of the value of 683,586*l.*; of woollens, 123,885*l.*; and of iron, wrought and unwrought, 125,567*l.*

The commercial navy of Chili consisted, end of September 1877, 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 June 1878, the total length of lines open for traffic was 977 English miles, while 209 miles more were in course of construction.

The post-office carried 6,152,196 letters, 615,250 parcels, and 8,023,263 newspapers in the year 1876. There were 335 post-offices open at the end of the year. The postal revenue was 228,430 pesos, or 45,686*l.*, and the expenditure 246,940 pesos, or 49,388*l.* in the year 1876.

The length of telegraph lines was reported, at the end of 1876, 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 1876 the telegraph carried 171,500 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.—Hon. Francis John Pakenham, formerly Secretary of Legation in Denmark; appointed Minister March 8, 1878.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Chili are:—

www.libtool.com.cn

MONEY.

The *Pesos*, or *Dollar* = 100 *Centavos*. Average rate of exchange, 4*s*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Ounce*	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„ *Libra*	=	1·014 lb. „
„ *Quintal*	=	101·44 „ „
„ *Vara*	=	0·927 yard.
„ *Square Vara*	=	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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Chili.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anuario Estadistico. 8. Santiago de Chile, 1878.

Estadistica comercial de la Républica de Chile. 8. Valparaiso, 1878.

Memoria que el Ministro de Estado en el departamento del Interior presenta al Congreso nacional de 1878. 8. Santiago de Chile, 1878.

Quinto Censo general de la poblacion de Chile, levantado el 19 de Abril de 1875. 4. Valparaiso, 1876.

Report by Mr. Horace Rumbold, British Minister, on the progress and general condition of Chili, dated Santiago de Chile, December 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Legation.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Drummond-Hay on the financial position of Chili, dated Valparaiso, August 11, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Grierson on the trade of Coquimbo; and by Mr. Consul Drummond-Hay on the trade and commerce of Valparaiso and of Chili, dated Jan.–March 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Grierson on the commerce of Coquimbo, dated June, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Chili with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Asta-Buruaga (Francisco S.), Diccionario geográfico de la República de Chile. 8. New York, 1868.

Fonck (Dr. Fr.), Chile in der Gegenwart. 8. Berlin, 1870.

Innes (G. Rose). The progress and actual condition of Chile. 8. London, 1875.

Menadier (J.), Estadistica comercial comparativa de la Republica de Chile. 4. Valparaiso, 1873.

Scherzer (Karl *von*), Reise der österreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857–59. 8. Vienna, 1864.

Wappäus (Prof. J. C.), Die Republiken von Süd-Amerika, geographisch-statistisch, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer Production und ihres Handelsverkehrs. 8. Göttingen, 1866.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.—General Julian *Trujillo*, elected for the biennial term commencing April 1, 1878.

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

The revenue of the central government for the financial year ending the 31st of August 1876, amounted to 3,749,486 pesos, or 769,897*l.*, and the expenditure to 2,858,532 pesos, or 571,706*l.*, leaving a surplus of 890,953 pesos, or 178,190*l.* The following table gives the estimated sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the financial year ending August 31, 1878 :—

Receipts 1877–78.	Pesos.	Expenditure 1877–78.	Pesos.
Customs . . .	3,000,000	Home Department .	240,023
Mint . . .	12,000	Justice . . .	27,832
Post Office . .	60,000	Foreign Affairs .	63,700
Telegraphs . .	40,000	Public instruction .	331,120
National property .	50,000	Pensions . . .	116,220
Panama railway .	250,000	Army . . .	1,138,160
Salt mines . .	1,280,000	Finance . . .	1,150,430
Church property .	6,800	Public Works . .	2,179,300
Miscellaneous . .	10,000	Post Office . .	433,986
Sabanilla railway .	100,000	National Debt . .	1,372,994
Miscellaneous . .	30,000	Treasury . . .	76,034
		Church . . .	6,633
		Miscellaneous . .	133,500
Total . .	4,838,800	Total . .	7,271,933
	£967,760		£1,454,386

The public debt was reported to amount to 53,085,644 pesos, or 10,617,129*l.*, at the end of 1877, 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 1877.

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.

Area and Population.

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 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

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. 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.

Trade and commerce.

The total imports and total exports were as follows in each of the two years 1875 and 1876 :—

Years	Imports		Exports	
	Pesos	£	Pesos	£
1875	6,949,028	1,389,805	9,984,386	1,996,877
1876	7,328,928	1,465,785	14,477,897	2,895,579

The foreign trade of Colombia is mainly with Great Britain and the United States. Far more important than the direct commerce is the transit trade, passing through the two ports of Panama and of Colon, or Aspinwall, 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 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 1873 to 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Exports from Colombia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Colombia
	£	£
1873	1,077,233	3,074,972
1874	995,600	2,570,952
1875	962,205	919,143
1876	681,913	783,183
1877	472,021	912,110

Of the exports from Colombia to Great Britain the two most important articles in 1877 were coffee, of the value of 52,822*l.*, Peruvian bark, of the value of 145,878*l.*, and raw cotton, of the value of 50,458*l.* At the head of the articles of British home produce imported into Colombia in 1877 were manufactured cotton goods, of the value of 641,843*l.* The other principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1877 were linen manufactures, of the value of 82,010*l.*; and woollens, of the value of 33,747*l.*

At the end of June 1878, the republic had railways of a total length of 66 Engl. miles, the principal line, 47 miles in length, traversing the Isthmus of Panama, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

The Post-office of Colombia carried 418,560 letters and 731,500 newspapers in the year 1876.

There were 1,378 miles of telegraphs at the end of 1876. The number of despatches was 97,325 in the year 1876.

Diplomatic and Commercial Representatives.

1. Of Colombia in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—General S. Camargo.
Secretary.—Cesar C. Guzman.

2. Of Great Britain in Colombia.

Minister and Consul-General.—Lieut.-Colonel Charles Edward Mansfield; Consul-General at Warsaw, 1865–76; Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General for Roumania, 1876–78; appointed Minister, May 12, 1878.
Secretary.—C. O'Leary, V.C.

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, 4*s.*

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

1. Official Publications.

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. O'Leary, Secretary of Legation, on the finances, trade, and navigation of the United States of Colombia, dated Bogotá, September 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. Crompton, acting-Consul, on the condition of British trade in the district of Panama, dated Panama, January 1, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

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. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Mallet on the trade and commerce of Panama, dated March 31, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Colombia with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Hall (Col. F.), Columbia; its Present State in respect of Climate, Soil, &c. 8. Philadelphia. 1871.

Hassaurek (F.), Four Years among Spanish Americans. 12. New York, 1867.

Marr (N.), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

Mosquera (General), Compendio de geografia general, politica, fisica y special dos Statos Unidos de Colombia. 8. London, 1866.

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

(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.—Tomas Guardia, elected *pro tempore* August 1878.

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, Population, and Trade.

The actual 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 1877, voted by Congress, the revenue was estimated at 2,379,432 dollars, or 475,886*l.*, and the expenditure at 2,512,972 dollars, or 502,594*l.* The revenue is drawn mainly from three sources, namely customs, the spirit monopoly, and the tobacco monopoly, the first of which was estimated to produce 731,540 dollars, or 146,308*l.*, the second 740,412 dollars, or 148,082*l.*, and the third 376,155 dollars, or 75,231*l.*, in the financial year ending April 30, 1877.

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.'

www.libproject.com.cn

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 five years from 1872 to 1876:—

Years.	Exports.	Imports.
	£	£
1872	550,000	561,500
1873	1,200,000	753,000
1874	912,800	570,000
1875	911,210	572,300
1876	1,061,482	623,510

The exports consist almost exclusively of coffee, the quantity exported in the year 1876 amounting to 24,163,500 pounds, of an estimated value of 4,673,420 dollars, or 934,685*l*.

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.

A 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 standstill in 1874, owing to want of funds.

At the end of June 1877, there were telegraph lines of a total length of 320 kilomètres, 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 Locock, appointed May 23, 1874.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of Costa Rica, and the British equivalents, are :—

www.libtool.com.cn

MONEY.

The *Dollar*, of 100 *Centavas* . . approximate value, 4*s*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Libra*	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal*	=	101·40 „
„ *Arroba*	=	25·35 „
„ *Fanega*	=	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. 4. San José, 1877.

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.

Trade of Central America with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Belly (Félix), A travers l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1872.

Boyle (Frederick), Ride across a Continent: a personal narrative of Wanderings through Nicaragua and Costa Rica. 2 vols. 8. London, 1868.

Fröbel (Julius), Aus Amerika. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857–58.

Marr (N.), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

Morelot (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

Peralta (Manuel M.), La République de Costa Rica. In 'Le Globe, journal de géographie.' 8. Genève, 1871.

Peralta (Manuel 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

(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 *Veintemilla*, elected President September 8, 1876; appointed Dictator, for an unlimited period, by a Convention, July 10, 1878.

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 1876 was reported to have amounted to 331,000*l.*; and the expenditure to 480,000*l.* About one-half of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports at the port of Guayaquil, which produced 1,174,058 dollars currency, or 167,723*l.* in 1876. At the commencement of 1877 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 1877 of three small steamers.

The following table gives the estimated area and population of each of the ten provinces according to official returns of the year 1875 :—

Provinces	Area : English square miles	Population
Chimborazo	5,544	110,860
Los Rios	11,310	61,922
Esmeraldas	7,439	8,000
Guayas	11,502	87,427
Imbabura	11,623	77,379
Leon and Azuay	7,378	225,243
Loja	10,320	60,784
Manavi	5,761	59,098
Oriente	168,460	73,143
Pichincha	9,035	102,281
Indians, unsettled	—	200,000
Total	248,372	1,066,137

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 capital of the republic, Quito, has an estimated population of 80,000.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador is mainly with the United Kingdom, and centres 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 1873 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Ecuador to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Ecuador
	£	£
1873	318,161	101,640
1874	297,406	65,153
1875	233,980	130,205
1876	244,517	225,273
1877	185,791	251,875

The chief articles of export from Ecuador to Great Britain in the year 1877 consisted of cocoa, of the value of 120,695*l.*; Peruvian bark of the value of 24,395*l.*; and dye stuffs, of the value of 7,345*l.* Of the imports of British produce into Ecuador, cotton goods, to the value of 188,315*l.*, formed the principal article in 1877.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 4*s.*; but the money in circulation is chiefly that of France, Great Britain, and the United States. By a law of December 6, 1856, 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 Ecuador, dated Guayaquil, Feb. 18, 1871; in 'Commercial Reports.' No. IV., 1871. 8. London, 1871.

Report of Mr. Vice-Consul Smith on the commerce of Ecuador, 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 from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1873. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Chambers on the trade and commerce of Ecuador, dated Guayaquil, Feb. 17, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Ecuador with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Flemming (B.), Wanderungen in Ecuador. 8. Leipzig, 1872.

Gerstäcker (Friedrich), Achtzehn Monate in Süd-Amerika. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1863.

Schwarda (T.), Reise um die Erde. Vol. III. 8. Braunschweig, 1861.

Ternaux-Compans (L.), Histoire du royaume de Quito. Traduite de l'espagnol. (Velasco: Historia del reino de Quito.) 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1840.

Villavicencio (D.), Geografia de la República del Ecuador. 8. New York, 1858.

Wagner (Moritz Friedrich), Reisen in Ecuador; in 'Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde.' Vol. XVI. Berlin, 1864.

www.libtool.com.cn

GUATEMALA.

(REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA.)

Constitution and Government.

THE republic of Guatemala, established on April 17, 1839, after having formed part for eighteen years of the Confederation of Central America, is governed under a constitution proclaimed October 2, 1859. By its terms the legislative power is vested in a Congress of two chambers, called the Council of State and the House of Representatives, the first consisting of 24 and the second of 52 members. Both chambers are elected for four years, the House of Representatives by the people, and the Council of State by the House. The executive is vested in a President, also elected for four years. Since the year 1871, when the priestly party was driven from power, there have been repeated Presidential elections.

President of the Republic.—General Rufino *Barrios*, elected May 1874.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of three departments, of Foreign Affairs, of Interior and Justice, and of War and Finance.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The public revenue in the year 1874 amounted, according to official returns, to 2,601,000 dollars, or 520,200*l*., and the total expenditure at 2,542,600 dollars, or 508,520*l*., leaving a surplus of 58,400 dollars, or 11,680*l*. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follows in the year 1874:—

Sources of Revenue, 1874.

	Dollars.
Import Duties	959,100
Export Duties	84,600
Domains and Monopolies	816,900
Tax on sugar-cane plantations	54,100
Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Receipts	674,100
Surplus of 1873	12,200
Total Revenue	2,601,000
	£520,200

Branches of Expenditure, 1874.

www.libtool.com.cn

	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 army of Guatemala, the cost of which, as shown in the above statement, is not far from one-half of the total public expenditure, consists, nominally, of 3,225 men, rank and file. There is, besides, a militia of 13,000 men.

The area of Guatemala is estimated at 41,830 English square miles. According to a rough enumeration taken on January 31, 1872, there were at that date 1,190,754 inhabitants, of whom 360,608 of European descent, and 830,146 aborigines or 'Indians.' Guatemala is administratively divided into seventeen provinces, of which three, Escuintla, Sololá, and Suchitepeguez, 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 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, and the imports chiefly of textile fabrics. The estimated value of the total exports averaged 800,000*l.* in the five years, from 1873 to

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 1873 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Central America to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Central America
	£	£
1873	1,363,999	330,887
1874	1,120,874	157,078
1875	1,308,889	846,653
1876	934,772	715,732
1877	1,380,361	930,248

The principal articles exported from Central America to Great Britain in the year 1877 were coffee, of the value of 1,102,700*l.*, and indigo, of the value of 161,727*l.* The staple article of British produce imported into Central America consists of cotton manufactures, the value of these imports amounting to 667,926*l.* in 1877.

The Post-office carried 164,828 letters and 42,268 newspapers in the year 1877. There are no railways, but a line of telegraphs 1,120 miles in length, with 45 offices, existed at the end of 1877.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Guatemala in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—General Pedro Romulo Negrete, accredited June 21, 1872.

Consul-General.—Guillermo Francisco Kelly, appointed September 9, 1878.

2. Of Great Britain in Guatemala.

Minister and Consul-General.—Sidney Locock, 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 *Centavos* . . approximate value, 4*s.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Libra*	=	1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal*	=	101·40 „
„ *Arroba*	=	25·35 „
„ *Fanega*	=	1½ imperial bushel.

www.libtool.com.cn

The old weights and measures of Spain are in general use.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Guatemala.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mensage 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.

Report by Mr. Consul Magee on the trade, manufactures, and navigation of the Republic of Guatemala, dated November 4, 1873, in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Sidney Locock, British Chargé d'Affaires, on the imports and exports of Guatemala in 1874, dated Guatemala, July 7, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Tables of Imports and Exports of Guatemala; in 'Statistical Tables relating to Foreign Countries.' Part XII. Fol. London, 1870.

Trade of Central America with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Baily (J.), Central America. 8. London, 1850.

Bernouilli (Dr. Gustav), Briefe aus Guatemala. In Dr. A. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' 4. Gotha, 1868-69.

Bernouilli (Dr. Gustav), Reise in der Republic, Guatemala. In Dr. A. Petermann's 'Mittheilungen.' 4. Gotha, 1873.

Fröbel (Julius), Aus America. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857–58.

Laferrière (J.), De Paris à Guatemala, Notes de voyage au Centre-Amérique. 8. Paris, 1877.

Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

Morelot (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

Scherzer (Karl, Ritter von), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Squier (E. G.), The States of Central America. 8. London, 1868.

Whetham (J. W. Boddam), Across Central America. 8. London, 1877.

HAITI.

www.libtool.com.cn

(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.

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 4,195,000 piastres, or 167,800*l.*, in the year 1877. The total public revenue is calculated to have amounted in recent years to about 900,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 1,400,000*l.*

There is a large floating debt, consisting chiefly of paper money issued by successive governments, the greater mass enormously depreciated by frequent repudiation, and by forgery on a vast scale. There is also a foreign debt, consisting of a loan of 11,949,840 francs, or 477,994*l.*, contracted at Paris in 1825, and of other liabilities incurred towards France, the total amounting to 32,049,840 francs, or 1,281,994*l.* No interest has for years been paid on this debt.

Nevertheless, the government issued, in June 1875, with partial success, a new foreign loan of 83,453,000 francs, or 3,338,120*l.*, through the house of Marcuard & Co., Paris, the avowed object being to extinguish the old debt, both home and foreign, and to employ the remainder for the construction of two lines of railway.

The army, under a 'law of reorganisation' passed by the National Assembly in 1878, consists, nominally, of 6,828 men, chiefly infantry. There is a special 'Guard of the Government,' numbering 650 men, commanded by 10 generals, who also act as aides-de-camp to the president of the republic.

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. 569-71)—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 annual imports in the three years 1875 to 1877 averaged 1,180,000*l.*, and the exports 1,300,000*l.* The principal articles exported are coffee, mahogany, and logwood.

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 1873 to 1877, 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.
	£	£
1873	339,002	548,023
1874	344,461	441,952
1875	443,837	693,290
1876	409,961	356,447
1877	247,376	383,203

The chief articles of exports to the United Kingdom in 1877 were coffee, of the value of 138,836*l.*, and mahogany, of the value of 18,639*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, to 17,224*l.* in 1874, and to 2,164*l.* in 1877. The staple articles of British produce imported into Haiti and San Domingo in 1877 were cotton manufactures, valued at 252,326*l.*, and linens, of the value of 54,098*l.*

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Haiti in Great Britain.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Charles Seguy Villevaleix, 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*, or dollar . . . approximate value, 4*s.*

French gold and silver coins are in current use.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures in use are those of France.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Haiti.

1. Official Publications.

Report by Mr. Consul-General St.-John on the commerce and shipping of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, December 22, 1872; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873.

Report by Major Robert Stuart, British Minister, on the commerce and shipping of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, Feb. 5, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation. Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Major Robert Stuart on the Island of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, February 3, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Major Robert Stuart on the commerce, industry, and finances of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, April 1878; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Hayti and San Domingo with the United Kingdom, in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Ardouin (Beaubrun), Etudes sur l'histoire de Haïti. 10 vols. Paris, 1853–61.

Bonneau (Alex.), Haïti, ses progrès, son avenir. 8. Paris, 1862.

Handelmann (J.), Geschichte von Haïti. 8. Kiel, 1856.

Hazard (Samuel), Santo Domingo, Past and Present; with a Glance at Hayti. 8. pp. 511. London, 1873.

Madiou (N.), Histoire de Haïti. 3 vols. 8. Port-au-Prince, 1847.

Nau (K.), Histoire des Caziques de Haïti. 8. Port-au-Prince, 1855.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Marco Aurelio *Soto*, elected President May 29, 1877, as successor of Don Crecencio *Gomez*, President from 1876 to 1877.

There have been no regular elections of Presidents in recent years, and none served the full term of office. The predecessor of Don Crecencio Gomez, 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 1,230,164*l.*, 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 commerce is mainly with Great Britain, but the value 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 *Arroba*	for wine . .	= 3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil . .	= 2¾ „ „
„ *Square Vara* . . .		= 1·09 vara = 1 yard.
„ *Fanega*		= 1½ imperial bushel.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Honduras.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Gaceta Official de Honduras. Comayagua, 1876-77.

Trade of Central America with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Fröbel (Julius), Seven Years' Travel in Central America. 8. London, 1853.

Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

Pelletier (Consul E.), Honduras et ses ports. Documents officiels sur le chemin de fer interocéanique. 8. Paris, 1869.

Reichardt (M.), Centro-America. 8. Braunschweig, 1851.

Scherzer (Karl, Ritter *von*), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Squier (E. G.), Honduras: descriptive, historical, and statistical. 8. London, 1870.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

President of the Republic.—General Porfirio *Diaz*; proclaimed President of the Republic, as successor of Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, March 4, 1877.

The President was installed in power in consequence of a revolution which overthrew 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 accounts 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 accounts, the financial year 1874–75 showed a deficit of 6,242,738 dollars, or 1,244,548*l.* The deficits 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 these returns 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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, 1878
States:—Aguascalientes	2,895	89,715
Campeche	25,832	80,366
Chiapas	16,048	193,987
Chihuahua	83,746	180,668
Coahuila	50,890	98,397
Colima	3,743	65,827
Durango	42,510	185,077
Guanajuato	11,411	900,000
Guerrero	24,550	320,069
Hidalgo	8,163	404,207
Jalisco	39,168	966,689
México	7,838	663,557
Michoacán	25,689	618,240
Morelos	1,776	150,384
Nuovo-Leon	23,635	178,872
Oaxaca	33,591	648,779
Puebla	12,021	697,788
Querétaro	3,207	153,286
San Luis 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
Territories:—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 1876 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, and the remainder with France, Germany, and Great Britain.

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 ten years from 1868 to 1877 :—

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
1876	662,132	502,224
1877	798,857	995,510

The principal articles of export from Mexico to Great Britain in the year 1877 were mahogany, of the value of 366,697*l.*; and unrefined sugar, of the value of 133,235*l.* Cotton manufactures, of the value of 638,084*l.*; linens, of the value of 109,026*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 49,389*l.*, formed *the chief* imports of the United Kingdom into Mexico in 1877.

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, to 7,919*l.* in 1875, to 14,572*l.* in 1876, and to 14,538*l.* in 1877.

Mexico had 372 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of June 1877. 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 1877.

The total length of telegraph lines, at the end of June 1877, was 7,310 English miles. There were, at the same date, 252 telegraph offices, of which number 83 belonged to private companies, and 169 to the state.

The post-office carried 1,900,000 letters in the year 1876–77. At the end of June 1877 there were 768 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 *Arroba*	for wine . .	=	3½ imperial gallons.
	„ oil . .	=	2¾ „ „
„ *Square Vara* . . .		=	1·09 vara = 1 yard.
„ *Fanega*		=	1½ imperial bushel.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Mexico.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Anales del Ministerio de fomento, colonizacion, industria y comercio. 8. Mexico, 1870–78.

Comercio exterior de Mexico. Fol. Mexico. 1878.

Memoria del Secretario del despacho de hacienda. Fol. Mexico, 1878.

Report by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton, H.M.'s Secretary of Legation, on the trade, industry, finances, and population of the Mexican Empire, dated August 12, 1865; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy.' No. XI. London, 1866.

www.libtool.com.cn

Report by R. T. C. Middleton on the financial position of Mexico, dated February 25, 1867; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. V. 1867. London, 1867.

Reports by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton on the mines and mineral districts, and on the sulphur deposits of Mexico, dated July 10 and December 31, 1866; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Nos. I. and II. 1867. London, 1867.

Report by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton on the silver mines of Guanaxuato, dated November 29, 1867; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. I. 1868. London, 1868.

Reports by Mr. C. Moye, U.S. Consul at Chihuahua, dated June 3, 1867, Mr. F. B. Elmer, U.S. Consul at La Paz, dated Sept. 30, 1867, and of Mr. F. Chase, U.S. Consul-General at Tampico, dated June 30, 1867, on the commerce, agriculture, and mining industry of Mexico; in 'Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations.' 8. Washington, 1868.

Reports by Mr. Thomas N. Nelson, Minister-Resident of the United States, on the political and social condition of the republic of Mexico, dated Mexico, February–May, 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1871.

Trade of the United Kingdom with Mexico; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Chevalier (Michel), Le Mexique ancien et moderne. 18. Paris, 1866.

Cubas (A. Garcia), Atlas metodico de la geographia de la república Mexicana. 8. Mexico, 1874.

Domenech (Emmanuel), Le Mexique tel qu'il est. La vérité sur son climat, ses habitants et son gouvernement. 12. Paris, 1866.

Flint (H. M.), Mexico under Maximilian. 12. Philadelphia, 1867.

Garcia y Cubas (A.), Apuntes relativos á la poblacion de la República Mexicana. 8. Mexico, 1871.

Geiger (John Lewis), A Peep at Mexico: Narrative of a Journey across the Republic from the Pacific to the Gulf. 8. London, 1874.

La Bédollière (Émile G. *de*), Histoire de la guerre du Mexique. 4. Paris, 1866.

Müller (J. W.), Reisen in den Vereinigten Staaten, Canada und Mexico. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1865.

Perez (J. E.), Almanaque estadistico de las officinas y Guia de forasteros y del Comercio de la Republica para 1877. 8. Mexico, 1877.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 1877 was estimated at 1,750,000 dollars, or 350,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 2,235,000 dollars, or 447,000*l.*, leaving a deficit of 485,000 dollars, or 97,000*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 1877 was estimated at 9,500,000 dollars, or 1,900,000*l.* 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 consists 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 system of money, weights, and measures is the same as in Honduras. (See p. 548.)

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Nicaragua.

1. Official Publications.

Report by Mr. Edwin Corbett, British Chargé d'Affaires, on the financial condition of Nicaragua, dated Guatemala, May 29, 1869; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. IV. 1869. 8. London, 1869.

Report by Mr. Consul Gollan on the commerce of Greytown, and the construction of an interoceanic canal through Nicaragua, dated January 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Gollan on the trade and commerce of Nicaragua, dated Greytown, January 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Belly (N.), Percement de l'isthme de Panama par le canal de Nicaragua. 8. Paris, 1858.

Belt (Thomas), The Naturalist in Nicaragua: a Narrative of a Residence at the Gold Mines of Chontales, &c. 8. London, 1873.

Bülow (A. *von*), Der Freistaat Nicaragua in Mittelamerika. 8. Berlin, 1849.

Keller (J.), Le canal de Nicaragua. 8. Paris, 1859.

Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Centralamerika. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

Scherzer (Karl, Ritter *von*), Wanderungen durch die mittelamerikanischen Freistaaten Nicaragua, Honduras und San Salvador. 8. Braunschweig, 1857.

Squier (E. G.), Sketches of Travel in Nicaragua. 8. New York, 1851.

Squier (E. G.), Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Interoceanic Canal. 2 vols. 8. London, 1852.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Candido *Bareiro*, elected September 25, 1878.

Vice-President.—Don Adolfo *Saguier*, elected September 25, 1878.

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

The public revenue of Paraguay is derived to the extent of about one-third 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 1877, the public revenue for the year ending the 31st of December 1877 was estimated at 295,570 pesos, or 59,114*l.*, and the expenditure at 228,650 pesos, or 45,730*l.*, leaving a surplus of 66,920 pesos, or 13,384*l.*

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 in the war against the united armies of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic, carried on during the years 1865-70, comprised 60,000 men, including 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 artillery. These troops were altogether disbanded afterwards, and the entire force in 1877 consisted of 185 foot soldiers, forming the garrison of the capital.

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 English square miles; but the new boundaries imposed by the conquerors in the war reduced the area to 16,590 square leagues, or 57,303 English 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. Since that date, another enumeration was taken in 1876, the returns of which state the population at 239,844, being an increase of 72,765 in three years. About one-third of the inhabitants are living 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.

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 English miles, from Asuncion, the capital, to Paraguary. 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 *Quintal*	. . .	=	101·40 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Arroba*	. . .	=	25·35 „ „
„ *Fanega*	. . .	=	1½ imperial bushel.
„ *Lino* (land measure)	.	=	69⅓ Engl. sq. yards.
„ *Legua madra*	. .	=	12½ Engl. sq. miles.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Paraguay.

1. Official Publications.

Mensage del Presidente de la República, presentado al Congreso Legislativo de la Nacion. 4. Asuncion, 1878.

Memoria del Ministerio de Hacienda, presentada á los H. Senadores y Diputados en 1877. 4. Asuncion, 1878.

Sobre la cantidad de leguas de terrenos públicos aproximadamente, la calidad de ellos, sus produciones, &c.: Informe per órden de S. E. el Senor Presidente de la República del Paraguay. 4. Asuncion, 1871.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Demersay (L. A.), Histoire physique, économique et politique du Paraguay et des établissements des Jésuites. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1865.

Du Graty (Alfred), La République de Paraguay. 8. Bruxelles, 1865.

Johnston (K.), Paraguay. In 'Geographical Magazine,' July 1875. London, 1875.

Kennedy (A. J.) La Plata, Brazil, and Paraguay, during the War. 8. London, 1869.

Mansfield (Charles), Paraguay, Brazil, and the Plate. New edition. By the Rev. Charles Kingsley. 8. London, 1866.

Masterman (G. F.), Seven Eventful Years in Paraguay. 8. London, 1869.

Mulhall (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook to the River Plate Republics, &c., and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. 8. London, 1875.

Page (Commander Thomas G.), La Plata, the Argentine Confederation, and Paraguay. Narrative of the Exploration of the Tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent countries during the years 1853, 1854, 1855, and 1856, under the orders of the United States Government. 8. New York, 1867.

Quentin (Charles), Le Paraguay. 8. Paris, 1866.

Thompson (George), The Paraguayan War; with sketches of the history of Paraguay, and of the manners and customs of the people. 8. London, 1869.

Tschudi (Joh. Jak. *v.*), Reisen durch Südamerika. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866.

Washburn (Charles A.), The History of Paraguay. With notes of personal observations. 2 vols. 8. Boston and New York, 1871.

www.libtool.com.cn

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. The estimated 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.*

www.indiabd.com

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.

The army of the republic was composed as follows in 1878:—

	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 1878, of 6 ironclads, the 'Independencia,' frigate, 14 guns; the 'Atahualpa,' turret ship, 3 guns; the 'Huascar,' 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 'Huascar,' are so-called

Monitors, the first purchased from the United States, and the second built on the Clyde. Each of these ships carries, on revolving turrets, three guns, throwing shots of 500 pounds weight. They have 4½-inch armour from stem to stern, and when in action rise 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.

www.libroteca.com

Area and Population.

The area of Peru is estimated to extend over 503,000 English square miles, with a population, according to a census taken in 1876, of 2,673,075, comprising 1,352,151 males, and 1,320,924 females. The republic is divided into twenty-one departments, the area and population of which were reported as follows at the census taken in 1876:—

Departments	Area: English square miles	Population
Piura	13,931	135,709
Cajamarca	14,188	213,243
Amazonas	14,129	34,245
Loreto	32,727	61,125
Libertad	15,649	147,541
Ancachs	17,405	284,091
Lima	14,760	226,922
Callao		34,492
Huancavelica	10,814	104,140
Huanuco	33,622	77,988
Junin		209,871
Ica	6,295	60,111
Ayacucho	24,213	147,909
Cuzco	95,547	237,083
Puno	39,743	256,594
Arequipa	27,744	160,282
Moquegua	42,387	28,786
Tarapaca		42,002
Tacna	20,100	35,706
Apurimac	62,325	119,246
Lambayeque	17,939	85,984
Total	503,000	2,673,075

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. At the enumeration of 1876 the population of the capital, Lima, was returned at 160,056.

www.libtool.com.cn

Trade and Industry.

The foreign commerce 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 ten years from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Peru to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Peru
	£	£
1868	3,400,026	1,132,363
1869	3,992,472	1,381,695
1870	4,881,075	1,761,173
1871	3,971,968	2,159,770
1872	4,211,723	2,870,238
1873	5,219,572	2,524,622
1874	4,501,213	1,593,261
1875	4,884,181	1,594,499
1876	5,630,670	991,304
1877	4,696,502	1,266,394

The two principal articles of export from Peru to the United Kingdom are guano and cubic nitre. During the ten years from 1868 to 1877, the quantities and value of the exports of guano from Peru to Great Britain were as follows :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1868	155,766	1,890,219
1869	199,122	2,581,024
1870	243,434	3,248,293
1871	142,365	1,711,176
1872	74,401	875,882
1873	135,895	1,722,854
1874	94,346	1,207,679
1875	86,042	1,068,570
1876	156,864	1,966,068
1877	111,835	1,375,028

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 unauthorised exports forbidden under heavy penalties.

Equal in importance to guano as an article of export to Great Britain, is cubic nitre, also a government monopoly. The exports of nitre were as follows in each of the ten years from 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Tons	£
1868	623,821	473,356
1869	884,977	684,320
1870	1,068,972	829,368
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
1876	3,064,707	1,761,450
1877	1,247,909	841,074

Among the other articles of export to Great Britain are sheep and alpaca wool, of the value of 619,292*l.* in 1875, of 503,224*l.* in 1876, and of 501,430*l.* in 1877; and unrefined sugar, of the value of 928,765*l.* in 1875, of 912,799*l.* in 1876, and of 1,424,494*l.* in 1877. The imports of British produce into Peru comprise mainly cotton and woollen manufactures. The imports of cotton goods amounted to 423,570*l.* in 1875; to 324,350*l.* in 1876; and to 539,106*l.* in 1877. Of woollens the imports were of the value of 208,854.

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 1877 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 4,884,000*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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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	6,056,000
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	26,670,800
Private Lines:—			
Pimental to Chiclayo	45	1,000,000	200,000
Ferrenafe to Eten	50	2,600,000	520,000
Malabriga 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. Referring to the longest of the State lines, from Arequipa to Puno, near the summit of the Andes, the British Minister and Consul-General, in a report of the year 1878, says:—'232 miles of difficult railway have been made, at an expense of about 6,000,000*l.*, in order that three or four goods trains may run per week.' Of the railways belonging to private individuals, only the double line from Lima to Callao, eight miles, from Lima to Chorales, nine miles in

length, the property of an English company, is reported to be a commercial success.

Peru has important silver mines, situate mainly in the Cero de Pasco. Their produce amounted to 1,395,936 ounces in 1874; to 1,357,432 ounces in 1875; to 1,358,792 ounces in 1876; and to 1,427,592 ounces in 1877.

The merchant navy of Peru numbered 147 vessels, of 49,860 tons, including 8 steamers, of 1,768 tons, at the end of 1877.

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.—Spenser 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, 4*s*.

Weights and Measures.

The	*Ounce*	=	1·014 ounce avoirdupois.
„	*Libra*	=	1·014 lb. „
„	*Quintal*	=	101·44 „ „
„	*Arroba* of 25 pounds	=	25·36 „ „
	Arroba of wine or spirits	=	6·70 imperial gallons.
„	*Gallon*	=	0·74 „ „
„	*Vara*	=	0·927 yard.
„	*Square Vara*	=	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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Peru.

1. Official Publications.

Demarcacion politica del Peru. Edicion oficial de la direccion de estadistica. Fol. Lima, 1874.

Report by Mr. Spenser St. John, British Minister, on the population, mining industry, and railways of Peru; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Consul Nugent on the trade of Arica, and by Mr. Consul Graham on the commerce and navigation of Islay, dated May-July 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Graham on the trade of Islay, dated Islay, January 15, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Consul Nugent on the Trade of Arica; by Mr. Consul March on the Trade of Callao; and by Mr. Consul Graham on the Trade and Commerce of Islay, dated Feb. 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

www.libtool.com.cn

Reports by Mr. Consul Nugent on the trade of Arica; by Mr. Consul March on the trade of Callao; and by Mr. Consul Graham on the Trade of Islay, dated March-December 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul March on the trade of Callao, and by Mr. Acting-Consul Robilliard on the trade of Islay, dated January-May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Peru with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Cabello (Pedro M.), Guia politica eclesiastica y militar del Perú. 12. Lima, 1869.

Chèrot (A.), Le Pérou: Productions, Guano, Commerce, Finances, &c. 8. Paris, 1876.

Duffield (A.), Peru in the Guano age. 8. London, 1877.

Fuentes (Manuel A.), Lima, or Sketches of the Capital of Peru: Historical, Statistical, Administrative, Commercial, and Moral. 8. London, 1866.

Grandidier (E.), Voyage dans l'Amérique du Sud, Pérou et Bolivie. 8. Paris, 1863.

Hill (S. S.), Travels in Peru and Mexico. 2 vols. 8. London, 1860.

Hutchinson (T. J.), Two Years in Peru. 2 vols. 8. London, 1874.

Markham (Clements R.), Travels in Peru and India, while superintending the collection of Cinchona plants and seeds in South America, and their Introduction into India. 8. London, 1862.

Menendez (D. Baldomero), Manuel de geografia y estadistica del Perú. 12. Paris, 1862.

Paz-Soldan (D. Mateo) Geografia del Perú. 8. Paris, 1863.

Squier (E. G.), Peru: Incidents of travels and exploration in the Land of the Incas. 8. London, 1877.

The Railways of Peru in 1873. 8. London, 1874.

Tschudi (Joh. Jakob von), Reisen durch Südamerika. 5 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1866-68.

Wappaeus (Joh. Eduard), Die Republic Peru; in Stein's 'Handbuch der Geographie und Statistik.' Part III. 8. Leipzig, 1864.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Consego conservador, and the Tribunado, the first consisting of twelve, and the second of fifteen members. The members of both Houses are chosen in indirect election, with restricted suffrage, for the term of four 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. Constant insurrections have allowed very few Presidents to serve the full term of office.

President of the Republic.—Don Ignacio Gonzales, proclaimed President, with dictatorial powers, April 12, 1878.

The administrative affairs of the republic are in charge of a ministry appointed by the President, with the approval of the Consego conservador. The ministry is composed of the heads of the departments of the Interior and Police, Finance, Justice, War and Marine, and Foreign Affairs.

Revenue, Population, and Trade.

The financial estimates of the republic for the year 1876 set down the revenue as 853,254 dollars, or 170,651*l.*, with an expenditure to the same amount. The branches of expenditure were as follows:

	Dollars.
Interior and Police	135,804
Foreign Affairs	22,020
Justice, &c.	96,228
Finance, &c.	80,002
War and Marine	355,579
Extraordinary expenses	50,000
Balance	113,621
	853,254
	£170,651

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. 543–45)—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 Concepsion 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.

Report by Major Robert Stuart on the condition of the Island of Haiti, dated Port-au-Prince, February 3, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Coen on the trade and commerce of San Domingo, dated December 30, 1870; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Haiti and San Domingo with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Hazard (Samuel), Santo Domingo, Past and Present; with a Glance at Hayti, 8 pp. 511. London, 1873.

Jordan (Wilhelm), Geschichte der Insel Haiti. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1849.

Keim (D. B. Randolph), Santo Domingo. Pen Pictures and Leaves of Travel. 12. Philadelphia, 1871.

Monte y Tejada (Antonio), Historia de Santo Domingo, desde su Descubrimiento hasta nuestros dias. Tomo I. (all published.) 8. Habana, 1853.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 'pronunciamientos' 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:—

Sources of Revenue:	Dollars.	*Branches of Expenditure.*	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	150,450
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 (£391,670)	Total	1,760,850 (£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 port of La Libertad, fifteen miles distant, 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 María Torres Caicedo, accredited December 12, 1877.

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 *Peso* or *Piaster*, of 8 *reales*	. approximate value,	4*s.* 3½*d.*
„ *Dollar*, of 100 *centavos*	. „ „	4*s.*

Weights and Measures.

The *Libra*	= 1·014 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal*	= 101·40 „
„ *Arroba*	= 25·35 „
„ *Fanega*	= 1⅓ 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'Affaires 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.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Fröbel (Julius), Aus America. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1857–58.

Laferrière (J.), De Paris à Guatemala. Notes de voyage au Centre-Amérique. 8. Paris, 1877.

Marr (Wilhelm), Reise nach Central-America. 2 vols. 8. Hamburg, 1863.

Morelot (L.), Voyage dans l'Amérique centrale. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1859.

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 a temporary Vice-President, chosen by the Senate. The elections for President and Vice-President are at present held in all the states on Tuesday next after the first

Monday in November, every four years, in a leap-year; and on the 4th of March following the new President elect is inaugurated.

President of the United States.—Rutherford Burchard *Hayes*, born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822; studied law at Harvard College, Cambridge, 1845–48, and admitted to the bar at Marietta, Ohio, 1848; practised law at Cincinnati, 1849–61; commander of a regiment of Ohio volunteers in the civil war, 1861–64; representative of Ohio in the 39th and 40th Congresses of the United States, 1865–69; governor of Ohio, 1870–72; elected 19th President of the United States by 185 against 184 votes of the Electoral College, Nov. 3, 1876; assumed office, March 4, 1877.

Vice-President of the United States.—William A. *Wheeler*, born at Malone, New York, June 30, 1819; studied and practised law; member of the New York House of Assembly, 1850–51; member of the New York Senate, 1858–59; representative of New York in the 37th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Congresses of the United States; elected Vice-President of the United States November 3, 1876; assumed office, March 4, 1877.

The President of the United States has an annual salary of 50,000 dollars, or 10,000*l.*, and the Vice-President of 10,000 dollars, 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	1836
James Monroe	Virginia	1817–1825	1759	1831
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	1825–1829	1767	1848
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	1829–1837	1767	1845
Martin Van Buren	New York	1837–1841	1782	1862
William H. Harrison	Ohio	1841–1841	1773	1841
John Tyler	Virginia	1841–1845	1790	1862
James Knox Polk	Tennessee	1845–1849	1795	1849
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	1849–1850	1784	1850
Millard Fillmore	New York	1850–1853	1800	1874
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	1853–1857	1804	1869
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	1857–1861	1791	1868
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	1861–1865	1809	1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865–1869	1808	1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	1869–1877	1822	—
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	1877 —	1822	—

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name	From State	Term of Service	Born	Died
John Adams	Massachusetts	1789–1797	1735	1826
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797–1801	1743	1826
Aaron Burr	New York	1801–1805	1756	1836
George Clinton	New York	1805–1812	1739	1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813–1814	1744	1814
Daniel D. Tomkins	New York	1817–1825	1774	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	1864
Millard Fillmore	New York	1849–1850	1800	1874
William R. King	Alabama	1853–1853	1786	1853
John C. Breckinridge	Kentucky	1857–1861	1821	1875
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	1861–1865	1809	—
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	1865–1865	1808	1875
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	1869–1873	1823	—
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873–1875	1812	1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	1877 —	1819	—

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. William *Evarts*, born at Boston, February 6, 1818; studied law at Yale College, and admitted to the bar of New York, 1841; Attorney-General of the United States July 15, 1868, to March 4, 1869; representative of the United States at the Conference of Geneva for the settlement of the 'Alabama' claims, 1872. Appointed Secretary of State, March 11, 1877.

2. Secretary of the Treasury.—Hon. John *Sherman*, born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823; studied and practised law; representative of Ohio in the 34th, 35th, 36th, and 37th Congresses of the United States; elected to the Senate of the United States in 1861; re-elected in 1866, and in 1872. Appointed Secretary of the Treasury, March 11, 1877.

3. Secretary of War.—Hon. George W. *McCrary*, born near Evansville, Indiana, August 29, 1835; studied law and admitted to the bar at Keokuk, Iowa, 1856; representative of Iowa in the 41st, 42nd, 43rd, and 44th Congresses of the United States. Appointed Secretary of War, March 11, 1877.

4. Secretary of the Navy.—Richard W. *Thompson*, born in Culpepper county, Virginia, June 9, 1809; studied law, and admitted to the bar, 1834; representative of Indiana in the 31st and 32nd Congresses of the United States, 1841–45. Appointed Secretary of the Navy, March 11, 1877.

5. Secretary of the Interior.—Hon. Carl *Schurz*, born at Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, March 2, 1829; studied at the University of Bonn; took part in the Baden insurrection of 1848–49; emigrated to the United States, 1852, and settled in the State of Missouri as editor and newspaper correspondent; served in the civil war as brigadier-general of volunteers, 1861–65; elected senator for Missouri in the United States Senate, 1869; re-elected 1875. Appointed Secretary of the Interior, March 11, 1877.

6. Postmaster-General.—Hon. David McKendree *Key*, born in Greene county, Tennessee, January 27, 1824; studied law, and admitted to the bar at Chattanooga, 1853; served in the civil war on the Confederate side as lieut.-colonel of the 43rd Tennessee Infantry, 1861–64; elected senator of the United States for Tennessee, 1875. Appointed Postmaster-General, March 11, 1877.

7. Attorney-General.—Hon. Charles *Devens*, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, April 4, 1820; studied law at Harvard university, and admitted to the bar, 1841; commander of a battalion of Massachusetts volunteers in the civil war, 1861–65; associate justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 1873–77. Appointed Attorney-General, March 11, 1877.

Each of the above ministers has an annual salary of 8,000 dollars currency, or 1,600*l*. All hold office under the will of the President 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 1877.

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 Con-

stitution 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 Speaker of the House of Representatives is 8,000 dollars, or 1,600*l.*, per annum, under the same Act of Congress.

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, 1877, until noon March 4, 1879, at which latter time the term of the representatives to the Forty-third Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives commences. 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-sixth Congress will be from 1879 to 1881.

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 untaxed 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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	265,925
'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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	Unable to read	Unable to write		Unable to read	Unable to write
STATES:—			STATES—*cont.*		
Alabama	349,771	383,012	Rhode Island	15,416	21,921
Arkansas	111,799	133,339	South Carolina	265,892	290,379
California	24,877	31,716	Tennessee	290,549	364,697
Connecticut	19,680	29,616	Texas	189,423	221,703
Delaware	19,356	23,100	Vermont	15,185	17,706
Florida	66,238	71,803	Virginia	390,913	445,893
Georgia	418,553	468,593	West Virginia	48,802	81,490
Illinois	86,368	133,584	Wisconsin	35,031	55,441
Indiana	76,634	127,124			
Iowa	24,115	45,671	Total States	4,438,206	5,552,488
Kansas	16,369	24,550			
Kentucky	249,567	332,176	TERRITORIES:—		
Louisiana	257,184	276,158	Arizona	2,690	2,753
Maine	13,486	19,052	Colorado	6,297	6,823
Maryland	114,100	135,499	Dakota	1,249	1,563
Massachusetts	74,935	97,742	District of Columbia	22,845	28,719
Michigan	34,613	53,127	Idaho	3,293	3,388
Minnesota	12,747	24,413	Montana	667	918
Mississippi	291,718	313,310	New Mexico	48,836	52,220
Missouri	146,771	222,411	Utah	2,515	7,363
Nebraska	2,365	4,861	Washington	1,018	1,307
Nevada	727	872	Wyoming	468	602
New Hampshire	7,618	9,926			
New Jersey	37,057	54,687	Total territories	89,878	105,656
New York	163,501	239,271			
North Carolina	339,789	397,690	Total United States	4,528,084	5,658,144
Ohio	92,720	173,172			
Oregon	2,609	4,427			
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 eight fiscal years, ending June 30, from 1871 to 1878:—

	Revenue		Expenditure	
Years, ending June 30	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1871	383,323,944	76,664,789	292,177,188	58,435,437
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	289,478,755	57,895,751	287,133,873	57,426,775
1875	288,000,051	57,600,010	274,623,392	54,924,678
1876	287,482,039	57,496,408	258,459,797	51,691,959
1877	269,000,586	53,800,117	238,660,008	47,732,001
1878	257,763,878	51,552,775	236,964,326	47,392,865

The following tables give the actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for the two financial years ending June 30, 1877 and 1878, and the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1879:—

	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1877	1878	1879
Sources of Revenue.	Dollars c.	Dollars c.	Dollars
Customs	130,956,493 07	130,170,680 20	133,000,000
Internal Revenue	118,630,407 83	110,581,624 74	120,000,000
Land Sales	976,253 68	1,079,743 37	1,000,000
Bank Taxes	7,078,550 96	6,863,052 96	7,100,000
Pacific Railroads	1,661,998 64	1,366,954 36	1,100,000
Fines and Penalties	1,044,712 84	130,997 15	1,000,000
Consular and other Fees	1,127,611 97	1,668,082 53	1,750,000
Public Property sold	333,954 96	249,469 88	500,000
Miscellaneous sources	6,590,602 67	5,653,273 51	3,800,000
Total Revenue	269,000,586 62	257,763,878 70	269,250,000

www.libtool.com.cn

Branches of Expenditure.	Financial Years ending June 30		
	1877	1878	1879
	Dollars c.	Dollars c.	Dollars
Civil List and Administration	55,022,307 81	51,948,486 79	53,034,185
Indians	5,277,007 22	4,629,280 28	5,415,891
Pensions	27,963,752 27	27,137,019 08	28,000,000
Army	37,082,735 90	32,154,147 85	48,983,318
Navy	14,959,935 36	17,365,301 37	23,500,000
Interest on Public Debt	97,124,511 58	102,500,874 65	97,000,000
Foreign intercourse	1,229,758 79	1,229,216 78	1,400,857
Total Expenditure	238,660,008 93	236,964,326 80	257,334,252
Surplus	30,340,577 69	20,799,551 90	11,915,747

Since the year 1865–66 the revenue of the United States every year largely exceeded the expenditure, in consequence of which there was a gradual reduction of taxes. In the second session of the forty-second Congress there were passed a series of laws which abolished nearly the whole of the stamp duties. The customs duties, however, continue to bear heavily on all imports, while the Inland Revenue at present is collected mainly from whisky, tobacco, and malt liquors. The surplus of every year has to be devoted, in conformity with several enactments of Congress, to the gradual redemption of the national debt.

The following table shows the total amount of the national debt, on the 1st of July in each of the years 1862, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1873, and from 1875 to 1878:—

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
1877	2,205,301,392	441,060,278
1878	2,301,216,984	460,243,397

According to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the various liabilities incurred successively by the government, under the sanction of Congress, which form the national debt of the United States, were as follows on the 1st of July 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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
Consols of 1865	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1885	91,793,100
Consols of 1867	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1887	310,614,100
Consols of 1868	March 3, 1865	6	July 1, 1888	37,465,300
Funded Loan of 1881	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	5	—	508,440,350
Funded Loan of 1891	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4½	—	250,000,000
Funded Loan of 1907	J'y 14, '70 & Jan. 20, '71	4	—	141,850,000
Aggregate of Debt bearing interest in Coin				1,818,670,850
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	—	3,300
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	—	429,200
Five-twenties of June '64 ,,	June 30, 1864	6	—	92,300
Five-twenties of 1865 ,,	March 3, 1865	6	—	290,400
Consols of 1865 ,,	March 3, 1865	6	—	10,417,550
Treasury Notes prior to 1846	Various, prior to 1846	1-10 to 6	—	82,525
Treasury Notes of 1846	July 22, 1846	1-10 to 6	—	6,000
Treasury Notes of 1847	January 28, 1847	6	—	950
Treasury Notes of 1857	December 23, 1857	3 to 6	—	1,800
Treasury Notes of 1861	March 2, 1861	6	—	3,000
Seven-thirties of 1861	July 17, 1861	7 3-10	—	16,700
One-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	51,145
Two-year Notes of 1863	March 3, 1863	5	—	38,550
Compound Interest Notes	Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64	6	—	272,150
Seven-thirties of 1864 & 1865	June 30, '64; Mar. 3, '65	7 3-10	—	156,900
Certificates of Indebtedness	Mar. 1, 17, '62; Mar. 3, '63	6	—	5,000
Temporary Loan	June 30, 1864	4 to 6	—	3,000
Three per cent. certif's (call'd)	Mar. 2, '67; July 25, '68	3	—	5,000
Aggregate of Debt on which Interest has ceased since maturity				11,973,650
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.				
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861 February 12, 1862	—	—	62,240
Legal Tender Notes	February 25, 1862 July 11, 1862 March 3, 1863	—	Issues prior to 1869 Series of 1869 Series of 1874 Series of 1875	346,681,016
Certificates of Deposit	June 8, 1872	—	—	49,460,000
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862 March 3, 1863 June 30, 1864	—	First Issue Second Issue Third Issue Fourth Issue Fifth Issue	16,351,728
Coin Certificates	March 3, 1863	—	—	38,016,400
Silver Certificates	February 28, 1878	—	—	6,001,450
Aggregate of Debt bearing no Interest				458,573,234

The following table contains the summary of the various classes of the public debt, and the interest thereon, on September 1, 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

		Principal	Interest
Debt bearing interest in coin—	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Bonds at 6 per cent. . .	723,553,850		
Bonds at 5 per cent. . .	703,266,650		
Bonds at 4½ per cent. . .	250,000,000		
Bonds at 4 per cent. . .	141,850,000		
		1,818,670,500	27,434,518
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 .		11,973,650	377,722
Debt bearing no interest—			
Old demand and legal-tender notes	346,743,256		
Certificates of deposit .	49,460,000		
Fractional currency . .	16,351,728		
Coin certificates . . .	44,017,850		
		456,572,834	
Unclaimed interest . .	. . .	. . .	8,677
Total debt September 1878 .	. . .	2,301,216,984	27,890,917

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. 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, of 12 batteries each; 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, 1878, 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.

The territory of the United States is divided for military purposes into ten departments, and these are grouped into four military divisions, namely, 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 South. Independent of these divisions is the 'Department of West Point,' containing the Military Academy. —(Official Communication.)

2. *Navy.*

The naval forces of the United States consisted on July 20, 1878, of 24 ironclads, 2 torpedo boats, 28 tugs, 67 other steamers, and 22 sailing vessels. On the 1st July 1872, there were 51 ironclads, 69 other steamers, and 30 sailing vessels, so that there was a decrease within the six years of 27 ironclads, of two unarmoured steamers, and of eight sailing vessels, and an increase of two torpedo boats. 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 592) 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 4,000 tons and upwards; Second-rates, vessels of 2,000 to 4,000; 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 24 ironclads, and of all the First, Second, and Third-rate steamers of the navy in 1878. The list is drawn up from the 'Navy-register of the United States,' issued by the Secretary of the Navy, corrected to July 20, 1878:—

IRONCLAD SCREW STEAMERS.

Name	Guns	Tonnage	Station
Ajax	2	550	James River
Amphitrite	4	874	Repairing at Wilmington
Canonicus	2	550	New Orleans
Camanche	2	496	Repairing at Mare Island
Catskill	2	496	James River
Colossus	10	2,127	On the stocks at New York
Dictator	2	1,750	League Island
Jason	2	496	League Island
Lehigh	2	496	James River
Mahopac	2	550	James River
Manhattan	2	550	James River
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	Washington
Nahant	2	496	At League Island
Nantucket	2	496	Annapolis
Oregon	4	2,127	On the stocks at Boston
Passaic	2	496	Washington
Puritan	2	1,870	Repairing at Chester
Roanoke	6	2,260	Laid up at New York
Saugus	2	550	Washington
Terror	4	1,085	Philadelphia
Wyandotte	2	550	Washington

TORPEDO BOATS.

Name	Tonnage	Station
Alarm	311	Washington
Intrepid	438	New York

STEAMERS NOT IRONCLAD.

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displ'ment
			Tons
First Rates—			
Colorado	Screw	46	4,700
Franklin	Screw	39	5,170
Minnesota	Screw	46	4,700
Niagara	Screw	12	5,440
Wabash	Screw	45	4,650
Second Rates—			
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

Name	Propulsion	Guns	Displ'ment
Florida	Screw	12	4,220
Hartford	Screw	18	3,900
Iowa	Screw	23	4,000
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
Shenandoah	Screw	11	2,100
Susquehanna	Screw	23	3,980
Tennessee	Screw	23	4,840
Ticonderoga	Screw	11	2,220
Worcester	Screw	15	3,050
Third Rates—			
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
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
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 20th

July, 1878, by 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, and 81 lieutenant-commanders. The body of commissioned officers comprised besides, at the same date, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 83 ensigns, and 44 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

Area and Population.

The total area of the United States was reported at the census of 1870 to embrace 3,603,884 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.

www.bookpi.com.cn

Ninth Census of the United States, June 1870	Population in 1860	Population in 1870	Rank in 1870
STATES :—			
Alabama	964,201	996,992	16
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	26
California	379,994	560,247	24
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	25
Delaware	112,216	125,015	34
Florida	140,424	187,748	33
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	12
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	4
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	6
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	11
Kansas	107,206	364,399	29
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	8
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	21
Maine	628,279	626,915	23
Maryland	687,049	780,894	20
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	7
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	13
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	28
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	18
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	5
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	35
Nevada	6,857	42,491	37
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	31
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	17
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	1
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	14
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3
Oregon	52,465	90,923	36
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	2
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	32
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	22
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	9
Texas	604,215	818,579	19
Vermont	315,098	330,551	30
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	10
West Virginia	—	442,014	27
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	15
Total, States	31,183,744	38,115,641	

Ninth Census of the United States, June 1870	Population in 1860	Population in 1870	Rank in 1870
TERRITORIES :—			
Arizona	—	9,658	9
Colorado	34,277	39,864	4
Columbia District	75,080	131,700	1
Dakota	4,837	14,181	8
Idaho	—	14,999	7
Montana	—	20,595	6
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	2
Utah	40,273	86,786	3
Washington	11,594	23,955	5
Wyoming	—	9,118	10
Total, Territories	259,577	442,730	
Total United States	31,443,321	38,558,371	

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 592, 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

www.libtool.com.cn

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	4,895

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

www.libtool.com.cn

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 6,482 depar-

tures, 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 ten fiscal years, ended June 30, from 1869 to 1878:—

Years ended June 30	Imports of merchandise		Exports of merchandise	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1869	417,506,379	83,501,276	439,134,529	87,826,906
1870	462,377,587	92,475,517	529,519,302	105,903,860
1871	541,493,774	108,298,755	590,978,550	118,195,710
1872	572,510,304	114,502,161	561,808,381	112,361,676
1873	642,030,539	128,406,108	626,595,077	125,319,015
1874	567,406,342	113,481,268	586,283,040	117,256,608
1875	533,004,526	106,600,905	545,069,027	109,013,805
1876	460,640,190	92,128,038	525,582,247	105,116,449
1877	451,307,549	90,261,510	589,669,490	117,933,898
1878	437,051,533	87,410,306	694,884,200	138,976,840

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 ten fiscal years ended 30th June, from 1869 to 1878:—

Years (ended June 30)	Imports of specie		Exports of specie	
	Dollars	£	Dollars	£
1869	19,807,876	4,126,641	57,138,380	11,503,829
1870	26,419,179	5,303,834	58,155,666	11,631,133
1871	21,270,024	4,254,015	98,441,989	19,889,198
1872	13,743,689	2,748,738	79,877,534	15,975,507
1873	21,480,937	4,296,187	84,608,574	16,921,715
1874	28,454,906	5,690,981	66,630,405	13,326,081
1875	20,894,217	4,178,843	92,132,142	18,426,428
1876	15,936,681	3,187,336	56,506,302	11,301,260
1877	40,774,414	9,154,823	43,135,738	8,627,147
1878	29,821,313	5,964,263	33,733,225	6,746,645

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 one-half of the exports go to Great Britain and Ireland, the rest being taken chiefly by Canada, France, 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 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from the United States to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the United States
	£	£
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	40,736,697
1873	71,471,493	33,574,664
1874	73,897,400	28,241,809
1875	69,590,054	21,868,279
1876	75,899,008	16,833,517
1877	77,825,973	16,376,814

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, to 874,926,864 pounds in 1874, to 1,016,085,906 pounds in 1876, and to 912,244,592 pounds in 1877. 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 1875, 1876, and 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Exports to Great Britain and Ireland	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£	£	£
Bacon and hams	5,469,662	7,144,798	5,916,077
Beef, salted	354,072	855,401	1,602,260
Butter	205,900	593,122	920,561
Caoutchouc	99,722	52,211	10,650
Cheese	2,786,027	2,564,977	3,129,829
Clocks	107,029	98,651	107,780
Corn, wheat	12,469,664	10,314,373	13,583,543
,, maize or Indian corn	4,803,955	8,656,338	8,225,437
,, wheat meal and flour	1,738,445	1,703,286	1,543,793
Cotton, raw	27,075,283	25,120,512	23,621,840
Fruit, raw	85,874	256,924	172,061
Hops	201,874	311,816	577,650
Iron and steel	216,751	241,839	200,000
Lard	1,507,468	1,411,147	1,415,936
Naphtha (crude)	87,570	97,629	106,346
Oil, spermaceti, or head matter	347,634	243,305	131,960
,, of turpentine	321,700	262,349	320,834
,, seed cake	1,242,985	1,322,852	1,051,843
Petroleum	770,488	1,388,160	1,769,408
Pork, salted	369,272	613,432	478,861
Rosin	335,835	306,234	303,965
Skins and furs of all sorts	604,888	398,335	425,150
Tallow and stearine	768,317	1,244,512	940,008
Tobacco, unmanufactured	987,356	2,077,039	1,766,462
,, manuf. and cigars	84,929	105,060	98,274
Wood and timber :—			
Hewn	531,689	731,311	611,832
Sawn or split	426,659	800,754	903,451
All other articles	5,597,602	7,372,236	7,890,162
Total	69,590,054	75,899,008	77,825,973

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 1875 to 1877 :—

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	£	£	£
Alkali, soda	981,687	967,181	938,055
Arms, ammunition, & military stores :—			
Firearms	79,875	46,929	44,673
Gunpowder	720	70	581
All other kinds	50,354	47,611	51,748
Beer and ale	211,098	125,464	88,699
Coals, cinders, and fuel	81,883	118,719	84,708
Cotton piece goods	1,900,243	1,275,788	1,318,948
,, thread for sewing	564,421	459,099	414,747
Earthen and China-ware	620,288	543,221	622,563
Haberdashery and millinery	511,663	285,326	267,771
Hardwares and cutlery unenumerated	552,501	350,809	322,843
Linen, piece goods	2,725,873	2,027,978	2,208,701
,, thread	142,499	140,684	134,334

Imports of British Home Produce into the United States.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Metals:—	£	£	£
Iron, old	38,872	23,985	15,770
„ pig	195,319	171,381	144,081
„ bar, bolt, and rod	55,798	28,236	56,950
„ railroad, of all kinds	228,904	6,612	10,806
„ hoops, sheets, and boiler plates	138,603	83,107	52,651
„ wire	34,952	20,936	20,887
„ tin plates	2,541,004	1,937,203	2,074,569
„ cast or wrought, of all kinds	143,638	87,846	52,546
„ steel, unwrought	382,652	247,606	214,800
„ steel, manufactures of	46,025	33,068	33,821
Copper, wrought and unwrought	23,102	28,461	62,938
Lead, pig, pipe, and sheet	6,466	29,022	59,088
Oil seed	3,186	702	2,728
Salt	177,471	158,796	144,305
Silk manufactures:—			
Stuffs, handkerchiefs, and ribbons	104,994	83,004	56,745
Other articles of silk only	60,690	80,965	40,940
Mixed with other materials	33,711	45,675	27,196
Spirits, British	22,842	19,850	23,407
Wool, sheep and lambs'	82,791	144,295	236,587
Woollen manufactures:—			
Cloths, coatings	767,118	431,918	367,349
Worsted stuffs	2,276,166	1,547,139	1,192,708
Carpets and druggets	357,777	175,905	88,104
All other articles	5,723,093	5,058,976	4,900,477
Total	21,868,279	16,833,517	16,376,814

It will be seen from the two preceding tables that while there was a very large increase in the value of the exports of the United States to Great Britain from 1875 to 1877, the imports from Great Britain and Ireland into the United States steadily decreased. During the whole decennial period from 1868 to 1877, the exports from the United States to Great Britain increased at the rate of 85 per cent., while the imports of British home produce into the United States, though never above half the value of the exports, decreased at the rate of 25 per cent.

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 1877, that the total tonnage of vessels of the United States amounted to 4,538,183 tons on the 30th June, 1877, classified as follows:—

	Number	Tonnage
Sailing-vessels	17,315	2,322,600
Steam-vessels	4,275	1,126,882
Unrigged vessels	8,216	1,007,307
Canal boats, &c.	996	81,394
Total	30,802	4,538,183

The following table shows the distribution of the commercial navy of the United States among the states and coasts on the 30th June, 1877:—

States and Coasts	Vessels	Tons
Maine	3,168	632,766
New Hampshire	80	12,745
Massachusetts	2,477	438,985
Rhode Island	203	44,939
Connecticut	879	90,378
New Jersey	1,288	112,456
New York	5,255	1,089,767
Pennsylvania	2,892	368,022
Delaware	195	18,948
Maryland	2,248	137,798
District of Columbia	93	7,673
Virginia	1,089	26,317
North Carolina	304	7,231
South Carolina	199	9,148
Georgia	76	9,978
Florida	283	12,056
Alabama	89	8,349
Mississippi	122	5,208
Louisiana	553	43,562
Texas	281	11,608
Total on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts	21,864	3,088,514
Total on the Western rivers	2,079	422,765
Total on the Northern lakes	4,660	760,350
Total on the Pacific coast	1,203	185,660
	29,806	4,457,289
Canal boats, &c.	996	81,394
Grand total	30,802	4,538,683

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 157,810 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 171¼ 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 Quincey, Massachusetts. The extent of railways in operation in 1830 was 23 miles; it rose to 2,818 miles in 1840; to 9,021 miles in 1850; to 30,635 miles in 1860; and to 53,399 miles in 1870. The following table gives the length of lines opened for traffic in the states and territories at the commencement of each of the years 1873, 1874, and 1875:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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
Mississipi	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

There were 1,910 miles of railway added to the existing network of lines in the year 1875; 2,856 miles in the year 1876; and 2,199 miles in the year 1877. Thus there were 80,853 miles of railway open for traffic on the 1st January 1878.

The number of telegraph offices in the United States on the 1st July, 1877, was 9,500, the total length of lines 110,000 miles, and the length of wires 242,000 miles. There were transmitted 21,000,000 messages in the year ending June 30, 1877.

The post-office carried 700,000,000 letters, 118,000,000 stamped wrappers, 18,000,000 newspapers, and 37,000,000 post cards in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The number of post-offices was 36,980 on the 30th of June 1877.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the United States in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Hon. John Welsh, of Philadelphia; appointed Envoy and Minister to Great Britain, November 8, 1877; accredited, Dec. 22, 1877.
Secretaries.—William J. Hoppin; E. S. Nadal.

2. Of Great Britain to the United States.

Envoy and Minister.—Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., 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.—Victor A. W. Drummond; Hon. P. H. Le Poer Trench; H. Howard; Charles F. F. Adam.
Naval Attaché.—Rear-Admiral W. G. Jones, C.B.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures of the United States are:—

Money.

The Dollar, of 100 cents . . Approximate value, 4*s.*

There were for fifteen years, from 1863 to 1878, two denominations of value employed in the United States, the first the gold dollar, of the average value of 4*s.* British money, and the second the paper dollar, principal currency since the civil war, the value of which was fluctuating, according to the rates of exchange. By the provisions of the 'Resumption Act' passed by Congress, coming into operation on January 1, 1879, the complete resumption of specie payments was established, but it took place several months before this date, by the action of commercial causes. Thus there exists no longer any difference in value between coined money and 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Wine gallon	=	0·83333 gallon.
Ale gallon .	=	1·01695 „
Bushel .	=	0·9692 imperial bushel.

Instead of the British cwt. a quintal, or *Centner*, of 100 pounds is used.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the United States.

1. Official Publications.

Acts of Congress relating to Loans and the Currency from 1846 to 1878 inclusive. 8. New York, 1878.

Agriculture: Ninth Census of the United States. 4. Washington, 1872.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, made to the President of the United States. 8. Washington, 1877.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education. 8. Washington, 1878.

Census of the United States. Ninth Census. Vol. I. Statistics of Population, pp. 804; Vol. II. Vital Statistics, pp. 679; Vol. III. Statistics of Wealth and Industry, pp. 843. Washington, 1872.

Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries. 8. Washington, 1877.

Compendium of the Ninth Census. Compiled, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, by Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of Census. 8. Washington, 1872.

Manufactures of the United States in 1870. Compiled from the returns of the ninth census. 4. Washington, 1873.

Mortality of the United States, at the Census of 1870, 1860, and 1850. 4. Philadelphia, 1872.

Navy Register of the United States to July 20, 1878. Printed by order of the Secretary of the Navy. Washington, 1878.

Official Register of the United States. 8. Washington, 1878.

Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States, transmitted to Congress. 8. Washington, 1878.

Quarterly Reports of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878. Fol. Washington, 1878.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. 8. Washington, 1878.

Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1878. 8. Washington, 1878.

Report of the Secretary of the Interior upon the operations of the Department of the Interior, 1877–78. 8. Washington, 1878.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy, with an Appendix containing Reports from officers. 8. Washington, 1878.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances for the year ended June 30, 1877. Washington, 1877.

Report of the Secretary of War upon the operation of the War Department for the year 1876. 8. Washington, 1877.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1876. 8. Washington, 1877.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, September 1, 1876. *Fol.* Washington, 1876.

Statistics of Population. Ninth Census of the United States. 4. Wash*ington*, 1872.

Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States. 4. Washington, 1872.

The Statutes at large, and Treaties of the United States of America. Collated with the originals at Washington. Published annually. 8. Boston, 1876.

Report by Mr. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the finances, trade, and navigation of the United States during the year 1871, dated Washington, April 22, 1872; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Pakenham, Secretary of Legation, on the commerce of the United States during the year 1873, dated Washington, June 12, 1874; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on the finances of the United States, dated Washington, January 5, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on the trade and commerce of the United States in 1874, dated Washington, March 15, 1875; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1875. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. R. G. Watson, Secretary of Legation, on the trade and industry of the United States, dated March 22, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. F. R. Plunkett, Secretary of Legation, on the commerce of the United States, dated April 6, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by the Hon. P. H. L. French, Secretary of Legation, on the finances of the United States, dated Washington, January 29, 1878; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. Victor A. W. Drummond, Secretary of Legation, on the shipping of the United States, dated Washington, May 20, 1878; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Consul Donohoe on the trade of Baltimore; by Mr. Consul Cridland on the trade of Mobile; by Mr. Consul de Fonblanque on the commerce of New Orleans; by Mr. Consul-General Archibald on the trade and commerce of New York; and by Mr. Consul Elmore on the trade and industry of Savannah, dated Jan.-Feb. 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Reports by Mr. Consul Donohoe on the trade of Baltimore; by Mr. Consul Henderson on the commerce of Boston; by Mr. Consul Walker on the trade and commerce of the States of North and South Carolina; by Mr. Consul Lynn on the trade of Galveston; by Mr. Consul Cridland on the trade and industry of the State of Alabama; by Mr. Consul de Fonblanque on the commerce of New Orleans; by Mr. Consul-General Archibald on the commerce and shipping of New York; by Mr. Consul Booker on the trade and industry of the State of California; and by Mr. Consul Elmore on the trade of the port of Savannah, dated Jan.-Feb. 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Booker on the trade and commerce of Oregon, and by Mr. Consul Kortright on the commerce of Philadelphia, and the industrial resources of Pennsylvania, dated March 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Henderson on the trade and commerce of Boston; by Mr. Consul Walker on the commerce of Charleston; by Mr. Consul Lynn

on the cotton and other exports of Galveston; and by Mr. Consul Booker on the commerce and industry of San Francisco and of California, dated February-March 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

Report by Mr. Consul Raby on the trade and commerce of Portland, dated June 6, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of the United States with Great Britain and Ireland; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Bancroft (George), History of the United States. New ed. 6 vols. 8. London, 1876.

Bell (A.), New Tracks in North America. 2 vols. 8. London, 1870.

Dall (W. H.), Alaska and its Resources. 8. Boston, 1870.

Dilke (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.) Great Britain: a record of travel in English-speaking countries in 1866 and 1867. 3rd ed. 8. London, 1869.

Disturnell (J.), American Register, or Blue-book for the year 1878. 8. New York, 1878.

Fontpertuis (Adalbert Frout de), Les États-Unis de l'Amérique Septentrionale; leurs origines, leur émancipation et leurs progrès. 8. Paris. 1875.

Gillet (Ransom H.), Federal Government; its officers and their duties. 8. New York, 1871.

Homans (B.), The Banker's Almanac and Register for 1879. 8. New York, 1878.

Homans (J. Smith), The Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register. Published monthly. 8. New York, 1878.

Jannet (Claudio) Les États-Unis contemporains. 2 vols. 18. Paris, 1878.

King (Edward), The Southern States of America. 8. London, 1875.

Lanman (Charles), Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States during its First Century. 8. London, 1876.

Macpherson (E.), The Political History of the United States of America during the Great Rebellion from 1860 to 1864. 8. Washington, 1864.

Molinari (G. de), Lettres sur les États-Unis et le Canada. 12. Paris, 1877.

Norman (George Warde), The Future of the United States; in 'Journal of the Statistical Society.' Vol. 38. Part I. 8. London, 1875.

Paschal (George W.), The Constitution of the United States. 8. Washington, 1868.

Poor (Henry V.) Manual of the Railroads of the United States. 8. New York, 1878.

Poore (B. Perley), Congressional Directory. Compiled for the use of Congress. 8. Washington, 1878.

Seaman (Ezra C.), The American System of Government, its Character and Workings. 12. New York, 1871.

Vernon (Edward), American Railroad Manual for the United States and the Dominion. Imp. 8. New York and Philadelphia, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 revenue of the republic is mainly derived from import and export duties, both very largely increased in recent years. In the year 1876 the total revenue amounted to 4,552,650 pesos, or 10,530*l.*, and the total expenditure to 4,980,855 pesos, or 996,171*l.* leaving a deficit of 428,205 pesos, or 85,641*l.* The deficit was much larger in preceding years. More than four-fifths of the total revenue of 1876 were derived from customs, and more than one-half of the total expenditure was on account of the charges connected with *the public debt.* By a law, passed in 1875, one-fourth of the

customs receipts are to be set aside specially for the service of the debt.

The republic owed at the end of March 1878 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 1876 and 1877, the Government added notes of the nominal value of 3,000,000*l.* to the already existing amount.

The armed forces of Uruguay were officially reported of the following strength at the end of March 1878:—

	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 1878, according to official returns, by 17 generals, 20 colonels, 30 lieut.-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; 13,764 in 1874; 5,298 in 1875; and 5,570 in 1876.

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 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 1873 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Uruguay to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Uruguay
	£	£
1873	1,270,723	1,762,042
1874	1,437,288	1,224,038
1875	1,208,590	713,830
1876	841,314	1,006,307
1877	734,699	1,077,780

The chief articles of export from Uruguay to the United Kingdom are hides and tallow, the first of the value of 348,647*l.*, and the second of 99,344*l.*, in 1877. The British imports into Uruguay consist chiefly of manufactured cotton goods, and of woollens, the first of the value of 469,978*l.*, and the second of the value of 151,671*l.*, in the year 1877.

There were railways of a total length of 268 English miles open for traffic at the end of June 1878. 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 Durazno, 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.

The telegraphic lines in operation at the end of June 1878 were of a total length of 996 English 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 1,032,876 letters and 831,429 newspapers in the year 1877. The receipts of the Post-office in recent years were insufficient to cover the expenditure.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Uruguay in Great Britain.

www.libtool.com.cn

Consul-General.—Don Alberto A. de Guerrico, accredited Dec. 20, 1877.

2. Of Great Britain in Uruguay.

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, 4*s.*

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Uruguay.

1. Official Publications.

Report by Mr. Consul Munro on the trade and commerce of Montevideo for the year 1874, dated Montevideo, December 31, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Wilson on the trade of Colonia, and by Mr. Consul Munro on the trade and commerce and industries of Montevideo, for the year 1875, dated December 31, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Wilson on the trade of Colonia, and by Mr. Consul Munro on the commerce of Monte Video, dated December 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Uruguay with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Gardner (Gilbert J.), The Financial Position of Uruguay. 8. London. 1874.

Maria (Isid. *de*) Compendio de la historia de la República Oriental del Uruguay. 8. Montevideo, 1864.

Murray (Rev. J. H.), Travels in Uruguay, S. America. 8. London, 1871.

Mulhall (M. G. and E. T.), Handbook to the River Plate Republics, &c., and the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay. 8. London, 1875.

Reyes (M.), Descripcion geografica del territorio de la Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 8. Montevideo, 1859.

Sommer-Geiser (H.), Lebensbilder aus dem Staat Uruguay. 8. Basel, 1861.

Vaillant (A.), La Republica Oriental del Uruguay. 8. Montevideo, 1872.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Francisco L. *Alcantara*, elected President February 27, 1877.

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 foreign debt, contracted chiefly in England, amounts to 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 1862, 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 1877. 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	8,119	117,605
6. Cojedes		85,678
7. Barquisimeto	9,352	143,818
8. Yaracui		71,689
9. Falcon	10,253	99,920
10. Portugueza	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
Territory of Amazónas	13,583	23,048
Total	403,261	1,784,194

The foreign commerce of Venezuela quadrupled within the last five years, through the development of the country's vast agricultural and mineral resources. During the year ending June 30, 1877, the total imports were of the value of 15,043,373 venezolanos, or 3,008,674*l.*, and the total exports of the value of 16,112,635 venezolanos, or 3,222,507*l.* The imports of 1876–77 came to the extent of nearly one-fourth from Great Britain, and the remainder chiefly from the United States, France, and Germany. The exports of 1876–77 were sent chiefly to Germany, the United States, and France. The staple article of export from Venezuela consists in coffee, valued at 11,409,506 venezolanos, or 2,481,901*l.*, in the year ending June 30, 1877.

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 1873 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Venezuela to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Venezuela
1873	97,772	527,605
1874	50,545	506,443
1875	37,136	733,403
1876	54,878	679,163
1877	63,739	619,742

The chief articles of export from Venezuela to Great Britain in 1876 were copper ore and coffee. The exports of copper ore in 1877 were of the value of 32,235*l.*, while the exports of coffee were valued at 9,010*l.* The imports from Great Britain comprise mainly cotton and linen manufactures, the former of the value of 420,864*l.*, and the latter of 72,855*l.*, in the year 1877.

A line of railway from Tucácas to the mines of Aroà, 70 English miles in length, was opened February 7, 1877.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Venezuela in Great Britain.

Minister Resident.—Don José M. Rojas, accredited Feb. 7, 1877.

2. Of Great Britain in Venezuela.

Minister and Consul-General.—Robert Bunch, formerly Minister and Consul-General in Colombia, 1872–78; appointed Minister July 1, 1878.

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 *Libra*	= 1·014 lbs.	avoirdupois.
„ *Quintal*	= 101·40	„
„ *Arroba*	= 25·35	„

www.libtool.com.cn

The above are the old weights and measures in general use, but the legal ones are those of the French metric system.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Venezuela.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Estadistica Mercantil. 8. Carácas, 1878.

Report by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton on the commerce of Venezuela for the year 1875, dated Carácas Dec. 6, 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton on the commerce of Venezuela, for 1876–77, dated Carácas December 1, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report by Mr. R. T. C. Middleton on the commerce of Venezuela, dated Carácas, December 6, 1876; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Mathison on the commerce of Ciudad Bolivar; by Mr. Vice-Consul Akers Cage on the commerce of La Guaira; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Conn on the commerce of Puerto Caballo, dated May–June 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Mathison on the trade of Ciudad Bolivar; by Mr. Vice-Consul Akers Cage on the trade of La Guaira; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Conn on the trade of Puerto Caballo, dated January–June 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Cage on the trade of La Guaira; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Conn on the trade of Puerto Caballo, dated January–March 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Trade of Venezuela with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries for the year 1877.' 4. London, 1878.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Appun (C. F.), Unter den Tropen. Vol. I. Venezuela. 8. Jena, 1871.

Dance (C. D.), Four Years in Venezuela. 8. London, 1876.

Eastwick (Edward), Venezuela, or Sketches of Life in a South American Republic; with a history of the Loan of 1864. 8. London, 1868.

Ernst (Dr. A.), Les produits de Vénézuela. 8. Bremen, 1874.

Meulemans (Auguste), La république de Venezuela. 8. Bruxelles, 1872.

Spence (J. M.), The Land of Bolivar: Adventures in Venezuela. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.

Thirion (C.), Les états-unis de Venezuela. 8. Paris, 1867.

Tejera (Miguel), Venezuela pintoresca é illustrada. 8. Paris, 1875.

Tejera (Miguel), Mappa fisico y politico de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela. 8. Paris, 1877.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 revenue of Algeria in 1831, the first year after its conquest, was only 250,000 francs, or 10,000*l.*, but in recent years it averaged 60,000,000 francs, or 2,400,000*l.* The cost of the colony to France has always been far greater than its revenues.

The receipts of the government are 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 1878, the home expenditure for Algeria, forming part of the budget of the Minister of the Interior, was set down at 25,717,866 francs, or 1,028,714*l.*, and the revenue derived from

the colony at 25,891,400 francs, or 1,035,656*l.*—(See Budget of France for the years 1876 and 1878, pp. 61–62.)

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. The colony is divided officially into a 'Territoire civil,' and a 'Territoire de commandement,' the first in three departments, and the latter in three divisions. According to returns published in the 'Journal Officiel de la République Française,' of December 8, 1877, the area of the colony embraces 318,334 square kilomètres, or 198,960 English square miles, with a population, exclusive of wandering Arab tribes, of 2,867,626 souls. The following table gives the area of each of the three civil departments and the three military divisions of Algeria, according to the returns of 1877:—

'Territoires'	Area: Square kilomètres	Population
Algiers: Civil Department	8,268	484,771
„ Military Division	96,899	587,836
Oran: Civil Department	15,355	416,465
„ Military Division	70,747	236,716
Constantine: Civil Department	17,976	414,714
„ Military Division	109,089	727,124
Total	318,334	2,867,626

The number of French settlers was given at 127,321, and the total population of European descent at 302,576 in the returns of 1877.

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 seven years from 1869 to 1876:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
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
1876	9,235,464	7,152,464

About two-thirds of the total commerce of Algeria is with France. Besides with the mother-country, the colony has commercial intercourse chiefly with Spain, Turkey, and Great Britain. The subjoined tabular statement shows the total value of the exports from Algeria to Great Britain and Ireland, and of the imports of British and Irish produce and manufactures into Algeria, in each of the five years 1873 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Algeria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Algeria
	£	£
1873	438,784	64,409
1874	517,144	47,953
1875	500,185	155,676
1876	495,848	209,696
1877	562,126	271,101

The most important article of export to Great Britain in 1877 was 'Esparto grass,' for making paper, of the value of 369,476*l.*, the quantity shipped being 49,200 tons. Among the other exports of 1877 were barley and beans, of the value of 52,575*l.*, and copper ore, of the value of 44,335*l.* The British imports consist principally of cotton fabrics and coals, the former of the value of 148,946*l.*, and the latter of 31,616*l.* in the year 1877.

At the end of the year 1877 there were 543 kilomètres, 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 kilomètres, or 226 miles, in length; from Philippeville to Constantine, 87 kilomètres, or 55 miles long; and from Bône to the mines of Aïn Mokra, with branches, 95 kilomètres, or 59 miles, in

length. Planned by the government, and partly in course of construction in the year 1878, was a central line of railway, 1,312 kilomètres, or 820 miles, in length, from the frontiers of Tunis to Morocco.

www.libtool.com.cn

The telegraph of Algeria, including branches into Tunis, consisted, at the end of 1877, 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 *Gold Sequin*	. . .	Average rate of exchange, 8s. 6½d.
„ *Monzonnah*	. . .	„ „ „ 19d.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Onguyah*	. . .	=	4 grammes.
„ *Hollah* (liquid)	. .	=	16·66 litres, or about 17 pints.
„ *Psa* (dry)	. .	=	48 litres, or about 51½ pints.

The money, weights, and measures of France are in general use among the settled population in the towns.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Algeria.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Annuaire administratif de l'Algérie. 16. Alger, 1878.

Annuaire général de l'Algérie, sur des documents officiels. 8. Paris, 1878.

Etat actuel de l'Algérie, publié d'après les documents officiels sous la direction du direct. général des services civils. 8. Paris, 1878.

Statistique générale de l'Algérie, 1868-76. 8. Paris, 1877-8.

Tableau de la situation des établissements français. 4. Paris, 1877.

Report by Consul-General Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Playfair, on the trade and agriculture of Algeria, for the years 1868-69; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office.' No. III. 1870. 8. London, 1870.

Report by Consul-General Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Playfair, on the general condition and trade of Algeria, in the years 1869, 1870, and 1871; dated Algiers, Feb. 1, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. I. 1872. London, 1872.

Reports by Consul-General Lieut.-Colonel Playfair on the trade and commerce of Algeria, for the years 1874 and 1875, dated Algiers, Oct. 22 and Dec. 3, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report of a Consular Tour made by Consul-General Lieut.-Col. Playfair, during March and April 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

www.libtool.com.cn

Reports by Mr. Consul-General Playfair on the trade and agriculture of Algeria; dated May 9, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Playfair on the commerce, railways, and general progress of Algeria, dated November 26, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part II. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Algeria with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877. Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Beynet (Léon), Les Colons algériens. 8. Alger, 1866.

Boudin (Dr. N.), Histoire statistique de la colonisation et de la population en Algérie. 8. Paris, 1853.

Clamageran (I. J.), L'Algérie: Impressions de Voyage en 1873. 8. Paris, 1874.

Dareste (Rodolphe), De la propriété en Algérie. Loi du 16 juin 1851 et Sénatus-consulte du 22 avril 1863. 2e édit. 18. Paris, 1866.

Daumas (General M. J. E.), Exposé de l'état actuel de la société arabe, du gouvernement, et de la legislation qui la régit. 8. Alger, 1845.

Duval (Jules), L'Algérie et les Colonies françaises. 8. Paris, 1877.

Faidherbe (Général), L'Avenir du Sahara et du Soudan. 8. Paris, 1866.

Fillias (A.), L'Algérie ancienne et moderne. 12. Alger, 1875.

Frégier (C.), Chevesick, ou du Commerce en Algérie. 8. Constantine, 1871.

Gueydon (Vice-amiral Comte de), Exposé de la Situation de l'Algérie. In 'Revue maritime et coloniale.' 8. Paris, 1873.

Lavigne (Albert), Questions algériennes. 8. Paris, 1872.

Lucet (Marcel), Colonisation européenne de l'Algérie. 8. Paris, 1866.

Maltzan (Heinr. Freiherr von), Drei Jahre im Nordwesten von Afrika: Reisen in Algerien und Marokko. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1869.

Murray (John), Handbook of Algeria. 12. London, 1874.

Quinemaut (N.), Du peuplement et de la vrai colonisation de l'Algérie. 8. Constantine, 1871.

Robiou de la Tréhonnais (M.), L'Algérie en 1871. 8. Paris, 1872.

Séguin (L. G.), Walks in Algeria. 8. London, 1878.

Villot (Capitaine), Mœurs, coutumes, et institutions des indigènes d'Algérie. 12. Paris, 1872.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 ten years, and 11 for five years, presided over ex-officio by the Chief-Justice; and a House of Assembly of 66 members, elected for five 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 income and expenditure of the colony, the former including loans, were as follows during each of the ten years from 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1876	1,864,928	1,300,576
1877	2,631,602	3,428,392

The increased revenue of the years 1873 to 1877 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 5,028,959*l.* on the 31st December, 1877. 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 4,068,159*l.* in 1876. An additional loan of 1,000,000*l.* was raised in London in October 1878. The debt is under promise of repayment by instalments extending to the year 1900.

Area and Population.

The Cape Colony was originally founded by the Dutch, under Van Riebeek, 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; of two vast but partly unexplored districts called Fingoland and Nomansland, or Griqualand East, in 1875; of Griqualand West in 1876; and of the Transvaal in 1877.

The total area and estimated population of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope and its dependencies are given as follows in Government returns published in 1875 and 1877:—

Divisions	Area: English square miles	Population
Cape Colony, proper . .	199,950	720,984
British Kaffraria . . .	3,463	86,201
Basutoland	8,450	127,700
Fingoland and Nomansland .	5,000	140,000
Griqualand West . . .	16,632	45,277
Transvaal	114,360	300,000
Total . .	347,855	1,420,162

The Cape Colony proper is divided, politically and administratively, into 48 districts. The area and population were given as follows in the returns of a census taken by the Government on March 7, 1875:—

Districts	Area: English square miles	European Population	Total Population
The Cape	722	30,730	57,319
Stellenbosch	503	3,442	10,549
Paarl	627	7,312	18,076
Malmesbury	2,808	7,862	18,096
Picquetberg	1,854	4,357	8,239
Clanwilliam	5,474	3,018	8,785
Namaqualand . . .	20,635	2,675	12,233
Calvinia	26,083	2,752	7,394
Tulbagh	4,976	3,772	9,923
Worcester	6,531	4,093	9,734
Fraserburg	23,149	3,790	9,060
Victoria West . .	15,815	5,493	13,247
Beaufort West . .	8,536	3,738	8,322
Prince Albert . . .	3,981	3,324	6,257
Caledon	1,519	5,366	11,335
Bredasdorp	1,697	2,017	4,306
Robertson	1,089	4,512	8,031
Swellendam	2,954	5,028	10,007
Riversdale . . .	2,462	6,878	12,721

www.libtool.com.cn

Districts	Area: Square English miles.	European Population	Total Population
Mossel Bay	859	2,664	5,072
George	2,537	5,229	11,813
Oudtshoorn	1,781	7,925	15,181
Knysna	524	1,825	3,218
Humansdorp	2,430	2,711	7,587
Uitenhage	6,233	9,385	21,392
Port Elizabeth	251	9,309	14,528
Alexandria	1,519	2,157	6,030
Albany	1,833	8,143	16,499
Bathurst	670	1,711	5,855
Peddie	497	1,327	16,886
Victoria, East	576	1,133	8,498
Stockenstrom	240	1,508	6,509
Fort Beaufort	733	2,998	14,748
Bedford	1,550	2,134	8,768
Somerset East	3,876	4,713	10,877
Cradock	3,247	5,967	12,084
Middleburg	2,252	2,510	5,976
Graaff-Reinet	3,792	7,356	16,940
Murraysburg	2,200	1,210	3,771
Richmond	4,463	3,021	7,624
Hope Town	5,154	3,236	6,143
Colesberg	5,762	4,521	10,368
Albert	3,834	6,140	12,069
Aliwal North	2,263	3,543	29,922
Wodehouse	2,849	5,325	25,948
Queen's Town	3,604	6,228	50,890
King William's Town	1,781	9,012	106,640
East London	1,225	3,773	15,514
Total	199,950	236,783	720,984

The white, or European population, comprised 123,910 males and 112,873 females, and the native population 245,718 males and 238,483 females at the census of March 7, 1875.

The European inhabitants consist in part of the English authorities and English settlers; but the majority are of Dutch, German, and French origin, mostly descendants of the original settlers. The coloured people are chiefly Hottentots and Kaffirs; the remaining portion of the population consists of Malays, and so-called Africanders, the latter the offspring of black women and Dutch fathers. Very little communication takes place between the Kaffirs, Africanders, and Malays, each race holding the others in contempt.

Trade and Commerce.

The values of the total imports and exports of the Cape Colony including British Kaffraria and other dependencies, in each of the five years from 1873 to 1877, were as follows:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1873	5,451,927	4,011,327
1874	5,725,412	4,468,747
1875	5,762,743	4,393,325
1876	5,829,602	3,636,807
1877	5,158,348	3,634,073

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 1873 to 1877, is exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Years	Exports from the Cape Colony to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into the Cape Colony
	£	£
1873	3,577,812	3,589,578
1874	3,636,747	3,528,828
1875	3,724,662	4,037,475
1876	3,658,236	3,666,045
1877	3,560,499	3,330,353

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 five years from 1873 to 1877 the exports of wool from the Cape Colony to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
1873	36,408,117	2,549,959
1874	34,833,422	2,559,761
1875	35,783,689	2,492,736
1876	35,424,089	2,376,322
1877	32,912,225	2,224,272

Among the minor exports from the colony to Great Britain are copper ore, of the value of 260,639*l.* in 1877; feathers, chiefly ostrich, of the value of 393,267*l.*; and sheepskins, of the value of 180,588*l.* in 1877. The imports of British produce into the colony comprise mainly apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 586,465*l.*;

cotton manufactures, of the value of 346,351*l.*; and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 413,225*l.* in the year 1877.

There were, at the end of 1875, in the colony 692,514 head of cattle, and 9,836,065 sheep. The sheep-farms of the colony are often of very great extent, comprising from 3,000 to 15,000 acres, and upwards: those in tillage are comparatively small. The graziers are, for the most part, proprietors of the farms which they occupy, paying a quit rent to Government as the original owner of the soil.

There were lines of railway of a total length of 526 miles in the colony at the end of June 1878. The lines open for traffic at this date belonged to three systems, the Western, from Capetown to Worcester; the Midland, starting from Port Elizabeth; and the North-Western, also from Port Elizabeth. There were 450 miles of other lines in course of construction at the end of June 1878.

The number of post-offices in the colony at the end of 1877 was 248, the revenue in 1877 amounting to 57,870*l.*, and the expenditure to 151,220*l.*

The telegraphs in the colony comprised 3,380 miles of wire, with 92 offices, at the end of 1877. The number of messages sent was 183,120 in 1877. The telegraphs were constructed entirely at the expense of the Government.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

Money.

The coins in circulation within the colony are exclusively British. All accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Weights and Measures.

The standard weights and measures are British, with the exception of the land measure. To some extent, however, the following old weights and measures are still made use of in the colony:—

91·8 lbs. Dutch	equal to	100 lbs. avoirdupois.
1 *Schepel*	„	·743 imperial bushel.
1 *Muid*, of 4 *Schepels*	„	2·972 „ „
1 *Load*, of 10 *Muids*	„	29·72 „ „
1 *Anker*, of 9½ gallons	„	7·916 imperial gallons.
129⅜ *Ells*	„	100 English yards.

The general surface measure is the old Amsterdam *Morgen*, reckoned equal to 2 English acres, but, more exactly, 2·11654 acres. Some difference of opinion existed formerly as to the exact equivalents of the shortest land measure, the foot, but it was ascertained in 1858, and officially settled, that 1,000 Cape feet were equal to 1,033 British Imperial feet.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning the Cape Colony.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. Official Publications.

Cape of Good Hope Blue-book for 1877. Capetown, 1878.

Census of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, taken on the night of Sunday, March 7, 1875. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of the Governor. 4. Capetown, 1877.

Correspondence regarding the establishment of responsible government at the Cape of Good Hope, and the withdrawal of troops from that Colony. Presented to the House of Commons. Fol. London, 1870.

Report from Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., dated Cape Town, July 23, 1871; in 'Reports showing the Present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.' Part III. 8. London, 1872.

Report from Governor Sir H. Barkly, dated Cape Town, July 26, 1873, in 'Papers relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonies and other Possessions of the United Kingdom. No. XIV. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of the Cape of Good Hope with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Anderson (C. J.) Notes of Travel in South Africa. Edited by L. Lloyd. 8. London, 1875.

Blore (W. L.), Statistics of the Cape Colony. Reprinted from the 'Cape Argus,' 1870–71. 8. Cape Town, 1871.

Chase (Hon. John Centlivres) and *Wilmot* (A.), History of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, from its discovery to the year 1868. 8. London, 1870.

Chesson (F. W.), The Dutch Republics of South Africa. 8. London, 1871.

Fleming (J.), Southern Africa: geography, &c. of the colonies and inhabitants. 8. London, 1856.

Fritsch (Dr. Gust.), Drei Jahre in Süd-Afrika. 8. Breslau, 1868.

Fritsch (Dr. Gust.), Die Eingeborenen Süd-Afrika's ethnographisch und anatomisch beschrieben. 4. Breslau, 1872.

Hall (H.), Manual of South African Geography. 2nd ed. 8. Capetown, 1866.

Meidinger (H.), Die südafrikanischen Colonien Englands, und die Freistaaten der holländischen Boeren in ihren jetzigen Zuständen. 8. Frankfurt A. M., 1861.

Neveu (C.), République de l'Afrique méridionale, ou de Trans-Vaal-Boers. In 'Revue maritime et coloniale. 8. Paris. 1872.

Pos (Nicolaas), Eene stem uit Zuid-Afrika, Mededeelingen betreffende den maatschappelijken en godsdienstigen toestand der Kaap-Kolonie. 8. Breda, 1868.

Trollope (Anthony), South Africa. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.

Wilmot (G.), An historical and descriptive account of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope. 8. London, 1863.

www.libtool.com

EGYPT.

(KEMI.—MISR.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Ismaïl I., Khedive of Egypt, born December 31, 1830, the son of Ibrahim, second ruler of Egypt of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the throne at the death of his uncle, Saïd, son of Mehemet Ali, January 18, 1863.

Children of the Khedive.—1. Princess 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 Aïn-el-Hayát, daughter of the late Achmet Pasha, brother of the Khedive. 4. Prince Hassan, born 1853; served 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 'Khidîv-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 376,000*l.* to 720,000*l.*, the succession to the throne of Egypt was made direct, from father to son, instead of descending, after the Turkish law, to the eldest heir. By a last firman, issued June 8, 1873, the Sultan granted to Ismaïl I. the hitherto withheld rights of con-

cluding treaties with foreign powers, and of maintaining armies, since which date he has held the rank of absolute sovereign.

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 nominally by a Council of State of four military and four civil dignitaries, but is actually entirely in the hands of the Khedive, whose power is absolute, and subject to no limitations. He consented, however, under pressure of financial difficulties, to appoint, in September 1878, a ministry after European models, composed of three members, namely :—

Minister of the Interior and Premier.—Nubar Pasha.

Minister of Finance.—Charles Rivers Wilson, C.B.

Minister of Public Works.—M. de Blignières.

By the decree which appointed these ministers, the Khedive consented to deprive himself of a portion of his autocratic power, but without any existing restraint to resume it at any time.

The revenue of Egypt is variously estimated at from eight to eleven millions sterling per annum. The Right Hon. Stephen Cave, sent to Egypt by the British Government in 1875 to assist the Khedive in reforming 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
	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. 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 'Privileged Debt' and other loans. The interest on the 'Unified Debt' was fixed 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.

The control both of the debt of Egypt, and of the general revenue and expenditure, was placed, by the stipulations agreed to by the Khedive in November 1876, under the control of a financial commission, consisting chiefly of Europeans. A Controller-General of Revenue and a Controller-General of the Public Debt and Audit were appointed, with the fullest powers of supervision. The first report of the actual revenue of Egypt made by the Controller-General, was issued in April 1878. It stated the total receipts of the Government in the year 1877 to have been 8,750,320*l.*, and it estimated the total receipts for the year 1878—being 'a year following a bad Nile'—at no more than 7,300,000*l.* The same report notified that the service of the public debt for the year 1878 would require 5,900,000*l.*, leaving only 1,400,000*l.* available to carry on the administration of the country.

By the convention with Messrs. Göschen and Joubert, ratified by the Khedive November 18, 1878, there was instituted a 'Commission of the Public Debt.' It is made a permanent institution, and the revenues of Egypt are pledged to the Unified Debt, to be paid direct to the Commission.

According to a report of the Public Debt Commissioners, Signor P. Baravelli and Major E. Baring, the state of the debt of Egypt was as follows on the 8th September 1877:—

	Nominal Capital on the date of the Decree, Nov. 18, 1876	Nominal Capital redeemed since the Decree of Nov. 18, 1876	Capital remaining unredeemed Sept. 8, 1877
	£	£	£
Unified Debt . .	59,000,000	1,620,500	57,379,500
Privileged Debt . .	17,000,000	18,000	16,982,000
1864 Loan . . .	1,896,400	243,700	1,652,700
1865–6 Loan . .	1,401,060	135,140	1,265,920
1867 Loan . . .	1,157,600	153,900	1,003,700
Total . .	80,455,060	2,171,240	78,283,820

Not included in the above statement of the liabilities of Egypt, placed under European control, was the personal debt of the Khedive, called that of the Daira Sanieh. It was returned at 8,815,430*l.*, in an official report issued in August, 1878. To provide for the interest of this debt, the Khedive made over, at the same date, his private estates, estimated to embrace 432,000 acres, of the annual value of 425,000*l.*, to the Commission of the Public Debt.

Not secured by any stipulations on the part of the government is the floating debt of Egypt, the exact amount of which is not known, but which is estimated to be over 5,000,000*l.*

The army of Egypt is raised by conscription. It consists, nominally, of eighteen infantry regiments of three battalions each, with four battalions of rifles, of four regiments of cavalry, and 144 guns. But the number of men contained in the regiments and batteries varies continually, with the exigencies of the service and the state of the finances. At the close of the Russo-Turkish war, in which Egypt participated, the army was reduced to 15,000 men.

The Egyptian navy comprised, at the end of June 1877, 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 a 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. In the year 1877, the total value of the imports amounted to 4,506,000*l.*, and of the exports to 15,500,000*l.* To the entire foreign trade Great Britain contributes about 70 per cent., and the rest is divided between France, Austria, Italy, and Russia, 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 from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Egypt to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Egypt
	£	£
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
1876	11,481,519	2,630,407
1877	11,101,785	2,273,311

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 exports of raw cotton from Egypt to Great Britain were of the following quantities and value in each of the ten years from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Lbs.	£
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
1876	199,245,312	6,879,231
1877	176,558,256	5,587,248

Next to cotton the largest article of export from Egypt to the United Kingdom in the years 1868 to 1877 was raw silk; but this being entirely a transit trade, it has become extinct. The shipments of raw silk to Great Britain, which were of the average value of five millions sterling in the years 1867 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.*, and to nil in 1876, 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, of 1,558,839*l.* in 1875, of 1,436,232 in 1876, and of the value of 1,474,660*l.* in 1877. A considerable 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 eight years from 1870 to 1877 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
1876	1,461	2,095,870
1877	1,651	2,251,556

Rather more than three-fourths of the shipping that passed through the Suez Canal in the eight years 1870-77 belonged to Great Britain. In the year 1877, there passed through the Canal 1,291 British vessels, 85 of France, 63 of the Netherlands, 58 of Italy, 46 of Austria, 41 of Germany, and 21 of Spain, the remainder, 46 in number, being distributed among seven 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 1877, 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 1877 :—

	£	£
400,000 shares of 500 francs, or 20*l.*		8,000,000
333,333 obligations of 500 francs, or 20*l.* each, issued at 12*l.*, 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*l.* each, redeemable at 5*l.* each, bearing interest at 8 per cent. on 4*l.*	£1,000,000	
Less 80,000 still unissued . . .	400,000	
		600,000
400,000 'bons de coupons,' or bonds of 3*l.* 8*s.* 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 for the sum of 3,976,582*l.* 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 the end of the year 1894.

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 transit dues on ships 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
1876	29,974,998	1,198,999
1877	32,774,344	1,230,974

The total receipts, from all sources, of the Suez Canal Company amounted to 33,975,648 francs, or 1,359,026*l.*, and the total expenditure to 29,238,721 francs, or 1,169,549*l.*, in the year 1877. In the year 1876, the total receipts were 30,827,194 francs, or 1,233,088*l.*, and the expenses 17,798,408 francs, or 711,936*l.* The first year in which the receipts exceeded the expenses was in 1872, when the surplus amounted to 2,071,279 francs, or 82,849*l.*

Railways and Telegraphs.

Egypt had, on the 1st January 1878, a railway system of a total length of 1,763 kilomètres, or 1,102 Engl. miles, open for traffic, with 800 kilomètres, or 500 Engl. miles, in course of construction. The whole of the railways are state property, with the exception of a short line of 8 kilomètres, or 5 Engl. miles.

The post-office carried 2,503,520 letters, comprising 1,918,651 inland, and 584,869 foreign, in the year 1877, besides 421,480 inland and 306,263 foreign newspapers. The number of post-offices was 210 on January 1, 1878.

The telegraphs of Egypt were, at the commencement of 1878, of a total length of 6,550 kilomètres, or 4,094 Engl. miles, the length of wires being 13,900 kilomètres, or 8,690 Engl. miles. The whole of the telegraphs are State property.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. Of Egypt in Great Britain.

Egypt had no representative in Great Britain in the year 1878.

2. Of Great Britain in Egypt.

Agent and Consul-General.—Hon. Hussey Crespigny Vivian, C.B., 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, 2½*d.*, or 97 *piastres*, equal to £1 sterling.
„ *Kees*, or *Purse, of* 500 *piastres*	=	„ „ £5 2*s.* 6*d.*

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.
„ *Ardeb*	=	226 lbs.
„ *Oke, of* 400 *drams*	=	2·8326 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Gasab, of* 4 *diraas*	=	3 yards.
„ *Feddan al risach*	=	3,208 square yards, or nearly an acre.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Egypt.

1. Official Publications.

Statistique de l'Egypte. Par E. de Régny-Bey. Année 1878. Le Caire, 1878.

Report by Mr. Consul Stanley on the commerce, agriculture, and population of Egypt and the trade of Alexandria, dated Alexandria, March 28, 1872; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Barker on the commerce of Port Said and of the Suez Canal, dated Port Said, March 21, 1872; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Reports by Mr. Consul Stanley on the commerce of Alexandria and of Egypt, and by Mr. Consul West on the trade of Suez, dated Dec. 16–19, 1872; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Consuls on British Trade abroad.' Part I. 8. London, 1873,

Report by Mr. Consul Rogers on the trade of Cairo, dated Jan. 22, 1874, in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Reports by Mr. Consul Stanley on the trade and commerce of Alexandria, and of Egypt; by Mr. Consul West on the trade of Suez; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Perceval on the trade and navigation of Port Said, dated January–February, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls on the Manufactures, Commerce, &c., of their consular districts.' Part III. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Report by Mr. Consul Perceval on the trade and navigation of Port Said for the year 1874, dated March 21, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul West on the trade, commerce and shipping of Suez, dated Suez, March 3, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Cookson on the trade and commerce of Alexandria, and the agricultural produce of Egypt; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Perceval on the commerce of Port Said, and by Mr. Consul West on the trade and navigation at Suez, dated March 1877 and 1878; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877, and Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1877 and 1878.

Trade of Egypt with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Adams (W. H. D.), The Land of the Nile; or, Egypt Past and Present. 8. London, 1871.

Avé Lallemant (Dr. R.), Fata Morgana aus Egypten. 8. Altona, 1872.

Bardon y Gomez (L.), Viaje á Egipto. 8. Madrid, 1871.

Borde (Paul), L'Isthme de Suez. 8. Paris, 1871.

Brugsch-Bey (Henri), Histoire d'Egypte. 1re partie. 2nd edit. 8. Leipzig, 1875.

Covino (Prof. A.), L'Istmo di Suez, ossia il passaggio alle Indie a traverso l'Egitto. 8. Torino, 1870.

De Leon (Edwin), The Khedive's Egypt. 8. London, 1877.

Duff-Gordon (Lady), Last Letters from Egypt. 8. London, 1875.

Edwards (A. B.), A Thousand Miles up the Nile. 8. London, 1877.

Gallion-Danglar (Eugène), Lettres sur l'Égypte contemporaine. 1865–1875. 8. Paris, 1876.

Lesseps (Ferdinand de), Le Canal de Suez. 8. Paris, 1875.

Lüttke (Moritz), Aegypten und seine Stellung im Orient. In 'Unsere Zeit.' 8. Leipzig, 1876.

McCoan (J. C.), Egypt as it is. 8. London, 1877.

Mühlbach (L.), Reisebriefe aus Aegypten. 2 vols. 8. Jena, 1871.

Prout (Major H. G.), General Report on the province of Kordofan, submitted to General C. P. Stone, chief of the staff of the Egyptian army. 8. Cairo, 1877.

Stephan (H.), Das heutige Aegypten. 8. Leipzig, 1872.

Zincke (F. B.), Egypt of the Pharaohs and the Khedive. 8. London, 1872.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.—Anthony W. *Gardner*, assumed office January 7, 1878.

The President may be re-elected any number of times. Since the foundation of the republic, the office was filled by—

Presidents	Terms
Joseph Jenkins *Roberts*	1848–56
Stephen Allen *Benson*	1856–64
Daniel Basil *Warner*	1864–68
James Sprigg *Payne*	1868–70
James *Roye*	1870–71
Joseph *Jackson*	1871–75
Joseph Jenkins *Roberts*	1875–76
James Sprigg *Payne*	1876–78

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 four states, or counties, which are subdivided into townships. The states are called Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland.

The establishment of the Republic of Liberia was virtually an

attempt, made by American philanthropists, to show the capacity of the negro race for self-government; but as such it is admitted to be a failure. Prevailing disorder, with absence of all progress and civilisation, mark the character of the negro republic in its more recent history.

www.libool.com.cn

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 years 1875–77 was estimated to have amounted annually to 85,000 dollars, in paper currency, equal to about 12,000*l.*, and the expenditure to 120,000 dollars, or 17,000*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; no interest has ever been paid on it, the Government of the republic being actually bankrupt.

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 1873 to 1877:—

Years.	Exports from Western Africa to Great Britain.	Imports of British produce into Western Africa.
	£	£
1873	1,760,508	953,176
1874	1,824,367	761,932
1875	1,651,071	692,418
1876	1,597,764	867,360
1877	1,531,250	1,026,717

www.libtool.com.cn

The chief article of exports from Western Africa to Great Britain in 1877 was palm oil, of the value of 1,125,708*l.* The British imports into Western Africa consist mainly of cotton manufactures, of the value of 483,372*l.* in 1877.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Liberia in Great Britain.

Minister.—Edward William Blyden, accredited August 22, 1877.

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. There is a large paper currency. 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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Liberia.

Official Publication.

Trade and commerce of Great Britain with Western Africa; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

Non-Official Publications.

Die Negerrepublic Liberia. In 'Unsere Zeit.' Vol. III. 8. Leipzig, 1858.

Hutchinson (E.) Impressions of Western Africa. 8. London, 1858.

Ritter (Karl) Begründung und gegenwärtige Zustände der Republic Liberia. In 'Zeitschrift für allgemeine Erdkunde.' Vol. I. 8. Leipzig, 1853.

Stockwell (G. S.), The Republic of Liberia: its geography, climate, soil, and productions. With a history of its early settlement. 12. New York, 1868.

Wilson (J.), Western Africa. 8. London, 1856.

www.libtool.com.cn

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. 457), under which the crown falls, at the demise of the sovereign, to the 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 'Sheïk-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-tesseràd,' 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, but liable to instant dismissal, or death, at the Sultan's will.

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 both a symbol of religion and national standard.

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, and it has been stationary in recent years. The value of the total imports and the total exports was as follows in each of the five years from 1873 to 1877:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1873	834,478	1,555,466
1874	1,047,600	1,079,351
1875	1,011,588	1,293,353
1876	977,617	1,084,988
1877	1,082,662	1,214,882

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.

www.sirbook.com.cn

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 1873 to 1877 :—

Years.	Exports from Morocco to Great Britain.	Imports of British Home produce into Morocco.
	£	£
1873	970,206	313,791
1874	699,163	443,416
1875	711,294	342,420
1876	627,453	396,277
1877	811,954	392,788

The chief articles of export from Morocco to Great Britain in the year 1877 were beans and maize, of the value of 531,323*l.*, and wool, of the value of 116,711*l.* The staple article of British imports into Morocco consists of cotton manufactures, of the value of 342,227*l.*, in 1877. 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, K.C.B., appointed Minister Plenipotentiary Sept. 1, 1872.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

Money.

The *Blankeel*	=	24 *Flues*	Approximate English value	=	$\frac{3}{5}d.$
The *Ounce*	=	4 *Blankeels*	„	„	„	=	$3\frac{7}{10}d.$
The *Mitkul*	=	10 *Ounces*	„	„	„	=	3*s.* 1*d.*

Weights and Measures.

					lb.av.
The *Kintar*	=	100 *Rotales*	„	„	= 112
					inches.
The *Dhra'a*	=	8 *Tomin*.			= 22.482
					Imperial Gallons.
The *Sad*	=	4 *Muhds*	„	„	= 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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Morocco.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. Official Publications.

Report by Mr. Consul White on the trade and commerce of Morocco for the year 1875, dated Tangier, March 28, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul White on the commerce of Morocco; by Mr. Vice-Consul Lapeen on the trade of Dar-el-Baida; by Mr. Vice-Consul Imossi on the trade of Laraiche; by Mr. Vice-Consul Redman on the trade of Mazagan; by Mr. Consul Drummond Hay on the trade of Mogador; by Mr. Vice-Consul Frost on the trade of Rabat; by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot on the trade of Saffi; dated January–February 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Reports by Mr. Consul Drummond Hay on the trade of Mogador, and by Mr. Consul White on the trade of Tangier, dated February 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part. III. 1877 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul White on the commerce of Morocco; by Mr. Vice-Consul Lapeen on the trade of Lapeen; by Mr. Vice-Consul Imossi on the trade of Laraiche; by Mr. Vice-Consul Redman on the trade of Mazagan; by Mr. Vice-Consul Frost on the Rabat; and by Mr. Vice-Consul Hunot on the Trade of Saffi, dated January–May 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part V. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Consul Drummond Hay on the trade of Mogador, and by Mr. Consul White on the commerce of Tangier, dated February–April 1878, in Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Morocco with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Amicis (E. de), Marocco. 8. Milano, 1878.

Augustin (C.), Marokko in seinen geographischen, historischen, religiösen, politischen, militärischen und gesellschaftlichen Zuständen. 8. Pesth, 1845.

Calderon (S.E.), Cuadro geografico, estadistico, historico, politico, del imperio de Marrueccos. 8. Madrid, 1844.

Hooker (Sir Joseph D.), Journal of a Tour in Morocco. 8. London, 1878.

Leared (Arthur), Morocco and the Moors; being an Account of Travels, with a General Description of the Country and its People. 8. London, 1876.

Maltzan (Heinrich, Freiherr von), Drei Jahre im Nordwesten von Afrika: Reisen in Algerien und Marokko. 4 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1869.

Renou (C.), Description géographique de l'empire de Maroc. 8. Paris, 1846

Rohlfs (Gerhard), Land und Volk in Afrika. 8. Bremen, 1870.

Rohlfs (Gerhard), Mein erster Aufenthalt in Marokko. 8. Bremen, 1873

www.libtool.com.cn

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, 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 Paxo, 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 1872 to 1877 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	180,498	192,978
1873	207,361	192,278
1874	247,259	306,365
1875	260,271	306,414
1876	238,180	268,933
1877	472,473	283,825

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 18,750 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 1877, stated the total population of the colony at 325,512, comprising 157,929 males, and 167,583 females. As to race, there were 22,654 persons of European descent, 290,035 natives of Africa, and 12,823 coolies. In the two towns of the colony, Pietermaritzburg and Durban, the European and native population were nearly 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 1871 to 1876, was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1871	472,444	562,109
1872	825,252	717,851
1873	1,011,965	871,028
1874	1,121,948	770,034
1875	1,268,926	835,643
1876	1,022,890	820,235

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 1872 to 1877:—

Year	Total Exports from Natal to Great Britain	Total Imports of British Produce into Natal
	£	£
1872	527,209	670,676
1873	543,103	745,883
1874	660,538	772,933
1875	754,298	872,381
1876	534,180	702,796
1877	714,899	785,341

The staple article of export from Natal is sheep's wool. 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, to 514,310*l.* in 1875, to 379,079*l.* in 1876, and to 518,379*l.*, representing 8,695,553 pounds weight, in 1877. Next in importance to wool stand hides, the exports of which were of the value of 73,164*l.* in 1877, and raw sugar, of the value of 73,722*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; to 309*l.* in 1875, and to 197*l.* in 1876. There were no exports of raw cotton in 1877.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Natal.

1. Official Publications.

Report from Lieutenant-Governor Keate on the trade and general condition of Natal, dated Natal, March 8, 1872; in 'Reports on the Present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.' Part III. 8. London, 1872.

Statistics of Natal; in 'Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1860 to 1877.' No. XVI. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Natal with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Brooks (Henry), Natal: a History and Description of the Colony. 8. London, 1877.

Dunn (E. J.), Notes on the Diamond Fields. 8. Cape Town, 1871.

Elton (Capt.), Special Reports upon the Gold Field at Marabastadt and upon the Transvaal Republic, with full Description of Routes. 8. Durban, 1872.

Fritsch (Dr. G.), Drei Jahre in Süd-Afrika. 8. Breslau, 1868.

Fritsch (Dr. Gust.), Die Eingeborenen Süd-Afrika's ethnographisch und anatomisch beschrieben. 4. Breslau, 1872.

Gillmore (Parker), The Great Thirst Land. A Ride through Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, and Kahalari Desert. 8. London. 1878.

Hall (H.), Manual of South African Geography. 8. Capetown, 1866.

Mann (Dr. H.), Statistical Notes regarding the Colony of Natal. In 'Journal of the Statistical Society of London.' Vol. XXX. 1. London, 1869.

Meidinger (H.), Die südafrikanischen Colonien Englands und die Freistaaten der holländischen Boeren in ihren jetzigen Zuständen. 8. Frankfurt a. M. 1861.

Payton (Ch. A.), The Diamond Diggings of South Africa. 8. London, 1872.

Natal Almanack, Directory, and Yearly Register. Pietermaritzburg, 1877.

Robinson (John), Notes on Natal. 8. Durban, 1872.

Silver (S. W.), Handbook to South Africa, including the Cape Colony, Natal, the Diamond Fields, &c. 8. London, 1876.

Silver (S. W.), Handbook to the Transvaal, its Natural Features, Industries, Population, and Gold Fields. 8. London, 1877.

Trollope (Anthony), South Africa. 2 vols. 9. London, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

TUNIS.

(AFRIḲIJA.)

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 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

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 1878. 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 λευκὴ Τύνητα 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 Gadamès.

The number of inhabitants is only known by estimates, no attempt of enumeration having ever been made. It is stated in the 'Almanacco Tunissino' for 1877, that the total population is calculated to number 2,100,000, comprising 2,028,000 Mahometans, 45,000 Jews, 25,100 Roman Catholics, 400 Greek Catholics, and 100 Protestants. But recording to other reports, there are, at the utmost 1,500,000 inhabitants. According to all accounts, the population, which numbered 17 millions in the tenth century, and 5 millions in the middle of the eighteenth century, is gradually decreasing. The majority of the population is mainly formed of Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles.

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, Negroes, and Jews.

There are twelve ports open to foreign trade, but the bulk of the commerce passes through Tunis-Goletta. The total foreign trade averages 2,400,000*l.* per annum, comprising 1,100,000*l.* imports, and 1,300,000*l.* exports. The principal articles exported are wheat, olive oil, and barley. 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 1873 to 1877 :—

Years.	Exports from Tunis and Tripolis to the United Kingdom.	Imports of British home produce into Tunis and Tripolis.
	£	£
1873	152,527	64,604
1874	238,257	101,993
1875	416,985	122,557
1876	391,459	66,097
1877	501,578	37,664

The principal article of export from Tunis and Tripolis to Great Britain in the year 1877 was Esparto grass, for making paper, of the value of 438,777*l.*, while the principal article of import of British produce consisted in cotton manufactures, of the value of 20,455*l.*

Tunis has three short lines of railway, running from the capital to Goletta, and other places in the environs, of a total length of 38 Engl. miles, open for traffic at the end of June 1878. A line to the Alge-

rian frontier, 80 English miles, was under construction at the same date.

There were 650 miles of telegraphs in operation at the end of June 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Tunis in Great Britain.

There were no diplomatic representatives of Tunis in Great Britain in 1878.

2. Of Great Britain in Tunis.

Political Agent and Consul-General.—Sir Richard Wood, C.B., K.C.M.G.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Tunis.

1. Official Publications.

Almanacco Tunisino per l'anno 1877. 8. Tunis, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Wood on the trade, industry, and finances of Tunis, dated Tunis, September 27, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Vice-Consul Dupuis on the trade and commerce of Susa in 1875, dated Susa, January 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Wood on the exports and imports of Tunis; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Reports by Mr. Vice-Consul Dupuis on the commerce of Susa; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1877, and Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1877 and 1878.

Trade of Tunis and Tripoli with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-official Publications.

De Flaux (M.), La Régence de Tunis. 8. Paris, 1866.

Dilhan (Ch.), Histoire abrégée de la Régence de Tunis. 8. Paris, 1867.

Rousseau (F.), Annales Tunisiennes. 8. Paris, 1864.

Temple (Sir G.), Excursions in the Mediterranean. 2 vols. 8. London, 1836.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.—Sir James Robert *Longden*, K.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, July 3, 1877.

The Governor has a salary of 7,000*l.*, and the Colonial Secretary of 2,000*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

The public revenue and expenditure of the colony, in each of the ten years 1868 to 1877, were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1876	1,375,888	1,276,930
1877	1,596,205	,437,266

The principal sources of revenue are the customs, of an average produce of 300,000*l.*; licences, including the arrack monopoly,

returning 190,000*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 370,000*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 900,000*l.*, was raised in 1861-67. There is a sinking fund provided for the gradual extinction of the debt, which had been reduced, at the end of 1876, to 784,375*l.* The Colony has a railway, 92 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, 140½ miles from Colombo on the west coast to Sangemankande on the east; its area is 24,702 English square miles.

The following table gives the area and population of the seven provinces of Ceylon, according to the last census, taken March 26, 1871, together with the estimates of population on January 1, 1876:—

Provinces	Area: English square miles	Population	
		March 1871	January 1876
Central	5,770	494,626	437,463
North Central	4,404		56,621
Western	3,345	776,930	848,896
North-western	2,596	276,033	290,053
Southern	1,927	399,452	408,807
Eastern	3,510	118,077	116,677
Northern	3,150	340,169	299,309
	24,702	2,405,287	2,457,826
Military	. .	1,408	1,716
Total (including military)	24,702	2,406,695	2,459,542

Of the total population enumerated, at the census of 1871, there were 4,732 British; 14,201 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured. The census returns stated 635,585 persons, or over one-fourth of the population, to be engaged in agriculture. The religious creeds were returned as follows: — Buddhists, 1,520,575; Sivites, 464,414; Roman Catholics, 182,613; Mahomedans, 171,542; Protestants, 24,756; Wesleyans, 6,071; Presbyterians, 3,101; and Baptists, 1,478. The whole of the Christians belonged to the European 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 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1872	5,169,524	3,139,060
1873	5,574,358	5,439,591
1874	5,336,119	4,394,427
1875	5,361,240	5,375,410
1876	5,562,884	4,509,595

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 from 1873 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Ceylon
	£	£
1873	4,331,006	1,052,072
1874	3,600,492	1,158,283
1875	4,380,821	1,076,752
1876	3,134,183	1,073,505
1877	4,498,579	1,045,200

The staple article of exports from Ceylon to the United Kingdom is coffee, of the declared value of 2,341,601*l.* in 1872; of 3,692,333*l.* in 1873; of 2,870,051*l.* in 1874; of 3,743,505*l.* in 1875; of 2,550,688*l.* in 1876; and of 3,942,664*l.* in 1877. Besides coffee, the only other exports of note are cocoa-nut oil, and cinnamon, the former amounting in value to 246,070*l.*, and the latter to 119,070*l.* in the year 1877. Manufactured cotton goods, of the value of

398,827*l.* in 1877, form the staple articles of British imports into Ceylon.

Ceylon had 106 miles of railway open for traffic, and 32 under construction, at the end of June 1878.

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. For value see page 699.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Ceylon.

1. Official Publications.

Report of Governor Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, dated Colombo, September 14, 1867; in 'Reports, showing the Present State of H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part III. Eastern Colonies. Fol. London, 1868.

Report of Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, dated Colombo, September 14, 1871; in 'Reports on the Past and Present State of H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part II. London, 1872.

Report of Governor the Right Hon. W. H. Gregory on the revenue, trade, &c., of Ceylon, dated Colombo, October 13, 1873; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Statistics of Ceylon; in 'Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom.' No. XVI. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Ceylon with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Baker (S. W.), Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon. 8. London, 1855.

Ceylon: being a General Description of the Island, Historical, Physical, Statistical, containing the most recent information. By an Officer, late of the Ceylon Rifles. 2 vols. 8. London, 1876.

Duncan (George), Geography of India. Part II. Ceylon. 8 Madras, 1865.

Mouat (Frederic J.), Rough Notes of a Trip to Reunion, the Mauritius, and Ceylon. 8. Calcutta, 1852.

Pridham (C.), Historical, Political, and Statistical Account of Ceylon. 2 vols. 8. London, 1849.

Ransonnet-Villez (Baron E. *von*), Ceylon: Skizzen seiner Bewohner, seines Thier- und Pflanzenlebens. Fol. Brunswick, 1868.

Schmarda (L. K.), Reise um die Erde: Zeilon. Vol. i. 8. Braunschweig, 1861.

Sirr (H. C.), Ceylon and the Cingalese. 2 vols. 8. London, 1851.

Tennent (Sir James Emerson), Ceylon: an Account of the Island, Physical, Historical, and Topographical. 5th ed. London, 1860.

www.libtool.com.cn

CHINA.

(Tsin.—Katâi.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Quang-Su, Emperor—*Hwangti*—of China, born 1871, the son of Prince Ch'un, brother of the 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.'

The present sovereign is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Tsing, 'The Sublimely Pure,' which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming, 'The Bright,' 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 and Public Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, or 'Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty,' which prescribe the government of the state to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the 'Interior Council Chamber,' comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing

is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are denominated 'Ta-hyo-si,' or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Liu-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 amount of the public revenue of China is only known by estimates. According to the most authentic of these, the total receipts of the government in recent years averaged 25,000,000*l.*, derived from taxes on land, grain, licences, and customs duties upon exports and imports. The receipts from customs alone are made public. They amounted to 7,872,257 haikwan tael, or 2,356,677*l.* in 1864, and gradually increasing, had risen to 12,152,921 haikwan tael, or 3,645,876*l.*, in 1876. The customs duties fall more upon exports than imports. The expenditure of the Government is mainly for the army, the maintenance of which is estimated to cost 15,000,000*l.* per annum on the average.

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. In December 1874 the Government contracted a loan of 627,675*l.*, bearing 8 per cent. interest, secured by the customs revenue. A second 8 per cent. foreign loan, likewise secured on the customs, to the amount of 1,604,276*l.*, was issued in July 1878.

Army and Navy.

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. 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 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 mainly used to act as a constabulary, resident in guard stations and camps in the various departments of the empire.

The foundation for a navy of war, intended, primarily, for defence of the coast, was laid in June 1877, when four ironclad gunboats, built in England, called the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, and Delta, were received by the Government. Each of these ironclads has a displacement of 400 tons, engines of 310-horse power, a speed of 9 knots, and a draught of only 8 feet, the first two carrying each a 27½-ton gun and the last two a 38-ton gun, all worked by hydraulic power. The guns are fixed irremovably along the centre line of the boat, and rests upon trunnion blocks which work upon a couple of beam slides. The projectiles are brought by steam from the magazines below to the loading position, and are thrust home by a mechanical rammer working beneath the glacis plates at the bow. Two more ironclads, called the Spey and the Tay, similar to the Alpha and Beta, were despatched from England to China in 1878.

Area and Population.

The population of China is believed to be very dense, but nothing accurate is known respecting either the area or the number of inhabitants. 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 various missionary reports, none of which, however, can lay claim to be more more than vague estimates, 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

	Area	Population
	Engl. sq. miles	
China proper . . .	1,534,953	405,213,152
Dependencies:—		
Manchuria . . .	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet	643,734	6,000,000
Corea	90,300	8,000,000
Liaotong	2,982	1,000,000
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 estimated as follows:—

Provinces	Provincial capital	Area: English square miles	Population
Chih-le . . .	Peking . .	58,949	28,114,023
Shan-tung . .	Tse-nan-foo .	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-se . . .	Tae-yuen-foo .	55,268	27,260,281
Honan . . .	Kae-fung-foo .	65,104	23,037,171
Keang-soo . .	Nanking .	92,661	37,843,501
Gan-hwuy . .	Gan-king-foo .		34,168,059
Keang-si . . .	Nan-chang-foo	72,176	30,426,999
Foo-Keen . . .	Fuh-choo-foo .	53,480	38,888,432
Che-Keang . .	Hang-choo-foo	39,150	26,256,784
Hoo-Pih . . .	Woo-chang-foo	381,724	27,460,098
Hunan . . .	Chang-cha-foo		18,652,507
Shen-se . . .	Se-gan-foo .	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh . .	Lan-choo-foo .		15,193,135
Sze-Chuen . .	Ching-too-foo .	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung, or Canton	Kwang-choo-foo	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si . . .	Kwe-lin-foo .	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-Nan . . .	Yun-nan-foo .	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-Choo . .	Kwei-yang-foo	64,954	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 give still higher figures. It is stated that in 1842 the population of China was officially 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. There is great probability that the present population of China, devastated as the country has been for years by internecine wars and occasional famines, does not surpass 300 millions.

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.

Trade and Commerce.

The commercial intercourse of China is mainly with the United Kingdom and the British colonies. The total imports into China amounted in 1876 to 70,269,574 haikwan tael, or 21,080,872*l.*, and the total exports to 80,850,512 haikwan tael, or 24,255,154*l.* In the ten years from 1867 to 1876 the imports increased 18 per cent. and the exports 30 per cent.

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, Shanghae, 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 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from China to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into China
	£	£
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
1876	14,921,182	4,611,180
1877	13,420,910	4,404,686

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 1868 to 1877, the quantities and value of the exports of tea from China to the United Kingdom were as follows:—

www.hotpot.com.cn

Years	Quantities	Value
	lbs.	£
1868	137,042,375	10,945,530
1869	123,299,115	9,007,598
1870	122,197,167	8,556,761
1871	148,118,667	9,763,276
1872	152,283,847	10,290,365
1873	130,493,426	8,806,786
1874	127,345,285	8,678,418
1875	158,060,126	10,642,052
1876	142,963,455	9,288,444
1877	143,243,058	8,959,361

Besides tea, the only other important article of export from China to Great Britain is raw silk, the value of which amounted 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; to 2,333,779*l.* in 1875; to 4,647,487*l.*, in 1876; and to 3,001,976*l.*, representing a quantity of 3,017,891 pounds weight, in 1877. 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, of 14,176*l.* in 1875, of 6,248*l.* in 1876, and of 30,925*l.* in 1877.

Manufactured cotton and woollen goods, the former of the value of 2,839,685*l.*, and the latter of 874,057*l.*, in the year 1877, constitute the bulk of the imports of British produce into the Chinese empire, exclusive of the goods passing in transit through the colony of Hong Kong. (See page 673.)

According to the best authorities, there are immense coal-fields in the empire, but almost unworked, the total amount of coal raised at present being under three millions tons per annum. All the 18 provinces contain coal; and, although the extent of the coal-fields and the age and quality of the coal vary, yet China may be regarded as one of the first coal countries of the world. According to the best authorities, the area of the coal-fields of China exceeds that of North America; and with the greatest of them, that of Shansi, no other coal region in the world can be compared in the union of the most fortunate conditions as regards position, quality, and quantity.

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, but closed again in 1877, after having been purchased by the Chinese authorities.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of China in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Kwoh Sung-tao, accredited December 1878.
Secretary.—Dr. Halliday Macartney.

2. Of Great Britain in China.

Envoy, Minister, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade.—Sir Thomas Francis Wade, K.C.B., appointed July 22, 1871.
Secretaries.—Hugh Fraser; Ralph Milbanke.
Chinese Secretary.—H. P. McClatchie.

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 *Haikwan Tael* = 10 *Mace* = 100 *Candareens* = 1,000 *Cash* = Average rate of exchange, 6*s*.

There are no national gold and silver coins in China, and foreign coins are looked upon but as bullion, and usually taken by weight.

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*	.	=	$11\frac{2}{4}$ 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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning China.

www.libtool.com.cn

1. Official Publications.

Returns of Trade at the Treaty Ports in China for the year 1876. Part I. Abstracts of Trade and Customs Revenue Statistics, from 1864 to 1876. Pp. 27. Part II. Statistics of the Trade at each Port. 4. Shanghai, 1877.

Correspondence respecting the Revision of the Treaty of Tientsin. Presented to the House of Commons. 4. London, 1871.

Report of Mr. Frederick F. Low, Minister-Resident of the United States, on 'China: its Social and Political Organisation; its Relation with the People and Governments of other Nations, and its possible Future;' dated Peking, Jan. 10, 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1871.

Report of Mr. George F. Seward, Consul-General of the United States, on the Religious, Educational, and Moral State of the Chinese People,' dated Shanghai, August 22, 1871; in 'Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States.' 8. Washington, 1872.

Report of the Delegates of the Shanghae Chamber of Commerce on the Trade of the Upper Yangtsze river. Presented to Parliament. Fol. London, 1870.

Report by Mr. Mallet, British Secretary of Legation, upon the Fluctuations of the Foreign Trade of China between the years 1864 and 1871. Presented to Parliament. 8. London, 1873.

Returns relative to Trade with China. (Reports from British Consuls at thirteen of the Treaty Ports.) 8. London, 1873.

Report by Mr. Arthur Nicolson, British Secretary of Legation, on the opium trade in China, dated Peking February 25, 1878, in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Great Britain with China; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Anderson (John), Mandalay to Momien: a Narrative of the two expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875 with Colonels E. B. Sladen and Horace Browne. 8. London, 1876.

Bastian (Dr. A.), Die Völker des Oestlichen Asiens. 6 vols. 8. Jena, 1866–71.

Carné (L. de), Voyage en Indo-Chine et dans l'empire chinois. 18. Paris, 1872.

Chinese Topography, being an Alphabetical List of the Provinces, Departments, and Districts in the Chinese Empire, with their Latitudes and Longitudes. Canton, 1844. Reprinted in 1864.

Courcy (Marquis *de*), L'Empire du milieu; description géographique, précis historique, institutions sociales, religieuses, politiques, notions sur les sciences, les arts, l'industrie et le commerce. 8. Paris, 1867.

David (Abbé A.), Journal de mon troisième voyage d'exploration dans l'empire chinois. 2 vols. 18. Paris, 1875.

Davis (Sir John F.), Description of China and its Inhabitants. 2 vols. 8. London, 1857.

Dennys (N. B.) and *Mayers* (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hongkong, and Macao. 8. London, 1867.

Dudgeon (Dr. J.), Historical Sketch of the Ecclesiastical, Political, and Commercial Relations of Russia with China. 8. Peking, 1872.

Edkins (Joseph, D.D.), Religion in China, containing an Account of the three Religions of the Chinese. 8. London, 1877.

Ferrari (Joseph), La Chine et l'Europe. 8. Paris, 1867.

Fontpertuis (Ad. Frout de), La Chine et le Japon et l'Exposition de 1878. 8. Paris, 1878.

Gray (Ven. John Henry), China: a History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People. 2 vols. 8. London, 1877.

Gützlaff (C. F. A.), China Opened; or a Display of the Topography, History, Arts, Commerce, &c. of the Chinese Empire. 2 vols. 8. London, 1838.

Hanspach (Rev. A.), Report for the Years 1863 and 1864 of the Chinese Vernacular Schools, established in the Sinon, Kiushen, Fayuen, and Chonglok districts of the Quangtung province. 8. Hongkong, 1865.

Huc (L'Abbé E. R.), L'Empire chinois. 2 vols. 8. 4th ed. Paris, 1862.

Lauture (Comte *d'Escayrac de*), Mémoires sur la Chine: Gouvernement. 4. Paris, 1864.

Loch (Hy. Brougham), A Personal Narrative of Occurrences during Lord Elgin's Second Embassy to China in 1860. 8. London, 1870.

Macdonald (James), The China Question. 8. London, 1870.

Martin (Dr.), Sur la statistique relative au dénombrement de la population en Chine. In 'Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Paris.' 8. Paris, 1872.

Martin (D.), L'Opium en Chine; étude statistique et morale. 8. Paris, 1872.

Medhurst (W. H.), The Foreigner in Far Cathay. 8. London, 1872.

Oliphant (Oscar), China; a popular history. 8. London, 1857.

Osborn (Capt. Sherard), Past and Future of British Relations in China. 8. London, 1860.

Pallu (Lieutenant Léopold), Relation de l'Expédition de Chine en 1860, rédigée d'après les documents officiels, avec l'autorisation de M. le comte de Chasseloup-Laubat, Ministre de la Marine. 4. Paris, 1864.

Plath (N.), Ueber die lange Dauer und Entwicklung des Chinesischen Reichs. 8. München, 1861.

Richthofen (Ferd. Freiherr *von*), China: Ergebnisse eigener Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien. Vol. I. 4. Berlin, 1877.

Richthofen (Ferd. Freiherr *von*), Letters on the Provinces of Chekiang and Nganhwei; and on Nanking and Chinkiang. 4. Shanghai, 1871.

Sacharoff (T.), The Numerical Relations of the Population of China during the Four Thousand Years of its Historical Existence; or, the Rise and Fall of the Chinese Population. Translated into English by the Rev. W. Lobscheid. Also, the Chronology of the Chinese. 8. Hongkong, 1865.

Scherzer (Dr. K. *von*), Die wirthschaftlichen Zustände im Süden und Osten Asien's. 8. Stuttgart, 1871.

Simon (Consul E.), L'agriculture de la Chine. 6. Paris, 1872.

Sladen (Major E. B.), Official Narrative of the Expedition to explore the Trade Routes to China viâ Bhamo. 8. Calcutta, 1870.

Speer (W.), The Oldest and the Newest Empire: China and the United States. 8. Hartford, U.S. 1870.

Thomson (J.), The Straits of Malacca, Indo-China, and China. 8. London, 1875.

Wells (S. Williams), The Chinese Commercial Guide. 8. Hongkong, 1863.

Werner (Reinhold), Die preussische Expedition nach China, Japan und Siam. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1863.

Williams (Dr. S. Wells), The Middle Kingdom: a survey of the geography, government, &c., of the Chinese Empire. 2 vols. 8. New York, 1848.

Williamson (Rev. A.), Journeys in North China, Manchuria, and Eastern Mongolia. With some account of Corea. 2 vols. 8. London, 1870.

HONG KONG.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.—Hon. John Pope *Hennessy*, C.M.G.; born 1834; 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 West African Settlement, 1872–73; Governor of the Bahamas, 1873–75; 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 1872 to 1876:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1872	192,714	174,681
1873	176,580	165,101
1874	178,108	192,398
1875	186,813	181,337
1876	184,406	178,569

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 . .	1,831	684	2,736
British, military	709	36	821
„ naval establishment . . .	1,022	—	1,022
Europeans, police	109	8	126
„ and Americans, mercantile, shipping in the harbour	1,080	29	1,109
Europeans and Americans, temporary residents	57	—	57
„ „ prisoners . .	60	—	60
Total Europeans and Americans . .	4,418	757	5,931
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, resident	470	97	685
Goa, Manila, Indian, and others of mixed blood, crews of mercantile vessels in harbour	697	6	703
Indians, military	1,094	10	1,122
„ police	285	8	298
Goa, Manila Indian, and others of mixed blood, prisoners	15	—	15
Total Indians, &c.	2,561	121	2,682

www.libtool.com.cn

	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

At the end of 1876, the total population was estimated at 139,144, comprising 101,232 males and 37,912 females.

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 1872 to 1876 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 1873 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Hong Kong
	£	£
1873	783,475	3,411,968
1874	747,291	3,650,963
1875	1,154,910	3,599,811
1876	1,356,850	3,080,376
1877	1,895,310	3,507,977

The chief article of exports from Hong Kong to Great Britain in the year 1877 was tea, of the value of 735,394*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 1868 to 1877, 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
	£	£	£
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	4,928,500	3,599,811	8,528,311
1876	4,611,180	3,080,376	7,691,576
1877	4,404,686	3,507,977	7,912,663

It will be seen that the British trade with Hong Kong underwent considerable fluctuations in the ten years from 1868 to 1877, but which corresponded throughout with the general Chinese commerce, differing only in so far as showing a decrease in the value of the British imports coming direct to China during this period, and an increase in those arriving by way of Hong Kong.

www.hkbook.com.cn

Money, Weights, and Measures.

The money, weights, and measures in use at Hong Kong, and the British equivalents, are:—

MONEY.

The Mexican *Dollar*	=	100 *Cents*	= Average rate of exchange, 4*s.* 2*d.*
„ Chinese *Tael*	=	10 *Mace*	=
100 *Candareens*	=	1,000 *Cash*	= „ „ „ 6*s.* 8*d.*

The Mexican dollar is the only legal tender of payment for sums above two hundred cents, but silver dollars, bearing the effigy of the British sovereign, are issued from the Hong Kong mint.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Tael*	=	$1\frac{1}{3}$ oz. avoirdupois.
„ *Picul*	=	133 lbs. „
„ *Catty*	=	$1\frac{3}{4}$ „ „
„ *Chih*	=	$14\frac{1}{10}$ inches.
„ *Chang*	=	$11\frac{3}{4}$ feet.

Besides the above weights and measures of China, those of Great Britain are in general use in the colony.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Hong Kong.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Report of Governor Sir Arthur Kennedy, dated Hong Kong, July 15, 1873; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part I. 1874. London, 1874.

Report of Lieutenant-Governor Major-General Whitfield on the trade, commerce, and population of Hong Kong; in 'Reports on the Present State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.' Part II. 8. London, 1872.

Statistics of Hong Kong; in 'Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1861 to 1875.' No. XIV. London, 1878.

Trade of Hong Kong with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. NON-OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Dennys (N. B.) and *Mayers* (W. T.), China and Japan: a Complete Guide to the Open Ports of those Countries; together with Peking, Yeddo, Hong Kong and Macao. 8. London, 1867.

Topography of China and Neighbouring States, with Degrees of Longitude and Latitude. 8. Hong Kong, 1864.

Wells (S. Williams), Chinese Commercial Guide. 8. Hong Kong, 1863.

www.libtool.com.cn

INDIA.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government of the Indian empire is established by the Act 21 and 22 Victoriæ, 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 Victoriæ, 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 Victoriæ, cap. 67, amended by Acts 28 Victoriæ, cap. 17, and 32 and 33 Victoriæ, 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*, G.C.B., born November 8, 1831, 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'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	1856
Earl of Minto	1807	Lord Elgin	1861
Earl Moira (Marquis of Hastings)	1813	Sir John Lawrence	1863
		Earl of Mayo	1868
		Lord Northbrook	1872
		Lord Lytton	1876

The average term of office of the Governors-General, during the period from 1772 to 1878, was five years.

The government of the Indian Empire is entrusted by Act 21 and 22 Victoriæ, cap. 106, amended by 32 and 33 Victoriæ, 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, ending March 31, from 1868 to 1877.

Years ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure		Total Expenditure
		In India	In Great Britain	
	£	£	£	£
1868	48,534,412	41,044,485	8,497,622	49,542,107
1869	49,262,691	42,207,629	9,829,092	52,036,721
1870	50,901,081	41,363,021	9,419,391	50,782,412
1871	51,413,686	39,899,435	10,031,261	49,930,696
1872	50,110,215	37,282,803	9,703,235	46,986,038
1873	50,219,489	38,205,212	10,248,605	48,453,817
1874	49,598,253	42,094,995	9,310,926	51,405,921
1875	50,570,171	40,760,583	9,490,391	50,250,974
1876	51,310,063	40,486,068	9,155,050	49,641,118
1877	55,955,785	44,710,800	13,467,763	58,178,563

The following table shows the distribution of the revenue and expenditure over the various presidencies and provinces in each of the two financial years, ending March 31, 1876, and 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Revenue		
Presidencies and Provinces	1876	1877
	£	£
India under the Governor-General	2,732,649	7,458,478
Bengal, with Assam	16,058,120	16,574,797
North-West Provinces	5,957,492	6,186,952
Oudh	1,669,478	1,695,850
Punjab	3,479,582	3,837,599
Central Provinces	997,749	1,104,138
British Burmah	1,746,981	1,771,743
Madras	8,360,488	7,051,137
Bombay, including Sind	9,746,601	10,076,974
Revenue in India	51,019,140	55,757,668
Revenue in Great Britain	290,923	238,117
Total revenue	51,310,063	55,995,785
Expenditure		
India under the Governor-General	14,511,783	14,960,285
Bengal, with Assam	6,670,063	7,199,871
North-West Provinces	2,146,256	2,239,594
Oudh	545,155	576,784
Punjab	1,814,684	1,945,858
Central Provinces	674,609	769,568
British Burmah	856,721	896,506
Madras	5,932,041	7,975,787
Bombay, including Sind	7,334,756	8,146,545
Expenditure in India	40,486,068	44,710,800
Expenditure in Great Britain	9,155,050	13,467,763
Total expenditure	49,641,118	58,178,563

In the budget estimates for the financial year 1877–78, the revenue was assessed at 58,635,472*l.*, and the expenditure at 62,018,853*l.*, leaving a deficit of 3,383,381*l.*, which, it was stated, was 'entirely due to famine expenditure.' In the provisional estimates for the financial year 1878–79, the revenue was calculated at 63,195,000*l.*, and the expenditure at 61,039,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,156,000*l.*

The following table, compiled from official documents, exhibits

the growth of the three most important sources of the public revenue of India, namely, land, opium, and salt, in the ten financial years from 1868 to 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years ended March 31	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
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
1871	20,622,823	8,045,459	6,106,280
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
1876	21,503,742	8,471,425	6,244,415
1877	19,857,152	9,122,460	6,304,658

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, 1877 :—

Presidencies and Provinces	Land	Opium	Salt
	£	£	£
India under the Governor-General	74,357	—	98,353
Bengal, with Assam	3,993,196	6,174,170	2,596,956
Madras	3,296,575	—	1,291,953
Bombay	3,344,664	2,948,290	930,441
Punjab	2,005,814	—	830,172
North-West Provinces	4,298,908	—	528,588
Oudh	1,403,843	—	1,149
Central Provinces	604,419	—	12,443
British Burmah	835,376	—	14,603
	19,857,152	9,122,460	6,304,658

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 landholders, of permitting this revenue to be redeemed for ever by the payment of a capital sum of money, and of selling the fee simple of waste lands not under assessment, have been within the last few years fully considered by the Government of India. The expediency of allowing owners of land to redeem the revenue has long been advocated as likely to promote the settlement of European colonists; but experience seems to show that advantage is very rarely taken of the power which already exists in certain cases to redeem the rent by a quit payment; and it appears unlikely that such a permission would be acted upon to any great extent, while the rate of interest afforded by an investment in the purchase of the land assessment is 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 1867 to 1876 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; 15,228,429*l.* in 1873-74; 15,375,159*l.* in 1874–75; 15,308,460*l.* in 1875–76; and 15,792,112*l.* in the financial year 1876–77.

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 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 ten fiscal years 1868 to 1877 there was again an increase of nearly 32 millions sterling 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 financial years from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years ended March 31	In India		In Great Britain	
	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest	Bearing Interest	Not bearing Interest
	£		£	
1868	64,786,308		30,697,000	
1869	64,449,175		31,697,900	
1870	66,553,731		35,196,700	
1871	66,573,347	125,421	37,606,700	20,917
1872	66,499,704	1,356,981	38,991,700	20,917
1873	66,168,427	289,941	39,991,700	20,917
1874	66,273,249	144,041	41,095,700	21,917
1875	69,757,679	92,280	48,576,116	20,917
1876	72,705,641	67,340	49,776,116	20,917
1877	71,865,936	57,190	55,376,116	20,917

The total debt in India and Great Britain amounted to 95,481,275*l.* on the 31st March 1868, and had increased to 127,320,159*l.* on the 31st March 1877. Not included in the latter total were 'obligations'—including treasury notes and bills, service funds, and savings bank balances—to the amount of 11,614,866*l.*, bringing the entire liabilities up to 138,935,025*l.* The total interest on debt and obligations amounted to 4,907,236*l.* in the financial year 1876–77.

The currency of India is chiefly silver, and the amount of money coined annually is large. In the ten financial years from 1868 to 1877, the value of the new coinage was as follows:—

Years Ending March 31	Gold	Silver	Copper	Total
	£	£	£	£
1868	21,534	4,313,285	26,361	4,361,180
1869	25,156	4,207,031	90,219	4,322,406
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
1876	17,150	2,550,218	150,660	2,673,028
1877	—	6,271,122	123,429	6,394,551

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 Akolah.—(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	1870	10,472,883
1863	4,926,000	1871	10,437,291
1864	5,350,000	1872	13,167,917
1865	7,427,327	1873	12,864,037
1866	6,898,481	1874	11,145,191
1867	8,090,868	1875	10,670,407
1868	9,069,569	1876	11,352,662
1869	9,959,296	1877	11,641,654

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 4,997,120*l.*, and in Bombay to the amount of 3,294,210*l.* on the 31st of March 1877.

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 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Corps	Total		
	Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates	Total
European Army.			
Royal Artillery	648	11,651	12,299
Cavalry	252	4,095	4,347
Royal Engineers	363	—	363
Infantry	1,650	44,312	45,962
Invalid and Veteran Establishment	48	132	180
Staff Corps	1,317	—	1,317
General List, Cavalry	83	—	83
General List, Infantry	212	—	212
Unattached Officers	12	—	12
General Officers unemployed	127	—	127
Total European Army	4,712	60,190	64,902
Native Army.			
Artillery	18	883	901
Body Guard	8	196	204
Cavalry	304	18,400	18,704
Sappers and Miners	243	3,011	3,254
Infantry	1,068	101,115	102,183
Total Native Army	1,641	123,605	125,246
Total, European and Native Army	6,353	183,795	190,148

In the army estimates laid before Parliament in the session of 1878, the strength of the British Regular Army in India for the year 1878–79 was given as follows:—

Troops	Officers	Non-commissioned officers	Rank and File	Total Strength
Royal horse artillery	107	165	2,190	2,462
Cavalry of the line	225	424	3,672	4,321
Royal artillery & engineers	883	672	8,518	10,073
Infantry of the line	1,482	3,312	41,000	45,797
Total	2,697	4,573	55,380	62,653

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. The rest do not exceed 11,000 men.

www.libtool.com.cn

Area and Population.

The first general census of British India was taken during the years 1868 to 1876. According to the revised returns of this census, the total population numbered 191,018,412, living on an area of 908,350 English square mile, being an average of 210 inhabitants to the square mile. The following table shows the area, population, and population per square mile, of each of the divisions 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	2,711	396,889	146
Berar	17,728	2,226,496	126
Mysore	29,325	5,055,412	172
Coorg	2,000	168,312	84
Governors:			
Madras	138,856	31,672,613	228
Bombay (including Sind)	123,142	16,302,173	132
Lieutenant-Governors:			
Bengal	156,200	60,502,897	383
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	84,078	8,201,519	97
British Burmah	88,556	2,747,148	31
Assam	55,384	4,132,019	99
Total British Administration	908,350	191,018,412	210

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	308,677	28,748,403
Lieut.-Governor of Bengal	38,953	312,473
,, ,, North-West Provinces	5,125	657,013
,, ,, Punjab	114,739	5,410,389
,, ,, Central Provinces	28,834	1,049,710
Governor ,, Madras	9,815	3,289,392
,, ,, Bombay	67,370	6,831,515
Total Native States	573,513	48,298,895

According to the last official reports, the native States exceed 450 in number. Various frontier countries, like Nepaul, merely acknow-

ledge British superintendence; while others pay tribute, or provide military contingents. New States are gradually drawn within the circle of British supremacy, either for the consolidation or the protection of the existing boundaries. The latest movement in this direction, towards the north-west, was the invasion of Afghanistan, a country of about the size of the United Kingdom, with an estimated population of four millions.

Including the Feudatory states, the total area and population of British India according to the enumerations taken from 1868 to 1876, together with the latest official estimates, are as follows:—

	Area: Eng. sq. miles	Population
Provinces under direct British administration	908,350	191,018,412
Feudatory or Native States	573,516	48,298,895
Total, British India	1,481,866	239,317,307

The following table gives the administrative divisions, the number 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 enumerations of 1868 to 1876:—

Provinces	Divisions of Commissionerships	Executive Districts	Number of Villages	Number of Inhabited Houses
Provinces under the Governor-General of India:—				
Province of Ajmere	1	5	936	93,464
„ „ Coorg	1	14	510	22,900
„ „ Mysore	3	81	35,218	1,012,738
„ „ Berar	2	19	5,694	495,760
Bengal Presidency:—				
Province of Lower Bengal	6	80	100,189	10,481,132
„ „ Behar	2	36	48,285	
„ „ Orissa	1	9	22,119	
„ „ Chota Nagpore	1	8	25,766	
„ „ Assam	2	16	4,737	670,078
North-west Provinces	7	177	91,226	6,359,092
Province of Oudh	4	43	24,760	2,438,006
„ „ Punjab	10	132	34,466	4,124,857
Central Provinces	4	57	34,272	1,674,291
British Burmah	3	129	13,151	535,533
Madras	3	156	27,802	5,867,994
Bombay Presidency:—				
Bombay and Sind	3	152	17,930	3,277,679
Total	53	1,114	487,061	37,043,524

The following table gives the population of each of the fifty-three divisions, or commissionerships, of British India, distinguishing males and females, at the enumerations of 1868 to 1876 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

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	1,183,590	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 Provinces	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 Provinces	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

www.libtool.com.cn

Provinces	Division or Commissionerships	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
British Burmah	Arrakan . .	461,136	240,675	220,461
	Pegu . . .	1,524,422	781,459	742,963
	Tenasserim . .	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 1868 to 1876—in Berar and the Punjab 1868, in Oude 1869, in Ajmere and Coorg, 1871, and in the remaining provinces from 1872 to 1876. 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'	1,977,400
Total	191,065,445

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 last enumerations there were in British India 44 towns with over 50,000 inhabitants, as follows:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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 44 largest towns	5,594,913
Trichinopoly	76,530		
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 last enumerations:—

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 public instruc-

tion throughout the whole of India has made great progress in recent years. Three universities, at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, were incorporated by Acts of the government of India in 1857. In the year ending March 1876 there passed 1,355 candidates for admission at Calcutta, 4,250 at Madras, and 203 at Bombay.

www.libtool.com.cn

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of the Indian empire, including bullion and specie, was as follows, in each of the ten fiscal years, ending March 31, from 1868 to 1877:—

Years ended March 31	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
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
1876	44,188,062	60,291,731
1877	48,876,751	65,043,789

Divided into merchandise and treasure, that is, bullion and specie, the imports in each of the ten fiscal years 1868 to 1877 were as follows:—

Years ended March 31	Imports	
	Merchandise	Treasure
	£	£
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
1876	38,887,340	5,300,722
1877	37,440,631	11,436,120

The exports in the same ten years, classified as merchandise and treasure, were as follows:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years ended March 31	Exports	
	Merchandise	Treasure
	£	£
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
1876	58,091,495	2,200,236
1877	61,013,891	4,029,898

The imports, including treasure, were distributed as follows between the four great commercial divisions of India :—

Years ended March 31	Imports into Bengal	Imports into British Burmah	Imports into Madras	Imports into Bombay
	£	£	£	£
1868	21,840,163	1,130,213	3,681,869	20,476,046
1869	21,321,371	1,388,814	4,104,692	24,128,314
1870	19,496,082	1,067,391	4,086,478	22,232,435
1871	18,588,706	1,128,744	4,032,341	15,108,938
1872	19,741,420	1,439,656	3,792,232	17,684,252
1873	16,492,741	1,753,345	3,894,058	13,676,002
1874	17,169,310	1,852,459	3,861,057	15,054,121
1875	20,257,175	2,215,258	3,812,848	16,501,002
1876	18,847,720	1,685,576	4,454,291	17,425,803
1877	19,319,279	2,238,297	3,879,433	21,366,286

The exports, including treasure, were divided as follows :—

Years ended March 31	Exports from Bengal	Exports from British Burmah	Exports from Madras	Exports from Bombay
	£	£	£	£
1868	20,066,698	1,629,508	4,302,763	25,528,619
1869	21,367,819	2,454,663	6,114,041	23,770,307
1870	20,971,121	1,779,412	6,072,375	24,690,819
1871	23,455,045	2,452,659	5,150,725	26,494,161
1872	27,849,329	2,807,136	7,297,324	26,708,152
1873	24,694,519	3,795,580	6,460,646	21,573,829
1874	23,201,820	3,480,407	7,258,147	21,694,571
1875	22,772,218	3,042,820	6,794,938	25,294,992
1876	24,493,003	3,738,677	7,478,352	24,463,237
1877	26,699,849	3,864,544	7,007,874	27,331,945

The amount of bullion and specie imported annually into India is very large, though it has been greatly on the decrease in recent years. The following table gives the imports, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years, ended March 31, from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years ended March 31	Imports of Gold	Imports of Silver	Total Bullion and Specie
	£	£	£
1868	4,775,924	6,999,450	11,775,374
1869	5,176,976	9,978,978	15,155,954
1870	5,690,400	8,264,407	13,954,807
1871	2,782,574	2,662,249	5,444,823
1872	3,573,778	8,000,035	11,573,813
1873	2,622,371	1,934,214	4,556,585
1874	1,648,808	4,143,726	5,792,534
1875	2,089,236	6,051,811	8,141,047
1876	1,836,381	3,464,341	5,300,722
1877	1,443,712	9,992,408	11,436,120

The following table shows the exports of bullion and specie, distinguishing gold and silver, in each of the ten fiscal years from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years ended March 31	Exports of Gold	Exports of Silver	Total Bullion and Specie
	£	£	£
1868	166,457	1,405,489	1,571,946
1869	17,624	1,377,956	1,395,580
1870	98,283	944,070	1,042,353
1871	500,453	1,720,312	2,220,765
1872	8,434	1,467,660	1,476,094
1873	79,009	1,219,070	1,298,079
1874	266,169	1,647,902	1,914,071
1875	215,701	1,409,608	1,625,309
1876	291,250	1,908,986	2,200,236
1877	1,236,362	2,793,536	4,029,898

The imports of bullion and specie into India are mainly from the United Kingdom and from China, while the exports are shipped principally to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, China, and South Africa.

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 1868 to 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Exports from India to Great Britain and Ireland	Imports of British Home Produce into India
	£	£
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
1876	30,025,024	22,405,420
1877	31,224,763	25,338,286

The staple article of export from India to the United Kingdom is raw cotton; but the quantities, and still more the value of the exports, have been greatly on the decrease within the decennial period. 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 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Quantities	Value
	Cwts.	£
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
1876	2,448,738	5,874,704
1877	1,725,582	4,230,803

Next to cotton, the most important articles of export from India to the United Kingdom in the year 1877 were jute, 3,620,024 cwts., of the value of 2,908,442*l.*; rice, 6,251,073 cwts., of the value of 3,239,021*l.*; flax and linseed, 1,104,082 qrs., of the value of 3,007,565*l.*; tea, 30,940,724 lbs., of the value of 2,677,929*l.*; and untanned hides, 322,530 cwts., of the value of 1,124,465*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 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; of 15,699,713*l.* in 1875; of 14,934,370*l.* in 1876; and of 16,692,865*l.* in 1877.

Of iron the imports amounted to 1,772,898*l.* in 1874, to 1,638,506*l.* in 1875, to 1,637,584*l.* in 1876, and to 1,923,820*l.* in 1877.

Next to the United Kingdom, the countries having the largest trade with India are China, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon.

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 1854 is exhibited in the following table, which gives the length of lines open for traffic in 1860, in 1867, in 1872, and from 1876 to 1878, at the commencement of each year:—

On 1st of January—						
1854	1860	1867	1872	1876	1877	1878
21	624	3,567	5,072	6,497	6,948	7,324

The following table shows the length of the various lines of railway, divided into Guaranteed and State railways, open for traffic, and in course of construction, on the 1st of January 1878:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Railways	Open for traffic Jan. 1, 1878.	Total open, or under construct.
GUARANTEED.	Miles	Miles
East Indian, including Jabbalpoor branch	1,503	1,503
Eastern Bengal	159	159
Oude and Rohilkund	544	712
Scind, Punjab, and Delhi	664	664
Great Indian Peninsula	1,280	1,280
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	422	422
Madras	858	858
South Indian	600	617
Total, guaranteed lines	6,029	6,215
STATE.		
Calcutta and South-eastern	28	28
Nalhati	27	27
Khamgaon and Amraoti	14	14
Rajputana	400	400
Patri branch of Bombay and Baroda line	22	22
Wardha Valley	46	46
Tirhut	79	367
Punjab Northern	103	427
Muttra and Hathras	30	30
Northern Bengal	134	261
Indore to Neemuch	37	304
Indore to Khandwa (Holkar)	71	86
Rangoon and Irawaddy Valley	163	205
Rajputana	400	400
Wadi to Hyderabad (Nizam's)	121	121
Gaekwar of Baroda's	20	55
Total, State lines	1,295	2,394
Total, Indian railways	7,324	8,609

The number of passengers carried on the railways of India largely increased in the course of eight years, rising from 18,224,859 in 1870, to 34,156,791 in 1877.

The net receipts of all the railways during the year 1877, after paying all expenses, amounted to 6,212,051*l.*, against 4,517,155*l.* in the previous year. The gross receipts in 1877 were 11,192,936*l.*, compared with 8,744,317*l.* in 1876.

According to an official report for the fiscal year 1876–77 the total amount of guaranteed capital that had been raised for the construction of railways up to the 31st March 1877 amounted to

94,834,562*l.*, of which 84,374,121*l.* consisted of share capital, and the rest of debentures. The total outlay upon railways, both State and guaranteed, amounted to 110,005,044*l.* at the end of March 1877.

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 ended March 31, 1876, the number of letters which passed through the Post-office of British India was 110,051,350; of newspapers 9,880,679; of parcels 990,661; and of books and patterns 1,619,073; being a total of 122,541,753. 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 1868 to 1877:—

Years ended March 31	Number of letters, newspapers, &c.	Post offices and letter boxes	Total revenue	Total expenditure
		Number	£	£
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
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	729,191
1876	119,470,921	8,108	752,094	745,445
1877	122,541,753	9,306	782,320	744,281

The number of letters carried by the Post-office more than doubled in Bengal and Madras during the ten years 1868 to 1877. In 1868 the number was 12,644,174 in Bengal, and 9,766,251 in Madras, while in 1877 it was 26,149,665 in Bengal, and 19,548,124 in Madras. The increase was not in anything like the same proportion in the other provinces of India.

In the fiscal year, ending March 1868, the mails travelled over 49,678 miles, of which total 40,543 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 5,140 miles by carts and on horseback; and 3,995 miles by railways. Ten years after, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1877, the mails travelled over 58,370 miles, of which total 47,109 miles was done by boats and 'runners;' 4,323 miles by carts and on horseback; and 6,938 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 1868 to 1877:—

Years ended March 31	Number of miles of wire	Number of miles of line	Total Receipts	Working Expenditure
			£	£
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
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
1876	36,193	17,145	213,054	276,943
1877	39,700	17,840	249,646	265,387

www.libtool.com.cn

The total number of messages despatched on the telegraph lines of India in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1877, was 1,166,833. Of these, 1,108,036 were paid private messages and on the public service, and the rest unpaid messages on the news and telegraph service. There were 234 telegraph offices on March 31, 1877.

Money, Weights, and Measures.

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

MONEY.

	£	s.	d.
The *Mohur* of Bengal, average rate of exchange	1	13	6¾
„ *Mohur* of Bombay „ „	1	10	1¼
„ *Rupee* of Bombay „ „	1	9	2¾
„ *Rupee* of Madras of 15 Silver *Rupees* „	1	9	2¾
„ *Star Pagoda* of Madras „	0	7	4¾
„ Madras or Company's *Rupee* of 16 *Annas* or 192 *Pice*	0	1	10½
„ *Sicca Rupee*	0	2	0

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 10,000,000 a 'crore,' of rupees.

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. Silver is the only legal tender and standard of value.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Maund* of Bengal, of 40 *seers*	= 2·054 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ „ Bombay	= 28 lbs.
„ „ Madras	= 25 lbs.
„ *Candy*, of 20 *maunds*	= 24·3 bushels.
„ *Tola*	= 180 gr.
„ *Guz* 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.

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.' Unless it be otherwise ordered, the sub-divisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.'

www.indiaoldbooks.com

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 1876–77. Imp. 4. Calcutta, 1878.

Correspondence respecting the relations between the British Government and that of Afghanistan since the accession of the Ameer Shere Ali Khan. Fol. London, 1878.

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, 1878.

Finance and Revenue Accounts: Part II. Revenues and Charges of each Presidency and Province. Fol. Calcutta, 1878.

Finance and Revenue Accounts: Part III. Revenues and Charges, Statistics for the Administration of Revenue, and Miscellaneous Statistics. Fol. Calcutta, 1878.

Indian Army and Civil Service List. Issued by permission of the Secretary of State for India in Council. 8. London, 1878.

Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871–72. Fol. London, 1875.

Report to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the Railways in India for the year 1877–78. By Julian Danvers, Government Director of Indian Railway Companies. Fol. London, 1878.

Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1876–77. Fol. London, 1878.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year from 1862 to 1876. No. XIV. 8. London, 1878.

Statistical Abstract relating to British India from 1867–8 to 1876–7. No. XII. 8. London, 1878.

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 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Andrew (W. P.), India and her Neighbours. 8. London, 1878.

Blair (Charles) Indian Famines; their historical, financial, and other aspects. 12. London, 1874.

Carnegy (P.) Notes on the Land Tenures and Revenue Assessments of Upper India. 8. London, 1874.

Chesney (George), Indian Polity. 8. London, 1868.

Dilke (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.), Greater Britain: a record of travel in English-speaking countries in 1866 and 1867. 3rd ed. 8. London, 1869.

Elliot (Sir H. M.), History of India. 8 vols. 8. London, 1869–78.

Fitzgerald (W. F. Vesey), Egypt, India, and the Colonies. 8. London, 1870.

Fontpertuis (Ad. Frout de), L'Inde britannique et l'Exposition de 1878. 8. Paris, 1878.

Garnier (Lieut. Fr.), Voyage d'exploration en Indo-Chine, effectué pendant les années 1866, 1867, et 1868. 2 vols. 4. Paris, 1873.

Gleig (Rev. G. R.), History of British India. 4 vols. 16. London, 1830.

Gordon (Lieut.-Col. T. E.), The Roof of the World, being a narrative of a journey over the high plateau of Tibet to the Russian frontier and the Oxus sources in Pamir. 8. Edinburgh, 1876.

Grant Duff (M. E., M.P.), Notes of an Indian Journey. 8. London, 1876.

Griffin (Lepel H.), The Rajas of the Punjab, being the history of the principal states in the Punjab, and their political relations with the British Government. 2d edit. 8. London, 1872.

Hunter (Dr. W. W.), The Indian Musulmans. 2nd ed. 8. London, 1871.

Jacolliot (L.) Lois, prêtres, et castes dans l'Inde. 8. Paris, 1877.

Kaye (John William), The Administration of the East India Company: a history of Indian progress. 8. London, 1853.

Knight (Robert), The Indian Empire and our financial relations therewith. 8. London, 1866.

Latham (R. G.), Ethnology of India. 8. London, 1859.

Low (Charles Rathbone), The History of the Indian Navy. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.

Mahon (Lord), Rise of our Indian Empire. 8. London, 1858.

Malleson (Col. G. B.), The Native States of India, in subsidiary alliance with the British Government. 8. London, 1878.

Markham (Clements R.), Memoir of the Indian Surveys. 8. London, 1871.

Marshman (John Clark), The History of India, from the earliest period to the close of Lord Dalhousie's administration. 3 vols. 8. London, 1867–70.

Martin (R. Montgomery), The Progress and Present State of British India. 8. London, 1862.

Martineau (Rev. A.), British Rule in India. 12. London, 1857.

Prichard (J. T.), The Administration of India from 1859 to 1868. 2 vols. 8. London, 1869.

Sherring (Rev. M. A.), History of Protestant Missions in India. 8. Benares, 1875.

Thornton (W. T.), Indian Public Works. 8. London, 1875.

Torrens (Wm. T. M'Cullagh), Empire in Asia: How we came by it. 8. London, 1872.

Tyrrell (Lieut.-Col. F.), Waterways or Railways, or the Future of India. 8. London, 1874.

Rousselet (L.), India and its Native Princes. 4. London, 1876.

Routledge (James), English Rule and Native Opinion in India. 8. London, 1878.

Watson (J. Forbes), and *Kaye* (Jn. Wm.), The People of India: a Series of Photographic Illustrations, with descriptive letterpress, of the Races and Tribes of Hindustan. 4 vols. Imp. 4. London, 1866–70.

Wheeler (J. Talboys), The History of India from the earliest ages. 4 vols. 8. London, 1874–76.

Williams (Dr. Monier), Modern India and the Indians. 8. London, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Tycoon, together with that of the principal Daimios, or feudal nobles, reducing the latter 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 Napoleon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the 'Sain,' or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the 'Shoïn,' or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house. It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi Shinnô, the 'Four Imperial Relatives,' or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinnô.

The government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sovereign, 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 and Expenditure.

Since the year 1875, regular accounts of public receipts and expenses have been issued by the Government, and though only, as yet, in the form of estimates, they are believed to be very correct.

The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for each of the two financial years, ending June 30, 1876–77 and 1877–78 were given as follows:—

Sources of Revenue	1876–77	1877–78	Branches of Expenditure	1876–77	1877–78
	£	£		£	£
Customs	362,569	353,428	Redemption of Domestic debt	747,363	3,162,111
Land tax	9,311,349	7,707,759	Ditto of Foreign debt	362,926	354,097
Royalty on mines	2,221	2,026	Civil List and appanages	165,500	174,700
Salary tax	18,716	15,850	Pensions	3,541,071	56,542
Tax on pensions	439,783	—	Council of State	98,800	58,500
Tax on revenue of Hôkkaido	74,118	75,515	Senate	41,400	29,260
Tribute from Loochoo	6,985	9,331	Assembly of Local Officials	6,000	—
Tax on alcoholic liquors	474,773	482,406	Ministry of For. Affairs	37,120	35,100
Tax on tobacco	107,989	64,856	,, Interior	529,744	320,420
Stamp duties	106,376	97,514	,, Finance	359,720	307,620
Post Office stamps	130,577	150,000	,, War	1,450,000	1,170,000
Other stamps	104,717	52,586	,, Marine	709,940	643,500
Other taxes and duties	160,873	119,029	,, Publ. Inst.	340,960	234,000
Mineral produce	242,565	204,936	,, Publ. Wors.	14,600	—
Railways	138,594	162,266	,, Pub. Works	980,000	585,000
Telegraphs	32,772	41,604	,, Justice	284,100	249,600
Manufactories	77,142	75,541	,, Imperial Household	63,200	54,600
Mint	154,160	154,160	Colonisation Departm.	381,132	291,420
Sale of Government property	138,554	118,586	Land tax Reform Office	94,200	29,260
Rents from public lands	27,943	34,345	Post Office	210,219	209,800
Forests	25,954	25,085	Cities and Prefectures	832,500	764,644
Miscellaneous receipts	205,369	75,510	Prefect. of Police in Yedo	239,000	214,500
Repayment of loans to Government	265,099	228,954	Police in cities and Pref.	150,000	185,849
			Shintô Shrines	44,000	36,120
			Repairs in cities and Prefectures	327,800	393,300
			Legations & Consulates	109,660	100,000
			Miscellaneous expenses	111,810	75,344
			Fund for Charitable purposes	100,000	100,000
			Fund for contingent expenses	266,000	416,000
Total revenue	12,599,128	10,251,287	Total expenditure	12,598,769	10,251,287

The public debt of Japan amounted, at the end of June 1878, to 363,225,677 yen, or 72,645,135*l.*, of which 349,826,661 yen, or 69,965,332*l.* constituted the home debt, and 13,399,016 yen, or 2,679,803*l.*, the foreign debt. The home debt was made up as follows :—

Home Debt	Yen	£
4 per cent.	11,450,950	2,290,190
5 ,,	46,174,165	9,234,833
6 ,,	27,056,195	5,411,239
7 ,,	109,454,155	21,890,831
8 ,,	16,204,725	3,240,945
10 ,,	8,563,275	1,712,655
	218,903,465	43,780,693
Without interest	9,868,465	1,973,693
Total	228,771,930	45,754,386
Paper money in circulation	121,054,731	24,210,946
Total home debt	349,826,661	69,965,332

To this home debt there was added a loan of 12,500,000 yen, or 2,500,000*l.*, issued in August 1878, for developing the resources of the country.

www.libtool.com.cn

The foreign debt of Japan was raised in England. It comprises a 9 per cent. loan of 1,000*l.* issued in 1876, and a 7 per cent. loan of 2,400,000*l.* contracted in London, at the price of 92½, in January 1875. This total of 3,400,000*l.* had been reduced, by the action of a sinking fund, to 2,679,803*l.* at the end of June 1878.

Army and Navy.

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 was made universal, but it was reported in 1878 that this order had not been carried out. 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 1878, of one ironclad frigate; two ironclad corvettes; two wooden corvettes; three schooners; one gunboat; one transport, and one yacht. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate Foo-soo, was built by Messrs. Samuda Brothers, at Poplar, near London, in 1876–77, and despatched to Japan in March 1878. The Foo-soo has a burthen of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four 15½-ton and two 5½-ton steel breechloaders by Krupp, so arranged as to command every point of the horizon. The second largest ship of the navy is an ironclad corvette, called the Kon-go, constructed in 1876–77 at Earle's shipbuilding yard, Hull, after the design of Mr. Edw. J. Reed, left England for Japan in February 1878. The Kon-go has a burthen of 2,800 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horse-power, and has a belt of armour 4½ inches thick. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. A sister ship to the Kon-go, the Hi-jei, also built at Hull, left England for Japan in April 1878. Besides the ships built in English dockyards, the Japanese Government had an ironclad corvette, the Li-ki, constructed at home in 1874–75. The Li-ki, built after the designs of M. Chiboudier, a native of France, superintendent of the Arsenal of Yokoska, is 191 feet in length, with a breadth of 22 feet, and carries five guns on the upper deck.

The navy of Japan was manned in 1878 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.

www.ttool.com.cn

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 160,474 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 thirty-five 'Ken,' or provinces.

The total value of the foreign trade of Japan is estimated at 8,000,000*l.* per annum, divided nearly equally between imports and exports. The two staple articles of import into Japan are cotton and woollen fabrics, and the staple articles of export, raw silk and tea.

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 subjoined table, which gives the value of the total exports from Japan to Great Britain, and of the total imports of British produce and manufactures into Japan in each of the five years 1873 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Japan to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Japan
	£	£
1873	561,390	1,680,017
1874	537,136	1,282,899
1875	377,791	2,460,227
1876	657,145	2,032,685
1877	734,399	2,203,153

The staple article of export from Japan to Great Britain in the year 1877 was raw silk, of the value of 473,695*l.* The other chief exports were rice, of the value of 91,212*l.*; wax, of the value of 36,030*l.*; and tobacco, of the value of 34,990*l.*, in 1877. The staple article of British imports into Japan consists of cotton goods, the value of which was 1,039,922*l.*, in 1877. Besides cotton manufactures, the British imports consisted chiefly of woollen fabrics, of the value of 496,962*l.*, and of iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 128,406*l.*, in the year 1877.

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 on the 12th of June 1875. At the end of June 1878 there were open for traffic 66½ miles of railway, 142 miles in course of construction, and 455 additional miles sanctioned by the Government.

The ports of Hiogo-Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate, are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraphs.

The post office, first established in 1871, after European models, carried 22,659,784 letters, 6,764,272 postcards, and 7,372,536 newspapers in the year 1877. The charges for the letters are ½*d.* in all the large towns, and 1*d.* for the rest of the empire, while postcards are sold at one-half these prices. The revenue of the post-office in 1876 amounted to 595,201 yen, or 119,040*l.*, and the expenditure to 713,244 yen, or 142,649*l.*, leaving a deficit of 26,316*l.*, or 20 per cent. There were 2,354 post offices in Japan at the end of 1877.

There were telegraphs of a length of 1,838 Engl. miles in Japan at the end of 1877. The number of telegrams carried was 410,150 in the year 1877.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Japan in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Shogoi Wooyeno Kagenori, accredited March 3, 1875.
Secretaries.—Suzuki Kinso; Stuart Lane.

2. Of Great Britain in Japan.

Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General.—Sir Harry Smith Parkes, K.C.B., appointed March 28, 1865.
Secretaries.—John Gordon Kennedy; 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 *Ichibu* (silver), average rate of exchange	. .	1*s.* 4½*d.*
„ *Yen*, or *Dollar*	„ . .	4*s.*

The gold yen, the unit of account, very slightly 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.

The Chinese system of taking money only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, exists also in Japan; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have national coins. These coins were made out of the country until the latter part of 1870, when the Government purchased at Hong Kong the complete machinery of a mint, manufactured in England, and set it up at Osaka, in a building constructed for the purpose. The new coinage issued from this mint consists of gold 10, 5, and 2½ dollar pieces, equal to Mexican dollars in shape, weight, and fineness; of silver dollars, and 50, 20, and 5 cents; besides copper 1 and ½ cents and 1 mil, the latter said to be the smallest modern coin. They are made of iron, copper, silver and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes—rectangular, square, circular, and oval. There is also a paper currency, consisting of banknotes of one-quarter, one-half, and one *Riô*.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Picul*, or *ton*	=	133 lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Kin* = 160 *momme*	=	1⅓ „ „
„ *Shaku* = 10 *sun*	=	11⅔ inches.
„ *Ri* = 36 *chô*	=	2½ miles.
„ *Chô*, land measure	=	2½ acres.

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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Japan.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls in Japan. 1871. 8. London, 1872.

Commercial Reports by H.M.'s Consuls in Japan. 1874. London, 1875.

Reports of Journeys in China and Japan performed by Mr. Alabaster, Mr. Oxenham, Mr. Markham, and Dr. Willis, of H.M.'s Consular Service. Presented to both Houses of Parliament. Fol. London, 1869.

Report by Mr. A. H. Mounsey, Secretary of Legation, on the Finances and Government of Japan, dated Yedo, March 5, 1877; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1877. London, 1877.

Report of the Postmaster-General of Japan for the year 1877. 8. Yokohama, 1878.

Report by Mr. A. H. Mounsey on the finances and public debt of Japan, dated Yedo, January 31, 1878; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Report of Mr. A. H. Mounsey on the cultivation of rice in Japan, dated Yedo, April 12, 1878; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part IV. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Japan with the United Kingdom; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Adams (F. O.), History of Japan, from the earliest period to the present time. 2 vols. 8. London, 1875.

Alcock (Sir Rutherford), The Capital of the Tycoon; a narrative of a three years' residence in Japan. 2 vols. 8. London, 1863.

Bousquet (George), Le Japon contemporain. Situation économique et financière. In 'Revue des deux Mondes.' Vol. 17. 8. Paris, 1876.

Cornwallis (Kinahan), Two Journeys to Japan, 1856–57. 8. London, 1859.

Dickson (Walter), Japan, being a sketch of the history, government, and officers of the Empire. 8. London, 1869.

Du Pin (M.), Le Japon: Mœurs, coutumes, rapports avec les Européens. 8. Paris, 1868.

Eden (C. H.), Japan: Historical and Descriptive. 8. London, 1877.

Fisscher (J. F. Van Overmeer), Bijdrage tot de kennis van het japansche rijk. 4. Amsterdam, 1833.

Fontpertuis (Ad. Frout de), La Chine et le Japon, et l'Exposition de 1878. 8. Paris, 1878.

Fraissinet (Ed.), Le Japon, histoire et description, mœurs, coutumes et religion. Nouvelle édition, augmentée de trois chapitres nouveaux, rapports et traités avec les Européens. 2 vols. 12. Paris, 1866.

Griffis (Wm. Elliot), The Mikado's Empire. 8. New York, 1876.

Helliwald (Friedrich von), Das Moderne Japan. In 'Unsere Zeit.' 8. Leipzig, 1876.

Heine (W.), Japan: Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Landes und seiner Bewohner. Fol. Leipzig, 1873.

Jephson (R. M.) and *Elmhirst* (E. P.), Our Life in Japan. 8. London, 1869.

Humbert (Aimé), Le Japon illustré. Paris, 1870.

Leupe (P. A.), Reise van Maarten Gerritz-Uries in 1643 naar het Noorden en Oosten van Japan. 8. Amsterdam, 1858.

Mossman (Samuel), New Japan, the land of the rising sun. 8. London, 1875.

Osborn (Capt. S.), A Cruise in Japanese Waters. 8. London, 1859.

Pompe de Meerdervoort (J. L. C.), Vijf Jaren in Japan, 1857-63. Bijdragen tot de kennis van het japansche keizerrijk en zijne Bevolking. 2 vols. 8. Leyden, 1867.

Siebold (Ph. Franz *von*), Nippon: Archiv zur Beschreibung von Japan. 8. Leyden, 1834–7.

Siebold (Pr. Franz *von*), Urkundliche Darstellung der Bestrebungen Niederlands und Russlands zur Eröffnung Japans. 8. Leyden, 1854.

Spiess (Gust.), Die preussische Expedition nach Ostasien während der Jahre 1860–62. Reise-Skizzen aus Japan, China, Siam und der Indischen Inselwelt. 8. Berlin, 1865.

Taylor (B.), Japan in our day. 8. New York, 1871.

Titsingh (Isaac), Nipon o Daï Itsi Ran, ou Annales des empereurs du Japon. Ouvr. corr. sur l'original japonais-chinois par M. J. Klaproth. 4. Paris, 1834.

Wüllerstorf-Urbair (Baron *von*), Reise der Oesterreichischen Fregatte Novara um die Erde in den Jahren 1857, 1858, 1859. Beschreibender Theil von Dr. Karl v. Scherzer. 2 vols. 8. Vienna, 1865.

JAVA.

(NEDERLANDSCH OOST-INDIË.)

www.libtool.com.cn

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 Johannes 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.—Johan Willem *Van Lansberge*, formerly Envoy of the Netherlands to Belgium; assumed office as Governor-General March 26, 1875.

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. 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 sold in India and Europe.

The subjoined tabular statement gives the total revenue and expenditure of the colony, with the annual surplus, during each of the ten years from 1869 to 1878, the first eight actual, and the last two budget estimates:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1869	107,487,338	93,269,033	14,218,305
1870	115,508,064	97,451,247	18,056,817
1871	127,868,047	98,623,086	29,244,961
1872	130,177,159	109,228,368	20,948,791
1873	139,315,833	125,703,676	13,612,157
1874	139,106,612	118,754,060	20,352,552
1875	127,183,275	117,071,590	10,111,685
1876	140,958,294	130,107,839	10,850,455
1877	146,666,146	136,691,274	9,974,872
1878	138,962,364	138,883,324	79,040

The sources of revenue were stated as follows in the budget for the year 1878:—

	Guilders
Receipts in the Netherlands from sales of Government coffee and other produce	50,868,846
Receipts in India from sales of opium (16,417,140 guilders), import, export, and excise duties; trade licenses, stamps, rent of public lands (16,300,000 guilders); sales of coffee in Java, &c. (6,105,000 guilders); and from all other sources of revenue .	88,098,518
Total revenue	138,962,364

About one-third of the annual expenditure is for the army and navy, and another third for the general administration, both in Java and in the Netherlands.

Army and Navy.

www.JDBOOI.com.CH

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 1877, 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 of 18,125,269 in 1874, or 353 per square mile. The population more than quadrupled since the year 1816, when the British Government, after a temporary occupation extending over five years, restored the colony to the Netherlands. The following table gives the numbers of the population at various periods, and annually, on the 31st of December, from 1816 to 1876, according to official returns:—

Years Dec. 31	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
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	17,786,120
1874	27,571	191,821	23,481	17,882,396	18,125,269
1875	28,229	195,384	22,866	18,088,212	18,334,691
1876	28,121	193,594	13,206	18,285,487	18,520,408

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 chose 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.)

www.unicol.com.cn

Trade and Commerce.

The greater part of the trade of Java is with the Netherlands, and the commercial intercourse with other countries is comparatively small. On the average of the three years 1875 to 1877, the total imports amounted in value to 84,120,000 guilders, or 7,010,000*l.*, and the total exports to 120,240,000 guilders, or 10,200,000*l.* About two-thirds of the imports came from the Netherlands, and not far from three-fourths of the exports were shipped to the mother country. The principal foreign countries trading with Java are Great Britain, France, the United States, and Germany.

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 ten years 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Java to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Java
	£	£
1868	75,290	834,193
1869	199,467	660,237
1870	259,846	897,505
1871	470,264	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
1876	1,421,745	1,562,883
1877	1,955,586	1,907,056

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 of

1,209,610*l.*; in 1875 of 1,425,918*l.*; in 1876 of 1,400,981*l.*; and in 1877 of 1,923,796*l.* The staple article of British home produce imported into Java is manufactured cotton, including cotton yarns, of the value of 1,413,133*l.*, in the year 1877.

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 4½ 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 4½ per cent. guaranteed by the State; and the company, at the same time, was appointed sole agent for buying and importing into Java all Government supplies, and for 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 'Netherlands' Indian Railway Company,' formed in 1863. At the end of 1877, the total length of railways opened for traffic was 263 kilomètres, or 165 Engl. miles, the total comprising a main line, 203 kilomètres long, from the port of Samarang, on the northern coast of the Island, to Djokdjokarta, and a local railway, 58 kilomètres in length, connecting Batavia, the capital, with Buitenzorg, the country seat of the Governor-General.

A railway connecting Sourabaya with Passoeroean and the Malang coffee district was in course of completion at the end of 1878. A bill for the construction of a network of railways in Java, 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 *Amsterdam Pond* . = 1·09 lbs. avoirdupois.
,, *Pecul* . . . = 133 lbs. ,,
,, *Catty* . . . = 1⅓ ,,
,, *Chang* . . . = 4 yards.

www.libool.com.cn

The only legal coins, as well as weights and measures, of Java are those of the Netherlands.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Java.

1. OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Koloniaal Verslag van 1878. 8. s'Gravenhage, 1878.

Jaarboek van het mijnwezen in Nederlandsch Oost-Indië. Uitgegeven op last van Z. Exc. den Minister van Koloniën. 1878. 8. Amsterdam, 1878.

Jaarboek van Naamregister van Nederlandsch-Indië voor 1878. Batavia, 1878.

Regerings-Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië. 1878. 8. Batavia, 1878.

Statistick van den Handel, de Scheepvaart en de inkomende en uitgaande Regten op Java en Madura. 8. Batavia, 1877.

Verslag van den staat van het schoolwezen in Nederlandsch-Indië. 8. Batavia, 1878.

Verslag over het jaar 1876, zamengesteld door de Kamer van koophandel en nijverheid te Batavia. 8. Batavia, 1878.

Report by Mr. Ward, British Secretary of Legation, on the progress of the Netherlands' East India possessions since 1857, dated January 17, 1863; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. VI. London, 1863.

Report by Mr. T. J. Hovel Thurlow, British Secretary of Legation, 'on Java and its Dependencies,' dated the Hague, July 1, 1868; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Nos. V. and VI. 1868. London, 1869.

Report by H. P. Fenton, British Secretary of Legation, on the railways of Netherland's India, dated The Hague, January 1875; in 'Reports by H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul M'Lean on the trade, commerce, shipping, and population of Java, for the year 1873; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Report by Mr. Consul Fraser on the commerce and industry of Java, dated Batavia, December 25, 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part VI. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Fraser on the imports and exports of Java, dated Batavia, September 20, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Fraser on the trade, commerce, and general condition of Java, dated Batavia, July 11, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Java with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom for the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

www.libtool.com.cn

2. Non-Official Publications.

Bickmore (H. S.) Travels in the East Indian Archipelago. 8. London, 1868.

Bleeker (P.), Nieuwe bijdragen tot de kennis der bevolkingstatistiek van Java. Uitgegeven door het koninklijk instituut voor taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. 8. s' Gravenhage, 1870.

De Jonge (Jhr. M. J. K. J.), De Opkomst van het Nederlandsch gezag over Java. II.—VII. The Hague, 1869–75.

Deventer (JSz., S. *van*), Bijdragen tot de kennis van het Landelijk Stelsel op Java, op last van Z. Exc. den Minister van Kolonien J. D. Fransen van de Putte, bijeenverzameld. 8. Zalt-Bommel, 1865.

Goeverneur (J. J. A.), Nederlandsch Indië of de bewoners dezer streken, geschetst in tafereelen uit hun dagelijks leven, zeden en gebruiken. 8. Leiden, 1870.

Hellwald (Fr. Von), Das Colonialsystem der Niederländer in Ostindien. 8. Leipzig, 1873.

Money (J. W. B.), Java, or, How to Manage a Colony; showing a practical solution of the questions now affecting British India. 2 vols. 8. London, 1861.

Müller (Joh.), Beschreibung der Insel Java. 8. Berlin, 1860.

Rütte (J. M. C. E. le), Moko-Moko. Eene bijdrage tot de land en volkenkunde van Neêrlandsch Indië. 8. s' Gravenhage, 1870.

Vliet (L. *van Woudrichem van*), Over Grondeigendom en heeredienstpligtigheid op Java. 8. Amsterdam, 1864.

Wallace (Alfred Russel), The Malay Archipelago. 8. London, 1869.

Wenzelburger (Theodor), Niederländisch-Ostindien. In 'Unsere Zeit.' Vol. IX. 8. Leipzig, 1873.

Wullings (H. E.), Neêrlandsch Indië, met een kort overzicht onzer bezittingen in andere werelddeelen. 8. Zalt-Bommel, 1870.

www.libtool.com.cn

PERSIA.

(ARJANA.—ERAN.)

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Nassr-ed-Dín, 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 as follows:—

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 the most important members of the executive, the vizier directing the foreign policy of the government, and acting as commander-in-chief of the army.

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.

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 at 4,100 families, or 25,000 souls; the Jews at 16,000 souls; and the Guebres at 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.

www.libtool.com.cn

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.

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 largest cities of Persia are—Tauris, or Tabreez, with 120,000; Tehran, with 85,000; Meshed, with 70,000; Ispahan, with 60,000; and Yezd, with 40,000 inhabitants. The one million of inhabitants of towns constitute the pure Persian race, and more than half of the remaining population belongs to the Turkish, Lek, Koordish, and Arab tribes, which are spread over the whole of the territory.

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 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 1,000,000*l.*, and the latter 500,000*l.* per annum in the years 1873 to 1877. The principal article of import into Tabreez during the five 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 1873 to 1877 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
	£	£
1873	10,991	46,853
1874	102,043	37,094
1875	44,331	45,723
1876	63,384	71,067
1877	148,294	158,220

The direct exports from Persia to Great Britain in 1877 consisted mainly of opium, valued at 46,924*l.* Cotton goods, of the value of 137,082*l.*, were the staple article of British imports in 1877.

Persia has a system of telegraphs, established by Europeans. At the end of July 1878 there were 2,490 miles of telegraph lines, and 4,782 miles of telegraph wire in operation. The number of telegraph offices was 56 at the same date. The number of despatches forwarded in the year 1877 was 665,000, the revenue of the year from telegraphs amounting to 13,000*l.* An extension of the telegraph lines, connecting the chief towns with each other, was in course of construction in the years 1876 and 1877.

The first regular postal service, also established by Europeans, was opened in January 1877. Under it, mails are conveyed from Julfa, on the Russian frontier, to Tabreez and Tehran, and from thence to the port of Resht, on the Caspian Sea.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Persia in Great Britain.

Envoy and Minister.—Prince Nazem Malcom Khan, accredited April 1, 1873.
Secretaries.—Mirza Mikael Khan; Mirza Mohamed Aly; Mirza Aly.

2. Of Great Britain in Persia.

Envoy, Minister, and Consul-General.—William Taylour Thomson, C.B.; appointed Envoy and Minister, July 15, 1872, and Consul-General, Feb. 6, 1873.

Secretaries.—Ronald F. Thomson; W. H. D. Haggard.

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 *Sihrs*, or 640 *Miscals* .	= 13½ lbs. avoirdupois.
„ *Collothun*	= 3⅛ *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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Persia.

1. Official Publications.

Report, by Mr. Ronald F. Thomson, British Secretary of Legation, on the population, revenue, military force, and trade of Persia, dated Tehran, April 20, 1868; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' 8. No. IV. 1868.

Report by Mr. W. J. Dickson, British Secretary of Legation, on the trade and industry of Persia, dated Gulahek, July 3, 1865; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. XI. 8. London, 1866.

Report by Mr. W. J. Dickson on the Trade of Persia, dated Tehran, February 21, 1871; in 'Reports of H.M.'s Secretaries of Embassy and Legation.' No. II. 1872. 8. London, 1872.

Reports by Mr. Abbott, British Consul at Resht, and Consul-General at Tabreez, dated March 31, 1865, and April 30, 1866, on the imports and exports of Persia; in 'Commercial Reports received at the Foreign Office, 1865–66.' 8. London, 1866.

Report by Mr. Consul-General Jones on the trade and commerce of Tabreez and the industries of Persia, dated Tabreez, March 31, 1874; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Eastern Persia: an Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission, 1870-72. 2 vols. 8. 1876.

Reports by Lieut.-Col. Ross and Major S. B. Miles, Political Agents, and of Mr. Consul Churchill, on the Trade and Industry of Persia, dated 1875; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part I. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Churchill on the trade and commerce of the Provinces of Ghilan and Asterabad, dated Resht, Jan. 10, 1876; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part IV. 1876. 8. London, 1876.

Report by Mr. Consul Churchill on the trade and commerce of Ghilan, Mazenderan, and Asterabad, dated Resht, January 10, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1877. 8. London, 1877.

Report by Mr. Consul Churchill on the trade, population, and industry of the province of Ghilan, dated Resht, December 31, 1877; in 'Reports from H.M.'s Consuls.' Part III. 1878. 8. London, 1878.

Trade of Persia with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Blaramberg (General), Statistical Survey of Persia, made in the years 1837–40. (In Russian.) 8. St. Petersburg, 1853.

Blau (Dr. Otto), Commerzielle Zustände Persiens. 8. Berlin, 1858.

Brugsch (Dr. Heinr.), Reise der k. preussischen Gesandtschaft nach Persien, 1860 und 1861. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1864.

Eastwick (E. B.), Journal of a Diplomate's Three Years' Residence in Persia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.

Kinneir (J. M.), Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire. 4. London, 1813.

Markham (Clements R.), A General Sketch of the History of Persia. 8. London, 1874.

Marsh (Capt. Hippisley Cunliffe), A Ride through Islam: being a Journey through Persia and Afghanistan to India. 8. London, 1877.

Molon (Ch. *de*), De la Perse: Etudes sur la Géographie, le Commerce, la Politique, l'Industrie, l'Administration, &c. 8. Versailles, 1875.

Mounsey (Augustus), A Journey through the Caucasus and the Interior of Persia. 8. London, 1872.

Piggot (John), Persia: Ancient and Modern. 8. London, 1875.

Polak (Dr. Jak. Ed.), Persien. Das Land und seine Bewohner. Ethnographische Schilderungen. 2 vols. 8. Leipzig, 1865.

Sheil (Lady), Glimpses of Life and Manners in Persia. 8. London, 1856.

Spiegel (Friedrich), Eran: das Land zwischen Indus und Tigris. 8. Berlin, 1863.

Thielmann (Baron), Travels in the Caucasus, Persia, and Turkey in Asia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1876.

Thomson (J.) La Perse: sa population, ses revenus, son armée, son commerce. Avec notes par N. de Khanikof. In 'Bulletin de la Société de géographie.' Juillet, 1869. 8. Paris, 1869.

Ussher (John), Journey from London to Persepolis, including Wanderings in Daghestan, Georgia, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, and Persia. 8. London, 1866.

Watson (Robert Grant), A History of Persia, from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the year 1858. 8. London, 1873.

www.libtool.com

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 a king, residing at Bangkok, whose actions are superintended by a Council of State, consisting of from ten to twenty members, selected from among the most influential of the feudal chieftains, or their representatives. A committee of the Council of State forms the Council of Ministers. The King presides at all the meetings of the Council of State, but has no vote.

King of Siam.—Somdet Phra Paramindr Maha *Khoulalonkorn*, born September 21, 1853, eldest son of the King Phra Paramindr Maha *Mongkout*; succeeded to the throne at the death of his father, October 1, 1868.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but does not descend of right, either from father to son, or to the nearest relative. Each sovereign is invested with the privilege of appointing his own successor, but the choice must be confirmed in the first instance by the Council of State, and subsequently by a certain number of the great feudal chieftains, known as the 'ancient' princes of the realm.

The authority of the king is but nominally acknowledged in a great part of the country, and many of the provinces, more particularly those of the north and north east, comprising the Laos States of Chiengmai, Lamphoon, Lakhon, Prii, Nan, Hluang Prabang, are under independent rulers, whose only token of allegiance to their feudal sovereign 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:—Mem-

bers 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 pro-

duce 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 1876 was 1,985,678*l.*, the staple article of export being rice shipped to the amount of 4,191,985 piculs, valued 896,850*l.* The minor exports of 1876 embraced a great variety of articles, chief among them teel-seed, pepper, Sapan wood, skins, spices, and sugar. The total imports into Bangkok, in the year 1876, were of the value of 1,210,615*l.*, the imports comprising mainly textile goods, hardware, and opium, all brought from India. In the year 1876 the entries inwards at the port of Bangkok included 182 British vessels of 50,032 tons, and the clearances included 182 British vessels of 89,462 tons.

The direct commercial intercourse of Siam with the United Kingdom is inconsiderable, and of a very fluctuating character. In the five years 1873 to 1877 the value of the exports from Siam to Great Britain, and of imports of British produce into Siam, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Siam to Great Britain	Imports of British Produce into Siam
	£	£
1873	31,496	30,895
1874	—	27,541
1875	43,095	13,504
1876	127,110	5,313
1877	23,947	22,358

The staple article of exports from Siam to Great Britain in the year 1877 was unrefined sugar, of the declared value of 23,140*l.* In the preceding two years, the exports consisted almost entirely of rice. There were no exports whatever in 1874, while in 1872 and 1873 the principal article was also 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 1877 was machinery, of the value of 9,881*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.

www.libtool.com.cn

Weights and Measures.

The *Tael*	=	1⅓ oz. avoirdupois.
„ *Picul*	=	133 lbs. „
„ *Catty*	=	1⅓ „ „
„ *Chang*	=	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.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Siam.

1. Official Publications.

Commercial Report from H.M.'s Consul-General in Siam for the year 1870. 8. London, 1871.

Reports of Mr. Thos. Geo. Knox, Consul-General, on the trade of Siam, dated Bangkok, February 12, 1870; in 'Commercial Reports from H.M.'s Consuls in China and Siam.' 8. London, 1870.

Reports by Mr. W. H. Newman on the trade of the port of Bangkok, dated June 30, 1875; and by Mr. D. J. Edwardes on the state of Chiengmai and other Teak districts of Siam, dated June 17, 1875; in 'Commercial Reports by H. M.'s Consular Officers in Siam.' No. I. 1875. 8. London, 1875.

Trade of Siam with Great Britain; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, for the year 1876.' 4. London, 1877.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Alabaster (Henry), The Modern Buddhist; being the Views of a Siamese Minister of State on His Own and other Religions. 8. London, 1870.

Bastian (Adolf), Die Völker des östlichen Asiens. 3 vols. 8. Leipzig und Jena, 1866–67.

Bowring (John), The Kingdom and People of Siam. 2 vols. 8. London, 1857.

Grèhan (A.) Le royaume de Siam. 8. Paris, 1868.

Mouhot (Henry), Travels in the Central Parts of Indo-China (Siam), Cambodia and Laos, during the years 1858–1860. 2 vols. 8. London, 1864.

Pallegoix (D. J.), Description du royaume Thaï ou Siam. 2 vols. 8. Paris, 1854.

Scherzer (Dr. K. *von*), Die wirthschaftlichen Zustände im Süden und Osten Asiens. Berichte der fachmännischen Begleiter der k. k. Expedition nach Siam, China und Japan. 8. Stuttgart, 1871.

IV. AUSTRALASIA.

www.libtool.com.cn

SUMMARY TABLES.

I. *Population.*

Colonies	Area: Engl. sq. miles	Population Dec. 31, 1877	Average number of Individuals per sq. mile
New South Wales . . .	323,437	662,212	2
New Zealand	104,900	417,622	4
Queensland	669,520	195,092	$\frac{1}{3}$
South Australia . . .	903,690	225,677	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tasmania	26,215	107,104	4
Victoria	88,198	867,634	10
Western Australia . . .	1,057,250	27,876	$\frac{1}{38}$
Total . .	3,173,210	2,503,217	1

II. *Foreign Commerce.*

Colonies	Total Imports in 1877	Total Exports in 1877	Total Commerce in 1877
	£	£	£
New South Wales . . .	14,606,594	13,125,819	27,732,413
New Zealand	6,973,418	6,329,251	13,302,669
Queensland	3,201,665	3,615,685	6,817,450
South Australia . . .	4,105,634	4,792,657	8,897,291
Tasmania	1,308,671	1,416,975	2,725,646
Victoria	16,362,304	15,157,687	31,519,911
Western Australia . . .	362,706	373,351	736,057
Total . .	46,920,992	44,811,525	91,731,437

III. *Trade with Great Britain.*

Colonies	Imports from Great Britain in 1877	Exports to Great Britain in 1877	Total trade with Great Britain in 1877
	£	£	£
New South Wales . . .	5,415,217	5,126,872	10,542,089
New Zealand	3,320,121	3,720,093	7,040,214
Queensland	1,072,891	976,840	2,049,731
South Australia . . .	2,338,439	2,624,992	4,963,431
Tasmania	269,125	497,769	766,894
Victoria	6,724,495	8,584,299	15,308,794
Western Australia . . .	145,430	177,277	322,707
Total . .	19,285,718	21,732,338	41,018,056

IV. *Finances.*

www.libtool.com.cn

Colonies	Public Revenue in 1877	Public Expenditure in 1877	Public Debt Dec. 31, 1877
	£	£	£
New South Wales . . .	5,751,879	5,530,056	12,539,910
New Zealand	3,790,545	3,822,426	20,691,111
Queensland	1,212,530	1,205,671	5,253,286
South Australia . . .	1,491,225	1,415,703	4,337,000
Tasmania	361,771	348,650	1,589,705
Victoria	4,855,666	4,979,762	17,011,382
Western Australia . . .	165,412	182,159	161,000
Total . .	17,629,028	17,484,427	61,583,394

V. *Agriculture.*

Colonies	Land under cultivation in 1877	Cattle in 1877	Sheep in 1877
	Acres	Number	Number
New South Wales . . .	513,840	2,746,385	20,962,244
New Zealand	787,826	494,917	11,704,853
Queensland	85,569	2,079,995	7,316,910
South Australia . . .	1,514,916	219,480	6,197,880
Tasmania	332,558	126,882	1,818,125
Victoria	1,420,502	1,174,176	10,114,267
Western Australia . . .	45,933	54,050	899,494
Total . .	4,701,144	6,895,885	59,013,773

VI. *Communication.*

Colonies	Railways open for traffic in 1877	Lines of telegraph in 1877	Shipping, inward and outwards, in 1876
	Miles	Miles	Tons
New South Wales . . .	650	8,472	2,127,725
New Zealand	718	3,170	786,514
Queensland	298	4,633	874,342
South Australia . . .	292	4,150	732,330
Tasmania	175	850	277,484
Victoria	931	2,885	1,657,088
Western Australia . . .	78	1,567	154,126
Total . .	3,142	25,727	6,609,609

www.libtool.com.cn

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 which established a 'responsible government.' The constitution 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—39 in 1878—nominated by the Crown, and the Assembly of 102 members, elected in as many constituencies. To be eligible, a man must be of age, a natural-born subject of the Queen, or, if an alien, 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. The place of Governor was vacant, and temporarily filled by a Lieutenant-Governor at the commencement of 1879.

Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales.—Sir Alfred Stephen, C.B., K.C.M.G., born in 1801, and called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, 1823; Chief Justice of New South Wales, 1854; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales, November 1875.

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, containing the following members:—

Secretary for Lands and Premier.—Hon. James Squire Farnell.
Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Michael Fitzpatrick.
Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen.
Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.—Hon. Wm. Henry Leary.
Attorney-General.—Hon. William John Foster.
Minister of Public Works.—Hon. John Sutherland.
Postmaster-General.—Hon. John Fitzgerald Burns.
Minister of Mines.—Hon. John Suttor.

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.

www.libtool.com.cn

The principal part of the public revenue, in recent years, was derived from the sale and rent of public lands, which produced 2,841,203*l.* in 1877. The next important source of revenue was from customs duties, which yielded 1,074,732*l.* in 1877. Direct taxation does not exist.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, including under the first head loans, and under the latter sums disbursements for public works, were as follows in each of the ten years 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1868	4,093,812	3,286,839
1869	3,663,609	3,265,805
1870	2,575,309	3,298,353
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
1876	5,037,661	4,749,013
1877	5,751,879	5,530,056

The estimated revenue of the Colony for the year 1878 was set down at 4,873,750*l.*, and the expenditure at 4,723,689*l.*, the latter including 320,000*l.* for public instruction, and 75,000*l.* for fostering immigration.

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 11,470,637*l.* in 1875, and to 12,539,910*l.* at the end of 1877. The debt was chiefly incurred for railways and other public works. A new loan of 3,000,000*l.* for the same purpose, was sanctioned by the Colonial Parliament in 1878.

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. 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, 1877, was 662,212. The excess of immigration over emigration averaged 10,200 annually in the five years from 1873 to 1877. There is a high birth-rate in the colony. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 16,414 in the year 1877.

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 33½ per cent. in the city, and 21,967, or 59½ per cent. in the suburban districts.

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 1877.

The value of the total imports and exports, including bullion

and specie, in each of the six years 1872 to 1877, was as follows:—

www.lnbook.com.cn

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
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
1876	13,672,776	13,003,941
1877	14,606,594	13,125,819

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 1872 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from New South Wales to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into New South Wales
	£	£
1872	3,710,047	3,569,559
1873	3,696,019	4,333,719
1874	3,900,044	4,375,355
1875	4,442,660	5,584,638
1876	4,861,837	4,816,576
1877	5,126,872	5,415,217

The staple article of exports from New South Wales to the United Kingdom is wool, the quantites and values of which were as follows in each of the six years from 1872 to 1877:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
1872	37,615,919	2,399,670
1873	38,826,362	2,503,381
1874	42,619,142	2,616,458
1875	43,602,277	3,072,784
1876	53,445,792	3,317,202
1877	57,651,282	3,533,957

Next to wool, the most important articles of export to Great Britain are tin, of the value of 402,489*l.*; copper, of the value of

375,929*l.*; tallow, of the value of 190,559*l.*; and preserved meat of the value of 215,374*l.* in 1877. The imports from Great Britain consist of all the chief articles of British manufacturing industry, notably textile fabrics and iron.

In June 1878, New South Wales had 20,962,244 sheep; 2,746,385 horned cattle; 328,150 horses; and 191,677 pigs. The total area of land under cultivation embraced 546,556 acres, of which about one-half was under wheat and maize.

New South Wales is believed to be richer in coal than the other territories of Australasia. In 1877, there were 40 mines worked, producing in the year 1,444,271 tons of coal, valued at 858,998*l.*

The gold mines of New South Wales cover a vast area, extending over three districts, called the Western Fields, the Southern Fields, and the Northern Fields. The gold produce of the colony was as follows in each of the six years from 1872 to 1877:—

Years	Quantity	Value
	Ounces	£
1872	543,430	2,111,291
1873	665,676	2,590,145
1874	482,076	1,875,081
1875	552,592	2,097,740
1876	410,330	1,589,854
1877	124,110	471,418

New South Wales likewise possesses valuable copper and tin mines, the former producing 6,027 tons of copper in 1877.

New South Wales has three lines of railway, the Southern, the Northern, and the Western. At the end of June 1878, there were 650 miles of railway open for traffic, including a line completed in 1878, from Sydney to Wagga-Wagga, 304 miles in length. The whole of the lines were built by the Government.

Of electric telegraphs there were in the colony 8,472 miles of line, at the end of 1877, constructed at a cost of 271,890*l.* The paid messages transmitted in 1877 numbered 858,301. There were 171 telegraph stations at the end of 1877.

The Post-office of the colony transmitted 14,466,900 letters, 4,720,100 newspapers, and 235,000 packets in the year 1876.

Agent-General of New South Wales in Great Britain.—Hon. William Forster, formerly Colonial Treasurer, appointed Feb. 1876.

www.libtool.com.cn

NEW ZEALAND.

Constitution and Government.

THE present form of government for New Zealand was established by statute 15 & 16 Vict. cap. 72. By its terms, the legislative power is vested in the Governor and a 'General Assembly,' consisting of two Chambers, the first called the Legislative Council, and the second the House of Representatives. The Legislative Council consists of forty-five members, nominated by the Crown for life, and the House of Representatives of eighty-eight members, elected by the people for five years. Members of both branches of the legislature receive payment at the rate of 157*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Every owner of a freehold worth 50*l.*, or tenant householder, in the country at 5*l.*, in the towns at 10*l.* a year rent, is qualified both to vote for, or to be a member of, the House of Representatives. The executive is vested in a governor, appointed by the Crown.

Governor of New Zealand.—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; Governor of New South Wales, 1872–78; appointed Governor of New Zealand, December 10, 1878.

The Governor, who is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops, has a salary of 5,000*l.* and of 2,500*l.* allowance. The general administration rests with a responsible ministry, consisting of the following members:—

Premier.—Sir George Grey, K.C.B., born 1815; entered the British army 1829, and retired as captain, 1839; Governor of South Australia, 1340–46; Governor of New Zealand, 1846–54; Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854–61; again Governor of New Zealand, 1861–67.

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Colonel Whitmore, C.M.G.

Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. John Ballance.

Postmaster-General and Telegraph Commissioner.—Hon. John T. Fisher.

Minister for Justice.—Hon. John Sheehan.

Minister for Public Works.—Hon. James MacAndrew.

Attorney-General.—Hon. Robert Stout.

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 1,250*l.* per annum.

The colony is divided into nine counties, originally called provinces, four in the North Island, and five in the Middle Island. Each of these was formerly governed by an elected Superintendent and a Provincial Council, but by an Act of the General Assembly, 39 Vict., No. XXI., passed in 1875, the provincial form of sub-government was abolished, and a substitute for it provided by the establishment of local boards without legislative powers.

www.royallibrary.com.cn

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. 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 mining licenses. The following table exhibits the ordinary and the territorial revenue, and the total, in each of the ten years, ending Dec. 31, from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Ordinary Revenue	Territorial Revenue	Total Revenue
	£	£	£
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
1876	2,391,344	1,149,622	3,540,966
1877	2,198,291	1,592,254	3,790,545

The sources of ordinary revenue were as follows for the year 1877 :—

	£
Customs	1,243,687
Stamp duties	129,102
Postal receipts	102,333
Telegraph revenue	71,223
Railways	493,954
Other receipts	151,442
Total	2,193,291

The chief source of receipts in the territorial revenue of the year 1877 was from sales of land, which produced 1,365,050*l*.

The total expenditure in 1877 amounted to 3,822,426*l.*, the largest branch of it being for public works, namely, 1,827,904*l.* The cost of these was mainly defrayed out of public loans, raised especially to promote public works, including a comprehensive system of railways.

www.libool.com.cn

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. On December 31, 1877, the total public debt had risen to 20,691,111*l.* The annual charge for the debt in 1876 amounted to 1,011,152*l.* 10*s.*, of which the sum of 896,806*l.* 10*s.* was for payment of interest, and the sum of 114,346*l.* was for payment to the sinking fund. The accrued sinking fund on December 31, 1877, amounted to 1,289,956*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* The total debt per head of the population, exclusive of Maoris, on December 31, 1877, was 46*l.* 18*s.*

About one-half of the total liabilities of the colony are made up of loans granted by the legislature under the 'Immigration and Public Works Loan Act' of 1870, 1873, and 1874. The total amount of these loans was 8,664,424*l.* at the end of 1876. Under the first of these Loan Acts, which created the Immigration and Public Works Loan of 1870, the sum of 1,000,000*l.* was guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, sanctioned by 33 & 34 Vict. cap. 40. The loan was issued in England, at the price of 84 per cent., bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., and secured on the consolidated revenues of New Zealand.

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 3,000 miles. The area of the country is estimated at 104,900 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. New Zealand was officially established as a colony in 1840.

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 counties of New Zealand, and of the outlying Chatham Islands, according to a census taken March 1, 1874:—

Counties	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 1877 was 417,622, exclusive of 45,470 Maories.

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 1867 to 1876:—

Years	Immigrants. Number	Emigrants. Number	Surplus of Immigrants over Emigrants. Number
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
1876	18,414	6,459	11,955

The population of New Zealand is increasing more rapidly than that of any of the other Australasian colonies by natural increment, the birth-rate being very high and the death-rate very low. In the year 1876 there were 16,168 births and 4,904 deaths. There were 8,196 marriages in 1876.

Trade and Industry.

The commerce of New Zealand increased nearly twenty-fold in the twenty years from 1858 to 1877, but while the imports, which at one time amounted to more than eight millions, fell again to under seven millions, the exports increased slightly in recent years.

The following table exhibits the value of the total imports and exports of the colony in each of the six years 1872 to 1877 :—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
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
1876	6,905,171	5,673,465
1877	6,973,418	6,329,251

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 1872 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into New Zealand
	£	£
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
1876	3,499,692	3,190,802
1877	3,720,093	3,320,121

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 1872 to 1877 :—

Years	Quantity	Value
	lbs.	£
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
1876	52,585,145	2,997,579
1877	53,973,873	3,112,469

Next to wool, the two most important articles of export from New Zealand to Great Britain in 1877 were corn and flour, of the value of 173,936*l.*, and gum, of the value of 113,508*l.* Among the other exports are preserved meat, amounting in value to 185,590*l.* in 1872; to 167,579*l.* in 1873; to 114,708*l.* in 1874; to 19,801*l.* in 1875; to 14,668*l.* in 1876; and to 46,379*l.* in 1877. The British imports comprise mainly iron, textile fabrics and apparel, and haberdashery.

The live stock of the colony consisted, at the end of June 1877, 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. The gold exports amounted to 355,322 ounces, valued at 1,407,770*l.*, in 1875; to 318,367 ounces, valued at 1,268,559*l.*, in 1876; and to 369,012 ounces, valued at 1,484,574*l.*, in 1877.

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 December 1877, the length of miles open for traffic was 718, while 427 miles were in course of construction, under contract, and 162 miles authorised were waiting to be commenced. Of the railways open for traffic, 172 miles were in the North Island, and 546 miles in the South Island. The total expenditure on railways, up to June 30, 1877, was 6,215,000*l.*

On December 31, 1877, the colony had 3,170 miles of telegraph lines, and 7,093 miles of wire. The number of telegrams despatched in the year 1876 was 1,100,590, of which total 936,469 were private, and 164,130 Government messages. The total receipts from telegrams in the year 1876 amounted to 64,336*l.*

The post-office in the year 1876 received 5,576,848 letters, of which number 4,862,814 came from places within, and 714,034 from places without the colony. The total number of newspapers received in 1876 was 4,861,843, of which number 3,341,413 came from places within, and 1,520,413 from places without the colony. The total revenue of the post-office amounted to 129,263*l.* in 1876.

Agent-General of New Zealand in Great Britain.—Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., formerly Premier of New Zealand; appointed September 1876.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 thirty members, nominated by the Crown for life. The Legislative 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, April 10, 1877.

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.—Hon. William Miles.
Secretary for Public Works.—Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G.
Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. James Robert Dickson.
Attorney-General.—Hon. Samuel Walker Griffith.
Secretary for Public Lands and Mines.—Hon. John F. Garrick.
Postmaster-General.—Hon. Charles Stuart 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 doubled in the decennial period 1868 to 1877, 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 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1876	1,263,268	1,283,519
1877	1,212,530	1,205,671

www.libtool.com.cn

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, 1877, to the sum of 5,253,286*l.* To this total there was added, in 1878, a loan of 1,322,000*l.*, of which 122,000*l.* was subscribed in Queensland, and the rest, 1,200,000*l.*, offered for subscription in Great Britain.

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 669,520 English square miles, or 428,492,800 acres, 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 1, 1876, there was a total population of European descent, numbering 173,283 souls, of whom 105,009 were males, and 68,274 females. According to the estimates of the Registrar-General of births and deaths, the total population of the colony had risen, on December 31, 1377, to 195,092 persons, comprising 119,403 males and 75,689 females. The census returns state that there is no reliable information to be obtained regarding the number of aborigines living within the boundaries of the colony.

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 30,883 at the end of December 1877. The three next largest towns of the colony are Rockhampton, with 5,497, Mayborough, with 5,659, 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 1876 the immigrants numbered 21,831, and the emigrants 9,965, giving an excess of 10,866 arrivals, while in 1877 the immigration was 22,596, and the emigration 10,408, the excess of persons arriving being 12,188. The natural increase of persons, by excess of births over deaths, was 3,796 in the year 1877. The immigrants of 1877 comprised 18,223 males, and only 4,373 females.

Trade and Industry.

The total value of the imports and exports of Queensland, in the six years from 1872 to 1877, is given in the following table:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
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
1876	3,126,559	3,875,581
1877	3,201,665	3,615,785

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 six years 1872 to 1877:—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into Queensland
	£	£
1872	690,749	575,388
1873	871,235	815,638
1874	898,831	868,865
1875	930,106	1,123,214
1876	984,568	893,490
1877	976,840	1,072,891

The staple article of exports from Queensland to the United Kingdom is wool, the value of which was 497,252*l.* in 1872; 534,935*l.* in 1873; 633,687*l.* in 1874; 769,889*l.*, in 1875; 848,996*l.* in 1876; and 843,907*l.* in 1877. The only other notable article of export to Great Britain is preserved meat, of the value of 52,316*l.*, in 1877. Among the imports of British produce into Queensland in the year 1877, the chief were apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 174,117*l.*, and iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 221,967*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 1876, there were 13,735 acres under sugar-cane, out of a total of 85,353 acres under cultivation. The live stock at the end of 1877 numbered 133,625 horses, 2,079,995 cattle, 7,316,910 sheep, and 53,453 pigs.

There are several coal mines in the colony, the produce of which amounted to 31,000 tons, in 1876. Gold-fields were discovered in 1867, the produce of which amounted to 147,073 ounces, valued at 660,136*l.*, in the year 1876.

At the end of 1877 there were 298 miles of railway open for traffic in the colony, and 113 miles more in course of construction. There were two main lines, the Southern and Western, 212 miles long, running from the town of Ipswich to Warwick, and to Brisbane, and the Northern, 53 miles long, from Rockhampton to Westwood and Comet Junction, in the direction of the Dawson river.

The post-office of the colony in the year 1876 carried 3,557,875 letters, 2,643,913 newspapers, and 204,625 packets.

At the end of 1877 there were in the colony 4,633 miles of telegraph lines, and 5,229 miles of wire, with 112 stations. The number of messages sent was 479,073 in the year 1876.

Agent-General of Queensland in Great Britain.—Hon. Arthur *Macalister*, C.M.G.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 forty-six members, elected for three years. The qualifications for an elector are that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age; and the qualifications for a member are the same. There were 33,368 registered electors in 1877. 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.—Colonel Sir William Francis Drummond *Jervois*, K.C.M.G.; entered the army in the Royal Engineers, and served at the Cape of Good Hope, 1841–48; executed the fortifications of Alderney, 1852–55; Inspector-General of Fortifications, 1856–75; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1875–77; appointed Governor of South Australia, July 3, 1877.

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, presided over by the following members:—

Chief Secretary.—Hon. William Morgan, M.L.C.
Attorney-General.—Hon. William Henry Bundey, Q.C.
Treasurer.—Hon. Charles Mann, Q.C.
Commissioner of Crown Lands.—Hon. Thomas Playford.
Commissioner of Public Works.—Hon. George C. Hawker.
Minister of Education.—Hon. Thomas King.

The Ministers have a salary of 1,000*l.* per annum each. They 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 1869 to 1878 were as follows:—

Years ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1877	1,491,225	1,415,703
1878	1,501,411	1,353,582

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, on the 30th June 1877, to 4,337,000*l.* The debt was 3,837,100*l.* at the end of June 1876. It was proposed by the Government, in July 1877, to raise another loan of 1,500,000*l.*, during the current

year for public works. The whole of the existing debt was raised for 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 is calculated to amount to 903,690 English square miles. Of this total, about 250,000 square miles were put to profitable use at the end of 1876.

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, at eight enumerations taken in the years from 1844 to 1876, was as follows:—

Date of census	Males	Females	Total
February 26, 1844 . . .	9,526	7,840	17,366
„ 26, 1846 . . .	12,670	9,720	22,390
January 1, 1851 . . .	35,302	28,398	63,700
March 31, 1855 . . .	43,720	42,101	85,821
April 8, 1861	65,048	61,782	126,830
March 25, 1866 . . .	85,334	78,118	163,452
April 2, 1871	95,408	90,218	185,626
March 26, 1876 . . .	—	—	213,271

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 3,953, namely, 1,833 males and 1,536 females, at the census of March 26, 1876. The estimated population of the colony, exclusive of abo-

rigines, was reported, by the Registrar-General, to be 225,677 at the end of 1877.

As regards religion, the census returns of 1871 stated the most numerous body to be 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 over twenty-six counties, more or less settled, and in five 'pastoral districts,' at the census of March 26, 1876. The total population of the counties was 207,009, and that of the 'pastoral districts' 3,987, besides which 1,532 persons were accounted for as belonging to shipping, and 743 as inhabitants of the partly unexplored Northern Territory.

The number of acres under cultivation doubled in the ten years from 1866 to 1876. There were 739,714 acres under cultivation at the end of 1866, and 1,444,586 acres at the end of 1876. Of the total at the latter date, 898,820 acres were under wheat. The live stock of the colony at the end of 1876 comprised 107,164 horses, 219,240 horned cattle, and 6,179,395 sheep.

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 six years 1872 to 1877 was as follows:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
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
1876	4,576,183	4,816,170
1877	4,105,634	4,792,657

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 averaged nearly 2,000,000*l.* in the years from 1875 to 1877; and the exports of wheat and flour to 1,500,000*l.*

There were 106,905 horses; 219,480 horned cattle, and 6,197,880 sheep in the colony at the end of 1877.

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 six years from 1872 to 1877 :—

www.libtool.com.cn

Years	Exports from South Australia to the United Kingdom	Imports of British Home Produce into South Australia
	£	£
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
1876	3,493,843	2,121,884
1877	2,624,992	2,338,439

The staple export article from the colony to the United Kingdom is wool, of the value of 1,186,745*l.* in 1872; of 1,412,079*l.* in 1873; of 1,652,344*l.*, in 1874; of 1,864,302*l.* in 1875; of 1,753,618*l.* in 1876; and of 2,043,939*l.* in 1877. The next most important articles of export to Great Britain are corn and flour, and copper. The corn and flour exports in the year 1876 were of the value of 1,228,239*l.*, but of only 82,092*l.* in the year 1877. The exports of copper amounted to 363,985*l.* in 1877. The imports of British produce in 1877, comprised iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 602,013*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 279,789*l.*; cotton fabrics, of the value of 185,042*l.*; and woollen fabrics, of the value of 195,770*l.*

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 292 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1877, and 440 miles of lines in course of construction. 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.

The colony had 4,150 miles of telegraph lines in operation at the end of 1877. Inclusive of the total is an overland line, opened in 1872, constructed at the expense of the South Australian Government, running 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 Great Britain.—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.

www.libtool.com.cn

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*, C.M.G., 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; assumed office Jan. 13, 1875.

The Governor is, by virtue of his office, commander-in-chief of the troops in the colony; he has a salary of 3,500*l.* per annum. He is aided in the exercise of the executive by a cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of five members, as follows:—

Premier.—Hon. Philip Oakley Fysh.
Colonial Secretary.—Hon. William Moore.
Colonial Treasurer.—Hon. William Robert Giblin.
Attorney-General.—Hon. Alfred Dobson.
Minister of Lands and Works.—Hon. Nicholas John Brown.

Each of the ministers has a salary of 700*l.* per annum. The ministers 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 1873 to 1877:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1873	320,894	301,382
1874	329,686	322,271
1875	340,067	332,864
1876	327,016	338,001
1877	361,771	348,650

www.libtool.com.cn

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 amounted, December 31, 1877, to 1,589,705*l.* The entire debt, consisting chiefly of 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 o f 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 1877, was 4,051,815, 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 1,001,398 acres, and a yearly rent of 6,392*l.*, at the end of 1877.

The last census, taken 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, 1877, the estimated population was 107,104, consisting of 56,523 males, and 50,581 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 1870, the proportion of persons returned as being able to read and write was 56·32 per cent.; of being able to read only, 14·04 per cent.; and of not able to read or write, 29·64 per cent. 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.

The number of immigrants and of emigrants was as follows in each of the ten years, from 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants
1868	5,043	4,320
1869	6,521	7,159
1870	5,982	5,888
1871	4,648	5,326
1872	5,665	6,127
1873	6,787	7,039
1874	6,265	7,514
1875	6,535	8,075
1876	8,571	8,169
1877	9,717	9,270

The movement of population is almost entirely between the Australian colonies and Tasmania.

Trade and Industry.

The total imports and exports of Tasmania, including bullion and specie, were as follows, in each of the six years 1872 to 1877 :—

Years.	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
1872	807,182	910,663
1873	1,107,167	893,556
1874	1,257,785	925,325
1875	1,185,942	1,085,976
1876	1,133,003	1,130,983
1877	1,308,871	1,416,975

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 six years, from 1872 to 1877, was as follows:—

Years	Exports from Tasmania to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Tasmania
	£	£
1872	376,537	188,205
1873	425,379	271,478
1874	439,359	359,432
1875	477,289	244,044
1876	455,953	256,472
1877	497,769	269,125

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; to 388,892*l.* in 1875; to 397,390*l.* in 1876; and to 419,242*l.* in 1877.

There were in the colony 22,195 horses, 126,882 heads of cattle, 1,818,125 sheep and lambs, and 55,652 pigs, on March 31, 1878.

The soil of the colony is rich in iron ore, and there are large beds of coal, which yielded 9,470 tons, derived from four fields, in the year 1877. Gold has also been found. The produce of the gold-fields amounted to 11,107 ounces, value 44,923*l.*, in 1876, and to 5,777 ounces, value 23,289*l.* in 1877.

The first line of railway in Tasmania was opened in February 1871. At the end of 1877 there were open for traffic, 175 miles of railway, consisting of a main line 120 miles in length, connecting 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 1878 the number of miles of line in operation was 850; the miles of wire 1,000, and the number of stations 46. The number of telegraphic messages sent was 70,999 in the year 1877. On May 1, 1869, telegraphic communication was established with the continent of Australia by a submarine cable, which carried 12,644 messages in 1877. The revenue of the Government telegraph system was 3,610*l.* and the expenditure 5,364*l.* in the year 1877.

The number of letters carried by the Post-office in the year 1877 was 2,092,082; of packets, 99,129; and of newspapers 1,619,522. The Post-office revenue in 1877 was 16,000*l.*, and the expenditure 24,082*l.* There were 180 post-offices at the end of 1877.

VICTORIA.

www.libtool.com.cn

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 eighty-six 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.—Rt. Hon. George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of *Normanby*, born 1819, only son of the first Marquis; Member of Parliament for Scarborough, 1847-58; Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1858–63; succeeded his father as second Marquis, 1863; Governor of Queensland, 1871–74; Governor of New Zealand, 1874–78; appointed Governor of Victoria, Dec. 10, 1878.

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:—

Chief Secretary and Treasurer.—Hon. Graham Berry.
Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen.
Minister of Justice.—Hon. J. Macpherson Grant.
Minister of Public Instruction and Mines.—Hon. William Collard Smith.
Minister of Lands.—Hon. Francis Longmore.
Commissioner of Customs.—Hon. Peter Lalor.
Commissioner of Railways.—Hon. John Woods.
Commissioner of Public Works and Postmaster-General.—Hon. James Brown Patterson.

The Chief Secretary and Treasurer has a salary of 2,000*l.*; the Attorney-General of 1,700*l.*, and each of the other ministers of 1,500*l.* a-year. 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 1869 to 1878, was as follows:—

Years Ending June 30	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
1869	3,230,754	3,189,321
1870	3,383,984	3,226,165
1871	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
1877	4,512,429	4,358,109
1878	4,855,666	4,979,762

The revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1877–78 was classed under the following headings in the official reports:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
Taxation, including customs . .	2,034,923	2,233,131
Public estate	1,123,870	716,104
Railways and other public works .	1,696,873	2,030,527
Total . .	4,855,666	4,979,762

Victoria has a debt, incurred in the construction of public works, mainly railways, which amounted to 17,011,382*l.* at the end of 1877. Of this sum, 10,669,193*l.* was borrowed for the construction of railways, and the rest for water supply, docks, and other public works. A new loan for the same purpose, amounting to 3,000,000*l.*, was sanctioned by the colonial Parliament in 1878.

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, or 56,446,720 acres.

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 30th of June 1878 was returned at 867,634 by the Registrar-General.

The following table gives a summary of the population of Victoria, according to the census taken on the 2nd April 1871:—

	Males	Females	Total
Population, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines	382,367	329,896	712,263
Chinese	17,899	36	17,935
Aborigines	784	546	1,330
Total . .	401,050	330,478	731,528

As regards religion, the census of 1871 showed that there were 257,835 Episcopalians—including 5,997 'Protestants' not otherwise defined—112,983 Presbyterians, 94,220 Methodists, 18,191 Independents, 16,311 Baptists, 10,559 Lutherans, 3,540 members of 'Church of Christ,' 333 members of the Society of Friends, 1,016 Unitarians, 170,620 Roman Catholics, 3,571 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:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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
Borung	6,448	4,692	11,140
Bourke	120,147	116,631	236,778
Buln-buln	2,468	1,648	4,116
Crosajingolong	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
Moira	2,104	1,248	3,352
Mornington	4,140	3,257	7,397
Normanby	5,600	5,150	10,750
Polwarth	2,102	1,735	3,837
Ripon	8,204	5,806	14,010
Rodney	4,475	2,915	7,390
Tachera	388	175	563
Talbot	49,067	35,695	84,762
Tambo	296	190	486
Tangil	6,336	4,665	11,001
Villiers	11,422	9,609	21,031
Weeah	—	—	—
Wonnangatta	2,508	1,464	3,972
Persons in Ships	2,197	55	2,252
Migratory Population	407	335	742
Total of Victoria	401,050	330,478	731,528

It will be seen that some of the counties had but a very small population in 1871, and that one, the county of Weeah, was as yet unsettled and without any inhabitants.

At the census of 1871, there were in the colony 150,618 inhabited and 6,997 uninhabited houses, with 866 more building, making a total of 158,481 dwellings, or one to nearly every five of the population. At the census of 1841, the number of houses was no more than 1,490, of which 1,465 were inhabited and 25 uninhabited.

About one-half of the total population of Victoria live in towns. The following table gives the population, male and female, of all the cities, towns and boroughs at the census of April 2, 1871:—

www.libtool.com.cn

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 (without suburbs)	28,137	26,856	54,993
Newton and Chilwell	2,190	2,559	4,749
Portland	1,110	1,262	2,372
Prahran	6,679	7,417	14,096
Queenscliff	463	491	954
Raywood	303	225	528
Richmond	8,383	8,506	16,889
Rutherglen	329	287	616

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs	Males	Females	Total
Sale	1,032	1,073	2,105
Sandhurst	11,867	10,120	21,987
Sandridge	3,301	3,087	6,388
Sebastopol	3,403	3,093	6,496
Smythesdale	568	435	1,003
South Barwon	863	821	1,684
St. Arnaud	582	519	1,101
Stawell	2,781	2,385	5,166
Steiglitz	572	486	1,058
St. Kilda	3,971	5,114	9,085
Tarnagulla	730	629	1,359
Wangaratta	796	673	1,469
Warrnambool	1,963	1,836	3,799
Williamstown	3,519	3,607	7,126
Woodend	764	688	1,452
Wood's Point	579	480	1,059
Total	190,425	183,725	374,150

The progress of population of the colony since its establishment was greatly aided by immigration, which, however, declined in recent years, on the nearly complete withdrawal of the system of 'assisted' immigration, which reached its highest point in 1863, when 8,622 persons—3,213 males and 5,409 females—were brought into the colony at the expense, partly or wholly of the State. In the 37 years from 1838 to the end of 1874, more than 167,000 immigrants received assistance from the public funds for defraying their passage to the colony. The total immigration into and emigration from the colony of Victoria was as follows in each of the fifteen years from 1863 to 1877:—

Years	Immigration	Emigration
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	32,744	29,342
1876	35,797	31,977
1877	41,196	33,943

The excess of immigration over emigration, in the year 1877, amounted to 6,983, and the excess of births over deaths, to 13,521, giving a total increase of population of 20,504 for the year. The birth-rate in Victoria is comparatively low, being much under that of the adjoining colony of New South Wales.

Trade and Commerce.

The total value of the imports and exports of Victoria, including bullion and specie, in each of the ten years from 1868 to 1877, was as follows:—

Years	Total Imports	Total Exports
	£	£
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	16,553,856	15,302,454
1874	16,953,935	15,441,109
1875	16,685,874	14,766,974
1876	15,705,354	14,196,487
1877	16,362,304	15,157,687

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., valued at 3,363,075*l.* in 1869; to 52,123,451 lbs., valued at 3,205,106*l.* in 1870; to 76,334,480 lbs., valued 4,702,164*l.* in 1871; to 58,648,977 lbs., valued 4,651,665*l.* in 1872; to 74,893,882 lbs., valued 5,738,638*l.* in 1873; to 88,662,311 lbs., valued 6,373,641*l.* in 1874; to 89,763,852 lbs., valued 6,580,192*l.*, in 1875; and to 77,270,033 lbs., valued 5,938,676*l.* in 1876. 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 from 1868 to 1877:—

Years	Exports from Victoria to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Victoria
	£	£
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
1876	8,485,188	6,198,380
1877	8,584,299	6,724,495

www.libtool.com.cn

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 1868 to 1877 :—

Years	Quantities	Value
	£	£
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
1876	96,930,460	7,188,480
1877	103,351,169	7,486,916

Among the minor articles of merchandise exported to the United Kingdom are tallow, of the value of 131,256*l.*; hides, tanned and untanned, of the value of 178,951*l.*; and preserved meat, of the value of 130,209*l.*, in 1877.

The British imports into Victoria embrace nearly all articles of home manufacture, chief among them iron, wrought and unwrought, of the value of 810,122*l.*; woollen goods, of the value of 828,643*l.*; apparel and haberdashery, of the value of 698,694*l.*; and cotton goods, of the value of 716,586*l.*, in the year 1877.

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 estimated quantities of gold, with value, obtained in Victoria in each of the seven years from 1871 to 1877 :—

Years	Number of ounces	Declared Value
		£
1871	1,355,477	5,421,908
1872	1,282,521	5,130,084
1873	1,241,205	4,964,820
1874	1,155,972	4,623,888
1875	1,095,787	4,383,148
1876	934,224	3,736,896
1877	799,613	3,198,452

www.libtool.com.cn

The number of miners at work in the gold-fields on Dec. *31*, 1877, was 38,005, of whom about one-fourth were Chinese, and 28,129 Europeans. The number of persons engaged in gold-mining steadily decreased during the period from 1868 to 1876.

There were 1,420,502 acres of land under cultivation in the colony at the end of June 1878. In recent years there was a slowly increasing cultivation of the vine, the number of acres planted amounting to 4,419. In the year ended March 31, 1878, there were in the colony 203,150 horses, 1,174,176 heads of cattle, 10,114,267 sheep, and 183,391 pigs.

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	
Government Lines.	miles	miles	£
Melbourne, Sandhurst, and Echuca	156¼	156¼	10,294,420
Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat	91¼	91¼	
Williamstown Branch	6	6	
Melbourne and North-Eastern	187	187	
Ballarat and Ararat	57	—	405,951
Castlemaine and Dunolly	47½	—	
Ballarat and Maryborough	42½	—	
Others	380	—	10,777
Private Lines.			
Melbourne, Sandridge, and St. Kilda Melbourne, Windsor, and Brighton Melbourne and Hawthorn	17	17	862,304
Total	984½	457½	11,573,452

There were 931 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1877, and 32 in course of completion. The construction of 161 miles in addition had been authorised by Parliament. The average number of miles open for traffic for the whole year was 787. The total cost of the whole of the lines, exclusive of stores and materials on hand at the end of 1877, was 14,562,984*l.*, being an average of 15,642*l.* per mile for the 931 miles open. On this the net revenue paid 3·73 per cent. The borrowed capital amounted to 13,503,693*l.*, at the end of 1877, and on this the net revenue amounted to slightly over 4 per cent. The gross earnings in the year 1877 were 1,135,799*l.*; the expenditure 592,481*l.*, or 52·16 per cent.; and the profits on working, 543,318*l.* The weight of goods carried in 1877 was 994,552 tons, and of live stock 36,006 tons. The train mileage in 1877 was 2,786,581 miles, and the earnings per train mile were 8*s.* 2*d.*, and per average line mile open 1,443*l.* The proportions of passenger and goods traffic to the total revenue were 40 and 60 per cent. respectively.

There were 2,885 miles of telegraph lines open at the end of 1877. The revenue from telegraphs was 57,429*l.* in the year 1877. At the end of the year there were 206 telegraph stations. In 1870, a uniform rate of one shilling for telegrams not exceeding ten words, and of one penny for each additional word, was established, causing a large increase of messages.

The Post-office of the Colony forwarded 18,963,503 letters, 1,909,391 packets, and 9,010,147 newspapers in the year 1876. There were 886 post-offices on the 31st December, 1876. The total postal revenue, including the receipts from telegraphs, was 206,388*l.* in the year 1875; and 220,344*l.* in 1876, while the expenditure was 291,945*l.* in 1875, and 290,740*l.* in 1876. In each of the four years from 1873 to 1876 the revenue of the Post-office was insufficient to cover the expenditure.

Agent-General of Victoria in Great Britain.—Sir Archibald Michie, K.C.M.G.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

www.libtool.com.cn

Constitution and Government.

The administration of Western Australia is vested in a Governor, who exercises the executive functions. There is besides 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.—Major General Sir Harry St. George *Ord*, C.B., K.C.M.G.; born 1820; entered the army in the Royal Engineers, 1837, and served in the West Indies and Coast of Africa; Commissioner to the Gold Coast, 1855–56; Lieut.-Governor of Dominica, 1857–61; Governor of Bermuda, 1861–66; Governor of the Straits Settlements, 1867–73; appointed Governor of Western Australia, July 3, 1878.

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 1878:—

Colonial Secretary.—Hon. Robert Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G.

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 800*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 1871 to 1877 were as follows:—

Years	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£
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
1876	162,189	179,484
1877	165,412	182,159

Rather more than one-third of the public income is derived from customs duties, and the rest mainly from licences and leases of crown lands, mining and other licences, and land sales. The colony has an imperial grant in aid, amounting to 15,324*l.* per

annum. Western Australia had a public debt of 161,000*l.* at the end of 1877.

www.libtool.com.cn

Population and Trade.

As defined by Royal Commission, Western Australia includes all that portion of New Holland situated to the westward of 129° E. longitude. The greatest length of this territory is 1,600 miles from north to south, and 1,000 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 1,057,250 English 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.

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, 1871 :—

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	

At the end of 1877, the estimated population of the colony was 27,876, according to the returns of births and deaths.

The religious division of the population was as follows, at the census of March 31, 1871 :—

www.hkbook.com.cn

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; still there were only 45,933 acres of land under cultivation at the end of 1877, out of a total of 626,111,323 acres. The live stock consisted, at the same date, of 33,502 horses, 54,050 cattle, and 899,494 sheep.

The total value of the imports and exports, including bullion and specie, of Western Australia, in the six years from 1872 to 1877, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Years	Imports	Exports
	£	£
1872	226,656	509,196
1873	297,328	265,217
1874	367,418	398,901
1875	349,840	391,217
1876	386,037	397,292
1877	362,706	373,351

The value of the commercial intercourse of Western Australia with Great Britain 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 six years from 1872 to 1877 :—

Years	Exports from Western Australia to Great Britain	Imports of British Home Produce into Western Australia
	£	£
1872	150,840	153,457
1873	162,085	167,368
1874	181,862	202,896
1875	221,324	161,881
1876	170,152	197,398
1877	177,277	145,430

The exports of the colony to Great Britain consist almost entirely of wool and lead ore. The wool exports were of the value of

120,796*l.* in 1872, of 123,149*l.* in 1873, of 118,862*l.* in 1874, of 132,680*l.* in 1875, of 142,504*l.* in 1876; and of 150,039*l.* in 1877. Of lead ore the exports to Great Britain amounted to 12,646*l.* in 1877. Recent scientific researches prove the colony to be rich in mineral ore, principally copper, and coal has been found in small quantities.

There were 78 miles of railway open for traffic at the end of 1877.

Statistical and other Books of Reference concerning Australasia.

1. Official Publications.

Agricultural Statistics of the Colony of New Zealand, in February 1877. Fol. Wellington, 1877.

Census of New South Wales, taken on the 2nd April 1871. Fol. Sydney, 1872.

Census of Victoria, taken on the 2nd April 1871. Fol. Melbourne, 1872.

Census of the Colony of Queensland, taken on the 1st May 1876. Fol. Brisbane, 1877.

Census of South Australia, taken on the 2nd April 1871. Summary tables. Fol. Adelaide, 1871.

Census of the Colony of Western Australia, taken on the 31st March 1870. Fol. Perth, 1870.

Mineral Statistics of Victoria for the year 1877. Fol. Melbourne, 1878.

New South Wales: Blue-book for the year 1877. Fol. Sydney, 1878.

Official Handbook of New Zealand. Edited by the Hon. Julius Vogel, C.M.G. 8. London, printed for the Government of New Zealand. 8. 1875.

Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions. Reports for 1876 and 1877. 8. London, 1878.

Queensland: Blue Book for the year 1877. Fol. Brisbane, 1878.

Queensland: Report from the Auditor-General on Public Accounts for the year 1877. Fol. Brisbane, 1878.

Queensland: Eighteenth annual Report from the Registrar General on Vital Statistics. Fol. Brisbane, 1878.

Railways of New South Wales. Report of their construction and working, from 1872 to 1875 inclusive, by John Rae, A.M., Commissioner for Railways. Fol. Sydney, 1876.

Reports by the Governors of Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia, dated July—October 1873, on the General Condition of these Colonies; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part I. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Reports by the Governors of Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand, dated April—June 1874, on the Population, Trade, &c., of these Colonies; in 'Papers relating to H.M.'s Colonial Possessions.' Part II. 1874. 8. London, 1874.

Results of a Census of the Colony of New Zealand, taken on the 1st of March 1874. Fol. Wellington, 1875.

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom in each year, from 1862 to 1876. No. XII. 8. London, 1878.

Statistical Notes on the Progress of Victoria, from the foundation of the Colony. 4. Melbourne, 1862–78.

Statistics of New Zealand for 1877. Compiled from Official Records. Fol. Wellington, 1878.

Statistical Register of New South Wales for the year 1877. Fol. Sydney, 1878.

Statistical Register of South Australia for 1877. Fol. 5 parts. Adelaide, 1878.

Statistical Tables of New Zealand for the year 1871. Part A, Population; B, Trade and Interchange; C, Finance. Fol. Wellington, 1872.

Statistics of the Colony of Queensland for the year 1877. Fol. Brisbane, 1878.

Statistics of the Colony of Tasmania for the year 1877. Fol. Hobart Town, 1878.

Statistical Register of the Colony of Victoria for the year 1877. Fol. Melbourne, 1878.

Western Australia: Blue Book for the year 1876. Fol. Perth, 1877.

Trade of Great Britain with Australasia; in 'Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in the year 1877.' Imp. 4. London, 1878.

2. Non-Official Publications.

Bates (H. W.) and *Eden* (C. H.), Colonel Warburton's Journey across Australia. 8. London, 1875.

Boothby (J.), The relative positions and aggregate importance of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1873. In 'Almanack of the Statistical Society for 1875.' 8. London, 1875.

Braim (Th. N.), New Homes. The rise, progress, present position and future prospects of each of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand. 8. London, 1870.

Christmann (Fr.), Australien. Geschichte der Entdeckungsreisen und der Kolonisation; Bilder aus dem Leben in der Wildniss und den Stätten der Kultur der neuesten Welt. 8. Leipzig, 1870.

Clarke (Rev. W. B.), On the Progress of Gold Discovery in Australasia, from 1860 to 1871. 8. Sydney, 1871.

Dilke (Sir Charles Wentworth, Bart., M.P.), Greater Britain: a record of travel in English-speaking countries in 1866 and 1867. 3rd edit. 8. London, 1869.

Forrest (John), Explorations in Australia. 8. London, 1875.

Gorst (J. E.), The Maori King; or, the Story of our Quarrel with the Natives of New Zealand. 8. London, 1865.

Hamilton (Archibald), On the recent economic progress of New Zealand. In 'Journal of the Statistical Society.' 8. London, March 1877.

Hardman (Wm.), John M'Douall Stuart's Journals of Explorations in Australia from 1858 to 1862. 8. London, 1866.

Harcus (William), South Australia: its history, resources, productions, and statistics. 8. London, 1876.

Hayter (Henry Heylin), Victorian Year-book for the year 1876–7. 8. Melbourne, 1877.

Hill (Rosamond and Florence), What we saw in Australia. 8. London, 1875.

Hochstetter (Fr. *von*), New Zealand: its Physical Geography, Geology, and Natural History. 2 vols. 4. London, 1868.

Howitt (W.), History of Discovery in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. 2 vols. 8. London, 1865.

Kennedy (Alexander), New Zealand. 8. London, 1873.

Kennedy (E. B.), Four Years in Queensland. 8. London, 1870.

Labilliere (Francis Peter), Early History of the Colony of Victoria, from its Discovery to its Establishment as a Self-Governing Province of the British Empire. 2 vols. 8. London, 1878.

Lang (John Dunmore, D.D.), Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales. 4th edit. 2 vols. 8. London, 1874.

Lloyd (Geo. Thomas), Thirty-three years in Tasmania and Victoria. 8. London, 1862.

Lucas (Hon. John), Mines and Mineral Statistics of New South Wales. 8. Sydney, 1877.

Powell (G.S.B.), New Homes for the Old Country. A personal experience of the political and domestic life, the industries and the national history of Australia and New Zealand. 8. London, 1872.

Ray (John), Railways of New South Wales. Fol. Sydney, 1877.

Reid (G. H.), An Essay on New South Wales. 8. Sydney, 1877.

Robiquet (A.), Renseignements sur la nouvelle Zélande. Publié avec l'autorisation de S. Exc. M. le ministre de la marine et des colonies. 8. Paris, 1867.

Rusden (G. W.), The Discovery, Survey, and Settlement of Port Phillip. 8. London, 1872.

Silver (S. W.), Handbook for Australia and New Zealand. 8. London, 1877.

Smyth (R. Brough), Inter-Colonial Exhibition, 1866. Mining and Mineral Statistics of Australia. 8. Melbourne, 1866.

Taylor (Rev. R.), The Past and Present of New Zealand. 8. London, 1868.

Topinard (Dr. P.), Étude sur les races indigènes de l'Australie. Instructions présentées à la Société d'Anthropologie. 8. Paris, 1872.

Trollope (Anthony), Australia and New Zealand. 8. London, 1873. New Ed. 1875.

Westgarth (Wm.), The Colony of Victoria: its History, Commerce, and Gold-mining; its Social and Political Institutions. 8. London, 1864.

Wilkins (W.), The Geography of New South Wales: Physical, Industrial, and Political. 18. Sydney, 1863.

Woods (Rev. J. E. Tenison), History of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia. 2 vols. 8. London, 1866.



www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn

INDEX

www.libtool.com.cn

INDEX.

ADEN, area and government, 274
Abdul-Hamid, Sultan, 457
Alexander II., Emperor, 363
Alexandria, population, 635
Algeria, area and population, 620
— exports and imports, 621
— government and revenue, 619
Alsace-Lorraine, area and population, 181
— constitution and government, 180
Anhalt, population, 163
— reigning family, 162
Antigua (see Leeward Islands)
Argentine Confederation, area, 486
— — army, 485
— — commerce, 487
— — government, 482
— — population, 486
— — railways, 487
Ascension, area, 274
— population, 275
Asia Minor (see Turkey, Asiatic)
Augsburg, population of, 136
Australasia, Summary Tables of, 729
Austria-Hungary, area of, 21
— army, strength and organisation, 17
— budget for 1877, 12
— 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
Austria-Hungary, imperial family, 3
— imports, value of, 22
— imports from United Kingdom, 23
— ironclads, list of, 19
— nationalities in, 22
— navy, strength and organisation, 18
— population at last census, 20
— railways, 23
— religious divisions, 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, 382
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
— army, strength and organisation, 34

BEL

Belgium, budgets for 1876 and 1877, 33
— church organisation, 31
— constitution, 27
— 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, 37
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, 178
— population, 179
— trade and commerce, 179
British Colonies, area and government, 274
— — date of acquisition, 274
— — population, 275
British Columbia, area, 516
— — shipping, 518

CHI

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
Bulgaria, area and population, 473
— constitution, 472
— trade and industry, 474

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
Carinthia, 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

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
Cyprus, area and population, 274
— acquisition of, 468

DENMARK, area and population, 49
— army, 47
— budget for 1877-78, 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, 50
— population, 50
— railways, 52
— revenue and expenditure, 45
— royal family, 41
— shipping, 52
Dordrecht, population, 336
Dresden, population, 146
Dublin, population, 239

ECUADOR, area, 537
— constitution, 536
— exports and imports, 537
— revenue and expenditure, 536

Eastern Roumelia, area and population, 476
— constitution, 475
Egypt, area and population, 634
— army and navy, 634
Egypt, government, 632
— 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)

FALKLAND Islands, area, 274
— — population, 275
Finland, area, 387
— constitution, 369
— population, 387
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

France, imports from Great Britain, 82
— iron-clad navy, 71
— mortality, 79
— national debt, growth of, 65
— navy, 70
— 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
Great Britain and Ireland, area, 237
— — — army, 223
— — — budget for 1876–77, 211
— — — cabinet, 202
— — — church organisation, 205
— — — civil list of sovereigns, 190
— — — coal production, 267
— — — colonies, 273
— — — commerce, 254
— — — commercial marine, 260
— — — Commons, House of, 195
— — — constitution, 192

Great Britain and Ireland, cotton trade, 264
— — — customs revenue, 259
— — — 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
— — — ironclad 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

www.libtool.com.cn

Greece, constitution, 282
— debt, 286
— 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
Guadaloupe, area and population, 88
Guiana, British (see British Guiana)
— French, area and population, 88
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
— British, area, 274
Honduras, population, 275
Hongkong, area and population, 671
— constitution and government, 670
— 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

www.libtool.com.cn

Italy, army, 311
— budgets, 309
— 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
— ironclad 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 ,, 389

LABUAN, area, 274
— population, 275
Lagos, area, 274
— population, 275
Landowners, number, United Kingdom, 237
Leeward Islands, area, 274
— Islands, number of, 272
— population, 275
Leipzig, population and trade, 146
Liberia, area and population, 642
— government, 641
— revenue and trade, 642
Liechtenstein, principality, 22
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
Lyons, population, 80

MADRAS, British population in, 690
Madrid, population, 408
Malta, area, 274
— population, 275
Marseilles, 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, 324
— population, 325

www.libtool.com.cn

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

NAPLES, 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, 732
— — — commerce, 733
— — — government, 731
— — — immigration, 732
— — — mines and minerals, 734
— — — railways, 735
— — — religious creeds, 732
— — — revenue and exp., 732
New York, population, 596
New Zealand, area, 738
— — commerce, 740
— — government, 736
— — population, 738
— — railways, 742
— — revenue and expenditure, 737
— — wool exports, 742

PER

Nicaragua, area and population, 555
— commerce, 556
— government, 555
— revenue, 555
Norway, area, 439
Norway, army, 437
— budget for 1877–78, 437
— commerce, 440
— constitution, 435
— debt, 437
— exports and imports, 440
— government, 435
— navy, 438
— population, 439
— railways, 441
— Storthing, 437
Nova Scotia, area and population, 516

OLDENBURG, area and pop., 155
— constitution, 154
— reigning family, 154
— revenue and expenditure, 155
Ontario (see Canada)
Oporto, population, 352
Orange, family of, 326

PANAMA, population, 529
— trade, 530
Paraguay, area and population, 558
— debt, 558
— government, 557
— railway, 559
— revenue, 557
Paris, population at various periods, 80
— finances of, 67
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

PER

Peru, revenue and expenditure, 561
Philadelphia, population, 596
Philippine Islands, commerce, 412
— population, 411
Pio IX., Sovereign-Pontiff, 299
Poland, area, 381
Poland, constitution, 364
— population, 381
Pomerania, population, 1
Pontiffs of Rome, list of, 30
— 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

RUS

Prussia, ministry, 115
— population, 126
— 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., 744
— government, 743
— immigration, 744
— imports and exports, 744
— railways, 746
— revenue and expenditure, 743

RÉUNION, area and population, 88
Reuss-Greiz, population, 173
— — reigning family, 175
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, 360
— army, 359
— constitution, 357
— commerce, 360
— government, 357
— revenue, 358
— sovereign, 357
Roumelia (see Eastern Roumelia)
Russia, area, 385
— army, 378
— budget, 373
— church organisation, 370
— commerce, 391
— commercial marine, 393
— conscription, 379
— constitution, 365
— Cossacks, 381
— council of the empire, 366
— council of ministers, 367
— debt, national, 375
— education of the people, 372
— fleet of war, 382
— foreign loans, 376

Russia, government, 365
— holy synod, 366
— imperial family, 364
— imports and exports, 391
— ironclad navy, 383
— land, agricultural, 390
— local administration, 368
— money, weights, and measures, 395
— navy, 382
— population, 386
— post-office, 395
— races, 389
— religious denominations, 371
— railways, 393
— revenue and expenditure, 373
— senate, 366
— serfs, emancipation, 390
— shipping, 393
— sovereigns, list of, 365
— telegraphs, 395
— town population, 389
— universities, 372

SAN DOMINGO, area and population, 570
— commerce, 570
— government, 569
— revenue, 569
San Salvador, area and population, 573
— commerce, 573
— government, 572
— revenue, 572
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
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, reigning family, 170
Scotland, area, 244
— births and deaths, 246
— 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, 390
Servia, area and population, 400
— commerce, 401
— government, 399
— sovereign, 399
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, 413
— army, 411
— Ayuntamientos, 405
— budget, 408
— church organisation, 405
— colonies, 419
— commerce, 416

Spain, commercial navy, 418
— constitution, 403
— Cortes, 403
— council of ministers, 404
— debt, public, 409
— ecclesiastics, number, 406
— education of the people, 406
— exports and imports, 416
— government, 403
— ironclad navy, 413
— landed property, division of, 416
— municipal laws, 405
— navy, 412
— population, 413
— railways, 418
— revenue and expenditure, 407
— shipping, 418
— telegraphs, 418
— town population, 416
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, 430
— army, 428
— budget, 427
— commerce, 432
— commercial marine, 433
— constitution, 425
— council of ministers, 426
— debt, 428
— exports and imports, 432
— government, 425
— mines and minerals, 433
— navy, 429
— population, 430
— railways, 433
— revenue and expenditure, 427
— royal family, 423
— sovereigns, list of, 424
Switzerland, area, 451
— army, 450
— budgets, 448
— church organisation, 446
— commerce, 453
— constitution, 444
— debt, 449
— education, 446
Switzerland, exports and imports, 453
— federal assembly, 444
— local government, 445
— national council, 444
— occupations of the people, 454
— population, 452
— railways, 455
— revenue and expenditure, 448
— telegraphs, 455

TASMANIA, area and pop., 753
— commerce, 755
— 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, 467
— army, 464
— constitution, 459
— commerce, 469
— debt, national, 462
— education, 461
— exports and imports, 470
— foreign loans, 462
— government, 459
— ironclad vessels, 466
— nationalities, 468
— navy, 465
— population, 468
— railways, 471
— religious divisions, 460
— revenue and expenditure, 461
— sovereigns, list of, 458
Turkey, Asiatic, British protection of, 468
Tyrol, diet, 7
— population, 21

www.libtool.com.cn

UMB

UMBERTO IV., King, 295
Universities, of Austria, 12
— of Germany, 97
— of Italy, 307
— of Switzerland, 447
United Kingdom (see Great Britain and Ireland)
United States, area, 592
— — army, 588
— — budgets, 584
— — census of 1870, 593
— — commerce, 599
— — 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
— — ironclad 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 population, 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

ZUR

VENICE, population, 317
Vienna, university, 12
Venezuela, area, 616
— constitution, 615
Venezuela, debt, 615
— exports and imports, 617
— revenue and expenditure, 615
Victoria I., Queen, 189
Victoria, area and population, 758
— commerce, 762
— debt, 757
— gold mines, 763
— government, 756
— immigration, 761
— railways, 764
— revenue and expenditure, 757
— telegraphs, 765
Virgin Islands (see Leeward Islands)

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, 453
— university, 447

Spottiswoode & Co., Printers, New-street Square, London.

THE CORPORATION OF THE

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

EDINBURGH: 6 St. Andrew Sq.—LONDON: 18 King William St., E.C.

THIS OFFICE *alone* combines the advantages of Mutual Assurance with moderate premiums.

INSTEAD of charging rates admittedly higher than are necessary, and afterwards returning the excess, or a portion of it, in the shape of periodical Bonuses, it gives from the first as large an Assurance as the Premiums will with safety bear—reserving the Whole Surplus for those who live long enough to secure the Common Fund from loss.

The PREMIUMS usually charged for £1000 (with Profits) will here, at most ages, assure £1,200 to £1,250 from the first—the difference being equivalent to an immediate 'Bonus' of 20 to 25 per cent.;—while, by *reserving* the surplus (instead of sharing it with all indiscriminately) very considerable additions may be expected on the Policies of those who live to participate.

ITS TERMS are thus well calculated to meet the requirements of intending Assurers. They are specially adapted to the case of Provisions in Family Settlements, where it is of importance to secure, for the smallest present outlay, a competent provision, of definite amount, in the case of early death.

Examples of Annual Premiums for £100 at Death—with Profits.

AGE.	25	30	35	40	45	50
Payable during life	£1 18 0	£2 1 6*	£2 6 10	£2 14 9	£3 5 9	£4 1 7
Limited to 21 payments	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 0 2	3 7 5	3 17 6	4 12 1

* A Person of 30 may thus secure £1000 at Death, by a yearly payment, DURING LIFE, of £20. 15*s.* Or, by TWENTY-ONE yearly payments of £27. 13*s.* 4*d.*—being thus free of payment after age 50.

At age 40 the Premium, *ceasing at age* 60, is, for £1000, £33. 14*s.* 2*d.*, being about the same as most Offices require to be paid during the whole term of life.

AT last Investigation a Surplus was declared of **£376,500**, of which £125,000 were reserved, and £251,500 were divided among 4,599 Policies entitled to share. The result was that Policies for £1,000 sharing for the first time were increased to sums varying from £1,170 to £1,300. In some cases Policies which have shared at the whole four divisions that have taken place have now been doubled.

The NEW ASSURANCES (entirely Home Business) for several years have exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING.

The ACCUMULATED FUNDS (increased last year by **£225,000**) now exceed £3,300,000.

The GROWTH OF THE FUNDS is one of the best practical tests of prosperity. '*The* RATIO *in which, for several years past, our Funds have increased, in proportion to our Income, has greatly exceeded that of any other Office in the Kingdom.*'

Full STATEMENTS *of* PRINCIPLES *will be found in the* ANNUAL REPORTS.

JAMES WATSON, *Manager.*
J. MUIR LEITCH *London Secretary.*

a

LEGAL AND GENERAL

www.libtool.com.cn

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT),

10 FLEET STREET, TEMPLE BAR.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the LORD CHANCELLOR.
The Right Hon. Lord HATHERLEY.
The Right Hon. Lord COLERIDGE, Lord Chief Justice, Common Pleas.
JAMES PARKER DEANE, Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.
ROBERT BAYLY FOLLETT, Esq., late Taxing Master in Chancery.
FREDERICK JOHN BLAKE, Esq.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

BACON, The Hon. the Vice-Chancellor.
BAGGALLAY, The Right Hon. the Lord Justice.
BLAKE, FREDK. JOHN, Esq.
CARLISLE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq.
CHICHESTER, J. H. R., Esq.
DART, JOSEPH HENRY, Esq.
DEANE, J.P., Esq., Q.C., D.C.L.
DE GEX, JOHN P., Esq., Q.C.
DICKINSON, JAMES, Esq., Q.C.
ELLIS, EDMUND HENRY, Esq.
FOLLETT, ROBERT BAYLY, Esq. late Taxing Master in Chancery.
FREERE, BARTLE J. LAURIE, Esq.
GREGORY, GEORGE BURROW, Esq., M.P.
HARRISON, CHAS., Jun., Esq.
LOPES, The Hon. Mr. Justice.
MARKBY, ALFRED, Esq.
MILLS, RICHARD, Esq.
PEMBERTON, HENRY LEIGH, Esq.
RIDDELL, Sir W. BUCHANAN, Bart.
SALTWELL, WM. HENRY, Esq.
SMITH, The Right Hon. Sir MONTAGUE E.
WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq.
WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq.
YOUNG, HENRY THOMAS, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. DOMVILLE, LAWRENCE, GRAHAM, & LONG.

FINANCIAL POSITION on 1st January 1878.

Existing Assurances	£4,821,000
Reversionary Bonus thereon	655,000
Assurance Claims and Bonus paid	3,008,000
Annual Revenue	220,000
Assurance Fund	1,682,695
Share Capital, fully subscribed	1,000,000
(Paid-up	£160,000)

SECURITY.—Higher reserves against policy liabilities are maintained by the Institute of Actuaries' Tables of Mortality—which are employed by this Society—than by any other in recognised use (see Government Schedules).

BONUS.—Nine-tenths of the total Profits divisible every five years amongst the Assured. The recent Division averaged £84 per £1,000 policy.

Parliamentary Accounts, Bonus Report, Proposal Forms, and full information will be forwarded on application to

E. A. NEWTON, *Actuary and Manager.*

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

50 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

www.ibtom.com.cn

FOUNDED 1806.

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM,

Applicable only to With-Bonus Policies for the Whole Term of Life (TABLE A), and to Lives not exceeding 60 years of age.

Under this system one-half the Premium only is payable during the first 5, 7, or 10 years, in the option of the Assured; the other half-premium remains a charge against the Policy, bearing 5 per cent. interest, payable in advance.

The arrears of half-premium may be paid off at any time, or be deducted from the sum assured when the claim arises, or from the Office Value in case of surrender.

This system offers the advantage of a low premium during the early years of life, and thus enables an Assurer to open a policy for a larger amount than could be obtained under the ordinary terms.

The large Bonuses declared by this Office may reasonably be expected (except upon Policies of a very recent date) to clear off any charge which may be due for these arrears of premiums.

BONUSES UPON POLICIES STILL IN EXISTENCE.

No. of Policy	Date of Policy	Sum Assured	Policy Increased by Bonuses to	Percentage of Bonus to Sum Assured.
		£	£ s. d.	
3,924	1821	5,000	13,056 15 0	161 per cent.
5,389	1824	1,000	2,364 14 0	136 ,,
6,876	1829	1,000	2,305 18 0	130 ,,
6,111	1827	200	478 16 10	139 ,,

S. A. BEAUMONT, Esq., *Managing Director.*
CHARLES STEVENS, *Secretary.*

BRITISH EMPIRE
www.libtool.com.cn
MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1847. *Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*

DIRECTORS.

JOHN RUNTZ, Esq., **Chairman.**

AUGUSTUS BENHAM, Esq., **Deputy Chairman.**

C. STUART BARKER, Esq.
PETER BUNNELL, Esq.
ROBERT FREEMAN, Esq.
WILLIAM GROSER, Esq.
GEORGE PHILLIPS, Esq.
GEORGE ROOKE, Esq.
JOHN E. TRESIDDER, Esq.
JOHN H. TROUNCER, Esq., M.D., Lond.
FRED. WILLS, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. WATSON, SONS, & ROOM.

Physician.—E. H. GREENHOW, M.D., F.R.S.

Surgeon.—JOHN MANN, Esq. **Actuary.**—J. MARTIN, F.I.A.

Superintendent of Agents.—MATTHEW B. SUTTON.

THIS COMPANY being established on the **Mutual Principle,** all the profits belong to the Members.

Every third year a careful Valuation of the Assets and Liabilities is made, and at each Valuation large Bonuses have been declared. The next division of profits—viz. the tenth—will be declared in 1879.

It has Policies now in force, assuring a sum exceeding **Three Millions and a Quarter Sterling.**

It has an ANNUAL INCOME of more than **One Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand Pounds.**

It has an ACCUMULATED FUND, arising solely from premiums, exceeding **Six Hundred and Eighty-two Thousand Pounds.**

It has paid in CLAIMS upwards of **Seven Hundred and Ninety-five Thousand Pounds.**

LOANS ON CHURCHES, CHAPELS, SCHOOL BUILDINGS, &c. advanced at Four-and-a-half per cent. interest.

Loans on Personal Security in connection with Life Assurance.

Prospectuses and Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, and all needful information, can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

EDWIN BOWLEY, **Secretary.**

www.libool.com.cn

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

Annual Income - - -	**£545,433**
Funds in Hand - - -	**£822,285**
Claims Paid - - - -	**£2,469,622**

LONDON OFFICE:

60 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

J. K. RUMFORD, 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 1879.

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 **1879**.

Policies effected since December 31, 1816.			Sum payable with Additions. £	s.
From	1st Jan. 1817	to 24th April 1817	2890	0
,,	24th April 1817	to 16th April 1818	2810	0
,,	18th April 1818	to 4th Feb. 1819	2730	0
,,	5th Feb. 1819	to 3rd Jan. 1820	2650	0
,,	7th Jan. 1820	to 22nd Dec. 1820	2570	0
,,	23rd Dec. 1820	to 30th Nov. 1821	2490	0
,,	1st Dec. 1821	to 7th Mar. 1823	2410	0
,,	7th Mar. 1823	to 24th May 1824	2330	0
,,	25th May 1824	to 8th Mar. 1825	2250	0
,,	9th Mar. 1825	to 3rd Nov. 1826	2195	0
,,	7th Nov. 1826	to 15th July 1828	2140	0
,,	21st July 1828	to 1st Mar. 1830	2085	0
,,	3rd Mar. 1830	to 24th Nov. 1831	2030	0
,,	24th Nov. 1831	to 1st Aug. 1833	1975	0
,,	1st Aug. 1833	to 18th June 1835	1920	0
,,	19th June 1835	to 21st July 1837	1865	0
,,	21st July 1837	to 22nd Jan. 1839	1810	0
,,	24th Jan. 1839	to 10th Dec. 1840	1755	0
,,	15th Dec. 1840	to 2nd Nov. 1842	1700	0
,,	12th Nov. 1842	to 18th June 1845	1665	0
,,	19th June 1845	to 2nd Mar. 1847	1630	0
,,	3rd Mar. 1847	to 14th Nov. 1848	1595	0
,,	14th Nov. 1848	to 19th Nov. 1850	1560	0
,,	19th Nov. 1850	to 26th July 1853	1525	0
,,	26th July 1853	to 31st Dec. 1855	1490	0
,,	1st Jan. 1856	to 31st Dec. 1856	1455	0
,,	1st Jan. 1857	to 31st Dec. 1857	1420	0
,,	1st Jan. 1858	to 31st Dec. 1858	1385	0
,,	1st Jan. 1859	to 31st Dec. 1859	1350	0
,,	1st Jan. 1860	to 31st Dec. 1860	1332	10
,,	1st Jan. 1861	to 31st Dec. 1861	1315	0
,,	1st Jan. 1862	to 31st Dec. 1862	1297	10
,,	1st Jan. 1863	to 31st Dec. 1863	1280	0
,,	1st Jan. 1864	to 31st Dec. 1864	1262	10
,,	1st Jan. 1865	to 31st Dec. 1865	1227	10
,,	1st Jan. 1866	to 31st Dec. 1866	1192	10
,,	1st Jan. 1867	to 31st Dec. 1867	1157	10
,,	1st Jan. 1868	to 31st Dec. 1868	1122	10
,,	1st Jan. 1869	to 31st Dec. 1869	1087	10
,,	1st Jan. 1870	to 31st Dec. 1870	1070	0
,,	1st Jan. 1871	to 31st Dec. 1871	1052	10
,,	1st Jan. 1872	to 31st Dec. 1872	1035	0
,,	1st Jan. 1873	to 31st Dec. 1873	1017	10

THE EQUITABLE has NEVER allowed COMMISSION.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, *Actuary.*

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

www.libtool.com.cn

Incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1720.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

No. 7 ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICE—No. 16 CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

H. GOUGH ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
ROBERT BURN BLYTH, Esq.
WILLIAM T. BRAND, Esq.
Major-General H. P. BURN,
GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Esq.
GEORGE B. DEWHURST, Esq.
ROBERT B. DOBREE, Esq.
GEORGE L. M. GIBBS, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
DAVID P. SELLAR, Esq.
Col. LEOPOLD SEYMOUR.
LEWIS A. WALLACE, Esq.
WILLIAM B. WATSON, Esq.

Secretary—JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq. | **Actuary**—ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq.

Underwriter—JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq.

Manager of the Fire Department—WILLIAM H. HORE, Esq.

Medical Officers

EDWARD CLAPTON, M.D., St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.
JOHN HARLEY, M.D., 39 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square.

Solicitors.

Messrs. JOHNSONS, UPTON, BUDD, & ATKEY, 20 Austin Friars.
Messrs. COLLYER-BRISTOW, WITHERS, & RUSSELL, 4 Bedford Row.

West End Agents—Messrs. GRINDLAY & CO., 55 Parliament Street, S.W.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life, and Marine Assurances for more than a century and a half. During that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

Of the Share Capital the sum of £448,275 has been paid up. The total funds on the 31st December 1877 exceeded Three Millions sterling.

Copies of the Accounts pursuant to 'The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870,' can be had on application personally or by letter.

J. P. LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

EQUITY AND LAW

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

For Assuring the Lives of Persons in every Station of Life.

18 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. Viscount CARDWELL.
The Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM ERLE.
The Hon. The Vice-Chancellor Sir RICHARD MALINS.
THOMAS GLOVER KENSIT, Esq.
JOHN M. CLABON, Esq.
ROBERT JOHN PORCHER BROUGHTON, Esq.
JOHN ILIFFE, Esq.

SIXTH QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Valuation as on 31st December 1874.

ABSTRACT OF RESULTS.

The Tables of Mortality used were:—

FOR ASSURANCES ..... The Institute of Actuaries' Tables.
FOR ANNUITIES ..... The Carlisle Table.

The rate of Interest to be made in future was put at £3 per cent.

Credit was taken for net premiums only.

The following were the results:—

Value of £4,243,761 Sums Assured and Bonuses		£2,116,728
„ £3,823 per annum Reversionary Annuities		10,814
		£2,127,542
Value of £95,324 future *net* Premiums receivable		1,289,305
(The Premiums actually receivable are 25½ per cent. larger.)		
		£838,237
Value of £9,174 per annum Immediate Annuities		73,870
Various special reserves		13,969
		£926,076
Deduct value of Reassurances		81,697
Total value of liabilities		£844,379

After setting aside out of the Assurance Fund the sum of £844,379, the divisible surplus amounted to £193,213, of which £173,180 only was divided.

The Assurance Fund amounted on 31st December 1877 to £1,294,976, shewing an increase of £250,910 in three years.

G. W. BERRIDGE,
Actuary and Secretary.

NATIONAL

www.libtool.com.cn

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE,

2 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

DIRECTORS.

President—The Hon. G. TALBOT.

Vice-President—HENRY POLLOCK, Esq.

JOHN BLUNDELL, Esq.
GEORGE BURNAND, Esq.
HARRY CHUBB, Esq.
JOSEPH COLLING, Esq.
THOMAS CURTIS, Esq.

R. P. CAREW HUNT, Esq.
FREDERICK LOCK, Esq.
LORD WM. B. PHIPPS.
JOHN CHARLES SALT, Esq.
SIR HENRY W. TYLER.

AUDITORS.

LEWIS C. BERGER, Esq.
WM. D. CHESTER, Esq.
JOHN CARLYON HUGHES, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

HERBERT DAVIES, M.D.
J. A. KINGDON, Esq.
JOHN SCOTT, M.D.

BANKERS.—Messrs. ROBARTS, LUBBOCK, & CO.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. WILDE, BERGER, MOORE, & WILDE, London.
THOS. T. MECREDY, Esq., 28 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

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 3½ 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 lately introduced by this Society, based upon Tables of Mortality specially constructed for the purpose.

Loans granted upon Life Interests, Reversions, and other approved Security.

Applications are invited from Gentlemen of influence and position, who are willing to act as Agents in Districts where the Society is not represented.

Persons desiring to effect Assurances on Lives, in any part of the country, are invited to apply to

HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Secretary.

THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

Office:—1 & 2 BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

Patrons—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY; His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of YORK.
President—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LONDON.
Vice-President—CHARLES SUMNER, Esq., M.A.
Chairman—The ARCHDEACON of WESTMINSTER. Deputy-Chairman—ROBERT FEW, Esq.
Consulting Actuary—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq. Physician—DR. STONE, 14 Dean's Yard.
Actuary—STEWART HELDER, Esq. Secretary—MATTHEW HODGSON, Esq.

TOTAL FUNDS, £2,497,637. TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME, £298,345.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED, AND NO COMMISSION PAID.

REDUCED PREMIUMS.—Assurances may be effected upon payment of four-fifths of the rates chargeable according to the Society's Table, subject to *certain conditions* fully set forth and explained in the Prospectus.

CLAIMS.—The total amount of Claims paid upon death from the commencement of the Society to the 1st June 1878, was **£1,607,660.**

BONUS.—The whole available Bonus is the sole property of Life Assurers; no part whatever is taken from it to be shared amongst proprietors. At the end of every fifth year profits are equitably apportioned amongst existing Life Assurances. By means of Bonus, many of the earlier Life Assurances have been relieved altogether from the payment of Annual Premiums, and additions in almost every case have been made to the sums assured. £343,140 was divided amongst Life Assurances at the declaration of Bonus on 1st June 1878. Next Bonus due 1st June 1881.

Assurers have the privilege, at the time of making an Assurance, of selecting the mode in which the Bonus, whenever due, shall be applied—viz. in an immediate cash payment, or to the reduction of the Annual Premium, or to the increase of the capital sum assured.

Assurances may be effected on LIVES, SURVIVORSHIPS, &c. &c., as stated in the Society's Prospectus, to any amount not exceeding £7,500.

This Society is strictly confined to the Clergy of the Church of England and of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, their Wives and Families, and the near relations of themselves and Wives.

Prospectuses, Bonus Accounts, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be had at the Offices, on personal application or by letter.

1 & 2 BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

(FOR LIVES ONLY),

79 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

(ESTABLISHED 1807.)

Directors.

GEORGE RUSSELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
CHARLES JELLICOE, Esq., F.R.G.S., *Deputy-Chairman.*

THOMAS ALLEN, Esq.
CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq.
THOMAS BODDINGTON, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., K.C.M.G.
Hon. THOS. F. FREMANTLE, M.P.
WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B., F.R.S.
RALPH LUDLOW LOPES, Esq.
HENRY PAULL, Esq.
Sir PHILIP ROSE, Bart.

Actuary and Secretary.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Esq., M.A.

Accumulated Funds..... £3,083,281
Also a Subscribed Capital of more than..... £1,500,000

Expenses of Management barely exceed Three per Cent. of the Gross Income.

Annual Reports, Prospectuses, and Forms may be had, or will be sent post free, on application at the Office or to any of the Company's Agents.

THE ECONOMIC

www.libtool.com.cn

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.
JOHN HARMAN, Esq.
C. H. W. ACOURT REPINGTON, Esq.
GEORGE KETTILBY RICKARDS, Esq.
ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.
AUGUSTUS KEPPEL STEPHENSON, Esq.
Right Hon. LORD SUDELEY.
RICHARD TAYLOR, Esq.

Auditors.

ALFRED BUCKLEY, Esq.
HUGH MACKAY GORDON, Esq.
JOHN HOWELL, Esq.
JOHN GILLIAM STILWELL, Esq.

Physician.—L. T. CUMBERBATCH, Esq., M.D., 25 Cadogan Place, Belgrave Square, S.W.

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	**£3,272,219**
Annual Income	**363,763**
Claims paid, with Bonus Additions	**5,507,150**
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 Profit.*

	£	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.*

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.
Deputy-Governors—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

LONDON—82 KING WILLIAM STREET.

Manager and Actuary—SPENCER C. THOMSON, B.A., Cantab.
General Secretary for England—HENRY JONES WILLIAMS.

WEST END OFFICE—3 PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

Resident Secretary—JOHN O'HAGAN.

Since 1865 the amount of New Assurances effected has considerably exceeded a MILLION STERLING annually, and in 1875 it exceeded a MILLION AND A HALF STERLING. The Accumulated Fund is now upwards of Five Millions and a Quarter sterling. The Annual Income exceeds Three-quarters of a Million sterling. The Directors invite particular attention to the Terms and Conditions of the FREE ASSURANCE SCHEME, under which persons are allowed to reside in any part of the world free of extra premium.

LONDON—82 King William Street, E.C., and 3 Pall Mall East, S.W.
EDINBURGH—3 and 5 George Street (Head Office).

The Medical Officer attends daily at the London Office, 82 King William Street, at half-past One.

X IMPORTANT TO ALL IN TRADE. X

ESTABLISHED 1836.

STUBBS' MERCANTILE OFFICES,

42 (late 12) GRESHAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH—53 CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W.

Subscribers, by obtaining timely information, MAY AVOID MAKING BAD DEBTS, and may, through this agency, RECOVER DEBTS DUE with promptitude.

STUBBS' WEEKLY GAZETTE supplies information indispensable to Traders.

Branches at Dublin, Glasgow, Birmingham, Bristol, Brighton, Belfast, Cork, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Norwich, Portsmouth, Southampton, Sheffield. TERMS—£1. 1s., £2. 2s., £3. 3s., £5. 5s., according to requirements. PROSPECTUS forwarded on application to the Secretary, Stubbs' Mercantile Offices, 42 Gresham Street, London, E.C.

TRADE AUXILIARY COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAUTION.—There is no office in London connected with Stubbs' Mercantile Offices, 42 Gresham Street, E.C. (situate at the corner of King Street, opposite Guildhall), except the West End Branch at 53 Conduit Street, Regent Street, W.

ECONOMIST,

Weekly Commercial Times, Bankers' Gazette, & Railway Monitor,

A Political, Literary, and General Newspaper.
Price 8*d.*; by Post, 8½*d.* Published every Saturday Morning.

THE INVESTORS' MONTHLY MANUAL,

Price 8*d.*; by Post, 9*d.*

Which gives the highest, lowest, and latest price of all Stocks during the month, Railway Shares, Banking Shares, and other securities; the mode in which their dividends are payable, their four last dividends, &c.; so as to give all the information so important at all times to investors, and especially important when prices are fluctuating. The Manual includes Stock dealt in at the Provincial Exchanges as well as in the London Market.

Office—340 Strand, W.C., and all Booksellers.

RUPTURE.

'COLES'S TRUSS IS BEST.'

This is the invention patronised by Sir Astley Cooper and the most eminent Surgeons, worn and recommended by William Cobbett, and which has commanded, for thirty years, a constantly increasing reputation; it is what a Truss should be—perfectly efficacious, yet agreeable to the wearer. Read 'Cobbett's Legacy to Ruptured Persons'—GRATIS.

None genuine unless marked with the address,

Late of 3 CHARING CROSS,

REMOVED TO

225 PICCADILLY, W.

THE LONDON LIBRARY,

12 St. James's Square, S.W.

www.libtool.com.cn

President.
THOMAS CARLYLE, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.

THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER. | E. H. BUNBURY, Esq.
RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. | JAMES SPEDDING, Esq.

Trustees.

THE EARL OF CARNARVON. EARL OF ROSEBERY. LORD HOUGHTON.

Committee.

W. ALLINGHAM, Esq.	Rev. E. E. ESTCOURT.	G. H. LEWES, Esq.
Sir JAMES ALDERSON.	H. W. FREELAND, Esq.	W. WATKISS LLOYD, Esq.
EDWARD A. BOND, Esq.	SYDNEY GEDGE, Esq.	V. LUSHINGTON, Esq.
F. W. BURTON, Esq.	Professor GLADSTONE.	Dr. MUNK.
Rev. S. CHEETHAM, Esq.	F. HARRISON, Esq.	F. POLLOCK, Esq.
Professor CLIFFORD.	C. M. KENNEDY, Esq.	Rev. Dr. REYNOLDS.
J. C. CONYBEARE, Esq.	Rev. STANLEY LEATHES.	HERBERT SPENCER, Esq.
Sir FREDERICK ELLIOT.	H. E. W. LECKY, Esq.	LESLIE STEPHEN, Esq.

The Library contains 85,000 volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature, in various languages. Subscriptions, £3 a year, or £2 with Entrance-fee of £6; Life Membership, £26. Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country and Ten to Town Members. Reading-rooms open from Ten to Half-past Six. Catalogue, *new edition*, 1875 (1,062 pp.), price 16s.; to Members, 12s. Prospectuses on application. ROBERT HARRISON, *Secretary and Librarian.*

THE PALL MALL BUDGET.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is a weekly collection of the Articles, Essays, Reviews, &c., that appear in the *Pall Mall Gazette* from day to day, with a comprehensive classified summary of the news of the week. It is published for the convenience of persons resident in the remoter districts of Great Britain, on the Continent, in America, India, Australia, and other distant places.

The PALL MALL BUDGET is published on Saturday in time for despatch by the early morning mails. A Special Edition, printed on thin paper, is published on Friday, for despatch by the evening mails to the Continent, United States, India, and the Colonies.

Office—2 Northumberland Street, Charing Cross, London.

The Guardian.

www.libtool.com.cn

The GUARDIAN is issued every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, price 6d., by post, 7*d.*; and is supplied regularly, post-free, direct from the Office, to Subscribers *paying in advance only*, at—

		£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	(13 numbers).....	**0**	**7**	**0**
„ **Half-year**	(26 numbers).....	**0**	**13**	**6**
„ **Year**	(52 numbers).....	**1**	**6**	**0**

*** An edition on thin paper is published for Foreign Countries and the Colonies.

Advertisements must be sent to the Office **before 5 p.m. on Monday,** and in any urgent case of a short Advertisement **not later than 1 p.m. on Tuesday,** and payment made at the time.

SCALE OF CHARGES.

Three Lines and under .....Four Shillings.
Every Additional Line .....Ninepence.

Special Pages { **Three Lines and under, Twelve Shillings.**
Every Additional Line, Two Shillings.

Centre Page { **Three Lines and under, Sixteen Shillings.**
Every Additional Line, Three Shillings.

On an average three words may be reckoned for the first line, and eight words for each line afterwards, the address counting as part of the Advertisement; but all Advertisements are charged according to space occupied.

Notices of Testimonials, Births, Marriages, and Deaths, are inserted at **3s. 6d.** each for two lines, and a shilling for every additional line.

All letters respecting Advertisements and Subscriptions should be addressed **'The Publisher,' Guardian Office, 5 Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.** Post-office Orders should be made payable to JOHN JAMES, at the Post-office, King Street, Covent Garden, and Cheques crossed 'London and County Bank.' Postage stamps can only be received at the rate of thirteen to the Shilling. If a receipt is required for a sum under seven shillings a stamped envelope must be enclosed.

*** [*The Postmaster-General has ordered that letters addressed to initials or fictitious names at Post-offices shall not be taken in, but sent at once to the Returned Letter Office.*]

THE SPECTATOR.

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL NEWSPAPER.

www.libtool.com.cn

EVERY SATURDAY, price 6d.

THE Proprietors, who in 1861 purchased the *Spectator*, have since that date conducted it themselves. They are therefore exempted from many influences which press severely on the independence of journalism, and have from the first made it their chief object to say out what they believe to be truth in theology, politics, and social questions, irrespective not only of opposition from without, but of the opinion of their own supporters. Their object is to reflect the opinion of cultivated Liberals, but in the matter of the American War they fought against the mass of the very class they are trying to represent, and were finally acknowledged by them to have been in the right. In politics the object of the *Spectator* is to maintain liberal institutions everywhere, that is, the right of free thought, free speech, and free action, within the limits of law, under every form of Government; but, nevertheless, to maintain that in a free State the power of the whole community may be usefully employed in constructive enterprise; in theology, to maintain the views usually known as those of the Broad Church; in ecclesiastical affairs, to defend the inclusion within the Established Church of every variety of opinion consistent with belief in the Divinity of Christ, and the right of the State to control the Church; and in social questions, to urge the faith that God made the world for the people in it, and not for any race, class, colour, creed, or section, with all the consequences to which that principle leads.

The journal commands the best sources of information, and has repeatedly been the first to make the true bearing of events apparent to its readers. Its object, however, is not so much to supply news as to express the feeling of the educated classes on the news, and correct that vagueness and bewilderment of thought which the constant receipt of news in little morsels has such a tendency to produce.

Original papers supply comments critical and explanatory on Public Events, Political Appointments, Law Amendment, Commercial Affairs, Personal Incidents, and Theological Controversies.

The News of the current week is compressed into an animated narrative, which the laziest or busiest may read, without missing the life or import of the events.

Every important work is noticed as it appears, with a full and critical account, so as to let the reader know what the book is, what it tells, and what is its place among other books. Of nearly every work some report is given. Notice is also taken of the general course of Literature, its progress, rights, tendencies, personal events, &c.

The *Spectator* contains a List of all Books published during the week (not under one shilling in price), with the names of the publishers and the prices attached, a feature which will greatly increase its value to booksellers, librarians, literary institutions, and private gentlemen.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—*Yearly*, 28*s.* 6*d.*; *Half-Yearly*, 14*s.* 3*d.*; *and Quarterly*, 7*s.* 2*d.* *in advance, postage included; Single Copy*, 6*d.*; *by post*, 6½*d.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE UNITED STATES.—*The Annual Subscription to the* SPECTATOR, *including postage to any part of the United States, is* £1. 10*s.* 6*d.*, *or* $7.50 *gold. Orders may be forwarded direct to the Publisher, at the office*, 1 *Wellington Street, Strand. International Money Orders can be sent from any post-office in the United States, and Subscriptions, payable in advance, may commence at any time.*

Office—1 Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.
And by Order of all Booksellers and Newsvendors.

Now ready, and may be had from all Booksellers, or at the Office of VANITY FAIR, handsomely bound in green cloth, bevelled boards, gilt sides and edges, &c. &c.

PRICE THREE GUINEAS EACH VOLUME,

THE

VANITY FAIR ALBUM.

SERIES ONE TO TEN,

CONTAINING

THE WHOLE OF THE PORTRAITS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEARS 1869 to 1878.

TOGETHER WITH

THE LETTERPRESS SKETCHES RELATING THERETO, BY 'JEHU JUNIOR.'

'POLITICAL PORTRAITS.—The public has long been familiar with VANITY FAIR and its weekly portraits of eminent men, and has never, we should imagine, been unable to recognise at a glance the original of each portrait. These single portraits are now collected into an ALBUM, so that we can without difficulty compare each picture with its fellow, and pronounce an opinion upon them as a whole. But where all are so good the task of selecting the best is no easy matter.'—THE TIMES.

'A portrait will not tell you all you want to know about a man, but it throws important light upon his character and supplies a clue to much that might otherwise be dark and hidden. It is this which invests the admirable caricatures of VANITY FAIR with a kind of historical value. They are an abstract or brief chronicle of the age—a necessary supplement to the TIMES and the news of the day.'—SATURDAY REVIEW.

'We know no modern collection of portraits which makes the person studying them so rapidly and thoroughly acquainted with the *personnel* of our public men as that contained in the VANITY FAIR ALBUM.'—THE DAILY NEWS.

'The VANITY FAIR ALBUM of the year may very fitly be placed among the gift books of the season. Everybody knows by this time the original and in most cases extremely good caricature portraits of distinguished men published with VANITY FAIR. They have often been praised; we shall only say that in our opinion they have been rarely praised too much.'—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

'Marvellously reproducing the originals. The literary notices are written with remarkable boldness and vigour; caustic sarcasm and bitter irony have never been more effectively employed.'—THE WORLD.

'It is unnecessary to praise sketches so well known and so highly appreciated.'—GLOBE.

VANITY FAIR,

A Weekly Show of Political, Social, and Literary Wares,

Containing articles by some of the cleverest writers on Political, Social, and Literary matters, and with which is given each week a portrait, in the best style of Chromo-lithography, of a Statesmen, Sovereign, or Man of the Day, is published every Friday afternoon in time for the mails.

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

London: 'VANITY FAIR' Office, 12 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

Employers, Persons seeking Situations, House Agents

And others.

www.libtool.com.cn

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS

APPEARING IN

The Daily News

CAN BE ADDRESSED TO THE ADVERTISER

AT THE

DAILY NEWS ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRY OFFICE,

67 FLEET STREET,

FREE OF CHARGE.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS FROM

MANAGERS, SECRETARIES, TRAVELLERS, COLLECTORS, TUTORS, GOVERNESSES, CLERKS, ARTICLED PUPILS, APPRENTICES, AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS OF ALL KINDS,

Wanting Situations, or Employers Requiring the Services of such Persons, 4 Lines, One Shilling; 3 Insertions, 2*s.* 6*d.*; or 6 Insertions, 4*s.* 6*d.*; beyond 4 Lines, Threepence per Line.

Apartments and Private Property to be Let, Sold or Wanted, 4 Lines, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 3 Insertions, 6*s.*; or 6 Insertions, 10*s.* 6*d.*; beyond 4 Lines, Ninepence per Line.

Inquiries for Missing Friends and Cypher Correspondence &c., Five Lines, 5*s.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Five Lines, 5*s.*

These Advertisements average about 8 words to a Line.

POSTAGE STAMPS received for amounts up to Twenty Shillings.

N.B.—Advertisers are requested to make their Post-Office Orders payable to Mr. JOSIAH HARRINGTON, *at the Chief Office, the letters to him being addressed to* 20 BOUVERIE STREET, E.C., LONDON.

N.B.—The Foreign Telegrams and Correspondence of the 'DAILY NEWS' have raised the circulation of the Paper throughout the civilised world to an unparalleled extent, and have rendered it an unsurpassed Medium for Advertising. The 'DAILY NEWS' is printed by **Eight 'Walter' Presses,** which produce **104,000** complete copies per hour. The 'DAILY NEWS' is found in all the principal Railway Stations and Hotels and Clubs throughout Europe and the United States, and in Great Britain it is read by all classes. The 'DAILY NEWS' is forwarded to Subscribers in the United Kingdom by the early Morning Mails on payment, in advance, of 9*s.* 9*d.* per Quarter. Orders to be addressed, W. K. HALES, Publisher, 'Daily News' Office, Bouverie Street, London.

www.libnpl.com.cn

THE

COURT CIRCULAR

AND COURT NEWS.

THE LEADING FASHIONABLE JOURNAL.

Special Articles each Week on Current Events.

SOCIAL AND CLUB GOSSIP

By Our Own Flaneur.

THEATRICAL GLEANINGS,

By Autolycus.

THE PARIS NEWS,

Written expressly for the *Court Circular*, contains all the Latest On Dits of French Society, together with Musical and Theatrical Notes.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS FULLY REPORTED,

WITH NAMES OF GUESTS.

Dramatic and Musical Notices. Reviews of Books.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS' CORNER,

Devoted to Original Verse and Prose Compositions, which are duly criticised by the Editor.

DIPLOMATIC NOTES, ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE, YACHTING AND RACING REPORTS.

LETTERS BY OUR CYNICAL CONTRIBUTOR.

The COURT CIRCULAR, 5d. Unstamped; 6d. Stamped.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL NEWSAGENTS.

Annual Subscription, ONE GUINEA.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE PUBLISHER,

EDMUND DISTIN MADDICK.

Offices—2 SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.

Messrs. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

www.libtool.com.cn

BY PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P.

A MANUAL of POLITICAL ECONOMY. Fifth Edition, with New Chapters on the 'Depreciation of Silver.' Crown 8vo. 12*s.*

SPEECHES on SOME CURRENT POLITICAL QUESTIONS. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

The ECONOMIC POSITION of the BRITISH LABOURER. Crown 8vo. 5*s.*

FREE TRADE and PROTECTION: an Inquiry into the Causes which have retarded the general adoption of Free Trade since its introduction into England. Second Edition. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

'No greater service can be rendered to the cause of Free Trade than a clear explanation of the principles on which Free Trade rests. Professor Fawcett has done this in the volume before us with all his habitual clearness of thought and expression.'
ECONOMIST.

BY MRS. FAWCETT.

POLITICAL ECONOMY for BEGINNERS. New Edition. 18mo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

TALES in POLITICAL ECONOMY. Crown 8vo. 3*s.*

ESSAYS on POLITICAL and SOCIAL SUBJECTS. By Professor and Mrs. FAWCETT. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

BY PROFESSOR CAIRNES.

ESSAYS in POLITICAL ECONOMY, THEORETICAL and APPLIED. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

POLITICAL ESSAYS. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

SOME LEADING PRINCIPLES of POLITICAL ECONOMY newly EXPOUNDED. 8vo. 14*s.*

The CHARACTER and LOGICAL METHOD of POLITICAL ECONOMY. New Edition. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

www.libtool.com.cn

BY PROFESSOR WALKER.

The WAGES QUESTION: a Treatise on Wages and the Wages Class. 8vo. 14*s.*

MONEY. 8vo. 16*s.*

'This volume possesses a great value as a sort of encyclopædia of knowledge on the subject.'—ECONOMIST.

MONEY and VALUE: an Inquiry into the Means and Ends of Economic Production, with an Appendix on the Depreciation of Silver and Indian Currency. By ROWLAND HAMILTON. 8vo. 12*s.*

'The subject is here dealt with in a luminous style, and by presenting it from a new point of view in connection with the nature and functions of money, a genuine service has been rendered to commercial science.'—BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

PRIMER of POLITICAL ECONOMY. By W. S. JEVONS, F.R.S., Professor of Political Economy, University College, London. 18mo. 1*s.*

BY W. T. THORNTON, C.B.

On LABOUR: its Wrongful Claims and Rightful Dues; Actual Present and Possible Future. Second Edition. 8vo. 14*s.*

A PLEA for PEASANT PROPRIETORS; with the Outlines of a Plan for their Establishment in Ireland. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS and other COGNATE INDIAN TOPICS. Crown 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRIMITIVE PROPERTY. By M. DE LAVELEYE. Translated by G. R. MARRIOTT, LL.B. With an Introduction by T. E. CLIFFE-LESLIE, LL.B. 8vo. 12*s.*

'It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value of the well-digested knowledge which it contains; it is one of the most learned books that have been contributed to the historical department of the literature of economic science.'—ATHENÆUM.

OUR COMMON LAND, and other Short Essays. By OCTAVIA HILL. Extra fcp. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

HOMES of the LONDON POOR. By OCTAVIA HILL. Extra fcp. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

www.libtool.com.cn

BY SIR JAMES STEPHEN, K.C.S.I., Q.C.

A DIGEST of the LAW of EVIDENCE. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 6*s.*

A DIGEST of the CRIMINAL LAW. Crimes and Punishments. 8vo. 16*s.*

A GENERAL VIEW of the CRIMINAL LAW of ENGLAND. New and revised Edition. 2 vols. crown 8vo. [*In the press.*

THE METHOD OF LAW: an Essay on the Statement and Arrangement of the Legal Standard of Conduct. By J. H. MONAHAN, Q.C. Crown 8vo. 6*s.*

'Will be found valuable by careful law students who have felt the importance of gaining clear ideas regarding the relations between the parts of the complex organism they have to study.'—BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT AND THE LAWS OF ENGLAND RELATING TO THE SECURITY OF THE PERSON. Commentaries on. By JAMES PATERSON, M.A., Barrister at Law, sometime Commissioner for English and Irish Fisheries, etc. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 21*s.* [*Cheaper Issue.*

'Two or three hours' dipping into these volumes, not to say reading them through, will give legislators and stump orators a knowledge of the liberty of a citizen of their country, in its principles, its fulness, and its modifications, such as they probably in nine cases out of ten never had before.'—SCOTSMAN.

AUTHOR'S POPULAR EDITION. Crown 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

The RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECHES on QUESTIONS of PUBLIC POLICY. Edited by Professor ROGERS. Library Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 25*s.*

COBDEN'S (RICHARD) SPEECHES ON QUESTIONS OF PUBLIC POLICY. Edited by the Right Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., and J. E. THOROLD ROGERS. Popular Edition. Crown 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: Illustrations of its History and Practice. By R. F. D. PALGRAVE, Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons. New Edition. Crown 8vo. 2*s.* 6*d.*

VILLAGE POLITICS: Addresses and Sermons on the Labour Question. By C. W. STUBBS, M.A., Vicar of Granborough, Bucks. Extra fcp. 8vo. 3*s.* 6*d.*

'It is dedicated to the farm labourers of England,.....and if it is read as it deserves to be, will do more to put their case before the country than any previous publication we know of.'—ACADEMY.

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

www.libtool.com.cn

CYPRUS; its History, its Present Resources, and Future Prospects. By R. HAMILTON LANG, late H.M.'s Consul for the Island of Cyprus. With Four Maps and Two Illustrations. 8vo. 14*s*.

'The fair and impartial account of her past and present to be found in these pages has an undoubted claim on the attention of all intelligent readers.'—MORNING POST.

'This, we venture to think, is really the most important and useful contribution to a knowledge of our new dependency that has been published since the surprise was announced.' NATURE.

'It is immensely superior to any of the smaller volumes with which bookmakers have endeavoured to meet the popular demand for information about our latest colonial possession. Mr. Lang's knowledge has been acquired by careful reading and long personal experience.... There is undoubtedly a great deal of fresh and safe information in it.'—EXAMINER.

ESSAYS ON EASTERN QUESTIONS. By F. T. PALGRAVE. 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.

SPORT AND WORK ON THE NEPAUL FRONTIER; or, Twelve Years' Sporting Reminiscences of an Indigo Planter. By MAORI. With Illustrations. 8vo. cloth extra, 14*s*.

'By far the best book of its kind we have ever read.....It is always bright and interesting, and at times graphically descriptive, the chapters devoted to tiger-shooting being notably so. His remarks are pointed and sound, and it would be well for our rule in India if they were carefully attended to.'—EXAMINER.

TRANSCAUCASIA AND ARARAT. Being Notes of a Vacation Tour in the Autumn of 1876. By JAMES BRYCE, Author of 'The Holy Roman Empire' &c. Crown 8vo. with Map and Illustration, 9*s*. [*Third Edition.*

'The most remarkable and interesting record of travel and observation which has been published for some years, and which derives additional value from the fact that it presents the very latest trustworthy picture of the region with which it deals, before the outbreak of the war.'—SPECTATOR.

MAROCCO AND THE GREAT ATLAS, Journal of a Tour in. By Sir J. D. HOOKER, K.C.S.I., C.B., F.R.S., and J. BALL, F.R.S.; with Appendices, including a Sketch of the Geology of Marocco by G. MAW, F.L.S., F.G.S. With Map and Illustrations. 8vo. cloth extra, 21*s*.

NEW and CHEAPER EDITION, with NEW PREFACE.

ISMAILÏA. By Sir SAMUEL BAKER. A Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. With Map, Portraits, and Illustrations. Crown 8vo. 6*s*.

'Incomparably more interesting than books of African travel usually are.' MORNING POST.

CHINA. A History of the Laws, Manners, and Customs of the People. By the Venerable JOHN HENRY GRAY, LL.D., Archdeacon of Hong Kong, formerly H.B.M. Consular Chaplain at Canton. With 150 full-page Illustrations, being Facsimiles of Drawings by a Chinese Artist. 2 vols. demy 8vo. 32*s*.

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

www.libtool.com.cn

LIFE OF WILLIAM EARL OF SHELBURNE, AFTERWARDS FIRST MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE. With Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence. By LORD EDMOND FITZMAURICE, M.P. With Maps. Vols. I. and II. 12*s.* each; Vol. III. 16*s.*

'Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has succeeded in placing before us a wealth of new matter, which, while casting valuable and much-needed light on the political history of a hundred years ago, has enabled us for the first time to form a clear and consistent idea of his ancestor.'—SPECTATOR.

MEMOIRS OF LORD MELBOURNE. By W. M. TORRENS, M.P. With Portrait after Sir Thomas Lawrence. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 32*s.*

'As might be expected he has produced a book which will command a renewed attention. It contains a great deal of valuable matter, and a great deal of animated eloquent writing.' QUARTERLY REVIEW.

FIFTY YEARS OF MY LIFE. By the Earl of ALBEMARLE. Third and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

'The book is one of the most amusing of its class. . . . . These reminiscences have the charm and flavour of personal experience, and they bring us into direct contact with the persons they describe.'—EDINBURGH REVIEW.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. FRANCIS HODGSON, B.D., Scholar, Poet, and Divine. By his SON, the Rev. JAMES T. HODGSON, M.A. Containing numerous Letters from Lord and Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh to Provost Hodgson, who was an intimate friend of Byron. 2 vols. crown 8vo., with Portrait engraved by C. H. JEENS, 18*s.*

'A book that has added so much of a healthy nature to our knowledge of Byron, and that contains so rich a store of delightful correspondence.'—ATHENÆUM.

THE RECORDER OF BIRMINGHAM: A Memoir of Matthew Davenport Hill, with Selections from his Correspondence. By his Daughters, ROSAMOND and FLORENCE DAVENPORT-HILL. 8vo. with Portrait engraved by C. H. JEENS, 16*s.*

'Everyone interested in the progress of the country, politically and socially, will find much in these pages to assist him in the survey.'—PALL MALL GAZETTE.

THE RAJA OF SARAWAK: an Account of Sir JAMES BROOKE, K.C.B., LL.D. Given chiefly through Letters and Journals. By GERTRUDE L. JACOB. 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait and Maps, 25*s.*

THE INVASIONS OF ENGLAND: a History of the Past, with Lessons for the Future. By Captain H. M. HOZIER, Author of 'The Seven Weeks' War' &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 28*s.*

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

www.libtool.com.cn

BY JOHN RICHARD GREEN.

A HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Vol. I. Early England—Foreign Kings—The Charter—The Parliament. With Eight Coloured Maps.

Vol. II. The Monarchy—The Reformation. 8vo. 16*s.*

'Mr. Green has done a work which probably no one but himself could have done. He has read and assimilated the results of all the labours of students during the last half-century in the field of English history, and has given them a fresh meaning by his own independent study. He has fused together by the force of sympathetic imagination all that he has so collected, and has given us a vivid and forcible sketch of the march of English history. His book, both in its aims and its accomplishment, rises far beyond any of a similar kind, and it will give the colouring to the popular view of English history for some time to come.'

EXAMINER.

FIFTY-SIXTH THOUSAND. Crown 8vo. 8*s.* 6*d.*

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

With Maps, Genealogical Tables, and Chronological Annals.

'To say that Mr. Green's book is better than those which have preceded it, would be to convey a very inadequate impression of its merits. It stands alone as the one general history of the country, for the sake of which all others, if young and old are wise, will be speedily and surely set aside. It is, perhaps, the highest praise that can be given to it, that it is impossible to discover whether it was intended for the young or for the old. The size and general look of the book, its vividness of narration, and its avoidance of abstruse argument, would place it among school books; but its fresh and original views, and its general historical power, are only to be appreciated by those who have tried their own hand at writing history, and who know the enormous difficulties of the task.'—MR. SAMUEL R. GARDINER in *The Academy*.

THE DAILY NEWS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Vol. I. To the Fall of Kars. Crown 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

Vol. II. From the Fall of Kars to the Conclusion of Peace. 10*s.* 6*d.*

BY M. E. GRANT DUFF, M.P.

MISCELLANIES: POLITICAL AND LITERARY.

8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.* [*Just published.*

NOTES OF AN INDIAN JOURNEY. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

By the Author of 'The Statesman's Year Book.'

THE HISTORY OF LLOYD'S, and of Marine Insurance in Great Britain.

With an Appendix containing Statistics relating to Marine Insurance. 8vo. 14*s.*

The TIMES says:—'We have in the editor of the "Statesman's Year Book" an industrious and conscientious guide, and we can certify that in his "History of Lloyd's" he has produced a work of more than passing interest.'

'A careful and interesting book, which at this moment is very opportune.'—SPECTATOR.

'A thoroughly good work.'—WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

'We can safely commend his work as a very able and very interesting history.'—ACADEMY.

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

NEW EDITION. 8vo. half-bound, 16*s*.

THE ANNALS OF OUR TIME:

A DIURNAL OF EVENTS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, HOME AND FOREIGN,

From the Accession of Victoria, June 30, 1837, to the Peace at Versailles, Feb. 28, 1871.

BY JOSEPH IRVING.

SUPPLEMENT from Feb. 1871 to March 1874. 8vo. 4*s*. 6*d*.

SUPPLEMENT from March 1874 to the Occupation of Cyprus. 8vo. [*Shortly.*

From the 'TIMES.'

'We have before us a trusty and ready guide to the events of the past thirty years, available equally for the statesman, the politician, the public writer, and the general reader. If Mr. Irving's object has been to bring before the reader all the most noteworthy occurrences which have happened since the beginning of Her Majesty's reign, he may justly claim the credit of having done so most briefly, succinctly, and simply, and in such a manner, too, as to furnish him with the details necessary in each case to comprehend the event of which he is in search of in an intelligent manner. Reflection will serve to show the great value of such a work as this to the journalist and statesman, and indeed to everyone who feels an interest in the progress of the age; and we may add that its value is considerably increased by the addition of that most important of all appendices, an accurate and exhaustive index.'

From the 'PALL MALL GAZETTE.'

'A very curious and valuable note-book of events that have happened during the present reign. . . . It is impossible to estimate the labour involved in such a work; but whatever it may have been, Mr. Irving will be rewarded by the gratitude of all persons concerned in the study or discussion of public affairs. His book might be described as the contents of the memory of the best-informed persons of fifty years old and upwards, classified, amplified, and completed. . . . We take leave of Mr. Irving's book with a cordial recommendation.'

From the 'DAILY NEWS.'

'It appears to us to be admirably executed– full, yet condensed, clearly arranged, and provided with an ample index. Such a work will be a treasure to all journalists and politicians.'

From the 'DAILY TELEGRAPH.'

'An exceedingly useful handybook for those who want to refer, and refer quickly, to any event of national consequence during the last thirty years.'

From the 'ATHENÆUM.'

'The compilation is a sound and careful book, to which the man of letters or public affairs may advantageously turn for information on a vast number of recent events, when he wants an answer to the continually recurring question, "In what year did that occur?"'

From the 'SATURDAY REVIEW.'

'That admirable remembrancer of forgotten things.'

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

MACMILLAN'S GLOBE LIBRARY.

www.libtool.com.cn

Beautifully printed on toned paper, price 3s. 6d. each. Also kept in various morocco and calf bindings, at moderate prices.

The SATURDAY REVIEW says:—'The Globe Editions are admirable for their scholarly editing, their typographical excellence, their compendious form, and their cheapness.'

The DAILY TELEGRAPH calls it 'A series yet unrivalled for its combination of excellence and cheapness.'

Shakespeare's Complete Works, Edited by W. G. CLARK, M.A., and W. ALDIS WRIGHT, M.A. With Glossary.

Morte d'Arthur. Sir Thomas Malory's Book of King Arthur, and of his Noble Knights of the Round Table. The Edition of Caxton, revised for Modern Use. With an Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Sir EDWARD STRACHEY.

Burns's Complete Works. The Poems, Songs, and Letters. Edited, with Glossarial Index and Biographical Memoir, by ALEXANDER SMITH.

Robinson Crusoe. Edited, after the Original Editions, with Biographical Introduction, by HENRY KINGSLEY.

Scott's Poetical Works. With Biographical and Critical Essay by FRANCIS TURNER PALGRAVE.

Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works. With Biographical Introduction by Professor MASSON.

Spenser's Complete Works. Edited, with Glossary, by R. MORRIS; and Memoir by J. W. HALES.

Pope's Poetical Works. Edited, with Notes and Introductory Memoir, by Professor WARD.

Dryden's Poetical Works. Edited, with a Revised Text and Notes, by W. D. CHRISTIE, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Cowper's Poetical Works. Edited, with Notes and Biographical Introduction, by W. BENHAM.

Virgil's Works. Rendered into English Prose. With Introductions, Notes, Analysis, and Index, by J. LONSDALE, M.A., and S. LEE, M.A.

Horace. Rendered into English Prose. With Running Analysis, Introduction, and Notes, by J. LONSDALE, M.A., and S. LEE, M.A.

Milton's Poetical Works. Edited, with Introductions &c., by Professor MASSON.

MACMILLAN & CO., London.

'*A depository of information which I never open without amazement and admiration.*'—From Lord Chancellor's Speech in the House of Lords.

www.libtool.com.cn

THE 166th ANNUAL EDITION.

Royal Edition. Price 25*s.*, emblematically bound, gilt, and gilt edges, 1,315 pages, 1,500 Illustrations,

DEBRETT'S

PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE,

AND

TITLES OF COURTESY FOR 1879.

The oldest, cheapest, and best book of the kind.

Contains more information respecting living *members of the Aristocracy and their immediate family connections than all other volumes combined.*

IT IS THE ONLY WORK THAT CONTAINS

(I.) Biographical Sketches and *Addresses* of the Children of Peers.
(II.) Biographical Sketches and *Addresses* of the Children of Baronets.
(III.) Biographical Sketches and Addresses of the Brothers and Sisters of Baronets.
(IV.) The Addresses of the Widows of Peers, Baronets, and Knights.

The Marked Speciality of Debrett consists in the exceptional attention that is given to particularising the Appointments, Promotions, Services, Marriages, Residences, Clubs, and Church Patronage of Living Members of the Aristocracy, and their Immediate Family Connections. In this respect it is incomparable.

A Library Edition. *Debrett is also published in two volumes:*—

(I.) Debrett's Peerage and Titles of Courtesy, 643 pages, cloth gilt, 12*s.* 6*d.*
(II.) Debrett's Baronetage and Knightage, 672 pages, cloth gilt, 12*s.*

Companion Volume to Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, &c.

DEBRETT'S ILLUSTRATED

Heraldic and Biographical

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AND THE

JUDICIAL BENCH.

Consisting of above 500 pages, and containing about 1,000 engravings of Coats of Arms &c. Price 7*s.* cloth gilt; or half-bound, best calf and corners, gilt and gilt edges, 10*s.* 6*d.*

London: DEAN & SON, 160A Fleet Street.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The Original and only Genuine.

www.historicalmed

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—Diphtheria, Fever, Croup, Ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

'Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a dispatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.'—See LANCET, Dec. 1, 1864.

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S. England,
Formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine.

'I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Chlorodyne, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative. I have tried it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results.'

From Dr. B. J. BOULTON & Co., Hornsastle.

'We have made pretty extensive use of Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic. It seems to allay pain and irritation in whatever organ, and from whatever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort and quietude not obtainable by any other remedy, and it seems to possess this great advantage over all other sedatives, that it leaves no unpleasant after effects.'

J. C. BAKER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.

'It is, without doubt, the most valuable and certain Anodyne we have.'

CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, FREEMAN, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* each. None is genuine without the words 'Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE' on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

WHELPTON'S



ESTABLISHED 1835.

BY THE USE OF WHICH

DURING MORE THAN FORTY YEARS

MANY THOUSANDS OF CURES

Have been effected, numbers of which cases had been pronounced INCURABLE!

The numerous well-authenticated Testimonials in disorders of the HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER, and KIDNEYS; also in RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES, and all SKIN DISEASES, are sufficient to prove the great value of this most useful Family Medicine, it being

A DIRECT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD,

and other fluids of the body.

Many persons have found them of great service both in relieving and preventing SEA-SICKNESS; and in warm climates they are very beneficial in all Bilious Complaints.

Sold in boxes, price 7½*d.*, 1*s.* 1½*d.*, and 2*s.* 9*d.*, by G. WHELPTON & SON, 3 Crane Court, Fleet Street, London, and by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at Home and Abroad. Sent free by post in the United Kingdom for 8, 14, or 33 stamps.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS

AND STRONG DRESS BASKETS,

37 WEST STRAND, LONDON.

New Illustrated Catalogues of 500 other Articles for Home or Continental Travelling, Post Free.



ALLEN'S PATENT QUADRUPLE PORTMANTEAU.



LADY'S WARDROBE PORTMANTEAU.

GLADSTONE BAGS.

CAMP FURNITURE.



GLADSTONE BAGS.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

ALLEN'S CONTINENTAL SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAU. SECURE LOCK.

DESPATCH BOXES.





OVERLAND TRUNKS



PRIZE MEDALS FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE.



R. S. NEWALL & CO.

SOLE PATENTEES OF

UNTWISTED WIRE ROPE,

FOR SHIPS' STANDING RIGGING.

NEWALL & CO.'S WIRE RIGGING

Is one-half the weight, one-sixth the bulk, and one-half the price of Hemp Rigging, ship for ship. It is Lighter and Stronger than any other Wire Rope in the market, and is entirely machine made.

NEWALL & CO.'S PATENT COPPER ROPE LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR,

As applied to all kinds of buildings and shipping in all parts of the world with unvarying success, is the most reliable, most effective, and cheapest conductor offered to the public. It is simple in its application, no insulators being required, and it costs only one shilling per foot for the standard size, which is safe in any storm. Their

PATENT COPPER WIRE CORD

Is also extensively used for Window-sash Lines, Hot-houses, Picture Cord, Clock Cord, Test Ropes, Clothes Lines, and many other purposes for which Hempen Rope had previously been used.

NEWALL & CO.'S PATENT WIRE STRAND

Will be found far superior to single wire for Fencing, Railway Signal Cord, etc., and may be obtained, Galvanised or Varnished, OF ANY LENGTH IN ONE PIECE. This is admirably suited for Espaliers, Training Roses, General Garden and Ornamental Work. It requires no paint, and will never corrode.

130 STRAND, W.C.;

Rigging Stores: Brunswick Works, ROBIN HOOD LANE, POPLAR, E.;

36 WATERLOO ROAD, LIVERPOOL;

68 ANDERSTON QUAY, GLASGOW;

Manufactory, GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE.



CARSON'S PAINT,

PATRONISED BY

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

And 10,000 and upwards of the Nobility and Gentry,

FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

OUT-DOOR WORK.

IT IS ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO

WOOD, IRON, BRICK,

STONE AND COMPO.

CAN BE LAID ON BY UNSKILLED LABOUR.

ONE CWT., and Oil Mixture, delivered free.

Carriage free to any Station in Great Britain or Ireland.

DETAILED PARTICULARS,

WITH PRICES, TESTIMONIALS, AND PATTERN CARDS

Post-free on application.

PREPARED OIL-MIXTURE FOR THE ANTI-CORROSION.

OILS, TURPENTINE, AND BRUSHES.

The Original Anti-Corrosion Paint is only to be obtained of

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

LA BELLE SAUVAGE YARD, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.

And 21 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.

SECURITY AND PROFIT.

www.libtool.com.cn

THE

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

SOCIETY

Is the Oldest and Largest of the MUTUAL Life Assurance Societies of Scotland. It has, since its institution in 1815, paid in Claims to the representatives of deceased Members

TEN MILLIONS STERLING.

of which the following examples are among those recently paid:

Life Assured.	Year of Entry.	Original Sum Assured.	Amount paid by Society.	Premiums received.	Proportion of Payments to Premiums.
G. S., Edinburgh . .	1817	£200 0 0	£583 11 1	£267 5 0	207 per cent.
A.M.B., Port-Glasgow	1827	999 0 0	2127 2 9	1124 0 0	189 ,,
C. G. G., Edinburgh .	1836	999 19 0	1917 6 3	641 13 4	299 ,,
W. T. H., London . .	1847	300 0 0	461 5 0	205 9 0	224 ,,
H. B., London . . .	1852	500 0 0	713 14 6	269 10 0	265 ,,
J. W., Birmingham .	1862	500 0 0	621 14 7	224 1 3	278 ,,

For the fulfilment of its obligations the Society offers, entirely invested in first-class Home Securities,

The Largest Assurance Fund in the Kingdom,

amounting to

SIX AND A HALF MILLIONS STERLING.

BRANCH OFFICES.

London, 28 CORNHILL.—*West-End Agency*, 49 PALL MALL.

Dublin, 41 WESTMORELAND STREET.
Glasgow, 114 WEST GEORGE STREET.
Manchester, ALBERT SQUARE.
Liverpool, 48 CASTLE STREET.
Birmingham, 12 BENNETT'S HILL.
Leeds, 21 PARK ROW.
Bristol, 22 COLLEGE GREEN.
Belfast, 2 HIGH STREET.
Newcastle, GRAINGER STREET, W.
Dundee, 9 PANMURE STREET.

Norwich, 48 ST. GILES'S CHURCH PLAIN.

HEAD OFFICE, 9 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

www.libtool.com.cn

www.libtool.com.cn