

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ended December 31, 1844, and in the whole year 1844; showing the Counties and the Branches of Industry in which they have occurred.—(Continued from p. 376 of Vol. VI.)

COUNTIES.	October.	November.	December.	Total in 1843.	TRADES.	October.	November.	December.	Total in 1844.
Metropolis	18	45	28	322	<i>Agriculture and connected Trades.</i>				
Bedford . . . . .	..	1	..	7	Farmers . . . . .	..	3	1	4
Berks . . . . .	..	1	2	7	Agricultural Implement Makers and Wheelwrights. }	1	..	..	1
Bucks	2	1	..	11	Corn Factors . . . . .	..	1	1	11
Cambridge	1	..	2	9	Millers and Malsters	2	2	1	27
Chester . . . . .	..	2	..	19	Hop Merchants . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Cornwall . . . . .	..	1	..	5	Brewers	1	..	2	21
Cumberland . . . . .	..	..	..	4	Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers }	..	2	1	11
Derby . . . . .	..	1	..	9	<i>Mining and connected Trades.</i>				
Devon	1	..	1	18	Mining Firms . . . . .	..	..	..	4
Dorset	3	1	3	25	Blasting Works . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Durham	1	3	2	28	<i>Manufactures.</i>				
Essex . . . . .	..	1	1	21	Woollen Manufactures . . . . .	..	2	1	31
Gloucester . . . . .	..	4	2	24	Cotton	2	1	1	4
Hants . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Linen . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Hereford . . . . .	..	1	..	9	Silk . . . . .	..	1	2	11
Hertford . . . . .	..	..	1	1	Printers and Dyers . . . . .	..	..	2	11
Huntingdon . . . . .	..	..	1	1	Lace Manufacturers . . . . .	..	..	..	4
Kent	1	3	6	31	Hosiery . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Lancaster	8	6	3	116	Hardware	1	2	3	3
Leicester . . . . .	..	..	2	9	Earthenware . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Lincoln . . . . .	..	..	2	16	Glass . . . . .	..	..	..	1
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	2	1	..	10	Paper . . . . .	..	2	1	3
Monmouth . . . . .	..	..	..	7	Builders	2	3	3	31
Norfolk	1	3	..	13	Miscellaneous Manufactures	2	7	3	65
Northampton . . . . .	..	..	1	11	<i>Commerce.</i>				
Northumberland . . . . .	..	1	3	18	Bankers and Merchants	10	1	3	64
Nottingham	1	1	1	15	Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally }	4	15	6	165
Oxford . . . . .	..	..	1	10	<i>Retail and Handicraft Trades.</i>				
Rutland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	Bakers . . . . .	..	..	3	31
Salop . . . . .	..	1	..	16	Butchers . . . . .	..	1	..	1
Somerset (including Bristol)	1	2	1	26	Corn and Hay Dealers	1	..	1	11
Stafford	1	..	6	37	Innkeepers and Victuallers	2	9	2	21
Suffolk	1	..	..	9	Wine and Spirit Merchants . . . . .	..	..	2	21
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	1	2	1	14	Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices }	6	6	10	104
Sussex	2	..	3	20	Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing }	8	17	8	111
Warwick	4	2	4	28	Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture }	2	3	..	5
Westmoreland . . . . .	..	..	..	2	Coach Builders	1	..	..	1
Wilts . . . . .	..	1	..	8	Miscellaneous	8	20	25	23
Worcester . . . . .	..	5	..	14					
York (East Riding) . . . . .	..	2	..	14					
,, (North Riding) . . . . .	..	..	..	9					
,, (West Riding)	1	4	1	108					
Wales	3	2	4	22					
Total in 1843.	53	99	82	1112	Total in 1843.	53	99	82	1112
Total in 1844. . . . .	..	..	..	1273	Total in 1844. . . . .	..	..	..	1273

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

JUNE, 1844.

*Tenth Annual Report of the Council of the Statistical Society of London.
Session 1843-4.*

IN rendering an account of their stewardship for the year which is now closed, the Council have to congratulate the Fellows of this Society on its continued prosperity during a period which has been felt by others as one of depression. The number of its Fellows has increased; the subscriptions were never before so well paid; there is not a debt of any kind outstanding; that which used formerly to anticipate a part of the current income of each year has been wholly discharged; and, notwithstanding the outlay of 50*l.* in furniture, and the other extraordinary expenditure incurred by the removal to new apartments, the funded property of the Society remains undiminished.

The removal to apartments more commodious, more accessible, and more advantageously situated, has been desired from the very foundation of the Society, and has at length been effected, as it is hoped, to the general satisfaction of the Fellows. The handsome rooms which the Society now occupies possess every advantage for daily resort, and for the meetings of Councils and Committees. Their arrangement in suite affords great relief to crowded meetings; and the principal meeting-room itself, though it has not the area of the one formerly used, yet, owing to the economy of space which its shape admits, its better means of ventilation, and its situation comparatively remote from the noise of any paved street, affords superior accommodation to an equal number of Fellows. Nor are these advantages obtained at any great pecuniary sacrifice; for though the rent of the present rooms is 200*l.* per annum, while that of the former was only 105*l.*, yet 26*l.*, formerly paid to servants, is now included in the larger sum; from which has further to be deducted the local taxes remitted to this as to other scientific societies, by an Act of the last session. The additional charges will thus be reduced to about 50*l.* per annum, which the Council have reason to believe will be fully defrayed by the progressive increase in the number of Fellows, which more commodious rooms must tend to encourage.

The number of Fellows, at the date of the last annual meeting, was 416. The number since elected is 21; but the number of deaths and withdrawals reduces the increase to 10; so that the present number of Fellows is 426. The clear income of the Society is about 930*l.* per annum; its fixed expenditure, including that upon the Journal, will now

be about 830*l.*; there is therefore a surplus of 100*l.* per annum, available for original inquiries and the augmentation of the library.

At the close of the last session, the Council advertised the Fellows at large of the removal to Regent-street, by means of a circular reciting the objects of the Society, and describing the extent to which they have been carried out, in terms which form the best introduction it can offer to a brief notice of what has been done in the course of the past year, and of the objects which the Council next propose to attain.

"The Statistical Society of London was founded on the 15th of March, 1834, in pursuance of a recommendation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for the purpose of collecting, arranging, and publishing facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society, and especially facts which can be stated numerically and arranged in tables. The collection of new statistical materials, it was contemplated, would form only one part of the Society's labours; the condensation, arrangement, and publication of those already existing, whether unpublished or published only in an expensive or diffuse form, or in foreign languages, being a work of equal usefulness. It was also a prominent object of the Society to form a complete statistical library as rapidly as its funds would permit.

"Such was the purport of the original Prospectus; and now that the Society has reached the eleventh year of a prosperous existence, its Fellows have every reason to revert with satisfaction to this outline of its objects; for it is very seldom that the first designs of a public association for the advancement of science are all carried out with so much success. The resources of the Society were, in the first instance, chiefly devoted, under the direction of its Committees, to the collection of new statistical information, and to this great purpose a part of its funds is still appropriated. Its monthly meetings have cultivated among its Fellows an active spirit of investigation, and brought out the valuable results of much individual labour. Its Journal has fulfilled the purpose of condensation and publication; and the valuable books and papers which have already been collected form a library of facts of no mean utility.

"The Sixth Annual Report of the Society, which contains an elaborate description of the scope and system of its labours, divides statistics into the following chief sections:—

"I. The *Statistics of Physical Geography, Division, and Appropriation*; or, geographical and proprietary statistics.

"II. The *Statistics of Production*; or, agricultural, mining, fishery, manufacturing, and commercial statistics.

"III. The *Statistics of Instruction*; or, ecclesiastical, scientific, literary, university, and school statistics.

"IV. The *Statistics of Protection*; or, constitutional, military and naval, judicial, criminal, and police statistics.

"V. The *Statistics of Life, of Consumption, and of Enjoyment*; or, of population, health, the distribution and consumption of the commodities of life, and public and private charity.

"All the departments of statistics above described may be cultivated to the development of as many branches of moral science, and to the attainment of that true insight into the actual condition of society, without which the application of remedial measures is purely empirical.

"Under this conviction, the original Prospectus announced the intention of the Society carefully to exclude all 'opinions' from its publications; not, assuredly, with the view of discouraging the proper use of hypothetical reasoning, but for the purpose of devoting the pages of its transactions to facts, and not to systems. In the pursuit of almost every investigation, the inquirer will adopt some hypothesis; but its truth and completeness, or its fallaciousness and insufficiency, must be demonstrated by observation and experiment. It is therefore the main purpose of scientific associations to call forth and register the results obtained by these processes; and observation in the wide field of human interests supplies those 'facts calculated to illustrate the condition and prospects of society,' which it is the design of the Statistical Society to 'collect, arrange, and publish.'

"The pursuit of statistical inquiries has already made such progress, not in England alone, but throughout Europe, as henceforth to be a necessity of the age, and one of its most honourable characteristics. Thus errors as to the actual condition and prospects of society are daily exploded, and more just data are supplied to guide the exertions of the philanthropist, the judgment of the legislator, and the speculations of the reasoner. The labours of the statist, indeed, can alone assure us that we are really advancing in that knowledge of human interests in the aggregate to which it is no longer possible to deny the name of science."

The extraordinary expenditure connected with the removal to new and more expensive apartments restrained the Council from making any outlay upon original inquiries during the past year; but, at the commencement of the present, they availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the unembarrassed state of their funds to cancel a debt due to the Rev. E. Wyatt Edgell, on account of part of his advances to the Education Committee, by the payment of a sum of 25*l.*, long ago promised by the Council to that Committee, and the greater part of which was immediately returned by Mr. Edgell in the form of a composition. The fifth Report of the Education Committee, for which a larger sum advanced by that gentleman had contributed to procure materials, was read before the Society on the 19th of June last, and embraced the final results of a series of inquiries, embracing the means of education possessed by more than one half of the metropolitan population.

The Council have great gratification in announcing a fresh instance of benevolent zeal for the improvement of our knowledge of the condition of the poorer classes in large towns. The liberality of Lord Sandon, to which the Society was indebted last year for a very interesting report on the condition of the poorer classes in the parish of St. George Hanover-square, has been imitated by Mr. Hallam, who is one of the Society's trustees, and has given to its funds a donation of 25*l.*, for the purpose of carrying out a similar investigation in some other part of the metropolis. The Council have accordingly selected St. George's-in-the-East as a district comprising a considerable population of the labouring classes, whose condition resembles in many respects that of the people in many surrounding districts, and must afford interesting points of comparison with that of the working classes in St. George's in the West.

Nor is this the only original investigation which the Council have to submit to the approval of the Fellows. The amount of human misery existing in the metropolis, and the sums devoted to its relief, are enor-

mous; but the proportions which they bear to each other, and the extent to which each class of evils is palliated, are wholly unknown. There is thus reason to fear that, for want of some comprehensive view of the whole of the facts, many well-intentioned efforts at relief are either entirely frustrated or fall far short of the benevolent intentions of their originators. The Council, therefore, not with any view of discouraging or controlling, but with that of aiding and enlightening the efforts of voluntary charity, submit the propriety of as many of the Fellows as are disposed actively to interest themselves in such a labour, forming themselves into a Committee, and employing a limited sum in the collection of those statistics of the existing voluntary charities, which, with the published accounts of the endowed charities, and such statistics of the assessed charity as the documents of the Poor Law Commission may afford, shall supply the materials for a general classification of charities, with reference to their objects, and to the extent to which these are attained.

There is another subject, nearly related to the above, which the Council would likewise recommend for systematic investigation by a Committee, viz., the statistics of sickness and mortality, derivable from the experience of existing benefit societies, and applicable to the improvement of the laws of sickness and mortality used by those bodies. Such societies are a favourite form of provident association among the labouring classes, and one which is not likely to be soon laid aside for any more refined system. By the means proposed they may be preserved from the decay into which the greater number successively fall; and this would be a charity in the highest sense; one for which gratitude would involve no feeling of humiliation. Returns by all the registered societies are already made to the Home Office. If these afford sufficient materials, their data ought to be reduced; if not, their form should be improved, or other modes of recording and collecting information should be instituted. Through whatever processes it may be attained, the establishment of correct laws of sickness will add an important branch to social science, and add much to the means of self-improvement possessed by the poorer classes.

The Hospital Statistics Committee have procured a second enumeration of the patients in the hospitals of the metropolis; an abstract has been made of the principal facts by a distinguished member of that Committee; and some corroborative evidence, which is now being prepared from the general registration of deaths, will enable it very shortly to present a second Report to the Society. This will form an interesting addition to the various reports of Committees on Vital Statistics, which have repeatedly been the subject of honourable mention by recent journalists and writers.

Notwithstanding the economy which has been forced upon the Council during the past year with regard to original investigations, those who have attended the monthly meetings are well aware that the want of the results of such investigations has not there been felt, owing to the constant supply by individual members of original papers, conveying the results of new and extensive experience, or of great labour and patient thought. The Statistics of Justice in India, by Colonel Sykes; those of the division of property in France, by Sir John P. Boileau, Bart.; those of the influence of seasons and employments on health, by Dr. Guy; those of the sanatory condition of various districts, by Mr. Chadwick

and Mr. Neison; and those of the metropolis, by Mr. Fletcher; are instances in point.

Another evidence of the interesting character of the Society's transactions, is the increasing sale of its Journal, of which the volume just completed will be found to have many advantages over its predecessors. There is, however, an improvement connected with it which the Council propose to carry into effect, with the number which is now due. This is, to distribute it to the Fellows resident in London, free of expense, by the hands of the Society's servants, in lieu of continuing the present arrangement with a Parcels Delivery Company, which throws the charge upon the Fellows, and is accompanied by other inconveniences.

It is hoped that the labours of the House Committee,* in regard to the new apartments of the Society, and the furnishing of them, will afford that satisfaction to the Fellows at large, which the Council must, on their own account, beg permission to express, in regarding the neatness of every arrangement, and the economy which has restrained the whole cost within the estimate originally submitted. The library, too, has undergone a thorough revision and management, under the directions of the Library Committee, led by the zeal of Dr. Lister. Every effort is being made to perfect the two catalogues of the library, and it is proposed to render the classed catalogue more complete, by adding to the entries of books, others of the valuable essays scattered through the periodical works of a scientific character. So soon as these two catalogues can be made sufficiently perfect, the Council propose to print them. Every Fellow will then be able to procure a copy, by which he may know the extent of assistance which the library will afford to his investigations, without the trouble on each occasion of personally referring to its manuscript catalogues, at the rooms of the Society. By these means the materials accumulated in the library will be rendered much more available, and its usefulness greatly extended.

It is with feelings of the highest gratification that the Council beg leave finally to notice the regard for such a central depository of the evidence on which social science can alone be safely based, which has just been expressed in a communication made to the Society by Her Majesty and Prince Albert. Major Graham, the Registrar-General, having received his Royal Highness Prince Albert's commands to transmit to the Statistical Society a beautiful illuminated sheet, containing the "*Tableau Général des Décès du Canton de Genève, pendant l'Année 1842*," composed by M. Marc d'Espine, was honoured also with Her Majesty's commands, to express Her Majesty's gracious wish that it should be deposited with other documents of a similar nature in the library of this Society. This condescension and favour will, it is hoped by the Council, induce the Fellows of the Society generally to regard their library in the same important light, and to omit no opportunity of enriching and improving it.

For the details of the Society's pecuniary affairs, the Council would refer to the ordinary balance sheet, with the accompanying report of the Auditors.

* Composed of Thomas Tooke, Esq., F.R.S., V.P.; George Porter, Esq., F.R.S. Treasurer; James Whishaw, Esq.; Dr. Lister; Dr. Guy; W. D. Oswald, Esq.; Joseph Fletcher, Esq.

Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1843.

RECEIPTS.

1843.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in the hands of the Treasurer and Secretaries	42	18	6
Arrears of Subscriptions: 1 for 1838	2	2	0
2 for 1839	4	4	0
4 for 1840	8	8	0
10 for 1841	21	0	0
24 for 1842	50	8	0
	86	2	0
Subscriptions313 for 1843	657	6	0
Compositions	60	18	0
Messrs. Parker for sale of Journal	74	19	6
Dividends on Stock	43	8	3
Sale of Lithographic Press	10	0	0
Balance due to Petty Cash	22	7	8
	£997	19	11

Assets, December 31, 1843:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Stock in the Reduced $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. 569 17 0 cost	567	0	0			
Consols $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. 328 15 4	300	0	0			
Cash Balance	96	12	11			
	963	12	11			

Balances of Grants made to Committees:—

	£.	s.	d.
Library Committee	9	11	1
Education Committee	1	5	11
Hospital Statistics Committee	2	1	4
House Committee	8	9	11
	21	8	2

Due to the Society:—

Dividend on Stock	29	16	0
Messrs. Parker for sale of Journal.	36	18	0

Members in arrear of Annual Subscription:—

	£.	s.	d.
6 for 1839	12	12	0
7 for 1840	14	14	0
13 for 1841	27	6	0
27 for 1842	56	14	0
70 for 1843	147	0	0

	258	6	0
Deduct amount not likely to be paid	156	6	0
	102	0	0

Total due to the Society	£190	2	2
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EXPENDITURE.

1843.	£.	s.	d.
By Rent	127	10	0
Salaries	204	19	0
Furniture, 50l., Housekeeping expenses, 70l. 7s. 1d.	120	7	1
Messrs. Clowes for Printing, 1842.	163	19	0
" " 1843.	129	11	0
Carried forward	746	6	1

	£.	s.	d.
1843. Brought forward	746	6	1
By Editor of Journal one year	75	0	0
Advertising the Journal	13	18	0
Stationery	7	10	7
Lithography	1	18	0
Parcels and Postages	11	3	6
Library	19	1	10
Insurance	2	8	9
Miscellaneous	24	0	3
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer	96	12	11
	£997	19	11

Liabilities of the Society, December 31, 1843:—

Messrs. Clowes for Printing	121	0	0
Messrs. R. T. Thorne for binding books, &c.	4	2	6
Messrs. Bailliere for Books	1	1	0
Messrs. Blackwood for Books	1	16	0
Petty Cash Balance	22	7	8
	£150	7	2

Examined and approved JOHN BOWRING,
R. C. GRIFFITH, } Auditors.
JOHN DUNLOP,

January 30, 1844.

The Metropolis; its Boundaries, Extent, and Divisions for Local Government. By JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Secretary.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 19th February and 18th March, 1844.]*

THE outer boundary of the Police Courts Districts, which the considerations enumerated in the preceding part of this paper will, I think, lead us to adopt as that of the Metropolis, at least for the present, completely encircles the whole of the metropolitan boroughs, inclusive of Greenwich, and all the other districts which have been described; and it marks out, with geographical accuracy, the great vale filled by the metropolis and its suburbs, which is bounded on the east by Shooter's Hill; on the south by the hills of Norwood and Streatham; on the west by those of Wimbledon and Roehampton; on the north by those of Kensal Green, Kilburn, Hampstead, Highgate, and Hornsey; and on the east by the Marshes of the Lea and the Thames.†

Some idea of the wild state of this vale during all the earlier history of London, and some conception of the value once attached to the citizens' most ancient privilege of hunting in Middlesex and Surrey, may be derived from the fact that one hundred (tantamount originally to a city ward), comprises the whole of the Middlesex portions of the metropolis lying beyond the Cities and Liberties of London and West-

* For the earlier portion of this paper, see p. 69.

† The southern and least populated parts of the parishes of Lambeth and Camberwell lie, it is true, beyond this boundary; but their omission is not noticed in the text, because it has been for some time in the contemplation of Government to include them in the district of another police court, to be erected in addition to those hereafter enumerated, for parts of Lambeth, Kennington, Clapham, Camberwell, and Brixton. For the site of this court, the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police have at last fixed upon a spot in the Kennington-road, near the Zoological Gardens.

minster, and contains, likewise, beyond the limits now assigned to it, the parishes of Hornsey, Finchley, and Barnet on the north, and those of Willesden, Ealing (with New Brentford), and the extra-parochial precinct of Twyford Abbey on the west. This is the hundred of Ossulstone, deriving its name from some now extinct village or manor, and divided into the Tower Division, wholly included within our boundary; the Finsbury Division, which includes also the outlying parishes to the north above mentioned; the Holborn Division, wholly included in the present boundary; and the Kensington Division, which comprises also the outlying places to the west. So, likewise, in Surrey, the whole of the southern parts of the metropolis lying outside the Borough of Southwark, are included in the one hundred of Brixton, likewise divided into the Eastern Division and the Western Division, in which latter is included also the parish of Mortlake, excluded from our adopted boundary, apparently as being a suburb of Richmond. The portion of Kent which it includes, and which comprises the whole of the arsenal portion of the town and its suburbs, is the one complete hundred of Blackheath, in the Lathe of Sutton at Hone.

The detail into which the description of the *boundaries* of the metropolis has been carried, showing, as it does, the successive aggregations by which so vast a whole has been formed, is, in fact, an essential part of any notice of its *divisions*; and explains, without a further effort, how it has come to pass that the "parishes" (divisions of the same name and origin throughout the metropolis) possess an entirely different municipal character, according to their situation within or without the "City." The small parishes of the City have, from time immemorial, been divided among the several wards (sections having the character of the ancient hundreds) in the manner already described; and these wards have always formed the basis of the whole municipal system. But as rural parishes in the surrounding hundreds became filled with houses, the old division by hundreds could not supply to them, in combination with the still pastoral districts with which they were connected, the services of municipal government rendered by the wards of the City; for this progress of population is so recent, that when it occurred there was remaining no flexibility in the old system to adapt itself to the modern wants, which have called the mere vestries and petty officers of the parishes outside the City into a municipal importance fully equal to that of the wards within it. They now, in fact, unite most of the characteristics of both the wards and parishes in the City.

The parishes within the city, therefore, are in a more subordinate position municipally than those of any other part of the metropolis; being, in fact, in that for which their very imperfect organization was originally designed. The *wards* there form the integral divisions at the basis of all other local government; and therefore claim the first place in the following enumeration table. Analogous to these, in modern importance, are the metropolitan *parishes* without the City, which are next enumerated under the heads of the ancient territorial divisions of the counties to which they have continued to belong from the time when they were remote in the fields; divisions, however, which are now rather matter of history than available for any modern purpose of local government. The accompanying statements of the area, population, houses, rental, poor's rates, county rates, and police rates of each

ward within the City, and of each metropolitan parish without its limits, contain, however, the data from which some notion of every combination of these integral divisions may be gathered.—See Tables, pp. 106—115.

The Corporation Commissioners did not interpret the terms of their instructions, "to inquire into the several local jurisdictions existing within the limits of all *corporate towns*," to prescribe investigations without the "City," though the latter by itself seems scarcely to form a "corporate town" under the terms of the Commission, which evidently contemplated the *whole* of every town in which there existed a municipal corporation; a sense in which they were read in every other city and borough. Without such investigations, the materials for legislation upon the municipal affairs of the metropolis to any purpose of *general* benefit must remain fatally defective, notwithstanding any amount of exertion on the part of individuals; for they cannot supply that unimpeachable evidence which alone could warrant the effective interference of the Legislature.

In the reports upon other cities, the supplemental trusts for paving, cleansing, lighting, &c., which have grown up around the old corporations, are briefly described. But not a word is to be found concerning the crowd of such trusts under which each successively created suburb of London beyond the City and Liberties, fell, so soon as the absence of all provision for these commonest services became intolerable. Until the institution of the new police, the local watch was also under the charge of these trusts; but since its withdrawal their powers are limited to precisely the same services for which the consolidated rate is levied by the City Commissioners of Sewers; viz., the paving, lighting, and cleansing only of the streets.

These trusts are of various origin, dissimilar constitution, and frequently conflicting powers. A large proportion are simply the vestries of the parishes, or committees of those vestries, infected with all the vices exhibited by the parliamentary inquiry concerning vestries in 1830; the Act of the 1st and 2nd of William IV., c. 76, commonly called Hobhouse's Act, establishing popularly chosen select vestries (elected by lists in gross) having been adopted only by five parishes in the metropolis; viz., those of St. George Hanover-square, St. James Westminster, St. John the Evangelist Westminster, St. Marylebone, and St. Pancras. All the other parishes, in which there are select vestries, have them regulated either by express local acts, or by the 59th of George III., c. 12, permitting and regulating the appointment of a permanent committee out of each vestry; not, however, until the 58th of George III., c. 68, under which the open vestries still remain, had re-modelled the constitution of these, by giving to every rate-payer assessed at more than 50*l.* a vote for every additional 25*l.*, to the number of six.

In many parishes, however, the paving, cleansing, and lighting, and the levying of rates to meet these services, is vested, not in the vestries, but in Boards of Commissioners or Trustees, by local acts, which generally require various qualifications, by property or rating, for both electors and elected; and in some instances the qualification constitutes a commissioner or trustee without any election. Nor are these special trusts under local Acts, restricted to the limits of any particular parish; some of them, like those of the east and west divisions of Southwark, comprising several entire parishes; and others, parts of different parishes, or only a portion of one.

Enumeration of the several Wards of the City of London, and of the several Parishes without the City which comprise the rest of the Metropolis; with their Area, Population, Houses, Rental, Poor's Rate Assessments, and Payments to County and Police Rates. (Derived from the Census of 1841, the Returns to the Poor Law Commissioners for the year ended Lady-Day 1842, and the Police Returns, Sess. 1843, No. 492.)

NAME OF WARD, PARISH, PRECINCT, OR PLACE.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1841.	Houses Inhabited 1841.	Rental 1842. £.	Amount levied by Poor's Rate Assessment 1842.	Payments thereof for County Rate 1842.	Payments for or towards the Police Rate, 1842.			Parliamentary Dorough or District in which each Parish, &c., is included.
							Three-fourths of Rate payable by Wards.	One-fourth of Rate payable by the City.	Total Payments, including Arrears.	
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
CITY AND LIBERTIES OF LONDON.										
Aldersgate Within . . .				14,917			455 8 7		434 10 2	
Aldersgate Without . . .				21,311			633 7 6		572 8 9	
Aldgate . . .				52,381			1,527 5 2½		1,430 6 8	
Bassishaw . . .				10,551			317 6 4		311 6 2	
Billingsgate . . .				27,423			800 17 7		756 3 5	
Bishopsgate Within . . .				38,392			1,097 5 4		1,028 17 9	
Bishopsgate Without . . .				39,430			1,206 5 5½		1,064 2 0	
Bread-street . . .				23,613			698 17 4		621 6 8	
Bridge . . .				19,986			582 17 1		540 7 3	
Broad-street . . .				19,116			2,147 7 3		2,192 10 3	
Candlewick . . .				40,949			557 11 0		437 14 10	
Castle Baynard . . .				38,619			1,194 6 11		1,135 8 10	
Cheap . . .				54,549			1,132 15 3		1,061 3 9½	
Coleman-street . . .				17,465			1,571 5 1		1,457 15 6	
Cordwainer . . .				26,601			509 8 7		483 10 1	
Cornhill . . .				41,918			757 19 1		767 4 3½	
Cripplegate Within . . .				37,362			1,222 12 8½		1,100 0 0	
Cripplegate Without . . .				20,158			1,089 15 7½		1,012 0 10	
Dowgate . . .							588 3 10		555 0 0	

of the City Within and Without the Walls.
been regarded, and this Table, therefore, can contain only the
composing the whole City.

the detail of the several parishes will be found at p. 72.

City alone admits of insertion in this Table, but the detail
this total comprises neither county-rate nor
parishes without the City.

from the gross sum levied by the poor's rates, which is also
rates on the wards, and not on the parishes, as such.

NAME OF WARD, PARISH, PRECINCT, OR PLACE.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1841.	Houses Inhabited 1841.	Rental 1842. £.	Amount levied by Poor's Rate Assessment 1842.	Payments thereof for County Rate 1842.	Payments for or towards the Police Rate, 1842.			Parliamentary Dorough or District in which each Parish, &c., is included.
							Three-fourths of Rate payable by Wards.	One-fourth of Rate payable by the City.	Total Payments, including Arrears.	
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
CITY AND LIBERTIES OF LONDON.										
Farringdon Within (South-side) . . .				37,152			1,083 12 5		1,016 14 8	
Farringdon Within (North-side) . . .				39,049			1,138 19 3		1,055 6 6	
Farringdon Without: St. Andrew . . .				23,557			687 4 1		610 8 11	
St. Bride . . .				10,991			1,040 4 8		944 3 1	
St. Dunstan . . .				28,851			852 11 1½		698 6 2	
St. Sepulchre . . .				32,797			956 12 2		853 18 8	
St. Bartholomew the Great . . .				9,514			277 10 7½		30 0 0	
St. Bartholomew the Less . . .				1,450			42 8 2		33 10 2	
Bridewell . . .				5,651			163 15 5		151 19 0	
Furnival's Inn (part) Barnard's Inn . . .				1,560			45 10 0		45 10 0	
Thavies Inn . . .				1,120			17 8 3		17 8 3	
Inner Temple . . .				18,928			32 12 6		23 16 8	
Middle Temple . . .				4,146			552 1 5½		124 0 0	
Whitefriars . . .				7,767			103 13 0		223 9 7	
St. Martin Ludgate Langbourn . . .				6,721			226 11 7		170 18 11	
Lime-street . . .				39,809			196 0 7		1,090 0 0	
Portoken . . .				18,149			1,161 2 4		583 7 6	
Queenhithe . . .				43,335			529 7 0		1,010 0 0	
Tower . . .				14,993			1,262 18 11		267 19 11	
Vintry . . .				44,361			461 12 8½		1,269 17 10	
Walbrook . . .				15,703			1,502 19 0		425 0 4	
				20,406			458 0 5		549 5 0	
Total of the City* . .	600	123,752	15,732	1,040,508	£77,188 10	.	31,478 15 9½	9,608 8 10	28,156 18 7	

There exist no means of supplying more than the total

In making out the abstracts of the Census, the division by wards has not
total of the several parishes

The observation contained in the preceding column applies equally to this:

The poor's rates being levied according to parishes, the total for the whole
will be found at p. 182; and it is important to bear in mind that
police-rate, as do the gross sums levied on the

No county-rate is levied in the City, and none, therefore, has to be deducted
exempted from deductions for police-rates by the separate levy of these

* The area is that of the City Within and Without the Walls, together with the Inns of Court and Chancery, for which there exist no means of making any precise deduction; but from the population and houses have been deducted those of Lincoln's-inn, Gray's-inn, Staple's-inn, and Furnival's-inn, hereafter entered as separately assessed to the Metropolitan and not to the City Police; as likewise the population and houses of Trinity-Minories parish, for the same reason, or the subsequent totals would be rendered false by the double entry of them.

Enumeration of the several Wards and Parishes of the Metropolis, &c.—continued.

NAME OF PARISH, PRECINCT, OR PLACE.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1841.	Houses inhab- ited 1841.	Rental 1842.	Amount levied by Poor's Rate Assessment 1842.	Payments thenceforth or towards the County Rate 1842.		Payments for or towards the Police Rate, 1842.				Parliamentary Borough or District in which each Parish, &c., is included.
						£.	£. s.	Quota per £.	Three-fourths of Rate payable by Parishes.	One-fourth of Rate payable by Treasury.	Total Payments, including Arrears.	
COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX												
City and Liberties of Westminster.												
St. Margaret	630	30,258	3,332	164,004	18,899 14	2,356 19	8	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
St. John the Evangelist	210	26,223	3,073	243,268	22,527 10	3,525 3	8	4,100 2 0	1,366 14 0	5,446 18 8		
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	260	25,190	2,440	585,288	38,572 16	8,475 6	8	6,081 14 0	2,027 4 8	8,076 16 2		
St. George Hanover-sq. . . .	1,090	66,453	7,629	239,440	21,437 18	3,484 8	8	14,632 4 0	4,877 8 0	19,372 2 8		
St. James Westminster	165	37,398	3,590					5,986 0 0	1,995 6 8	7,962 14 2		
St. Mary-le-Strand, as well within the Duchy Liberty as the Liberty of Westminster	16	2,520	225	12,380	1,049 10	484 16	8	309 10 0	103 3 4	257 4 8		
St. Clement Danes, as well within the Duchy Liberty as the Liberty of Westminster	48	11,582	1,020	78,012	9,141 18	2,735 2	8	1,950 6 0	650 2 0	2,618 5 4		
St. Paul Covent-garden St. Ann Soho	26 55	5,718 16,450	548 1,404	39,536 66,092	3,367 10 7,306 18	1,564 6 2,601 15	8 8	988 8 0 1,652 6 0	329 9 4 550 15 4	1,317 13 2 2,198 1 6		
Close of the Colle- giate Church of St. Peter . . . . .	..	231	34	1,061	..	..	8	26 10 6	8 16 10	35 7 4		
Total	2,500	222,053	23,295	1,429,081	122,303 14	25,227 15	..	35,727 0 6	11,909 0	247,285 3 8		

1844.]

of the Metropolis.

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Holborn Division of the Hundred of Ossulstone.																		
250	{ 37,311 16,981 21,438 7,897 }	{ 2,876 2,083 2,208 752 }	239,664	23,797	9	3,496	1	8	5,991	12	0	1,997	4	0	6,993	10	8	Finsbury.
			102,260	Refuse all returns.			8	2,556	10	0	852	3	4	3,795	8	4	Finsbury.	
			25,004	3,341	4	829	2	8	625	2	0	208	7	4	400	0	0	Finsbury.
			13,792	1,494	0	547	4	8	344	16	0	114	18	8	632	16	0	Finsbury.
10	2,565	303	541,200	54,665	15	7,363	9	8	13,530	0	0	4,510	0	0	18,006	5	0	Marylebone.
2,600	129,763	14,766	47,492	5,560	13	692	3	8	1,187	6	0	395	15	4	1,582	16	4	Marylebone.
2,070	10,093	1,411	807,716	76,365	13	14,387	6	8	20,192	18	0	6,730	19	4	27,049	18	8	Marylebone.
1,490	138,164	14,169	174,864	9,440	12	2,147	10	8	4,130	6	0	1,377	15	4	5,122	3	0	Marylebone.
1,220	25,173	3,479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Westminster.
4	3,877	470	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	0	0	45	13	4	187	0	0	Westminster.
4	414	62	5,480	297	7	153	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,808	403,131	43,495	1,957,472	174,952	13	29,616	7	..	48,695	10	0	16,232	16	8	63,769	18	0	..
Finsbury Division of the Hundred of Ossulstone.†																		
240	49,829	6,385	130,404	20,165	17	1,902	2	..	3,260	2	0	1,086	14	0	4,347	6	10	Finsbury.
20	4,801	537	13,696	2,173	9	199	9	..	342	8	0	114	2	8	456	7	4	Finsbury.
320	56,756	6,953	170,572	21,125	16	2,880	0	..	4,264	6	0	1,421	8	8	5,103	5	8	Finsbury.
James and St. John.																		

* The local taxation of the whole parish of St. Clement Danes is included in the city of Westminster, which comprises the greater portion of the parish.

Enumeration of the several Wards and Parishes of the Metropolis, &c.—continued.

NAME OF PARISH, Precinct, or PLACE.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1841.	Houses Inhabited 1841.	Rental 1842.	Amount levied by Poor's Rate Assessment 1842.	Payments therefor to County Rate 1842.	Payments for or towards the Police Rate, 1842.			Parliamentary Borough or District in which each Parish, &c., is included.
							Three-fourths of Rate payable by Parishes.	One-fourth of Rate payable by Treasury.	Total Payments, including Arrears.	
<i>Finsbury Division— continued.</i>				£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
St. Mary Islington .	3,050	55,690	8,508	209,860	16,115 16	3,107 8	5,176 4 0	1,725 8 0	6,843 0 4	Finsbury.
St. Mary Stoke New- ington	650	4,490	716	21,208	2,052 8	302 7 8	554 6 0	174 15 4	697 4 0	Finsbury.
Glass House Yard Liberty	8	1,415	196	..	Included with St. Botolph, Aldersgate, in the East London Union.	..	48 14 0	16 4 8	64 18 8	Finsbury.
The Charter House .	..	185	1	1,948	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,288	173,166	23,296	547,688	61,633 6	8,391 6	13,646 0 0	4,538 13 4	17,512 2 10	
<i>Tower Division of the Hundred of Ossul- stone:</i>										
St. Mary Whitechapel Christchurch Spital- fields	160	34,053	4,360	90,864	11,640 8	1,327 3 8	2,271 12 0	757 4 0	3,029 19 4	
St. Leonard Shore- ditch	70	20,436	2,338	30,992	7,444 2	454 8 8	775 8 0	258 9 4	1,035 3 4	
Norton Folgate . .	620	83,432	12,642	169,996	26,070 0	2,632 5 8	4,249 18 0	1,416 12 8	5,657 16 8	
St. John Hackney .	10	1,674	220	6,460	796 17	94 3 8	161 10 0	53 16 8	161 10 0	
St. Matthew Bethnal Green	3,360	37,771	6,476	135,032	18,690 1	1,916 17 8	3,328 9 0	1,109 9 8	4,398 9 6	
	760	74,088	11,782	93,256	18,432 6	1,361 0 8	2,331 8 0	777 2 8	3,109 2 4	

NAME OF PARISH, Precinct, or PLACE.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1841.	Houses Inhabited 1841.	Rental 1842.	Amount levied by Poor's Rate Assessment 1842.	Payments therefor to County Rate 1842.	Payments for or towards the Police Rate, 1842.			Parliamentary Borough or District in which each Parish, &c., is included.
							Three-fourths of Rate payable by Parishes.	One-fourth of Rate payable by Treasury.	Total Payments, including Arrears.	
<i>Mile End Old Town Hamlet</i>	2,130	45,308	7,705	105,664	13,396 1	1,528 1 8	2,641 12 0	880 10 8	3,522 2 8	
Mile End New Town Hamlet	630	8,325	1,044	10,064	2,291 6	147 10 8	251 12 0	83 17 4	293 10 8	
St. Mary Stratford, Bow	620	4,626	814	18,012	2,809 8	264 2 8	463 8 0	154 9 4	747 18 2	
Bromley St. Leonard's All Saints Poplar .	250	6,154	1,117	19,164	2,934 1	274 2 8	479 1 0	159 13 8	399 3 4	
St. Anne Limehouse Ratcliffe Hamlet .	70	20,342	3,135	124,500	12,611 17	1,790 4 8	3,101 14 0	1,033 18 0	4,113 17 4	
St. Paul Shadwell .	230	19,337	2,834	40,220	6,385 9	589 5 8	1,030 13 0	343 11 0	1,757 14 8	
St. George in the East St. John Wapping .	38	11,874	1,819	25,424	4,883 9	368 9 8	635 12 0	211 17 4	846 3 0	
East Smithfield Li- berty, or St. Bo- tolph Without, Ald- gate	32	10,060	1,522	20,684	4,654 0	301 5 8	517 2 0	172 17 5	603 5 8	
St. Catherine Precinct	14	41,350	5,985	135,144	21,181 11	1,984 15 8	3,378 12 0	1,125 4 0	4,512 15 8	
Total	8,964	426,661	64,779	1,097,236	162,957 9	16,044 13	27,411 11 0	9,137 3 8	36,623 13 8	
<i>Tower Liberty:</i>										
Old Artillery Ground Holy Trinity, Minorities Old Tower Precinct.	6	1,558	188	3,943	573 7	32 17 8	98 11 6	32 17 2	131 8 8	Tower Ham- lets.
	..†	579	65	2,519	396 15	21 0 8	62 19 6	20 19 10	83 19 4	
	24	1,417	117	2,646	119 9	22 1 8	66 3 0	22 1 0	77 3 6	
Total	30	3,554	370	9,108	1,089 11	75 18	227 14 0	75 18 0	292 11 6	

* Acreage included in Mile End Old and New Town, which, with Ratcliffe, forms the present parish of Stepney (St. Dunstan) formerly much more extensive.

† The area of Trinity Minorities Parish is included in the City.

Enumeration of the several Wards and Parishes of the Metropolis, &c.—continued.

NAME OF PARISH, PRECEPT, OR PLACE.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1841.	Houses Inhabited 1841.	Rental 1842.	Amount levied by Poor's Rate Assessment. 1842.	Payments therefor for County Rate 1842.	Payments for or towards the Police Rate, 1842.			Parliamentary Borough or District in which each Parish, &c., is included.
							Three-fourths of Rate payable by Parishes.	One-fourth of Rate payable by Treasury.	Total Payments, including Arrears.	
<i>Kensington Division of the Hundred of Ossulstone.*</i>										
Kensington . . .	2,680	26,834	3,798	135,660	12,467 1	1,929 18 8	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Middlesex.
St. Luke Chelsea . .	780	40,179	5,648	119,252	17,400 16	1,654 6 8	3,393 17 0	1,131 5 8	4,499 0 0	
Fulham . . .	1,820	9,319	1,471	37,252	4,391 5	554 19 8	2,940 6 0	980 2 0	4,556 7 8	
Hammer Smith . . .	2,140	13,453	2,214	38,164	5,212 13	551 7 8	952 16 0	314 1 4	1,270 4 8	
Chiswick . . .	1,120	5,811	1,042	15,144	2,143 15	222 6 8	381 15 0	127 5 0	411 19 0	
Acton . . .	2,260	2,665	468	10,520	1,223 3	152 17 8	263 4 0	87 14 8	350 7 0	
Total . . .	10,800	98,261	14,641	355,992	42,838 13	5,065 13 ..	8,874 2 0	2,958 0 8	12,120 16 8	
<i>Inns of Court and Chancery without the City, Extra-Parochial:</i>										
Lincoln's Inn†	107	31	10,348	258 14 0	86 4 8	416 19 8	Finsbury.
Gray's Inn . . .	..	325	123	13,624	..	..	340 12 0	113 10 8	450 7 0
Staple's Inn . . .	..	32	12	1,424	..	..	35 12 0	11 17 4	47 9 4
Furnival's Inn(part of)	..	213	17	3,164	..	..	79 2 0	26 7 4	105 9 4
Total	677	183	28,560	714 0 0	238 0 0	1,020 5 4	
Total "City" and "Middlesex." . .	35,580	1,552,283	199,626	7,734,510	688,150 17	88,268 14 ..	274,507 18	31,57,273 12	2,217,390 19 1	

<i>COUNTY OF SURREY.</i>										
<i>Borough of Southwark:</i>										
Christchurch . . .	14,616	1,950	53,643	5,805 15	894 1 8	1,341 1 6	447 0 6	2,123 7 5		Southwark.
St. George . . .	46,644	6,663	105,333	17,097 16	877 16 8	2,633 6 6	877 15 6	3,511 2 0		
St. Saviour and Clerk . .	18,219	2,709	68,427	10,739 14	1,359 15 8	1,710 13 6	570 4 6	2,280 18 1		
St. John . . .	10,115	1,499	36,318	5,266 14	302 13 8	907 19 0	302 13 0	1,210 12 0		
St. Olave . . .	6,745	917	41,024	5,058 16	341 17 8	1,025 12 0	341 17 4	1,357 9 4		
St. Thomas . . .	1,759	107	4,320	617 16	72 0 8	108 0 0	36 0 0	126 0 0		
Total . . .	98,098	13,845	309,065	45,186 11	3,847 2 ..	7,726 12 6	2,575 10 10	10,609 8 10		
<i>Eastern Division of the Hundred of Brixton:†</i>										
Bermondsey . . .	34,947	5,674	79,512	20,078 11	1,325 4 8	1,987 16 0	662 12 0	2,319 2 0		Southwark, ex- cept Dulwich in Surrey. Lambeth, ex- chiefly, part in E. Surrey.
Camberwell . . .	39,868	6,843	144,935	12,058 8	2,007 0 8	3,623 7 6	1,207 15 10	4,819 9 7		
Clapham . . .	12,106	2,006	49,258	6,518 12	820 19 8	1,231 9 0	410 9 8	1,594 12 2		
Lambeth . . .	115,888	17,791	394,722	54,318 4	8,281 11 8	9,868 1 0	3,289 7 0	13,157 8 0		
Newington . . .	54,606	9,370	133,023	22,619 8	2,217 1 8	3,325 11 6	1,108 10 6	4,102 2 0		
Penre Hamlet . . .	270	53	1,837	197 17	64 16 8	45 18 6	15 6 2	38 5 5		
Rotherhithe . . .	13,917	2,420	47,814	9,277 15	996 18 8	1,195 7 0	398 9 0	1,394 11 6		East Surrey.
Streatham . . .	5,994	900	34,707	3,330 14	578 9 8	867 13 6	289 4 6	1,012 5 9		
Total . . .	277,596	45,057	885,808	123,399 19	16,291 18 ..	22,145 4 0	7,381 14 8	28,437 16 5		

* The remainder of this division of the Hundred of Ossulstone consists of the parishes of Ealing and Willesden, and the extra-parochial precinct of Twyford Abbey.

† Including 2000*l.* borrowed from the treasurer.

‡ The area occupied by the Inns of Court and Chancery is included in the estimated area of the City.

§ This hundred includes also the manor or hamlet of Hatcham, in the parish of St. Paul, Deptford; the rest of which parish is in the hundred of Blackheath, and county of Kent, where the whole of its area, population, &c., are entered. The only other place in the hundred of Brixton not contained in this Table, is the parish of Mortlake, which is properly suburban to the town of Richmond, and belongs to the western division.

Enumeration of the several Wards and Parishes of the Metropolis, &c.—continued.

NAME OF PARISH, PRECINCT, OR PLACE.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population 1841.	Houses Inhab- ited 1841.	Rental 1842.	Amount levied by Poor's Rate Assessment 1842.	Payments thereof for or towards the County Rate 1842.	Payments for or towards the Police Rate, 1842.				Parliamentary Borough or District in which each Parish, &c., is included.
							Three-fourths of Rate payable by Parishes.	One-fourth of Rate payable by Treasury.	Total Payments, including Arrears.		
<i>Western Division of the Hundred of Brixton:</i>				£.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Barnes	820	1,461	238	7,368	676 1	122 16 8	184 4 0	61 8 0	245 12 0	} East Surrey.	
Battersea	2,180	6,617	1,090	33,500	3,391 9	558 7 8	837 10 0	279 3 4	1,116 13 4		
Merton	1,540	1,914	323	6,406	888 13	273 8 8	160 3 0	53 7 8	213 10 8		
Putney, with Roe- hampton	2,980	4,684	809	26,229	3,027 0	420 10 8	630 14 6	210 4 10	1,156 6 7		
Tooting	680	2,840	339	7,607	1,225 18	116 16 8	175 3 6	58 7 10	145 19 7		
Wandsworth	1,820	7,614	1,315	29,815	5,564 12	496 18 8	745 7 6	248 9 2	1,366 10 5		
Wimbledon	3,700	2,630	435	14,655	2,791 0	244 4 8	366 7 6	122 2 6	488 10 0		
Total	13,020	27,760	4,549	123,980	17,564 13	2,232 19 0	3,099 10 0	1,033 3 4	4,733 2 7		
Total "Surrey"	28,440	403,454	63,451	1,318,853	291,151 3	22,371 19 0	32,971 6 6	10,990 8 10	43,780 7 10		
COUNTY OF KENT.											
<i>Hundred of Black- heath:</i>											
Charlton	1,250	2,655	441	15,559	1,088 9	392 13 8	388 19 6	129 13 2	388 19 6	{ Greenwich and West Kent.	

[illegible]

The above are the civil divisions of the metropolis, which are at the basis of almost all the others; and the chief purpose of the following pages is to describe the various modes in which they are combined for different purposes of local government. Districts for the purposes of paving, lighting, &c., are, however, sometimes carved out of these primary divisions, and placed under local boards, distinct from the parochial authorities or any placed over them.

The principal parochial and other trusts regulating the paving, lighting, and cleansing of their several districts, which made returns of their expenditure to Parliament in 1813 and 1825, are the following:—In the *West* of London, those of the parishes of St. Clement Danes; St. Mary-le-Strand; St. Martin in the Fields; St. Paul, Covent-garden; St. George, Hanover-square; St. James, Westminster; St. Margaret, Westminster; St. John the Evangelist, Westminster; St. Anne, Westminster; St. Marylebone; and the Savoy Precinct; with the minor districts of the South-west of St. Pancras; Grosvenor-square; Berkeley-square; part of St. John's, Westminster; and the dispersed streets, eight in number, under the direct management of the Commissioners for Paving, &c., in Westminster, under the 11th George III., c. 22:—in the *North* of London, those of the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn above Bars; St. George the Martyr, Middlesex; St. Sepulchre, Middlesex; St. Bartholomew the Great and Less; St. Giles in the Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury; St. John, Clerkenwell; St. James, Clerkenwell; St. Luke's, Middlesex; St. Mary, Islington; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and Christchurch, Spitalfields; with the minor districts of Red Lion-square; Charter House-square; the Rolls Liberty; Ely-place, Holborn; Middle-row; and the Liberty of Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden and Ely-rents:—in the *East* of London, those of the parishes of Trinity Minories, Christchurch, Middlesex; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. Anne, Limehouse; St. John, Wapping; All Saints, Poplar; Hackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; St. George in the East; St. Botolph Without Aldgate; the hamlets of Ratcliffe, Mile-end Old Town, and Mile-end New Town; the precinct of St. Catherine; the Liberty of Norton Folgate; and the minor districts of the Old Artillery-ground; Church-lane; Goodman's-fields; Ratcliffe-pavement; Wapping-pavement; Shoreditch High-street; the Commercial-road; Rosemary-lane; Whitechapel High-street; and Whitechapel-road Side:—and in the *South* of London, those of the parishes of Christchurch and St. Thomas, and the Clink Liberty, together with the East and West Divisions of Southwark.*

A subsequent return, in March 1831, including the suburban turnpike roads, adds nearly 60 to the above list of trusts, levying rates and tolls upon the inhabitants, and having a separate and independent management; being the greater number of those independent of parochial limits, viz.:—

Parliament-street, Bridge-street, Old and New Palace Yard.
Tothill Fields District, St. Margaret, & St. John.
Milbank Road.
Vauxhall Bridge Road.
Grosvenor Place Trust.
Regent-street, Regent's Park, and Carlton Terrace.
Interior of St. James's Park.
St. James's Square Trust.
St. James's Burial Ground, Hampstead Road.
Calthorpe Estate.
Upper Liberty of St. Andrew, Holborn.
Doughty Estate.

Foundling Estate.
Swinton Estate.
South-west District.
Southampton Paving.
Bedford Estate.
Skinners' Estate.
Lucas Estate.
Harrison Estate.
Battle Bridge.
Somers' Town.
Brewer's Estate.
Pancras Union Estates.
Camden Town.
Hamlet of Kentish Town.
Hamlet of Highgate.
Holmes' Estate.

* Sess. 1813-14, No. 355. Sess. 1825, No. 240.

St. John's District of Clerkenwell.
Charter House Square.
Mile-End Road Trust.
Commercial Road Trust.
East India Docks.
West India Docks.
London Docks.
St. Catherine's Docks.
Hans Place.
Hans Town.
Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.
Waterside Division.
Grange Road Division.
Russell-street Division.
Long-lane Division.

Camberwell New Trust.
Camberwell Old Trust.
Peckham Old Trust.
Clapham Road Trust.
Kent Road Trust.
Surrey New Road Trust.
Wandsworth Road Trust.
Lambeth Wyke Trust.
Lambeth Improvement Act Trust.
Brixton Road Trust.
Walworth Road Trust.
Holland-street Trust.
Upper Ground-street Trust.
South District of St. George.

The local statutes, under which all these petty corporations act, are far too voluminous and uninteresting for present dissection. The general constitution of such bodies, their endowment with powers to levy rates or tolls upon the public, and their ordinary encumbrance with debts incurred on the faith of such powers, are too well known to need explanation; while the differences between one and another of them, though very great, will not command attention, because of the comparative insignificance of each taken separately.

Nor are these the only local authorities. The Commission of Metropolis Roads, under the 7th of George IV. c. 142, has the management of the roads, formerly under 14 different trusts, on the north side of the Thames. There are commissions of sewer, pervading the whole metropolis, with powers of express taxation. The several water and gas companies are in effect corporations for particular purposes, which, through inevitable monopoly, possess an unlimited power of taxation. And the Building Act has its own officers under the magistracy.

The ancient military organization of the City of London is now extinct. The office of Lord-Lieutenant is not vested in an individual, but in a commission issued by the Crown. The Court of Lieutenancy thus constituted has been accustomed to assess a rate on the several wards for the maintenance of a staff of the train-bands; but except a pensioner or two, there now remains no vestige even of this staff. The rate was levied about once every three years on each ward, and apportioned among the rate-payers by the ward councilmen. An account of the assessment was printed with the City accounts in each year that it was laid; but the corporation had no concern with or control over its expenditure.

London now exercises its political influence, not by the arms of a *posse civitatis*, or those of its train-bands, but through a national public opinion, of which it is the centre, and through the constitutional agency of its representatives in parliament, of whom four are still sent, in accordance with ancient custom, by the City of London; two each by the City of Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, which latter has had its limits enlarged by the late Act to amend the representation; and two by each of the new metropolitan boroughs created by that Act, viz., Finsbury, Lambeth, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, and Greenwich; making a total of 18 members, besides the share which the western suburbs have in the franchises of Middlesex and East Surrey. The following are the limits assigned to the several metropolitan boroughs by the Parliamentary Boundary Act:—

1. LONDON.

The whole space contained within the exterior boundaries of the Liberties of the City of London, including the Inner Temple and the Middle Temple.

2. FINSBURY.

The several parishes of Saint Luke, Saint George the Martyr, Saint Giles in the Fields; Saint George, Bloomsbury; Saint Mary, Stoke Newington; and Saint Mary, Islington; the several liberties or places of Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, Ely Rents, Ely Place, the Rolls, Glass-House Yard and the Charter House, Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn, the parish of Saint James and Saint John, Clerkenwell, except that part thereof which is situate to the north of the parish of Islington; those parts of the respective parishes of Saint Sepulchre and Saint Andrew, Holborn, and of Furnival's Inn and Staple's Inn respectively, which are situated without the liberty of the City of London.

3. LAMBETH.

The parish of Saint Mary, Newington; the parish of Saint Giles, Camberwell, except the Manor and Hamlet of Dulwich; and also such part of the parish of Lambeth as is situate to the north of the line herein-after described, including the the extra-parochial space encompassed by such Part:

From the point at which the road from London to Dulwich, by Red Post Hill, leaves the point from London over Herne Hill in a straight line to Saint Matthew's Church at Brixton; thence in a straight line to a point in the boundary between the respective parishes of Lambeth and Clapham, one hundred and fifty yards south of the middle of the carriage way along Acre Lane.

4. MARYLEBONE.

The several parishes of Saint Marylebone, Saint Pancras, and Paddington.

5. SOUTHWARK.

The old Borough of Southwark, including the Mint and Manor of Suffolk; the several parishes of Rotherhithe, Bermondsey, and Christ Church; and the Clink Liberty of the parish of Saint Saviour.

6. TOWER HAMLETS.

The several divisions of the Liberty of the Tower, and the Tower division of Ossulstone Hundred.

7. WESTMINSTER.

The old City and Liberty of Westminster and the Duchy Liberty.

8. GREENWICH.

From the point at which the Royal Arsenal Canal at Woolwich joins the River Thames, along the said canal to the southern extremity thereof, thence in a straight line to the south-western corner of the Ordnance Storekeeper's house; thence in a straight line, in the direction of a stile in the footpath from Woolwich to Plumstead Common, over Sand Hill, to the boundary of the parish of Woolwich; thence southward, along the boundary of the parish of Woolwich to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the parish of Charlton; thence westward along the boundary of the parish of Charlton to the point at which the same turns southward, near the Dover-road; thence along the Dover-road to the nearest point of the boundary of the parish of Greenwich; thence westward along the boundary of the parish of Greenwich to the point at which the same turns abruptly to the south, close by the Dover-road; thence in a straight line, in a westerly direction, to the nearest point of the boundary of the parish of Greenwich; thence westward along the boundary of the parish of Greenwich to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the parish of St. Paul, Deptford; thence southward along the boundary of the parish of St. Paul, Deptford, to the point at which the same meets the River Thames; thence along the River Thames to the point first described.

The local authorities having express municipal limits, have been enumerated in the order which seemed best to convey an idea of their geo-

graphical importance and relations to each other. But it will now be necessary to adopt an arrangement of them according to their objects, by means of which we may arrive at some conception of them as a whole, leading us to an appreciation of the present municipal divisions of the metropolis, and of the amount and distribution of its local taxation. The objects of municipal government in London, as elsewhere in England, are—1. Police and Justice; 2. Public Works and Buildings; and, 3. Public Instruction and Charity.

I. *Police and Justice.*—The Criminal Justice and Police of the Metropolis are virtually in the hands of the Central Government, which issues the Commission for holding the Central Criminal Court, and the Commissions of the Peace for Westminster, the Tower, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent; appoints the Police Magistrates; and has the direct management of the Police Force, through the agency of the Commissioners in Whitehall Place. The only exception is the City, which has the management of its own police, and an elective magistracy, who take an inferior part in the business of the Central Criminal Court. The jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court comprises the whole of the Metropolis, as now defined, together with the remainder of Middlesex, the parishes of Richmond and Mortlake in Surrey, and a considerable tract in Essex; that of the several courts of general or quarter sessions is coterminous with the counties or liberties for which they are held; and that of the several police courts extends through the districts hereafter described, which have been severally assigned to them, in the City by the Court of Aldermen, and without its limits by the Queen in Council. For administrative purposes of police the metropolis is subdivided into districts indicated by the letters of the alphabet, in the City by the Commissioner, under the Court of Aldermen, and elsewhere by the Commissioners under the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The courts at Westminster are the courts of civil jurisdiction most resorted to; those of the City, possessing unlimited jurisdiction, have no authority beyond its limits; the several Small Debt Courts are likewise confined, by their several Acts of Parliament, within specific bounds; but the county courts have a more general application, and those of Middlesex are now held in several places, with an enlarged jurisdiction and improved process.

II. *Public Works and Buildings.*—Nearly the whole of the public works are in the hands of local if not of representative authorities. The drainage is divided among commissions of sewers, issued by the Crown, like commissions of the peace; the streets and roads are in the charge of the parish vestries, local boards and trusts, and the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Roads; the supply of water and of gas by the several companies is also a matter of territorial division under monopoly conventions; districts for the inspection of buildings in course of erection are appointed by the magistrates; but such works as markets, exchanges, approaches, bridges, cemeteries, the river navigation, &c. (in the hands of the corporation, of companies, and of large proprietors) have, of course, no reference to municipal divisions.

III. *Public Instruction and Charity.*—Public instruction, except of paupers, is not a matter of municipal provision; but the division of the metropolis for poor-law administration, with which that for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages coincides, is one of paramount importance. Its largest charitable endowments are irrespective of locality; but a great amount of gifts is devoted to the relief of the poor in par-

ticular parishes and places. Owing to the number of parishes having local Acts for the management of their poor, and other causes, however, the metropolitan system of parochial relief is on no general and well organized plan, and the districts in use are irregular in the extreme.

I. POLICE AND JUSTICE.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

The limits of the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, and those assigned to the several sessions of the peace, have already been described. But the divisions for the purposes of the Police Courts, and those for police administration, require especial notice.

The City is divided into six police districts, in each of which there is a station-house; for the First Division, in Moor-lane; for the Second, in Smithfield; for the Third, in Blackhorse-court; for the Fourth, in Watling-street; for the Fifth, by the Tower; and, for the Sixth, in Bishopsgate Churchyard; each district being divided into sections, and each section into day or night beats, like those of the Metropolitan Police without the City. The area occupied by these districts is, as already described, only 600 acres; and their population, in 1841, was only 123,752.

The following table will show the distribution into police districts of the whole metropolis without the City, with the area, population, and station-houses of each. The districts are not regarded in the population abstract of the recent Census; and the proportion in which the several parishes are divided, when not wholly included in one or other of them, has therefore been made the subject of a rough estimate upon a map of the several districts. The wards into which they throw the metropolis are convenient for forming some estimate of the larger divisions for purposes of justice and public works. Attached to those externally situated are dependent rural districts, forming integral portions of them for all purposes of police, and extending in every direction to a distance of 15 miles from Charing-cross, or rather including all the parishes and places whose churches are situated within that distance.

In each division there is one superintendent, from two to six inspectors, from 14 to 30 serjeants, and a number of men varying with the exigencies of each locality. The dependent rural districts were attached subsequently to the first organization of the metropolitan police, and are managed without any increase of the superintending establishments. In the City, and in many other localities, the inhabitants still, however, subscribe to maintain a number of private watchmen, under their own direction and control, for the sake of enjoying a more familiar use of their services, and a feeling of greater security from their half domestic character. There are also in London two Societies, which, through philanthropic motives, form a voluntary police for the enforcement of particular statutes, viz., the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals.

Division of the Metropolis without the City among the several Police Districts; showing the Parishes, parts of Parishes, and Places, included in each Division; specifying, in regard to each Parish, its approximate Area, Population, and the Estimated Distance of the Parish Church from Charing-cross.

Letter of Division	Locality.	Parishes, &c. in each Division.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Population, 1841.	Estimated Distance of the Parish Church from Charing Cross.	Police Stations.
A.	Whitehall . .	St. Margaret's, part of (See B.)	250	2,253	½ a mile .	Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall, 2, Gardner's-lane.
		St. Martin's, part of (See F.)	200	5,190	80 yards .	
		St. James's, Hyde and Green Parks	400*	..	..
		Buckingham Palace				
		Houses of Parliament				
			850	7,448		
B.	Westminster .	St. Margaret's, part of (See A.)	390	23,000	½ a mile .	New Way, Tothill-street, Roberts-buildings, Ebury-square.
		St. John's	210	26,223	¾ of a mile .	
		St. George's, part of (See C.)	200	30,000	..	
		St. Luke's, Chelsea, part of (See V.)	280	15,000	2¼ miles .	
		Collegiate Close of St. Peter . . . . .	..	231	½ a mile .
			1,070	99,454		
C.	St. James's . .	St. James's, Westminster	165	37,393	640 yards .	Little Vere-street, Piccadilly.
		St. Ann's, Soho	55	16,480	½ a mile .	
		St. George's, part of (See B.)	400	36,453	¾ of a mile .	
		St. Martin's, part of (See F.)	23	6,500	..	
			648	96,831		
D.	Marylebone .	St. Mary-le-bone, part of (See E.)	1,290	108,164	1¼ mile . .	Marylebone-lane, 5, Little Harcourt-street, Hermitage-street, Paddington.
		Paddington	1,110	25,173	3 miles . .	
			2,400	133,337		
E.	Holborn . . .	St. George's, Bloomsbury	125	16,981	¾ of a mile	George-street, St. Giles's, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.
		St. George-the-Martyr, and St. Andrew's, part of (See F.)	100	22,897	1 mile . .	
		St. Pancras, part of (See S.)	300	29,763	1½ mile . .	
		St. Giles's, part of (See F.)	50	15,000	¾ a mile . .	
		St. Mary-le-bone, part of (See D.)	200	30,000	1¼ mile . .	
		Gray's-inn . . . . .	..	325	1 mile . .
			775	114,966		
F.	Covent-garden	St. Martin's, part of (See A.)	40	13,500	80 yards .	34, Bow-street.
		St. Giles's, part of (See E.)	75	22,311	½ a mile .	
		St. Clement Danes	52	15,459	¾ of a mile	
		St. Andrew, Holborn, part of (See E.)	20	6,433	1¼ mile . .	
		St. Mary-le-Strand	16	2,520	¾ of a mile	
		St. Paul, Covent-garden	26	5,718	½ a mile .	
		Precinct of the Savoy	4	414	¾ a mile . .	
		Liberty of the Rolls	10	2,565	..	
		Lincoln's-inn . . . . .	..	107	..
			243	69,032		
G.	Finsbury . .	Clerkenwell, part of (See N.)	230	59,000	1¼ mile . .	Rosomon-street, Clerkenwell, Featherstone street, St. Luke's.
		St. Luke, part of (See N.)	220	45,000	2¼ miles .	
		St. Sepulchre Without	20	4,301	2 miles . .	
		Liberty of Saffron-hill, &c.	40	9,455	2 miles . .	
		Liberty of Norton Folgate, part of (See H.)	2	474	3 miles .	
		Charter House . . . . .	..	185	..
		Glasshouse-yard Liberty	8	1,415	..	
		Furnival's and Staple's Inn . . . . .	..	245	..
			570	111,575		

* Besides what is included in the parishes of St. Martin and St. Margaret; being portions of St. George's, Hanover-square, and Paddington.

Divisions of the Metropolitan Police District—continued.

Letter of Division	Locality.	Parishes, &c. in each Division.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Population, 1811.	Estimated Distance of the Parish Church from Charing Cross.	Police Stations.
H.	Whitechapel .	St. Leonard, Shoreditch, } part of (See N.) } Christchurch, Spitalfields . } St. Matthew, Bethnal-green } part of (See K, N.) . . . } Whitechapel, part of (See K.) } Trinity, Minories } Tower Within } Tower Without } St. Botolph Without, Aldgate } St. Katherine's } Mile-end New Town, part } of (See K.) } Norton Folgate, part of } (See G.) } Old Artillery-ground }	20 70 160 140 .. 24 32 14 30 8 6	3,432 20,436 20,000 30,000 579 1,107 310 3,627 96 325 1,200 1,558	3½ miles . 3 miles . . 3½ miles . 3 miles . . 3 miles . . 3½ miles . 2½ miles . .. 3½ miles . 3 miles	Church street, Spitalfields. Denmark-street, & George's East.
			504	82,670		
K.	Stepney . . .	St. John, Hackney, part of } (See N.) } St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, } part of (See H, N.) . . . } Whitechapel, part of (See H.) } St. George's, East } Mile-end New Town, part } of (See K.) } Mile-end Old Town } Hamlet of Ratcliff } St. Ann, Limehouse } St. John, Wapping } St. Paul's, Shadwell } All Saints, Poplar } St. Leonard, Bromley . . . } Stratford-le-Bow }	20 560 20 230 2,100 .. 280 38 70 * 620 630	771 50,000 4,053 41,350 51,308 11,874 19,337 4,108 10,060 20,342 6,154 4,626	5½ miles . 3½ miles . 3 miles . . 3½ miles . 3½ miles . 4 miles . . 5½ miles . 3½ miles . 3½ miles . 6½ miles . 5½ miles . 5 miles . .	Derons-lane, Bromley. Green Bank and King David's lane, Mile-end.
			4,568	223,983		
L.	Lambeth . . .	Christchurch, part of (See D.) } Lambeth, part of (See V.) } St. George, part of (See M.) } Newington, part of (See P.) }	40 640 100 230	6,616 50,000 10,614 20,000	1½ mile . . 1½ mile . . 2 miles . . 2½ miles .	Tower-street, Waterloo-road. High-street, near the Old Church.
			1,010	87,269		
M.	Southwark . .	St. George, part of } St. John } St. Olave } St. Saviour and Clink Liberty } St. Thomas } Christchurch, part of (See K.) } Bermondsey } Rotherhithe }	403 620 690	36,000 10,115 6,745 18,219 1,759 8,000 34,947 13,917	2 miles . . 2½ miles . 2 miles . . 2 miles . . 2 miles . . 2 miles . . 2½ miles . 4½ miles .	4, Southwark Bridge-road. Paradise-street, Rotherhithe.
			1,710	129,702		
N.	Islington . . .	St. Mary, Stoke Newington } St. Leonard, Shoreditch, } part of (See H.) } St. Mary, Islington } St. John, Hackney (See K.) } St. Luke's, part of (See G.) } Clerkenwell, part of (See G.) } St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, part of (See H, K.) }	630 600 3,050 3,280 20 40 40	4,490 80,000 55,690 37,000 4,829 6,756 4,053	5 miles . . 3½ miles . 3 miles . . 5½ miles . 2½ miles . 1½ mile . . 3½ miles .	High street, King's land. Church-street, Hackney. Robert-street, H. Isington. Islington green, Islington. Stoke Newington.
			7,680	192,823		

* Acreage included with Mile-end, &c.

Divisions of the Metropolitan Police District—concluded.

Letter of Division	Locality.	Parishes, &c. in each Division.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Population, 1841.	Estimated Distance of the Parish Church from Charing Cross.	Police Stations.		
P.	Camberwell .	Camberwell St. Mary, Newington, part of (See L.) Clapham, part of (See V.) Streatham, part of (See V.) Norwood, part of, Lambeth (See L, V.)	4,570 430 70 2,000 500	39,868 34,606 2,106 5,000 5,838	3½ miles . 2½ miles . 6 miles . . 6 miles . . 6 miles . .	Park House, Lock's-fields, Walworth. Camberwell-green. Brixton-road.		
			7,570	87,463				
R.	Greenwich . .	St. Nicholas, Deptford . . } St. Paul, ditto } Greenwich	1,700 2,030	6,991 18,626 29,755	5½ miles . 5½ miles . 6 miles . .	Blackheath-road. Woolwich. Lee-road.		
	In the Outlying District.	Woolwich Plumstead Charlton Lee Eltham, with Nottingham hamlet Lewisham Kidbrook Liberty	840 3,109 1,259 1,470 4,230 5,220 480	25,785 2,816 2,635 2,360 2,310 12,276 597	10 miles . 12 miles . 8½ miles . 8 miles . 10 miles . 7½ miles . .			
			20,370	104,171				
S.	Hampstead	St. Pancras St. John, Hampstead . . .	2,309 2,070	100,000 10,093	1½ mile . . 5 miles . .		High-street, High-gate. Edgeware-road, 8 mile-stone. 52, Albany-street, Regent's-park. Junction-place, Kentish-town. Heath-street, Hampstead. 52, Salisbury-street, Portman-market. Phoenix-street, Somers'-town.	
			4,370	110,093				
T.	Kensington .	Kensington Hammersmith Chiswick Acton	2,630 2,140 1,120 2,260	26,834 13,453 5,811 2,065	3½ miles . 5 miles . . 6½ miles . 7½ miles .		Kensington. Hammersmith. Brentford. Acton (occasionally).	
			8,200	48,763				
V.	Wandsworth .	Putney with Rochampton . Barnes Wandsworth Battersea with Peuge . . . Clapham, part of (See P.) . . Lambeth, part of (See L, P.) Streatham, part of (See P.) Fulham St. Luke's, Chelsea, part of (See B.) Tooting	2,230 820 1,820 3,020 1,000 2,500 770 1,820 500 680	4,684 1,461 7,614 6,887 10,000 60,000 994 9,390 25,179 2,840	5½ miles . 6 miles . 6 miles . . 4½ miles . 4 miles . . 1½ mile . . 6 miles . . 5 miles . . 2½ miles . 7½ miles .		The Plain, Wandsworth. Milman's-row, Chelsea. Clapham-common. Salvador, Lower Tooting. Merton. Priest-bridge, Barnes.	
	In the Outlying District.	Merton Wimbledon	1,540 3,700	1,914 2,630	9 miles . . 9 miles . .			
			20,450	133,593				
T. D.	Thames Division	. . .	. .	. .	. .	Wapping and Blackwall, with the Thames. "Port Mahon," lying off Strand-lane.	

From the description of the boundaries of the several police court jurisdictions, contained in the Orders in Council, it appears that—

1. The *Bow-street Police Court* includes under its jurisdiction the Whitehall and Covent-garden Police Divisions (A and F), with the exception of Hyde Park in the first, and the western part of south St. Giles's in the second.

2. The *Queen-square Police Court*.—The Westminster Division (B), and the parish of Chelsea.

3. The *Marlborough-street Police Court*.—The St. James's Division (C), together with Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens, in the Whitehall Division (A), and the western extremity of south St. Giles's, in the Covent-garden Division (F).

4. The *Marylebone Police Court*.—The Marylebone and Hampstead Divisions (D and S), with the remainder of the parish of St. Marylebone, and a small portion of St. Pancras, lying west of Tottenham-court-road.

5. The *Hutton-garden Police Court*.—The Holborn Division (E), with the exception of all portions of St. Marylebone, and of St. Pancras, west of Tottenham-court-road; the Islington Division (N), excepting all parts of Hackney and Shoreditch; and the Finsbury Division (G), excepting any part of St. Luke's.

6. The *Worship-street Police Court*.—The remainder of the Islington and Finsbury Divisions (N and G), together with Bethnal green, Spitalfields, Mile-end New Town, and the Old Artillery Ground, in the Whitechapel and Stepney Divisions (H and K).

7. The *Lambeth-street Police Court*.—The Whitechapel Division (H), with the exception above-mentioned, and the whole of the Stepney Division (U), with the exception of the places below enumerated as being attached to the Thames Police Court.

8. The *Thames Police Court*.—Part of the parish of St. George in the East, the hamlets of Ratchiffe and Mile-end Old Town, and the parishes of Bow, Bromley, and Poplar, all in the Stepney Division (K).

9. The *Union Hall Police Court*.—The Lambeth, Southwark, and Camberwell Divisions (L, M, and P), together with Bermondsey, in the Greenwich Division (R).

10. The *Greenwich Police Court*.—The Greenwich Division (R), with the exception of Bermondsey, but with the addition of the outlying parishes of Lee and Lewisham.

11. The *Woolwich Police Court*.—The remainder of the metropolitan parishes of the county of Kent.

12. The *Hammersmith Police Court*.—The Kensington Division (T), with the exception of the parishes of Paddington on the east, and Ealing, including New Brentford, on the west, but with the addition of Fulham, in the Wandsworth Division (V).

13. The *Wandsworth Police Court*.—The Wandsworth Division (V), with the exception of Fulham, but with the addition of Wimbledon and Merton.

The following are the boundaries as expressly described by the Orders in Council:—

Bow-street Police Court.—The space included within the following boundary (that is to say), from the river Thames at the Temple stairs westward along the said river to the north side of Westminster bridge;

thence along the centre of Bridge-street in a straight line to and along the centre of Great George-street to Storey's Gate; thence along the boundary line of St. James's Park to Buckingham Gate; thence along the centre of Stafford-row to and along the centre of Arabella-place, of Lower Grosvenor-place, to Hyde Park Corner; thence eastward along the boundary of the Green Park and St. James's Park (including St. James's palace), to the west side of Spring Gardens; thence along the south and east sides of Trafalgar-square to St. Martin's-lane; thence northward along the centre thereof, and of Upper St. Martin's-lane; of Little St. Andrew's-street (including the Seven Dials), of Great St. Andrew's-street; and of King-street to Broad-street; thence eastward along the centre thereof to and along the centre of High Holborn to the boundary of the City of London, and thence southward along the said boundary to the Temple stairs aforesaid.

Queen-square Police Court.—The space included within the following boundary (that is to say), from the south-west side of Westminster Bridge in a line running westward along the centre of Bridge-street to and along the centre of Great George-street to Storey's Gate; thence along the boundary line of St. James's Park to Buckingham Gate; thence along the centre of Stafford-row, of Arabella-place, of Lower Grosvenor-place, and of Grosvenor-place to Hyde Park Corner; thence westward along the Knightsbridge-road; thence south-westward along the centre of Queen's-buildings, Brompton-row, and of Michael's-place; thence along the Fulham-road to Sandford Bridge; thence southward along the Kensington Canal to the river Thames; thence eastward along the said river to the south side of Westminster Bridge.

Marlborough-street Police Court.—The space included within the following boundary (that is to say), from the Victoria Gate, Hyde Park, on the Uxbridge-road, in a line running eastward along the centre of the said road, of Oxford-street, of High-street, St. Giles's, and of Broad-street to King-street; thence southward along the centre of King-street, and of Great St. Andrew-street, of Upper St. Martin's-lane, and of St. Martin's-lane to the north-east corner of Trafalgar-square; thence (including the area of the said square) to the south-west corner thereof; thence in a straight line to the west side of Spring Gardens; thence along the boundary of the St. James's and Green Parks to Hyde Park Corner; thence along the Knightsbridge-road to the park gate opposite the Camden Arms public house; thence along the boundary of Kensington Gardens (including Kensington palace and the said gardens) to the Victoria Gate, Hyde Park, on the said Uxbridge-road.

Marylebone Police Court.—The space included within the following boundary (that is to say), on the south by a line commencing at Victoria Gate, Hyde Park, and extending eastward along the centre of the Uxbridge-road, and of Oxford-street; thence northward along the centre of Tottenham-court-road to the New-road; thence north-eastward along the centre thereof to Maiden-lane to the North Cemetery; thence south-westward to and including Kilburn Wells; thence south to Westbourne-green (including the same), and to the Victoria Gate, Hyde Park.

Hutton-garden Police Court.—The space included within the following boundary (that is to say), from the boundary of the City of London on Holborn Hill, in a line running westward along the centre of Holborn, of Broad-street and of High-street; thence northward along the

centre of Tottenham-court-road to the New-road; thence north-eastward along the centre thereof to Maiden-lane; thence northward along the centre of Maiden-lane to Hornsey-lane; thence eastward to Stamford Hill; thence southward to and along Stoke Newington, High-street; thence to and along the centre of the Kingsland-road to the Regent's Canal; thence westward along the same to the New River; thence southward along the centre of Goswell-street to Charterhouse-square; thence along the boundary of the City of London to the corner of Hatton-garden, Holborn Hill.

Worship-street Police Court.—The space included within the following boundary (that is to say) from the boundary of the City of London, at the corner of Goswell-street, running northward along the centre of the same, to the City-road; thence along the centre of Duncan-terrace to the Regent's Canal; thence eastward along the same to the Kingsland-road; thence northward along the centre thereof, and of Stoke Newington, High-street, to Stamford Hill; thence south-eastward to Lea Bridge; thence along the Hackney Cut, to Old Ford-road; thence westward along the centre thereof, to, and including Bethnal-green; thence southward along Dog-row; thence westward to Spitalfields, along the centre of Princes-street and Wentworth-street, to the boundary of the City of London, at the corner of the said last-mentioned-street; and thence along the said City boundary to the corner of Goswell-street.

Lambeth-street Police Court.—The space included within the following boundary (that is to say), from the Tower-stairs, on the river Thames, in a line running northward along the boundary of the City of London, to the corner of Wentworth-street; thence eastward along the centre thereof, and of Old Montague-street, Princes-street, and Northampton-street, to Cambridge-road; thence northward along the centre thereof to Old Ford Bridge; thence to and along Old Ford-road, to and including Bow, and thence to the river Lea; thence southward along the river Lea to the north-east corner of the East India Dock; thence westward along the centre of the East India Dock-road, and of the Commercial-road to the corner of Cannon-street-road; thence southward along the centre thereof, and of Cannon-street to Ratcliffe Highway; thence westward along the centre of the same and of Parsons'-street to East Smithfield; thence southward to and along the centre of Nightingale-lane to Hermitage Dock; thence westward along the boundary of the river Thames to Tower-stairs, including the Tower of London and the Liberty thereof; "also the space within the boundary line hereinafter named (that is to say), a line running northward from the said river Thames, at Hermitage-dock, along Nightingale-lane, to East Smithfield; thence eastward along the centre of East Smithfield, Parsons'-street, Ratcliffe Highway, and High-street, Shadwell, to Fox's-lane; thence southward, along the centre of the said lane, to the river Thames, at the eastern entrance of the London Docks aforesaid; and thence westward along the line of the said river to Hermitage Dock aforesaid."

Thames Police Court.—The space included in the following boundary (that is to say), from the river Thames, at the eastern entrance of the London Docks, in a line running along the north side of the said entrance to Fox's-lane; thence northward along the centre thereof to High-street, Shadwell; thence westward along the centre thereof, and of

Ratcliffe Highway, to Cannon-street; thence northward along the centre of Cannon-street, Cannon-street-road, and the New-road, to the White-chapel-road; thence eastward along the centre of the said road, and of Mile End-road, to Grove-road; thence northward along the centre thereof to the Eastern Counties Railway; thence eastward along the northern line of the said railway to the river Lea; thence southward along the said last-mentioned river to the river Thames; and thence westward along the boundary of the said river Thames to the said eastern entrance of the London Docks aforesaid.

Union Hall Police Court.—The space included within the following boundary (that is to say), from Dockhead, in a line running northward to the river Thames; thence westward along the said river to Waterloo Bridge; thence southward to Vauxhall Bridge; thence south-eastward to and along the New-road, and Bridge-street, to the Oval at Kennington; thence to and along the New Camberwell-road; thence eastward to and along Church-street, Camden-terrace, Paradise-place, and High-street, and thence to Ebenezer-place; thence northward to and along Pomeroy-street, to the Dover-road; thence to and along the Kent-road to the boundary line between the parishes of Rotherhithe and Bermondsey; and thence along the said boundary to the river Thames, and thence along the river to Dockhead aforesaid.

Greenwich Police Court.—The parishes of Greenwich, St. Nicholas Deptford, that part of St. Paul's Deptford which is within the county of Kent; the parishes of Lewisham and Lea, in the county of Kent; and Rotherhithe; that part of St. Paul's Deptford which is within the county of Surrey, and the hamlet of Hatcham, in the county of Surrey.

Woolwich Police Court.—The parishes of Plumstead, Woolwich, Charlton, Eltham, the liberty of Kidbrooke, and the hamlet of Nottingham, in the county of Kent.

Hammersmith Police Court.—The parishes of Fulham and Kensington (including so much of Brompton as has not been assigned by any Order in Council to the police court, called "Queen-square Police Court," and such part of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, as adjoins the hamlet of Hammersmith, and also that portion of the parish of Chelsea, commonly called Kensall-green, situate to the north side of the said parish of Kensington), the hamlet of Hammersmith; and the parishes of Acton and Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex.

Wandsworth Police Court.—The parishes of Wandsworth, Putney, Battersea, Tooting, Merton, Wimbledon, Roehampton, Barnes, and Clapham, together with so much of the parish of Streatham as comprises Upper Tooting and Balham Hill, in the county of Surrey.

Civil Jurisdiction.

The local courts of civil jurisdiction in the metropolis, besides the Palace Court, the County Court of Middlesex, with its improved jurisdiction, the Mayor's and Sheriffs' Courts in the "City," and the Bailiff's Court of Record in the "Borough," are the Courts of Conscience or Courts of Requests. These are the only courts for which the metropolis is nearly throughout divided into districts. The most ancient is that of the "City," and its jurisdiction does not extend beyond the bounds of that central district. Next after this was established the Court of Re-

quests for Southwark, the jurisdiction of which extends over the whole of the Eastern Half Hundred of Brixton. On the west it meets that of the Wandsworth Court of Requests, which comprises the whole of the Western Half Hundred of Brixton, and on the east that of the Greenwich Court, which comprises the Kentish portion of the metropolis. To the north of the Thames, without the city's limits, the western portion of the town is included within the jurisdiction of the Westminster Court of Requests; the eastern, under that of the Tower Hamlets; and the north-eastern, under that of an old manorial court, regulated by charter and statute, which is held at Hackney.

II. PUBLIC WORKS.

Sewerage.

For the purposes of drainage, the metropolis is placed under the jurisdiction of seven different Commissions of Sewers, the limits assigned to each of which are hereinafter stated. The sums expended give the nearest approximation to the yearly income of these Commissions, which generally make their levies at intervals of several years, so that the returns of any one year afford but very imperfect data for estimating their average income. The direct taxation for sewers thus estimated, appears to be little, if anything, short of 100,000*l.* per annum.

The details relating to the drainage of the town, originally comprised in this paper, will now, however, be found in the following, on the Sewerage of the Metropolis, which the writer was requested to prepare against the meeting of the 18th of March last, in enlargement of this branch of his subject, upon which the attention of the public is now so anxiously fixed.

Paving, Lighting, and Cleansing.

Every portion of the metropolis is necessarily included under some trust for the purposes of paving, lighting, and cleansing; but of the limits assigned to such trusts as are not parochial, we are without any information whatever. Their income and expenditure are equally unknown, and a great service would be rendered by any member of Parliament who should move for returns in detail, by which means the proceedings of the whole would be brought under public cognizance. Some idea of the vast sums which annually pass through their hands may be formed from the cost of paving, cleansing, and lighting in the city alone, for which the sum raised by rates, in the year ended September, 1842, was 35,098*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the sum expended 41,945*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Supposing that the average expenditure on these objects in the rest of the metropolis were only one-half what it is in the city, in proportion to the population, it would amount to no less than 329,500*l.*, making a total in the metropolis of about 371,500*l.*; and it may safely be estimated at 400,000*l.*

Supply of Water.

The metropolis is supplied with water by nine principal and two smaller companies, whose districts of supply are described below. Subjoined is also a table of the water rental of the eight largest, and of their

expenditure, in 1833, as returned to Parliament in the year following. Supposing that the ninth of any magnitude, viz., the Kent Waterworks, to have had a water rental equal to that of the Southwark Waterworks, the total water rental of the principal works, in 1833, must have been about 292,400*l.*; and, supposing the water rental in 1843 to bear the same proportion to the population of the metropolis in 1841, that the water rental of 1833 did to its population in 1831, we find the probable amount of last year's water rental to have been 344,238*l.*

New River Waterworks.—All the metropolis north of the Thames from Charing-Cross, Tottenham Court-road, and the Hampstead-road on the west, to the Tower, Shoreditch, and the Kingsland-road, with Dalston, on the east.

East London Waterworks.—All those portions of the metropolis and its suburbs which lie to the east of the City, Shoreditch, the Kingsland-road, and Dalston, together with outlying hamlets in the county of Essex, as far as West Ham.

Chelsea Waterworks.—The parishes of St. John and St. Margaret, Westminster; and the contiguous suburban parishes and places, which lie to the south and west of Charing-Cross, Pall-Mall, St. James's-street, Park-lane, and the Uxbridge road, as far as Kensington Palace, Brompton, and Chelsea.

Grand Junction Waterworks.—The great square of town included by Oxford-street, Princes-street, St. James's Park, the Green Park, and Hyde Park; the Park-square districts, between the Edgware-road, the Uxbridge-road, and the Regent's Canal, and a considerable district in the angle between the western end of Oxford-street, and the southern end of the Edgware-road.

West Middlesex Waterworks.—All lying west of the Tottenham Court-road and the Hampstead-road, and north of Oxford-street, the Edgware-road, and the Regent's Canal, from the point at which the latter reaches it westward, with the exception of the district in the angle formed by Oxford-street and the Edgware-road, which is supplied by the Grand Junction Waterworks. Likewise Bayswater, and the suburban parishes of Kensington, Fulham, Hammersmith, and Chiswick.

Southwark Waterworks.—The greater part of the borough of Southwark.

Lambeth Waterworks.—A large portion of the parishes of Lambeth, Newington, and Bermondsey.

South London, or Vauxhall Waterworks.—The outer portions of the metropolis, south of the Thames, and east of the Ravensbourne.

Kent Waterworks.—Parts of the parishes of Rotherhithe, Deptford, St. Paul and St. Nicholas Greenwich, and Woolwich.

Hampstead Waterworks.—These are old works which supply a small district about Kentish Town.

Paddington Waterworks.—These are some springs belonging to the Bishop of London's estate, which supply the immediate neighbourhood.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the several Water Companies of the Metropolis, in the Year 1833.**

RECEIPTS.			
	£.	s.	d.
New River	104,909	6	4
East London	53,061	10	0
Chelsea	22,906	0	0
Grand Junction	26,154	9	0
West Middlesex	45,500	0	0
Southwark	7,850	0	0
Lambeth	14,808	0	0
South London	9,000	0	0
Kent . . . . .	..	
	£284,159	5	4
EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.
New River	61,163	1	3
East London (besides 31,717l. 2s. 6d. on extraordinary works)	15,080	0	0
Chelsea	17,981	0	0
Grand Junction (exclusive of reserve and filtration)	11,000	0	0
West Middlesex (exclusive of reserve)	18,000	0	0
Southwark . . . . .	..	
Lambeth	6,500	0	0
South London	4,000	0	0
Kent . . . . .	..	
	£133,724	1	3

III. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND CHARITY.

Parochial Endowments and Assessments.

The statistics of Public Instruction and Charity in the metropolis, in so far as they are left to parochial endowments and poor law assessments, are contained in the following tables. But, besides the sums which there appear, general charities to the amount of 297,946l. 17s. 11½d. per annum, according to the statements of the Charity Commissioners, are vested in the corporation and other trustees, including the gifts vested in the Companies, and the Royal or Corporation Hospitals. Of this amount, 70,655l. 16s. 5d. is expended upon educational purposes; and 227,291l. 1s. 6½d. in the relief of physical suffering and pecuniary distress in various forms. We have, however, no complete statements of the voluntary gifts of the Corporation and the several Companies, which are very large; of the noble voluntary charities of the metropolis, of general application; and of the numerous voluntary, parochial, and congregational charities.

* Abstracted from Returns contained in the Reports on the Supply of Water to the Metropolis in 1834.

Number of Houses, Annual Value of the Charitable Requests, and Sums raised by and expended out of the Poor's Rates, in each Parish of the City of London; derived from the Census of 1841, the Returns to the Poor Law Commissioners for the Year ended at Lady-day, 1842, and the Abstracts of the Charity Commissioners' Reports, printed in 1843. (The letters prefixed to the names of the Parishes show, by their repetition, those which are united for Ecclesiastical purposes.)

NAMES OF PARISHES AND PRECINCTS.		Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Bequests, besides such as may be vested in the Corporation, Companies, and Royal Hospitals.			Total Amount of Money levied by Assessment for the Poor, 1842.		Received from all other Sources in aid of Poor Rate, 1842.		Total Amount received for the Relief, &c. of the Poor, 1842.		Amount expended in Relief, &c. of the Poor, 1842.		Total Parochial Rates, &c. expended, 1842.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	
CITY OF LONDON UNION—being the City within the Walls.																
1	C	Albans, St., Wood-street	93	393	0	0	586	0	0	16	586	16	563	9	575	2
2		Allhallows, Barking	255	283	13	2	2,165	14	23	15	2,189	9	1,772	16	2,008	8
3	A	Allhallows, Bread-street	70	690	12	2	454	13	0	7	454	13	362	12	369	0
4	B	Allhallows, the Great	145	56	0	8	859	17	.	.	833	10	787	6	820	10
5	X	Allhallows, Honey-lane	55	.	.	.	266	19	.	.	267	6	271	1	275	10
6	B	Allhallows, the Less	28	6	16	6	197	6	.	.	197	6	156	2	220	11
7		Allhallows, Lombard-street	100	27	4	0	717	1	11	10	717	1	774	8	785	2
8		Allhallows, London Wall	246	171	0	0	1,064	2	81	4	1,075	12	1,181	3	1,231	18
9		Allhallows, Staining	120	414	12	10	697	14	23	13	778	18	691	2	710	1
10		Alhpage, St., Sion College	136	194	16	0	537	8	.	.	537	8	519	13	576	2
11	S	Andrew, St., Hubbard	48	7	5	6	237	10	.	.	237	10	275	12	286	4
12		Andrew, St., Undershaft	183	585	8	4	610	0	.	.	610	0	847	7	869	7
13	F	Andrew, St., by the Wardrobe	90	235	3	2	467	10	5	10	473	0	440	8	470	4
14	D	Anne, St., and Agnes, within Aldersgate	59	994	0	2	277	7	4	0	281	7	342	3	386	11
15	F	Anne, St., Blackfriars	286	21	6	8	1,627	6	47	16	1,675	2	1,695	3	1,823	17
16	G	Antholin, St.	62	.	.	.	286	1	32	10	318	11	253	2	328	2
17	E	Augustine, St.	39	272	10	0	388	0	.	.	388	0	386	15	411	6
18		Bartholomew, St., by Royal Exchange	65	128	10	11	570	10	3	17	574	7	785	19	833	6
19		Bennet, St., Fink	97	31	12	0	579	19	.	.	579	19	603	2	604	4
20	H	Bennet, St., Gracechurch	52	163	12	1	433	19	0	5	434	4	327	6	342	11

Number of Houses, Amount of Charitable Bequests, Poor's Rates, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF PARISHES AND PRECINCTS.		Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Bequests, besides such as may be vested in the Corporation, Companies, and Royal Hospitals.		Total Amount of Money levied by Assessment for the Poor, 1842.		Received from all other Sources in aid of Poor Rate, 1842.		Total Amount received for the Relief, &c. of the Poor, 1842.		Amount expended in Relief, &c. of the Poor, 1842.		Total Parochial Rates, &c. expended, 1842.	
			£.	s. d.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
City of London Union—continued.														
21	I	Bennet, St., Paul's Wharf	81	282 1 0	578 6	4 18	583 4	555 5	596 12					
22	GD	Bennet, St., Sherehof	29	50 8 8	144 10	0 5	144 15	156 17	165 9					
23	M	Botolph, St., Billingsgate	37	188 15 3	121 12	34 1	121 12	137 1	174 4					
24	K.	Christchurch, Newgate-street	286	52 5 6	1,846 13	0	1,880 14	2,245 8	2,263 11					
25		Christopher-le-Stocks, St.	2	550 13 6	120 0	78 18	120 0	138 16	176 9					
26	V	Clement, St., Eastcheap	40	192 10 0	1,007 0	0 6	1,007 6	955 7	122 14					
27		Dionis, St., Backchurch	122	2,408 8 3	1,193 7	25 12	1,218 19	1,235 13	971 8					
28		Dunstan-in-the-East, St.	187	745 4 0	248 5	1 13	248 5	249 11	1,249 5					
29	L	Edmund the King, St.	68	137 10 0	477 15	0	479 8	459 9	471 5					
30		Ethelburga, St.	87	5 0 0	629 12	4 7	629 12	740 15	751 8					
31	E	Faith the Virgin, St., under St. Paul's	141	35 10 0	471 16	51 10	476 3	486 11	515 2					
32	R	Gabriel, St., Fenchurch-street.	66	11 17 10	160 1	12 1	193 0	170 13	171 6					
33	M	George, St., Botolph-lane	39	191 18 10	490 0	0	490 0	418 15	1,185 5					
34	CG	Gregory, St., by St. Paul's	186	23 0 0	274 0	33 2	274 0	386 9	431 2					
35		Helen, St., Bishops-gate	132	127 15 9	496 4	229 0	529 6	718 0	726 0					
36		James, St., Duke's-place	123	36 15 4	175 11	0	404 11	438 16	509 18					
37		James, St., Garlick Hythe	63	20 14 0	211 6	0 3	211 9	153 1	154 4					
38	G	John Baptist, St., Walbrook	67	26 16 0	851 6	97 3	948 9	779 10	843 1					
39	A	John Evangelist, St.	19	86 1 4	1,207 11	12 13	1,220 4	1,171 19	1,253 7					
40	D	John Zachary, St.	41	1,092 6 6	541 7	6 11	547 18	514 19	526 18					
41		Katherine, St., Coleman-street	107	6 14 0	408 3	0 3	408 6	273 0	301 2					
42		Katherine Cree Church, St., otherwise } Christchurch	265		240 0	0 3	240 3	205 10	213 18					
43	N	Lawrence, St., Jewry	140											
44	N	Lawrence, St., Poultry	38											
45	N	Leicester, St., Bantsey	40											

46	κ	Leonard, St., Foster-lane.	50	82	0 9	517	2	0	3	517	5	538	19	545	6
47	ο	Magnus, St., London Bridge.	40	35	16 8	368	1	45	8	368	1	343	10	346	13
48		Margaret, St., Lothbury.	40	53	6 8	517	12	2	4	563	0	534	12	591	10
49	ο	Margaret, St., Moses.	41	32	10 0	239	7	23	10	241	11	191	5	196	12
50	κ	Margaret, St., New Fish-street.	54	203	5 6	407	0	42	3	430	10	433	6	455	0
51	κ	Margaret Patten, St.	28	2	0 0	202	0	0	0	244	3	232	4	236	19
52	π	Martin Pomroy, St., Ironmonger-lane.	37	2	0 0	131	0	0	0	131	0	209	18	211	4
53	ν	Martin's, St., Ludgate.	125	68	19 4	906	12	9	3	915	15	924	3	956	2
54	ρ	Martin's, St., Organs.	57	639	8 4	243	18	0	2	244	0	334	13	339	4
55	ρ	Martin's, St., Vintry.	57	67	18 0	605	2	10	11	615	13	497	15	521	15
56	σ	Martin Outwich, St.	40	89	8 9	175	0	9	10	184	10	185	9	196	11
57	τ	Mary Magdalen, St., Milk-street.	63	100	0 0	318	10	3	11	322	1	302	8	310	16
58	ω	Mary Abchurch, St.	81	14	17 9	201	9	279	11	481	0	405	9	407	0
59	α	Mary, St., Aldermanbury.	102	154	10 0	623	8	43	2	666	10	726	3	738	2
60	α	Mary, St., Aldermanbury.	82	292	17 0	135	7	10	2	145	9	212	9	218	15
61	β	Mary-le-Bow, St.	75	3	0 0	403	6	0	7	403	13	465	16	484	0
62	β	Mary Boshaw, St., Dowgate.	42	5	11 6	259	13	0	1	259	14	194	4	212	17
63	γ	Mary Colechurch, St.	47	3	0 0	259	8	0	0	259	8	190	0	198	8
64	δ	Mary-at-hill, St., Billingsgate.	103	5	11 6	854	5	0	0	854	5	805	6	854	1
65	δ	Mary Magdalen, St., Old Fish-street.	93	371	6 0	371	6	4	15	376	1	481	5	511	15
66	ε	Mary Mounshaw, St.	31	213	13 0	213	13	27	14	241	7	172	9	200	6
67	ε	Mary Somerset, St.	43	380	13 0	380	13	1	2	381	15	368	3	404	1
68	ζ	Mary Staining, St.	50	199	7 0	199	7	2	16	202	3	154	13	163	10
69	ζ	Mary Woolchurchaw, St.	31	84	0 0	440	12	0	0	440	12	761	0	774	19
70	η	Mary Woolnorth, St.	62	126	15 0	545	0	12	15	557	15	569	18	578	6
71	θ	Mathew, St., Friday-street.	30	962	1 1	257	8	0	0	257	8	270	3	273	6
72	θ	Michael, Bassishaw, St.	127	949	11 2	509	10	4	10	514	0	593	7	600	11
73	θ	Michael, St., Cornhill.	112	444	17 0	987	0	5	3	992	3	939	11	988	16
74	θ	Michael, St., Crooked-lane.	62	372	0 0	742	8	0	8	742	10	632	9	656	8
75	θ	Michael, St., Queenhithe.	66	333	18 0	333	18	19	5	353	3	503	9	508	14
76	ι	Michael-le-Quern, St.	39	245	0 0	245	0	0	0	245	0	299	16	328	7
77	ι	Michael, St., Royal, Paternoster-row.	47	144	18 4	108	0	0	0	108	0	134	13	135	6
78	κ	Michael, St., Wood-street.	64	500	0 0	297	18	87	10	385	8	421	8	426	2
79	κ	Mildred, St., the Virgin, Poultry.	57	121	0 0	325	14	76	16	402	10	325	11	348	14

Number of Houses, Amount of Charitable Bequests, Poor's Rate, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF PARISHES AND PRECINCTS.		Houses Inhabited, and Building, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Bequests, besides such as may be vested in the Corporation, Companies, and Royal Hospitals.		Total Amount of Money levied by Assessment for the Poor, 1842.	Received from all other Sources in aid of Poor Rate, 1842.	Total Amount received for the Relief, &c. of the Poor, 1842.	Amount expended in Relief, &c. of the Poor, 1842.	Total Parochial Rates, &c. expended, 1842.
		£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
80	Mildred, St., Broad-street	47	350 11 0	59 0	251 18	310 18	242 13	288 4	
81	Nicholas Acons, St.	39	4 5 4	248 12	.	248 12	242 2	252 3	
82	Nicholas, St., Cole Abbey	37	270 16 4	278 12	.	278 12	288 6	292 2	
83	Nicholas Olave, St.	50	2 0 0	292 3	.	292 3	307 6	321 18	
84	Olave, St., Hart-street.	174	252 9 6	978 14	39 3	1,017 17	775 7	924 18	
85	Olave, St., Jewry	41	120 14 9	303 14	.	303 14	273 2	276 14	
86	Olave, St., Silver-street	135	12 19 6	611 8	.	611 8	640 17	654 8	
87	Pancras, St., Soper-lane	39	18 3 2	201 9	.	201 9	218 4	220 16	
88	Peter, St., Cornhill	109	202 10 0	1,234 10	0 6	1,234 16	1,125 8	1,194 4	
89	Peter, St., near Paul's Wharf.	54	34 12 0	368 7	0 2	368 9	336 7	366 5	
90	Peter-le-Poor, St., Broad-street	134	5 4 0	519 5	22 16	542 1	658 5	670 18	
91	Peter, St., Westcheap	46	27 13 5	325 10	.	325 10	296 14	304 7	
92	Stephen, St., Coleman-street.	521	121 0 0	2,761 19	59 14	2,821 13	2,729 3	3,050 16	
93	Stephen, St., Walbrook	62	.	.	541 9	541 9	470 13	480 6	
94	Swithen, St., London Stone	75	49 1 4	310 13	499 2	809 15	428 1	441 7	
95	Thomas the Apostle, St.	95	841 1 0	7 1	.	7 1	482 0	483 18	
96	Trinity the Less, or Trinity the Holy	59	5 4 0	522 0	.	522 0	542 14	544 12	
97	Vedast, St., alias Foster	61	170 18 0	374 3	0 8	374 11	471 8	505 16	
	Whitefriars Precinct	135	.	880 11	12 10	893 1	714 3	789 19	
	Total	8,596	18,806 5 1	48,797 7	4,526 16	83,519 15	52,724 15	55,582 14	

98	Botolph, St., Bishopsgate	1,320	2,464 6 0	5,405 5	642 2	6,047 7	5,516 10	6,539 19
99	Botolph, St., Aldgate	1,265	2,923 17 1	3,629 16	1,504 13	5,134 9	3,637 14	4,464 12
100	Botolph, St., Aldersgate, with Glass-house-yard	795	203 9 4	1,908 19	297 7	2,206 6	2,095 18	2,346 16
101	Giles, St., Cripplegate	1,659	3,992 12 9	5,050 12	425 10	5,476 2	4,856 13	5,704 7
	Total	5,039	9,584 5 2	15,994 12	2,869 12	18,864 4	16,106 15	19,055 14
102	West London Union—being the Western portion of the City without the Walls.							
103	Andrew, St., Lower or City Liberty	599	2,662 10 1	2,723 3	194 13	2,917 16	2,711 9	2,922 11
104	Bartholomew the Great, St.	356	241 8 0	1,436 18	13 9	1,450 7	1,413 1	1,516 18
105	Bartholomew the Less, St.	30	3 17 0	193 13	.	193 13	208 14	231 8
	Bride's, St., otherwise St. Bridget, Fleet-street	690	1,440 19 6	.	.	.	3,502 6	3,553 5
106	Bridewell Precinct	58	626 11 6	390 16	44 12	435 8	298 14	350 6
107	Dunstan West, St.	374	2,428 18 11	1,762 6	94 12	1,856 18	1,716 11	1,867 1
	Sepulchre, St., Newgate	796		4,889 15	287 11	5,177 6	5,236 15	5,473 0
	Total	2,903	7,404 5 0	11,396 11	634 17	12,031 8	15,087 10	15,914 9
	Total of the City Unions	16,538	35,794 15 3	76,188 10	8,031 5	83,519 15	83,919 0	90,552 17

It appeared unnecessary to repeat in this Table the population of each of the City parishes, which has already been stated; but it ought to be noticed that the division into Unions does not accurately obey either the limits of the City or its division by the lines of the ancient walls. Thus the City of London Union comprises, with the ancient City within the Walls, also the Whitefriars Precinct, which makes its total population 55,920; the East London Union includes that portion of St. Botolph without Aldersgate parish which is called Glasshouse-yard, and belongs to the Finsbury division of the Hundred of Ossulstone, while, on the other hand, it omits the parish of Trinity in the Minories, its population being 39,653; and the West London Union, being deprived of the Whitefriars Precinct, contains a population of only 28,571. The total population of the three City Unions is thus seen to be 124,144; and to correct it to the exact population of the City within and without the walls, requires only the subtraction of 1,415 for Glasshouse-yard, and the addition of 579 for Trinity-Minories: the result will be 123,308.

Number of Houses and Inhabitants, annual Value of the Charitable Requests, and Amount annually expended in the Relief of the Poor in each Parish of the Metropolis without the City; derived from the Census of 1841, the Returns to the Poor Law Commissioners for the year ended at Lady-day, 1842, and the Abstract of the Charity Commissioners' Reports, printed for Parliament in 1843.

Names of Parishes, Precincts, and Places, arranged in the order of their Union for the support of the Poor, and the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, 1841.	Inhabitants, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Requests to the several Parishes.	Amount expended out of the Rates for the Relief, &c., of the Poor, 1842.
I. WEST DISTRICTS.				
1(a.) Kensington Union;				
(Which at first included Chelsea, now separated from it.)				
Fulham	1,530	9,319	678 15 3	3,023 18
Hammersmith	1,695	13,453	683 10 10	4,460 10
Kensington, St. Mary Abbots	2,637	26,834	576 11 0	7,595 10
Paddington	4,090	25,173	171 18 0	3,713 12
Total	9,952	74,779	2,110 15 1	18,793 10
1(b.) Chelsea Parish:				
(Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.)				
St. Luke Chelsea	5,936	40,179	78 0 10	13,976 18
2. St. George Hanover-square Parish:				
(Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. George's	8,154	66,453	311 3 0	16,100 4
3. Westminster, City:				
(Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. Margaret	3,467	30,258	8,654 17 8	9,106 18
St. John the Evangelist	3,197	26,223	12 0 0	
Close of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter	35	231	..	
Total	6,699	56,712	8,666 17 8	..
4. St. Martin-in-the-Fields Parish:				
(Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.)				
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	2,512	25,190	2,314 19 8	11,321 0
5. St. James's Parish:				
(Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. James	3,713	37,398	1,987 10 10	10,567 4
Total of West Districts	36,966	300,711	15,469 7 1	79,865 14

Number of Houses and Inhabitants, &c. —continued.

Names of Parishes, Precincts, and Places, arranged in the order of their Union for the support of the Poor, and the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, 1841.	Inhabitants, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Requests to the several Parishes.	Amount expended out of the Rates for the Relief, &c., of the Poor, 1842.
II. NORTH DISTRICTS.				
6. St. Marylebone Parish:				
(Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. Marylebone	14,945	138,164	2 10 0	41,476 8
7. St. Pancras Parish:				
(Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. Pancras	15,474	129,763	152 7 0	28,514 16
8. Islington Parish:				
(Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. Mary Islington	9,115	55,690	962 11 11	8,692 10
9. Hackney Union:				
St. John Hackney	2,103	37,771	2,950 17 8	11,796 0
St. Mary Stoke Newington	737	4,490	93 16 8	1,344 8
Total	2,840	42,261	3,044 14 4	13,140 8
Total of North Districts	42,374	365,878	4,162 3 3	91,824 2
III. CENTRAL DISTRICTS.				
10. St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George Bloomsbury Parishes:				
(Having jointly a local Act for the poor.)				
St. Giles's-in-the-Fields	2,986	37,311	828 8 1	14,582 40
St. George Bloomsbury	2,188	16,981		
Total	5,174	54,292	..	..
11. Strand Union:				
St. Anne Soho	1,446	16,480	53 0 0	4,693 18
St. Clement Danes	1,490	15,459	4,853 0 0	6,716 5
St. Mary-le-Strand	241	2,520	105 0 0	8,884 8
St. Paul Covent-garden	599	5,718	266 0 0	2,160 11
Precinct of the Savoy	64	414	..	118 14
Liberty of the Rolls	378	2,565	..	989 9
Barnard's, Clement's, Clifford's Thavie's, Serjeant's and New Inns, with the Inner and Middle Temple	1,000	1,023	..	..
Total	5,218	44,179	5,277 0 0	23,568 5
12. Holborn Union:				
St. Andrew Without, or above the Bars, and St. George the Martyr	2,305 773	21,438 7,897	242 10 0	6,756 11
Carried forward	3,078	29,335	242 10 0	6,756 11

Number of Houses and Inhabitants, &c.—continued.

Names of Parishes, Precincts, and Places, arranged in the order of their Union for the support of the Poor, and the Registra- tion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, 1841.	Inha- bitants, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Bequests to the several Parishes.	Amount ex- pended out of the Rates for the Relief, &c., of the Poor, 1842.
III. CENTRAL DISTRICT—continued.			£. s. d.	£. s.
Brought forward	3,078	29,335	242 10 0	6,756 11
Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Ely- rents, and Ely-place	967	9,455	..	2,224 1
Furnival's, Gray's, Lincoln's and Staple's Inns	374	677	..	..
Charter House	1	185	..	..
Total	4,419	39,652	242 10 0	8,980 12
13. Clerkenwell Parishes: (Not in union; having jointly a local Act for the poor.)				
St. James and St. John Clerken- well	7,242	56,756	659 16 2	13,225 4
14. St. Luke Middlesex Parish: (Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. Luke Middlesex	6,385	49,829	1,676 3 8	15,204 13
15. East London Union, (as already given)	5,039	39,653	..	15,994 12
16. West London Union, (as already given)	2,903	28,571	..	11,396 11
17. City of London Union, (as already given)	9,575	55,920	..	49,797 7
18. St. Sepulchre Middlesex Parish: (Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, and without the City	563	4,801	..	1,552 12
Total of Central Districts	46,518	373,653	8,683 17 11	154,302 12
IV. EAST DISTRICTS.				
19. Shoreditch Parish: (Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.)				
St. Leonard Shoreditch	13,297	83,432	4,489 7 6	20,430 5
20. Bethnal Green: (Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.)				
St. Matthew Bethnal-green . . . . .	..	74,088	650 7 6	14,019 8
21. Whitechapel Union:				
St. Botolph without Aldgate, or East Smithfield	487	3,627	..	2,243 7
Christchurch Spitalfields	2,451	20,436	323 14 8	4,978 7
Carried forward	2,938	24,063	323 14 8	7,221 14

Number of Houses and Inhabitants, &c.—continued.

Names of Parishes, Precincts, and Places, arranged in the order of their Union for the support of the Poor, and the Registra- tion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, 1841.	Inha- bitants, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Bequests to the several Parishes.	Amount ex- pended out of the Rates for the Relief, &c., of the Poor, 1842.
IV. EAST DISTRICTS—continued.			£. s. d.	£. s.
21. Whitechapel Union—continued.				
Brought forward	2,938	24,063	323 14 8	7,221 14
Holy Trinity, Minorities	68	579	9 7 3	312 13
St. Katharine by the Tower Pre- cinct	22	96	184 16 0	694 15
Mile End New Town Hamlet	1,114	8,325	92 19 2	1,476 3
Norton Folgate Liberty	232	1,674	195 8 0	463 14
Old Artillery-ground	198	1,558	..	382 12
St. Peter ad Vincula, in the Tower	74	1,107	..	..
Tower Liberty without	43	310	..	40 0
Whitechapel, St. Mary	4,684	34,053	1,129 15 11	8,790 19
Total	9,373	71,765	1,936 1 0	19,382 10
22. St. George's-in-the-East Parish: (Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.)				
St. George's-in-the-East	6,252	41,350	837 14 6	14,244 0
23. Stepney Union:				
St. Dunstan Stepney (in part)* . . . . .	..	..	312 0 8	..
Limehouse, St. Anne	2,967	19,337	364 15 2	4,028 18
Mile End Old Town	7,985	45,308	353 9 8	8,251 11
Ratcliff	1,727	11,874	111 16 8	3,407 13
Shadwell, St. Paul	1,635	10,060	386 18 0	3,226 16
Wapping, St. John	506	4,108	634 2 6	1,995 17
Total	14,820	90,687	2,163 2 8	20,910 15
24. Poplar Union:				
Bow, or Stratford-le-Bow	890	4,626	400 5 10	1,500 5
Bromley, St. Leonard	211	6,154	145 18 0	1,948 17
Poplar, All Saints	3,267	20,342	365 15 0	636 3
Total	4,368	31,122	911 18 10	11,085 5
Total of East Districts	48,110	392,444	10,988 12 0	100,293 17
V. SOUTH DISTRICTS.				
25. St. Saviour's Union:				
Christchurch	286	14,616	2,431 11 2	4,133 5
St. Saviour's	2,861	18,219	2,772 2 9	8,321 14
Total	3,147	32,835	5,203 13 11	12,454 19
26. St. Olave's Union:				
St. John Horsleydown	1,578	10,115	2,977 10 8	3,199 6
St. Olave	953	6,745	..	3,178 3
St. Thomas	95	1,759	162 0 0	348 19
Total	2,626	18,619	3,139 10 8	6,726 8

* The ancient parish of St. Dunstan Stepney now comprises only the hamlets of Mile End Old and New Towns, and Ratcliff, but formerly embraced also the present parishes of Poplar, Limehouse, Wapping, Bethnal Green, and Spitalfields, which are entitled to share in the general charities of St. Dunstan.

Number of Houses and Inhabitants, &c.—continued.

Names of Parishes, Precincts, and Places, arranged in the order of their Union for the support of the Poor, and the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, 1841.	Inhabitants, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Bequests to the several Parishes.	Amount expended out of the Rates for the Relief, &c., of the Poor, 1842.
			£. s. d.	£. s.
V. SOUTH DISTRICTS—continued.				
27. <i>Bermondsey Parish:</i> (Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.) Bermondsey	970	34,947	489 16 0	14,142 10
28. <i>St. George Southwark Parish:</i> (Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.) St. George the Martyr	7,058	46,644	1,371 18 0	12,342 16
29. <i>Newington Parish:</i> (Not in union; having a local Act for the poor.) St. Mary Newington Butts . .	9,370	54,606	693 0 10	15,627 17
30. <i>Lambeth Parish:</i> (Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.) St. Mary Lambeth	18,686	115,888	1,430 5 4	32,015 2
31. <i>Camberwell Parish:</i> (Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.) St. Giles Camberwell	2,442	39,863	502 19 8	6,732 18
32. <i>Rotherhithe:</i> (Acting separately under the Poor Law Commissioners.) Rotherhithe	2,548	13,917	334 19 9	7,294 10
33. <i>Greenwich Union:</i> Deptford, St. Nicholas	1,226	6,991	888 1 8	3,354 6
Deptford, St. Paul	3,054	18,626		
Greenwich	4,750	29,755		
Woolwich	3,157	25,785		
Total	12,187	81,157	5,624 19 0	28,588 4
Total of South Districts . .	59,034	438,481	18,791 3 2	135,925 4
VI. SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.				
(Not comprised in the Registrar-General's Bills of Mortality, though within the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police Courts.)				
34. <i>Hampstead Parish:</i> (Included in the Edmonton Union.) St. John Hampstead	1,489	10,093	401 6 0	2,763 18

Number of Houses and Inhabitants, &c.—continued.

Names of Parishes, Precincts, and Places arranged in the order of their Union for the support of the Poor, and the Registration of Birth, Marriages, and Deaths.	Houses Inhabited, Uninhabited, and Building, 1841.	Inhabitants, 1841.	Annual Value of the Charitable Bequests to the several Parishes.	Amount expended out of the Rates for the Relief, &c., of the Poor, 1842.
			£. s. d.	£. s.
VI. SUBURBAN DISTRICTS—continued.				
35. <i>Acton and Chiswick Parishes:</i> (Included in the Brentford Union.) Acton	501	2,665	137 6 4	926 1
Chiswick	1,130	5,811	67 5 7	1,952 17
Total	1,631	8,476	204 11 11	2,878 18
36. <i>Wandsworth and Clapham Union:</i> Battersea	1,154	6,617	253 0 8	2,116 8
Clapham	2,109	12,106	56 10 0	3,531 2
Putney	736	4,684	452 19 1	1,798 18
Streatham	949	5,994	191 9 10	1,452 13
Tooting	356	2,840	39 5 0	705 2
Wandsworth	1,400	7,614	488 11 7	3,954 8
Total	6,704	39,855	1,481 16 2	13,558 11
37. <i>Barnes Parish:</i> (Included in the Richmond Union.) Barnes	290	1,461	43 7 2	463 7
38. <i>Wimbledon Parish:</i> (Including in the Kingston Union.) Wimbledon	452	2,630	48 12 6	1,243 3
39. <i>Merton Parish:</i> (Included in the Croydon Union.) Merton	340	1,914	133 6 6	757 5
40. <i>Penge Hamlet:</i> (An outlying portion of Battersea Parish, on the confines of Kent, and included in the Croydon Union.) Penge	99	270	..	..
41. <i>Lewisham Union:</i> Charlton	455	2,655	79 19 0	506 10
Eltham	413	2,186	558 19 0	790 11
Kidbrooke (Liberty)	77	597	..	27 10
Lee	456	2,360	133 1 3	306 0
Lewisham	1,713	12,276	397 15 0	2,459 13
Mottingham (Hamlet)	20	124	..	29 18
Plumstead	530	2,816	103 1 4	837 7
Total	3,664	23,014	1,272 6 7	5,007 9
Total of Suburban Districts.	14,669	87,713	3,585 6 10	26,672 11
Metropolitan Police on Duty . . . .	..	2,930	..	..
Total of the Metropolis	247,671	1,961,810	61,680 10 3	588,884 0

METROPOLIS.

*Population to a Square Mile; Square Yards to each Person; Square Yards and Persons to each House; annual Value of rated Property to each House and Person; and annual Amount of Poor Rate to each Person.**

DISTRICTS.	Population to a Square Mile.	Square Yards to each Person.	Square Yards to each House.	Persons to each House.	Mean Annual Value of Rated Property on each House.	Mean Annual Value of Rated Property to each Person.	Annual Amount of Poor Rate to each Person.
Kensington, Chelsea . . .	8,515	363.8	2,517.6	6.9	£. 29.1	£. 4.21	£. .285
St. George Hanover-square . . .	39,018	79.4	691.5	8.7	79.2	9.09	.242
Westminster . . .	43,209	71.7	634.8	8.8	32.4	3.66	.161
St. Martin-in-the-Fields . . .	62,006	50.0	515.7	10.3	109.8	9.86	.449
St. James Westminster . . .	145,059	21.4	222.4	10.3	69.0	6.69	.253
Marylebone . . .	59,346	52.2	509.0	9.8	57.5	5.90	.300
Pancras . . .	31,942	97.0	852.2	8.8	33.1	3.76	.220
Islington . . .	11,686	265.1	1,785.1	6.6	24.9	3.81	.156
Hackney . . .	6,847	452.4	2,658.2	5.9	22.4	3.81	.311
St. Giles . . .	138,988	22.3	244.0	11.0	47.8	4.37	.269
Strand . . .	169,453	18.3	195.7	10.1	48.8	4.82	.355
Holborn . . .	155,160	20.0	199.8	9.7	29.7	3.04	.226
Clerkenwell . . .	113,512	27.3	222.8	8.2	25.4	3.11	.233
St. Luke . . .	132,880	23.3	181.9	7.8	27.9	3.58	.305
East London, West London . . .	195,846	15.8	134.3	8.8	25.3	2.88	.426
City of London . . .	94,488	32.8	229.9	7.1	77.5	10.98	.940
Shoreditch . . .	86,123	36.0	237.4	6.6	13.4	2.03	.245
Bethnal-green . . .	62,390	49.7	312.2	6.3	8.1	1.29	.189
Whitechapel . . .	127,313	24.3	198.0	8.1	22.4	2.75	.270
St. George-in-the-East . . .	115,061	26.9	186.0	6.9	23.6	3.42	.344
Stepney . . .	30,336	102.1	657.2	6.3	14.8	2.34	.231
Poplar . . .	5,519	561.2	3,133.1	6.1	31.7	5.16	.356
St. Saviour, St. Olave . . .	106,411	29.1	206.1	7.2	27.1	3.79	.372
Bermondsey . . .	36,074	85.9	523.9	6.2	13.5	2.20	.405
St. George Southwark . . .	†	†	†	7.	15.4	2.21	.265
Newington . . .	55,473	55.8	325.4	5.8	14.1	2.42	.286
Lambeth . . .	20,376	152.0	990.3	6.5	21.5	3.30	.276
Camberwell . . .	5,583	554.8	3,232.3	5.8	12.3	2.11	.169
Rotherhithe . . .	12,908	240.0	1,380.0	5.8	19.9	3.47	.524
Greenwich . . .	11,343	273.1	1,841.0	6.8	15.8	2.35	.353
Hampstead (Parish) . . .	3,120	992.6	7,100.5	7.2	33.7	4.71	.551
Acton and Chiswick (Parishes) . . .	1,605	1929.8	10,833.9	5.6	17.0	3.03	.397
Wandsworth and Clapham (Union) . . .	4,367	709.3	4,211.9	5.9	23.8	4.01	.613
Barnes (Parish) . . .	1,140	2716.5	16,675.6	6.1	31.0	5.04	.464
Wimbledon (Parish) . . .	455	6809.1	28,201.6	4.1	23.1	5.57	1.061
Merton (Parish) . . .	817	3793.1	22,476.8	5.9	19.8	3.35	.464
Penge (Hamlet) . . .	206	15057.8	76,709.4	5.1	31.7	6.80	.733
Lewisham (Union) . . .	1,505	2053.1	11,923.0	5.8	21.3	4.19	.324

* This table is an extension of one published in the last Annual Report of the Registrar General.

† With St. Saviour and St. Olave.

The preceding data are sufficient to afford us some approximation to the total amount raised in the metropolis, in 1842, by direct taxation upon its 1,961,810 inhabitants, and 8,082,369*l.* of assessed rental; and for the purposes of such an estimate, we may disregard the different periods of the year at which the accounts are made out for the Police, and for the Poor Law and County Rate Returns, as we have already disregarded them in compiling the preceding tables, with a view to comparisons which are not vitiated by this slight discrepancy. We find 111,938*l.* 13*s.* raised under the name of County Rates; 207,202*l.* 15*s.* 3½*d.* under that of Police Rates, exclusive of the 68,161*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* paid to the same account by the Treasury; and 588,884*l.* applied in the relief of the poor in various forms; making a total of 908,025*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.* paid by the several parishes and places, to meet which the total amount levied under the name of Poor's Rates was 877,666*l.* 18*s.* Add to this sum, about 100,000*l.* for Sewers' Rates; 400,000*l.* for paying, lighting, and cleansing the streets; and 340,000*l.* for a supply of water, and we have a total of 1,748,025*l.* 8*s.* levied by direct taxation. This is exclusive of church rates and dues, and the payments under the name of tithes in the city; and without any reference to the enormous charge upon the metropolis for the supply of gas to private houses and establishments. The latter may assume the name of a competitive speculation; but it is, in reality, a municipal service, and must ever, on its present system, involve both protection and monopoly.

The indirect taxation of the metropolis is alone a subject sufficiently extensive for separate inquiry. It consists of fees in the courts of civil and criminal justice, and to officers of the prisons and police; fees on licenses to ply for hire, &c.; port, navigation, and metage dues; tolls of the markets, streets, and bridges; fees to surveyors under the building act; the contributions to maintain a fire police, made by the several insurance companies; fees for the use of cemeteries, &c. Reserving a notice of this indirect taxation for a future opportunity, I have now, in obedience to the desire expressed at a former meeting, to describe more fully the system of taxation and expenditure adopted for the sewerage of the metropolis.

History and Statistics of the Present System of Sewerage in the Metropolis. By JOSEPH FLETCHER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Secretary.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 18th March, 1844.]

HAVING been requested, at the last meeting of this Society, to enter into more detail on the subject of the sewerage of the metropolis than was within the scope of the paper which I had then the honour of reading to the fellows assembled, I have, in the following pages, collected together the facts which supply a rapid outline of the history and present state of the Commissions, to which this portion of the public works of the metropolis is entrusted; and it must be owned that it is not a little humiliating to find that what is now deemed essentially requisite for town life in regard to drainage, has never once been contemplated by the general laws passed for the execution of such works. In fact, the legal purposes and powers of the existing Commissions of Sewers, except where a very partial aid is derived from local acts, are limited to the surface drainage of a marsh; and the metropolis is at the present

moment, in the eye of the law, under the ancient and approved drainage laws of the Marsh of Romney in Kent; the first reclaimed of all the great maritime levels in England.

By the prescriptive constitution of this district, the drainage of the marsh, and the support of the sea-walls, was entrusted to a body of 24 jurats, appointed by as many townships or manors, and a bailiff, appointed by the same, who appears to have been, like the Saxon reeves generally, at once the presiding and the executive officer. This body parcelled out, among the several proprietors, the works to be maintained; and in cases of neglect, the repairs were made by the bailiff, and charged by the jurats upon the party specially liable; the method of proceeding by common assessment not being established until the thirteenth century. The customary laws under which this body existed and acted were revised and confirmed in the 41st of Henry III., by the Justice Henry de Bathe, who was dispatched into the marsh for the redress of past grievances, and the drawing up rules for the future. Edward I., in the sixteenth year of his reign, issued a special commission to John de Lovetot, and Henry de Apuldefeld, to view the banks and ditches upon the sea coast and parts adjacent within the county of Kent, in divers places then broken, through the violence of the sea, and to inquire by whose default this damage had happened; and together with the bailiffs of liberties, and others in those parts, to distrain all those which held any lands and tenements there, and had or might have defence and preservation in any sort, by the said banks and ditches, according to the quantity of the said lands and tenements, either by the number of acres, or by carucates, for the necessary repairs of those banks and ditches, as often as there should be need. The Commissioners, with the jurats, and others of the marsh, confirmed the ordinances of Henry de Bathe, and improved them by incorporating into the government of the marsh the method of general assessment; assigning the election of the bailiff, called the king's bailiff, to the lords of the marsh. And Henry de Apuldefeld and Bertram de Tancrey, similarly appointed in the eighteenth year of his reign, extended the marsh laws, with the like common assent, to every hundred and township in Kent, as well by the sea coast as bordering on the Thames and other waters, in which the marsh lands are subject to inundation; twelve or six lawful men being to this end chosen in each, according to the largeness of the hundreds or towns.

Other commissions were on various occasions issued by the Crown during this and the succeeding reigns, for the preservation of the walls and ditches of Romney Marsh; the regulations for their maintenance were further improved; and these laws and regulations at length became so famous, that King Henry VI., in the sixth year of his reign, by the advice and assent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and at the special instance of the Commons of the realm, then assembled in his Parliament, holden at Westminster, having considered the great damage and losses which had often happened by the excessive rising of waters in divers parts of the realm, and that much greater was like to ensue, if remedy were not hastily provided, ordained by statute of 6 Henry VI., c. 5, that for 10 years then next ensuing, several commissions of sewers should be made to divers persons by the Chancellor of England, for the time to come, in all parts of this his realm, where it should be needful (the form of which commission is recited in the statute), and amongst other things, gave unto the said commissioners special power and direction "to

make and ordain necessary and convenable statutes and ordinances, for the salvation and conservation of the sea-banks and marshes, and the parts adjoining, according to the laws and customs of Romney Marsh.

Commissions of sewers had been issued on special occasions of difficulty, during the preceding reigns, for other marsh districts than that of Romney; and this statute added greatly to the powers of such commissioners; for it authorized them to make officers, take accounts of their expeditors, set labourers on work, and rate their wages. A supplemental statute of the 8th of Henry VI., c. 3, supplied some defects in the former, as also did one of the 12th of Edward IV., c. 7, for taking away weares and fishgarths; and those of the 18th of Henry VI., c. 10; 23rd Henry VI., c. 9; 12th Edward IV., c. 6; 4th Henry VII., c. 1; and 6th Henry VIII., c. 10, successively continued its powers until the passing of the 23rd Henry VIII., c. 5, which is the existing statute of sewers, and chiefly governs the metropolitan as it does all the other commissions.

It provides that "Commissions of Sewers and other the Premises shall be directed in all parts within this realm, from time to time, where and when need shall require," according to the manner and form prescribed "to such substantial and indifferent persons as shall be named by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Treasurer of England, and the two Chief Justices for the time being,* or by three of them, whereof the Lord Chancellor to be one." Any six commissioners, of whom three must be of the quorum, may act as the king's justices to survey the walls, ditches, banks, gutters, sewers, gates, calcies, bridges, streams, and other defences lying within the limits assigned; and also all fishgarths, mill-dams, locks, hebbing-weares, keeps, flood-gates, and other like annoyances, and the same cause to be made, corrected, repaired, amended, put down or reformed, as case shall require, after their wisdoms and discretions, as well according to the statutes and ordinances already made, as by the authority of the present ordinances; after ascertaining by a jury the persons equitably liable to the charge of such works, and the proportions in which they ought to be assessed.

By the terms of the Commission recited in this statute, the Commissioners are empowered to appoint keepers, bailiffs, surveyors, collectors, expeditors, and other ministers and officers, who shall account to them; to impress workmen, and take materials, carriages, &c.; to make statutes and ordinances for the safeguard, conservation, redress, correction, and reformation of the premises, *after the laws and customs of Romney Marsh, in the county of Kent, or otherwise*; to determine suits and complaints brought before them; to make and direct writs, precepts, warrants, and other commandments to sheriffs, bailiffs, and all other ministers, officers, and persons, as well within liberties as without, and compel the return of the same; and to compel by distress, fines, and amerciaments, or by other punishments, ways, or means, all such as shall be negligent, gainsaying, or rebelling in the said works, reparations, or reformations of the premises, or negligent in the due execution of this Commission; saving the king the fines and amerciaments due to the crown; but requiring all sheriffs, bailiffs, and

* At present, the Lord Chancellor and the two Chief Justices.

other officers to return juries at the desire of the Commissioners and to attend upon them. The Commissioners must take a prescribed oath to the faithful and upright discharge of the duties devolved upon them; and may sell lands in discharge of arrears of rates, if they enrol their decree or ordinance to that effect, on parchment, and certify the same into the Court of Chancery, for the royal assent thereto.

Every Commissioner must possess estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life, to the value of 40 marks per annum; or be resident and free in a city, borough, or town corporate, and possessed of moveable substance to the clear value of 100*l.*; or be an utter barrister; and in any case be duly sworn, or forfeit 40*l.* for every attempt to sit by virtue of any Commission of Sewers, without taking the required oath. A general avowry is allowed in case of actions against officers for taking any distress; and treble damages are given to them, if the verdict be for the defendant. The Commissioners are allowed 4*s.* out of their public funds, for every day in which they "take pain" in the execution of the Commission of Sewers, and are to determine the salaries of their officers and servants. By the 25th Henry VIII., c. 10., none can be put in commission who are not resident in the county wherein it is to be executed; and a penalty of 5 marks is imposed on any Commissioner refusing to take the prescribed oath.

The 3rd and 4th of Edward VI., c. 8, makes this statute perpetual; subjects the Crown lands to its full operation, in accordance with provisions to the like effect in the original statute; and extends the duration of the several commissions from three to five years; a term further extended by the 13th Eliz., c. 9, to 10 years, unless they be repealed by other commissions, or rendered obsolete by supersedeas. All the walls, ditches, banks, gutters, sewers, gates, causeys, bridges, and the streams and water-courses, which have their passage into the river Thames, within two miles of the City of London, were brought under the statute of sewers by the 3rd of James I., c. 14; and the several metropolitan commissions derive various powers from the local Act of the 2nd of William and Mary, s. 2, c. 8, "For paving and cleansing the streets in the Cities of London and Westminster, and suburbs and liberties thereof, and out-parishes in the County of Middlesex, and in the Borough of Southwark, and other places within the weekly bills of mortality, in the County of Surrey." Lastly, the 7th of Anne, c. 9, gave to the Committee of Common Council for sewers and paving in the City of London the same powers as the Commissioners of sewers for counties; at the same time that the 9th of Anne, c. 10, extended the powers of all such Commissioners in the sale of lands for arrears to copyholds, which had escaped the terms of former statutes.

Under the statute of sewers, the metropolis, and the adjacent districts, comprehended within a circle of 10 miles from the post-office, are divided into six trusts, besides that of the City and Liberties; each possessing a separate and independent jurisdiction within its own limits. These trusts are: the Commission of Sewers for the City and Liberties of Westminster and part of the County of Middlesex, the operations of which are aided by several local Acts, of which the principal is that of the 47th of George III.; the Commission of Sewers for Holborn and Finsbury, and part of the County of Middlesex, having local Acts of the 18th and 54th of George III.; the Commission of

Sewers for the Tower Hamlets, which has no local Act; the Blackwall, or Poplar and Stebunheath Marsh Commission of Sewers, likewise without any local Act; the Commission of Sewers from the river Ravensbourne, in Kent, to the Ember branch of the river Mole, in Surrey, which has three local Acts, of the 49th, 50th, and 53rd of George III.; and the Commission of Sewers for Regent-street, under a local Act of the 43rd of George III. Those of the Tower Hamlets and Blackwall are, in fact, the only commissions unaided by local statutes.

The commissions issued by the Crown, under the 23rd of Henry VIII., c. 5, however, elect a very different administrative body from that of Romney Marsh. Under the latter, the whole of the extensive powers for draining and embanking are vested in the body locally elected, who have been subjected only to a sort of visitorial authority on the part of the Crown. But the modern commissions of sewers, framed at a time when the prerogative was at its highest stretch of power, vests nearly the whole of these powers in the nominees of the Crown; no longer merely presiding officers, but a whole local council; the inhabitants of the district being called upon merely to exercise the subsidiary functions of jurymen, if called upon by the sheriff so to do, when the Commissioners want a jury. Not only are the greatest powers possessed by the Commissioners, therefore, those designed merely for the drainage and embanking of fens; but they are without the constitutional advantage, except in the City, of that local election by which the jurors of Romney Marsh are still placed in office.

Upwards of two centuries ago, the learned Mr. Robert Callis, whose readings upon the statute of sewers are still the principal authority in this branch of local law, pointed out the great evils arising from this want of responsibility to public opinion in the appointment of the Commissioners. "Because that persons of profound wisdoms, deep experience, tried learning, generous disposition, and good estate, should be put into these commissions of sewers, the statute did make choice of four honourable persons to have and take the nominations of such as should, for their integrity, learning, wealth, wisdom, and experience, be worthy to be put into this Commission. But as these great persons of honour, by their high places, are most commonly busied in matters of great importance, they many times refer these matters to others, by means whereof divers persons have of late years crept into Commission, which this statute doth not allow of, which do not only want knowledge and experience, but which are also transported and carried away with self-will, and serve most commonly to make a faction of the greater number to carry away businesses, when the graver and wiser sort are forced (being overladen with popular voices) to give way to run into contrary courses, and are made to surcease from making good and wholesome laws and ordinances, and sometimes are, as it were, forced to agree to those which are worse."*

In what terms the learned commentator would have expressed himself concerning the present system of self-election, under which these great persons of honour refer the appointment of Commissioners to the Commissioners themselves, it is not difficult to divine. The actual system is, on the termination of a Commission, for the existing Commissioners

* Callis, edit. 1824, p. 268-9.

to nominate their successors; among whom are included commonly the principal proprietors in the district, of whom it is well known that very few will even take the oaths; others, who, though well qualified, will seldom attend; others who will attend for the dignity, honour, and dinner, and to make up a board; and, finally, a small knot of working men, usually of inferior station and fortune, who are the real trustees of the extraordinary powers and revenues of these anomalous bodies. It is the latter who form an express executive committee in some Commissions, and virtually do so, by their constant attendance and sole knowledge of the business in the rest; and allowing to these gentlemen at least the average of human virtue, it is not surprising that many should doubt the propriety of entrusting an almost despotic power to such coteries of virtually self-appointed persons.

They are not only an administrative body for maintaining and improving the drainage, by such means as they may think proper, and levying any amount of money which they may please, to defray the cost of doing so; but they form a court of record, though not in *aliquo certo loco*, with power to amerce, fine, and imprison even the sheriff himself, if, upon writ or warrant directed to him, he does not return a jury, or make attendance, as the case may be; and to make laws, ordinances, and decrees, binding upon every one, under pain of being visited by the same unlimited power. It was for a long time debated whether they had authority to make new banks, drains, &c., or only maintain the old ones; but Callis's opinion is decidedly in favour of the larger authority, and has commonly been followed. The Commissioners may order works on their personal view and survey, with such evidence in aid as they may think proper; but it is generally the business of a jury, summoned by the sheriff, on the warrant of the Commissioners, to present impediments and nuisances; what works want executing; the persons who are bound to perform them, or are liable to the general charge of their execution; those who for any cause, or by any custom, are exempt from such charges; as also the misconduct of officers, and contempts and neglects of the decrees and orders of the court. But the labours of the juries, who, when assembled, are necessarily under the guidance of the surveyor of each trust, are little more than a form of perambulation, terminating each day with a tavern dinner, which the Commissioners pay for, as for their own, out of the rates. It is obvious, also, that the surveyor is a person upon whom the Commissioners will commonly be as much dependent, in details, as the juries themselves; and yet this officer, so far as the public is concerned, is thus screened from responsibility in every direction.

Mere frontage involves a *prima facie* liability to the repair of banks; and liability to various works may arise from covenant, prescription, custom or tenure; but the common ground of assessment to sewer's rate, and the universal ground in London, is the *usus rei*, to all who derive a benefit or avoid a damage through the works under the Commissioners. Rates on this ground are sometimes appointed by presentment of a jury, and sometimes by the Commissioners without the intervention of a jury; and must be resorted to wherever the special liabilities are not sufficient to meet the charge of the works required. The sewers' rates are considered a landlord's tax; but they are necessarily levied on the occupier, who may show his want of the whole interest, and the

Commissioners would distribute the burthen accordingly; but, practically, the adjustment is left to be made between the parties individually; and, generally speaking, they are a tax left to be defrayed by the tenant, who, on newly coming into his premises is liable for any amount of arrears.

The great vale of the lower Thames, from Maidenhead to the sea, is enclosed by ranges of chalk hills, which form the North Downs of Surrey and Kent on the south, and the Chiltern Forest and succeeding hills, in Bucks and Herts, on the north. Inclining gradually towards the Thames, the chalk strata form a great basin of very irregular circuit and surface, which is occupied by the various deposits of clay and gravel, known to geologists under the name of the London Clay Formation. The gentle elevations rising from the northern bank of the Thames, on which the cities of London and Westminster are chiefly built, are composed of a sound dry gravel, as also is the subsoil of the lower lands bordering upon the river, even on the southern side, to Lambeth and Camberwell. But to these gravels, both on the north and south, succeed beds of deep and cold clay, over which the town is rapidly extending itself, as its suburbs successively climb towards the heights of Hampstead and Highgate, at a distance of four miles from the river on one side, and those of Norwood, at a distance of seven miles from it on the other; both of which ranges consist of beds of ferruginous and sterile sand, clay, and gravel.

It is difficult to carry back the imagination to the period when the City of London occupied only one or two of the little hills rising above the first deep water of the Thames, and yet unless we do this, it will be almost impossible to understand the primitive state in which its public works remained to a comparatively recent period, and the rude principles which yet govern them in various respects, more particularly in regard to drainage. Some idea of the state from which the sewerage has gradually brought the town, may be formed from the following memoranda as to its hydrographical state, when the brooks which flowed through and about the city were required to supply the inhabitants with water no less than to cleanse their streets:—

"The River of Wells, so called from its being formed by the united streams from several wells in the neighbourhood of the Charter House and Smithfield, flowed to Holborn Bridge. The Old-bourne, or Hill-bourne, so called from its running down a hill, rose near Holborn Bars, and running east, joined the River of Wells at Holborn Bridge; from thence the united streams flowed between the Fleet and Bridewell into the Thames near Blackfriars Bridge. In 1307, at a Parliament held at Carlisle, the 35th of Edward I., Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, complained that whereas formerly the watercourse under the Fleet and Holborn Bridges was sufficiently deep and wide to allow ten or twelve ships at once, loaded with merchandize, to come up to Holborn Bridge, but that in 1199, in the first year of his reign, King John had granted to the Knights Templars ground to erect a mill upon, at Castle Baynard, and the whole of the water in this watercourse (which was afterwards called Turn Mill Brook) to work it; owing to which diversion chiefly, and also

* Derived from a paper by Thos. Wicksteed, Esq., read before the Society of Arts, May 24th, 1835.

to the filth of the Tanners choking it up, and divers other impediments, vessels could not now enter as they were wont; he therefore prayed that the mayor and sheriffs of London might be directed to view the water-course to substantiate his statements. It was in consequence cleansed, but was never again of the depth or breadth that it had formerly been. In 1502, the 17th of Henry VII., the whole course of Fleet Dyke, then so called, was effectually cleansed so as to allow boats with fish and fuel to navigate as far as Holborn Bridge.

"In 1589, in the 31st of Elizabeth's reign, the Common Council of the city granted a fifteenth for the cleansing of this brook, or dyke, and for this purpose the springs on Hampstead Heath were collected into one head, and conveyed by means of a channel to Fleet Ditch, to scour it out; but after spending a large sum of money, the work proved a failure, and the banks falling in, the ditch was choked up more than ever.

"In 1668, in Charles the Second's reign, after the Fire of London, it was again cleansed, and a handsome canal was made with brick walls and wharfs on each side as far as Holborn Bridge, 2100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 5 feet deep at a middling tide; but the expense of making this canal, with its wharfs, &c., (amounting to nearly 28,000*l.*.) and the annual cost of keeping it free from mud was so great, that in 1733 the citizens obtained powers from Parliament to fill up the ditch between Fleet Street and Holborn, and to build a market thereon; the Act providing that two spacious arches, of ten feet high and six feet wide, should be made and maintained as common sewers, to carry off the waters of the rivulets and sewers that used to fall into the ditch; and in 1760, in George the Third's reign, when Blackfriars Bridge was built, the remaining part of the Fleet Ditch, from Fleet Street to the Thames, was filled in, and the sewer was extended. The Old (or Hill) Bourne is also now covered over.

"Wall-brook derived its name from the circumstance of its being the only running brook that passed through the City walls. It entered the city near to the east end of Bethlem Hospital, between Bishopsgate and Moorgate, passed on to Lothbury, under St. Mildred's church, Bucklersbury, Wallbrook Street, and Dowgate Hill, into the Thames. It is said to have been in ancient times navigable as far as Bucklersbury. It is now arched over, and houses are built over it in many places.

"Langbourne-water was a long and great stream of water breaking out of the ground at the east end of Fenchurch Street, and running directly west, nearly to the end of Lombard Street, turned to the south and divided into several rivulets, some falling into the Wall-brook, and others running in separate streams to the Thames at Dowgate; the division, or *sharing*, of the stream gave the name to Sharebourne (or Sherbourne) Lane. A watercourse also intersected the Strand at Salisbury Street, and another near Somerset House.

"Besides these running streams there were a great many wells and pools, namely, Holywell, in Shoreditch; Clement's Well, in St. Clement's Inn in the Strand; Clerks' Well, near Clerkenwell Church, so called from the parish clerks of the City of London, who used formerly to meet there for the purpose of representing certain parts of the Scriptures in a theatrical manner. 'These wells,' says Fitz Stephen, 'may be esteemed the principal, as being much the best frequented, both by scholars from the schools, and the youth of the City, when in a summer's

evening they were disposed to take an airing.' Near to Clerks' Well was Skinners' Well, where also plays were in ancient times performed.

"More eastward, towards the Charter House, were Faggess-well, Todswell, Lodgers-well and Red-well, which, with another in Smithfield, called the Horse Pool, united to form the River of Wells. Dame-Annis-the Clear Well was in Hoxton, and, somewhat west of this was Perilous Pool, now called Peerless Pool. Without Cripplegate there was a large pool supplied by Crowder's Well, on the north-west side of St. Giles's churchyard. There was a fountain in New Palace Yard, Westminster; and there were two wells in Shadwell, one of which, a fine and clear spring near to St. Paul's church, gave this suburb its name. Besides the above there were likewise many smaller ones, the situation of which may still be discovered by the names of the streets and alleys or places in their neighbourhood, such as Monks' Well, Bride Well, formerly Bridget's Well, &c."

For centuries after these brooks and wells had become insufficient or unusable through the increase of population and of filth, the ignorance of any drainage but by the surface or by cesspools, left them to augment the general noisomeness of the streets; and down to the great fire of 1666, and even later, it is obvious, from the regulations in use for the streets,* that the drainage of the whole town must have been in a very lamentable state; for they are precisely such as would now be applicable to the dirtiest little town in Wales or Ireland. Thus it is provided that "no man shall cast any urine boles or ordure boles into the streets by day or night, afore the hour of nine in the night; and also, he shall not cast it out, but bring it down, and lay it in the channel, under the pain of three shillings and fourpence; and if he do cast it upon any person's head, the party to have a lawful recompense, if he have hurt thereby;" and again, "that no man shall sweep the dirt or filth of the street into the channel in the time of any rain, or at any other time, under pain of six shillings and eightpence;" a provision obviously designed to preserve the waters of the Thames, the Fleet, and Walbrook in purity for the inhabitants to drink; thus poisoning them less obviously, but not less effectually with the air, to save them from being poisoned by the water.

The destruction of nearly the whole city by fire, however, in an age of great material progress, opened the way for an entirely new era in this department of civic economy; and by the "Rebuilding Act" of 1667, (§ 20), it was enacted "that the number and places for all common sewers, drains, and vaults, within the City of London and liberties thereof, and the order and manner of paving and pitching the streets and lanes within the same, should be designed and set out by such and so many persons as the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the said city, in common council assembled, should, from time to time, authorize and appoint under their common seal, or the major part of them; to which persons several powers and authorities were thereby given for making new vaults, drains, or sewers, or for cutting into any drain or sewer already made; and for altering, enlarging, amending, cleansing, and scouring of any old vaults, sinks, or common sewers; for the better effecting whereof, it was made lawful for the persons so authorised, or any seven or more of them, to impose any reasonable tax upon all houses

* Bohun, p. 107-12.

within the said city and liberties, in proportion to the benefit they shall receive thereby; and to enforce payment of the same by distress and sale of the goods of the party chargeable therewith. This clause of the Rebuilding Act, which was to remain in force only until the rebuilding should be finished, was made perpetual by the 22nd and 23rd Charles II., c. 17, s. 3, and by the 7th of Anne, c. 9; the persons so appointed are empowered to execute within the city and liberties, all the powers given to be vested in any Commissioners of Sewers in any other county or place, and are to be deemed and taken to be Commissioners of Sewers within the limits aforesaid, subject, nevertheless, to the limitations and directions of the said first recited statute.

Early in the reign of George III., Acts for the better paving, cleansing, and lighting of the city and liberties of London, more expressly vested in these Commissioners the sole power and authority of pitching, paving, cleansing, and enlightening the streets, lanes, &c. within the same; but they were repealed and superseded by the 11th of George III., c. 29, which (explained and rendered more effectual by the 18th George III., c. 66, 33rd of George III., c. 75, 57th George III., c. 29, and the 4th of George IV., c. 114), is the statute by which the Committee of Common Council above described are constituted Commissioners for "making, enlarging, amending, and cleansing the vaults, drains, and sewers, within the city and liberties of London, and for paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets, lanes, squares, yards, courts, alleys, passages, and places, and preventing and removing obstructions and annoyances within the same;" one of its principal views being to make the rates, already raised for paving, cleansing, and lighting, suffice to defray the expense of making new sewers where wanted, and enlarging and altering the old ones, and to charge the expense of *repairing* and *cleansing* the sewers separately upon the landlords or proprietors of the houses and lands within the city and liberties. The older rates are those termed the "Consolidated Rates;" and the rate levied for the latter purposes, the "Sewers' Rate."

In the city "there are 88 Commissioners of Sewers appointed under the provisions of the statute 11 Geo. III., c. 29. That statute directs that the Recorder and Common Serjeant shall be Commissioners, and that the remaining Commissioners shall be appointed by the Common Council. The Common Council appoint all the 26 aldermen, and all the 30 deputies, and 30 other Common Councilmen, being one from each ward, or division of ward. The aldermen and deputies, by order of Common Council are annually re-elected; the 30 Common Councilmen hold the office for four years, if they continue to be Common Councilmen, one fourth of the number going out annually. The standing order prohibiting Common Councilmen from being candidates for offices in the gift of the Court appears to be considered inapplicable to this Commission. Other standing orders provide that no placeman or servant of the city, nor member of the Court receiving emolument from the public money, except the coal and corn meters in trust, and members holding commissions in the Royal London Militia, nor any person who has been bankrupt, and has not paid 20s. in the pound, shall be eligible to serve on any Committee or Commission appointed by the Court. Where a deputy is disqualified under these orders, an additional commoner is chosen for Commissioner from the Common Councilmen of the same ward or division of ward. If an alderman be so disqualified, his place

is not filled up. A fresh Commission issues every year under the City Seal."*

Seeing that this body is a mere committee of the Common Council, with an allowance as such, and that the property of the sewers, pavements, &c., is expressly vested by statute in the corporation, it is somewhat extraordinary that its members should affect to consider that it does not form a part of the Corporation of London; but the reason may probably be found in the ineligibility for employment by the Commission under which Common Councilmen, in the true supposition, are legally placed, by the standing orders of the Common Council. All question, however, of the real character of this body was set at rest by resolution of the Court of Common Council, on the 20th of January 1837, on appointing the Commissioners for the ensuing year, to the effect "that the Commissioners of Sewers, being appointed by this Court, are hereby declared to be under its direct control, as all Committees appointed by this Court are and ought to be; and the Commissioners are hereby directed to report their proceedings and expenditure to this Court, whenever required so to do by a resolution thereof; and that all applications respecting parliamentary business relating to the Commissioners of Sewers be referred to the Parliamentary Committee."† By a subsequent resolution of the 9th of February, in the same year, the chairman for the time being, of the Commissioners of Sewers, is made a member of the Parliamentary Committee.‡

The Commissioners have by statute the appointment of all their officers. These are a principal clerk, assistant clerk, surveyor, two messengers, three inspectors of pavements, and an inspector of sewers, whose names almost describe their functions. The surveyor directs and superintends under the authority of the Commissioners all works executed in the city in relation to pavements and sewers; measures the work done; examines the accounts, and submits them for payment; draws up such specifications and makes such drawings as may be required; and examines into the applications of individuals, jointly with the Commissioners of their several localities. The senior messenger, besides the usual duties of such a servant, has to keep certain books of hackney carriage fares of Commissioners, of applications, &c. The following is the cost of the whole establishment in 1833, the details of which are here inserted, as affording some idea of the constitution of the several offices of sewers.—(See p. 154.)

The office of the Commissioners is at the Guildhall, where their meetings are held, generally in the Court of Aldermen's Chamber. "Their jurisdiction extends over the whole of the City and Liberties of London, but they do not pave or light the precincts of St. Bartholomew, Duke's-place, or Bridewell, and have no concern whatever with Southwark. The Commissioners meet every Tuesday in the year, except in the month of August. Seven make a quorum; the ordinary number in attendance is from 20 to 30. They sit to hear complaints and to receive applications for liberty to do certain acts which they have power to authorize. The Commissioners meet alternately, morning and evening, and tea and coffee are provided for them. Five or six times a-year they

* Report of Corporation Commissioners, p. 51.

† Minutes of Common Council, 1837, p. 24.

‡ Ibid, p. 31.

A Statement of the Establishment and Expenses of the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London.

(From the Report of the Revenue Committee of the Common Council in 1836, No. 24.)

Officers and their Emoluments.	From Statutory Funds			From other Sources.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Principal Clerk:—									
Salary from Consolidated Rate Fund . . .	400	0	0						
Salary from Sewer Rate Fund . . .	100	0	0						
				..			500	0	0
Assistant Clerk:—									
Salary from Consolidated Rate Fund . . .	300	0	0						
Salary from Sewer Rate Fund . . .	60	0	0						
				..			360	0	0
Surveyor:—									
Salary from Consolidated Rate . . .	500	0	0						
Allowance of 1½ per cent. on new Sewers	112	2	6						
Fees on licensing hoards and scaffolds . .	..			40	0	0			
							652	2	6
Senior Messenger:—									
Salary from Consolidated Rate Fund . . .	123	15	0						
Salary from Sewer Rate Fund . . .	50	0	0						
Allowance for extra services . . .	40	0	0						
Profits on Summonses . . .	..			32	10	0			
							246	5	0
Second Messenger:—									
Salary from Consolidated Rate Account . .	111	10	0						
Gratuity from said Fund . . .	40	0	0						
				..			151	10	0
First Inspector of Pavements (East District):—									
Salary from Consolidated Rate Fund . . .	191	0	0						
				..			191	0	0
Second Inspector (Middle District):—									
Salary from Consolidated Rate Fund . . .	171	0	0						
				..			171	0	0
Third Inspector (West District):—									
Salary as above . . .	..							
				..			171	0	0
Inspector of Sewers:—									
Salary from Sewer Rate Fund . . .	191	0	0						
				..			191	0	0
To the Chamberlain's Clerks, allowance:—									
From Consolidated Rate Account . . .	170	0	0						
From the Sewer Rate Account . . .	30	0	0						
				..			200	0	0
Gratuity to the Hall-keeper and his Assistants	31	10	0						
				..			31	10	0
Allowance for cleaning Offices . . .	8	0	0						
				..			8	0	0
To James Dickenson, late Assistant Clerk, allowance from Consolidated Rate Fund . . }	100	0	0						
				..			100	0	0
To Amount paid for Tavern Bills of the Commissioners of Sewers for the year 1833 }	407	1	7						
To ditto for Tea and Coffee . . .	79	19	6						
				..			487	1	1
To sum paid from the City's cash for a Summer Excursion . . . }	..			150	0	0	150	0	0
							3610	8	7

have a dinner. They have no line money. Their expenses are charged on the rates levied under the Act.

"The sewers' rate cannot exceed 4*d.* in the 1*l.*, and the consolidated rate cannot exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* The sewers' rate is made by the Commissioners and collected by their officers, whom the Common Council recommend in each ward.* The consolidated rate is made by the Common Council of each ward, in obedience to a precept from the Commissioners, directing them to make a rate at so much in the 1*l.*, and separate officers are appointed in each ward to collect it. The assessed tax book has been generally made the foundation of the sewer rate, and the Common Councils of the wards have usually followed the sewer rate in making the consolidated rate, a copy of which is sent to the Commissioners. The rates are paid into the Chamberlain's office, to the account of the Commissioners, and an abstract of the receipts and payments is printed with the annual account of the city cash. By 4 Geo. IV., c. 114, s. 19, parties who think themselves aggrieved by the consolidated rate, have an appeal to the Commissioners of Sewers. The objection stated in reply to a question, whether these rates might not be consolidated and collected together, was, that one was a landlord's rate and the other a tenant's rate. The bedels of the several wards are generally the collectors of the sewers' rate; they give security, and are paid by a poundage. The collectors of the consolidated rate, in most of the wards, collect gratuitously, and give no security. In Langbourne Ward it has become the custom to take security, and pay the collector by a poundage, since the ward lost 300*l.* by the defalcation of a collector. The same thing is done in Walbrook and in Farringdon Without."†

All property in the sewers and public drains and vaults, and in the pavements in the city and liberties, and in the materials used in the same by the Commissioners, is vested in the Corporation, in whose name the Commissioners are authorized to bring actions, or prefer indictments, against persons damaging or abstracting the same. The whole expenditure on sewerage is now defrayed out of the sewers' rate, without any aid from the consolidated rate, as formerly afforded under the 11th of Geo. III., c. 29; the Commissioners acting with the authority of all other Commissioners of Sewers, exercising the powers conveyed by the special statutes already recited, and deriving some further authority from the Finsbury Sewers' Act of the 18th of Geo. III., c. 66.

In the year ended at Michaelmas, 1833, the income from the sewers' rate was 9,718*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenditure upon the sewers 12,970*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*;‡ the excess of expenditure being more than defrayed by a transfer of 8,000*l.* from the consolidated rate fund. In the year ended at Michaelmas, 1840, the respective sums were 20,636*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* and 17,443*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and in the year ended at Michaelmas, 1842, as follows:—

* They are allowed 5 per cent. on the sums they pay into the chamber to the account of the Commissioners.

† Report of the Corporation Commissioners, p. 174.

‡ See Schedule B, No. 49, Part II. c. 8.

An Account of Monies received and paid by the Chamberlain of the City of London, for Making, Maintaining, Enlarging, Repairing, and Cleansing the Vaults, Drains, and Sewers, within the said City and Liberties, pursuant to the several Acts of Parliament of 11 Geo. III., c. 29; 18 Geo. III., c. 65; and 33 Geo. III., c. 77; for One Year ending 29th September, 1842.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 29th September, 1841, as per statement delivered to the Honourable House of Commons, 22nd June, 1842	7,283	3	7
To cash on account of arrears of sewer rate, due Christmas, 1840	2,186	9	4
To ditto on account of rate, due Christmas, 1841	12,831	1	7
To ditto, compositions for building sewers	736	10	0
To ditto in reimbursement of the expense of building private drains	505	16	6
	£23,546	1	0

EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.
By the expense of building new sewers	7,821	13	6
By ditto of making private drains	783	1	0
By bricklayers' work in the repairing of sewers	3,465	9	6
By salaries to officers	815	19	0
By incidental charges and expenses	105	14	6
	12,991	17	6
Balance in hand on 29th September, 1842	10,554	3	6
	£23,546	1	0

Chamber of London,
26th June, 1843.

(Signed)

W. HEYGATE, Chamberlain.

The length of the city sewers has been estimated at 15 miles.* The finest sewer is that extending from London Bridge upwards towards Moorfields, which is 8 feet 6 inches high by 7 feet wide; but 5 feet by 3 feet is a common size for the other main sewers. The smaller lengths of sewer are from 4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 3 inches, to 5 feet by 3 feet; the average being nearly 4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, in accordance with the general rule of the Commissioners not to make any sewer so small that men cannot get in to cleanse it. The City Commissioners proceed without the intervention of a jury. The parties requiring sewers to be made come before them. Their application is considered and referred to a future court. In the meanwhile the surveyor is instructed to ascertain the expense of making a sewer. If it is for private benefit he reports his proceedings, and the party is called upon to pay a portion of the amount, as the case may be; and when the payment is made, the Commissioners advertise for tenders to perform the work, if its cost is likely to exceed 50*l*. Whenever any application is made for opening communications with drains, the Commissioners always employ their own surveyor to do the work, and charge the expense on the party. No private drain can be made to communicate with the public sewers without the licence of the Commissioners, and when made, must be kept in repair by the owners. A large part of the City of London, including Cheapside itself, is to the present day, however, without any underground drainage; its night-soil is kept in poisonous pools, of which the inhabitants pump

* Report of Corporation Commissioners, p. 174.

out the contents into the open channels of the streets in the night, or have them removed by nightmen. Parties applying to have underground drainage would, in fact, be called upon to contribute half the expense of making a sewer. Even where there is a sewer, a guinea fee, divided among the clerks, surveyor, and inspector, must be paid to procure permission to use it. The largest outlets of the city sewerage are the Fleet Sewer, at Blackfriars Bridge, and the Moorgate Sewer, below the Tower; the latter once a wide town ditch on the east, as the Fleet was on the west. Both of them afford passage to upland waters from the Finsbury Trust, the successive improvements and the extension of buildings in which have, at different times, occasioned great injury and loss on these lower levels, for want of simultaneous alterations to dispose of the augmented volume of water descending in time of rain. Indeed, with the exception of Walbrook, these were the only city sewers prior to 1756; all the earlier sewers having been made by private individuals, called adventurers, who, from the time of the Fire, had been encouraged by the Commissioners with authority to receive from those who communicated with the several sewers some contribution towards their cost. Very strong evidence to the fatal effects on health of the cesspool system of the city was given in evidence before the Commons' Committee of 1834;* and yet the same system prevails extensively in other densely populated parts of the metropolis.

The Commissioners for the *Westminster and Part of Middlesex* district of sewers, besides the powers derived from the general statutes of sewers, &c., possess others, under the 47th of Geo. III., c. 7, local and personal, for enlarging the powers and extending the jurisdiction of these Commissioners; under the 52nd of Geo. III., c. 48, local and personal, for empowering the Commissioners to purchase a messuage and premises for holding their meetings and for enlarging their powers; and under the 4th and 5th of Will. IV., c. 96, for enabling the Commissioners to make a new sewer at Bayswater. The parishes wholly or in part within the jurisdiction of the Westminster Commissioners, as well under the 47th of Geo. III., c. 7, as under the terms of the commission itself, are those of St. Clement Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Paul Covent Garden, St. John the Baptist in the Savoy, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Ann Westminster, St. Giles-in-the-Fields (in part), St. George Bloomsbury (in part), St. Pancras (in part), St. John Hampstead (in part), Wilsden (in part), St. Marylebone, St. Mary Paddington, St. George Hanover Square, St. James Westminster, St. Margaret Westminster, St. Luke Chelsea, St. Mary Abbott's Kensington, and part of All Saints Fulham. Included in the Westminster Commission, but not under the Act above mentioned, are the parishes of Hampton, Teddington, Twickenham, Isleworth, Hanwell, Brentford, Acton, Ealing, Hammersmith, and part of Fulham. The tract comprised under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners is divided into four districts, separately rated, and with a separate expenditure. These are: the eastern division of the Westminster Sewers, the western division of the Westminster Sewers, the Ranelagh Sewer, and the Counter's Creek Sewer. The annual rates are generally 1*d*. in the 1*l*. upon land, and from 2*d*. to 6*d*. on houses. The district of the Ranelagh Sewer is subdivided into three different levels, each separately rated.

The number of Commissioners in 1834 was about 250, nine having been added in that year; but the average attendance at the several

* Minutes of Evidence, p. 113, *et seq*.

meetings of the court during the year 1833 was no more than *eleven*, and very frequently it did not exceed *seven or eight*. "The gentlemen come in and walk out again; they are not men of business; perhaps they do not stop two minutes; still their names are down as gentlemen who attended; and in the list of gentlemen who attended for the day, you would not find one-third of them there united." * * *

"Who are the men that form the Commission? Merely friends of one or two who happen to be there before, who have got no interest whatever in the property."* The office establishment of these Commissioners, as then described, consists, in the clerk's department, of a clerk, receiving 500*l.* per annum; one office-keeper and crier, 40*l.*; another office-cleaner, 105*l.*; a bailiff and messenger, 40*l.*; and another, 60*l.*; and, in the surveyor's department, of a surveyor, receiving 400*l.* per annum; a clerk of the works, 200*l.*; a second, 130*l.*; a third, 104*l.*; three others, 312*l.*; one labourer in trust, 80*l.*; one, attending the flaps at Westminster, 65*l.*; one, attending the floodgates and open parts of King's Scholars' Pond Sewer, 54*l.* 14*s.*; making a total charge for officers and servants of 2,390*l.* 14*s.* per annum. The office is at No. 1, Greek-street, Soho-square, and meetings of the court are held twice a month. An engraved plan of the sewers was commenced in 1817, and has been progressively perfected; a copy being sent, with the regulations of the Commissioners, to the vestry of each parish within their active jurisdiction. The total amount received during the ten years, from 1831 to 1840 inclusive, was 233,038*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.*, and the sum expended 230,207*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

An Account of Monies received and paid by the Commissioners of Sewers for the City and Liberty of Westminster, and part of the County of Middlesex, in the Year 1840.

RECEIPTS.			
	£.	s.	d.
Collected on rates	21,837	5	3
Contributions towards expense of sewers	520	10	0
Contributions towards expense of gully drain flaps	60	15	0
Total	£22,418	10	3
EXPENDITURE.			
	£.	s.	d.
Works	18,498	7	11
Establishment	2,495	7	0
Occasional services	264	10	0
Stationery and printing	260	4	8
Office expenses	142	14	0
Law charges	98	0	2
Advertisements	43	14	11
Fees on estreats of fines in Exchequer	1	0	0
Copies of parochial assessments	61	19	0
Expenses of juries	59	9	0
Postage of letters	12	13	5
Wages and expenses of Commissioners	332	4	0
Instalments and interest on 3,500 <i>l.</i> Exchequer Bills, granted towards expense of tunnel sewer in Edgware-road, pursuant to Act 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 96 }	287	0	0
	£22,557	4	1

* Evidence of Mr. William Fowler, one of the Commissioners, before the Commons Committee on Sewers in 1834, p. 134.

The sum included under the head of receipts is the net amount applicable to the expenditure, after deducting allowances to collectors, stamps for receipts, deficiencies allowed by the Commissioners on appeal, and assessments unpaid on the closing of the books, and therefore carried forward to the ensuing rate. There are, under this Commission, 134 miles of arched or covered sewers, of which 93 miles are constructed with curved bottoms. "The rest are of old construction, with flat bottoms, which are either rebuilt from time to time, as occasion may require, or a new invert is inserted, varying from a segment to a semi-circle; and as soon as that is done, the necessity of cleansing is superseded, and the sewers have kept themselves in perfect order, without accumulations of soil."* The width of the second-sized sewers is sufficient to permit two workmen to pass each other.

The Commission of Sewers for *Holborn and Finsbury*, and part of the county of Middlesex, is aided by Local Acts of the 18th George III., c. 66, and the 54th George III., c. 219, and comprises the northern parts of the metropolis, distinguished in two divisions, which have a separate rating and expenditure. The Holborn division comprises a large portion of the parish of St. Pancras, of which one-third is included under the Westminster and Regent-street Commissions, and a large portion lies beyond the supposed limits of the rateable jurisdiction of the Commissioners, viz., two miles from the city; and together with this, the whole parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, two-thirds of the parish of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury (of which the remainder is under the Westminster Commission), and the liberty of the Rolls. The Finsbury division comprises the parishes of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell; St. Luke, Old-street; St. Mary, Islington; St. Sepulchre, Middlesex; St. Leonard, Shoreditch; and the Liberties of Glasshouse-yard and Norton Folgate; but a small portion of St. James, Clerkenwell, and a large part of St. Mary, Islington, are beyond the supposed limits of the rateable jurisdiction, and are therefore exempt from rates. Hornsey, Finchley, and Friern Barnet, are also nominally within the same jurisdiction; but it is actually exercised a very little beyond two miles northward from the city bounds. The number of Commissioners in 1834, was 172, of whom 81 had qualified; but the actual duties of the Commission were, as now, discharged by an acting committee of 15, called the General Committee, and a committee of six, for accounts; the general courts being held only quarterly. The office establishment of this trust, consisted at the same period of two joint clerks, receiving 440*l.* per annum; a surveyor, 171*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; a second surveyor, 200*l.*; a summoner and crier, 40*l.*; an office-keeper, 100*l.*; an inspector 100*l.*; a second inspector 100*l.*; and a clerk of the courts, 78*l.*; making a total charge, for servants and offices, of 1,129*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The office is in Hatton-garden.

Rates of 6*d.* in the *1*l.** are levied without the intervention of a jury, at intervals of two, three, or even four years; and the amount levied and expended in the ten years ended with 1840, was, in the Holborn division, 58,203*l.* 3*s.*, and 53,218*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; in the Finsbury division, 56,830*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, and 56,027*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* The last rate in each of these divisions, of which accounts have been laid before Parliament, is that

* Report made by the chairman to a special court, 23rd December, 1842.

of 1839. The amount levied on the Holborn division, in that year, was 16,473*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, of which 15,764*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*, was collected, at a commission of 6*d.* in the *l.*, leaving a deficiency of only 706*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*, arising from relief given to parties for unoccupied land and houses, or being over-rated for houses assessed while in progress of erection; deductions in respect of small houses separately assessed, but for which the rates were paid collectively by the landlords at a composition; and other deductions in respect of property situated beyond the supposed limits of the Commission. In the Finsbury division, the amount assessed was 15,759*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, of which 15,511*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, was collected at a commission of 9*d.* in the *l.*, leaving a deficiency of only 958*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* The expenditure in the two divisions, in that and in the following year, when no assessment was made, was as follows:—

An Account of Monies paid by the Commissioners of Sewers for the Holborn and Finsbury Divisions, Middlesex, in the Years 1839 and 1840.

	Holborn Division.			Finsbury Division.		
	1839	1840		1839	1840	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Collector's Poundage and Expenses for Stamps and Brokers.	453 15 3	. . .		581 12 6	. . .	
Works	1,564 19 2	7,491 10 4		6,128 4 7	7,337 16 2	
Officers' Salaries, and Clerks of the Works, and Messengers' Wages	670 1 6	761 6 3		702 15 0	671 6 5	
Preparing Rate-books, Contracts, and Bonds; Stamps, Law and Parliamentary Charges; Fees paid at Crown Office; Advertisements; also occasional Allowances to Officers for extra Services; and Payments to Vestry Clerks for Copies of Poor's-rates.	80 5 3	52 11 2½		169 18 3	48 1 11½	
Printing Forms of Rate-books, Warrants, and other Documents, including the annual Publication of the Accounts	51 1 0	75 16 6		38 19 6	108 15 6	
Stationery and binding Rate-books, Books of Account, mounting Plans, Surveying Instruments, and annual Gratuity to Bank Clerks	69 11 11	51 7 4½		57 19 5	68 12 0	
Rent, Taxes, and repair of Commissioners' Office; Coals, Gas-lighting, Housekeeper's Wages, and Petty Disbursements for the Office	178 8 7¼	151 3 5¼		180 7 9¼	162 10 6¼	
Remuneration to persons receiving Damage from the Sewers . . . . .	. . .	. . .		. . .	11 0 0	
The City of London, for annual Rent of the Finsbury Prebendal Estate Sewer, under the Act 18 Geo. III. c. 66. . . . .	. . .	. . .		150 0 0	150 0 0	
Contingent Expenses attending the Commissioners' Meetings, under the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 219	178 5 11	197 13 6		178 4 9	197 13 0	
Total of Expenditure	3,246 8 7¼	8,781 8 1¼		8,128 2 9¼	8,755 15 6¼	

There is a separate rating and expenditure, not only for each division but for each district of a main sewer; as for the respective sewers of

Gray's Inn-lane, Holborn, Leather-lane, Field-lane, the Southampton estate, and Chancery-lane, and the northern sewer, in the Holborn division; and those of St. James Clerkenwell, St. John Clerkenwell, St. Luke Islington, St. Sepulchre, Glasshouse-yard, Moorfields, Hoxton, and Churchend, in the Finsbury division.

The Commissioners of Sewers for the *Tower Hamlets* (exclusive of St. Catherine's and Blackwall Marsh), possess only the powers conveyed to them by the general statutes of sewers, and have jurisdiction over nearly all the eastern parts of the metropolis north of the Thames; their Commission comprising the parishes of St. John, Hackney; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; Christchurch, Spital-fields; St. Paul, Shadwell; St. John, Wapping; St. George in the East; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Botolph, Without Aldgate; Trinity, Minorities; St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow; St. Leonard, Bromley; and All Saints, Poplar; the hamlets of Mile-end Old Town, Mile-end New Town, and Ratcliffe; and the liberties of the Tower Without, and the Old Artillery-ground; but parts only of the parishes of St. John Hackney, and St. Leonard Bromley, and All Saints Poplar, are liable to be rated; while that of St. Mary Stratford-le-Bow, is wholly exempt from the Commissioners' power of taxation.

The number of Commissioners in 1834 was 186, of whom 96 had qualified; and the average in attendance at courts, in 1838, was about 25; but the real business of the Commission is devolved upon an acting Committee, who pass the most important subjects through the Court, but are necessarily the real administrators of the trust; and the number attending in it, during the same year, varied from 6 to 8. The office is at Great Alic-street, Goodman's-fields. Rates at 6*d.*, 9*d.*, and 1*s.* in the *l.*, are levied at intervals, generally of 3 years, with the formal intervention of a dining jury; the different amounts being levied according to the exigencies of the "level" or district upon which they are laid. There are seven of these levels, viz., the Spitalfields, Wapping, and Nightingale-lane Level, the Limehouse Level, the Upper Limehouse Level, the Tower-hill Level, the Lower Wapping or Greenbank Level, the Hermitage-street Level, and Hackney Brook Level. The receipts for the whole during the 10 years, ended with 1840, amounted to 74,713*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, and expenditure to 67,005*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* The last general assessment, before the close of this period, was in 1838; but there were some later levies of arrears on Hackney Brook Level.

The length of the sewers within the Tower Hamlets Division, is about 45 miles; viz., 28 of arched sewers with semicircular bottoms, 9 arched sewers with flat bottoms, and 8 of open sewers. From the year 1830, up to the present time, comprehending the entire period of the present and the last preceding commission of sewers, for this district, nearly 60,000 feet, or upwards of 11 miles, of new sewers have been executed and completed in various parts of the district; upwards of 3700 feet of open sewer have been arched over; upwards of 8700 feet of sewers built by individuals, have been taken under the jurisdiction of the Court; and the existing sewers have been constantly and effectually cleansed and repaired.* Such is the statement of the Commissioners; yet of all the districts, there is none more defective than this in underground sewerage.

* Report of the Surveyor to the Court, 11th April, 1843.

An Account of the Monies received and paid by the Commissioners of Sewers of the Tower Hamlets during the Years 1838, 1839, and 1840.

	1838			1839			1840		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
RECEIPTS.									
Collected on Rates	15,470	13	1	7,985	0	6	6,434	0	4
Sundry persons, in aid of building new Sewers . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	400	0	0
Amount of treble Damages recovered from W. Stidolph, in an action brought by him . . . . .	.	.	.	0	3	0	.	.	.
Total	15,470	13	1	7,985	3	6	6,834	0	4
EXPENDITURE.									
Works	4,338	15	11	5,554	6	6	8,992	17	6
Establishment	1,088	4	0	924	4	9	909	18	0
Occasional Services . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	10	0
Stationery and Printing	52	6	7	94	10	5	45	13	8
Office Expenses and Repairs	135	12	0	316	14	5	733	0	7
Law Expenses	259	8	8	203	19	0	27	12	0
Parliamentary Charges . . . . .	.	.	.	6	3	0	.	.	.
Expenses of Juries, Presentments, Assessors, and Rate-books	121	0	8	243	0	0	123	11	5
Drawing Plans, extra Surveys, and Instruments . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	0
Contingencies	27	11	0	402	19	2	485	4	0
Compensation for Injury to Premises	7	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0
Suing out new Commissions	10	10	0	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	6,040	8	10	7,750	17	3	11,399	8	2

The *Blackwall, or Poplar and Stubenheath Marsh* Commission of Sewers, existing solely under the general statutes of sewers, has for its object the original purpose of such commissions, viz., the drainage of a marsh, rather than the sewerage of a city. It comprises only part of the parish of All Saints, Poplar, together with a very small portion of that of St. Anne's, Limehouse; the population of the district assessed, being estimated, in 1834, at only 2,500; and the number of houses assessed, only about 450. The number of Commissioners was 60 or 70; the number who had qualified, about 40; and the number generally in attendance, 7 or 8, though sometimes not so many. Here some of the proprietors are bound by tenure to maintain the river wall next the Thames, and the cost of the rest of the works is defrayed by general assessment. The presentment of the jury is divisible under three heads; first, as to the assessment; second, as to the work to be done by private individuals; and third, as to the work to be done at the general charge of the level; which latter comprises the repairs of sluices, the cleansing the public sewers, and keeping up that part of the embankment which is subject to the general marsh charge.

The proceedings of this Commission, however, while it maintains a separate existence, can scarcely be said to form any part in the economy of the metropolis, except that it levies a large amount of rates

on the West India Dock Company. Between the Blackwall and Tower Hamlets jurisdictions and the river Lee there is yet another tract of Marsh, which is under the Commissioners of Sewers for the Becontree Hundred in the County of Essex, and Bromley West Marsh in the County of Middlesex, whose jurisdiction extends down to Dagenham, and up to Walthamstow.

The Commissioners of Sewers from the river Ravensbourne, in Kent, to the Ember branch of the river Mole, in Surrey, comprise under their jurisdiction over the "*Sewers of Surrey and Kent*," the whole of the metropolis south of the Thames. Their powers in the urban part of this district are extended by a statute of the 49th of George III., c. 183, (1809), "for making new sewers and drains, and amending the present sewers and drains, within certain districts, under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Sewers, &c.;" by one of the 50th of George III., c. 144, (1810), for amending, enlarging, and extending the powers of the preceding Act; and by one of the 53rd of George III., c. 79, (1813), for further enlarging the same. These local acts have the effect of dividing the whole district into two parts; one extending from the Ravensbourne, westward to Battersea and Clapham, which is under the provisions of these statutes; and the other extending from thence to East Moulsey, which is still under only the general law of sewers. The local acts were sought by the Commissioners, on account of the great extension of building, and the interruption of the sewers; and they comprise the parishes of St. Paul and St. Nicholas, Deptford, and the manor of Hatcham, in Kent; the five borough parishes of St. George, St. Saviour, St. John, St. Olave, and St. Thomas, with the Clink liberty; the suburban parishes of Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Newington, and Lambeth; and parts of those of Camberwell, Clapham, and Battersea, all in the county of Surrey. The local acts give the Commissioners power to raise money to make new sewers; but there has always been considerable doubt whether the Commissioners have power to arch over existing sewers, because such a work is beyond a "reform." Rates at a shilling in the pound are made once every two or two and a-half years by the Commissioners without a jury; and under the local acts loans are raised for the execution of new sewers. About 23 or 24 Commissioners usually attend the Court, and they levy rates without the intervention of a jury. The amount received by the Commissioners throughout their whole districts, during the eight years ended with 1840, was 175,137*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*; and the amount expended, 173,763*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*—(For Table, see p. 164.)

The still open sewer from Brixton to Vauxhall, liable to dangerous floods, is a reproach to the management of this district, scarcely removed by the clerk's avowal before the Commons' Committee in 1834, that the Commissioners considered it no part of their duty to protect the public against offensive effluvia.

The *Commission of Sewers for Regent-street* has charge, under the local act of the 43rd of George III., c. 121, merely of a single level, carved out of a former more extensive level of the Westminster Commissioners. The Commissioners of Sewers for *East Greenwich Level* attend to the drainage of Greenwich Marshes and the maintainance of a certain portion of the banks of the river Thames; but the town of Greenwich and the other suburbs of the metropolis east of the Ravensbourne are unprovided with sewers.

An Account of the Monies received and paid by the Commissioners of the Kent and Surrey District of Sewers in 1838, 1839, and 1840.

	1838			1839			1840		
RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Moneys received from Rates, at 1s. in the pound	14,933	15	7	19,489	4	9	17,045	16	2
Moneys received on Loans							2,000	0	0
Contributions in aid of New Works	2,914	6	8	744	15	0	3,235	3	9
Incidentals	96	12	6	76	9	0	36	0	0
Receipts from individuals for making private Drains and Archings	1,137	5	6	1,540	16	8	1,235	19	10
Total	19,082	0	3	21,851	5	5	23,552	19	9
EXPENDITURE.									
Moneys paid to Annuitants	2,992	18	8	2,105	8	1	1,688	0	0
Loans repaid							2,123	4	11
Interest on Loans	1,926	9	0	1,966	9	0	1,944	9	0
New Works	6,666	16	6	14,466	15	2	10,356	17	4
Old Works, Repairs, and Castings	4,036	7	6	3,830	1	4	5,123	5	4
Officers' Salaries	1,175	0	0	1,175	0	0	1,175	0	0
Sluicekeepers' Salaries	251	11	0	254	14	6	256	17	0
Incidental matters	352	17	9	362	16	2	385	11	6
Making private Drains and Archings for individuals	2,005	18	8	1,959	18	4	1,365	4	6
Total	19,407	19	1	26,121	2	7	24,418	9	7

The Commissioners under all the Commissions are empowered by statute to take a trifling fee from the public rates, of 4s. for each day of their attendance upon the affairs of the Commission; but it is now customary for them to be provided, instead, with a public dinner on each day of their attendance; the cost of which is greater than the aggregate amount of their legal fees would have been. The juries and officers of the several Commissions are also treated on public occasions at the public expense.

The whole of the ancient statutes of sewers, it will thus be seen, provide merely an open surface drainage; and until recently, there were still some doubts whether these statutes give to the Commissioners power to make even a new open drain. But with regard to the covered sewers, which are now a necessary part of the economy of all large towns, as they were in the civilized ages of antiquity, they give no express powers whatever; and local acts having but partially supplied this deficiency, the Commissioners of Sewers in the greater part of the metropolis have to the present day *no power whatever to make a new covered sewer*. Incredible as it may appear, it is not to the present day a recognised purpose of several of the principal Boards of Commissioners to protect the public health, by the *covering* of the sewers, from the noisome effluvia of a city's drainage, but only to effect the mechanical transmission of the superfluous fluids to the Thames, with the express protest that "open sewers being preferable for the purposes of sewerage to arched sewers, the Commissioners do not feel they ought to interfere with the effluvia arising from open sewers."* When sewers have been arched over, or newly

* Report of the Commons' Committee in 1834, Minutes of Evidence, Clerks to the Kent and Surrey Commission, &c., p. 97; see also p. 55.

made by private proprietors for the benefit of their property, they are then received into the charge of the Commissioners, and form a part of the general drainage of the district; and are repaired, cleansed, amended, reformed, and rebuilt, from time to time, as may become necessary, at the public expense. Contributions, too, are made towards the execution of many underground sewers of decided public advantage; but from this very proceeding results a gross injustice, for the rating is equal as for a general surface drainage; and thus whole districts are compelled to pay for the advantage merely of particular localities, so long as underground drainage forms no recognised part of the public economy of the town.

Since the Commissioners are not supposed by the law to possess such a thing as an underground sewer, it is not surprising that there are no legal provisions either to compel parties building new houses to the construction of proper sewers opening into them, or requiring a proper side drain to be opened into the nearest sewer from each habitation; but it might have been anticipated that no obstacles would be thrown in the way of arrangements so necessary to health and decency, on the part of the trustees of the public drainage. And yet, by the cavalier tone of an irresponsible administration, the exaction of fees and even fines for the privilege of an outlet, and the monopoly of constructing the required works claimed in some instances for the contractors of the Commission, even though all the expense should be defrayed by the private proprietor, make the attainment of a proper drainage a privilege of price to each individual; of a price, indeed, which all shrink from paying who, or whose tenants, can prevail upon themselves to submit to the existing nuisances, which they most commonly do. Even in the cases where branch sewers are constructed under the direction of the Commissioners, at the cost of the individual, as is common for first-rate houses, the most discordant regulations prevail in different trusts, even as to the form of making them, which, as in the Westminster trust, is obviously very defective; with straight, instead of curved, side walls, exceedingly liable to be crushed in by the contiguous soil. And yet a complete power is possessed by the Commissioners over every individual draining his own property, not only by the authority of the Court, but by their refusal of an outlet, if their instructions are not obeyed.

The regulations of the Westminster Commissioners with regard to the use of sewers when made, will serve as an example of the rules generally observed, where communications with such outlets can be obtained. They are "that no drains shall be laid into a public sewer without a special leave for that purpose from the Commissioners;—that when such leave shall be obtained, the opening into the sewer shall be made, and the drain built, for a length of three feet from the sewer, according to a plan and section approved by the Commissioners; the whole to be done by a workman to be employed by the Commissioners, and paid by the parties requiring the drain, at prices and under regulations specified;—that when builders and other persons are building a sewer, they will be allowed to form the rings required for the drains they may propose to lay into the sewer; in which case such builders or other persons will be required to pay down only the expense of building the 3 ft. 4 in. of drain, next to the ring, which must in all cases be done by a workman employed by the Commissioners;—and that a special leave given for

laying drains into sewers shall remain in force for three months and no longer." It is also pointed out that the lowest pavement of a house ought to be, in ordinary cases, four feet above the bottom of a sewer, to guard the premises from being flooded by water from the sewer; and houses sunk too low are refused communication with the sewer.

The best regulations, with regard to the larger sewers newly constructed by private proprietors, appear to be those of the Holborn and Finsbury Commission, which provide "that all main or leading sewers hereafter to be built within the limits of this Commission, which may receive the sewerage from streets and places containing more than 200 houses, shall be of an oval form, 5 feet in height, and 3 feet in width in the clear (except under special circumstances, &c.);—that all branch sewers, that may receive the sewerage from streets and places containing less than 200 houses, shall be of an oval form, 4 ft. 6 in. in height, and 2 ft. 6 in. in width, in the clear, &c.; and that the current of all such sewers be not less than one-fourth of an inch to every 10 feet in length, and as much more as circumstances will admit, &c."

The several Boards of Commissioners, as we have already shown, even strain the terms of their Commissions and local acts, to contribute towards the sewers which private proprietors are desirous to make, or to perform the work themselves, on the latter contributing the sum agreed. But the use of the sewers as the grand channels for the clearance of the water closets, and even for getting rid of some portion of the more fluid dirt of the streets, is so modern, that it was not permitted, until the commencement of the present century, to drain private dwellings into the sewers, as they are now drained; cesspools and night-carts being the contrivances until then immemorially employed. Respectable plans of the sewers in the hands of the Commissioners themselves are even still more modern; and if they can now generally form at a glance some idea of the justice of the complaints which are brought before them, still the want of any defence against the horrid gases which are generated in the sewers on the new system, and have a ready opening into every street, and in some parts almost every house, keeps the whole town in daily remembrance of the absurdly anomalous state of this part of its municipal administration. Such are the qualities of these effluvia, that even in the aristocratic parish of St. George, Hanover-square, they are obliged to remove the gully-holes from near the butchers' shops, to permit the meat to be exposed for sale without being corrupted.*

It is quite impossible to trace out all the diversities of practice between the different Commissions, whether arising from diversities in the provisions of the local Acts possessed by some, or diversities in the interpretation of those and of the imperfect general statutes which govern all, or diversities in the character and station of the casual administrators of both; but the following summary of the results of their inquiry, drawn up by the Commons' Committee of 1834, contains some valuable observations and suggestions, which are as applicable at the present time as at the date when they were made.

"In most of the districts considerable improvements have been effected since the commencement of the present century; and where just causes of complaint have arisen on the part of the public, they ap-

* Commons' Report of 1834, Minutes of Evidence, p. 59.

pear to have originated in the faults of the system, and in a consequent want of power on the part of the Commissioners.

"The defects in the law as it now stands which have most forcibly struck us are these:—

"1st. *A want of uniformity.*

"There are no two districts in which the law does not vary, or where, if the law be the same, the Commissioners do not interpret some parts of it in a different manner.

"Thus, a man having property in Finsbury and in Westminster, or in the City and in the Tower Hamlets, may find himself placed under different systems, and may be led by his knowledge of the regulations of the one district to violate the regulations of the other. This is a source of much inconvenience.

"2ndly. *The want of publicity and of responsibility, systematically enforced.*

"There are several trusts in which the Courts have not been open to the public; where the right of the rate-payers to inspect the accounts is not admitted; and where, consequently, a real responsibility in money matters can hardly be said to exist.

"3rdly. *Equality of rateage with inequality of advantages.*

"The principle on which the sewers rates are levied is this: that all houses are liable to them which either receive a benefit from the sewers, or avoid of damage; and as, directly or indirectly, all are benefited by the surface drainage of the streets, all are liable to the sewers rate. This was a fair principle as long as the surface drainage of the town was alone contemplated; but, with the increase of civilization, the sewers have become applicable to many other purposes, conducive to the health and convenience of the public, in addition to the surface drainage; and it appears to the Committee unjust that the same rate should be levied upon houses enjoying the advantages of an underground communication with the sewers and upon houses possessing no such advantages, and which never can possess them without great additions to the sewerage as it now exists. These additions, the Boards of Commissioners, acting under the old law of sewers, have it not in their power to make; for the old law does not authorize them to make rates for the construction of new sewers, or for covering in old open sewers; nor does it enable them to compel builders to provide new districts with proper access to the main lines of sewers, or to rate old property for the construction of new sewers in districts where there are now none, even in cases where the consent of a great majority of the householders interested might be obtained.

"There is also a great difficulty in fixing the limits of indirect advantage, where there is no underground communication with the sewers; for instance, in the Holborn and Finsbury Trust, the inhabitants of the high lands about Hampstead and Highgate are exempted from the payment of sewers rates, although they are unquestionably benefited indirectly by the sewerage of the lower districts between them and the river, which are forced to provide a passage for their superabundant waters. But a Court of Law has decided that they are not liable, and no rate has been levied for many years by the Commissioners beyond a certain line.

"Now the question is, where this line ought fairly to be drawn, and whether there is any distinction, in point of direct advantage, be-

tween the houses on the rateable side of it and the houses beyond that line which are not rated at all.

"The fourth and last defect which your Committee wish to point out, is the want of system or combination between the different trusts, which have now, as before observed, each an independent action.

"The inconveniences in this are palpable; for, where the line of communication with the Thames is not complete within each district, the very improvements in the one trust may prove injurious to the others. It appears by the evidence that a case of this kind occurred not long ago in the City of London, through which a part of the Holborn and Finsbury sewerage is conducted to the river. The sewers of the Holborn and Finsbury division having been greatly improved and enlarged, the City sewers became inadequate to carry off their contents, and a number of houses, in the vicinity of the river were inundated after each fall of rain; the contents of their own drains, in addition to the waters from the high lands in the neighbouring trust, being absolutely forced back into their houses from the volume of water which occupied the main sewer. This has now been remedied at a great expense to the City of London district, and by dint of much labour and time; but if anything like combination had existed previously, the improvements would have been carried on simultaneously, and the inconvenience would never have occurred.

"A variety of suggestions have been made to your Committee with regard to other defects in the present system, as bearing upon the health of the metropolis; and it has been proposed by medical men of considerable eminence, to purify the air in the main sewers, by building furnaces at intervals along their course, and by closing some of the gully-holes, and providing others with traps. Upon these projects your Committee cannot venture to pronounce an opinion, as none of them have yet been confirmed by successful experiments; nor can they be submitted to this test without a considerable expense. The House will perceive, by the evidence of Mr. Farraday, the opinion which that gentleman entertains of their practicability, which is not at present sufficiently strong to warrant any very sanguine expectations as to the results. The minor improvement of traps for diminishing the emission of foul air from the gully-holes has already attracted the attention of the Commissioners in several of the trusts, and appears to have been applied with success.

"Your Committee now come to the changes which they wish to recommend in the law of sewers as it at present stands; and in these the first object of your Committee will be to remove practical defects, with as little change as possible in the forms of the system, with which the inhabitants of the metropolis are already familiar. It is therefore proposed to preserve the existing trusts in their present divisions, for all purposes of local arrangement.

"The composition of these trusts having given rise to much dissatisfaction, because, although consisting of most respectable individuals, a great proportion of these individuals have neither the time nor the inclination to attend the Courts;

"Your Committee suggest the following remedies:—

"1st. That whenever it shall appear in future, by the books of the different trusts (in which a regular entry shall be made for the purpose), that a Commissioner has absented himself from a majority of the Courts

held for his district within the year, such Commissioner shall be considered as having voluntarily resigned.

"2ndly. That the number of Commissioners in each trust shall in future be fixed.

"3rdly. That vacancies shall be filled up in the City of London by election by the Common Council, as at present; and in other trusts, by the vestries of the parishes in the respective districts, by rotation, and in proportion to their relative population and rental.

"The Committee is of opinion that the system to be pursued in all the trusts thus constituted should be uniform, the Courts fixed and open (with power, however, to summon extraordinary Courts when required); the accounts subject to inspection by all, publicly audited, submitted annually to Parliament, and copies furnished to all rate-payers on demand, at a reasonable price. Works of all kinds should be performed by public contract, with due notice given, in order to encourage competition, but with the understanding that they are to be subjected, as now, to the approbation of the Commissioners, there being no public works in which the inspection of responsible officers is so essential as in those connected with sewers, where defects, concealed easily, if not at once detected, are sure to be brought to light, by entailing upon the district subsequently a load of vexation and expense.

"Your Committee propose that the power of levying rates, when required, should be continued as at present in the local trusts; and that they should also have a power, under certain limitations, of raising money upon the rates, where improvements in the sewerage of a district are obviously necessary, so as to diffuse the expense more equably over a series of years.

"All that your Committee wish to effect by this, however, is to render improvements practicable where they are undoubtedly desirable, which is not always the case at present, from the want of power and of funds.

"It will be essential, too, in order to facilitate these improvements, and to provide for the health of some old and populous districts of the metropolis, where great inconvenience is now experienced by the inhabitants from the want of sewerage, to remove all doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, originating in the obscurity of the present laws of sewers, and to give them in all cases power to cover in, enlarge, widen, or otherwise improve open sewers; to compel builders to provide new districts with adequate communications with the main lines of sewers (the want of which has obliged the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to bring in a special Bill, in order to remedy the nuisance arising out of the sewerage of the Bishop of London's estate); to rate old property for the construction of new sewers, and to oblige all houses thus rated to communicate with the sewers when built.

"The sewers rate in general is regarded as a landlord's rate, but is paid in the first instance by the occupying tenant. Your Committee think, therefore, that it would be expedient that, where there is not a special agreement to the contrary, a receipt given to the tenant by the Commissioners should be in all cases a legal set-off against the rent; while houses untenanted for any length of time, and consequently not contributing to the wear and tear of the sewers, might be allowed a temporary exemption from the rate. With regard to the practicability of

varying the amount of the rates according to the extent of the advantages enjoyed, your Committee do not venture to pronounce any decided opinion. The principle on which an uniform rate was originally established has been already explained; and as long as the sewerage was confined to the surface drainage of a district, it was perfectly just. But now that there are so many other advantages connected with the sewerage, it seems desirable to recognize a distinction which exists, *de facto*, in every part of London; and not, at all events, to impose precisely the same amount of rate on streets and houses which have no private underground drains, because there are no sewers within reach into which to lead them, as upon other streets and houses amply provided with the accommodation of public and private drainage.

"Your Committee regret that it should not be in their power to suggest any practicable mode of correcting that want of combination between the different Trusts, which they have alluded to as one of the defects of the present system; but they see so many reasonable objections to a Central Board, superseding in part, or altogether, the local Trusts, a change which would be most unpalatable to the inhabitants of the respective districts, that they cannot recommend it as desirable until, at all events, the effect of the changes suggested in the present Report, should the House think proper to approve of them, shall have been fairly tried."*

An Examination of the Returns made by the various Railway Companies of the United Kingdom, with respect to their Traffic during the year ending 30th June, 1843. By G. R. PORTER, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer of the Statistical Society of London.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 15th April, 1844.]

THE establishing of railroads to the extent to which the system has now arrived in England, is a fact in various ways interesting and important. That system may be said to have begun with the construction of the short but most useful line between Liverpool and Manchester, in September, 1830. For many years before that time railways had been used for the cheap and easy, but not very rapid, conveyance of great bulk and little value, such as coal and lime; but with the opening of the line just mentioned began the use of the locomotive engine, and the conveyance of passengers at rapid rates of speed. Its success led the way to the immediate construction of other railways in various parts of the kingdom, and it is much to be regretted that means were not at once taken whereby the various effects which these works could not fail to produce upon the social economy of the kingdom might be measured and followed out.

The earliest attempt of the Legislature to supply this information was made in 1840, when the first general Act, known as Lord Seymour's Act, for the regulation of railways, was passed. Under this Act, a department of the Government was created, to which power was given to call for some few among the statistical details which the different companies were qualified to furnish. These details were thereupon required, according to forms so prepared, that in answering them nothing should

* Commons' Committee's Report, 8th August, 1834, Sess. 1834, No. 584.

be left to the discretion of the individual Board of Directors; an essential condition to ensure utility from the facts when collected, consisting in their perfect uniformity. To the working members of this Society it will not excite surprise to find, that, notwithstanding a great amount of care and diligence was employed in framing the questions proposed, the degree of uniformity exhibited in the answers obtained was for some time far from being satisfactory. We know, from personal experience, how difficult a thing it is to bring any considerable number of individuals, acting independently of each other, to place the same facts in the same point of view, or to recognize the value or the importance of one or another part of a subject, the misconception of which, or its absence from a statement, necessarily impairs the accuracy, and therefore lessens the value of the whole. This difficulty has not yet been entirely surmounted, but the returns are now made in a tolerably satisfactory manner by the great majority of railway companies, and it is thought that a brief statement of a few of the results which they exhibit may not be uninteresting. Hereafter we may hope to have these facts presented to us in a more perfect form, and to be able to trace the effects of railway communication upon branches of social economy beyond those to which our inquiries are at present necessarily limited.

The returns made by the various companies, showing the number of passengers conveyed on railways in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the classes of carriages in which they travelled, and stating the money receipts of the companies therefrom, and for the conveyance of goods, during the year between 1st July, 1842, and 30th June, 1843, present the following results.

These returns embrace 63 lines of railway, of which 46 are in England and Wales, 15 are in Scotland, and 2 are in Ireland; but 4 of those in Scotland are worked wholly by means of horse traction, and do not properly come into the railway system. Of the remaining 59 lines there are 53 which have made perfect returns as to the number of passengers conveyed, and their separation into classes; viz. 46 in England and Wales, 10 in Scotland, and 2 (all now in operation) in Ireland. The remaining companies, of which 5 are in England and 1 in Scotland, have not classified their passengers. The 53 companies have made returns which are complete, both with respect to the number and the classification of passengers conveyed, and the amount of gross revenue derived from each class.

The number of passengers, thus classified, who were conveyed by these 52 lines of railway, during the year ending 30th June, 1843, was 21,620,535; viz.

First Class Passengers	4,223,249
Second Class Passengers	10,968,061
Third Class Passengers	6,429,225
	<hr/>
	21,620,535

The per centage proportions were as follows:—

First Class	19.53 per cent.
Second Class	50.73 "
Third Class	29.74 "
	<hr/>
	100.00

Considered with reference to the divisions of the kingdom, the passengers conveyed on the 51 lines were:—

	England and Wales. 40 Lines.	Scotland. 10 Lines.	Ireland. 2 Lines.
First Class Passengers.	3,882,171	245,757	95,321
Second Class Passengers	8,951,070	877,055	1,139,936
Third Class Passengers	4,060,321	1,529,717	839,187
	16,893,562	2,652,529	2,074,444

The per centage proportions of these numbers are:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
First Class	22.98	9.27	4.60
Second Class	52.99	33.06	54.95
Third Class	24.03	57.67	40.45
	100.00	100.00	100.00

The money received from the above 21,620,535 passengers was 3,063,032*l.*, and was paid by each class of passengers and in each division of the kingdom as follows:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>£.</i>
First Class	1,326,015	41,501	4,164
Second Class	1,186,892	60,300	32,993
Third Class	331,985	59,881	19,391
	2,844,802	161,682	56,548

The proportionate receipt from each class of passengers was:—

First Class	46.61	25.67	7.37
Second Class	41.72	37.29	58.34
Third Class	11.67	37.04	34.29
	100.00	100.00	100.00

The average charge to each passenger was as follows:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Class	6	10.00	3	4.57	0	10.48
Second Class	2	7.82	1	4.50	0	6.94
Third Class	1	7.62	0	9.39	0	5.54

Embracing the three divisions of the kingdom in the calculation, the average charge to each passenger by the various classes of carriages was:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First Class	6	5.95
Second Class	2	4.01
Third Class	1	3.35

The great difference that exists between the average fares paid in England, Scotland, and Ireland is doubtless occasioned by the greater length of the English lines of railway beyond those of Scotland and Ireland, and the greater length of the Scottish lines beyond those of Ireland. This causes the average distances travelled by each passenger to follow something like the same proportion. Of the two Irish lines, that between Dublin and Kingstown is only 5½ miles, and the Ulster Railway as yet is opened for only 25 miles, between Belfast and Portadown. The longest line hitherto finished in Scotland is that between Edinburgh and Glasgow, which is 46 miles long, while in England the Great Western Railway, with its extension from Bristol to Beambridge, on the way to Exeter, is 171½ miles long, and by four different but continuous lines a traveller may proceed in one direction from London to Darlington, a distance of 263 miles.

In framing the returns which the various railway companies have been called upon to make, it was sought to obtain an account of the average distances travelled on the various lines by each passenger, and the aggregate number of miles passed over by the millions of passengers, who avail themselves of this method of travelling; but the design in calling for this information has been misunderstood in so many instances that it is not possible to deduce from the returns any satisfactory result in this particular. It may hereafter be possible, by explanation, to induce the companies so to keep their accounts as to make this return with accuracy, so that data may be obtained whereby to compare one year with another, and one part of the kingdom with another, in regard to this very significant indication of the national progress. While the Government duty on passengers was levied in respect of the distances travelled by each passenger at the rate of one-eighth of a penny per head per mile, this information was accurately afforded; but when this rate was commuted into a per centage (5 per cent.) upon the gross receipts arising from the fares of passengers, the companies were no longer compelled to keep the account by means of which the mileage was ascertained, and they have almost all of them neglected to comply with the request made to them to that end. The sum received by the Government on account of this tax, and the mileage which that sum represented in each year, from 1838 to 1841, were as follows:—

	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>			
1838—	39,570	16	0	equal to	75,975,946	persons carried one mile each.
1839—	72,716	19	8	„	143,616,608	„ „
1840—	112,427	11	10	„	215,860,976	„ „
1841—	159,779	0	0	„	306,775,680	„ „

From which it would appear that in the short period between 1838 and 1841, the amount of railway travelling was quadrupled throughout the kingdom.

Having no complete returns of the actual number of passengers travelling by railways during those years, it is, of course, impossible to determine the average distance travelled by each passenger. In the course of the year 1842,* the system of charging the duty was altered, as already stated; and being thus deprived of one element of the calculation when we had tolerably well succeeded in acquiring another that had been wanting, we are in no better condition than we were for

* 1st August.

accurately testing the progress of railway travelling in this important particular. When the change was made from a specific to a per centage duty, it was believed that 5 per cent. upon the gross receipts would prove a fair equivalent for the fixed sum according to distance that was previously charged; but although this might be the case with respect to lines which maintain a high rate of fares, the calculation certainly does not hold good with railways charging low fares. The Scottish lines mostly belong to the latter class, and although there is no reason to believe that fewer persons travelled by railway, or that they accomplished a fewer number of miles distance in 1843 than they accomplished in 1842, there was a falling off in the amount of duty in the latter year of fully 40 per cent.: on the English lines the falling off was about 3 per cent., and as it is not probable that railway travelling was lessened in 1843, but rather the contrary, it results that the change in the duty has been profitable to the English lines also. One chief ground upon which the change was advocated by the companies was, that a fixed charge on the part of the Government tended to make high fares necessary, and that if the directors were relieved from this difficulty, they would be at greater liberty to adjust their rates of fare according to the capabilities and convenience of the public.

The returns from which the foregoing statements and calculations have been derived, embrace, as already stated, 59 lines upon which passengers are conveyed by locomotive power; but owing to the imperfect manner in which the particulars have been given by 6 of those companies which have neglected to classify the passengers, the numbers used have reference to only 53 distinct railways. If we include the returns made without classification by the 6 companies previously excluded, and the 4 Scottish lines worked by horses, we find that during the year ending 30th June, 1843, there were conveyed,—

In First Class carriages . . .	4,276,540	passengers, or 18·22 per cent.
In Second Class carriages . . .	11,198,512	„ 47·72 „
In Third Class carriages . . .	6,431,911	„ 27·41 „
By Mixed Trains, of which no classification has been made	1,559,933	„ 6·65 „
Total	23,466,896	100·00

If stated according to the divisions of the kingdom, the numbers were,—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
First Class	3,919,570	261,649	95,321
Second Class	9,163,758	894,818	1,139,936
Third Class	4,063,007	1,529,717	839,187
Mixed	1,147,002	412,931	„
	18,293,337	3,099,115	2,074,444

These numbers must not be taken as absolutely correct data for estimating the locomotive habits of the people in the various divisions of the kingdom. Many English-born persons must be included among the railway travellers of Scotland and Ireland, while many natives of those divisions would be found among the travellers in England. The principal part, however, who journey in the several divisions of the kingdom are doubtless natives of those divisions; and if we assume them to be

wholly so, or that the variations from this assumption are experienced in equal proportions among them, we shall see, that during the 12 months under examination, there were of railway travellers for each 1000 inhabitants:—

1,149 persons in England and Wales,
1,182 persons in Scotland,
253 persons in Ireland,

the small proportion of Ireland being manifestly attributable to the comparative insignificance of the means hitherto provided there for the purpose.

If we compute the proportions in the three divisions of the kingdom, according to the number of inhabitants, and the length of the railways provided for their use, we find that there were in 1843:—

In England and Wales, 1856½ miles of railway for a population of 15,911,725, or 1 mile of railway for 8572 persons.

In Scotland, 227½ miles of railway for a population of 2,620,610, or 1 mile of railway for 11,532 persons.

In Ireland, 31 miles of railway for 8,175,238 persons, or 1 mile of railway for 263,717 inhabitants.

In the United Kingdom 2114½ miles of railway for a population of 26,707,573, or 1 mile of railway for 12,630 persons.

And that for each mile of railway opened, there were,—

In England and Wales	9,855 passengers.
In Scotland	13,637 „
In Ireland	66,917 „
In the United Kingdom	11,098 „

Of the 63 railroads comprehended in the table whence the foregoing calculations have been derived, 60 have stated the amount received by them during the year, for the conveyance of carriages, horses, cattle, minerals, and general merchandise; the other 3 lines are for very short distances, and where goods are not conveyed.* The amount of receipts from this source was,—

In England and Wales	£1,303,291, or per mile £702
In Scotland	114,839 „ 505
In Ireland	6,802 „ 219
	1,424,932 „ 674

The total receipts of the 63 lines of railway for the conveyance of passengers and goods, taken together during the year was:—

	Passengers.	Goods.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
England and Wales	2,883,876	1,303,291	4,187,167
Scotland	169,833	114,839	284,672
Ireland	56,548	6,802	63,350
Total	3,110,257	1,424,932	4,535,189

The receipts for each mile of railway were therefore,—

In England and Wales	£2,255
In Scotland	1,252
In Ireland	2,044
In the United Kingdom	2,145

* The table contains returns from 3 lines—2 in Scotland and 1 in Wales—which do not convey passengers: the amount paid for the conveyance of goods was therefore collected upon 63 railways.

From calculations carefully made by Mr. Laing, it appears that the average cost per mile of the various passenger railways in the kingdom has been 34,360*l.* If lines used principally for transporting coals and metals are included, the average cost per mile is reduced to 30,380*l.* and the average cost per mile of the whole, in England, has been 31,522*l.*, in Scotland 22,165*l.*, and in Ireland 22,187*l.*

The gross receipts during the year were therefore in proportion to cost—

In England	7.15 per cent.
In Scotland	5.65 „
In Ireland	9.21 „
In the United Kingdom	6.80 „

The returns made to the railway department, by the different companies, of their traffic during the year ending 30th June, 1842, were not given with the same completeness as those for the following year, to which our attention has been hitherto directed. From a close and careful examination of the accounts given for the two yearly periods, it results that a comparison can be made of the total number of passengers conveyed and the gross amount of revenue received upon 45 railways, of which 37 were in England, 6 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland. This comparison, although it will correctly exhibit the results of the working of the identical 45 railways which it comprehends, must not be received as an exact indication of the result of the railway system throughout the kingdom. It appears that on those 45 lines, there was a small falling off in the year ending 30th June, 1843, both in the number of passengers (268,601), and in the amount of their fares (50,803*l.*), but it is highly probable that in the earlier year many persons travelled by some of the 45 lines, who in the following year have taken advantage of other lines since opened, which have offered greater convenience. The passengers conveyed in the year to Midsummer, 1843, beyond the number conveyed on the 45 lines brought into comparison, were 5,203,354 in number, and the fares paid by them amounted to 430,325*l.* That the use of railways for the conveyance of goods is on the increase, may be inferred from the fact, that on the 45 lines brought into the comparison, there was an improved receipt, in the latter year, of nearly 15 per cent.

The result of such comparison of the 45 lines, making returns in both years is as follows:—

	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Year ending June 30.		Year ending June 30.		Year ending June 30.	
	1842	1843	1842	1843	1841	1843
Number of Passengers } Conveyed	15,239,310	14,801,817	1,246,030	1,387,281	2,046,903	2,074,444
Receipts from Passengers	£. 2,614,373	£. 2,567,086	£. 62,143	£. 56,298	£. 54,219	£. 56,548
Receipts from Goods, &c.	1,008,677	1,143,475	31,393	33,463	2,045	6,802
Total number of passengers in the whole 45 lines, year ending June 30, 1842	19,532,143					
Ditto ditto	18,263,542					
Total receipts from passengers	£ 2,730,735					
Ditto ditto	2,679,932					
Total receipts from goods, &c.	1,042,085					
Ditto ditto	1,188,740					
Total receipts from passengers and goods	3,772,820					
Ditto ditto	3,869,672					

Even with the explanation that has been offered, these figures are far from exhibiting any satisfactory progress. That the number of passengers using the considerable number of 45 railways, should, under any circumstances, have been absolutely smaller in the later, than it was in the earlier year, can only be fully accounted for by calling to mind the state of depression in which so many branches of the national industry had for some time been placed, and the effects of which would necessarily become greater with the protracted continuance of the cause. The change in this respect, which now appears to have set in, may be expected to exhibit a very different result, and it will be a cause for great surprise, as well as of disappointment, if the returns for the year that will end at midsummer next, shall not exhibit a very marked improvement upon those of preceding years.

It may be interesting to compare in some particulars the working of our railways with those of Belgium, the only country in Europe, besides our own, in which such works have hitherto been carried on as a system, and where the results have been published.

At the end of 1842, there were in operation in that kingdom, 282 miles of railways, the average cost of constructing which was 17,120*l.* per mile, while the average cost in this kingdom has been 34,360*l.* or just double the cost in Belgium. This difference results from a variety of causes. In the first place, the works being undertaken by the government, there were no expensive parliamentary contests; no opposing interests to be bought off; no unreasonable compensations to be paid for land; and from the nature of the country, there were comparatively few engineering difficulties to be overcome. Besides these circumstances there has been much present saving effected in the manner of executing the works, which have been performed in a less perfect manner than would satisfy the magnificent ideas of our engineers.

The number of passengers conveyed along the various lines in Belgium, in 1842, was 2,724,104, or 662 for each 1000 of the population, the proportion in the United Kingdom having been in the year ending 30th June, 1843, 879 for each 1000 inhabitants, or 33 per cent. greater than in Belgium.

The proportions using various class carriages, were:—

	In Belgium.	In the United Kingdom.
1st Class	9 per cent.	19 per cent.
2nd Class	25 „	51 „
3rd Class	66 „	30 „
	100	100

The receipts from passengers during the year were, in Belgium, 187,372*l.*, or 1*s.* 4½*d.* per passenger against 2*s.* 2½*d.* in the United Kingdom. The proportions in which the receipts were contributed by the three classes of passengers were:—

	In Belgium.	In the United Kingdom.
1st Class	23	45
2nd Class	25	42
3rd Class	52	13
	100	100

The average distance travelled by each passenger in Belgium, is stated to have been $7\frac{3}{4}$ leagues, or about 19 miles. Mr. Laing computes the average distance in this country at $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This shows us the comparative cheapness of fares in Belgium, where passengers are conveyed on the average 19 miles for 1s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., while in England the average fare is 2s. $2\frac{3}{4}$ d. for $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. This difference results in great part from the much larger proportion of travellers who in that country use the cheapest class of carriage.

In Belgium there was in use in 1842, 1 mile of railway for every 14,601 inhabitants, the proportion in the United Kingdom having been 1 mile for 12,630 inhabitants.

The number of passengers in proportion to the length of railways was, for each mile 9695 passengers in Belgium, and 11,098 in this kingdom.

The total receipts for each mile were,—

	In Belgium.	In the United Kingdom.
	£.	£.
From Passengers	664	1,471
From Goods	391	674
	<u>1,058</u>	<u>2,145</u>

The gross receipts, in proportion to cost, are therefore found to be, in Belgium $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in this kingdom $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Observations on Certain Passages in the Report of the Irish Census Commissioners. By HENRY HALLAM, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Trustees of the Society.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 15th April, 1844.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Wilton Crescent, March 14, 1844.

THE late Report of the Census Commissioners for Ireland contains so rich a harvest of facts interesting to the lover of statistical inquiries, and gives such proofs of labour and diligence in those by whom it has been compiled, that it becomes more important to point out any casual inaccuracy that may have crept into it, than in a less authorized publication, or one less likely to be of enduring reputation. I shall, therefore, make no apology for troubling the Society with a few observations on one part of the Report.

In page 42 a table is given, "exhibiting," the Commissioners say, "the tendency to marriage at different ages, for the entire kingdom, in the towns and in the country." It is headed, "Proportion unmarried of 100 of the population of the respective ages;" and these ages are arranged in five columns. The proportion above mentioned does not refer to the entire population, though it is rather equivocally worded, but to that of each age respectively. And it is inferred by the Commissioners, that "as to males, 7 per cent. in the country and 13 per cent. in the towns are married at 25 years of age; and that, as might be expected, the greatest proportion of men marry between the ages of 26 and 35." It is observed afterwards, that "females marry earlier than males; accordingly it will be seen by the table that 19 per cent. in the country and 21 per cent. in the towns are married at the age of 25."

That less than one-tenth of the male adult population (that is, above

the age of 17), and only one-fifth of the female, should be married by the time they attain the age of 25, is so contrary to the experience of almost every country, and especially to all that which we have heard of the habits of the Irish people, that when I first read a *précis* of the Report in the last number of the Statistical Journal, I was exceedingly staggered by this statement, and have endeavoured to trace the origin of what seemed to be an evident mistake. One source of error is obvious on the face of the table in the Report; namely, that it confounds the average ratio of married persons to the living population within a period of several years, that is, between the ages of 17 and 25, with the simple ratio of such persons to that population in the last year of the period. It might be, that among a large number of females between the ages of 17 and 25, only one-fifth are actually married; but it would be a singular inference that no greater proportion of those who have just reached the latter age are so.

It is to be observed, also, that the proportion of married persons to the population of any given age does not give us the average age of contracting matrimony; because a considerable portion of the population die without marrying at all. Yet the Commissioners seem to draw inferences from their table as to the average age of matrimony among those who do actually contract it.

I have taken the pains to calculate the mean age of matrimony in Ireland from the table in the Appendix to the Report, p. lxxvi. According to the general summary of all marriages contracted in Ireland for 11 years, from 1830 to 1840, the whole number is 545,849; but of these 39,197 males and 23,644 females have no ages specified. Deducting these, we have 506,752 males and 522,205 females. Now 44,267 marriages of the former sex appear to have been contracted under 20 years of age, being 8·7 per cent. of the whole, and, including of course these, 209,931 under 25; being 41·3 per cent. of the whole. Among females, we shall find 153,312 under 20, being 29·4, and 363,070, being 69·7, of the whole number under 25 years of age. The inference is, that the mean age of matrimony with men is about the 27th, and with women about the 23rd year of life. I have not adverted to second marriages, which would make the mean point a little earlier, but for which no great allowance need be made at that period of life. Yet the Report says, "the next period, from 26 to 35, is the age at which the greatest number of marriages takes place, as well among women as men." The tables in the Appendix give 221,880 marriages among men, or about 44 per cent. for this period, which is certainly greater than in the preceding; but among women we find only 133,277, or about 25·2 per cent. It seems impossible to reconcile these tables with the shorter one in the body of the Report, p. 42, and the former are surely entitled to more regard.

This discrepancy might be explained if the tables in the Appendix should prove to be compiled from other sources than those on which the Report has relied. The mean age of marriage, as deduced from the Appendix, appears to be rather earlier, at least among women, than in England; but this is only agreeable to what we have always heard, and is what we shall more readily receive, than so extraordinary a lateness of marriage as the Report would lead us to suppose.

The Report contains a table, "showing the general results of the

branches of vital statistics, births, marriages, and deaths, in the ratio which they bear to the community. It will be seen that the births average one to three, which is so near the result obtained in other countries, as to make it probable that they are very near the truth. The marriages are obviously much too few, being by the table only 1 to 181; whereas they can scarcely be, in reality, less than 1 to 128. The deaths we have already shown, from other sources, to be in defect about one-fourth." It is afterwards observed that "these results can only be considered as approximations. The returns are incomplete, and the causes of fluctuation are so numerous and so uncertain, that we abstain from various interesting deductions which the subject invites; still trusting that these tables, as well as those on vital statistics generally, will be found to afford, even in their present state, much curious material to the general statist," p. 51.

I should be sorry to dispute what is so modestly urged; yet I cannot help observing, that while it is most true that, in statistics, we must often satisfy ourselves with approximations, it seems an extensive use of that word to cover errors of 25 or 30 per cent. The deaths and marriages, as the Report admits, are in defect, at least, to that degree. The returns of births, the Commissioners hope, "are very near the truth, since they average one to three, which is near the result obtained in other countries." I can annex no meaning to births averaging one to three, and after much consideration, can only presume it to be a mis-print. It certainly does not relate to the ratio of births to marriages, which is greater than three to one in every entire country known to us, though it may be less in particular localities. In fact, the calculation of births made in the Report, p. 40, compared with the table of marriages, would give considerably more than four births to a marriage, perhaps as high a figure as 4.6, which is that of Belgium. But as the marriages in Ireland are supposed by the Commissioners to be very defectively returned, we cannot rely at all upon this. Yet the age of marriage in Ireland appears to be rather earlier than in England, and general opinion does not favour the notice of any peculiar curse of barrenness on Irish women. We find, indeed, a startling assertion in a note to p. 12 of the Report, that the average number of children in an Irish family is considerably lower than in a Scotch or English one, "in accordance with the well known law, that the most marrying race have the lowest cypher of fecundity." But as we cannot possibly admit that such a law is well known, or see the slightest ground for believing it to be a law of nature at all, it seems much more reasonable to presume error in the particular tables from which this assertion is derived. It is evident that if the number of living children in Irish families were to those in English or Scotch only as 2.34 to 3, we must account for it by some extraordinary mortality in the first years of life, nothing of which has been reported, and it would be inconsistent with the rate of increase of Irish population, which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, has not been less during the last decennial period than before, though, through the effects of emigration, it has not shown itself so favourably in the Census.

I am, dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

J. Fletcher, Esq.,
&c. &c.

HENRY HALLAM.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Fifth Ordinary Meeting. March 18, 1844.

THOMAS TOOKE, Esq., V. P., in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected:—

T. Milner Gibson, Esq., M.P.
John Meeson Parsons, Esq.

Thomas Trevethan Spicer, Esq.
Charles Creag, Esq.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

Frederick R. Manson, M.D.

James Reid, M.D.

Frederick Pigou, Esq.

The following letter from Major Graham was read:—

Sir,

General Register Office, March 12, 1844.

I HAVE the honour of informing you that I have received His Royal Highness Prince Albert's commands to transmit to you the accompanying "Tableau Général des Décès du Canton de Genève pendant l'année 1842," composed by M. Marc d'E-pine; and in forwarding it to the Statistical Society of London I am honoured with Her Majesty's commands to express Her Majesty's gracious wish that it may be deposited with other documents of a similar nature in the library of that Society.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful servant,

(Signed)

GEORGE GRAHAM.

Registrar-General.

To Joseph Fletcher, Esq.

A paper was read by Joseph Fletcher, Esq. entitled, "The Metropolis, its boundaries, extent, and divisions for Local Government, with especial reference to its means of sewerage," being a continuation of the paper read at the last meeting.—See p. 103.

Sixth Ordinary Meeting, April 15, 1844.

The following gentlemen were elected:—

Frederick R. Manson, M.D.

James Reid, M.D.

Frederick Pigou, Esq.

Thomas Drane, Esq., was proposed as a candidate for admission into the Society.

The papers read were:—

1. "Observations on the late Report of the Census Commissioners for Ireland," by Henry Hallam, Esq., F.R.S.—See p. 178.
2. "An Examination of the Returns made by the various Railway Companies of the United Kingdom with respect to their traffic during the year ending 30th of June, 1843," by G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer.—See p. 170.

Seventh Ordinary Meeting, May 20, 1844.

The following gentlemen were formally admitted Fellows of the Society:—

Frederick R. Manson, M.D.

James Reid, M.D.

Thomas Trevethan Spicer, Esq.

Thomas Drane, Esq., was elected a Fellow of this Society.

The following gentlemen were proposed as candidates for admission into the Society:—

Thomas Hedgkin, M.D. William Humphry Freeland, Esq.
Alfred Rhodes Bristow, Esq.

A paper by Dr. Guy was read, entitled:—"A Third Contribution towards a Knowledge of the Influence of Employments on Health."

BILLS OF MORTALITY.

THE district of Wandsworth was added to the metropolis at the beginning of the year 1844; and the return for the present quarter is derived from 115 districts, divided into 576 Registrars' districts. Thirty-four of the districts are included in the metropolis; and the remaining eighty-one districts comprise, with some agricultural parishes, the principal towns and cities of England. The population was 6,578,912 in 1841.

TABLE I.—46,041 deaths were registered in the winter quarter of 1844; namely, 13,471 in the metropolis, and 32,570 in the other eighty-one districts; the average of the corresponding quarters of 1838-42 having been 13,266 for the metropolis, 32,085 for the other districts, 45,351 for the metropolis and the other districts together. The deaths were, therefore, 690 above the average of those five winters. 400 of the excess being subtracted for the additional day in leap year, 290 are left.

But the population has been found at all the censuses to be increasing rapidly in the town districts, partly by the excess of births over deaths, and partly by immigration. The population of the fifty-nine most populous districts in the return increased at the rate of 6.3 per cent. every four years, from 1831 to 1841; and it is, therefore, probable that the population did not increase less than 5 per cent. in the four years from the winter quarter of 1840 to the winter quarter of 1844. The average with which the 46,041 (—400) deaths in the quarter ending March 31st, 1844, should consequently be compared, is 47,619.

TABLE III.—The Metropolis has been less healthy than in previous years; but the mortality is not so much above the average as in the Autumn quarter of 1843. The average employed in the Table was derived from the returns of the five years, 1839-43. It will be observed that 252 persons died of *Small-pox*, which was fatal to only 114 persons in the preceding Autumn quarter. The great majority of these persons were children, and had not been vaccinated. *Measles* and *Scarlatina* were declining, yet 334 persons died of the former, 536 of the latter disease. Influenza, bronchitis, and pneumonia destroyed more than the average number of lives in the metropolis; and their fatality, particularly among the aged, is mentioned in many of the reports from the other districts. The deaths registered from dropsy, cancer, scrofula, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, tabes mesenterica, were above the average in number; those from childbirth, as well as violent and sudden deaths, were below the average. Two deaths happened from hydrophobia.

The quarterly meteorological table has been compiled from the valuable weekly tables supplied by the *Astronomer Royal*. Upon comparing the results with those obtained from the observations of Mr. Henry, it will be seen that the mean temperature of the air has been a little below that of the season.

Districts in which the mortality was *higher* than the average mortality of Winter in the same districts:—Brighton, Winchester, Windsor, St. Albans, Wycombe, Northampton, Bedford, Cambridge, Yarmouth, Dorchester, Exeter, Plymouth, Kidderminster, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Lincoln, Wigan, Abergavenny, Merthyr-Tydfil, Anglesey.

Districts in which the mortality was *lower* than the average mortality of Winter in the same districts:—The central districts of the metropolis, Cheltenham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Stockport, Macclesfield, Preston, Bolton, Prescott, Manchester, Salford, Sheffield, Leeds, Sunderland, Gateshead, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cockermonth, Pontypool.

REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Quarters and Years ended 5th April, 1843 and 1844; showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.—(Continued from p. 93.)

Sources of Revenue.	Quarters ended 5th April,			
	1843	1844	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs—	£.	£.	£.	£.
Consolidated Duties	3,193,586	3,529,551	..	..
Sugar Duty applicable to } Consolidated Fund	262,546	420,796	..	..
Ditto Ditto to Supplies	763,405	654,100	..	..
Total Customs	4,219,537	4,604,447	384,910	..
Excise	1,767,373	1,852,689	85,316	..
Stamps	1,593,126	1,639,011	45,885	..
Taxes	142,698	144,685	1,987	..
Property Tax	1,885,232	1,992,859	107,627	..
Post-Office	144,000	174,000	30,000	..
Crown Lands	33,000	65,000	30,000	..
Miscellaneous	541,556	41,292	..	500,264
Total Ordinary Revenue	10,328,522	10,513,983	685,725	500,264
Imprest and other Moneys	16,907	54,244	37,337	..
Repayments of Advances	124,048	226,284	102,236	..
Total Income	10,469,477	10,794,511	825,298	500,264
Amount applied to Con- solidated Fund, exclu- sive of Advances	9,760,269	7,635,972	500,264	Deduct Decrease.
Ditto applied as Advances	141,378	240,000	..	..
Ditto as part of the Ways and Means of the Year	567,830	2,918,539	323,034	Increase on the Quarter.
Total	10,469,477	10,794,511	..	..

Sources of Revenue.	Years ended 5th April,			
	1843	1844	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs	£.	£.	£.	£.
Excise	18,799,794	19,458,129	658,335	..
Stamps	11,405,516	11,880,123	474,607	..
Taxes	6,484,739	6,472,040	..	12,699
Property Tax	4,265,537	4,192,473	..	73,064
Post-Office	2,456,288	5,356,887	2,900,599	..
Crown Lands	607,000	622,000	15,000	..
Miscellaneous	117,500	147,500	30,000	..
Total Ordinary Revenue	797,774	1,134,477	336,703	..
Imprest and other Moneys	44,934,148	49,263,629	4,415,244	85,763
Repayments of Advances	502,604	205,865	..	296,739
Total Income	642,058	927,483	285,425	..
Amount applied to the Consolidated Fund, ex- clusive of Advances	46,078,810	50,396,977	4,700,669	382,502
Ditto applied as Advances	32,648,659	32,462,007	332,502	Deduct Decrease.
Ditto as part of the Ways and Means of the Year	545,627	863,002	..	..
Total	12,884,524	17,071,968	4,318,167	Increase on the Year.
Total	46,078,810	50,396,977	..	..

MORTALITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Quarterly Table of the Mortality in 115 of the Districts of England (including the principal Towns) showing the Number of Deaths registered in the Six Years, the Average Number of Deaths in the Five Winters, 1838-42, and the Number of Deaths in the Winter Quarter of 1844, ending 31st March.—(Continued from p. 89.)

DISTRICTS.	Popu- lation 1841.	Annual Deaths Registered.						1838-42		Deaths in the Winter Quarter ending Mar. 31, 1844.
		1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	Quarterly Average†		
								Of Five Years.	Of Five Winters.	
<i>Metropolis.*</i>										
West Districts .	301,326	8,114	6,533	6,936	6,590	6,826	7,212	1,751	1,952	1,975
North Districts .	366,303	8,944	7,890	8,594	8,261	8,550	9,038	2,112	2,370	2,389
Central Districts .	374,759	10,844	9,751	9,103	9,333	8,873	9,547	2,395	2,704	2,547
East Districts .	303,247	12,434	10,359	10,063	10,004	9,947	10,900	2,640	2,895	2,975
South Districts .	479,469	13,210	11,562	12,329	11,872	11,918	12,575	3,044	3,346	3,494
Total . .	1,915,104	53,546	46,100	47,030	46,069	45,114	49,332	11,943	13,266	13,411
<i>South Eastern Division.</i>										
Maidstone . .	33,210	737	726	700	643	815	774	181	203	218
Brighton . .	46,742	916	893	930	1,102	1,126	1,117	251	255	339
Isle of Wight .	42,517	655	630	737	891	721	703	182	189	267
Portsea Island .	53,036	1,264	1,180	1,140	1,211	1,152	1,342	297	320	344
Winchester . .	23,044	421	479	526	416	469	471	116	121	170
Windsor . . .	20,502	331	367	402	395	394	314	97	106	123
<i>South Midland Division.</i>										
St. Albans . .	17,051	378	310	331	300	340	291	83	85	109
Wycombe . . .	34,150	788	692	824	751	679	748	187	205	238
Oxford . . .	19,701	359	407	406	450	414	359	102	112	103
Northampton .	28,103	689	687	670	693	622	677	163	189	211
Bedford . . .	31,767	676	678	743	714	604	762	171	199	237
Cambridge . .	24,453	563	547	639	659	465	597	144	156	230
<i>Eastern Division.</i>										
Colchester . .	17,790	533	437	488	381	417	393	113	119	136
Ipswich . . .	25,254	694	630	593	499	594	551	150	164	174
Norwich . . .	61,846	1,373	1,852	1,752	1,362	1,532	1,295	396	417	426
Yarmouth . . .	24,031	417	440	504	493	516	510	118	123	196
<i>South Western Division.</i>										
Devizes . . .	22,130	426	10	81	429	449	633	115	135	143
Dorchester . .	23,380	469	362	412	456	437	524	107	124	163
Exeter . . .	31,333	700	646	803	920	764	836	192	219	263
St. Thomas . .	47,105	824	819	838	859	886	808	214	212	247
Plymouth . . .	36,527	862	670	765	730	1,141	889	208	220	269
Redruth . . .	48,062	914	909	1,011	906	1,232	845	249	260	270
Penzance . . .	50,100	762	843	976	1,016	1,123	996	236	246	233
Bath . . .	69,232	1,567	1,602	1,974	1,728	1,593	1,624	423	477	507
<i>Western Division.</i>										
Bristol . . .	64,298	1,842	1,675	2,330	1,895	1,771	1,742	476	549	464
Clifton . . .	66,233	1,323	1,150	1,739	1,519	1,510	1,256	362	404	425
Stroud . . .	38,920	952	693	760	728	706	808	192	239	241
Cheltenham . .	40,221	869	726	855	890	1,078	824	221	250	228
Hereford . . .	33,646	774	687	753	683	862	816	188	215	244
Shrewsbury . .	21,529	563	514	559	520	580	534	137	159	163
Worcester . . .	27,130	805	717	638	614	637	641	171	189	214
Kidderminster .	29,403	591	523	670	582	621	597	149	194	242
Dudley . . .	86,028	1,767	1,891	2,022	2,296	2,332	1,729	515	538	519
Walsall . . .	34,274	619	749	913	832	927	706	202	236	197
Wolverhampton .	80,722	1,556	1,909	2,217	2,153	2,319	1,783	503	593	512
Wolstanton . .	32,669	710	795	831	757	964	842	203	222	243
Birmingham . .	133,187	3,353	3,639	3,767	3,673	3,579	3,340	901	980	1,118
Aston . . .	50,923	1,099	1,058	1,218	1,113	1,093	1,091	279	288	349
Coventry . . .	31,023	684	724	616	905	290	833	191	196	234

* The deaths in the metropolis for the years 1840-1-2 have been derived from the weekly tables, the returns for each year comprising 52 weeks, or 364 days. The last quarter in the metropolis ended March 30, 1844. The returns from other places are for the years ending December 31, and the quarter ending March 31.
† Waudsworth District is included in the return for the metropolis.

A Quarterly Table of the Mortality, &c.—continued.

DISTRICTS.	Popu- lation 1841.	Annual Deaths Registered.						1838-42		Deaths in the Winter Quarter ending Mar. 31 1844.
		1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	Quartly. Average*		
								Of Five Years.	Of Five Winters.	
<i>North Midland Division.</i>										
Leicester . . .	50,932	1,170	1,291	1,730	1,358	1,457	1,255	350	394	415
Lincoln . . .	36,110	620	731	817	800	720	786	184	197	242
Nottingham . . .	53,030	1,209	1,540	1,794	1,239	1,429	1,393	361	375	387
Hisford . . .	59,634	1,045	1,200	1,549	1,163	1,245	1,216	310	337	328
Derby . . .	35,015	769	832	926	914	909	922	217	246	266
<i>North Western Division.</i>										
Stockport . . .	85,672	2,410	2,591	2,574	2,048	2,073	2,203	585	656	483
Macclesfield . . .	56,018	1,315	1,523	1,745	1,419	1,403	1,551	370	431	393
Great Boughton (including Chester) . . .	49,035	1,040	1,237	1,334	1,246	1,189	1,091	305	343	345
Liverpool . . .	223,054	6,627	7,435	8,470	7,556	7,407	7,458	1,875	1,963	1,996
West Derby (adjoining Liverpool) . . .	83,652	1,625	1,746	2,206	2,202	2,405	2,312	509	508	576
Blackburn . . .	75,091	1,612	2,190	2,140	1,632	1,665	2,031	465	536	513
Preston . . .	77,189	1,726	1,812	2,637	2,026	2,050	1,938	513	591	506
Rochdale . . .	60,577	1,477	1,673	1,868	1,417	1,476	1,531	396	453	480
Bury . . .	77,496	1,901	1,990	2,170	2,064	1,937	1,832	506	615	614
Bolton . . .	97,519	2,432	2,857	2,900	2,572	2,607	2,596	663	772	678
Wigan . . .	66,032	1,483	1,912	2,144	1,561	1,593	1,832	434	520	641
Prescott . . .	43,739	916	1,056	1,155	997	1,075	920	260	306	259
Chorlton . . .	93,736	2,140	2,418	2,399	2,431	2,427	2,529	591	603	622
Manchester . . .	192,408	6,706	6,774	6,489	5,821	6,151	6,263	1,597	1,764	1,541
Salford . . .	70,228	2,207	2,449	1,993	1,971	1,977	2,093	530	567	502
Ashton . . .	173,964	4,488	5,489	4,873	4,232	4,786	4,391	1,196	1,288	1,244
<i>York Division.</i>										
Sheffield . . .	85,076	2,429	2,703	2,410	2,231	2,132	2,169	593	653	579
Huddersfield . . .	107,140	1,847	2,030	2,243	2,122	1,996	2,451	514	594	607
Halifax . . .	109,175	2,093	2,402	2,354	2,202	2,272	2,459	566	645	670
Bradford . . .	132,164	3,093	3,251	3,176	3,041	3,323	3,344	794	858	949
Leeds . . .	168,667	4,289	4,388	4,488	4,360	4,615	4,329	1,107	1,155	1,083
Hull . . .	41,130	1,060	1,023	1,442	1,206	1,042	1,123	289	294	327
York . . .	47,779	876	1,217	1,209	1,039	1,133	1,048	274	296	272
<i>Northern Division.</i>										
Sunderland . . .	56,226	1,479	1,524	1,513	1,512	1,357	1,247	369	387	306
Gateshead . . .	33,747	831	963	1,016	989	909	934	238	243	216
Tynemouth . . .	55,625	1,112	1,235	1,243	1,340	1,327	1,229	315	334	332
Newcastle-on-Tyne . . .	71,850	1,829	2,117	1,957	2,104	1,726	1,922	497	501	436
Carlisle . . .	36,034	855	739	901	925	840	762	213	232	271
Cockermouth . . .	35,676	784	718	696	674	597	690	173	215	184
Kendal . . .	34,694	729	825	821	601	714	666	184	201	232
<i>Welsh Division.</i>										
Abergavenny . . .	50,834	1,150	1,206	1,374	1,458	1,109	1,116	315	373	476
Pont-y-pool . . .	25,037	561	615	563	648	545	514	147	174	142
Merthyr Tydvil . . .	52,864	1,516	1,246	1,566	1,423	1,110	1,183	343	422	569
Newtown . . .	25,953	468	619	539	420	477	477	129	143	145
Wrexham . . .	39,542	815	823	966	900	809	917	217	257	266
Holywell . . .	40,787	897	791	864	800	735	815	204	240	253
Anglesey . . .	38,105	645	589	632	597	624	575	154	177	201
Total exclusive of the Metropolis	4,663,803	109,321	116,505	124,664	114,664	115,834	113,869	29,049	32,025	32,570
Grand Total	6,578,912	162,867	162,605	171,694	160,733	161,943	163,201	40,992	45,351	46,041

* Waudsworth District is included in the return for the metropolis.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS,

Average Contract Prices of the Provisions and Fuel supplied to the Workhouses

Districts marked out by the Registrar-General, and Central Unions contained therein.	Average Weekly Cost per Head of In-door Paupers.			Wheaten Flour per Stone.	Wheaten Bread per 4 lbs.	Meat—Beef and Mutton per lb.	Salt Butter per lb.	Cheese per lb.	Potatoes.
	Food.	Clothing.	Food and Clothing.						
<i>Metropolis.</i>	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	
East London	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 10	2 0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	.. 2 3 cwt.	
Holborn	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1	2 0	6	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 2 5 cwt.	
<i>South Eastern Counties.</i>									
Maidstone	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 6	2 0	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 0 cwt.	
Portsea Island	2 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	6	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 0 cwt.	
<i>South Midland Counties.</i>									
Northampton	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
Cambridge	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	3 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
<i>Eastern Counties.</i>									
Ipswich	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	10	5 $\frac{3}{4}$..	
<i>South Western Counties.</i>									
Devizes	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 6 bshl.	
Penzance	2 1	5	2 6	2 0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 2 9 cwt.	
Bath	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	3 ..	
<i>Western Counties.</i>									
Stroud	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	1 8	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 0 bag.	
Wolverhampton	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 11	2 0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	9	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 6 bag.	
<i>North Midland Counties.</i>									
Derby	1 9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 6 cwt.	
<i>North Western Counties.</i>									
Macclesfield	1 9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 2 load	
Bolton	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 5 0 load	
Prescot	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	.. 1 4 bshl.	
<i>North Eastern Counties.</i>									
Sheffield	2 4	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	5	..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ load	
Halifax	1 9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 7 0 load	
Sculcoates . . . . .	..	..	..	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	.. 0 5 peck	
<i>Northern Counties.</i>									
Gateshead	1 9	6	2 3	2 0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 10 cwt.	
Kendal	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 3 st.	
<i>Wales.</i>									
Pembroke	1 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 6 st.	
St. Asaph	1 9	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ { 3 0 } 210lbs.	

FUEL, &c.—(Continued from p. 91.)

of the following Unions, during the Quarter ended at Christmas 1843.

Peas per quart.	Oatmeal per lb.	Candles per 12 lbs.	Yellow Soap.	Coals per Ton.	Tea per lb.	Sugar per lb.	Milk per quart.	Miscellaneous Articles.
d. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	d. 2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	s. d. 5 1 5 9	40s. cwt. 42s. cwt.	s. d. 16 0 17 0	s. d. 3 5 3 4	d. 6 6	d. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Table Beer 5s. barrel. Porter 3ls. barrel.
.. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 2	5 6 5 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb. 43s. cwt.	20 9 16 2	3 5 ..	6 $\frac{3}{4}$..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Suet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
..	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 6	48s. 6d. ct.	16 6	4 0	7	2	{ Rice 16s. per cwt., Barley, 19s. per cwt.
3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 6	44s. 6d. ct.	22 6	3 6	6	..	Rice, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb. Salt, 3s. 6d. cwt.
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 8	46s. cwt.	19 6	..	..	..	..
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 0 5 6 6 0	5d. lb. 48s. cwt. ..	18 6 14 6 ..	4 2 3 10 ..	7 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ..	.. .. ..	Bacon, 4d. lb. Fish, 9s. 1d. cwt. ..
2	..	6 3	39s. cwt.	14 0	..	..	..	{ Bacon, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb. Rice Flour, 18s. cwt. Groats, 19s. 6d. cwt.
2	2	5 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb.	6 6	3 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	Suet, 4d. lb.
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3	5 6	41s. cwt.	9 6	4 0	7	..	Rice, 16s. cwt.
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 2	5 6 3 0 5 0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lb. 41s. cwt.	9 2 6 4 6 6	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	.. 1 1	Treacle, 3d. lb. Bacon, 4d. per lb.
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. lb.	6 6	4 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Bacon, 2d. lb. Coffee, 1s. 6d. lb. Treacle, 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stone. Rice, 2s. 1d. st. Salt, 3d. st. Porter, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. gall. Tobacco, 3s. 6d. lb.
2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ 3	5 0 5 6	5d. lb. ..	8 3 17 0	3 10 ..	7 ..	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1	..
2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 6 5 3	53s. cwt. 6d. lb.	4 0 9 4	4 4 4 2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ..	.. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Coffee, 1s. 6d. per lb. ..
7 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 6 6 9	50s. cwt. 5d. lb.	14 2 11 8	4 8 4 0	7 7	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	..

CORN.

Average Prices of Corn per Imperial Quarter in England and Wales, with the Rate of Duty on Foreign and Colonial Wheat, during each week of the First Quarter of 1844; together with the Average Prices for the whole Quarter, ended at Lady Day.—(Continued from p. 94.)

Returns received at the Corn Office, 1843.	Wheat.		Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.	Date of Certificates of preceding Prices, regulating Duties for the Week ensuing.	Duties on Wheat per Quarter.	
	Weekly Average.	Aggregate Average of Six Weeks, regulating Duty.	Weekly Average.	Weekly Average.	Weekly Average.	Weekly Average.	Weekly Average.		From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions out of Europe.
Weeks ended 1844	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Jan. 6 .	49 11	50 5	32 7	18 4	30 8	29 6	30 7	Jan. 11	20 0	5 0
13 .	50 9	50 5	33 0	18 10	33 6	29 9	31 0	18	20 0	5 0
20 .	51 9	50 6	33 7	18 9	31 8	29 6	30 4	25	20 0	5 0
27 .	52 3	50 9	33 8	19 0	33 0	29 7	30 11			
Feb. 3 .	52 6	51 2	33 3	19 0	33 10	29 9	30 9	Feb. 1	20 0	5 0
10 .	52 7	51 7	33 1	19 2	32 9	29 10	30 9	8	19 0	5 0
17 .	53 7	52 2	33 5	19 7	33 5	30 7	31 2	15	19 0	5 0
24 .	55 1	52 11	33 8	19 7	32 10	30 5	31 2	22	18 0	5 0
Mar. 2 .	56 3	53 8	33 9	20 0	35 3	30 5	31 1	29	18 0	5 0
9 .	56 0	54 4	33 6	20 0	33 10	31 1	31 7	Mar. 7	18 0	5 0
16 .	56 3	54 11	33 4	20 2	33 9	31 4	31 5	14	18 0	5 0
23 .	56 6	55 7	33 2	20 1	34 1	31 2	31 0	21	18 0	5 0
30 .	56 5	56 1	32 7	19 10	33 3	31 3	31 1	28	17 0	4 0
Average of the Quarter	53 9	..	33 2	19 4	33 1	30 3	30 11	April 4	16 0	3 0

* By Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 29, Wheat and Wheat Meal or Flour, the produce of Canada, and imported thence since the 10th October, 1843, are admitted at a fixed duty; the former at 1s. per quarter, the latter at 4½d. per cwt.

Foreign and Colonial Wheat and Wheat-Flour imported in each of the Months ended 5th January, 5th February, 5th March, and 5th April, 1844; the Quantities upon which Duties have been paid for Home Consumption during the same Months; and the Quantities remaining in bond at the close of them.—(Continued from p. 94.)

Months ended	WHEAT.			Paid Duty.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Imported.								
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1844	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
5th January .	25,107	8,659	34,766	1,132	7,815	8,947	181,709	1,270	182,979
5th February .	34,056	1,354	35,420	919	2,623	3,546	219,116	734	219,850
5th March .	16,074	..	16,074	1,673	303	1,981	229,739	116	229,855
5th April .	39,601	..	39,601	3,075	..	3,075	258,736	117	258,853

Months ended	WHEAT FLOUR.			Paid Duty.			In Bond at the Month's end.		
	Imported.								
	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.	Foreign.	Colonial.	Total.
1844	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
5th January .	13,625	109,370	122,995	73	106,489	106,562	87,375	4,906	92,282
5th February .	1,695	17,201	18,896	42	18,537	18,579	87,277	3,859	91,137
5th March .	26,259	4,892	31,152	171	2,433	2,604	111,577	6,317	117,895
5th April .	12,879	1,714	14,593	566	349	915	121,317	8,047	129,364

CURRENCY.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, in the Quarters ended 27th January, 24th February, and 23rd March, 1844; and in the corresponding Quarters of the preceding Year.—(Continued from p. 95.)

Quarters ended	LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.		
	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.	Securities.	Bullion.	Total.
1844.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
27th Jan. .	19,611,000	13,172,000	32,783,000	21,937,000	13,933,000	35,870,000
24th Feb. .	20,414,000	13,924,000	34,338,000	22,482,000	14,993,000	37,475,000
23rd March .	21,122,000	13,972,000	35,094,000	22,479,000	15,784,000	38,263,000
1843.						
23th Jan. .	19,342,000	10,417,000	29,759,000	21,672,000	10,705,000	32,377,000
25th Feb. .	19,739,000	11,203,000	30,944,000	22,693,000	10,945,000	33,640,000
25th March .	20,093,000	12,003,000	32,096,000	23,830,000	11,054,000	34,884,000

Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing the several Banks, or Classes of Banks, by which issued in each part of the Kingdom, with the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the four weeks ended the 3rd February, 2nd March, and 30th March, 1844, respectively.—(Continued from p. 95.)

Banks.	Circulation during the Four Weeks ended		
	3rd Feb. 1844.	2nd March. 1844.	30th March. 1844.
	£.	£.	£.
England—Bank of England .	21,828,000	21,471,000	20,842,000
Private Banks. .	4,950,138	4,992,709	4,983,646
Joint-Stock Banks. .	3,446,433	3,427,189	3,502,363
Scotland—Chartered Private & Joint-Stock Banks }	2,791,403	2,684,191	2,610,712
Ireland—Bank of Ireland. .	3,581,000	3,609,000	3,573,100
Private and Joint-Stock Banks . . }	2,429,565	2,428,498	2,424,072
Total . .	39,056,539	38,612,587	37,935,893
Bullion in the Bank of England	15,480,000	16,011,000	16,322,000

Consolidated Fund Operations.—The total income brought to this account in the quarter ended 5th April, 1844, was 10,155,308*l.*; the total charge was 5,941,229*l.*, leaving a surplus of 4,214,079*l.* The amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended 5th January, 1844, and paid off out of the growing produce of that fund for the quarter ended April 5th, 1844, after deducting 200,000*l.* paid off out of the Sinking Fund, was 5,262,858*l.* The surplus of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended April 5th, 1844, was 1,295,540*l.*; and the probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund for the quarter ended April 5th, 1844, was 3,967,318*l.*

BANKRUPTCY.

An Analysis of the Bankruptcies in England and Wales, gazetted in each Month of the Quarter ended March 31, 1844; showing the Counties and Branches of Industry in which they have occurred. (Continued from p. 96.)

COUNTIES.	January.	February.	March.	TRADES.	January.	February.	March.
Metropolis . . .	23	27	28	<i>Agriculture and connected Trades.</i>			
Bedford . . . . .	..	1	..	Farmers . . . . .	..	..	..
Berks . . . . .	..	1	..	Agricultural Implement Makers and Wheelwrights. }	..	..	..
Bucks . . . . .	..	..	..	Corn Factors . . . . .	..	..	..
Cambridge . . . . .	..	..	..	Millers and Malsters	3	4	1
Chester . . . . .	..	1	1	Hop Merchants . . . . .	..	..	..
Cornwall . . . . .	..	1	..	Brewers . . . . .	..	..	1
Cumberland . . . . .	..	..	2	Horse and Cattle Dealers, and Woolstaplers }	..	..	1
Derby . . . . .	..	..	1	<i>Mining and connected Trades.</i>			
Devon . . . . .	..	2	..	Mining Firms . . . . .	..	..	..
Dorset . . . . .	..	..	..	Blasting Works . . . . .	..	..	..
Durham	1	3	2	<i>Manufactures.</i>			
Essex	5	1	2	Woollen Manufactures	1	2	2
Gloucester	2	..	1	Cotton "	2	..	1
Hants	4	2	4	Linen "	1	1	..
Hereford . . . . .	..	..	..	Silk " . . . . .	..	..	1
Hertford	1	2	1	Printers and Dyers . . . . .	..	..	..
Huntingdon . . . . .	..	..	..	Lace Manufacturers . . . . .	..	..	..
Kent	1	1	2	Hosiery "	1	..	..
Lancaster	8	7	15	Hardware "	1	..	1
Leicester	1	..	..	Earthenware " . . . . .	..	..	..
Lincoln . . . . .	..	1	..	Glass " . . . . .	..	..	2
Middlesex (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	2	1	..	Paper " . . . . .	..	..	2
Monmouth . . . . .	..	..	..	Builders	2	2	3
Norfolk	1	..	1	Miscellaneous Manufactures	8	5	13
Northampton	3	..	1	<i>Commerce.</i>			
Northumberland	4	4	4	Bankers and Merchants	2	3	5
Nottingham	2	2	2	Shipowners, Warehousemen, Brokers, and Wholesale Dealers generally }	13	11	15
Oxford	1	1	1	<i>Retail and Handicraft Trades.</i>			
Rutland . . . . .	..	..	..	Bakers	1	2	..
Salop	1	..	2	Butchers . . . . .	..	3	1
Somerset (including Bristol) }	2	3	2	Corn and Hay Dealers	1	..	1
Stafford	3	3	2	Innkeepers and Victuallers	7	6	8
Suffolk . . . . .	..	2	1	Dealers in Grocery, Drugs, and Spices	2	5	6
Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolis) }	1	..	1	Makers of, and Dealers in, Clothing	8	5	9
Sussex . . . . .	..	..	2	Makers of, and Dealers in, Furniture	3	2	4
Warwick	1	6	4	Coach Builders . . . . .	..	..	..
Westmoreland . . . . .	..	..	..	Miscellaneous	19	30	21
Wiltshire . . . . .	..	1	..				
Worcester	1	1	1				
York (East Riding) . . . . .	..	..	1				
" (North Riding) . . . . .	..	1	..				
" (West Riding)	2	5	6				
Wales	4	1	4				
Total	75	81	96	Total	75	81	96

QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

SEPTEMBER, 1844.

Contributions to Vital Statistics, obtained by means of a Pneumatic Apparatus for valuing the Respiratory Powers with relation to Health. By JOHN HUTCHINSON, Esq., Surgeon, F.S.S.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, June 17th, 1844.]

IF in the present day there is one subject pre-eminently engaging the public mind, it appears to be, the best means of preserving the public health. And if any one among the various divisions of that subject can be ranked before another on the score of utility, it should seem to be, that regarding the effects produced on individual health by particular occupations.

The earliest original contribution to this branch of knowledge which has come under my notice, is that by Ramazzini, of Padua, published in English in 1705, and which much redounds to the credit of the author. The only other book of which I am aware, is that written in the present time by our countryman Thackrah, whose labour in this cause has far surpassed that of all others. Many journals have bestowed praise on this author, but it appears to me they have all come short of the commendation which is due to his industry and accuracy.

It is generally the custom to estimate the healthiness of a trade by the mortality among the individuals employed in it; but, however correct this system may be, it is an expensive method of coming to the conclusion; since, in this way, we do not count the effect of a certain trade upon health until so many per cent. have fallen victims to it. Deducting from these a given number of cases as uncertain, this fatal list is still of little value until compared with other fatal lists. The object of the present paper is to make known some researches, the result of which induces me to venture a new method of determining the effect of trades upon health, by ascertaining the presence of disease, and the extent of deterioration in the health of a living individual.

The pathologist, in the present day, not only weighs and measures the dead subject as a whole, but carefully weighs every internal organ, and often ascertains the cubic measurement of the heart also, that he may inform himself as to the seat of disease. Here we see that measurement is made one of his guides in thus inquiring into the seat of disease; for after he has determined by numerous observations the natural weight or dimensions of an organ, he justly concludes that all similar organs, if differing from this standard, differ so on account of disease. Such is the grand harmony of our structure, that proportion and symmetry are as much displayed amidst the internal organs as in the external form.

And again, the physician, when inquiring into the state of his patient,