







JOURNAL  
OF THE  
STATISTICAL SOCIETY  
OF  
LONDON.

(FOUNDED 1834.)

---

VOL. XXII.—YEAR 1859.

---

LONDON:  
JOHN WILLIAM PARKER AND SON, 445, WEST STRAND, W.C.

---

1859.



# NOTICE.

THE Council of the Statistical Society of London wish it to be understood, that, while they consider it their duty to adopt every means within their power to test the facts inserted in this Journal, they do not hold themselves responsible for their accuracy, which must rest upon the authority of the several Contributors.

国立公衆衛生院附属図書館	
受入先	
受入日	
登録番号	
所 在	
Library, National Institute of Public Health	

Patron.  
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT  
&c. &c. &c.

## COUNCIL AND OFFICERS.—1859-60.

President.  
RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P.

Vice-Presidents.  
CHARLES BABBAGE, M.A., F.R.S. | JAMES HEYWOOD, F.R.S.  
SIR JOHN PETER BOILEAU, BART., F.R.S. | COLONEL W. H. SYKES, M.P., F.R.S.

Treasurer.  
WILLIAM FARR, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Council.  
JAMES BIRD, M.D. | RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARROWBY.  
SAMUEL BROWN. | BERNARD HEBELER.  
JAMES CAIRD, M.P. | FREDERICK HENDRIKS.  
WILLIAM CAMPS, M.D. | WILLIAM BARWICK HODGE.  
EDWARD CHESHIRE. | THOMAS HODGKIN, M.D.  
VISCOUNT EBRINGTON. | RIGHT HON. HOLT MACKENZIE.  
ALBANY FONBLANQUE. | RT. HON. SIR J. S. PARINGTON, Bt., M.P.  
JAMES WILLIAM GILBART, F.R.S. | RIGHT HON. LORD STANLEY, M.P.  
RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. | JOHN STRANG, LL.D.  
SIR FRANCIS HENRY GOLDSMID, Bt., Q.C. | RICHARD VALPY.  
PETER HARDY, F.R.S. | RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON,

Honorary Secretaries.  
WILLIAM NEWMARCH. | WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.B.  
WILLIAM GOLDEN LUNLEY, LL.M.

Trustees.  
CHARLES BABBAGE, M.A., F.R.S. | SIR CHARLES LEMON, BART., LL.D., F.R.S.

Editor of the Society's Journal.  
WILLIAM NEWMARCH.

Assistant Secretary.  
FREDERICK WILLIAM HADDON.

Collector.  
JAMES STARK.

# CONTENTS.

VOL. XXII.—YEAR 1859.

March, 1859.

	PAGE
On the Woollen Manufacture of England ; with special reference to the Leeds Clothing District. By EDWARD BAINES, President of Section (F) Economic Science and Statistics of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Leeds, 1858 .....	1—34
On Subjects connected with Crime and Punishment. By W. M. TARTT, F.S.S. ....	35—43
On the Progress of the Principle of Competitive Examination for Admission into the Public Service, with Statistics of Actual Results and an Investigation of some of the Objections raised. By EDWIN CHADWICK, C.B. ....	44—75
Mercantile Reports of the Character and Results of the Trade of the United Kingdom during the Year 1858 ; with a Reference to the Progress of Prices, 1851-9. Compiled by the EDITOR .....	76—100
On the Electoral Statistics of England and Wales, 1856-8.—Part II.—Results of Further Evidence. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society .....	101—168
Miscellanea :—Divisions of Landed Property in Prussia in 1858.—Prussian Army in 1858.—Present Magnitude of the French Army.—Austrian Loan of 6,000,000 <i>l.</i> announced in London, 31st January, 1859.—Revenue of France, 1858.—New Gold Fields, British Columbia .....	169—177
Quarterly Returns, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1858 .....	178—202

June, 1859.

Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Meeting of the Statistical Society, Session 1858-9 .....	203—207
On the Vital Statistics of the Society of Friends. By JOSEPH JOHN FOX, Surgeon, Stoke Newington .....	208—231
On Water Supply to Great Towns: Its Extent, Cost, Uses, and Abuses. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D., City Chamberlain, Glasgow .....	232—249
Report of the Proceedings of the Second Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Liverpool, in October, 1858. By WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq., F.S.S. ....	250—252

# CONTENTS.

V

PAGE

On a Standard of Public Health for England. By E. HEADLAM GREENHOW, M.D., Lecturer on Public Health, at St. Thomas's Hospital, &c., &c. ....	253—270
On the Financial Prospects of British Railways. By SAMUEL BROWN, F.R.G.S. and F.S.S. ....	271—296
On the Electoral Statistics of England and Wales, 1856-8.—Memorandum with reference to certain portions of the Paper read in February, 1859. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society .....	297—305
Miscellanea :—Parliamentary Representation.—General Society of Commercial and Industrial Credit.—Naval Arsenal at Cherbourg.—General Election, 1858, and the Eight General Elections, 1832-59.—Municipal Franchise.—Modification of Maritime Law as Regards Neutrals.—New Type Composing Machine .....	306—313
Quarterly Returns, Jan., Feb., March, 1859 .....	314—335
September, 1859.	
On the Duration of Life as affected by the Pursuits of Literature, Science and Art: with a Summary View of the Duration of Life among the Upper and Middle Classes of Society. By WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B., &c., one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society .....	337—361
Propositions and Inferences, with Statistical Notes, touching the provision of Country Dwellings for Town Labourers—and in particular for those of the Town of Liverpool. By J. T. DANSON .....	362—377
A Brief Review of the Operations of the Bank of England in 1857. By RICHARD VALPY, Esq. ....	378—380
Results of Different Principles of Legislation and Administration in Europe ; of Competition for the Field, as compared with Competition within the Field, of Service. By EDWIN CHADWICK, Esq., C.B. ....	381—420
Miscellanea :—Course of Trade and Prices in Melbourne (Australia) 1852-9.—The Proposals as regards a New Land Policy in the Colony of Victoria.—Important Improvements in the Rapidity and Cost of Brickmaking.—Income of London Charities in 1859.—Emigration in 1858, and from 1843 to 1858.—British Herring Fisheries, 1858.—The Royal Agricultural Society of England, 1844-59.—Coalwhippers of London.—Post Office Packet Service, 1858-9 .....	421—430
Quarterly Returns, April, May, June, 1859 .....	431—454

December, 1859.

	PAGE
The Past, Present, and Perspective Financial Condition of British India. By COLONEL SYKES, M.P., F.R.S. ....	455—480
Supplementary Table to Paper "On the Vital Statistics of the Society of Friends." By J. J. Fox, Fellow of the Statistical Society.....	481—483
Some Observations and Statistics on the Universities of Russia in the Year 1856. By A. KOOLOMZINE .....	484—490
Observations on Illegitimacy in the London Parishes of St. Mary-lebone, St. Pancras, and St. George's, Southwark, during the Year 1857; deduced from the Returns of the Registrar-General, by WILLIAM ACTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical and Statistical Societies .....	491—505
First Course of Lectures by the Tooke Professor of Economic Science and Statistics, in King's College, London .....	506
Third Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, held at Bradford, in October, 1859. Report made by JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., F.R.S.....	507—510
Church Building in Glasgow, showing the Number, Size, and Cost of the various Places of Worship erected within the Municipality during the last Twenty years, 1839-59, through Voluntary Effort. By JOHN STRANG, LL.D.....	511—515
Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Aberdeen, 14th—21st September, 1859.—Section (F.)—Economic Science and Statistics.....	516—517
Proceedings of the Statistical Society, Session 1858-59 .....	518—520
Miscellanea :—Wages in Dorsetshire.—The Cost of the War in Italy, 1859.—Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, 1858-9.—Ballinasloe Sheep, Cattle, and Horse Fair, 1859.—The New Russian Banking Commercial Society.—Cost to Russia of the Crimean War.—Report on Irish Prisons, 1858.—Bathers, Skaters, and Accidents in the Parks of London, 1844-58.—Cotton Crop of the United States.—Congress of German Political Economists.—Local Government Act, 1858.—The New Scheme of Inconvertible Notes in Russia.—Report for 1858 of the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales.—Reformatory Schools of Great Britain.—Volunteer Corps in 1804.—Irish Volunteer Corps, 1803.—Life-boat Services .....	521—540
Quarterly Returns, July, August, September, 1859 .....	541—562
INDEX .....	563—578

OBJECTS AND PROGRESS  
OF THE  
STATISTICAL SOCIETY.



THE Statistical Society of London, in pursuance of a recommendation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was founded on the 15th of March, 1834, 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 is in the *twenty-sixth* 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 as has attended upon those which that prospectus describes. The resources of the Society were, in the first instance, chiefly devoted, under the direction of its Committee, 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, judicial, legal, military, and criminal Statistics.

V. The *Statistics of Life, Consumption, and 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 interest 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 Statistical Society of London consists of an unlimited number of Fellows, admitted by ballot, without any entrance fee, but paying a subscription of *Two Guineas* per annum; of Foreign Honorary Members; and of Honorary Corresponding Members, resident out of the United Kingdom; and it carefully cultivates a connexion with the several local societies of the Empire, and a correspondence with those of Foreign Countries.

Fellows elected in or after the month of June are exempt from paying their subscription for the current year. The Journal of the Society, published quarterly, is distributed gratuitously to all the Fellows; its Library is one of circulation; and its Rooms and its Monthly Meetings are of great resort.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, 12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
London, March 1st, 1859.

# QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH, 1859.

*On the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE of ENGLAND; with special reference to the LEEDS CLOTHING District. By EDWARD BAINES, President of Section (F) Economic Science and Statistics of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Leeds, 1858.*

[Read before that Section, Friday, 24th September, 1858.]

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
I.—Introduction .....	1	XI.—Exports of Woollen Goods	16
II.—Woollen Worsted Fabrics ....	2	XII.—Persons Engaged in the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures .....	19
III.—Woollen Manufactures. Pro- cesses .....	4	XIII.—Wages of Operatives in the Woollen Manufacture ....	23
IV.—Dearness of the Raw Material	6	XIV.—Classes and Proportions of Operatives .....	26
V.—Factories, Woollen and Wor- sted .....	6	XV.—The Leeds Clothing District	28
VI.—Persons Employed, 1838 and 1856 .....	8	XVI.—Leeds Cloth Halls and Clothing Villages.....	29
VII.—Raw Material—Sources of Supply .....	8	XVII.—The Shoddy Trade .....	30
VIII.—British Wool—Annual Pro- duce .....	11	XVIII.—Felted Cloth .....	32
IX.—Progress of the Woollen Trade	13	XIX.—Estimated Annual Value of the Woollen Manufacture	32
X.—Distribution of the Woollen Manufacture.....	14		

## I.—Introduction.

It is suitable, when the British Association honours Leeds with a visit, that its members should receive some account of that great Branch of Manufacturing industry of which Leeds is the ancient seat, and which prevails here on a larger scale than in any other part of England or of the world. It is peculiarly desirable that such an account should be rendered to this Section, because, notwithstanding the antiquity of the manufacture, its economy and statistics are by no means well ascertained. The statute-book has for centuries been loaded with enactments for the protection and regulation of this manufacture. To the present day, in the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor and the Judges sit upon Woolsacks, as a constant memento of the duty they owe to that branch of industry which was

of old pronounced to be "the flower and strength, the revenue and blood, of England." It has been nursed with superfluous and mistaken care; it has been praised with great exaggeration; it has been the subject of endless controversies; but so little attention was paid by our fathers to accurate statistical inquiry that to the present day the real magnitude and value of the Woollen Manufacture are most imperfectly known. Though a large part of the Raw Material is grown at home, we have absolutely no reliable statistics of the amount of this famous product of the British Isles. The commercial records of the manufacture are so imperfect and confused as greatly to perplex the inquirer. Until within a very few years no separation was made in official tables of exports between the two great and distinct branches of the manufactures of wool, the *Woollen* and the *Worsted* fabrics. It is hoped, therefore, that the present attempt to ascertain the facts connected with the Woollen Manufacture may not be without its use; and also that it may derive some additional interest from indicating remarkable modern changes in this department of industry, and explaining some peculiarities which at first sight perplex the political economist.

The Woollen Manufacture of Yorkshire is prosperous and advancing; but it cannot fail to have been noticed that its progress is less rapid and extraordinary than that of other textile manufactures; and it may be well to show that this is to be ascribed to circumstances inherent in the nature of the fabric, and not to indifference and apathy on the part of those engaged in this branch of industry.

## II.—*Woollen and Worsted Fabrics.*

It is right, and it will conduce to the understanding of important points in the economy of the manufacture, to explain in the first place the difference between the Woollen and the Worsted fabrics. The raw material of both is Sheep's Wool. It would formerly have been sufficient to say that woollens were made of short wool, and worsted goods of long wool; but owing to the improvement in the worsted spinning machinery, much short wool, both English and Colonial, is now used in that manufacture. Wool intended for woollens is prepared for spinning by the Carding machine; whilst wool intended for worsted goods, being generally of a longer staple, is prepared for spinning by the metallic Comb. But the essential distinction of woollens from worsted, cotton, linen, and every other textile fabric is, that they depend upon that peculiar property of sheep's wool, its disposition to *felt*; that is, under pressure and warm moisture to *interlock its fibres* as by strong mutual attraction, and thus to *run up* into a compact substance not easily separable. Wools differ in the degree of this felting property; but, generally speaking, the long wools possess it in a lower degree than the short

wools, and the wools which felt best are the best adapted for making woollen cloth. For worsted stuffs the felting property is not required; and not only have the wools used for this purpose less of the felting property, but they are so treated in the spinning and manufacture as almost entirely to destroy it.

In every other textile fabric, when the material is spun into yarn and woven into a web, the fabric is complete. But in woollen cloth, after the process of spinning and weaving comes the essential process of felting by means of heavy pressure with soap and warm water; and so efficacious is this process that a piece of cloth under it often shrinks up to two-thirds its original length and little more than half its width. The process is called Milling or fulling, and some of the oldest traces of the Woollen Manufacture found in ancient records are in the mention of fulling mills on certain streams or estates. Before the milling, the web of the woollen cloth, when held up to the day, admits the light through its crossed threads; but after the milling, every fibre in the piece having laid hold of the neighbouring fibres, and all having firmly interlaced themselves together, the cloth becomes thick and opaque; of course it is made stouter, warmer, and more enduring in the wear; and if torn, it will be found that its tenacity has consisted not so much in the strength of the warp and weft as in the firm adhesion of all the fibres, so that it does not unravel like cotton or linen cloth.

After the cloth has been milled it undergoes the various processes of dressing or finishing, which consist mainly in these two,—first, raising up all the fibres of the wool which can be detached by violent and long-continued brushing of the cloth with teasles, so as to make a nap on the surface, and then secondly, shearing off that nap in a cutting machine so clean and smooth as to give a soft and almost velvety appearance and feel to the cloth. This nap, more or less closely cut, distinguishes woollen cloth from nearly all other fabrics; it is one of its two essential characteristics; and, combined with the felting, it makes superfine broad cloth one of the finest, warmest, richest, most useful, and most enduring of all tissues.

But in order to produce these two principal characteristics of woollen cloth, the *felting* and the *nap*, it will easily be seen that woollen yarn must not be spun so tight and hard as worsted, cotton, or linen yarn. The fibres must be left as loose as possible, first that they may felt, and afterwards that they may constitute a nap. Hence woollen yarn, both for the warp and weft, is spun into a much feebler, looser, and less-twisted thread than other kinds of yarn. But this feebleness of the yarn constitutes a principal difficulty in applying the power-loom to the Woollen Manufacture. The threads are more liable to break by the passing of the shuttle through them, and the weaving is consequently more difficult.



This difficulty is increased by the great width of the web, which in broad cloth, before it is milled, is nine feet. Owing to these combined causes the Power-Loom in the Woollen Manufacture works much more slowly than in the worsted manufacture; in the latter, on the average, the shuttle flies at the rate of 160 picks per minute, whilst the power-loom in weaving broad cloth only makes 40 to 48 picks per minute, that is, just the same as the hand-loom. The weaving of woollen cloth by hand is a man's work, whereas the weaving of Cotton, Linen, or Silk cloth by hand was a woman's or a child's work. Hence the hand-loom weaver in the Woollen Manufacture has never been reduced to the miserable wages paid to the same class of operatives in other manufactures, and hence he maintains a more equal competition with the steam-loom. It is to this cause that we must principally ascribe *the continued existence of the system of domestic manufacture in the woollen trade*; and to the same cause we must ascribe the slower advances made in the woollen than in those manufactures *where all the processes can be more advantageously carried on in factories, by one vast system of machinery, under a single eye, and by the power of great capital*. Whether for good or for evil, or for a combination of both, such are the economical results which may be traced in a great measure to the peculiarities in woollen yarn and cloth.

### III.—Woollen Manufacture—Processes.

But another circumstance must be noticed, as bearing upon the same results, namely, that the processes of the Woollen Manufacture are more numerous and complex than those of any other of our textile manufactures. In one of those complete and beautiful establishments where fine cloth is both manufactured and finished, as that of Messrs. Benjamin Gott and Sons, of this town, which has long ranked with the first woollen factories of any country, the spectator who may be admitted to it will see all the following processes, namely:—

1. Sorting the wool—no less than ten different qualities being found in a single fleece.
2. Scouring it with a ley and hot water, to remove the grease and dirt.
3. Washing it with clean cold water.
4. Drying it, first in an extractor—a rapidly revolving machine full of holes, and next, by spreading it and exposing it to the heat of steam.
5. Dyeing, when the cloth is to be wool-dyed.
6. Willying, by revolving cylinders armed with teeth, to open the matted locks and free them from dust.

7. Teasing, with a teaser or devil, still further to open and clean.
8. Sprinkling plentifully with olive oil, to facilitate the working of the wool.
9. Moating, with the moating-machine, to take off the moats or burs, *i.e.*, seeds of plants or grasses which adhere to the fleece.
10. Scribbling, in a scribbling-machine, consisting of a series of cylinders clothed with cards or wire-brushes working upon each other, the effect of which is still further to disentangle the wool and draw out the fibres.
11. Plucking, in a plucking-machine, more effectually to mix up the different qualities which may remain in the wool.
12. Carding, in a carding-machine, resembling the scribbler, but more perfectly opening the wool, spreading it of a regular thickness and weight, reducing it to a light filmy substance, and then bringing it out in cardings or slivers about three feet in length.
13. Slubbing, at a frame called the billy, generally containing sixty spindles, where the cardings are joined to make a continuous yarn, drawn out, slightly twisted, and wound on bobbins.  
[By a new machine, called the Condenser, attached to the carding-machine, the wool is brought off in a continuous sliver wound on cylinders, and ready to be conveyed to the mule, so as to dispense with the billy.]
14. Spinning on the mule, which contains from 300 to 1,000 spindles per pair.
15. Reeling the yarn intended for the warp.
16. Warping it, and putting it on the beam for the loom.
17. Sizing the warp with animal gelatine, to facilitate the weaving.
18. Weaving, at the power-loom or hand-loom.
19. Scouring the cloth with fuller's earth, to remove the oil and size.
20. Dyeing, when piece-dyed.
21. Burling, to pick out irregular threads, hairs, or dirt.
22. Milling or fulling, with soap and warm water, either in the fulling-stocks or in the improved milling-machine, where it is squeezed between rollers.
23. Scouring, to remove the soap.
24. Drying and stretching on tenters.
25. Raising the nap of the cloth, by brushing it strongly on the gig with teazles fixed upon cylinders.
26. Cutting or shearing off the nap in two cutting-machines, one cutting lengthwise of the piece and the other across.
27. Boiling the cloth, to give it a permanent face.

28. Brushing, in a brushing-machine.
29. Pressing in hydraulic presses, sometimes with heat.
30. Cutting the nap a second time.
31. Burling and drawing, to remove defects, and marking with the manufacturer's name.
32. Pressing a second time.
33. Steaming, to take away the liability to spot.
34. Folding or cutting for the warehouse.

These processes, as has been said, are greatly more numerous than those required by any other textile manufacture, and they are performed by a much greater variety of machines and of workpeople. It is pretty obvious that there must be proportionate difficulty in effecting improvements which will tell materially on the quantity or the price of the goods produced.

#### IV.—*Dearness of the Raw Material.*

There is still another fact which retards the advance of the Woollen, as compared with other manufactures, namely, the higher price of the Raw Material. The average value of the Sheep's Wool imported during the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, was 1s. 4d. per lb., and the average price of English wool in the same years was about 1s. 2d. per lb.; but during those three years the average price of Cotton Wool imported was only 5½d. per lb., and that of Flax only 5d. per lb.\* So that wool is about three times the market price of the two vegetable substances which form the raw materials of the cotton and linen manufactures. Nor can sheep's wool be augmented in quantity so rapidly as raw materials which merely require the cultivation of the soil. The fleece, at least in this country, forms only a small proportion of the value of the sheep on which it grows; and the sheep farmer is more dependent on the demand for his mutton than on the demand for his wool. Now the consumption of animal food only increases, as a general rule, with the increase of population; and hence there is a natural restriction on the supply of sheep's wool, owing to which restriction the price is kept high.

#### V.—*Factories, Woollen and Worsted.*

But the economist may inquire—how is it that the Worsted Manufacture has of late years increased so much more rapidly than

\* It will be seen from the "Annual Statement of the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom" for 1856, that for the three years 1854, 1855, and 1856, the average annual import of Sheep's Wool was 107,211,277 lbs., of the computed real value of 7,230,249l. (showing 1s. 4d. per lb.); of Cotton, 934,323,824 lbs., of the value of 22,490,711l. (showing 5½d. per lb.); and of Flax, 164,405,248 lbs., of the value of 3,461,899l. (showing 5d. per lb.), pp. 11 to 16. I am assured by practical men that the scales of prices by which the values are computed are very correct.

the Woollen, seeing that it uses the same raw material, sheep's wool? I may briefly say, that it is to be ascribed in part to very remarkable improvements made within these few years in the process of *Combing*, which is now performed by machinery, and the cost of the process reduced almost to nothing, instead of by hand,—in part to the greater simplicity of the other processes, admitting of their being carried on almost entirely in large factories,—but more than all to the introduction of Cotton Warps into the manufacture, which has not only cheapened the raw material, but has introduced a vast variety of new descriptions of goods, light, beautiful, cheap, and adapted both for dress and furniture.

I am informed by a Bradford merchant of great knowledge that "out of 100 pieces of worsted goods manufactured, at least ninety-five are made with cotton warps; and a rough estimate of the cotton contained would be, that if a piece weighed 3 lb. one pound weight would be cotton and the rest wool." There is still, therefore, a greater weight of wool than of cotton in those goods; but as cotton warps are stronger than woollen, owing to their being harder spun, even when their weight is less, the cloth may be made altogether much lighter than worsted goods were formerly made, and thus the material is economized.

If we look to the last Factory Return made by the Factory Inspectors in 1856, and printed by the House of Commons in 1857, we shall find that in Yorkshire there were 445 Worsted factories and 806 Woollen factories, but the number of Operatives was 78,994 in the former and only 42,982 in the latter. The average number of operatives in the Worsted factories therefore was 177, whilst in the Woollen factories it was only 53. The whole number of operatives returned in the census of 1851 as employed in these two manufactures in the county of York was, 97,147 in the Worsted manufacture and 81,128 in the Woollen. Four-fifths of all the hands employed in the worsted trade are in factories, whilst only about half of those in the woollen trade are in factories.

Everything tends to show that the Worsted manufacture, like those of Cotton and Linen, has become an employment carried on by the machinery of Large Factories; and as mechanical improvements are constantly speeding the power-loom and the spindle, so that in worsted factories the power-loom has increased 67 per cent. in speed within the last ten years, and the spindle 114 per cent.,\* manufactures thus situated must advance more rapidly than those which, like the woollen, are more dependent on manual labour.

\* Ten years ago the average speed of worsted looms was 96 picks per minute; it is now 160. In the old spinning frame, called the fly frame, generally used ten years since, the spindles made 2,800 revolutions per minute: in the new frame, called the bell frame, they make 6,000.



## VI.—Persons, &amp;c., Employed 1838 and 1856.

My hearers will now be prepared to find that the Woollen Manufacture, though large, prosperous, and advancing with considerable rapidity, has within the last twenty years advanced less rapidly than any of the other great textile manufactures. It was surpassed by the cotton manufacture at the beginning of the century. It still holds the second place in regard to the number of operatives employed, though not to the number employed in factories, in which it is surpassed both by the worsted and the flax or linen trades. The following Table shows the advances made by all the textile manufactures, in respect to number of operatives, horse-power, and power-looms, from 1838 to 1856:—

(A.)—Factories of the UNITED KINGDOM in 1838 and 1856.

Description of Factories	Persons Employed.			Horse Power.			Power Looms.		
	1838.	1856.	Incr.	1838.	1856.	Incr.	1836.*	1856.	Incr.
	No.	No.	Pr. cent.	No.	No.	Pr. cent.	No.	No.	Pr. cent.
Cotton	259,104	379,213	46	59,803	97,132	62	108,751	298,847	175
Woollen	54,808	79,091	44	20,617	25,901	25	2,150	14,453	572
Worsted	31,628	87,794	177	7,176	14,904	108	2,969	38,956	1,212
Flax ....	43,557	80,262	84	11,089	18,322	65	1,714	9,260	440
Silk ...	34,303	56,137	64	3,384	5,176	53	209	7,689	3,579
TOTALS	423,400	682,497	61	102,069	161,435	58	115,793	369,205	219

\* The first return of Power Looms was in 1836. There was also a general Factory Return in that year; but it bears evident marks of inaccuracy, as pointed out by the Factory Inspectors in their Report of October, 1856.

It will be seen that in the woollen mills, between 1838 and 1856, the number of operatives increased 44 per cent., the horse-power employed increased 25 per cent., and the number of power-looms increased 572 per cent.; but still the other manufactures advanced with greater strides in almost all these respects.

## VII.—Raw Material—Sources of Supply.

I must now refer to the sources from which the Raw Material, *Sheep's Wool*, is drawn, and to the remarkable changes which the present century has witnessed in regard to it. The wool is English, Foreign, and Colonial, and comes from all the quarters of the globe. Our largest supply is from the United Kingdom, but nearly half of the domestic wools is consumed in the worsted manufacture, and the other half is used for the lower kinds of woollen goods. Within living memory Yorkshire cloth was made exclusively of English wool,

though Spanish wool has long been used for the finer cloths of the West of England.\* Now, however, English wool, from its comparative coarseness, is entirely disused in the making of broad cloth. When the late Mr. Gott, who with the late Mr. James Bischoff and others fought a hard battle for many years, first to get rid of the monstrous duty of 6*d.* per pound on foreign wool imposed in 1819, and afterwards to prevent its re-imposition, told a Committee of the House of Lords that broad cloth made of English wool would not be merchantable, and that their lordships' servants would not wear it, the statement was received with a burst of incredulity and derision. But so it was. The cloth of the present day is immensely superior both in fabric and in finish to the cloth of half a century back. Working men now wear finer cloth than gentlemen wore when Mr. Gott began his spirited improvements; and it is so in consequence of the general use of the fine and delicate wool of the Merino sheep. In the last half of the eighteenth century the import of foreign wool fluctuated from a little under to a little over two million pounds weight a-year. In 1799 it was 2,263,666 lbs.; but in the year 1857 the quantity of Foreign and Colonial wool imported was 127,390,885 lbs., of which 90,903,666 lbs. was retained for home consumption. As the exports of woollen goods did not increase in any proportion whatever to these figures, it is evident that the character of the cloth, both that worn at home and that exported, must have changed by the substitution of Foreign and Colonial for English wool.

The Foreign Wool first used when this improvement in the quality of the cloth began, was that of Spain, the native country of the Merino sheep. The import of wool sprung up suddenly from 2,263,666 lbs. in 1799 to 8,609,368 lbs. in 1800; and of the latter quantity 6,062,824 lbs., or more than two-thirds, was Spanish. After the French invasion of Spain and the long Peninsular wars, the quality of Spanish wool degenerated, and the quantity fell off; and its place in our manufacture was gradually filled by the wool of Saxony and Silesia, into which countries the Merino breed of sheep had been introduced in the year 1765. The German wool is still by much the finest used in any country; but as the Merino flocks were introduced by Mr. Macarthur into our great Australian Colonies, and were found to increase there immensely without any very great degeneracy in the quality of the fleece, German wool has in its turn to a very considerable extent been superseded by Australian.

The following Table shows the Imports and Exports of Foreign and Colonial Wool, at intervals of about ten years, for the last century:—

\* It is certain from the facts stated in Smith's "Memoirs of Wool" (vol. 1., p. 196), that Spanish Wool was used in England before the year 1656.

## (B.)—FOREIGN and COLONIAL WOOL IMPORTED into and EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM, from 1766 to 1857—Selected Years.

Years.	Foreign Wool Imported.	Colonial Wool Imported.	Total Imported.	Foreign and Colonial Wool Exported.	Left for Home Consumption.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1766....	1,926,000	....	1,926,000	....	1,926,000
1771....	1,829,000	....	1,829,000	....	1,829,000
1780....	323,000	....	323,000	....	323,000
1790....	2,582,000	....	2,582,000	....	2,582,000
1799....	2,263,000	....	2,263,000	....	2,263,000
1800....	8,609,000	....	8,609,000	....	8,609,000
1810....	10,879,000	34,000	10,914,000	....	10,914,000
1820....	9,653,000	122,000	9,775,000	64,000	9,711,000
1830....	30,303,000	2,002,000	32,305,000	659,000	31,646,000
1840....	36,585,000	12,850,000	49,436,000	1,014,000	48,421,000
1850....	26,102,000	48,224,000	74,326,000	14,388,000	59,938,000
1855....	24,681,000	74,619,000	99,300,000	29,453,000	69,846,900
1857....	44,522,000	82,868,000	127,390,000	36,487,000*	90,903,000

The changes which have taken place in the sources of supply are shown in the following Table:—

## (C.)—Imports of Wool into the United Kingdom from the Principal Countries, Foreign and Colonial. From 1800 to 1857—Selected Years.†

Years.	Spain.	Germany.	Australia.	South Africa.	East Indies.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1800....	6,062,000	412,000	....	....	....
1810....	5,952,000	778,000	167	....	....
1816....	2,958,000	2,816,000	13,611	9,623	....
1820....	3,536,000	5,113,000	99,415	29,717	....
1830....	1,643,000	26,073,000	1,967,000	33,000	....
1834....	2,343,000	22,634,000	3,558,000	141,000	67,000
1840....	1,266,000	21,812,000	9,721,000	751,000	2,441,000
1850....	440,000	9,166,000	39,018,000	5,709,000	3,473,000
1857....	383,000	5,993,000	49,209,000	14,287,000	19,370,000

Here we see:—

The decline in the quantity of Spanish wool imported from 6,062,824 lbs. in 1800 to 383,129 lbs. in 1857;

The increase of German wool from 412,394 lbs. in 1800 to

\* Of this quantity 31,456,900 lbs. was of Colonial Wool.

† Periods of 10 years are taken, except in the years 1816 and 1834, which are introduced as being the years in which Wool was first imported from South Africa and the East Indies.

26,073,882 lbs. in 1830, and its subsequent decline to 5,993,380 lbs. in 1857;

The increase of Australian wool from 167 lbs. in 1810 to 49,209,655 lbs. in 1857;

The increase in South African or Cape wool from 9,623 lbs. in 1816 to 14,287,828 lbs. in 1857;

And the increase in East India wool from 67,763 lbs. in 1834 to 19,370,741 lbs. in 1857.

These are remarkable commercial changes, and they warrant the hope that we may, ere long, find in the East Indies, Australia, and Africa, sources of supply for the still more important raw material of cotton, produced by the labour of free men, instead of being so dangerously and perniciously dependent on the slave-raised cotton of the United States.

Of the imports of German wool I must remark that they have fallen off even to a greater extent than appears from the above Table, inasmuch as there is now a large quantity of rag wool, called shoddy and mungo, imported from Germany; and I am assured by Mr. Fonblanque, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, that no distinction is made at the Custom House between the entries of the finest Saxon wool, which is of the value of 3s. per lb., and those of Shoddy, which is only worth a few pence per lb. This is a distinction which ought to be forthwith introduced in the accounts, especially as shoddy, though so inferior in value, has become a very important raw material in the Woollen Manufacture.\*

## VIII.—British Wool—Annual Produce.

Of the annual produce of Wool in the United Kingdom there are, as has been said, no reliable statistics whatever, and the judgment of those engaged in the trade varies very widely. The late Mr. John Luccock, a wool merchant of Leeds, and a careful inquirer, in a work published by him in 1800 "On the Nature and Properties of Wool," estimated the number of sheep in England and Wales at 26,147,763, and the quantity of wool produced annually at 94,376,640 lbs. weight. The late Mr. James Hubbard revised this estimate in 1828 for a Committee of the House of Lords, with the aid of Sir George Goodman, both of those gentlemen being wool merchants in this town, and raised the quantity of wool to 111,160,560 lbs. Professor Law, in his able work "On the Domesticated Animals of the British Islands," published in 1845, estimates the number of sheep in the British Islands at 35 millions, and the produce of wool at 157,500,000 lbs. Mr. Southey, an eminent wool-broker in London,

\* Since the above was written, the Hon. Stephen Spring Rice, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs, has assured me that Shoddy shall in future be entered separately from Wool.

who has published several works on Colonial Wool, issued a little work in 1851,\* in which, judging from the information he received from wool merchants in Leeds, Bradford, and other places, he raised the estimate to 228,950,000 lbs.; and then, by an unreliable mode of calculating, even carried it to the enormous figure of 275,000,000 lbs. weight.

The balance of authority would dispose us to conclude that the annual produce of Domestic Wool must be between 150,000,000 lbs. and 200,000,000 lbs. If we take the medium, viz., 175,000,000 lbs., at 1s. 3d. per lb., which is about the average price of the last thirty years, the value of this great raw material produced at home will be 10,937,500l. The judgment thus formed from comparison of authorities has been exactly and unexpectedly confirmed by the result of careful inquiries and calculations, founded on the number of hands employed, the power of the machinery, and the estimated value of the goods manufactured. That result is, that 160,000,000 lbs. is used by the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, whilst the quantity *Exported* in 1857 was 15,142,881 lbs., making an aggregate of 175,142,881 lbs. of English wool.

The exports of English wool, both in the raw state and in the first stage of manufacture, namely yarn, are great and rapidly increasing, as will be seen by the following Table:—

(D.)—BRITISH WOOL and WOOLLEN and WORSTED YARN EXPORTED.

Years.	Wool.	Woollen and Worsted Yarn.
	lbs.	lbs.
1824.....	53,000	12,640
1830.....	2,951,000	1,108,000
1840.....	4,810,000	3,796,000
1850.....	12,001,000	13,794,000
1857.....	15,142,000	24,654,000

Thus the farmer is deriving benefit from the freedom of trade, and English wool is resuming its flow through channels which legislation had closed for five centuries. It is for our manufacturers to take care that no other country makes a better use of their native raw material than themselves.

\* "Rise, Progress, and Present State of Colonial Sheep and Wools," by Thos. Southey.

### IX.—Progress of the Woollen Trade.

Of the history of this ancient manufacture up to our own times I must dispose in a few sentences.

It is probable that the fleece of the sheep afforded the first material of human clothing, and that in this pastoral country it has been manufactured from the earliest dawn of civilization. It is on record that the Romans had weaving establishments of woollen cloth at Winchester; that the mother of Alfred the Great was skilled in the spinning of wool; that Flemish woollen weavers settled in England in the time of William the Conqueror; that fresh immigrations of weavers from Flanders took place in the reigns of Henry I, Henry III, Edward I, and Edward III; that the last-named king especially encouraged the settlement of these artizans in various parts of the country, and that in this policy he was followed by Henry VII; and that at the Reformation many thousands of Woollen weavers, flying from the persecutions of the Duke of Alva in the Low Countries, found refuge in England. It is certain that the manufacture of woollen and worsted goods was carried to a high degree of perfection in Flanders, and of woollens in Italy, long before the art had made any considerable advancement in England. There are also many accounts of the exportation of English wool to those countries from very early times; and it would appear to have been of better quality than that of any other country except Spain. But the monarchs who endeavoured to establish the Woollen Manufacture in England, instead of relying on our natural advantages for that branch of industry, sought to attain the end by prohibiting the exportation of the raw material. In the years 1337 and 1341, under Edward III, the export was forbidden by statute, under penalty of life and limb: and from that time forward, for nearly five centuries, the Statute Book was loaded with Acts, equally absurd and many of them equally severe, to prevent the "running" or illegal exportation of wool. Hundreds, if not thousands of volumes and pamphlets were issued to show that this was one of the first points of national policy, and that the country would be ruined if we allowed other countries to obtain our wool instead of manufacturing it ourselves. There are few things in the history of nations showing so entire an ignorance of political economy and such outrageous blindness in statistics as the history of the English woollen manufacture. It was not till the year 1824 that English wool was allowed to be exported; and it is amusing to recall the long struggle by which freedom was obtained for the export of our own wool, the import of foreign wool, and the import of foreign cloth,—Lord Liverpool, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Huskisson, having alternately to play off the prejudices of the manufacturers and the agriculturists against each other. The import

of foreign wool was only taxed from 1819 to 1824, but the amount of the duty, namely 6*d.* per lb., was most prejudicial. The Government succeeded in persuading the manufacturers, or at least some of them, to consent to the free export of English wool on condition of the free import of foreign wool; and afterwards, with the aid of the manufacturers, they prevented the agricultural interest from reimposing the duty on foreign wool. But the struggle was a desperate one; and it is humbling to remember that Leeds, Bradford, and Huddersfield were for years on the wrong side. They were happily defeated, and, still more happily, their defeat in this matter made them victors in the next great battle against protection; for there can be no doubt that the liberation of the trade in wool was a step to the liberation of the trade in corn; and thus the great, high, ugly, and unsafe edifice, miscalled protection, fell storey after storey, and human industry in all its branches stood upon the same fair level and solid foundation of freedom.

We ought not in this Association and this Section to withhold the honour due to the high intelligence, manly spirit, and wonderful disinterestedness of Lord Milton, afterwards Earl Fitzwilliam, who, whilst representing the great seat of the Woollen Manufacture, Yorkshire, advocated the removal of protection from manufactures, and, although one of the largest landowners, contended for the removal of protection from agriculture. It is a matter of just pride for this Association and for Yorkshire to remember, that that enlightened and high-minded nobleman was the first President of the British Association.

#### X.—Distribution of the Woollen Manufacture.

The Woollen Manufacture in its various branches is very extensively diffused. According to the last Factory Return, it prevailed in 22 counties of England, 10 of Wales, 24 of Scotland, and 6 of Ireland. More than one-half of the operatives employed in Woollen Factories are in the county of York,

namely, 42,982 out of 79,081.

The Worsted Manufacture, on the other hand, though for some centuries it had its chief seat in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, has now obtained a remarkable concentration in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Of the total factory operatives in the Worsted Trade of the United Kingdom, there are in Yorkshire,

78,994 out of 87,744.

The chief seat of the manufacture of superfine broad cloth has for centuries been, and still is, the West of England, and especially the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. Superfine cloth is made to a considerable extent in Yorkshire, but not equal to the West of England. The manufacturers of this county have always devoted

their attention to the middle and lower qualities of woollens; and as these by their cheapness command the most extensive market at home and abroad, whilst by improvements both in the fabric and the finish they come much nearer the finest cloth than formerly, Yorkshire has gained very considerably on Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. This trade illustrates the remarkable tenacity with which particular kinds and modes of manufacture cling to particular localities, almost as if they were fixed by a Hindoo or Egyptian system of caste; and yet also the possibility of overcoming even that tenacity by the revolutionary effect of machinery, and its consequence, cheapness. We see the highest excellence of various manufactures in point of quality in their oldest seats, as of woollens in the West, of worsted goods at Norwich, and of silk in Spitalfields; but these trades have respectively attained a far greater extent and prosperity—the first at Leeds and Huddersfield, the second at Bradford and Halifax, and the third at Manchester and Macclesfield. Superior delicacy and beauty must be accorded to the men of the South; but superior energy and success belong to the rough-spun and rough-spinning men of the North.

The following Table shows that the population, and doubtless also the trade, of the West Riding of Yorkshire has increased much more rapidly both in the 18th and 19th centuries than that of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Norfolk:—

(E.)—Population (Persons) of the West Riding of Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Norfolk, in the Years 1700, 1801, and 1851.

Counties.	Population in 1700.	Population in 1801.	Population in 1851.	Increase of Population.	
				From 1700 to 1801.	From 1801 to 1851.
	Persons.	Persons.	Persons.	Per cent.	Per cent.
West Riding of } Yorkshire .....	242,139	572,168	1,325,495	136°	132°
Gloucestershire .....	157,348	250,723	458,805	59°	83°
Wiltshire .....	152,372	183,820	254,221	20°	38°
Norfolk .....	245,842	273,479	442,714	11°	62°



(F.)—Between the Years 1801 and 1851 the Population of the following Towns increased thus—

Towns.	Population in 1801.	Population in 1851.	Increase.
	Persons.	Persons.	Per cent.
Leeds .....	53,161	172,270	224*
Bradford .....	13,264	103,778	682*
Huddersfield .....	7,268	30,880	325*
Halifax .....	12,010	33,582	179*
Norwich .....	36,238	68,195	88*

I apprehend that the principal advantages of the West Riding over Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and Norfolk consist, first, in the greater cheapness of coal and iron; secondly, in the larger body of men skilled in the making and working of machinery; and thirdly, in the facility of access to the great ports of Liverpool and Hull. But I incline to think that the mere fact of Yorkshire having devoted itself to the manufacture of cheap goods has been as influential as any other cause.

#### XI.—Exports of Woollen Goods.

I must now speak of the general statistics of the Woollen Manufacture, and first of our exports to foreign countries. The earlier tables make no distinction between the woollen and worsted goods exported, and the later tables make the distinction imperfectly. Up to the year 1815 we have only the official value of the exports, which, however, probably did not vary much from the real value; from 1815 downwards we have the real or declared value. Before the year 1820 also the tables include the exports to Ireland, though this fact is overlooked by most writers on the subject.

The experienced eye will see at a glance how for the last ninety years the natural progress of the Woollen Manufacture has been checked by the introduction of the cheaper material, cotton, and the unparalleled extension of its manufactures, of which we last year exported to the value of 29,597,316*l.* manufactured goods and 8,691,853*l.* yarn, making a total of 38,289,162*l.*

(G.)—WOOLLEN and WORSTED Goods and Yarn EXPORTED, from 1718 to 1857. Selected Years.

1	2	3	4
Years.	Manufactured Goods.	Woollen and Worsted Yarn.	Total Woollen and Worsted Exports.
	£ (Official Value).	£	£ (Official Value).
1718 to 1724 } yearly avg..}	2,962,000	....	2,962,000
1740.....	3,056,000	....	3,056,000
1750.....	4,320,000	....	4,320,000
1760.....	5,453,000	....	5,453,300
1770.....	4,113,000	....	4,113,000
1780.....	2,589,000	....	2,589,000
1790.....	5,190,000	....	5,190,000
1800.....	6,917,000	....	6,917,000
1810.....	5,773,000	....	5,773,000
	(Declared Value).		(Declared Value).
1820.....	5,586,000	....	5,586,000
1830.....	4,728,000	122,430	4,851,000
1840.....	5,327,000	452,000	5,780,000
1850.....	8,588,000	1,451,000	10,040,000
1857.....	10,703,000	2,941,000	13,645,000

I next present a Table (H), next page, distinguishing, as well as I can, the Woollen from the Worsted Manufactures, and showing the qualities of each description of goods exported, at intervals of ten years, from 1820 to 1857, with the declared value of each description for the year 1857.

It will be remembered that the year 1857 was one of great over-trading; and as far as we can judge from the seven months of the present year, there will be a considerable falling off in the woollen exports, and a still greater in the worsted exports. It would be safer, therefore, to consider the woollen and worsted exports as 12,500,000*l.* than as 13,645,175*l.*\* But bearing this in mind, it will be more convenient to take the actual exports and imports of the year 1857, than to make any arbitrary or conjectural estimates. The combined woollen and worsted exports form about one-ninth of the entire export trade of the country. The Woollen Goods *Exported* were of the value of 4,408,528*l.*, the Worsted Goods 6,294,847*l.*; and as the Yarn is nearly all worsted, the total Worsted exports will be 9,236,647*l.* These figures of course do not indicate the respective or proportionate values of the whole production of these two

\* Before printing, the year's accounts are made up, and they show the exports of woollen and worsted goods and yarn for 1858 to have been 12,731,827*l.*

branches of the Manufacture of Wool, but only of the quantities exported. Including the domestic consumption, there is reason to think that the Woollen Manufacture somewhat exceeds that of Worsted. But the figures of the following Table, especially combined with the considerations mentioned in an earlier part of this paper, would lead to the belief that the Worsted Manufacture will, ere long, exceed the Woollen.

(H)—Quantities of WOOLLEN and WORSTED Goods and Yarn EXPORTED, from 1820 to 1857, distinguishing the classes of Goods; with the Declared Value for 1857.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Descriptions of Goods.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1857.		Total Declared Value. 1857.
					Quantits.	Value.	
<b>(I.) WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.</b>							
Cloth of all kinds.....pieces	289,	388,	216,	609,	695,	£ 2,956,	£
Napped Coatings, Duffels, &c. „	60,	22,	16,	3,	1,	4,	....
Kerseymeres „	79,	35,	27,	15,	4,	19,	....
Baizes „	37,	49,	35,	24,	15,	51,	....
Flannel .....yds.	2,569,	1,613,	1,613,	2,834,	4,892,	284,	....
Blankets and Blanketing „	1,288,	2,176,	2,162,	6,461,	8,118,	576,	....
Hosiery (other than Stockings)val.	....	....	£164,034	£249,757	....	232,	....
Small Wares (including Rugs) „	....	....	....	....	....	91,	....
Shawls.....	....	....	....	....	....	195,	....
<b>TOTAL WOOLLEN GOODS</b> ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,408
<b>(II.) WORSTED AND MIXED STUFFS.</b>							
Worsted Stuffs.....pieces	828,	1,252,	1,718,	2,122,	2,568,	3,325,	....
Mixed Stuffs — (Worsted, Cotton, and Silk) .....yds.	408,	1,100,	3,629,	52,573,	57,716,	2,225,	....
Carpets and Carpeting „	526,	673,	758,	1,868,	4,452,	613,	....
Stockings .....doz. pairs	....	....	97,	120,	194,	130,	....
<b>TOTAL WORSTED GOODS</b> ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6,293
<b>(III.) WOOLLEN &amp; WORSTED YARN.</b>							
Woollen and Worsted Yarn, mixed with other Materials} lbs.	....	1,108,	3,796,	13,794,	23,931,	2,752,	....
.....	....	....	....	....	723,	189,	....
<b>TOTAL YARN</b> .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,942
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS OF WOOLLEN AND WORSTED GOODS AND YARN</b> ....	....	....	....	....	....	£	13,643

(The 000's at the unit end are omitted in all the Cols.)

## XII.—Persons engaged in the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

In attempting to estimate the entire *Annual value* of the Woollen Manufacture, I have found difficulties on every side. All the elements for calculating the number of persons employed and the value of the goods produced are uncertain and defective. As to the number of persons employed, the census of 1851 makes an approach to the truth, and is the best evidence we have, but it is not altogether trustworthy. The Returns of the Factory Inspectors show the number of operatives in the factories, but not out of them; and, as has been remarked, the number of persons employed out of the factories is proportionably much larger in the woollen than in any other of the textile manufactures. Again, the woollen factories differ so much from each other that the most careful returns from some of them do not afford safe grounds of calculation for the rest. In some of them there are power-looms or hand-looms, but in two-thirds of the whole there is no weaving carried on. In some the cloth is finished, but in a much greater number it is not finished; whilst about one-seventh of the woollen factories in the return are finishing establishments exclusively. Again, we know the quantity and value of the wool imported, but not of that produced at home, which is doubtless more than the import. We know the amount of manufactured goods exported, but we have no guide to the amount consumed by our own large and flourishing population in these islands. The descriptions of woollen goods are so numerous and diversified, that we cannot average their measurement, their quality, their weight, or their value. It might be supposed that in this, as in other textile manufactures, we might estimate the quantity of wool used and of yarn spun from the number of spindles returned in the woollen factories, and ascertaining the average work per spindle; but unfortunately I learn from Mr. Baker, one of the most laborious of the Factory Inspectors in the collection of statistics, that the returns of the woollen spindles are not in the least trustworthy, as some of the Inspectors have returned only the billy spindles, which are used in the first stage of spinning, whilst others have returned the mule spindles used in the second stage. Once more, the Woollen Manufacture is much more widely diffused over the United Kingdom than any other manufacture, being found in sixty-two counties of England, Scotland, and Ireland; owing to which it is nearly impossible for any private person to gather its statistics.

Looking at all these difficulties in the way of forming a correct estimate even now, when we have a Census, Factory Returns, and many statistical advantages, we cannot be surprised at the loose and extravagant conjectures formed on the subject before any of these

helps existed, and when the manufacture of wool was the largest and widest spread department of manufacturing industry. But the extravagance of those old estimates, copied by writer after writer, is itself a difficulty in the way of establishing the sober truth. Towards the close of the last century it was a prevailing belief that the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, directly and indirectly, engaged three million hands. This strange opinion was expressed by Mr. Law (afterwards Lord Ellenborough), as counsel for the woollen interest at the Bar of Parliament, in the year 1800, when opposing the repeal of the prohibition on the export of English wool to Ireland. So late as the year 1841, in an able article on Wool and its Manufactures in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the number of families supported by the manufacture was estimated at 226,298, comprising 1,218,424 persons. It is extremely difficult to estimate the number of families, because often the father and several of his children, and sometimes even the mother, are engaged in different processes in the same mill; and at other times part of the subsistence of the family may be obtained by an adult or child in one trade, and the remainder by other members of the family in other trades. But it is certain that where so many children are employed we cannot consider every worker as the head of a family, and as supporting four or five others besides himself. Mr. M'Culloch's knowledge and severe caution induced him to bring down the estimated number of persons employed in the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures to 322,000.

The Census of 1851 states the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of Wool (that is, both woollen and worsted), in Great Britain, at 295,276, of whom 125,814 are men, 67,757 women, 50,879 youths, and 50,826 girls.\* This includes persons engaged in the mercantile trades in wool and woollens, as well as those strictly engaged in the manufacture.

Descending to the particulars comprised within this summary, we find the following items, which I select and arrange, not without doubt in some instances, under the two heads of the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures:—

\* "Census for 1851.—Ages, Civil Condition, Occupation, &c.," vol. i. p. xcv.

(I.)—Persons engaged in the Woollen Manufacture of Great Britain—  
Census 1851.

	Persons.		Persons.
Woollen Cloth Manufacturers....	137,814	Wool Brokers, Agents, 52—di- vide with the Worsted .....	26
Wool Dyers.....	1,468	Woollen Agents and Factors ....	315
„ Printers .....	68	„ Merchants, Dealers ....	40
Flannel Manufacturers .....	4,964	„ Drapers.....	3,799
„ Agents, Merchants ....	56	„ Flock, Merchants, } Dealers .....	8
Fullers.....	1,469	„ Waste Dealers .....	17
Baize, Listing, Serge Manufac- turers .....	51	Clothiers .....	7,308
Fancy Goods Manufacturers (?)	2,016	Cloth Merchants, Salesmen— women.....	761
Shawl Manufacturers (?).....	5,833	Felt Manufacturers.....	331
Wool Staplers, Merchants, } Dealers, 2,066—divide with the Worsted .....	1,033	Rag, Gatherers, Dealers (?) ....	3,245
		Total.....	170,622

In the Worsted Manufacture.

	Persons.		Persons.
Worsted Manufacturers .....	104,061	Woollen Yarn Manufacturers....	776
Stuff Manufacturers .....	7,500	Worsted Dealers, Merchants ....	73
„ Merchants .....	20	Wool Staplers, Merchants, Deal- ers, (half) .....	1,033
Carpet, Rug, Manufacturers ....	11,457	„ Brokers, Agents, (half)....	26
		Total.....	124,946

These two aggregate numbers, of 170,000 in the Woollen Manufacture and 125,000 in the Worsted, make up the whole number assigned by the Census to the manufactures of wool, viz., 295,000. Yet, seeing that some of the classes mentioned under the woollen branch are engaged in the mercantile or retail trades, and that others are doubtful, I am disposed to think it would not be safe to take more than 150,000 as actually engaged in the Woollen Manufacture, whilst probably 125,000 are engaged in the Worsted Manufacture, making a total in both branches of 275,000.

This may also include Ireland, as less than a thousand factory workers are found in the manufactures of wool in that country. The estimate of 150,000 hands for the Woollen Manufacture is exactly confirmed by an independent computation, founded on the Census for the county of York, and the Factory Return of 1856. The Census gives 81,221 persons as engaged in the Woollen Manufacture in this county: the Factory Return gives 42,982 workers in factories in Yorkshire, and 79,091 in factories in the whole kingdom. If wo



take the same proportion to exist among the whole of the woollen workers as exist among those in factories, the 81,221 woollen workers in Yorkshire would show the number in the kingdom to be 149,454. Mr. Baker, the Factory Inspector, assures me that he considers the number of workers out of the factories to be about the same as those within; which would give a total of 158,182.

The number of families and individuals supported by the 275,000 persons in the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures must be to a great degree conjectural. The number, however, must be proportionably larger in the woollen than in the worsted or any other textile manufacture, owing to the larger proportion of men employed. The following are the numbers of the workers employed in the factories of the United Kingdom, with the proportions of adult males:—

(K.)—PERSONS Employed in FACTORIES, with the Number and Proportions of MEN.

Class of Factories.	Men Employed.	Total Workers Employed.	Per Centage of Men to all the Workmen.
	No.	No.	Per Cent.
In the Cotton Factories	103,882	379,213	27*
„ Woollen „	30,672	79,091	39*
„ Worsted „	18,079	87,794	21*
„ Flax „	13,643	80,262	17*
„ Silk „	10,121	56,137	18*

But if we take the workers out of the factories, as well as those in them, we shall find a still larger proportion of adult males. According to the Census of 1851, the number of persons employed in the Woollen Manufacture in the West Riding of Yorkshire was 81,221, of whom 37,519, or 46 per cent. of the whole, were males above twenty years of age.\*

I am disposed to think, then, that we may estimate the earnings of each person employed in the Woollen Manufacture to support three and a-half persons, including himself, and in the Worsted Manufacture two and a-half; and at this rate the numbers supported in the respective branches would be as follows:—

\* Of the 81,221 persons 53,456 were males, and 27,765 females; of the males 37,519 were above twenty years of age, and 15,937 under; of the females 14,420 were above twenty years of age, and 13,345 under.

(L.)—Individual Workers in the Woollen and Worsted Manufactures, and Estimated Number of Persons supported by them.

Manufacture.	Individual Workers.	Persons Supported.
In the Woollen Manufacture	150,000 $\times$ $3\frac{1}{2}$	525,000
„ Worsted „	125,000 $\times$ $2\frac{1}{2}$	312,500
Totals .....	275,000	837,500

It must also be remarked that a larger proportion of persons in auxiliary occupations is connected with the manufactures of wool than with any other textile manufacture, owing to more than one-half of the raw material being raised at home, whilst the cotton and silk are wholly dependent on importation, and the linen almost wholly. According to the calculation of Professor Low, that one shepherd is required for every 600 sheep on the Cheviots, the 35,000,000 sheep supposed to be in these islands would require 58,000 shepherds. There are also, as in connection with the other manufactures, the machine-makers, card-makers, manufacturers of and dealers in dye-wares, soap, and oil, persons employed in the conveyance of goods by land and water, those employed in building, and some others.

XIII.—Wages of Operatives in the Woollen Manufacture.

The Wages earned by the operatives in the Woollen Manufacture are good, and such as must afford the means of great comfort to their families, besides indicating a prosperous condition of the trade. I have been favoured with several tables of wages from houses of eminence in this neighbourhood, and I have the pleasure to know that they will be received by the statist as of great value. The following general return may be received with entire confidence:—

(M.)—AVERAGE WAGES *in the LEEDS WOOLLEN DISTRICT in 1858.*

Description of Operatives.	Sex, &c.	Wages per Week.
Wool Sorters .....	Men	24
Wool Scourers, Driers, &c. ....	"	16 to 20
Slubbers .....	"	27
" Overlooker .....	"	35 to 40
Servers, or Fillers .....	Girls or boys for 1 machine	5
Do. do. ....	For 2 machines	9
Billy Piecers .....	Children	4s. half-timers 2s.
Cleaners and Willyers .....	Young men	12 to 14
Mule Spinners .....	Men	28
" Piecers .....	Girls or Boys	6
Warpers .....	Women	12
Weavers, Hand-loom .....	Men	15
" Power-loom .....	Women	10 to 12
Overlookers and Tuners .....	Men	21 ,, 28
Knotters .....	Women	7 6d.
Burlers .....	"	5 to 6
Millers .....	Men	18 ,, 20
" Overlooker .....	"	30 ,, 40
Dyers .....	"	16 ,, 18
" Foreman .....	"	30 ,, 60
Dressers .....	"	20 ,, 22
" .....	Young men	12 ,, 16
" .....	Boys	4 ,, 9
Dressed Cloth Burlers .....	Women	6 ,, 7
Drawers .....	Men	30 ,, 40
Tenterers .....	"	26 ,, 30
Press Setters .....	"	35 ,, 40
Engineman .....	"	24

The following Table is equally deserving of confidence, being from the Wage-Books of an old and eminent firm. It shows the rate of wages for forty, and in some departments for more than sixty years.

It will be seen that during the great French war, when the currency was depreciated, food dear, and all prices high, nominal wages were higher than they are now; but that since 1825, notwithstanding a very great abridgment of the hours of labour, wages have remained almost unchanged, whilst both food and clothing have been materially cheapened. It follows that the condition of the operatives must have been considerably improved.

(N.)—WAGES in the LEEDS WOOLLEN DISTRICT, from 1795 to 1857.

Description of Operatives.	Time of Work.	Piece or Time Work.	1857.	1855.	1845.	1835.	1825.	1815.	1805.	1795.
Wool Sorters, men	{ 7 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.; daylight in winter .....	Piece work, average per week .....	s. 23	s. d. 20 8	s. d. 22 4	s. d. 26 9	s. d. 29 3	s. d. 37 1	s. d. 31 1	s. d. ....
Stubbers, men	{ 60 hrs. per week since 1850 .....	"	27	24 -	1844 29 6	1833 24 9	1827 26 7	1816 30 6	30 8	22 6
" foremen	....	"	40	40 -	40 -	....	....	....	....	....
Spinners, men	Do. Any overtime must be worked without piecers.	"	41 Deduct 12s.	29 per week	34 11 for two	37 1 Piecers.	20 4 Mules introduced, & workmen earned at half the price paid to the jenny spinners 40s., less the 12s. to the piecers.	31 8	24 8	16 9
Weavers on power loom, women	....	"	12	9 9	9 -	9 -	....	....	....	....
Millers, men	62½ hours.	Per week.	18 to 20s.	....	....	18 per wk.	18 -	18 -	....	....
" foremen	"	Per piece.	40	....	....	30 "	30 -	26 -	....	....
Dyers, men	58½ hours.	Per week.	16 to 18s.	16 to 18s.	16 to 18s.	16 to 18s.	16 to 18s.	....	....	....
" foremen	"	....	35 " 60s.	35 " 60s.	30 " 70s.	30 " 70s.	30 " 40s.	....	....	....
Dressers, men	64½ hours.	Per week.	20 to 21s.	20 to 21s.	20 to 21s. 8d.	20 to 21s.	21 to 22s.	....	....	....
" young men and boys	{ As boys can only the men in general only earn of the full wage }	work 60 hours, ral only earn of the full wage	6 " 16s.	6 " 16s.	5 to 14s.	5 " 14s.	4 " 12s.	....	....	....
" foremen	....	....	26 to 30s.	26 " 30s.	28	28	....	....	....	....

## XIV.—Classes and Proportions of Operatives.

I add returns of the number of operatives employed in the different departments of two large establishments, one a manufactory of seven billys and the other a finishing mill of twenty-four gigs:—

## (O.)—LIST OF OPERATIVES employed in a WOOLLEN FACTORY of 7 Billys (60 Spindles to the Billy.)

7 Wool Sorters—Men.	50 Power-Loom Weavers—
1 Weigher of Wool—Woman.	Women.
6 Wool Scourers, Dyers, and	4 Overlookers, Beamers, &c.
Driers—Men.	—Men.
	3 Tiers in, &c.—Women.
7 Slubbers—Men.	33 Knotters and Burlers—
1 Overlooker—Man.	Women.
4 Cleaners and Willyers—	4 Millers—Men.
Boys.	3 Cartmen, Mechanics, &c.
21 Billy Piecers—Children.	—Men.
14 Fillers—Girls or Boys.	
6 Mule Spinners—Men.	
12 „ Piecers—Girls or Boys	Total.... 180 } or 25 to 26 persons per
4 Warpers—Women.	Billy.

“The above calculation supposes that children are used as ‘piecers’ for the Billy, and one filler for each machine: if, as is generally now the case, piecing machines are used, and 1 female fills 2 machines, the number of hands will be reduced to 21 to 22 per Billy: if ‘condensers’ are used, the proportion of hands will be nearly the same, (viz. 21 to 22,) but fewer men and more females or boys will be employed,—4 ‘condensers’ being required to do the work of 3 Billys.”

## (P.)—LIST OF OPERATIVES employed in a FINISHING MILL working 24 Gigs.

Giggers and Hand-raisers....	{ 30 Men.	Overlooker for Drawers, &c.	1 Man.
	{ 24 Boys.	Handle-setters .....	{ 3 Men.
Cutters .....	{ 32 Men.		{ 4 Boys.
	{ 32 Boys.	List-sewers .....	4 Women.
Boilers .....	{ 2 Men.	Brushers .....	{ 4 Men.
	{ 1 Boy.		{ 3 Boys.
Tenterers .....	6 Men.	Engineman and Mechanic....	2 Men.
Press-setters .....	8 „		
Burlers .....	20 Women.	Total..... 193 { or 8	
Drawers.....	17 „	per Gig	

“From statements received from four Finishing Establishments in Leeds, it appears that their respective averages range from 7 to somewhat over 8 per gig.”

The following is a statement of the number of Work-People employed, and the weekly wages paid, at one of the largest joint-stock mills in the district, namely, Waterloo Mills, Pudsey, where there is no weaving on the premises, and where the cloth is not

finished, but is sold to the Leeds merchants in balk, and finished under their directions in Leeds:—

## (Q.)—LIST OF PERSONS employed at WATERLOO MILLS, PUDSEY.

## (I.)—On the Premises.

Average Weekly Wages each.		Average Weekly Wages each.	
s.	d.	s.	d.
3 Managers .....	21 -	14 Piecers for do., above 13 yrs.	4 -
1 Engine Tender .....	24 -	28 Children, Piecers, under 13 „	2 -
2 Dyers and Scourers of Wool	25 -	12 Carder Fillers. above 13 „	5 6
1 Wool Dyer .....	21 -	15 Spinners (with 4,920 mule	} 25 -
3 Carriers .....	15 -	spindles) .....	
2 Willyers—one at 14s., one at	17 -	15 Piecers for do., above 13 yrs.	6 -
2 Cleaners or Fettlers—one at	} 14 -	1 Drier of scoured cloth .....	14 -
13s., one at .....		2 Brushers of do.—women ....	7 -
3 Young persons teasing,	} 7 -	6 Fullers.....	22 -
plucking, and moiting wool,		2 Tenterers.....	21 -
above 13 years .....		1 Watchman .....	14 -
11 Scribbler fillers—do. ....	7 6		
12 Slubbers (with 720 billy	} 24 -		
spindles) .....			
			136

## (II.)—Not on the Premises.

	s.	d.
120 Weavers, hand-loom—Men .....	14	-
7 Warpers „ Men .....	14	-
40 Burlers „ Women .....	6	-
167		

Employed on the Premises..... 136

„ not on the Premises ..... 167

Total ..... 303

“The wool sorting done by the proprietors themselves.

“The above hands produce about 80 pieces, or 160 ends of cloth, averaging 23 yards per end, or 3,680 yards of cloth, weekly. The steam-power employed is about 62 horse.”

In this mill, where the cloth is neither woven nor finished, the average earnings of men, women, and children are 11s. 7½d. per week.

In a large manufactory in Leeds, where both manufacturing and finishing are carried on, the following are the wages paid:—

## (R.)—WAGES in a LEEDS WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1858.

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
200 Men, averaging 22 3 weekly =	222	10	-		
40 Boys, „ 6 8 „ =	13	6	8		
330 Women and Girls „ 8 - „ =	132	-	-		
570 Persons.	367	16	8		

Average of the whole 12s. 11d. weekly.

Here the overlookers are excluded on the one side and the half-time children on the other, but the latter are only twenty-one in number.

In the flourishing Shoddy district, of which Batley is the centre, and where there is finishing as well as manufacturing, the average weekly wages of 5,408 operatives is 14s. 1d.

In the dressing establishments of Leeds, according to a Return with which I have been favoured by Mr. Baker, Inspector of Factories, 6,175 operatives receive wages averaging 15s. 10d. per week, and those engaged in the manufacture of cloth receive, as at Pudsey, 11s. 7½d.

On the ground of these several facts I feel justified in estimating the wages of operatives in the Woollen Manufacture at not less than 12s. 6d. per week on the average for men, women, and children; and this for 150,000 workers will give an aggregate of 4,875,000l. per annum.

#### XV.—*The Leeds Clothing District.*

Before proceeding to offer an estimate of the total value of the Woollen Manufacture, I must briefly explain some circumstances relative to the Leeds Clothing District, without a knowledge of which my hearers would not be prepared to receive that estimate.

Leeds is the ancient seat of the Woollen Manufacture. Its venerable antiquary and historian, Ralph Thoresby, whose *Ducatus Leodiensis* was published in 1714, declares the town to be “deservedly celebrated both at home and in the most distant trading parts of Europe for the Woollen Manufacture.” He speaks of “the famous cloth market as the life, not of the town alone, but of these parts of England;” and he quotes a record which mentions fulling mills on the River Aire in the 46th of Edward III, the year 1373. An ancestor of the honourable gentleman now in the chair of this section (Colonel Sykes) is mentioned by Thoresby as one of the Leeds merchants who had most contributed to the prosperity of the Woollen Manufacture.

The borough, which of itself had at the last Census a population of 172,270, is the market for a considerable district of clothing villages, the population of which is 104,854,—making the aggregate population 277,124, which in the course of the present century has increased 192 per cent.\* The district extends on both the banks of the River Aire for about ten miles, touches the towns of Bradford and Otley, and comprises most of the towns and villages between the Aire and the Calder, touching Wakefield, eight miles to the south, and including Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, and Mirfield, nine or ten miles to the south-west, where it borders on the other great woollen

\* In 1801 the population of the Leeds Clothing District was 94,880.

district of the West Riding, of which Huddersfield is the centre and market.

The map (which was exhibited) shows the extent of the district, and the different colouring shows the subdivisions in which the different classes of goods are made. You distinguish a part of the borough of Leeds, in which fine cloth is chiefly made; the district of Pudsey and Calverley, where fine and mixed cloths are made; the district of Guiseley, Yeadon, and Rawden, where the tweeds are made; the district of Batley, to which I shall have to draw particular attention as the flourishing seat of the Shoddy manufacture; and the district of Dewsbury and Heckmondwike, where the principal fabric is blankets.

The two great woollen districts of the West Riding, Leeds and Huddersfield, are of nearly equal extent: the former is distinguished by the manufacture of Broad cloths, and the latter of Narrow cloths.

The Leeds Clothing District was under the inspectorship of Mr. Redgrave, and was divided between two sub-inspectors,—Mr. Baker, now Inspector of Factories in the Midland Counties, and Mr. Bates. I am indebted to Mr. Baker and Mr. Redgrave for detailed returns of these two divisions, showing (for the year 1856) the number of firms, the horse-power employed, the number of spindles, the power-looms, the gigs, and the operatives of different ages and sexes. The two returns combined give 340 firms, 7,810 horse-power, 423,482 spindles, 2,344 power-looms, 1,005 gigs, and 23,328 factory operatives. This district comprehends something more than one-half of the whole Woollen Manufacture of Yorkshire; as that of Yorkshire comprehends something more than one-half of the whole Woollen Manufacture of the United Kingdom. Therefore the Leeds Clothing District comprises more than a quarter of the population of the kingdom engaged in this branch of industry, and in this district about 40,000 persons are thus employed.

#### XVI.—*Leeds Cloth Halls and Clothing Villages.*

The manufacturers of the outlying district bring the cloth made in their looms, twice in the week, to be sold to the merchants in the two great Cloth Halls of this town. It is nearly all in the unfinished state, and is dressed by the Leeds cloth-dressers under the direction of the merchants. The market is held in the forenoon of Tuesday and Saturday, for a single hour on each day,—the clothiers standing behind their stands, and the merchants walking between them, examining the goods and making their purchases quickly and silently. After the market the goods are taken to the warehouses of the buyers, measured, and examined more carefully; and the sellers receive payment, purchase their wool, oil, and drysalteries, and return home.

Some years ago it was supposed that the great factories, by the



power of capital, the power of machinery, and the saving of time, must entirely destroy the old system of domestic and village manufacture. But they have not materially affected that system. The chief reason has already been explained, in that peculiarity of the woollen fabric which deprives the power-loom of any considerable advantage over the hand-loom. Yet the domestic manufacture must have succumbed, had not the clothiers called machinery to their aid for those processes in which it has an indisputable superiority over hand-labour, that is, in the preparing and spinning. They combined to establish Joint-Stock Mills, where each shareholder takes his own wool, and has it cleaned, dyed, carded, and spun; then, taking the warp and weft to his own house or workshop, he has it woven by the hand-loom, often by members of his own family; the cloth is afterwards fulled at the mill, washed, and tented; and then, in what is called the balk state, it is conveyed to Leeds and sold, and it is finished by the dressers under the orders of the merchant. Many of these joint-stock mills are well managed, and pay fair dividends to the shareholders. They work by commission for others, as well as the shareholders. The clothiers, by their industry and frugality, find themselves able to compete with the factory owners, whose great works and complicated machinery entail heavy expenses.

#### XVII.—The Shoddy Trade.

I must now explain a new branch of the trade, which has risen up with great rapidity and attained extraordinary dimensions,—to which, indeed, we are compelled to ascribe much of the present prosperity and extension of the Yorkshire trade. Its origin dates as far back as 1813, but it was long regarded with disapprobation as a dishonest adulteration. It consists in mixing with wool, in the course of manufacture, a very inferior species of wool, made from the tearing up of old woollen and worsted rags, and to which the names have been given of *shoddy* and *mungo*. Shoddy is the produce of soft materials, such as stockings, flannels, &c.; and mungo, of shreds or rags of woollen cloth: the latter is of very superior quality to the former, being generally fine wool, which, after being once manufactured and worn, is torn up into its original fibres, by cylindrical machines armed with teeth, only shorter and feebler, and not susceptible of being dyed a bright colour. Both shoddy and mungo give substance and warmth, and the latter will receive a fine finish; but, from the extreme shortness of their fibre, the cloth made from them is weak and tender. If cloth made of these kinds of rag-wool is expected to have the tenacity of goods made from new wool it will utterly disappoint: but there are immense quantities of goods where substance and warmth are the chief requisites, and where strength is of no importance. Among them are paddings, linings, the cloth used for rough and loose great coats, office coats, and even

ladies' capes and mantles. Broad cloth may be made with a large admixture of these cheap and inferior materials to look almost as well as that made of pure wool; but the goods for which they are more properly adapted are what are called pilots, witneys, flushings, friezes, petershams, duffels, honleys, druggets, as well as blankets and carpets.

The price of shoddy varies from  $\frac{3}{4}d.$  per lb. to  $5d.$ , and the white shoddy from  $2d.$  to  $10d.$  per lb. The average price of mungo is about  $5d.$  per lb. The proportions of these materials used in this district are about one-third mungo and two-thirds shoddy. Some goods, such as low-coloured blankets and pea-jackets, are made with only one part of pure wool to six parts of shoddy; but in the whole district perhaps one-third of wool may be used with two-thirds of shoddy or mungo.

It is one of the objects of improvements in the useful arts to give value to that which possessed no value, to utilize refuse, to economize materials, and, as it were, to prolong their existence under different forms to the latest date. The waste swept up from the floor of the cotton mill is made into beautiful paper. The oil washed out of woollen cloth is now extracted from the muddy liquid which formerly ran to waste, and is saved for fresh oleaginous uses. Scraps, shavings, dust, the contents of sewers, are all made valuable. Why, then, should not the wool of the sheep undergo a second manufacture? If the cloth made of shoddy and mungo is sold for what it really is, no one is deceived. It may, indeed, be fraudulently sold for what it is not, and the man who does so ought to be branded as a cheat. But if the use of shoddy and mungo will answer nearly as well as wool for a vast variety of purposes, and will enable the consumer to obtain two or three yards of cloth where he formerly obtained only one, it should be received as a lawful and valuable improvement in manufacture.

The place where shoddy was first used in this manner was Batley, by Mr. Benjamin Law, and the first machines for tearing up the rags were set up by Messrs. Joseph Jubb and J. and P. Fox. The manufacture has forced its way, and made Batley, Dewsbury, and the neighbourhood, the most prosperous parts of the woollen district. There are now in Batley alone 50 rag-machines in 35 mills, producing no less than 12,000,000 lbs. of rag-wool per annum (after deducting for loss of weight in the manufacture); and I am assured, on good authority, that three times this quantity is made in the district. The rags are gathered from all parts of the Kingdom, as well as imported regularly from the Continent, America, and Australia. There is also now a considerable manufacture of the Shoddy, or Rag-Wool, in Germany, and it is believed that no less than nine or ten million pounds weight was imported last year.

How profitable this trade is to the workmen is proved by evidence which has been collected, showing that 5,408 operatives in Batley receive 3,812*l.* of weekly wages, or an average of 14*s.* 1*d.* each.

Another method of cheapening cloth has also been extensively introduced in the Woollen Manufacture, though by no means to the same extent, or with the same success as in the Worsted, namely, the use of Cotton Warps. This also was regarded as a great deterioration of the fabric, and to some extent it is so. The cloth is not so warm as when made all of wool, and it has a certain harshness of feel; but it is not, like shoddy cloth, tender; on the contrary, it is stronger than if made entirely of woollen yarn. Many kinds of goods, of great beauty, are thus made, among which may be mentioned the tweeds used for trousering, and grey cloths used for ladies' mantles and other purposes. Cloths with cotton warps are generally called union cloths.

#### XVIII.—Felted Cloth.

There is another branch of the Woollen Manufacture in Leeds, namely, that of Felted Cloth, which has arisen within the last few years, and promises considerable extension. It depends wholly on the felting property of wool, and the cloth is made by means of pressure and warm moisture, with milling, and dispenses with the spinning and weaving processes. It is adapted for paddings, carpets, druggets, horse-cloths, table-covers, and the covering of boilers, ships' bottoms, &c. Some of the fabrics thus made are handsomely printed in patterns by block-printing. Specimens of them, as of all the other productions of our Local Industry, may be seen in the Exhibition now open at the Cloth Hall; but my limits do not allow me to enlarge on this branch.

#### XIX.—Estimated Annual Value of the Woollen Manufacture.

In drawing to a conclusion, I must endeavour to estimate the annual value of the Woollen Manufacture of the kingdom. Uncertain as are several of the important elements in the calculation, I feel considerable confidence, arising out of the abundance of the materials before me, the care with which I have tested them, and the coincidence of several methods of calculation in bringing about nearly the same result. The constituent parts of the value of the Woollen Goods manufactured in the United Kingdom are—1st. The value of the Raw Material; 2nd. The value of other articles essential to the Manufacture; 3rd. The Wages paid to the Work-People; and 4th. The sum left to the Capitalist for Rent, Repairs, Wear and Tear of Machinery, Interest of Capital, and Profit. My estimate is as follows :—

#### (S.)—ESTIMATED ANNUAL VALUE of the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE of the UNITED KINGDOM, 1858.

##### (1.) RAW MATERIAL—

lbs.		£
75,903,666	Foreign and Colonial Wool .....	4,717,492
80,000,000	British Wool, at 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per lb. ....	5,000,000
	Shoddy and Mungo—	
45,000,000	{ 30,000,000 lbs. Shoddy, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per lb. ....	609,370
	{ 15,000,000 „ Mungo, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> „ .....	
	Cotton and Cotton Warps, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the Wool .....	206,537
200,903,666		
(2.)	DYE WARES, OIL, AND SOAP .....	1,500,000
(3.)	WAGES—150,000 Work-People, at 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per week.....	4,875,000
(4.)	RENT, Wear and Tear of Machinery, Repairs, Coal, Interest on Capital, and Profit—20 per cent. on the above .....	3,381,680
	TOTAL .....	£20,290,079

The following explanations may be desirable. The quantity of Foreign and Colonial Wool is that which has been shown to have been left for home consumption, after 15,000,000 lbs. have been deducted for the Worsted Manufacture,—the quantity which Mr. Forbes, in his Lecture on the Worsted Manufacture before the Society of Arts, and Mr. James in his laborious and valuable History of the Worsted Manufacture, assume to be taken. The British wool is one-half of the whole quantity left for consumption, after deducting that exported. The shoddy is below an estimate furnished to me by one of the most experienced and largest dealers in the article, and supported by the judgment of two of the principal manufacturers of Batley. The whole quantity of the raw material, 200,000,000 lbs., is far beyond what I was prepared to expect, or could easily believe; and it is much more than those who are only acquainted with the finer manufacture of the valley of the Aire may at first sight credit. But I was gradually, and by a variety of means, compelled to adopt these figures—first, by finding the enormous amount of low and cheap woollens turned out by the mills of Batley, Dewsbury, and the neighbourhood; secondly, by a computation of the weight and quantity of the goods exported, and taking the proportion which some of our most experienced merchants allege to exist between the exports and the home consumption, and which is *three-fourths* for home consumption, and *one-fourth* for export; thirdly, by the separate estimate I have formed of the respective amounts of British wool, Foreign and Colonial wool, and Shoddy; fourthly, by an estimate which the President of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce has formed, and carefully revised, of the value of woollen goods sold in the West Riding; fifthly, by the well-known

and often-tested proportion which exists between the cost of the wool and the price of the cloth,—the first being nearly 50 per cent. of the second; sixthly, by the proportion which many returns show to exist between the workmen's wages and the value of the goods produced, being about one-fourth on the average.

Now we know the value of wool imported and of woollens exported, on official authority. We know the number of work-people employed, on the authority of the Census, supported by the Returns of the Factory Inspectors. We know from numerous trustworthy returns the average wages of the work-people. We know something, though imperfectly, of the quantity of machinery and horse-power employed, and of the work which that machinery will turn out. And our large and experienced merchants can judge pretty accurately of the value of goods sold yearly in this district. I have had the best assistance which official persons, and our principal manufacturers and merchants could afford me, and have had the means of checking each by the other. In almost every case I have made an abatement from the information or opinions given me, in order that I might not exaggerate. I should not be justified in now going further into detail; but I offer the facts collected and the conclusions drawn to the multitude of shrewd practical men by whom I am surrounded in Yorkshire, as well as to the scrutinizing statisticians of England, and shall be glad if I have done something towards rescuing the statistics of this ancient manufacture from utter confusion, and reducing them to a form in which they may be understood and tested.

I will only, in conclusion, recommend the members of this Association to inspect the Exhibition of Local Industry now open in this town, where they will be able in some measure to judge of the industry and skill of our manufacturers; and will express a hope that those manufacturers will never rest satisfied with any position they may have attained, but, stimulated and warned by what they have seen in the great Exhibitions of London and Paris, will remember that they only hold their prosperity on the condition of unceasing improvement.

*On Subjects connected with CRIME and PUNISHMENT.*

*By W. M. TARTT, F.S.S.*

[Read before Section F, Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Leeds, the 25th September, 1858.]

THOUGH so much has been accomplished in the improvements connected with our Criminal Legislation, there is still a wide field of labour, even if it be only in removing anomalies and in rightly bringing into practice the principles which have been adopted.

Under the same laws, and for the same class of offences, the inequalities of punishment, arising from differences of discipline and dietary in different prisons, have been so ably and so recently pointed out, that it is only necessary to advert to them by the way. There appears to be a range, unregulated by any principle, from cruelty scarcely legal, to an amount of indulgence which is equally in contravention of the law. It will not be readily believed that while in some places the whip, the shot-drill, and the crank are used—the last as a punishment for women;—in others little more than moral and mental instruction is considered as the fulfilment even of a sentence to hard labour.\* Nor is it more credible that in the same county-town where there is a prison under the most perfect regulation as to separation and general discipline, there should be, within a stone's throw, another prison where some of the evils of the old system are in full activity: where, amongst females of all ages, there is no separation whatever, even at night; when they are left entirely to themselves, the convicted and unconvicted, the first offender and the hardened sinner, in one contaminating mass.†

There are also discrepancies, as much opposed to any established principle, in some of our preliminary proceedings.

Let us take the administration of the "Criminal Justice Act" of 1855.

As a measure of economy it has been eminently successful. If we refer to the returns of a single county we shall find that in the years 1853 to 1857 inclusive, the following were the number of trials and their cost.

\* See the very able papers communicated by Dr. Edward Smith to the National Association for the promotion of Social Science, and in the "Philanthropist" for April and May.

† This is now remedied.



## Cost of Trials in the County of Gloucester.\*

Year.	A.	S.	J. O.	C. J.	Total.	Cost.	Total.
1853....	130	....	....	....	....	1,579	
	....	337	....	....	....	2,983	
	....	....	53	....	....	35	
	....	....	....	....	520	....	4,597
1854....	91	....	....	....	....	1,721	
	....	394	....	....	....	3,531	
	....	....	87	....	....	51	
	....	....	....	....	572	....	5,303
1855....	88	....	....	....	....	966	
	....	415	....	....	....	3,543	
	....	....	69	....	....	44	
	....	....	....	....	572	....	4,553
1856....	72	....	....	....	....	884	
	....	216	....	....	....	2,156	
	....	....	87	....	....	59	
	....	....	....	171	....	196	
	....	....	....	....	546	....	3,295
1857....	80	....	....	....	....	964	
	....	152	....	....	....	1,582	
	....	....	29	....	....	22	
	....	....	....	182	....	215	
	....	....	....	....	443	....	2,783

There are several matters in this Table which are deserving of remark; but at present I merely refer to it in connection with the "Criminal Justice Act."

The saving which has been effected is obvious. Striking an average for the five years, it will be seen that the cost of trials at the Quarter Sessions has been a fraction above 9*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* each; while the cost of 353 trials, under the Act referred to, has averaged rather less than 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* each; and I may add that in one of the largest of the Petty Sessional Divisions it has not averaged 15*s.* each. The whole saving to the county has been 2,806*l.* in the two years. That, in one instance, the cost should be so much below the average seems to make it necessary that the proceedings in each Petty Sessional Court should be carefully compared, with a view to effecting some approach to uniformity of practice. By the *Judicial Statistics* for 1857, the average for the whole Kingdom appears to have ranged as

\* The following are explanations of the letters prefixed to the cols. above:—

A.—At Assizes. S.—At Quarter Sessions.

J. O.—Summary convictions under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.

C. J.—Summary convictions under the Criminal Justice Act.

The costs do not include the removal or maintenance of prisoners, or any other charges than those connected with indictments, trials, and previous examinations. Shillings and pence are omitted.

high as 1*l.* 13*s.*, or more than double what we find it to have been in a single division. But, even with the highest average, the saving is very great.

Another clear advantage is the greater probability that a charge will be properly dealt with. An experienced and intelligent Bench are, for obvious reasons, more likely to decide correctly than a common Jury at Quarter Sessions.

The defects to be remedied in the *administration* of the Act are, uncertainty as to the amount of punishment, where the offences are nearly the same, and want of consideration as to the culprit's antecedents.

It is made applicable to two classes of offences. In the *first*, magistrates have power to commit for a period not exceeding THREE months: in the *second*, not exceeding SIX MONTHS. But as regards the larger portion of these offences, a mere difference of sixpence in the value of the article stolen, takes the case from the first to the second class.

We are told by an experienced Chairman and County Judge, to "think of the infinitely variously-constituted minds exercising this "power without the guidance of any *recognized principle*." If our magistracy were corrupt or severe, it places in their hands a power of oppression which it would be painful to contemplate. Their faults, however, generally speaking, lie in an opposite direction. Committals even for so short a period as a fortnight, are upon record, under both divisions; and a month's hard labour is not an unfrequent sentence when, at Quarter Sessions, it would probably be Penal Servitude. In all cases, indeed, where the discretion, merely limited by a maximum, is left entirely with the Magistrates, the question of a shorter or longer term depends occasionally upon their dispositions or state of health. It is often little else which makes the difference between a sentence of *three* weeks or *six*. But such uncertainties are not peculiar to the unpaid magistracy. The decisions of higher tribunals are sometimes not more reconcilable to any fixed standard, either as to terms of imprisonment or previous convictions.

The Act in question rests entirely with the Magistrates. Previous convictions are amongst their difficulties; and, in other respects, this *lottery of punishments* ought to be avoided by some classification adopted amongst themselves, or by greater precision in the law.

Yet the authority I have quoted remarks, "I have conversed on "the subject with experienced Judges and Magistrates, and I am not "aware that any such rule or principle has been devised."\* He seems, indeed, to be of opinion that the difficulty of establishing any fixed rule would be insuperable.

\* Correspondence between Mr. Barwick Baker and Mr. Francillon, 1856.

In the *second* category of offences there are, certainly, sufficient differences of guilt to warrant the full range of six months in the periods of imprisonment, except, perhaps, as regards "simple larcenies," and even these must be dealt with according to the Act. Without questioning how far it is desirable, in our treatment of crime, to make its degrees depend upon a trifling difference in the value of the article stolen, it must be admitted, for our present purpose, that—since the distinction *has* been made—a proportionate increase of imprisonment should, in every case, follow the commission of crimes in the punishment of which the power of the magistrate is *doubled*; and it would be well, therefore, that as respects the second class of offences there should be, by law, a *minimum* period of imprisonment as well as a *maximum*.

Where there is reason to believe that there have been previous convictions, it might be well that the case should be uniformly sent to the Sessions—no mere wish to save expense should be allowed to interfere;—and where the party charged is wholly unknown, there might be a remand of eight days to afford time for inquiry. The power given by this Act, as well as by Jervis's Act, appears to authorize such a remand.

As to the different periods of imprisonment, notwithstanding the opinions I have quoted, I cannot help thinking that a committee of experienced and earnest men might make some approaches to uniformity of treatment. While we sentence to a fortnight in one instance, and to a month or six weeks in another, for offences of the same character committed under similar circumstances, we are confounding degrees of crime instead of apportioning degrees of punishment.

"In administering the "Juvenile Offenders' Acts" there are also irregularities similar to those which I have been pointing out with reference to the "Criminal Justice Act."

Mr. Barwick Baker, whose experience and unwearied attention to the subject give him the weight of authority, has suggested that (with rare exceptions,) the best course in dealing with Juvenile Offenders is, on a first conviction, imprisonment for seven days; on a second conviction, imprisonment with hard labour for a fortnight, to be invariably followed by detention in a Reformatory; and that, if this should fail, and when the youth who has been under treatment at a Reformatory again falls into crime, he should be sent to the Quarter Sessions for the application of such severer punishment as may seem necessary,—and he recommends that it should be penal servitude: it being equally open to the Court, as to the Magistrates in Petty Sessions, to deal more leniently if desirable.\*

\* In Gloucestershire, suggestions similar to Mr. Baker's are about being acted upon.

Mr. Baker gives very satisfactory reasons for these opinions. He reminds us that "in a week's imprisonment the diet is wholesomely "low," the prison comforts (of warm clothing, better food, &c.,) are not, in so short a time, appreciated; "and the boy leaves gaol with a "firmly impressed conviction that it is a very bad place." In like manner, a fortnight scarcely "reconciles him to his cage"—the routine of prison life has not become familiar; and if "after leaving the School—not turned adrift to shift for himself, but placed out in some situation where he can earn an honest living if he pleases—he nevertheless relapses into crime," it is suggested that he shall, at least, "be prevented from continuing therein by a long sentence of "penal servitude."

Now here we *have* "the guidance of principles" carefully and rationally defined. But what is the practice?

I will not dwell upon the capricious terms of imprisonment which have been coupled with sentences to Reformatory discipline, and which have varied from a week, up to the *maximum* of three months—often without any perceptible reason. There are graver irregularities than these: and the law is sometimes administered as though Reformatories did not exist.

The "Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, 1856-7," contain an able report in which two cases are specially mentioned; in one of them (estimating the crime by the money-injury alone,) a boy had been six times convicted, and three times committed to prison, all by the same Bench, before it was thought proper to send him to a Reformatory: and, in the other instance, there had been (previous to the sentence to a Reformatory) four convictions and imprisonments, varying from three weeks to three months each.

Nor are such cases confined to any peculiar jurisdiction. My next instance shall be from the Court of a Stipendary Magistrate. J. F., aged 13 (apparently under 12), and F. J., aged 16, were charged with a joint theft. The younger prisoner had been five times summarily convicted; three times whipped under the Juvenile Offenders' Act; and had been sentenced at sessions to four months' imprisonment. He was now sentenced to three months' hard labour and a whipping. If laws are to be thus administered, their objects are defeated. Either J. F. should have been long since sent to a Reformatory; or if he had already been in one, he should have been differently dealt with.

This "lamentable practice," as Mr. Baker very properly calls it, of committing first, perhaps, for a month, then for two or three months, or upwards, is continued till the boy considers "the alternation between thieving and the gaol as a matter of course, and hardly to be avoided or cared for."

We find the same bad practice at petty sessions—after the Reformatory has been tried; and the case then becomes hopeless.

The law is also partially and irregularly carried into effect as respects the contributions levied upon parents towards the support of their children while under detention. The figures made use of by the Recorder of Hull, in his address to the Grand Jury at the last Quarter Sessions, may bring this view of the subject very strikingly before us. They are taken from recent Parliamentary Returns, and show, that while the total number of children under detention was 2,256, the number of parents and step-parents under contribution was 292, and the amount received, for the 12 months ending 31st March, 1858, 629*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* If every child had a parent who might be proceeded against, the number of contributors should have been nearly eight times as many; but by Mr. Redgrave's "Judicial Statistics" for last year, it appears that, of 1,119 children committed to Reformatories, only 578 (if I read the Table aright) were under parental control. Of these, however, the greater part might be made to contribute at any rate 6*d.* a week; and, applying the same rule to the total number under detention, it would show that in place of 292 contributors, as stated above, there should be some approach to 1,000—even allowing for reasonable exemptions.

In his Report recently published, the Inspector of Reformatories (the Rev. Sydney Turner) recommends the exaction of "some contribution, however small, in *every case*;" and, as a rule, he fixes the amount at one-twelfth of the parent's wages, or a penny in the shilling. I apprehend that no rule could, in this respect, be made general. In many instances the parents of criminal children are themselves partly supported by the parish.

There is reason to believe that the examples which have been made have had a *deterrent* effect: but why should so small a part be taken as scapegoats for the rest? We are only reconciled to severity by its impartial operation. I need scarcely say that this portion of the law was carried out by a Government Officer; the Magistrates were merely administrative.

In Mr. Baker's practice there is nothing which seems abnormal or uncertain except shortening the periods of detention; and, in his hands, I should not presume to question its expediency. When a Magistrate sentences a boy of 10 or 11 years old to five years of Reformatory discipline, it may be supposed to be under the impression that, in five years, his character will have been formed, and he will have been educated as an honest youth. Mr. Baker tells us that, of 121 boys who had left the School at Hardwicke from the commencement, "not one had been kept for three years, nor 10 for two years, nor 50 for eighteen months." He justifies his practice by the results; and though he admits that an individual might have

been more benefited by keeping him in the School for five years, he asks, whether we should act rightly in spending the 20*l.* per annum (which he would cost), "for a longer time than is proved to be enough" "to give him a *fair chance* of doing well." To this I can only reply, that when a boy has acquired confirmed habits of crime at ten years old, it is hazardous to calculate upon any permanent change until he is approaching sixteen; and the longer he remains under restraint, he is, at any rate, the less likely to relapse.

But whatever may have been the errors committed in applying the law, there can be no doubt as to the beneficial effects of the Reformatory system in the diminution of crime.

With respect to the number in whom a permanent change of character (or reformation) has been effected, there are various opinions. The successes have sometimes been estimated as high as 80 per cent. Of those who have been at Hardwicke, about 50 per cent. are considered to be doing well—after an experience varying from six months to upwards of four years; and 25 more (though idle or unsettled) have not relapsed into crime; and it is believed that "even if a boy does relapse for a time, the lessons he has learnt, and the habits he has acquired, are by no means lost," but will give him a better chance of again retrieving himself than if he had *not* been at a Reformatory.

In computing the number of our fellow-creatures to be saved from perdition, we might be satisfied were the ratio even lower.

As a nearer and more familiar view, I will take 28 cases which have come, more or less, under my own notice; and on which Mr. Baker has favoured me with the latest information he possesses. Of these, 13 (or nearly 50 per cent.) are reported upon as positively *good*; 2 middling; 1 doubtful; 5 unknown; and only 7 (or 25 per cent.) certainly *bad*. The particulars of these cases, show the unremitting attention which every boy sent to Hardwicke receives.

Even as regards the effect upon the individual all this is very satisfactory—indeed it would be so, if we had to reduce the successes by one-half;—and as a system of punitive discipline its good effects may be equally shown.

When it was the practice to sentence Juvenile Offenders to two or three weeks' imprisonment, they were usually met or welcomed, on the expiration of their term, by their former companions, and were re-conducted to the haunts and habits from which they would often have been willingly freed. The consequence was a continued course of petty crime, followed by punishments repeated with more or less frequency according to the degree of vigilance in the police, or of dexterity in the criminal. Since it has been permitted to send them to a Reformatory, society is relieved from their depredations during the time of their detention; the schools and associations for crime

are broken up; and if the individual is not reclaimed, he is generally removed from the scene of his former pursuits; or is relieved, by employment, abroad or at home, from immediate temptation. That the aggregate of crime has thus been lessened, we have satisfactory proof.

From whatever quarter the returns may come before us, the result is the same. The Recorder of Hull refers the Grand Jury to the gratifying fact, that only four male juvenile offenders had been committed during the quarter. In part of Wiltshire the number had fallen from 21 (in 1857) to 8 (in the corresponding period of 1858). In the entire county of Gloucester, it will be seen, by the Table which I have compiled, that the reduction had been from 87 in 1856, to 29 in 1857.\* Mr. Hyett, of Painswick, has prepared a separate Table of those committed from the same county to the Reformatory, and the number of times they had been convicted, showing a total of 27 in 1856, and only 10 in 1857; and if, from these, (says Mr Baker,) the numbers sent on a first conviction are struck out, the reduction would be from 17 to 4.

But while there is a reduction, generally, in Juvenile crime, there will only be a diminution, in the number committed to Reformatories, in those districts where they have been for some time established. Mr. Redgrave draws this distinction very clearly in his Explanatory Report prefixed to the "Judicial Statistics for 1857." "It is very gratifying (he says) to be able to notice the marked decrease of the commitments under 16 years of age; for it must not be assumed that the diminished numbers of this class in the prisons are to be attributed to the commitments to Reformatory Schools, as all so committed undergo a previous short imprisonment, and are therefore included in the numbers; but the protracted detention in Reformatories of the average of 1,500, now arrived at, must undoubtedly tend to the decrease of the class at large who would otherwise swell the prison returns by their repeated commitments for short terms." Speaking subsequently of these schools, Mr. Redgrave observes that "their efficacy will not be tested until a fair proportion of those subjected to their discipline has been liberated." If the results, however, which I have already stated, be maintained when working upon a larger scale, we need not have much apprehension.

In 1854, the total commitments to Reformatories were only 23: (in 1855, 176; in 1856, 534;) and in 1857, 1,119. But it must be borne in mind that in 1854 there were only 10 of these institutions

\* Mr. Baker, in his letter to the Editor of the "Philanthropist," (Dec. 22, 1857,) gives other instances equally striking. It is to be regretted that Mr. Baker's letters and papers have not been published in a collected form.

(2 of them for girls only), and that the whole of these were not in active operation; while, at the time the "Judicial Statistics" were prepared, there were 40; and, by the later returns referred to by Mr. Warren at Hull, there were 46 in England and 22 in Scotland.

Considering their important influence in the treatment of our criminal population, the official notices of these institutions should be more full. The improvements which are being introduced into the "Judicial Statistics" of the Home Office were adverted to in a "Report on Criminal Returns" presented at last year's meeting. The introduction of changes is slowly admitted, partly on account of the difficulty they present in comparing previous with succeeding years; and partly on account of the official arrangements not being sufficiently extensive for the superintendence of more extensive work. The first, if always to be made an obstacle, would be a permanent bar to improvement; the want of an adequate staff, we may hope, will be remedied.

There are two of the suggestions contained in the "Report" which I am still disposed to urge. One of them is the importance of distinguishing between *resident* and *non-resident* offenders. In the Returns supplied, for the first time, by the police, to the "Judicial Statistics" for 1857 (Table A), the classification is of "Known Thieves;" "Prostitutes;" "Vagrants and Tramps;" "Suspicious Characters;" "No known Occupation;" "Previous good Character;" and "Character unknown." Now, for any legislative or social objects, three or four of these divisions might be thrown into one:—however desirable the information may be to the police themselves. Others, on the contrary, might be divided. Even the class of "Known Thieves" may contain both *residents* and *non-residents*. The practical importance of making the distinction between these two classes has already been stated.\* "When there is an increase in the former it is a proof that there is something in the social state of the locality which requires to be remedied; if in the latter, it is merely a matter for the police, or probably accidental." To the other suggestion, for establishing arrangements for acquiring better knowledge of a criminal's antecedents—similar to those of the *Casiers Judiciaires* in France—it has been answered that they have, in France, advantages connected with the passport system, which we do not possess. But though our arrangements might be less perfect than theirs, they would be better than those upon which we at present depend. Whatever tends to a knowledge and classification of the criminal, must assist in the suppression of crime.

\* *Journal of the Statistical Society* for December, 1857.



*On the PROGRESS of the Principle of COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION  
for Admission into the PUBLIC SERVICE, with Statistics of ACTUAL  
RESULTS and an INVESTIGATION of some of the Objections raised.  
By EDWIN CHADWICK, C.B.*

[Read before Section (F,) Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association  
for the Advancement of Science, at Leeds, 27th September, 1858.]

CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
I.—Introduction.....	44	IV.—Moral Effects of Competition	54
II.—Progress to Present Time ....	45	V.—Effects on Physical Training....	62
III.—Effects of the Competition upon the Education of the Country .....	51	VI.—Progress of the Principle of Competition in the Colonies	66
		VII.—Replies to recent Objections....	69

I.—Introduction.

IN compliance with the request of the Committee, I have the honour to attend here to state to the Section the results of the practical application of the principle of Competitive Examinations since the last meeting of the Association held at Dublin. To inform those members not then present, and to recall to the recollection of the members who were, I will, in the first place, recapitulate the chief economical principles for the consideration of the Section. The first of these may be stated to be, the application to services of the principle which our friend Mr. Babbage, in his treatise on the "Economy of Manufactures," has exemplified as applicable to manufactures, or commodities, and which he expresses as the "saving of the labour of verification;" of which "Tower-proof" marks for fire-arms, "Hall marks" for plate, coinage for metals, are examples, serving for the verification of the attainment of given standards. The application of the principle to the Public Service would often save the expense of appointing two or three persons to perform work that may be better performed by one of assured qualifications,—appointing for new work a number of persons, as on Boards,—on the chance that one may be found specially qualified, and take the lead in the performance of the required service. And the like economy is applicable to private service. Thus, from the collateral effect of the application of the principle to the testing of efficient or inefficient schools, "the saving of the labour of verification"—or rather by performing that labour publicly and anew where its private performance is impracticable—the economy to parents, in obviating the almost total loss of their investments in the education of their children—the economy of time,—not to speak of greater considerations belonging to the moralist, will be enormous; and amongst these economies, there is the economy

of time to the pupil or the parent for having authentic and definite standards of the required qualifications, and moreover the great economy of time in attaining them, effected by the impetus of competition.

For the attainment of these economies the mere Pass Examination, to a fixed minimum standard, is proved to be generally untrustworthy, and often fraudulent. This is exemplified in the instance of the pass examinations for diplomas of the medical profession, by the repetition of the labour of "verification," or by re-examinations, and the exposure on those re-examinations of candidates for medical appointments in the army, navy, or for public dispensaries, when medical men themselves frequently choose to re-examine—doctors' diplomas notwithstanding. The cram suffices for the mere pass examination; with a properly-regulated verbal, as well as written, open and public competitive examination, the cram, it is affirmed, is impossible. The mere pass examination generally indicates only that the service is of a positive minimum standard, but what is wanted for the purpose of service, public and private, and of life, is the relative and maximum standard; it is wanted to know and determine, as far as may be practicable, as by analysis, what is the amount of alloy in the metal? how many carats of gold there are in it? and for this purpose the competitive examination and analysis, as shown by marks for each element, and shown with the check of publicity, of the public, of friends as well as of competitors, against misdecision, is the only trustworthy means as yet ascertained, however imperfectly; for examination itself is a procedure requiring improvement, and very high aptitudes to conduct it in the best manner.

II.—Progress to Present Time.

I must now state in answer to the expectation of the Section of its meed of statistics—that of the chief open competitive examinations publicly and properly notified as open to all comers, we have as yet no recent statistics. There are on the average, I believe, about twenty writerships given to open competition, and as many medical appointments;—then there are about thirty cadetships at Woolwich—in all, perhaps, about seventy or eighty situations annually—which are at present the subject of *bonâ fide* open competition. The opening of the cadetships of the Engineers and Artillery for the Indian army will give, perhaps, as many more as at Woolwich. These Indian writerships, medical appointments, and cadetships were the examples which the public and educational institutions have had before them of competitive examinations open to all, and publicly notified before and after the competition. They were the only practical examples in England which could have been before the House of Commons when it adopted repeated resolutions, in com-

pliance with public opinion, for the application of the principle of "open competition" to the Civil Service of the country. The only competition of this character for the Civil Service during the last year has been one—only one—for a single clerkship, at the disposal of the Civil Service Commissioners themselves, and described at some length in their last report, with their statement of reasons, the result of prolonged observation, for the principle of their preference for full, open, and public competition, in accordance with the resolutions of Parliament, to the nominated competitions which they have been required to conduct.

These nominated, or, properly speaking, these close patronage-appointed competitions, appear to be, on the average, of three candidates for one place. The vacancies are unnotified and unknown to the educational institutions or the general public, and the candidates are named by the party political chiefs of the departments. I will hereafter offer remarks on the character of these patronage-appointed competitions. There were 90 places competed for upon these close patronage-appointed competitions during the last year by 252 candidates, of whom 82 were successful: 538 were appointed without any competition whatsoever. The total number of nominations made in the last year to situations under the order in council was 2,189. Of these it may be said that the great mass was withheld as prize scholarships, from the educational institutions of the country, and in contravention of the promise made to the public, they were reserved as one form or other of political patronage.

The chief gain to the principle since we last met has been in its extended application to the Indian Service, to the Engineers and Artillery of the army—patronage being given up without further resistance in the case where science is required, but resisted where it can be pretended that science is not required. It is implied that the principle shall be extended to the home civil establishments for India. The principle has also gained in the extension of the number of its advocates in the House of Commons, amongst whom are now included Lord John Russell, Lord Stanley, Lord Goderich, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir E. B. Lytton, and Sir John Pakington.

To maintain the Economical grounds for the adoption of the principle which come within the province of the Section it will be necessary to meet the political objections raised to it by eminent public men; and this may be most conveniently done when stating what the Section will be interested to hear, the points of progress and the results of the chief open competitions of which we have had official accounts.

One of these reports—that of the Rev. Canon Mosely—gives an account of a competition at Woolwich, in which 53 cadets were ex-

amined together,—30 who had got into the Academy, on the average about nine months, by open competition, against 23 patronage-appointed cadets, who had been in the Academy for periods varying from one year nine months to two years nine months; that is to say, it was a competition of patronage-appointed candidates specially trained, chiefly in practical branches of the service, on an average of two years, against competition cadets, trained on an average of nine months.

The first four places were won by competition cadets; the fifth by a nominated cadet. Then came no less than nine competition cadets, and only the last two places fell to the nomination cadets. The results of other competitions of patronage-appointed and competition candidates were similar. Something might be due to original training, but more to procedure and motives to attention, showing an economy of more than one-half the time in attaining the same amount of instruction—an economy of wide application! These are stated to be fair trials of the principle of open competition against patronage, on all the chief points, to some of which I shall subsequently advert; and in certain circles it excited a considerable sensation. In the face of clear proofs of the benefits it was calculated to confer, it had been determined to suppress the principle of open competition, by restricting it to nominated cadets. It was alleged in the House of Commons, by public officers, that there was no intention to do so, but this must be a large mistake. The intention is expressly stated by the Minister of War, whilst giving evidence in support of the sale of commissions in the army. Lord Panmure then said, "I look to Sandhurst being made 'the preliminary military school of this country, where not only 'young men may earn their commissions in the Line, but where 'they may earn their commissions in the Artillery and Engineers 'also, and then that would supersede the present probationary system 'of selecting individuals from all parts of the country, which is 'merely a temporary measure;' which was certainly not so understood either by the public in the House of Commons. Question 3,613. Mr. G. Carr Glyn—"Then you propose to get rid of the 'competitive system altogether?—Yes; unless you choose to establish it at Sandhurst, and keep it up there, in which case you 'might admit a certain number to compete for commissions who had 'not been educated at the military college."

But how were candidates for commissions to enter the one gate into the field of study where there might be competition? Through the old road of political patronage, the Commander-in-Chief. By this intended measure the competition from "all parts of the country"—from Oxford, Cambridge, Trinity College Dublin, and private schools—all would have been excluded. The great educational

influence of the principle of open competition, and the competition between the schools themselves, and the test this competition afforded to persons desiring to educate their sons for other conditions, of the efficiency of the instruction, were all destroyed; and the interests of educators of every class or degree were assailed by withdrawing from their pupils the new motives to attention and to respect for the labour bestowed upon them. It was pleaded that it would be hard to expose Sandhurst, or those who had prepared there, to competition from other places. But either the tuition at Sandhurst was an advantage or it was not. If it were an advantage as respects the chief qualifications the advantage would be made manifest in the competition. If it were not an advantage, the expense might be dispensed with. But you will see it proved that it would be a support to efficient tutors at Sandhurst to place their pupils under the new securities for industry which the competition with the pupils of other schools imposes, and to prevent those conspiracies of pupils which such competition most effectually frustrates.

On Mr. Monsell's motion, the House of Commons maintained the interests of education, as well as general public principle, and old legal and constitutional rights, namely, the right of the State to the best service, and of him who possesses the best qualifications to the preference for the performance of the service. I venture here to recall attention to the foundation which the principle has in those rights, because its extension to the Indian army received a check, on what, I believe, will be found a false plea of the prerogative of the Crown, in a place in which and by persons by whom those rights ought to be maintained. We must feel regret to find amongst the opponents of the principle Lord Chief Justice Campbell, and I must confess my own surprise at his apparent forgetfulness—that he can have forgotten the settled legal principles of statute as well as common law; that he can have forgotten the statute of the 12th of Richard II. (1388), wherein it was provided “that none shall obtain office by suit or for reward, but upon desert.” Indeed, he cannot have forgotten it, for in his “Lives of the Chancellors” he mentions the impeachment and conviction of a lord chancellor under that very statute in the year 1727, and of that chancellor having been fined 30,000*l.* for having received presents for appointments to masterships in Chancery. Will my Lord Campbell treat as foolish the dictum of Lord Coke himself, whose words I quote, “That by the ancient common law officers ought to be honest men, legal, and sage, *et qui melius sciunt, et possint officio illi intendere*; and this was the policy of “ancient common law that officers did give grace to the place, and not the place grace to the officer.” “Nor can anything be a greater discouragement to industry and virtue than to see

“those places of trust and honour which ought to be the rewards of those who by their industry have qualified themselves for them, conferred on such as can have no other recommendation than the fact of being the highest bidders”—whose biddings, modern times show, may be in other forms than in money.

The sages of the law declared the appointment of unfit persons to be “*malum in se*, and indictable at common law;” they declared that “insufficiency is an original incapacity, which creates the forfeiture of an office. So if a superior puts a deputy into an office (which may be exercised by a deputy) who is ignorant and unskilful, this is a forfeiture of the office. If the king grants an office in any of the courts in Westminster, the judges may remove such an officer for insufficiency.” If, then, the state have a legal and constitutional right to the best service, it has a right to the best means for testing that service, *i.e.*, as we contend, the competitive examination. Regarding the prerogative of the Crown on this question, I believe that Lord Coke would have assumed, in such cases as have occurred, that our procedure must be the most satisfactory to the sovereign, as being the most constitutional. He must have asserted that the prerogative can only be exercised constitutionally under responsible advice;—and what would he have said as to the character of the advice which keeps out of sight the best evidence of merit—tested in other ways as well as by open competitive examination—and recommends for appointment persons named by those who have adopted no regular system of testing or qualification whatsoever? It must be held that he who on his own responsibility, and without regard to the proof of qualification, exercises the power of patronage, exercises and usurps the power of prerogative—and degrades the prerogative of the Crown to a mere *congé d'élire*:—as when Mr. A. or Mr. B., for the purpose of influencing votes in Parliament, or for party purposes, nominates the persons to be appointed, and advises the Crown to accept their nominations without trustworthy information, or inquiry of real qualifications, and relative as well as positive merit.

To descend to actual and real particulars. Let me recite the following portion of evidence given by Colonel Lord West, C.B., before the Commission of Inquiry into the Purchase of Commissions in the Army. The Colonel states: “When I was commanding a regiment before Sebastopol, from sickness and casualties the number of duty officers became very small, and I then urgently requested that some of a number of young officers who were kicking their heels at the dépôt might be sent out at head-quarters forthwith. I received ten of those young officers in a batch, who did not know their right hand from their left, and had never been drilled. I was obliged to send them to the trenches to different



"points, in command of parties of thirty or forty men, much as I objected to leave such parties under the command of such very young subalterns. All that I could do with those officers was this: I sent the adjutant on parade, and told him to show them how to march their men off the ground. All that I could say to them was this: If the enemy comes on, hold your ground and drive them back if you can. In such a case much was left to the steadiness of the non-commissioned officers and the old soldiers."—2515. He states that some of these officers had received their commissions from the college at Sandhurst; he thinks the system there must be defective, and for its cure considers a system of competitive examination previous to admission into college might be established here as in France. "Question—Sir Harry D. Jones: The commanding officers of other regiments experienced the same difficulties and disappointments?" "I have heard the same complaints made by numerous commanding officers." Who was responsible for advising the exercise of the prerogative by the grant of commissions and sending out poor lads in this uninstructed condition to jeopardise their own lives and the lives of the soldiers commanded by them?

In his evidence before the same commissioners Lord Panmure says: "I do not cling to purchase for purchase sake, but as being the only means that I see of getting into the army the blood which has enabled you always to conquer with your army, and keep your army in the most perfect state of discipline." But at what expense of that very blood, and what usage to those animated by it, is it to send them out in that state of ignorance which Lord West and others describe, in which they do not know their right hand from their left! a state of ignorance which compelled Sir Colin Campbell to avow his adhesion to the principle of competition; and at what a cost of life and money have these conquests been obtained! Under the sole direction of "the blood," which, though brave in battle, was uninstructed, the British officer was, as the late Duke of Wellington declared him to be, "but a poor creature in disciplining his company in camp, in quarters, or cantonments,"—so that his Grace was left in the condition for superior commands, which he described by saying "That if 70,000 men were drawn up in Hyde Park he knew but five living men that were able to take them out again."

In respect to the higher commissions, what a light does such evidence as the following, elicited by a question put by one former Secretary of War, Mr. Sidney Herbert, to another Secretary of War, Earl Grey (4,028), shed upon the advice hitherto given for the exercise of the prerogative: "You have heard the statement that in the winter in the Crimea the mortality in the different regi-

"ments varied very much with the intelligence of the officer, the lieutenant-colonel in command? Yes.—The responsibility, therefore, of a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment is enormous, is it not? Certainly." Now, on statistics available for this section, and on such evidence as that of Miss Nightingale before the Army Sanitary Commission, it is proved that whilst the chances of every soldier who enlists are as one that he will die by the hands of the enemy, they are as three that he will die by preventible sickness, due in great measure to patronage-appointed commands and to maladministration, due mainly to the ill-advised exercise, or rather the flagrant usurpation, of the Constitutional prerogative of the Crown.

If such a case had been brought before Lord Coke as was made manifest by inquiry in our time in the sister branch of the service, of an officer of the Admiralty displacing efficient officers in the dockyards, and putting inefficient persons directors of works, as well as less efficient workmen in their stead, avowedly for political patronage, that great law lord would not have let it pass by, but would have pronounced that such acts were usurpations, weakening the Queen's defences, for the purpose of corrupting Parliament, under colour of the exercise of prerogative, and were high crimes and misdemeanours, punishable by impeachment.

### III.—*Effects of the Competition upon the Education of the Country.*

I will proceed, however, to submit to your notice the progress of the principle of open competitions for preventing the like defaults. At the last meeting of the section I submitted confident anticipations of new and beneficial effects which the open competitive system must produce on the educational institutions of the country. Since then there has been a manifest tendency to realise those anticipations. It forms one ground for great care in seeking the services of examiners of the highest position, that from them we may look beyond the determination of the qualifications of the individual candidates for suggestive observations for the practical improvement of education. Those officers who have before them, as it were judicially, the results of different modes of tuition, are in a position to make practical comparisons and important public suggestions of improvements for the most efficient direction of educational service. The Rev. Canon Mosely, in his report on the competitive examinations at Woolwich, states that, with a view to the preparation of candidates, "classes had been formed in some of the universities and public schools; and it may, I think, be assumed that the majority of the candidates had pursued a course of reading specially adapted to the examination. Such examinations are, therefore, no longer to be understood simply as accepting for their basis the general

"education of the country. They are necessarily to a certain extent shaping and directing it." In the published report in respect to the last Woolwich examinations, Professors Galbraith and Houghton state: "As a proof of the benefits conferred by the competitive system, we may mention that subjects hitherto neglected, and some never heard of in Irish schools are now particularly attended to and diligently taught. We may specify English and French literature and certain advanced branches of science, such as mechanics and hydrostatics. The effects of this system on the study in the university are most striking. We have been fellows of Trinity College since 1844, and have never witnessed anything like the exertions to acquire knowledge made within the last two years. The effect on the teachers is no less remarkable than on the learners. We all feel that our honour is at stake in sending forward candidates to these public contests, where the youth of the entire kingdom assemble for competition. The desire to obtain admission by competition to the Academy has brought into our class some young men of the highest order of ability, who would do honour to any profession in which they might engage. In several instances we have known parents and friends to oppose the wishes of these young men, on the ground that they would obtain more distinction and better incomes in other avocations; but in the end the ardour for military life has prevailed. Is it not better, we ask, to have such men in command of troops than those who creep in by the old way of lazy, spiritless patronage?"

Mr. Canon Mosely attests, that "the qualifications of the whole body of competitive candidates appeared to rise above the general level of the education of the country." It is stated in evidence before the Commissioners for inquiring into the means of improving the sanitary condition of the army, that this was most decidedly so of the whole body of competing candidates for medical appointments in the East India service. Mr. Canon Mosely concludes his report on the last year's experience in the following terms:—"With reference to the general scope and tendency of competitive examinations, I may perhaps be permitted the observation, that the consciousness which success in such examinations brings with it in early life of a power to act resolutely on a determinate plan, and to achieve a difficult success, contributes more than the consciousness of talent to the formation of a manly and honourable character, and to success on whatever career a man may enter. Lastly, I believe that the knowledge generally diffused among the youth of England, that there is something to be won by a simple reference to the merits of those who seek it; an honourable career to be entered upon by those who (according to a recognised test) are found the best to deserve it—will secure in the long run to the

"scientific corps a body of high-minded officers, capable of an honourable emulation in the Public Service, and of a generous devotion to the public interests." The provision of the simple standard as the definite test of merit recognised by Mr. Canon Mosely will, I submit, when fully developed, be an improvement in social and economical science, equivalent to an improvement in mechanical science. To the candidate, the producer of the service, the more simple standard saves the confusion, the waste of labour and pain of the pursuit of false standards, of varying and uncertain individual favour—varying and uncertain party favour. The labour for the attainment of the true and simple standard of merit is healthful and useful; and in qualifications attained will generally have a good current value in the open labour market to those who fail, as well as to those who succeed. The time worse than lost in the pursuit of the false standards, might be statistically enumerated, by many times the number of the cases of success. The closest statistics would, however, give only outlines of the amount of that loss; but descriptions are requisite to convey just conceptions of the painful and degrading nature of the pursuit which is even lower in the lobbies of representative assemblies, of borough or democratic party committees, than it has heretofore been in the ante-rooms of princes or of monarchical ministers.

Mr. Horace Greeley, a popular American writer, thus describes the pursuit of democratic party political patronage at Washington. "To-day, but more especially yesterday, a deplorable spectacle has been presented here,—a glaring exemplification of the terrible growth and diffusion of office begging. The Loco-foco House has ordered a clean sweep of all its underlings, door-keepers, porters, messengers, wood-carriers, &c. I care nothing for this so far as the turned-out are concerned, but the swarms of aspirants that invaded every hall and avenue of the capitol, making doubly hideous the dissonance of its hundred echoes, were dreadful to contemplate. Here were hundreds of young boys, from twenty down to twelve years of age, deep in the agonies of this debasing game, ear-wiggling and button-holding,—talking of the services of their fathers or brothers to 'the party,' and getting members to intercede for them with the appointing power." Speaking of those turned out for these office-seekers, he says: "The situation of the lowest part of the clerks and other subordinate office-holders here is deplorable. No matter what are their respective salaries, the great mass of them are always behind hand and getting more so. When one is dismissed from office he has no resource and no ability to wait for any, and considers himself, not unnaturally, a ruined man. He usually begs to be reinstated, and his wife writes or goes to the president or secretary to cry him

"back to place with an 'over-true tale' of a father without hope, and of children without bread; if repulsed, their prospect is dreary indeed. When office is the sole resource, and its retention is dependant on another's interest and caprice, there is no slave so pitiable as the officer." In nothing but in more aggravated features does this differ from the character of the labour lost in the pursuit of the old and false standards of individual or court favour as described by the old poet Spencer.

"Full little knowest thou who hast not tried,  
What hell it is in suing long to bide;  
To lose good days that might be better spent,  
To waste long nights in pensive discontent;  
To speed to-day, to be put back to-morrow,  
To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow;  
To have thy princes' grace yet want her peeres,  
To have thy asking and yet wait many yeares;  
To fret thy soul with crosses and with cares,  
To eat thy heart through comfortless dispaire;  
To fawn, to crouch, to wait, to ride, to runne,  
To spend, to give, to want,—to be undone.  
Unhappie wight, borne to disastrous end,  
That does his life in so long tendence spend!"

#### IV.—*Moral Effects of Competition.*

The Section will have been concerned to hear the strong doubts expressed, as a justification for delaying compliance to the public requirements, whether the introduction of the Competitive Principle may not lower the high moral standards actually of the Public Service generally, and of Military Commands in particular. They may wish to know how it is proved to be in the moral aspect, especially with this branch of Service, regarding which, perhaps the most eminent military writer of our time, the Chaplain-General, the Rev. Mr. Gleig, says, in a recently published Essay on Military Education:—"For the sake of the army itself, as well as for that of the country, which," he justly says, "is of greater importance still, we venture to express a hope," in which I fully concur, "that the time will never come when the honour of holding Her Majesty's Commission shall be regarded as a prize for which every clever vagabond may compete, and which the sharpest rogue of the lot may count upon carrying off as a matter of right." Now it is a complaint of Naval as well as Military Officers, that the sharpest of certain lots in Parliament, whom I will not characterize as the Chaplain-General does—lots connected with borough constituencies and Parliamentary agencies—do count upon and do carry away as a matter of right, and that to a considerable extent, the honour of holding Her Majesty's Commission. But in answer, I may state, that a vagabond

may be defined to be,—one who wanders from place to place as well as from subject to subject; and I would submit to the excellent Chaplain-General of our Forces, that the Competitive Principle excludes this species most effectually, for to succeed, the competitor must stick to his place, his study, as well as to his subject. A rogue may be defined, one who appropriates the labour of others without the return of any equivalent. The Competitive Principle, I submit, is an effective corrective of roguery, for assuredly the successful competitor must of necessity give hard labour to acquire the requisite qualifications, and for the fruits of the labour of others which he may receive in the shape of salary, he gives a security of the highest order, in past labour, that he will return an equivalent amount of future service.

And these new securities are imposed in addition to the security of more complete and direct evidence than has heretofore been required as to past moral conduct. I notice these vaticinations about lowering the moral tone of the Schools as well as that of the Service, because they are so put forward as to lead the public to believe that the tone of the patronage-filled Schools and patronage-appointed Commissions has always hitherto been high and unexceptionable. The objection put forward by Lord Grey and others implies that the Competitive Examination affords "no" test of moral qualities, and implies that political patronage does afford such a test, and that whilst we admit the Competitive test alone to be fallible, and propose it as a part of a set of additional securities,—amongst which is prolonged and real probation,—the political-patronage test is infallible. Why the very Schools for the patronage-appointed Cadets have been the scenes of low outrage, which was the subject of public notice and reprobation; they were the scenes of depravity, not disclosed publicly, but which exceeded anything I have met with in the worst regulated Schools for pauper boys—so bad was the conduct of the patronage-appointed scholars as classes, that in despair it was proposed to break up the Schools and disperse them. You may be aware that in families when there was a failure, or an incorrigibly bad lad, the resource which political patronage gave the opening was the army, as a means of restraining him. You may have heard an angry father say, "You idle vagabond, you are fit for nothing; I will send you away as a soldier." I at least have heard such expressions in Lancashire, and the parliamentary representative of the public was the channel for inflicting the bad bargain upon the Public Service as a part of his patronage. Though the conduct of the patronage-appointed classes has frequently been excessively bad, there were others, I know, sent, of a character befitting the theory, and whose position amongst the general class was, I am told, most painful.



But the public may be assured that the introduction of the Competitive Principle has proved the most effectual corrective of the vices that lead to roguery that has yet been applied. Even now, however, tutors and others who are interested in the Competitive Pupils, lament as a drawback the necessity of having to come in contact with the "old set," as being imbued with the bad traditions of the place, and as being a source of greater or less deterioration. Notwithstanding this drawback, the Section will be glad to learn that the moral improvement has been considerable in the Competitive Class of Cadets. Professors Galbraith and Houghton report of them in these terms, which are corroborated by other impartial authorities: "As for the moral conduct and behaviour which should characterise gentlemen holding Her Majesty's Commission, we confidently appeal to Commanding Officers in the garrison at Woolwich and the Royal Military Academy. About 110 gentlemen have obtained either Commissions or places in the Academy, and we have never heard of more than one instance of positively bad conduct, and two instances of individuals removed in consequence of ascertained unfitness for Military Service—not one belonged to our class." In respect to the social position of the Competitive Candidates, it may be satisfactory to those who participate in the apprehensions of the Chaplain-General, to know that it was much the same as before. But it may be asserted that the moral position of the Competitive Candidates was higher than that of those often spoiled children of fortune, who, it was well known from their surroundings, would in the most gross cases of unfitness have been quartered on the public, by pass or nominated, or any other than the open Competitive Examination.

About one-third of the successful competitors were the sons of clergymen—but of lone clergymen, possibly some of the Parson Adamses or Primroses, who do not mix in anti-social Parliamentary conflicts, and who have therefore no Parliamentary influence. Another third were the sons of gentlemen of private property and Magistrates,—but of gentlemen who do not administer their estates for the sake of county votes, or interest themselves in licensing party houses or doing work of that kind, and who have therefore no party patronage through which to get Commissions. The rest were sons of Officers in the Army, or of Barristers; some were wards of Chancery, and only four per cent. were the sons of parents entered as "men of business," possibly the "buyers and sellers" spoken of with alarm by Lord Ellenborough.

Amongst the objections raised on the moral grounds since our last meeting to the principle we have adopted, are those made by the Right Hon. Sir John McNeill, in an address to the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh. In that address he speaks of

it as a consequence of the adoption of our principle, that others, meaning patronage-appointed candidates, may be excluded from the Public Service, "although they may excel their competitors in integrity, judgment, good sense, vigour, and every other quality that is calculated to inspire confidence in their character and to give assurance of real usefulness." In this and similar declarations we have the assumption quietly made that competition not merely fails to ensure these qualities, but positively prejudices them, whilst the existing system does ensure and foster them. The objections are of the more importance, as coming from a permanent public servant, and a member of the Diplomatic Service, of which Service I may premise, that, some time ago, the idea was entertained of making it the subject of a special training. Had that idea been to any fair extent realized, it might have led to the institution of an international judicatory, a science of international jurisprudence, a code of international intercourse, and regulations for the security and advancement of civilization; and it might have saved disastrous wars, even those of our own time. The failure of the executive hands to realise the great idea of the devising head, in the requirement of special training for the high principles—not mere cheating—involved in diplomacy, may be presented as a warning of the need of constant watchfulness to prevent the failure of the application of the principles of improvement in question from the operation of such influences as I am about to exemplify as having been prevalent, and as possibly yet tainting Sir John McNeill's own branch of Service. In that branch there are no doubt men like Sir John himself of distinguished ability; but I know that amongst them there prevails a feeling in accordance with that of other permanent Civil Servants and with that of myself on this question. The examples which I am about to present are bygone instances; but if Sir John's information be comprehensive, he cannot but be aware that living examples might be selected, comprising the like evil elements, though varying in degree, and less prominent, or conspicuous only in narrower circles. And from the character of some late appointments in high places, after qualities had been stamped by unreversed decisions of Courts of Law—and others subsequently stamped by judicial decisions which are irreversible—the public may believe in the possibility of other less obscure appointments under similar influences requiring to be guarded against by new securities for the future.

The work from which I am about to quote is from the published diary of a recently deceased member of the very highest society,—Mr. Raikes,—who, as it were, photographs the movers in the chief political circles of the past, and some of them of the present reign. He describes an early companion of the "first gentleman" in Europe, and a leader of what was then deemed refined society, Mr. Brummell,



and represents that having failed at play he fell into debt, and states as a natural proceeding that he looked to an income from the public taxes as a means of retrieving himself. "His kind friends," says Mr. Raikes—"Alvanley, Worcester, and Lord Sefton, with many others—were constantly ready to assist him on these occasions"—his debts; "but when he had at last recourse to statements of distress and imprisonment which the next post proved to be unfounded, their patience began to be exhausted." "His great object was to be appointed Consul at Calais; and he would without a doubt have succeeded, through the interest and zeal of his friends, in obtaining the appointment if a vacancy had occurred, but the incumbent, Mr. Marshall, persisted in living. At last he was nominated Consul at Caen; but the next difficulty was to leave Calais, where he had contracted a considerable debt. This object, however, was after much perplexity accomplished, by his giving a security on the future appointments to the Calais creditor. No sooner was he installed as Consul at Caen than he committed an act so extraordinary, so incomprehensible, that it overwhelmed his friends with astonishment and disgust. He wrote a formal letter to Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Secretary, stating that the place was a sinecure, and the duties attached to it so trifling that he himself should recommend its being reduced. It remains still a mystery what was the object of this manoeuvre, for it can bear no other name; whether he hoped in such a case to get a better appointment, or whether he wished to throw over his creditors who held a lien upon his salary; but be that as it may, he was himself the real sufferer. Lord Palmerston, who was his well-wisher, said, 'What can I do? In the present time of popular cry for retrenchment and reform, I can only act upon his instructions to reduce the place;' which was done. Thus was poor Brummell once more utterly unprovided, and by his own wilful act." What will be observed here is the entire absence of any conscience at taking money out of the public purse, not only without any qualifications for the Service, *i. e.*, advancing our commerce, and maintaining abroad our public character for integrity by example as well as precept,—but without the pretence of a return of any sort of public service whatsoever. The noble lords, Alvanley, Worcester, and Sefton, with many others his well-wishers, were "overwhelmed with astonishment and disgust," that he should do such a thing as give up a patronage-appointment, an income which, harsh as it may seem, I must assert it was an offence for others to give him, and a public fraud for him to receive.

But this Mr. Raikes himself fell into difficulties after a life of purely private pleasure, and applied for a public appointment, and considers himself extremely ill-used, and his friend the Duke of Wellington thought so too, that he did not get one. The qualities

which enlisted the zeal and excited the great political well-wishers of Brummell appear to have been that he contributed to their private amusement; at whosoever's cost or by whatsoever means seems to have been to them a matter of indifference. Sir John McNeill appears before the Associated Societies of Edinburgh in a proud, indignant attitude, as if nothing but high and noble private virtue were possible in the Service for which new tests are sought. But let me state, in the words of the intimate friend and associate himself, Mr. Raikes, the moral qualities, in which no defect, no disqualification for the Public Service of the country was then, or in many quarters is even now, seen. "Never did any influence create such wide and real mischief in society," *i. e.*, as the influence of Brummell. "Governed by no principle himself, all his efforts and example tended to stifle it in others. Prodigality was his creed, gambling his vice, and a reckless indifference to public opinion the very groundwork of his system. The cry of indignation that was raised at his departure, when he left so many friends who had become his securities to pay the means of his past extravagance, some of them at the risk of their own ruin, was a low and feeble whisper when compared with the groans and sighs of entire families, who have since had to deplore those vices and misfortunes which first originated in his seductions. What a long list of ruin, desolation, and suicide, could I now trace to this source!"

Will Sir John McNeill assert that nothing of the kind is still possible in any part of the Public Service in these our own times? Can he undertake to say that the mothers and members of ruined families have yet ceased to weep for the doings of one,—not in the Diplomatic Service it is true,—but in a position for the influence of the source of that corrupt patronage which the new principle would prevent, for it was only in 1852-54 that John Sadleir was a Lord of the Treasury. A writer, who is, I believe, himself a member of the Consular Service, in an article in a late number of the "Westminster Review," says:—"A British Consulate of the present time chiefly resembles in name what it was just after the peace, when a patron would say, 'I have obtained the place for you; provide yourself with a quire of foolscap and six pens, and go and levy fees in the dirty ships; pluck the hen without making her scream, and in ten years you will be rich and respected.'" Now, however, those great City hens, such as Messrs. Ingram Travers, Gassiot, and Morley, will not let a feather of one of their chickens be touched without a scream, and the emoluments obtainable by that process are somewhat lessened.

As characterizing subsisting appointments, the writer quotes a letter of a celebrated Commander, in which he says:—"Our private intercourse with the Consuls is embarrassing enough. At—we

"have — as perfect a gentleman as can be found, and his colleague  
 "at — has many times cleaned my shoes when I was on a visit at  
 "Petworth and he was a livery-servant of my lord's. There's a  
 "mighty difference between the two, only Plush has the better salary.  
 "Then we have an ex music-master at —, only because he ran  
 "away with the Minister's niece. Had it been with the Minister's  
 "daughter instead, we should have seen him *Chargé d'Affaires* to  
 "begin with."

Now, I beg leave to say that we should not object even to Plush, simply as Plush, any more than we should admit his master, as such, though he may have neglected the advantages of his position to qualify him for the special branch in the Public Service. But our neighbours, the French, have, from troubles in which they got by mere patronage-appointments, found it necessary to do what we ought to do: they have adopted securities for the qualifications of their Consuls, tested by examinations on the principles we propose. A Consul should carry with him, for the Public Service, a knowledge of the legal institutions of his country, and obtain a knowledge of the legal and municipal institutions of the country where he resides. He must be at times a registrar of Legal Contracts, an advocate of his countrymen in cases of the violation of the law—commercial, or maritime, or international: he may have to act as a Judge as well as an Ambassador. The French regulations now require that the Consul shall have the diploma of an *Avocat*, which is only obtainable upon real examinations: and, moreover, that he shall have a special knowledge of French Treaties, and professional ability in dealing with the questions which arise out of their non-observance.

Having had to investigate the subject of foreign quarantines, I have had opportunities for seeing some of the work of the Consuls of France; and I have seen that in places where it has scarcely a tithe of the commerce of England, or of the affairs—the real ground of influence—they have had an influence more than equal. I may mention, as an example, that the Bey of Tunis, being struck with the superior manner in which Consular and Diplomatic business was transacted by the French Consul, bethought him that he could get no one who could transact his own business so well in France, and with the inducement of a high salary the former French Consul, M. Lesseps, the brother of the promoter of the Suez Canal, is now *Chargé d'Affaires* for Tunis at the French Court. In France, as here, under consideration of high politics, persons are appointed as Ambassadors who have not the rudimentary qualifications which would enable them to perform properly the duties of Consuls; and there, as here, there are Consuls of superior ability who ought to be chosen as Ambassadors.

The principle we advocate would, in the Consular Service in

France—whatever it may admit—certainly have excluded Plush, but more especially would it have excluded Brummell; or rather, had the principle been applied to him when young it would have made him, with his natural abilities, another and a better man. In compelling his study of jurisprudence, it would have obstructed his study of fashion; in necessitating studies interesting in themselves, it would have relieved him from *ennui*, the disease of unfurnished minds, and have abated the temptation to excitement of gambling as a means of relief; in obliging him to have recourse to inexpensive occupations, it would have restrained his indulgence in expensive pleasures, and the temptations to violations of integrity to obtain the means of gratifying them. He might have been led to take up as one of his mistresses Science, of which it is justly said that it never grows grey, and which would neither have plundered nor have deserted him in his old age. Whilst the principle for which we contend secures the intellectual qualification required for Sir John McNeill's own branch of the Service, as well as others, negatively at least, and by antagonism to them it abates vices, and promotes the moral and social virtues becoming the Public Service and position, more especially to the class to whom Brummell belonged, the principle must be beneficial in its operation.

Sir John McNeill, besides having such examples before him in his own profession, had before him, in Scotland, nearly a century of experience, to which I referred at our last meeting, of the influence of the principle of patronage in the patronage Scholarships, as compared with the opposite principle displayed in the Scholarships put up to open competition, the Competitive Class being distinguished by "judgment, good sense, vigour, and every other quality that is calculated to inspire confidence in their character, and give an assurance of real usefulness," furnishing some of the brightest ornaments of his country, whilst the Patronage Classes there have been comparatively destitute of them, and replete with minor Brummells, and the principle of patronage was found so detrimental to the Educational Institutions of Scotland, that the Commissioners for inquiring into the Scotch Universities, at the head of whom was the Earl of Aberdeen, unanimously recommended the abolition of patronage-appointments, founders' wills notwithstanding, and throwing them open to competition. The adoption of the Competitive Principle, which has thrown open the writerships for the Indian Service to competition, has dissipated a nest of Scotch patronage and nepotism, to the advantage of Scotland itself, as well as to India and to the rest of the Empire. It will open a field to Scotland's best sons; to her Burns as well as to her Hugh Millers, to her Adam Smiths and her Playfairs; and she may well afford to let her political Macsycophants pair off—or I should rather say slough off—under the influence of the healing

progress of commerce, science, and administrative improvement, with Ireland's Sadleirs or England's Brummells.

V.—*Effects on Physical Training.*

Having described the bearing of the progress made upon the educational and moral aspect of the principle, I will now advert to it in its bodily or physical aspect.

Since we last met an objection has been put forward by Lord Grey against the adoption of the open Competitive Principle in these terms:—"It is," he says, "a well-ascertained fact, that the premature forcing of young minds has an injurious effect upon their vigour in after life, and the acquisition of a great amount of knowledge may be dearly purchased by weakening the powers of judgment, of reflection, and of original thought." This may be admitted, but it is submitted that the knowledge hitherto required for public offices is not extraordinary, and the labour required for its acquisition not excessive. His lordship, however, says he is informed that such has been the result of the Competitive system upon the pupils of the *École Polytechnique* in France. The English Commissioners have examined that School, from which they testify that "its peculiar mode of uniting in one course of competition candidates for Civil and Military Service has probably raised scientific thought to a higher point in the French than in any other Army, and that cases of overwork do occur, as in the early training for every profession; but following the evidence we have received, we have no reason to think them so numerous as to balance the advantages of thoughtful study devoted early towards a profession which, however practical, is eminently benefited by it."

Dr. Vaughan, the Master of Harrow School, gives some important testimony on this point. He says: "Between the two classes of Bookworms and Dolts there is a middle order, by far the largest of all, consisting of boys who combine more or less of diligent attention to their studies with more or less of marked proficiency in games. At Harrow it is thought almost discreditable not to play, and play well, at some games; and I am happy to say very many, if not almost all, of our successful scholars have been great also in the school games. I have known boys who have gained an annual scholarship by open examination against the school, and who have been also members or even captain of our eleven at cricket." I believe also that the boats of the chief races are manned in large proportion by first-class men at Cambridge as well as at Oxford, and whilst there has been no medical intervention to restrain excessive devotion to studies, such intervention has been found necessary to prevent injury from excessive devotion to boat-racing. Before, however, stating the actual results on this point of

the chief Competitive Examinations which have taken place for the Military Service, which the Section will be interested to know, I beg permission to correct an assumption into which Lord Grey has been probably led by seeing the best of the Service about himself, that the patronage-appointments and the existing Civil Service are distinguished by "bodily vigour, as well as by powers of judgment and reflection, and original thought," which the application of the Competitive Principle must weaken.

Now it is the allegation of the Treasury Commissioners and eminent Civil Servants, that, as a matter of fact, patronage appointments and the Civil Service generally is distinguished by bodily weakness, as well as infirmity, for light mental labour. The following are the terms of the report of Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan: "That the comparative lightness of the work, and the certainty of provision in case of retirement owing to bodily incapacity, furnish strong inducements to the parents and friends of sickly youths to endeavour to obtain for them employment in the service of the Government; and the extent to which the public are consequently burthened, first, with the salaries of officers who are obliged to absent themselves from their duties on account of ill health, and afterwards with their pensions, when they retire on the same plea, would hardly be credited by those who have not had opportunities of observing the system." The width of this statement was challenged by an official supporter of the present system, but it was answered by one instance and a tender of others, showing that in one department, that of the Public Records, eight junior clerks out of twenty-one and one messenger were obliged to obtain leave of absence, varying from three to six months, on account of ill health. Three of these clerks died within a very few years after their appointments. It appeared that for five years the average number of absence on working days, on account of illness, amongst these twenty-one junior clerks, was three hundred and sixty; on which the permanent chief of the department, Sir Francis Palgrave, remarks, "In no private establishment, *e. g.*, bank or solicitor's office, would clerks be permitted to absent themselves habitually as frequently as they do in this department [it may be added from lighter duties]; an individual so absenting himself would be simply told that his state of health incapacitated him for the employment."

What says Sir R. Bromley, the Accountant-General of the Navy? "The most feeble sons of families which have been so fortunate as to obtain an appointment, yes, and others too, mentally or physically incapacitated, enter the Service. I could quote several instances. The more able and ambitious sons seek the open professions." At an Educational Meeting I, some time ago, took occasion to appeal to some corporators present whether it was not better that the livery



of a postman should not denote a prize scholarship in a diocesan school than a job of some party electioneering clique. Whereupon I was assailed by a writer of the "Times," a supporter of political patronage. Did I not know that what was wanted for a postman was strength in the calves, not strength in the head? I well knew that, be it as it might with the head, the patronage appointments, even for letter-carriers, were not distinguished by care for the bodily qualifications, for strength of calves, or legs that would last. It has actually been found necessary to appoint an Officer of Health to retrieve and protect the health of the Postal Establishment in the Metropolis; and that officer, in his last report, represents the continued deterioration of the bodily character of the letter-carriers and sorters, and the generally debilitated and under-sized condition of the present class of candidates. "The consequence of which is," says Dr. Lewis, "that there is more illness among the officers than the nature of the work might be expected to give rise to." "But, though the work is not detrimental to men of average constitutional strength, of fair muscular development, and with sound organs of breathing and circulation, it is quite the contrary with persons of impaired health, or who are under-sized in stature, or who are weakly framed. I have therefore proposed that his Grace the Postmaster-General should sanction the medical officer rejecting, as unfit for the work, not only such candidates as are labouring under disease, but also such as are not found, by certain specified tests, equal to a stated amount of corporeal exertion."

Even with the check upon the sort of nominations produced by the knowledge of the existence of the new examinations of the candidates for the service of letter-carriers, 11 per cent. were found to be bodily unfit, and 34 per cent. were disqualified by the want of a low amount of elementary education. On the educational point of the matter I will only observe, in passing, that in some of the German Postal Establishments they require of their letter sorters an examination of so much of geography as supplies a knowledge of the names of places; and the extraordinary mistakes, which are matter of not unfrequent experience, show that a special examination of the kind may be advantageously introduced here. A friend mentioned to me an instance of a letter, addressed "Canton de Vaud," but long after it had been given up as lost, it arrived, with the postal superscription, "Not known in China," where it had been sent to Canton, "Try Switzerland."

The public will be glad to know that although the Competitive Principle has only been partially introduced into that department, it has, with the new securities for bodily fitness, to the great satisfaction of the establishment, checked the continued infusion of patronage-

promoted, bodily as well as mental, cripples. The second report of the Postal Department speaks of the new system "comprising appointment by examination of candidates, progressive payments, and promotion by merit," as having "produced an effect immediately and strikingly apparent in giving a higher tone to the Service, in inducing steadiness and good conduct, and inciting men to honourable rivalry," as having operated so beneficially that the Commissioners—Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan—who recommended it, "are entitled to the gratitude of the whole department; and I may say that, indirectly, they have conferred an important benefit on the country at large." The excess of the bodily as well as the mentally debilitated in the ranks of the Public Service, is simply what might be expected from the element of party and political patronage. If a Member of Parliament has a crippled dependant, or if an influential constituent has a weakly member of his family, what more natural than to get him quartered on the Public Service? When it is suggested to a solicitor for patronage that the son, if he have the capacity stated, might obtain higher emolument in the open professions, the stock answer is, "Oh, but poor fellow, he is too feeble in constitution to get on in them!"

So extensive is the annoyance created by the operation of that element, that it may be observed in the correspondence included in the last Report of the Civil Service Commissioners, that departments where they rather avoid their services for testing mental acquirements, earnestly avail themselves of them for testing bodily qualifications.

But what has been the result of the Competitive System, where pre-eminence in the bodily requirements was most prominently contended for by old Generals in Parliament, and failure most apprehended, namely, in the military cadetships? Lord Derby had got out for him one instance of a competitive cadet, who was found to be defective in his riding, and the statement of this one instance was received with cheers. But why was it not suggested to his Lordship that riding was not in the curriculum for competition, and that it was possible that this same cadet might, even somewhat to the neglect of the accomplishment belonging to every trooper, have acquired for the service of the Army the engineering science of a Vauban? His Lordship, however, and Lord Grey, will be glad to learn that the single instance given to them and the public, as characterizing the class of competitive cadets, is the reverse of the truth. In respect to the class of successful competitors, the Rev. S. Galbraith, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the Rev. S. Houghton, Professor of Geology, in a Report to the Chief Examiner, the Rev. Canon Mosely, state with regard to physical condition, "We venture to assert that some are to be found who, as to muscular condition, cannot be



"excelled in any of Her Majesty's regiments." On a review of the whole body of cadets by Sir Hugh Williams, he particularly complimented the competitive cadets on their soldierly bearing and on the accuracy with which they went through their drill; but above all is the testimony of the drill-serjeant, who, I am informed, declares that the competitive cadets learn their drill in one-half the time required by the patronage cadets.

Not merely is there bodily equality under the new system, but as a class, bodily superiority so marked on the part of the competitive cadets, that, as a Reverend Professor who was interested in them informed me, he was ready to back them against the field at cricket, at foot-race, or any exercise by which bodily power could be fairly tested. It may, I think, be stated, as a conclusion, that whilst here and there a student of inferior bodily power may make good mental progress, yet that, as a general rule, efficient and persevering mental labour must be sustained by good bodily stamina.

The concurrent testimony shows that the improvements we have advocated, so far from deteriorating the Service, as its opponents apprehend, improve it bodily as well as mentally.

#### VI.—*Progress of the Principle of Competition in the Colonies.*

Since we last met, the Principle has made progress in unexpected directions where it will have important bearings in the political relations of the Empire; for an Act has been passed by the Legislature of Canada "For improving the organization and improving the efficiency of its Civil Service," which Act adopts our Principle of Special Qualifications for the Service tested by open competition, before a Board of Examiners, as proposed in England. The Principle has also been introduced into Malta under the auspices of the enlightened Governor, Sir William Reid, who reports, "I continue to be of opinion that the system of giving Clerkships to persons under 22 years of age, who pass the best examination, is working advantageously for Malta, and the competition created is evidently having the effect of improving the schools." I am informed that, with others of our Administrative Reforms, the principle of open competition is under consideration for adoption in Australia.

I beg leave to submit that the course taken by the Legislature of Canada, as well as that indicated in Australia, is of the highest import for the advancement of Economic Science and Public Administration, for the preservation of Representative Institutions from degradation, as well as for the educational and political progress of the Colonial population. The first effect of the principle of open competition is in getting rid of the obstructive operation of great, and in the Colonies peculiarly odious, irrelevancies—as I term them. What would it be in this Association, if we were, on questions of

science, to enter into the Professor's theological or political opinions, or those of his parents; if for example, before considering the views of a Professor on electricity, which he has deeply and profoundly studied, we were to discuss his views on politics or theology, which he probably cannot have studied, but will probably have taken on credit—as it would be with the progress of sciences here, so it is, to the extent to which it prevails in Public Administration.

In Ireland how odious is it to see in times when one party is predominant, the service of the Engineers or the Artillery deprived of the superior qualifications of a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, because his father is a Protestant and an Orangeman, or on the predominance of another party, to see shut out a young man of superior acquisitions in engineering science, because, like his parent, he is a Roman Catholic! As we make progress in art and science, great and greater devotion is required to divisions and subdivisions of labour, and this attention to these subdivisions almost precludes attention to other wide general controversial questions of politics or theology, and almost necessitates their adoption on trust, and makes the perseverance in the adoption of those irrelevancies as tests, the more odiously unjust towards the young. The Competitive Principle, as testing the qualifications for the specialities of Service, avoids all this. In Canada, it must avoid hateful feelings and jealousies of mere race. In Australia it will assure the young and best qualified candidate, that if, upon the prolonged probation—which is the adjunct of our Principle—his own conduct displays his purification, he shall be as little prejudiced by his antecedents as if he were a descendant of one of our most awful historical scoundrels and rank traitors—amongst whose descendants, or such of them as remain to show—as many of them do show, in an exemplary manner, the purifying influence of the time and civilisation—our great historical depicter of their progenitors, Lord Macaulay, is sent to associate. The Principle in its operation in those Colonies is a bounty on moral purification. At the same time, in counteracting noxious anti-social irrelevancies to the proper object in hand—the Principle tends, by freeing the exercise of special qualifications from their disturbance, to facilitate those applications of science to the improvement of Administration, of which one condition of progress is permanence in their prosecution.

The development of the principle of government by the great irrelevancies of general political party principles, as against special qualifications, may be seen on a gigantic scale in the United States. I have received from very able officers either of the State, or general government, inquiries on questions of administrative improvements, which I have had specially to consider; such, for instance, as the application of sanitary science to the improvement of the population;

improvements in the statistics of administration, for which most important fields were opened in America. But, on inquiry as to their progress, I have been informed that the promoters there had been ejected by a change of political parties, and that the attempt was extinguished. Under such conditions, the introduction of improvements of a scientific character in public administration appears to me to be generally hopeless. The effect of the frequent changes of the political chiefs of departments in England is bad enough; but in the United States we have the development of political patronage government on the largest scale, as displayed on each Presidential change of party when the great mass of office-holders, amongst whom are the holders of upwards of 30,000 postal offices, are dismissed, and the vacant offices are held up as the spirit of party conflict, when such scenes occur as have been already described of the office-seeking at Washington. According to authentic official reports and acts, such as an act prohibiting high executive officers of state from taking bribes,—reports on the bribery of members of the supreme legislature,—reports on the bribery of state legislatures, such as that of Wisconsin,—speaker, president, senators, and all—reports on the corruption of local office-bearers, such as those of the State of New York: in few, if in any, of the old Monarchical States, is there so much corruption, or so much misspent and oppressive taxation, as shown in the latter State. In none is person or life so insecure, as shown by the extensive habitual use of arms, by men going armed to public assemblies, in repeated actual personal conflicts on the floor of the Congress, or in mutual combats of class against class, as in the streets of Philadelphia,—in no old State, perhaps, are the judiciaries and the police so extensively degraded and so little respected by the populace as shown by the extensive resort to Lynch law and the appointment of vigilance committees. The chief cause of this deterioration of the United States Government is ascribed, in the memoirs of Mr. Horace Greely of New York, to the practice of rotation in offices, and to the spread of the system of “wire pulling” to obtain them. “That deadly element was introduced into our political system which rendered it so exquisitely vicious that thenceforth it worked to corruption by an irresistible necessity.” “It has thronged the capitol with greedy sycophants. It has made politics a game of cunning, with enough of chance in it to render it interesting to the low crew that play. It has made the President a pawn, with which to make the first move,—a puppet to keep the people amused while their pockets are picked. It has excluded from the service of the State nearly every man of ability and worth, and enabled bloated and beastly demagogues, without a ray of talent, without a sentiment of magnanimity,—illiterate, vulgar, insensible to shame, to exert a power in this republic which its greatest statesmen in their greatest days never wielded.”

Now, the course approved by the Canadian legislature, of holding out public offices as prizes for the advancement of education, and for acquirements in their schools of those qualifications which are equally available for the private and open professions, and withdrawing the public emoluments as prizes for conflicts of party passion and violence on political platforms, is the best measure for preserving free representative institutions from degradation, and ensuring to that great colony a rate of advance in social as well as a political progress, which, under the existing conditions in the United States, must be hopeless, unless the contending parties can be brought, by the force of an enlightened public opinion, to consider the principle, and to concede to their educational institutions the rewards which they will not yield to each other. For these reasons, and for stimulating and testing the progress of their rising educational institutions, the principle may be solemnly commended to the earnest consideration of all our colonial legislatures as well as to our relations in the United States.

#### VII.—*Replies to recent Objections.*

At home, however, we have only made a few tentative applications of the principle, and it will need constant public attention, and pressure on their representatives, to ensure its prevalence against party and political corruption. And this brings me to the objection put forth against it, since we last met, by Lord Grey, in defence of party patronage. “The possession and exercise,” says his lordship, “by the minister of the Crown of a large share of authority in parliament is the foundation upon which our whole system of government rests, whilst this authority has from the first been maintained principally by means of the patronage of the Crown, and in the power vested in the administration of conferring favours of various kinds on its parliamentary supporters” (p. 39). Here we have an interpretation of the meaning of the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, and a plain declaration that even the reformed parliament can only be worked by conferring favours to purchase the votes of members—that is to say, by political corruption. If it were so, it may be submitted that it were far cheaper and simpler to return at once to direct payments for votes, as in Sir Robert Walpole’s time; but whilst his lordship holds that what we call corruption is essential to representative institutions, the permanent officers who have advocated the principle in question, and who may claim to have had the largest experience and observation of the working of those institutions, maintain in their vindication that party or political patronage is not only not necessary but most detrimental to them.

We prefer the authority of the greatest statesman of the last century, Burke, who, in his great speech on economical reform, said:

"What I bent the whole force of my mind to was the reduction of that corrupt influence which is itself the perennial spring of all prodigality and of all disorder, which loads us with [two?] millions of debt, which takes away vigour from our arms, wisdom from our councils, and every shadow of authority and credit from the most venerable parts of our constitution." If the principle of the competitive examination, and the now wide-spread evidence of its success, moral and bodily as well as mental, as proved in its practical working, even with imperfect means, could have been brought before that statesman, we may confidently assert that he would have hailed it as the efficient means of accomplishing the desideratum, the eradication of the corrupt influence which Lord Grey says is to be maintained. I would submit the example of its full development in the United States of America for the noble lord's consideration. In anticipation of his objection, I had myself observed, "When the measures were first proposed for the abolition of patronage in local administration (meaning under the Poor Law Amendment Act), the notion of their practical working was then treated, as now, in the Civil Service, by old political and other officers, with the like incredulity that the old Mahratta chieftains treated the notion of European armies or native armies in India being moved or maintained in the field without regular plunder." I have elsewhere shown, in my paper on the subject submitted to the then Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Gladstone), that none of the anticipated evils had arisen, I will not say from the entire abolition—for that has not been accomplished—but from the reduction of local patronage; and that it was proved, "that appointments as patronage have been extensively abandoned spontaneously by local administrative bodies; and that public opinion, when fairly and impartially consulted, is in favour of the proposed measure of administrative reform. That to the extent to which mere patronage has been already abandoned, and securities for special fitness in appointments have been applied, the efficiency, economy, and respectability of the service have been advanced. That in proportion as appointments merely for patronage without special qualifications, through favour or for party purposes, have been abolished in local administration, the action of the representative bodies has been improved, and their respectability advanced. And so I have elsewhere endeavoured to show at some length it must be in its operation on Parliament itself."

I have never heard any permanent officer who has had the honour to serve under Earl Grey speak of him but with great respect for his high integrity and ability,—feelings which I entertain myself. But the views in respect to the condition of the permanent public service expressed by his lordship and by other noble lords who have held

high political offices of state, may be readily accounted for. During their terms of office their wishes are promptly anticipated; they are surrounded by "eye service"; they neither experience any deficiency nor see any other than the best of the service; and hearing little or no complaint from the public, it is natural for them to presume that all is well. But in behalf of permanent officers of the longest experience, who could only be brought to avow defects under a strong sense of necessity and duty, it may be complained of as an unmerited affront to them and an unfair treatment of the question, that their urgent testimony, and their grave and uncontroverted facts are passed over in silence as of no account. For which of the changing party political chiefs, as a Chancellor of the Exchequer, can have had means of observation to compare with those of Sir Charles Trevelyan;—or practical experience like that of the late chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, Mr. John Wood, who put on record his sense of the urgency of the complete adoption of the principle of the competitive examination for staying the influence of parliamentary corruption in the large branch of administration over which he presided? What first lord, or changing Parliamentary secretary, can be expected to see, as Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker painfully felt, and was compelled to resist, the detrimental effects of party patronage in the chief defences of the kingdom;—or appreciate the condition of the whole of that branch of service like Sir R. Bromley, who urges the adoption of the competitive tests, to the exclusion of illusory fixed tests, as means of getting a competent and more gentlemanly class of men into the service, as well as of rendering it more efficient and economical? What changing party political Secretary at War may pretend to an amount of experience equal to that of General Portlock and others, the military commissioners appointed expressly to investigate the means of improving the scientific education in the army, to examine the experience of France and other continental nations, and who come back, and upon foreign experience as well as our own, report on the superior working of the open competitive principle, and the necessity of its adoption;—or what party chief can pretend to an amount of experience equal to that of the advocates for its extended adoption in the army to appointments to commissions for the line, as well as for the engineers and artillery—Sir de Laey Evans and the Commander-in-chief of our armies in India?

There remains yet another portion of proceedings upon this subject, by the political chiefs of departments, as displayed in some of the correspondence, which requires especial public attention.

On the outset of the Civil Service Commission the commissioners sent round to the several departments, requesting them to particularize the qualifications which they deemed requisite in the candidates



for service. The commissioners adopted implicitly the standards to which the departments requested that the examinations for their service might be directed. The following portion of official correspondence in relation to the appointments in the large departments of the Customs is highly illustrative of the need of continued public attention to the question:—

*Mr. Maclean to Mr. Maitland.*

*Custom House, London,  
18th January, 1858.*

SIR,

"Mr. Hayter, Secretary to the Treasury, having in a communication dated the 11th ultimo, represented to the Board of Customs that difficulty had been experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for the office of Principal Coast Officer in consequence of the stringent nature of the examination at present in force for such offices,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Civil Service Commissioners, that the Board have proposed to omit history from among the subjects for examination for coast officers, of which proposition Mr. Hayter has approved, and I am to signify the request of the Board to be informed whether the Commissioners have any objection to the course now proposed."—I am, &c.

*Mr. Maitland to Mr. Maclean.*

*Civil Service Commission,  
20th January, 1858.*

SIR,

"In reply to your letter of the 18th instant, stating that in consequence of a communication from Mr. Hayter as to the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining suitable candidates for the office of Principal Coast Officer, the Board of Customs are desirous that history should no longer be one of the prescribed subjects of examination for candidates nominated to the situation in question,

I am directed by the Civil Service Commissioners to state that if after consideration of the enclosed Table, the Board of Customs continue to think the retention of English history undesirable, no objection will be made to its omission.

The Table shows that in no instance has a candidate been rejected for ignorance of history, or even for ignorance of history and geography, except when accompanied by indifferent arithmetic and spelling.

In one of the two cases in which deficiencies in history and geography were among the causes of rejection, the mistakes in spelling were about twenty in number, and no question in history or geography was attempted. In the other no sums in vulgar or decimal fractions were attempted, and the following note appears at the foot of the candidate's answers to the questions in English history. "The

"candidate was observed to write the greatest portion of the above "from notes, which the collector informed him was irregular."

It is hardly necessary to add, that certificates must in both these cases have been refused, if English history had not been one of the prescribed subjects."—I have, &c.

In the first place it is to be observed, that it was the clear understanding of the public, and the sense of repeated resolutions in the House of Commons, and the promise of the Government—Lord Palmerston thanked the House for "strengthening the hands" of the Government for a work so congenial to their inclinations, —that the political patronage secretary should be relieved altogether from the charge of finding candidates for any branch of the service. All that was necessary for removing the difficulty of finding candidates and for complying with the sense of the resolutions of Parliament was, that the vacancies should be notified by public advertisement in the same manner as in the examples before the public, namely, the writerships for India and the Woolwich cadetships. The resolution of the House was for the principle of "open" competitions, not closed, but above all against anything closed in the hands of the political patronage secretary of the Treasury. It is just to say that subsequently, and when out of office, Sir W. Hayter made a clean breast of it by voting for the principle of open competition on Mr. Monsell's resolution; and that Mr. Wilson, the other patronage secretary, is reported to have expressed himself in favour of the principle when before his constituents at Plymouth. From the official correspondence from the Foreign Office, and from other departments as well as the above, it appears that the standards, fixed not by the Commissioners but by the departments themselves,—fixed without reference to particular candidates, and with a view solely to the public service, have, at the instance of the political chiefs, been lowered for the passage of patronage appointed candidates. It is the old trick, as described before the commission was instituted, by Sir R. Bromley, that although what is termed an examination is "such as a charity boy would smile at." If a clerk is rejected the chances are he will be returned to the examiner "for another jump at the leaping-bar test, which on this occasion, is not unlikely to be lowered,—the examiner not feeling disposed perhaps to run the risk of further rebuke or of making an enemy of some person of consideration."

It will be manifest that these proceedings, in respect to the examinations, require to be watched with the greatest jealousy. In the particular cases in which the correspondence above cited arose, it appears that out of 37 patronage nominations by Mr. Hayter, 9 were rejected: of these 3 were rejected for spelling—1 very bad;



3 for bad spelling and arithmetic; 1 for spelling and handwriting;—arithmetic indifferent; 1 for spelling, geography, history—arithmetic indifferent; 1 for arithmetic, geography, history—spelling indifferent. Of the whole of the rejections—190 during the last year (1857)—203 were for bad spelling alone, or with other subjects: 55 were for bad arithmetic alone, or with other subjects, except spelling; and 220 for bad spelling and arithmetic, both alone or with subjects; and only 12 rejections *not* involving failure in either spelling or arithmetic. 1,264 were examined upon patronage nominations, without competition.

One defence of the continued evasion of the application of principle, of the resolutions passed, and of the public promise for open competition in respect to the most numerous class of appointments is, that the ability which competitive examinations would elicit is not needed for them, or would be prejudicial to them. Those public officers who hold such language, and are careless as to unintelligent subordinates, are careless of their own work, and have little conscience or zeal for the public service. Business is transacted—more agreeably at least—by subordinates whose intelligence is beyond the strict requirements of their office, or who are known to be endowed with independent accomplishments,—but it is also better done. The strict requirements of the service being, however, fixed and moderate, or low, as assumed by the supporters of the present system, there must, beyond these requirements, be some determining principle of selection for these appointments, and the questions which have been put to the public to answer are,—

Shall they be given for favour, for party or political patronage? With the past experience at home, and with the example of the more full development of the government by party political patronage in the United States, the continued answer of the British public and the House of Commons must be in the negative. Or,—

Shall they be given as prize scholarships to the educational institutions of the country? It is to be fervently hoped that the answer will continue to be given emphatically in the affirmative.

In support of this last conclusion, and the continued attention to its practical enforcement, I beg leave again to avail myself of the words of the author of the "Principles of Political Economy," my friend Mr. John S. Mill, who, having assumed as requiring no proof, that it would be a public benefit if the public service, or all that part of it, the duties of which are of an intellectual character, were composed of the most intelligent and instructed persons who could be attracted to it, says: "If there be any who maintain a contrary doctrine, and say that the world is not made only for persons of ability, and that mediocrity also ought to have a share in it; I answer, certainly, but not in managing the affairs of the

"State. Mediocrity should betake itself to those things in which few besides itself will be imperilled by its deficiencies,—to mechanical labour, or the mechanical superintendence of labour, occupations as necessary as any others, and which no person of sense considers disparaging. There will be, assuredly, ample space for the mediocrities, in employments which require only mediocrity, when all who are beyond mediocrity have found the employment in which their talents can be of most use.

"I do not overlook the fact that the great majority, numerically speaking, of public employments, can be adequately filled by a very moderate amount of ability and knowledge; and I assume, that a proper distinction is made between these and the others. It would be absurd to subject a tide-waiter, a letter-carrier, or a simple copyist, to the same test as the confidential adviser of a Secretary of State; nor would the former situation be an object to any one capable of competing for the latter. The competition for the inferior posts must be particularly limited to acquirements which are attainable by the persons who seek such employments; but it is by no means a consequence that it should be confined to such things as have a direct connexion with their duties. The classes which supply these branches of the public service are among those on whom it is most important to inculcate the lesson, that mental cultivation is desirable on its own account, and not solely as a means of livelihood or worldly advancement; that whatever tends to enlarge or elevate their minds, adds to their worth as human beings, and that the Government considers the most valuable human being as the worthiest to be a public servant, and is guided by that consideration in its choice, even when it does not require his particular attainments or accomplishments for its own use. A man may not be a much better postman for being able to draw, or being acquainted with natural history; but he who in that rank possesses these acquirements, has given evidence of qualities which it is important for the general cultivation of the mass that the State should take every fair opportunity of stamping with its approbation."

Be assured, gentlemen, that the principle will need the constant, earnest, and united public support of all who are anxious for its maintenance and extended application,—of all advocates for educational, moral, intellectual, and scientific advancement, as well as all those who are concerned for our political purification, and legislative and administrative improvement.

MERCANTILE REPORTS of the CHARACTER and RESULTS of the TRADE  
of the UNITED KINGDOM during the YEAR 1858; with a Reference  
to the Progress of PRICES, 1851-9. Compiled by the EDITOR.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
I.—Grain Trade and Grain Crops in Europe .....	76	VI.—Woollen, Linen, and Carpet Trades: Prospective Rise in Wages .....	91
II.—Colonial and Tropical Pro- duce: Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Fruits, Spices, Tobacco.....	78	VII.—Shipping: Freight Market, Prices of Tonnage.....	92
III.—Raw Materials: Wool, Silk, Oils, Timber, Leather .....	80	VIII.—Foreign and Colonial Loans negotiated in London .....	95
IV.—Metals: Iron and Tin .....	85	IX.—Summary of Results— Prices since 1851 .....	96
V.—Cotton Trade: Imports, Con- sumption, Prices, and Pros- pects .....	87		

At the close of a year marked by so many important commercial changes as 1858, it is desirable to preserve a record of the character and results of the Trade of the twelvemonths; and this record will possess the greater value if drawn from the series of careful and elaborate circulars issued, in the course of business, by many eminent Houses on the last day of the year. We shall then have before us a statement of results by many independent witnesses, each conversant with his own branch, and addressing himself, for a purely business purpose, to his own immediate correspondents. The following extracts have accordingly been collected:

I.—Grain Trade and Grain Crops in Europe.

The following review of the course of the Grain Markets in 1858, and of their present position, is from Messrs. Horne and Watney, of London:—

"The Wheat Crop of 1858 has fully borne out its reputation as the largest and finest crop on record. The last extremely hot and dry summer (1858), which produced, as usual in this moist island, another abundant wheat harvest, and prevented a recurrence of the Potato disease, has, on the other hand, caused in Spain, Portugal, the Italian States, Germany, Poland, and parts of Russia, small or very deficient crops of wheat, and decidedly so of spring corn, pulse, and grass. Farmers in the centre of Germany foreseeing the want of provender, have disposed of nearly all their Cattle, which circumstance must hereafter show its ill effects in the produce of the land. The consuming powers of Great Britain, under the present continuing low range of prices, with the manufacturing and labouring population well employed at good wages, and with her ever increasing number of bread-eaters, must be enormous. Since the introduction of Free Trade many granaries have become 'sufferance wharves,' and as nearly all of them now land all descriptions of goods, there was a great want of room for grain towards the close of the year, and some

parties were compelled to sell ex-ship, the repetition of which, on a declining market, caused a greater fall in prices than other circumstances justified. France has again extended the period for free exportation of grain to the end of September, 1859, thereby showing her confidence in the amplitude of her supplies up to another harvest, and, considering present prices sufficiently tempting, she has since ordered Bakers to keep three months' reserve stock of wheat and flour, equal to fully two million quarters of wheat. America has again to complain of a deficient and very inferior wheat crop; and she will only supply us should our prices rise considerably above their present level.

"The fine quality of the *Wheat Crop* of 1857 induced farmers not to press off their stocks, even at comparatively good prices, until that of 1858 was fairly secured; but as soon as all chances for a rise disappeared they commenced deliveries in earnest, and since harvest there has been a more liberal supply of old English than for many years previously, which has continually undersold fine foreign, and caused it to be at relatively high prices and a dragging trade up to the present moment. We have also had our full quantity of new English, which has been relatively cheaper than any other description for this market, although at many of the outports the new French wheat, the quality of which is much approved, has found favourable markets.

Importations of Foreign into the United Kingdom have been large and regular throughout the whole year, and considerably in excess of any twelve months except 1853, when the total was 4,949,314 qrs., and when the imperial weekly average price rose from 45s. 11d. per qr. in January to 73s. 9d. in November (1853). But of the last twelve months' supply to the United Kingdom, the proportion received into London has been unusually small, only 657,737 against 1,308,919 qrs. in 1853. The last imperial weekly average in 1858 was 40s. against 35s. 6d. in October, (1857)—and 38s. 7d. for the year 1851:—and against 32s. 2d. in October, (1852)—and 41s. for the year 1852, the lowest periods of the present century, the latter crop being badly sprouted. The average for the year 1858 was 44s. 5.9d. The average fall from January, 1858, is 8s. on English, but on Foreign only from 3s. to 5s., according to quality. The low relative value has caused farmers to use large quantities of the inferior qualities for feeding purposes, and a small portion has been taken for malting. The stock in granary at this port is decidedly small.

"The *Barley Crop* in England varies much in quantity, according to locality, but proves, on the whole, to be nearer an average than was expected at time of harvest, although it is, undoubtedly, a short crop. In Scotland the crop is large, heavy in weight, but coarse and generally much discoloured; in Denmark and Sweden good in quality and quantity; in France, Belgium, Germany, Egypt, Algeria, Spain, &c., districts whence we have been accustomed to draw supplies, the crops are very small. From the Black Sea and Danube accounts were at one time unfavourable as to quantity and quality, but we incline to the opinion that with fair prices we shall again receive a quantity approaching the supplies of the last two years; the quality of that already arrived is certainly not so fine as that of the last two years. Our Foreign arrivals into the United Kingdom in the last twelve months, although about 160,000 qrs. less than the enormous quantity of the previous twelve months, have, nevertheless, been larger than in any other year (the previous year excepted), thereby proving the great deficiency in our crops of this grain, caused by the smallness of the breadth of land under this cultivation, and by the dryness of the last two seasons. We have received into this port a larger quantity than at any previous time. The average fall since January is only 2s. per qr. The highest yearly average was 43s. 11d. in 1847, and the lowest 23s. 5d. in 1850; that for the year just finished was 34s. 9.58d. The stock in granary is moderate.

"In England, France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany, there are again unusually

small crops of *Oats*, in consequence of the extremely dry hot season. In Scotland, good in quantity and quality. From Ireland accounts are satisfactory as to quality and quantity. Sweden and Denmark have had fine harvests, both in quantity and quality, and they will doubtless ship away all they can, as they will be glad, after the late severe panic in those countries, to bring back as much bullion, or its representative in produce, as possible. From Russia accounts vary very much; but after the experience of the last two years we may judge that at 23s. to 25s. per qr. here an almost indefinite quantity can be sent, except in cases of a decided failure of crops here.

## II.—Colonial and Tropical Produce:—*Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Fruits, Spices, Tobacco.*

The following is from the Circular of Messrs. Joseph Travers and Sons, of London:—

"*Tea.*—At the commencement of 1858 prices partially recovered the panic of 1857, not, however, reaching the value then attained of 1s. 2½d. for Common Congou; but throughout January and the following months this description and the grades above it advanced 2½d. per lb. from the lowest point in the previous November, with every prospect of a steady market. In April, however, the report that there was a large quantity of old tea in the neighbourhood of Canton caused holders, who had hitherto been very firm, to make concessions, and prices immediately declined 2d. to 3d. per lb. for the medium grades of Congou, the finer descriptions (very high cost teas), which had previously been tenaciously held, declining still further, and entailing heavy loss on the importers.

"From this time until July we had a heavy dragging market, merchants conceding and dealers acting cautiously, until, on the 27th of that month, we received intelligence of the taking of the forts in the Peiho River, when the downward tendency was temporarily arrested, Common Congou having in the meantime receded to 9½d. to 9¾d.

"The operations of the Allied Forces, as is known, have resulted in a favourable treaty with the Chinese, and there was every prospect of trade being uninterruptedly resumed at Canton and other ports. This at first had a depressing tendency, but subsequent information has shown us that it must be some time before any great benefits can accrue to us from the late war.

"During the remaining portion of the year business has been steadier, and we commence the new year with every prospect of a remunerative trade. Our Stock is in manageable compass, and as far as can yet be learnt, there is no prospect of a greater importation of Tea than our wants will require.

"*Coffee*—in common with all other produce, fell during the latter portion of 1857, the reduction on native Ceylon being from 10s. to 12s., and on plantation kinds fully 20s. During the month of January of the past year a rapid reaction of 6s. to 8s. took place. A temporary check was, however, received during February, and prices receded 2s. to 3s. A trifling advance was established during March, with a limited demand, the majority of purchasers waiting the result of the sale, which reduced the value of native Ceylon 4s. to 5s., and plantation from 2s. to 3s. During May the trade were the principal operators, and, notwithstanding that the quantity brought forward was very great, the average price obtained was fully equal to the previous quotation. This improvement was maintained through June and July, during which time a very large business was transacted, the exports being greater than in any previous season. In August the Dutch sale again attracted attention, the quantity advertised for September being 700,000 bags. Owing to the great scarcity of coloury descriptions, the home trade continued to be steady buyers

at the current rates, and the whole quantity for sale in Holland was sold at an advance of 3s. to 4s. The shipments were again considerable up to the middle of October, when a sudden check was experienced from a further and unexpected sale of 1,000 casks Plantation in Holland at Prices showing from 2s. to 3s. reduction. Since that time there has been no disposition on the part of exporters to purchase, and the trade, having bought freely at the previous advance, have not until quite lately been inclined to operate. Latterly the long continuance of adverse winds has prevented the arrival of considerable quantities overdue, allowing the trade time to reduce their stocks; and owing to this circumstance our more recent sales have gone off with a spirit that might not have been expected, and a recovery of fully 1s. has taken place. We think this improvement is likely to continue, the continental accounts being better than for some time past.

"*Sugar.*—There has been a remarkable increase of Consumption, and a slight diminution (10,000 to 12,000 tons) in our general stocks. The estimate of the increase in consumption is, in round figures, 90,000 tons, giving an increase of revenue of upwards of 1,000,000l. sterling—a most gratifying proof, despite many adverse circumstances, of the sound condition of the country. This immense increase in our consumption has more than absorbed the large additional Production that high prices have attracted to our markets, and it is to be remarked that—in the absence of speculation—so equally have supply and demand adjusted themselves throughout the year, that the fluctuations of the general market have rarely exceeded 1s. One feature in the market is worthy of observation, although its influence will as yet be only indirectly felt by the grocers—viz., the importation of *Beetroot Raw Sugar*, which, to the extent of some 17,000 tons, has been used principally by the provincial refiners. But even to this small extent it has tended to check an advance in our markets, particularly in October and November, when, from long prevalence of adverse winds, our supplies ran short. As regards the future, the accounts of the present Crops are generally favourable, and we may expect in the coming year far larger supplies from the East, which will probably compensate for any diminution from other sources. It can hardly be expected that the same ratio of increase in consumption can be maintained; but under the present circumstances of the country we may fairly calculate on a steady and continuous demand. The general stock of Sugar at home and abroad is not certainly in excess, and we do not, therefore, anticipate for the present any material alteration in the value of this article.

"*Fruit.*—The general improvements in trade during the past twelve months, after the reaction from the high prices of war to the low prices of peace, have not been less marked in this department than in others; and we have to congratulate our customers on the more fair rate of profit they are now obtaining, the large increase in consumption of many fruits, and the absence of any great fluctuations in prices, so ruinous to those who have to obtain higher rates from the public than those to which it is accustomed.

"*Spices.*—At the commencement of the past year there was a brisk demand for all descriptions, and prices generally improved, partially recovering the heavy fall caused by the panic at the close of 1857; but from the continued large imports the rise in price was not maintained; most articles are now lower than at the corresponding period last year. It is, however, pleasing to find that low prices have caused a considerable increase in deliveries both for home consumption and exportation, and we look with confidence to a large demand during the spring."

And the following by Mr. Horatio N. Davis:—

"*Tobacco.*—The stock of United States' growth in first hands in the free markets of Europe on the opening of the year 1858 was 13,576 hhds. below an



average of the nine preceding, which, with a conviction that the excess in the crop of 1857 would be absorbed by the French and other Government monopolies, imparted confidence in the maintenance of a good range of prices until the extent of the production in 1858 could be ascertained. In the spring it was known attempts were made to raise a large crop, but extreme drought in Virginia, and a long continuation of wet weather in the Western States, caused the result to be problematical, and prices in most markets did not experience much variation until the autumn, when a fair average crop was safely housed, and then they receded. At New Orleans the contractors for France and Spain were the most important operators during the season, and extensive transactions were also entered into at Baltimore and in Virginia, which justified the opinion entertained at the commencement of the year that the excess would be required to make up the deficiencies in the South of Europe.

"The distribution of the supplies to the north of Europe was 4,500 hhds. less than in the former year, but to the south of Europe 36,700 hhds. more, and to Great Britain 3,500 more, and this explains how great was the deficiency in the Southern markets, which have yet to receive a great part of the remaining stock of 20,000 hhds. at New Orleans in completion of their requirements. The present stock in Europe shows an increase of 4,503 hhds. over that of the former year, and the excess is in the United Kingdom occasioned chiefly by the larger receipt of strips. To the existing stock in Europe and America must be added the crop grown in 1858—estimated at 192,000 hhds.—to meet the consumption which, taken at the usual standard, will leave the stock low before another crop yet to be grown can be made available. It may be observed the crop last secured is estimated at 40,000 hhds. less than the former one proved to be. Had it been extensive, prices must necessarily have declined materially from the elevated point they had attained under the influence of scarcity occasioned by increased consumption over production; but, as it is expected not far to exceed a fair average one, it is probable that prices for the better grades will not experience any important change until it can be known what efforts will be made to cultivate Tobacco this year."

### III.—Raw Materials:—Wool, Silk, Oils, Timber.

Messrs. Hughes and Ronald, of Liverpool, say—

"Wool.—As regards the home demand for Woollen Goods the activity noticed in our last report has been fully maintained throughout the whole of the present year (1858), and has been still further stimulated under the influence of an early and abundant harvest; consequently the population employed in this important branch of manufacture have been better off than most of those engaged in other departments of our staple industry. In the Export of Woollen Goods the late panic was severely felt, limiting the demand in all markets abroad, while the reduced exports have greatly aggravated the distress of the shipping interest, and, as the crisis was the most severe in the United States, which is our best and largest customer, the falling off in shipments has been chiefly to that quarter. The revival in trade was more gradual there than with us, but, as business is now established on a sound footing, we look with confidence to an expanding trade to that and all other markets. It is with very great pleasure we refer to the very marked improvement which has manifested itself during the last few months in the Bradford district, so long suffering from prostration, which has now resumed its wonted appearance of busy activity.

"In the Fine Clothing Trade a steady business has been done, and from the caution exercised there has been no accumulation of goods, so that on the whole the

course of trade has been very satisfactory. The same remarks may for the most part be applied to the Flannel and Hosiery Trade. On the other hand, in the Blanket and Carpet districts, the state of business has been very discouraging during a great part of the year, and they have suffered in a particular degree from the interruption in our export trade, chiefly with the United States. Matters are certainly looking better now, but we fear it will be some time before we are able to report any very decided improvement.

"As the Wool Trade was the last to feel the effects of the crisis, so also it was the first to show signs of vitality, and as soon as Home Wools were in the market, the trade having driven themselves very bare of stocks, there was a complete rush to secure them, and a consequent opening at a fair advance upon the previously current rates. This at once induced growers to raise their pretensions, and a considerable advance was soon paid. The same activity has prevailed ever since, and we scarcely remember any former period when the advance has been more decided and continuous, a result brought about altogether by the legitimate requirements of the trade, without any excitement of speculation.

"It cannot be doubted that but for the late panic English Wools would have reached most extravagant rates last spring, and it may appear strange that, notwithstanding the ordeal the trade has since passed through, prices should now be in many cases nearly as high and even higher than before that period. This being the case thus early in the season, and taking in account the existing scarcity of the raw material, together with the cheapness of food and the low rate of money, there is little room to doubt that before next clip, in the ordinary course of events, a very high range will be established.

"The Wool Import from Australia for the year exhibits only a small increase, and confirms the opinion frequently before expressed that the growth of Wool in these colonies has received a decided check, which is very much to be regretted, as these descriptions are peculiarly suited for our home manufacturers, and the demand has been each year increasing on the Continent. The general description of the last clip does not afford an opportunity for favourable comment, the most important feature being the increase of burr both in the Sydney and Victoria districts. There has also been a great increase in the quantity sent home in the grease, which has, no doubt, arisen from unavoidable circumstances, but we do not by any means consider this objectionable, although washed wools are generally in more favour with the home trade. This is a point on which we must allow the growers to be the best judges, and, as far as opportunities permit they will, no doubt, send the wools in such condition as from experience they find to yield the best result.

"New Zealand Wools continue to show the same healthy growth, and are in consequence much appreciated."

Messrs. Durant and Co., of London, say, as regards Silk:—

"Silk.—The year (1859) opens with a buoyant feeling—not a matter of surprise, seeing that all are doing fairly well, and that our stock of China Silk, now more than ever the great staple of consumption, is reduced to little more than two months' deliveries. Still the occurrences of the past year ought to induce caution: twice during that period did our market suddenly halt and reel back after a too rapid upward movement; once in February, when emerging from the sad depression of the previous year, prices had jumped up 25 per cent., and again in October, when with less rapidity, and perhaps more apparent reason, they had again advanced 20 per cent. with the landing of the new Silk from China. In February and March we fell back, and lost fully one-half of the rebound of January, and there remained, with occasional slight alternations, for months, actually selling large quantities in July



and even in August, at barely  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. above the very lowest prices of the depression in December of the previous year. In October we halted as suddenly, and lost even more rapidly one-half of the advance—and it is only just now, after a month of almost entire absence of arrivals, that we find prices at the point whence they fell—*just half way between the extreme lowest rates of the panic and the highest prices of the follies of 1857.* Could we but remain here we might reasonably calculate upon a large and extended trade; but this is almost too much to expect. A stock of only two months' consumption and an easy money market are sad temptations, even although it is known that 20,000 bales are afloat and under despatch, more than half of which are close upon our shores; and it is more than probable, that with the aid of the overland route, we may have a supply of 8,000 to 10,000 bales per month up to the end of June. True, there is the bitter experience of 1857, with all its severity, forcing itself upon our memory, but in the buoyancy of the moment much of this will probably be forgotten. All looks well now.

"That sad accumulation of stock with which the market was so overwhelmed last year, and which then seemed almost inexhaustible, has all vanished. Manufactured goods, both here and on the Continent, are in good demand, and for the moment the powers of production seem scarcely adequate to supply incoming orders. But such has been before. Who can tell what will have been the effect in China of our largely increased deliveries and rapid rise reported by the September and October mails? and who can say that, deplorably threatening as are the prospects for the next European raccolto, we may not see a change, and have once more a return to something like the ordinary production?"

"The result of 1858 was fairly satisfactory, perhaps more so than could have been expected, seeing the point whence we started; for, although some few fancied they saw light and ground of hope in the vast thinning that had taken place among the reckless, and the extreme caution and even timidity of the most judicious, the general opinion was against the chance of much good to be done in 1858—and for many months too fully were these doubts and opinions justified—month after month we had to report "dragging and unsatisfactory trade," and it was not till the fears as to the repetition of the failure in the European crop were realised, and we were far advanced in the season of China imports, and found month after month the deficiency increasing, that doubt and hesitation began to vanish—and the year closed with two or three months of a general hopeful feeling—all hands preparing with spirit for the good trade they hope to find in the coming spring.

"The weight of Silk delivered, and therefore we may say consumed in 1858, was greater than in any preceding year, an increase of 25 per cent. upon 1857, and only 20 per cent. below the quantity imported in that greatest of all years of importation, and this with comparatively slow going during a large portion of the year. Of China Silk there is little to be remarked—its use is becoming more and more extended, foreigners gradually learning to adapt it to purposes hitherto unknown to them, or creating purposes to which to apply it, and surely fastening themselves upon it as a great staple of their consumption."

Of the Oil Trade, Messrs. Wilson, Rose, Graham and Co., say:—

*Oils.*—"The year 1858 has proved very unsatisfactory to most branches of trade with which we are connected. Transactions have been of limited extent; there has been (and the feeling is not yet dissipated) a great want of confidence; speculative demand, too, has almost been unknown. With all the elements calculated to bring about a very different state of things, a succession of abundant harvests, money plentiful and cheap, it is therefore reasonable to anticipate a good, prosperous, and legitimate trade during the year upon which we have just entered. The production

of Linseed Oil was not very remunerative to our crushers at any period of last year, the value of the raw material having been out of proportion to the manufactured articles; the lowest price submitted to was 28*l.* per ton in February, and the highest was 34*l.* 10*s.* in July and August. We estimate our export at 24,000 tons, of which no less than 14,850 went from Hull. To-day there was a fair demand for the article at 29*l.* 15*s.* to 30*l.* on the spot, and 30*l.* 10*s.* is demanded deliverably monthly up to June. The importation of Oil Cakes was less than that in 1857 by about 20,000 tons, and the home make is also considerably short; however the deficiencies have been fully made up by the abundance and low price of grain, which has induced farmers to use their own produce, and consequently, prices have been about the same as in 1857; our present stock is 4,500 tons against 7,500 tons last year.

"Of Rape and Oil seeds 199,456 qrs. were imported here, of which 139,500 were from the East Indies. Our exports were correspondingly large, and amounted to 121,636. The extreme range in prices during the year was 52*s.* in January for Calcutta Rape, and 61*s.* in August; to-day 53*s.* to 54*s.* is the value.

"Rape and Seed Oils now take a very prominent position in our market, the consumption for burning purposes has become immense.

"Olive Oils attracted little attention during the first nine months of the last year, Gallipoli ruling at about 45*l.* per tun in October and November; but, reports coming from the producing countries of serious injury to the crops by worms, there was a general rush to buy, and an advance of 5*l.* per tun has taken place in consequence. Gallipoli is now worth 50*l.* Stocks throughout the country are large.

"Of Cocanaut Oil the import last year was short of 1857, being 8,755 tuns against 9,500; the quantity taken for export was about the same—say 5,100 against 5,470; and the home consumption 2,499, against 2,450.

"In Palm Oil the fluctuations have been very trifling.

"In Tallow, considering the speculative character of the article, fluctuations last year were inconsiderable, the extremes being 56*s.* per cwt. for Petersburg yellow candle in March, and 48*s.* 6*d.* in August; to-day we quote it at 51*s.* 3*d.* on the spot, and 51*s.* first three months.

"No better index as to the activity which has prevailed in our Manufacturing Districts can be afforded than the consumption of Sperm Oil, now solely used for spindles and other fine machinery. We commenced last year with a stock of 1,750 tuns, the import was 3,700 (of which 2,700 were from the United States), and our stocks are now only 517, showing an actual consumption of 4,933 tuns, the largest known for many years, which will account for the gradual and great advance in value all throughout the year. In January 68*l.* per tun was accepted; in June it was worth 87*l.*; and to-day fine parcels would readily command 92*l.* The trade in Common Oils has been a very dragging one, Seed Oils having taken their place for burning purposes."

Messrs. Churchill and Sim, of London, say of the Timber Trade:—

"At the present time the usual custom is followed of reviewing the trade in Wood for the past year (1858). The course of trade had been grievously checked, in some branches almost paralyzed, during the commercial crisis of the closing months of 1857, bearing most severely on our relations with America and the north of Europe. The new supply had gained on us, while the demand had slackened, so that, at the beginning of the year 1858 the stock of Wood was found to be very large, and the scale of prices very low. In the spring there were indications of vitality, low prices always encouraging the liberal use of Wood, so that by the time

the importation recommenced a deep impression had been made on the stock. Though the import of Wood in 1858 had been less than in 1857, yet, taken in conjunction with the excess of that year, it proved to be ample for the demand of the country, and leaves us with a moderate surplus for consumption in the intervening months when supply ceases."

The following Tabular Statement gives the leading facts as regards London:—

*TIMBER.—Imports in London, '56-8.*

From	1858.	1857.	1856.
Norway and Sweden .... tons	167,000	161,000	175,000
Russia and Finland ..... "	65,	74,	64,
Germany ..... "	85,	98,	77,
	317,000	333,000	316,000
British America ..... "	118,	164,	115,
Afr., U. S., E. & W. Ind. "	37,	31,	17,
	472,000	528,000	448,000

*Consumption in London.*

Sawn Wood—Deals, battens, and boards ..... pieces	6,973,000	6,134,000	6,778,000
Hewn Wood..... loads	218,	190,	185,

*Stock in London on 31st December.*

Deals—Foreign..... pieces	1,480,000	1,622,000	1,661,000
„ Colonial ..... "	2,148,	2,522,	1,747,

Messrs. Powell and Co., of London, report of the

*Leather Trade.*—"Early in 1858 the *Leather* market was long unsettled. It was many months before any confidence was felt that prices had reached the lowest point; and not until the first half of the year had elapsed were we able to report greater firmness, and no depreciation in value. This was succeeded by a decided advance in almost all articles, which continued for about two months; since that period the market has shown some degree of weakness.

"In *Raw Goods* the fall in prices was not more rapid. In January (1858), salted River Plate Hides reached the minimum quotation of the year, 5½d. per lb., and almost all other articles met a corresponding decline. Some reaction almost immediately followed; but excepting River Plate Hides, it was not long maintained.

In April Rio Grande Hides were sold at their lowest point, 4½d. per lb.; and our quotations in May show a further reduction in many articles.

"A large Export Demand, chiefly for the United States, combined with increased confidence on the part of the Home Manufacturer, now assisted the market. Stock became much reduced, and continuously advancing prices were realised for almost all articles until the month of October, since which period the tendency has been downward."

*IV.—Metals:—Iron and Tin.*

From Mr. William Colvin, of Glasgow, comes the following review of the Scotch Iron Trade in 1858:—

*Scotch Iron Trade.*—"During the year 1858, Pig-Iron has fluctuated only 8s. per ton (from 52s. to 60s.), the trade having been characterized throughout by remarkable steadiness and a comparative freedom from speculative influence. The average price for the 12 months is 54s. 4d. In January the market opened at 53s. 6d., with considerable inquiry for spring shipment, and the price gradually advanced with slight occasional fluctuation till the beginning of March, when it reached 60s. for mixed numbers warrants. Although within this period the rate of discount had been reduced by the Bank of England from 8 per cent. to 3 per cent.; and some departments of business had shown symptoms of revival from the late depression, foreign demand and local consumption did not realize general expectation, and when it became evident that stocks were still accumulating, in the height of our shipping season a downward tendency ensued, holders became willing sellers, following the market till the price touched 52s. on the 21st of April, from which, however, a reaction of 1s. 6d. to 2s. soon took place, the low price having again stimulated exports, and attracted the attention of parties seeking investment.

"For the last eight months there has been but little movement of interest or importance, the price oscillating between 52s. 3d. and 56s., in fluctuations of 3d. to 1s. per ton, according to the preponderance of buyers or sellers at the moment. The present moderate price of Pig-Iron and value of money justify the expectation of a good spring trade, but it must not be overlooked that existing stocks and present production are amply sufficient to meet any probable demand. At present the market closes steadily at 54s. 6d. cash for mixed numbers warrants. All No. 1 g. m. b. may be quoted 53s. 6d.; No. 3, 53s.; No. 1 Collness, 54s.; No. 1 Calder, 54s. 6d.; No. 1 Glengarnock, 54s. 6d.; Gartsherrie, 59s. cash against bill of lading.

"The average number of furnaces in blast for the 12 months has been 128. At present there are 131 in active operation. The production has again exceeded that of any previous year, and, notwithstanding shipments being also in excess and local consumption moderate, stocks have increased to 340,000 tons, of which there are in store 150,000, the balance in makers' hands.

Our Exports to	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
United States ..... tons	51,600	42,200	56,100	57,200
British North America ..	8,300	15,300	13,600	6,600
France ..... "	52,400	67,700	63,300	66,800
Germany ..... "	52,800	81,800	55,000	48,200

"Manufactured Iron was dull of sale in the beginning of the year, but for some months past there has been a more active demand. Present prices are,—Common bars, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 15*s.*, according to brand; plates, 8*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.*; sheets 9*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.*, less 4 per cent. for cash; rails, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

"There is a marked falling off in our Clyde Iron Ship-building yards from their former activity.—Thus

*Clyde Iron Ship Building, '53-8.*

YEAR.	Launched.		Building at end of Year.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1858 .....	60	40,522	34	18,463
57 .....	98	57,417	56	38,845
56 .....	103	53,627	64	47,657
55 .....	107	84,750	57	37,850
54 .....	129	70,530	54	47,390
53 .....	79	54,750	97	61,200

"Allow me to call your attention to the subjoined table, which will enable you to compare the state of the trade at this period for the past four years:—

*SCOTCH IRON TRADE.—Comparative Statement, '55-8.*

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
Foreign Shipments for Year tons	249,000	259,500	294,000	273,600
Coastwise .....	293,000	247,600	233,500	291,400
	542,000	507,100	527,500	565,000
Stock, 31st December ....	100,000	90,000	190,000	340,000
Furnaces in blast, ditto .....	121	123	123	131
Price of Pig-Iron ditto... per ton	75 <i>s.</i>	74 <i>s.</i>	52 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	54 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Bank rate of Discount, ditto.....	6½ per cent.	6 per cent.	8 per cent.	2½ per cent.
Average Price for the Year.....	70 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	72 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	69 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	54 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Make of Malleable iron .....	110,000	125,000	100,000	90,000
Ave. Price of Bars for the year	£8 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	£9	£8 10 <i>s.</i>	£7 10 <i>s.</i>

From Thomas Thorburn, of Glasgow, also comes the following Report on the same important branch of industry:—

"After five years of great prosperity, there has followed a period of depression in the Iron Trade. At the opening of the year a hopeful feeling prevailed that the

low prices then engendered by the commercial crisis of 1857 would promote an extensive demand; large purchases were made at from 53*s.* to 57*s.* per ton, and the price gradually rose to 60*s.* by the middle of March; but it being obvious that the make was continuing considerably in excess of the total deliveries, a quick reaction set in, the price declined to 52*s.* 6*d.* by the end of April, and has since fluctuated between 53*s.* and 56*s.* for mixed numbers. Although these quotations were unremunerative to the ironmasters generally, and calculated to curtail the production, still the Pig-Iron produced in the year just closing reached the immense quantity of 945,000 tons, which at the average price for the year represents a total value of 2,554,000*l.* sterling. Of this there were consumed, and exported foreign and coastwise, 810,000 tons. It will thus be perceived that the stocks, which are now 295,000 tons in warehousekeepers' and makers' stores, have increased 135,000 tons in the year.

"This accumulation is chiefly owing to the cessation of one of our largest malleable iron works, and a falling-off in the exports to the Colonies, the United States, and the continent of Europe. Whilst the foreign shipments exhibit a decrease of 54,000 tons, and the local consumption of 59,000 tons, the exports coastwise show an increase of 84,000 tons, when compared with 1857. Meanwhile the foundries, engineering, and malleable iron works on the Clyde are manifesting signs of approaching activity, which will be further strengthened and consolidated by the decided and perceptible revival now happily begun in the general trade of the country. Taking into account the smallness of stocks abroad, and those here being only equal to four months' requirements, and with the price about 10*s.* per ton below the average of the last fourteen years, whilst the cost of production, as is well known, is considerably enhanced, and with undoubted indications of a brisk spring trade, it is scarcely possible to form an estimate of the increased demand that must arise for Iron—the use of which is the great test of material advancement, inasmuch as it enters into all work, agricultural and manufacturing, buildings, railways, and shipping, whether for commerce or for war."

The following relates to the Tin Trade, and is from the Circular of 31st Dec. 1858, of Von Dadelszen and North:—

"The scarcity of the Tin Ore suitable for making refined Tin, and also the small quantity of black sand which has arrived, smaller even than might have been anticipated from last year's arrivals, have caused the smelters to consume a large quantity both of Straits and Banca Tin in manufacturing refined, thereby giving an increased impetus to the foreign market. The only drawback to a still further advance in the price of Tin is the present unsatisfactory state of the Tin Plate manufacture; for while the raw material has increased in price, the demand for the manufactured article has been slack, and the prices obtained unremunerative. The accounts from the United States, the great mart for Tin Plates, are extremely depressing; they complain of large stocks, and a sluggish demand from the interior. It is to be hoped that the spring trade there may open more favourably; ere long to be reciprocated by a healthier tone in the state of our own trade here."

*V.—Cotton Trade:—Imports, Consumption, Prices, and Prospects — Prospective Rise in Wages.*

Messrs. Hollingshed, Tetley, and Co's. (Manchester), annual review is as follows:—

"The Cotton Trade.—Liverpool, Dec. 31.—In presenting our annual report concerning the Cotton Trade, we have to remark that the American crop proved to



be quite as large as had been anticipated, and owing to reduced shipments to continental markets, and the great falling off in the consumption of America, the quantity available for this country has been greatly increased, and has amounted to 58 per cent. of the whole crop.

"*Import.*—Notwithstanding the greatly increased supply from America, nearly 10 per cent. more of the crop having reached this country than in either of the two preceding years, the total import varies but little from that of last year, owing to the great falling off from India, and also from Brazil. From America we have received 1,863,147 bales, against 1,481,715 bales in 1857; from Brazil 106,127 bales, against 168,340 bales in 1857; from West Indies, &c., 6,772 bales, against 11,467 in 1857; from Egypt 105,603 bales, against 75,598 bales in 1857; and from India 360,980 bales, against 680,466 bales in 1857. The total import being 2,442,629 bales, against 2,417,586 bales in 1857, and 2,468,869 bales in 1856, the largest previous import.

"*Export.*—The export has been large, particularly of American Cotton, the total quantity shipped to continental ports having amounted to 348,600 bales, against 337,250 bales in 1857, and 358,700 bales in 1856.

"*Consumption.*—The greatly reduced Consumption at the close of last year has no doubt beneficially affected the Cotton trade, and early in the present year, what with moderate prices and restored confidence, the rate of discount having on the 7th of January been reduced to 6 per cent., and gradually down to 3 per cent. on the 11th of February, the consumption of Cotton soon began to increase, and by the month of April the spinning establishments of the country might fairly be considered at full work again. There has been no check since, owing to the immense demand that has existed for the manufactured article, both in yarn and cloth; and the shipments to the East—to India in particular—have been enormous, amounting for some months past to nearly double the quantity usually sent. The Consumption during the last six months has been greatly in excess of any former period, and it is still increasing; and an ample supply, with large stocks in the ports, has prevented any advance in price of the raw material.

"During the last ten years the quantity taken out of the Ports for Consumption was as follows:—

1849—1,586,000 bales of 395 lbs.	1854—1,947,000 bales of 401 lbs.
50—1,513, " 386 "	55—2,099, " 398 "
51—1,662, " 390 "	56—2,263, " 407 "
52—1,911, " 393 "	57—1,960, " 401 "
53—1,854, " 396 "	58—2,174, " 412 "

"The delivery in 1858 is 14 per cent. more than in 1857, and as the stock in the hands of spinners is about equal, this will denote the actual increase in the consumption. The consumption during the last three months of 1857 was reduced about 140,000 bales, and during the first three months of the present year about 50,000 bales, so that the consuming power of the country must be about a thousand bales per week more than appears by our tables, without taking into consideration any increased machinery recently brought into operation. Having shown the delivery for consumption reduced to bales of one uniform weight, 400 lbs., it may be useful to show what the actual Consumption in bales has been, by allowing for difference in stock in spinners' hands at the close of the year.

"The Weekly Average Consumption, with the Stock in consumers' hands, and in the ports, will be seen in the following statement:—

"1858:—*Weekly Average Consumption*: American, 31,512; Brazil, 2,172; West India, 209; Egyptian, 1,722; East India, 6,203; total, 41,818.

"*Stock, Dec. 31, 1858*: Inland, 90,000; in ports, 371,980; equal to weeks' consumption, 11·5.

"*Prices.*—The year commenced with the price of Middling New Orleans at 6½d. per lb., which gradually advanced with an improving state of trade; and, owing to light imports during the month of February, in consequence of long continued easterly winds, the stock of American early in March was reduced to about 80,000 bales, and prices suddenly rose to nearly 8d. per lb. for the same class of Cotton, which was the highest point of the year. An import of upwards of 430,000 bales in the month of March brought prices down again about one penny farthing per lb.; and since then, that is for the last nine months, the fluctuations have been unimportant, the price having only ranged from a farthing under, to three-eighths of a penny per lb. over, sevenpence for middling New Orleans Cotton.

"Present prices, contrasted with last year's, will be seen as follows:—

	Upland.				Mobile.			
	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Fine.	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Fine.
31st Dec., 1858 ....	5½	6½	7	7½	5½	6½	7½	7¾
" 1857 ....	5	6	6½	6½	5	6½	6¾	6¾

"*Stocks.*—The stock in the ports, which on 1st June amounted to 745,400 bales, is now reduced to a low figure, in consequence of the very large consumption, and extensive export demand during the last four months, and this notwithstanding an import from America during the present month of upwards of 200,000 bales. In American we have 269,000 bales against 202,430 bales in 1857; in Brazil 19,000 against 36,180 in 1857; in West Indies 790 against 5,020 in 1857; in Egyptian 27,260 against 17,550 in 1857; in East India 55,860 against 191,330 in 1857; the total stock being 337,980 bales against 452,510 bales in 1857. At the present rate of consumption, supposing we receive no further supplies, and without allowing anything for export, the American would be exhausted in 8½ weeks, the Brazil in 9 weeks, the West India in 4 weeks, the Egyptian in 16 weeks, the East India in 9 weeks; or the whole, including inland stock, in 11½ weeks. At the close of last year the stock in the ports and inland was equal to 13½ weeks' consumption at the average rate of that year.

"*Prospects.*—The Cotton Trade, or the manufacturing interest of the country, has not for a long period been in so satisfactory a position as it now is, and this state of prosperity has all the appearance of durability, the consuming power of the world having apparently overtaken the production, as we no longer hear of glutted markets, either at home or abroad.

"The demand for Textiles is at present, greater than can be supplied, and it is evident, therefore, that spinners and manufacturers are obtaining highly remunerative prices, such as they perhaps have not obtained for nearly twenty years past, and they have thus every inducement to increase the consumption to the utmost, and this, too, at a period when Corn is remarkably, almost unprofitably cheap, the rate of interest so low, the Bank Rate of Discount being only 2½ per cent., that sooner or later money, instead of being sought for, will have to seek employment.

"With prospects such as are thus indicated for an active and increased consumption, it is of more than ordinary importance to ascertain what the probabilities are for an adequate supply of the Raw Material, and here again the result appears to be



quite satisfactory. The American Crop, owing to an unusually early season, and a late frost, promises to be by far the largest ever grown, but whether it will reach 3,500,000 Bales, or considerably exceed this, remains to be seen. The receipts at the Ports, already 1,362,000 Bales, against 1,108,000 Bales in the previous large crop year 1855, would indicate an ample crop; but whatever the amount may be, a greatly reduced proportion or per centage will come to this country, the increased wants of America requiring at least 200,000 Bales more than last year, and something must be deducted for the excess in shipments which would reach European markets before the close of the present year.

"From Brazil, Egypt, and other places, we may have the usual average supply of about 240,000 Bales.

"From the East Indies we shall no doubt receive considerably more than the short supply of the present year, probably not less than the average of the last two years. The conclusion to be drawn from these remarks is, that we shall have a very large consumption, with a Supply of Cotton that may at the close of another year make some addition to a stock unprecedentedly small compared with the actual consumption."

In the "Times" of 22nd January, 1859, there appeared a statement to the effect that a general movement was being set on foot by the Factory Operatives in the form of an address to their Employers for an Increase of Wages, founded upon the prosperous state of Trade. The document embodying the request does not enter into details, but it expresses the desires of the memorialists in respectful and appropriate language. The "Times'" article was as follows:—

"The Factory Operatives in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire have, for some time past, contemplated a general movement for securing an increase of Wages, considering that the prosperity of the cotton trade would amply justify them in such a course. The spinners and self-actor minders have taken the initiative, and the united body representing the four counties above named have made a draught of a memorial to the employers, setting forth the views of the workers on the subject. The document may be modified according to the inclinations of the operatives at each mill before it is presented. The agitation assumes entirely the character of a request to the employers, and in many instances the amount of the advance of wages desired is not even named. The masters will be appealed to individually, and there is little doubt that in most instances the request will be conceded. In any case, a 'strike,' or measure of the kind, will not be resorted to. The power-loom weavers contemplate a similar movement, characterized by exactly similar means."

Subsequent to the date of the statement other paragraphs have appeared, to the effect that at several mills the request for higher wages had been at once conceded.\*

\* Combined with this important subject of Wages it may be mentioned, that in the course of some correspondence in the daily newspapers on the subject of Agricultural Wages, a writer dating from near Sleaford says, that at present throughout Lincolnshire, Notts, and some of the neighbouring counties the Wages of the Agricultural Day Labourers are 1s. 8d. per day,—or say, 10s. per week.

#### VI.—Woollen, Linen, and Carpet Trades.

The "Leicester Journal" of 31st December, 1858, has the following review of the Woollen Trade of that town for the past year:—

"The commencement of the present year (1858) was indeed a gloomy one; manufacturers and spinners were both standing still, and yarns, which had long been falling, opened at a serious reduction. This, however, did not induce further employment. Our Workhouse was full, and all was stagnant. The failure of Mr. Goodband in the American trade was known soon after, and created one of the greatest sensations, as well as led to the most serious loss our manufacturers had experienced. The Wool Market, which had been very much depressed, towards February began to assume a better aspect, and Cotton Yarns, having withstood any serious reduction, began to be more inquired after for the season's demand. The Money Market was easier, and through the watchfulness of our bankers, and the caution of our manufacturers and tradesmen, all fears of failures were over, and Leicester passed the storm unscathed by a single important failure, and commercial enterprise began again to feel its way, though want of employment continued to be felt most severely.

"The rottenness of the commercial system in America began in March to develop itself to its utmost extent, so that no trade was done for that market. Shopkeepers were also suffering now, their losses being great, and depression continuing so long that there was no chance of recovering them. The spring trade in April opened very briskly in London, which was the first bright spot in our commercial atmosphere. Still, improvement was gradual and employment partial, and nothing doing but to order, which was principally for the home demand. Our Wool Fair, which gave an average of 32s. 10d. per tod, established the price of yarns, and was followed by a firmness in it which has kept on until it has now reached 45s. per tod for farmers' lots. In September yarns had risen 3d. per lb. The Money Market became very easy, employment became more and more plentiful; first one branch of our trade rallied, then another, until we were in active operation in all by the 1st of December. We now have money at 2½ per cent. by the Bank of England, bread at 5d. the quartern loaf, and our Union with over 2,000 recipients of relief fewer than last year.

"We have now a greater amount of machinery engaged in our various branches than was ever before known, and it is very much more fully employed at the present time than usual at this period of the year, while the prospects for the new year are of the most cheering character."

As regards the Carpet Trade at Kidderminster, the "Worcester Chronicle" of 31st December, 1858, says:—

"The staple trade of Kidderminster has recently much improved; the men of one of the largest firms in the town having been making seven and a-half days a week by extra hours for several weeks past, and the business generally at other firms is very brisk. The number of persons relieved by the union is much smaller than at the corresponding period last year."

Of the Linen Trade, Messrs. D. Dewar, Son, and Sons, say:—

"With respect to the Linen Trade there is but little or no change to report from our last. The demand for goods is getting more firm, and orders are larger and more numerous; but they cannot be met, for it is impossible to do business

under the existing state of things. Throughout the year which has just closed there has never been anything like an ample supply of the Raw Material, the deficiency in the importation of Flax at its termination being considerably over 30,000 tons. At the present moment there is an unprecedentedly small supply in hand; and it is said that the spinners who are holders of flax can make a larger profit by reselling than by spinning it. The importations for the season are now over, or nearly so; and what we are to do till the new crop comes in it is difficult to say. Yet no steps are taken to meet this evil, notwithstanding the fact that the remedy is in our own hands. What this is we have on several occasions pointed out at length.

"To India we must look for a constant supply of Flax, and upon our own energy we must depend for procuring it; for it is idle to suppose that Government should come forward to do that which we can so readily do for ourselves. If we will only prove to the Indian Government that we are in earnest, we make no doubt that it will render us all the aid which it can legitimately extend, and which we can fairly hope to obtain."

#### VII.—*Freight Market:—Prices of Tonnage.*

Messrs. Curray, Kellock, and Co., (Liverpool,) say of the

"*Shipping Trade.*—We regret having to record another year of diminished sales of shipping in our port as compared with the previous one, equal to about 18 per cent. The character of the business from January to December has been of that fitful yet improving kind that follows recovering health after prostration produced by severe fever and excitement. What has been done is permanent and solid, mostly arising from necessity. There has of course been some speculation, which is always the case when prices are so low as they have been, but the speculators are in good position, and able to hold such purchases at will.

"In the early part of the year there was much inquiry, and many ships changed hands at low rates, nevertheless there was the constant fear upon the minds of purchasers that large numbers of the Borough Bank's and other mortgaged ships would have been forced *en masse* on the market. This has not been so; on the contrary, much of the tonnage so circumstanced has been managed with a firm prudent hand, and we believe the most made of it that was possible. The caution thus used has tended to improve prices, and saved us from any long depression from a surfeit of second-class ships being thrust upon us. Of those held by the Bank thirty-four have been sold since its suspension, while there are only thirteen now here or in other ports of the United Kingdom, with four or five still to arrive, remaining to be disposed of. Up to the middle of April there was a tolerably steady and slightly improving trade, when, from some unexplained cause, a reaction took place and exceeding dulness followed, during which some good seven-year-class colonial ships sold as low as 5*l.* per ton. From this condition we rallied towards the end of May. This improvement continued but a short time, and in June there was almost a cessation of important business. Towards the close of July matters again improved, and have continued to do so, though very slowly, and with some unaccountable calms, until the present time. The last month has been the most steady of the year.

"The discontinuance of Guano Charters from the Chincas is being severely felt, especially by the fleet that has gone to the East in the war service. The enormous amount of tonnage that has accumulated in the Indian and China ports (about 500,000 tons) has reduced freights from thence to a nominal rate. So low as 5*l.* per ton has been accepted for steamers from Bombay.

"The expectations from the Kooria Moorla Islands have not been realised, and but little benefit has arisen to us from that quarter.

"The solution of the present unsatisfactory state of things with the shipping interest may be found in the general contraction of trade that has taken place since the late panic, combined with the fact that we have more ships than there is trade to employ them, since we have permitted the vessels of other nations to do our work, without receiving any corresponding advantage from those so much favoured.

"In considering the future prospects of shipping, the very decreased number we are likely to have at command must be regarded. With a much lessened production both in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies must be taken into account the losses of the year, which are likely to prove something enormous, we fear considerably over those of 1847, which amounted to 1,143 vessels of all sizes. The statistics for the past year are not yet completed, but from the first six months' return the number lost is likely to prove equal to four ships per day.

"Outward freights have considerably improved during the last two months, and if our India fleet does not come home too thick upon us we may calculate upon some months of good outward employment. Any indication of improvement in charters is quickly responded to by parties willing to invest.

"Ship-building in the Colonies this year has been (as we advised in our last must be expected) on a very limited scale. Nor do we think much more will be done through the year now entered upon.

"The number of Ships which have changed hands this year is 482 = 221,419 tons, against 586 = 258,869 in 1857, showing a decrease of 104 ships, or 37,450 tons, being a decline of 18 per cent. in the number of ships, and 14½ per cent. in the number of tons this year against last. Of the above 51 are New British, equal to 21,702 tons; 99 new Colonial, equal to 47,966 tons; 15 foreign, equal to 8,346 tons. The number of ships sold to foreigners is 19, equal to 7,482 tons. The number of steamers sold is 39, of which 27 are screws and 12 paddle, equal to 15,097 tons.

"British ships must be quoted fully 10 per cent. lower at the close than they were at the commencement of the year. One or two most injudicious sales, made at altogether unnecessarily low prices, completely paralysed the buyers of good British ships for several months past. The following prices rule just now:—For London, Liverpool, and Cumberland ships, of thirteen years' class, coppered, Baltic outfit, 16*l.* to 18*l.* per ton; ditto East Coast and other country-built, 13*l.* to 15*l.* per ton. Twelve, ten, and nine years' class in proportion.

"*Iron Ships*—London, Liverpool, or Clyde, for twelve years' class, 16*l.* to 17*l.* 10*s.* Nine and six years' class in proportion. East Coast, &c., do., 14*l.* 10*s.* to 16*l.* Inferior classes in proportion.

"*New Colonial Ships*—Quebec, St. John and Richibucto, classed A for 7 years, 7*l.* to 8*l.*; Spruce, do., A 4, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*; Prince Edward Island, classed A 7 years, 6*l.* to 7*l.*; Spruce, do., A 4, 7 years, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* Second-hand large Colonial ships are in improving demand. Several have changed hands this month at better prices. Of second-hand British ships we have had but a small number in the market, with considerable inquiry. Some large steamers, chiefly screws, have changed hands at low prices. The stock offering for sale is large, and the buyers are few. Our present stock of vessels on sale may be classed as follows:—

"*Colonial*—20 ships varying from 1,000 to 2,000 tons; 17 ships, varying from 700 to 1,000 tons; 25 ships, varying from 400 to 700 tons; 27 ships, varying from 200 to 400 tons; 7 ships, varying from 80 to 200 tons.

"*Foreign*—3 ships, varying from 500 to 1,500 tons.

"British—14 ships, varying from 300 to 1,500 tons; 5 ships, varying from 150 to 300 tons; 4 ships, under 150 tons.

"Total, 122 ships; showing a decrease of 39 ships on hand against 161 last year; 12 steamers, screw and paddle, showing a decrease of 4 against 16 last year.

"By a new rule issued in the early part of the year, Lloyd's committee require that all vessels built in the Colonies must be iron kneed, strapped and classed in the hull while on the stocks, or they lose one year of their time."

And Messrs. Alfred Leaming and Co. report further—

"Since the date of our last annual circular the Shipping interest has experienced twelve months of depression altogether unparalleled within our recollection. We began the past year (1858) without being able to hold out a hope of important improvements, and the result has realized our worst anticipations, nor can we well see when and how the existing evils are to be brought to a satisfactory termination. The great evil of an excess of tonnage over and above the demand existing for it not only continues, but is vastly increased; for though fewer British ships, in proportion to the increase of trade, have been built and registered, very much larger accessions than heretofore have been furnished by other countries, of which the following Table will give evidence.

"Tonnage of British and Foreign Ships entered inward during the eleven months of 1856, 1857, and 1858:—

Ships.	1856.	1857.	1858.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British .....	10,122,317	10,768,669	10,137,123
American .....	2,603,887	2,267,434	2,233,503
Other countries ....	3,833,967	4,616,758	4,808,958

"During the whole of 1859, without intermission, shipowners have had to contend with great reductions in homeward freights from the East, merchants having availed themselves of the opportunity for securing abroad return tonnage, for which there has not been adequate demand, owing to the discharge of a large number of Government transports on arriving out, and also to a considerable excess of our exports over our imports, in eleven months the former being 9,286,610 tons, against 7,926,905 tons of the latter; to this excess the large exportation of coals and iron has largely contributed. By the last accounts nearly 500,000 tons of Shipping were still in the East, waiting to be taken up.

"Past experience with respect to shipbuilding teaches a salutary lesson. The large Clipper Ship, which has tended to lower the rate of freights in foreign ports, has suffered greater depreciation in value from the pressure of the times than perhaps any other class of ships. In days of prosperity, when freights ruled high, Clippers realized large profits; but, on the other hand, now that freights are depressed, the loss they incur is correspondingly great, and they, as a property, have almost become unsaleable. There appears to be a growing conviction among shipowners, which is strengthened by the approbation of the merchants, that a ship of more moderate size is the more suited to the requirements of commerce, so that the majority to be constructed may hereafter be of that description; such a return to the former state of things promises to have the effect of again equalizing the

rates of freight over the world, thus replacing the shipowner in his true and legitimate position, giving him a fair return for his capital, and securing him from those great fluctuations which have rendered his property both hazardous and speculative. The employment of Screw Steamers in the Baltic has been less remunerative than in preceding years, freights both ways, especially homeward, having been very low. The Mediterranean trade has been better; for some Screw Steamers we have found permanent employment, and generally they have been readily taken up at fair rates. The use of large Screw Steamers has been almost entirely confined to the occasional requirements of the East India Company, who have chartered some few at from 40*l.* to 29*l.* per head. We have many large steamers in dock waiting re-engagement; several of them having returned from the East at very low rates and even in ballast. It may be mentioned as a fact likely to have an important bearing on steam property in general, that four large Screws have recently changed hands at about one-third their original cost, namely—about 12*l.* per ton, B.M. engines included; latterly, however, we have more inquiries from buyers."

#### VIII.—*Foreign and Colonial Loans Negotiated in London.*

During 1858 four important Foreign Loans have been placed on the London Money Market.

On 1st April, ('58) the tenders for the first issue of 5 Millions Indian 4 per cent. Debentures were opened, and on 17th August ('58,) tenders were opened for the 3,579,000*l.* required to complete the 8 Millions authorized by Parliament,—the issue prices ranging, in each case, between 97 and 99 per cent.

In May ('58,) Messrs. Rothschild secured, for the Government of Brazil, a Loan of 1,556,500*l.* in a 4½ per cent. stock at 96 per cent.

On 30th August ('58,) Messrs. Dent, Palmer, and Co., announced a Turkish Loan of 5 Millions in a 6 per cent. stock, at 85 per cent. The 3 Millions offered in the first instance were at once taken up, and between that date and 8th October ('58,) 1,280,000*l.* of the second series was subscribed for, making an aggregate of 4,280,000*l.*

Lastly, at the end of November ('58,) Messrs. Baring successfully launched a Chilean 4½ per cent. Loan to the extent of 1,554,800*l.*, at 92 per cent.

These four Loans amount to, say 14 Millions sterling, and have all been paid up with the exception of about 2¼ millions, falling due early in 1859.

On the 7th January, 1859, the first 1,000,000*l.* of the Debentures issued by the Colony of Victoria for Railway Works were tendered for in London at 107. The Debentures bear 6 per cent. per ann., redeemable at the end of 25 years.

At the commencement of 1858 the Rate of Discount at the Bank of England was 8 per cent., and about 7 per cent. in the market; the Total Bullion being 11,454,000*l.*, and the Banking Reserve 6,064,000*l.* There have been six alterations of the Rate of Discount in 1858, as follows:—



Date.	Rate.	Total Bullion.	Bank Reserve.
1858.— 7th Jan.	6 per cent.	£ 12,643,000	£ 7,088,000
„ 14th „	5 „	13,357,	7,540,
„ 28th „	4 „	15,398,	9,418,
„ 4th Feb.	3½ „	15,793,	9,370,
„ 11th „	3 „	16,574,	10,617,
„ 9th Dec.	2½ „	18,921,	12,731,

## IX.—Summary of Results.—Prices since 1851.

1. In the annexed Table (A), a statement is given of the whole-sale prices in London and Manchester of *forty-one* commodities which enter in the largest degree into the consumption of this country, either as articles of food and comfort, or as materials of manufactures. This Table is compiled from the same sources, and arranged in the same manner as the corresponding Table in the Sixth volume of the History of Prices. In Table (B) the fluctuations presented in (A) are reduced to the more convenient form of Proportionate Results founded on the Radix of 100.

But before referring to the conclusions suggested by these two Tables, we may state as follows the general inferences which seem to be justified by the preceding reports of the results and character of the Trade of 1858.

1. The year 1858 has been a year of cheap Corn, arising chiefly from the two abundant Harvests in this country of '57 and '58; but also arising in no small measure from the vast quantity of nearly 5 Millions of Quarters of Foreign Wheat imported—notwithstanding that the average Gazette price of the year ('58) is not more than 44s. 6d. per Imperial Quarter.

2. In the great articles of Colonial and Tropical Produce—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Spices,—there has been some recovery during 1858 from the point to which prices fell after the crisis of 1857; but that recovery has not been very decided. The consumption has been large, steady, and extending; but it has been promptly met by large supplies.

3. As regards the import of the Raw Materials of Sheep's Wool, Silk, Oils, and Timber—the article in which the recovery of Prices has been most complete is Sheep's Wool. Silk, Oils, and Timber have not risen in price: but the consumption has been beyond that of any former year.

4. In the Iron Trade prices are considerably lower at the close than at the commencement of the year.

5. In Cotton Manufactures the price of the Raw Material is without important change; and the reports describe the Manufacturers as carrying on for some months past a more profitable trade than for many years past. The same activity prevails in the Woollen, Worsted, and Carpet Trades.

6. The Shipowners complain loudly of low freights and the superabundance of Ships.

These are the results of 1858. Let us now look, by aid of the Tables (A) and (B), into the variation of Prices during the Eight Years between Jan. 1851 and Jan. 1859. We find, then,

7. That the great articles—Tea, Sugar, Coffee, and Tobacco—after attaining in July 1857 a range of prices exceeding by one-half or two-thirds the prices of Jan. 1851, have in Jan. 1859 again sunk, as a whole, to a point rather below than above that at which they were eight years ago.

8. That Wheat also is but a trifle dearer in Jan. '59 than in Jan. 1851.

9. That, on the other hand, Butcher's Meat is full 27 per cent. dearer.

10. That Silk, Flax, Hemp, Sheep's Wool, Tallow, Oils, and Leather, after rising in July 1857 to a point 30 to 80 per cent. above the prices of Jan. 1851, have fallen in Jan. 1859 to quotations which range at, say 15 to 20 per cent. above the prices which prevailed eight years ago.

11. That the same remark applies generally to Copper, Iron, Lead, and Tin.

12. That, on the other hand, Raw Cotton, Indigo, and Timber are as cheap or cheaper now than in the early part of 1851.

We may, perhaps, so far found a generalisation on these results as to say—That at the close of the Eight Years terminated with 31st Dec., 1858, the course of the markets, as corrected by the Crisis of the autumn of 1857, has not led to materially higher prices in those articles—such as Colonial and Tropical Produce of Vegetable origin—the production of which admits of comparatively easy extension:—that, on the other hand, markedly higher prices have been established for articles—such as Butcher's Meat, Sheep's Wool, Tallow, Leather, and several kinds of Metal—an enlarged production of which requires the lapse of time.

We must not fail to mark well, that the decline of Prices since the summer of 1857 has been almost as striking as the rise of Prices during the six years preceding that time; and we learn by the preceding reports that these reduced prices have been the accompaniment of brisk and profitable trade.



The year 1859 opens with six advantages in its favour.

First. The cost of living as regards the Working Classes is less; Bread, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Fruits, are cheap.

Second. Raw Materials of Manufacture are by comparison cheap.

Third. The Rate of Discount is low.

Fourth. New and Extensive Markets in the East are being opened.

Fifth. Cheap Tonnage has at length removed one of the important causes of high prices during recent years.

And Sixth. Rapid means of intelligence and transit now coming into use in some of the largest and richest regions of earth hitherto almost inaccessible, are enlarging every day the sphere open to enterprise, invention, and industry.

(A.)—Wholesale Prices of Commodities in LONDON and MANCHESTER.

(I.) COLONIAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCE (FOOD).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dates.	Coffee.	Sugar.		Rum.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Butter.
	Jamaica, Fine Ord. to Mid. (Bond.)	Brit. Plan. Yellow. (Bond.)	Bengal Good Yellow. (Bond.)	Jamaica, 15 c. 15. 0 p. (Bond.)	Congou, Com. to Mid. (Bond.)	Virginian Leaf. (Bond.)	Waterford
	Per Cwt. s. d.	Per Cwt. s. d.	Per Cwt. s. d.	Per Gal. s. d.	Per lb. d.	Per lb. d.	s.
'51—1 Jan.	53 to 58	26 to 28	34 to 46	2 6 to 2 8	12	4½ to 10	80
'53—1 July	50 „ 58	20 „ 23	27 „ 31	2 8 „ 2 10	12	2½ „ 7½	84
'57—1 „	68 „ 80	40 „ 44	46 „ 49	4 6 „ 4 9	15	8 „ 11	100
'58—1 Jan.	50 „ 62	23 „ 26	33 „ 36	3 8 „ 4 —	13	7½ „ 10	110
'59—1 „	56 „ 71	22 „ 26	32 „ 35	3 — „ 3 4	11	5 „ 10	105

(II.) WHEAT (ENGLAND AND WALES):—AND BUTCHER'S MEAT AT NEWGATE MARKET

	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dates.	Wheat.	Beef.		Mutton.		Pork.
	Gazette Monthly Average.	Inferior Mid.	Prime Large.	Mid.	Prime.	Large.
	P. Imp. Qr. s. d.	Per 8 lbs. d.	Per 8 lbs. d.	Per 8 lbs. d.	Per 8 lbs. d.	Per 8 lbs. d.
'51—1 Jan.	38 1	28 to 30	32 to 36	34 to 42	44 to 46	30 to 4
'53—1 July	44 11	40 „ 42	42 „ 44	46 „ 50	52 „ 56	40 „ 4
'57—1 „	63 4	36 „ 40	42 „ 46	40 „ 46	48 „ 52	42 „ 4
'58—1 Jan.	48 7	42 „ 44	46 „ 50	42 „ 48	50 „ 58	42 „ 5
'59—1 „	40 6	42 „ 44	46 „ 48	44 „ 50	52 „ 56	36 „ 4

(III.) RAW MATERIALS OF MANUFACTURE.

	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dates.	Cotton.	Silk, Raw.	Flax.	Hemp.	Sheep's Wool.			Dyes.	
	Upland Fair.	Cosimby.	Friesland.	St. Petersb. Clean.	Eng. South Down.	South Australia Lambs.	South Australia Locks.	Logwood, Jama.	Indigo, Bengal.
	Per lb. d.	Per lb. s. s.	Per Ton. £ £	Per Ton. £	Per 10 lbs. £	Per lb. d. d.	Per lb. d. d.	Per Ton. s. s.	Per lb. s. d. s. d.
'51—1 Jan.	7½	9 to 17	38 to 46	30	14	18	10 to 14	70 to 80	3 — to 6 10
'53—1 July	6½	12 „ 15	42 „ 55	35½	19½	17	7 „ 17	105 „ 119	4 9 „ 7 8
'57—1 „	8½	17 „ 30	50 „ 65	35	19	18 to 26	13 „ 19	105	1 8 „ 7 8
'58—1 Jan.	6½	14 „ 22	„	29	13	16 „ 21	7 „ 16	„	2 6 „ 10 —
'59—1 „	7	12 „ 20	„	29	19	18 „ 25	5 „ 16	„	1 — „ 8 —

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Dates.	Oils.			Timber.		Tallow.	Leather.	Saltpetre.	Ashes.
	Seal.	Olive. Gallipoli.	Palm.	Dantzic and Memel.	Canadian Yellow Pine.	St. Peters- burgh 1st Y. C.	English Butts, 28-36.	English Refined.	Canadn. Pearl.
	p. 252 gls. £	per ton. £	per ton. £	per load. s. s.	per load. s. s.	per cwt.	Per lb.	Per Cwt. s. s.	Per Cwt. s.
'51—1 Jan.	37	43	29	60 to 70	55 to 60	38	12 to 23	27 to 29	30
'53—1 July	33½	71	36	72 „ 80	70 „ 85	49	14 „ 22	24 „ 28	28
'57—1 „	46	58	47	57 „ 80	75 „ 85	65	24 „ 30	64	45
'58—1 Jan.	39	51	40	57 „ 85	70 „ 75	52	20 „ 27	43	36
'59—1 „	37	50	40	55 „ 70	65 „ 70	57	12 „ 30	45	33

(IV.) METALS.

(V.) MANCHSTR. MKTS.

	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Dates.	Copper	Iron.		Lead.	Steel.	Tin.	Yarn.	Cotton Cloth.		Raw Cotton.
	Tough Cake.	British Bars.	Swedish (Bond).	English Pigs.	Swedish Kegs.	English Bars in Barrels.	Mule 40, Fair, 2nd qual.	Printers' 26 in 66 Reeds, 27 yards, 4 lb. 2 oz.	Gold End Sheetings, 40 in 66 Reeds, 37½ yards, 8 lb. 12 oz.	Upland, Good, Fair.
	Per Ton. £	Per Ton. £	Per Ton. £	Per Ton. £	Per Ton. £	Per Ton. £	d.	s. d.	s. d.	Per lb. d.
'51—1 Jan.	84	6	11½	17½	15	84	12½	5 2	10 10	8
'53—1 July	107½	9½	11½	24½	17	108	10½	5 —	9 6	6½
'57—1 „	117	8½	16	25	21	143	12½	3 4½	9 10½	8½
'58—1 Jan.	107	7½	15	23	22	109	10½	4 7½	8 7½	6½
'59—1 „	107	7	13	22	20	124	12½	5 4½	9 7½	6½

## (VI.) CIRCULATION AND RATE OF INTEREST.

Dates.	Bank Note Circulation.			Rate of Interest.		Reserve of Bk. of Eng.	
	Bank of England.	Country Banks, Gt. Britain.	Total.	Bank of England. Minm.	Lombard Street.	Total Bullion.	Banking Reserve.
	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Mlms. £	Mlms. £
'51—1 Jan.	20·3	9·5	29·8	3	2½	14·6	9·0
'53—1 July	24·2	10·5	34·7	3½	3½—4	18·0	8·5
'57—1 „	20·5	10·7	31·2	5½	5½—¾	11·6	6·3
'58—1 Jan.	20·6	9·4	30·0	6	4—5	12·6	7·6
'59—1 „	21·7	10·4	32·0	2½	2—2½	19·1	12·7

(B.)—Prices 1851-9—PROPORTIONATE RESULTS—deduced from the preceding Table (A) on the basis of representing by 100 the prices prevailing in JAN. 1851.

(I.) COLONIAL OR TROPICAL PRODUCE. (II.) WHEAT AND BUTCHER'S MEAT. (III.) RAW MATERIALS—TEXTILE.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dates.	Coffee, 1.	Sugar, 2-3.	Tea, 5.	Tobacco, 6.	Wheat, 8.	Butchers' Meat, 9-13.	Cotton, 14.	Silk, 15.	Flax and Hemp, 16-17.	Sheep Woad, 18-21.
'51—1 Jan.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
'53—1 July	97	76	100	69	118	125	82	104	117	110
'57—1 „	133	134	125	131	166	121	105	181	128	130
'58—1 Jan.	101	88	108	121	128	130	79	138	120	93
'59—1 „	114	86	93	103	106	127	89	123	120	116

(IV.) RAW MLS. DYES & OILS. (V.) TIMBER, &C. (VI.) METALS.

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Dates.	Indigo, 22.	Oils, 23-25.	Timber, 26-27.	Tallow, 28.	Leather, 29.	Copper, 33.	Iron, 34-35.	Lead, 36.	Tin, 38.
'51—1 Jan.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
'53—1 July	126	129	125	129	103	128	118	140	123
'57—1 „	95	139	121	171	154	139	137	143	170
'58—1 Jan.	127	119	117	137	134	127	125	131	139
'59—1 „	91	116	106	150	120	127	112	126	143

Note.—The construction of this Table (B) will be easily understood. For example—Col. 6, Wheat, represents the fluctuations in the Gazette price of Wheat, according to the actual prices given in (A), Col. 8. The price of 38s. 1d., as at 1st Jan. 1851, is represented in (B) by 100—and the prices of the four subsequent dates by corresponding additions to or abatements from 100. Thus, at 1st July, '57, the 100 had become 166. To arrive at the percentage variation from year to year, it is obvious that the differences must be measured, not against 100, but against the number placed against the first of the years compared. Thus, the fall in the prices of Wheat between 1st July, '57, and 1st Jan., '58, was not (166-120) 46 per cent.—but 27 per cent.—or the proportion borne by 46 to 166.

On the ELECTORAL STATISTICS of ENGLAND AND WALES, 1856-8. — Part II. — RESULTS of FURTHER EVIDENCE. By WILLIAM NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Statistical Society.

[Read before the Statistical Society, 15th February, 1859.]

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
I.—Introduction .....	101	IX.—Adult Male Occupiers, 1857-8. Existing Bors.	116
II.—Questions to be considered	102	X.—Metropolis, and Twenty Large Towns .....	118
III.—Adult Males: Votes: and Inhabited Houses .....	103	XI.—Distribution of Property. Counties and Boroughs....	122
IV.—General Results, 1857-8, United Kingdom .....	104	XII.—Existing Suffrages .....	124
V.—Territorial Groups of Counties .....	106	XIII.—Schemes of 1854 and 1859 for Re-distribution of Seats	126
VI.—Small, Medium, and Large Houses. Male Occupiers	108	XIV.—Conclusions .....	128
VII.—Effect of £10 County Franchise .....	111	APPENDICES, I—V .....	130
VIII.—Adult Male Occupiers, 1857-8. Existing County Divisions .....	113		

## I.—Introduction.

In the two former Papers on this subject, inserted in the Numbers of the *Journal* for June and September, 1857, I endeavoured to present, in a systematic order, the results of an investigation of some extent into the changes which had taken place in the Electoral Statistics of England and Wales since the great constitutional event of 1832.

I said then, as I now desire to repeat, that Party Politics have no share whatever in directing the course of these inquiries, or in shaping the conclusions drawn from them, or influencing the tone in which the discussion is carried on. At the outset of the former Papers I promised—and I believe the promise was fulfilled—that it should not be an easy task for a reader to discover from the Papers themselves the tendency of any individual views or theories I may happen to entertain on the subject of Electoral Revision. In now resuming the inquiry I desire to place myself under a similar pledge. The rooms of this Society, and the pages of its *Journal* are almost the last place in which the controversies of Party should find a platform or a means of propagation. It is our duty and privilege in this place to occupy a neutral position towards all parties, but to be of service to all in placing before them, calmly and clearly, the real facts of important public questions; especially questions upon some particular aspect of which, Parties are, in most cases, too far intent to render it possible that anything beyond a small portion of the ascertained truth

should come before them. I am as sensible as any one that problems of Constitutional Reform are not to be solved by merely statistical methods. It would be an evil day when the inferior science of numbers should be elevated into a controlling superiority over the larger sciences of morals and government. But for all moral propositions intended to serve as the foundations of law there must be an adequate basis of authentic and carefully adjusted facts. The doctrine may not be the offspring of the facts—but it cannot afford to be strikingly at variance with them.

### II.—Questions to be Considered.

In the former Papers we were able to ascertain:—(1) by means of a Territorial arrangement of County Divisions and the Boroughs within them, the changes which have taken place since 1832 in the distribution—as regards the leading territorial and industrial interests—of the preponderating parts of the Electoral Body; (2) we were able also to ascertain in what places and to what extent the Old Suffrage Borough Franchises retained by the Reform Bill are still an important element in Town Constituencies; (3) we ascertained the like results as regards the New Tenant Voters introduced into the County Registers by the same measure: and (4) we ascertained, with tolerable accuracy, the real ratios prevailing in Counties and Boroughs between Population and Parliamentary Franchises and Parliamentary Representation. So far the facts available were sufficiently distinct, extensive, and incontestible to admit of solid conclusions.

We were not so successful when we endeavoured:—(5) to ascertain with reasonable precision,—whether for the whole kingdom or for particular districts,—the relative proportion of the two classes of Houses below the present Parliamentary limit of 10*l*.; (6) nor when we attempted to ascertain the numerical effect of proposals which have been made in high quarters for extensive modifications of the County and Borough Suffrage. Several other questions we did not raise at all: (7) we did not inquire, for example, into the evidence relating to the comparative distribution of Property throughout the present Electoral Divisions of Town and Country; nor (8) into the nature and extent of franchises already established among us by many years' trial for the Election of Local Administrators of the Poor Law and the Public Health Acts.

It is with a view principally of arriving at some satisfactory conclusion on these imperfect portions of the former Papers that the inquiry is now resumed. Since those Papers were written the mass of authentic available evidence has been largely increased. Parliament has naturally not been behindhand in procuring information on points so nearly affecting itself, and from other quarters contributions have not been scant in number.

### III.—Adult Males: Votes: Inhabited Houses.

Let us first place before us by means of the following summary (A) an outline of the case when viewed in the most condensed form.

#### (A).—ENGLAND AND WALES.—1851.—Ages and Conjugal Condition.

MALES, 20 Years and above.	CONDITION.	FEMALES, 20 Years and above.	Under 20 Years.		Total Persons all Ages.
			Males.	Females	
No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
4,717,	ENGLAND AND WALES ....	5,099,	4,064,	4,047,	17,927,
—	—	—	—	—	—
1,429,	Unmarried .....	1,445,	4,059,	4,023,	10,956,
2,954,	Married .....	2,994,	5,	22,	5,975,
334,	Widowers and Widows ....	662,	....	1,	996,
4,717,		5,099,	4,064	4,047,	17,927,

Houses, 1851.—Inhabited ..... 3,278,000

„ Uninhabited ..... 154,000

„ Building ..... 26,000

Note.—The 000's are omitted: e.g. 4,717, represents 4,717,000.

The total number of *Males* between the ages 20-21 may be taken, for approximate purposes, at 3 per cent. of the total number of *Males* (4,717,000) at 20 and upwards. Thus (4,717,000—142,000) 4,575,000 will represent the *Males* 21 and above.

We shall see presently that the number of County and Borough Votes on the Registers of 1857-8 in England and Wales was 942,000. If we assume, as we may do on reasonable grounds, that between 1851 and the middle of 1858 the adult males—21 and upwards—had increased to not more than (say) 5,000,000, the result will be, that at the present time Votes for Members of Parliament are held in the proportion of *One Vote to 5·3 Adult Males*.

Assuming further, that the *Inhabited Houses* have increased to 3,600,000 in 1858, it will result that the Parliamentary Votes are in the proportion of *One Vote to 3·8 Inhabited Houses*.

These are the extreme results; for it will readily occur, even to the most careless observer, that from the total number of Adult *Males* (21 and above), large deductions must be made for paupers and criminals, and for persons having no fixed place of abode, before we can arrive at the real number of Voters which even an universal Manhood Suffrage could provide. Similarly—if the franchise was given to all *Householders* absolutely, it is clear that from the total number of *Inhabited Houses* large deductions must be made for female occupiers, for houses temporarily vacant, and for interruptions arising from change of residence or locality, before we could

fix the real number of Household Voters. We may say, therefore, that the proportions of 1 to 5·3 and 1 to 3·8 considerably exaggerate the numerical differences which exist between the actual Parliamentary Suffrage and the limits to which it would extend upon a Manhood or Household basis.

#### IV.—General Results, 1857-58.—United Kingdom.

We may now admit the following further summary:—

(B.)—ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND:—Parliamentary Representation 1856-7. Counties and Boroughs—Population—Members—Electors—Amount on which Income Tax paid.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population, 1851. (Persons.)				COUNTRY.	Present Members.		Electors on Register, 57-8.		Proportion of Electors to Population.		Total Am't on which Income Tax Assessed, 56-7. (A.) (B.) (C.)	
Counties and County Divisions.		Boroughs, excluding Coty. Divns.			Cos.	Bors.	Cos.	Bors.	Cos.	Bors.	Cos.	Bors.
No.	Popln Mlns. No.	No.	Popln Mlns. No.									
69	9·7	....	....	ENGLD. .... Cos.	144	....	470,000	....	20·6	....	110·4	—
....	....	186	7·1	„ Bors.	....	321	....	423,000	....	16·8	....	901
12	·7	....	....	WALES .... Cos.	15	....	36,000	....	19·4	....	5·9	—
....	....	14	·3	„ Bors.	....	14	....	13,000	....	23·0	....	24
81	10·5	....	....		159	....	506,000	....	20·6	....	116·3	—
....	....	200	7·4		....	335	....	436,000	....	17·0	....	921
30	1·8	....	....	SCOTLD. .... Cos.	30	....	50,000	....	36·0	....	15·8	—
....	....	21	1·1	„ Bors.	....	23	....	50,000	....	22·0	....	144
32	5·7	....	....	IRELD. .... Cos.	64	....	149,000	....	38·0	....	13·5	—
....	....	34	·8	„ Bors.	....	41	....	30,000	....	26·0	....	64
143	18·1	....	....		253	....	706,000	....	25·6	....	145·6	—
....	....	255	9·4		....	399	....	516,000	....	18·1	....	1134

Note.—The materials of this Table are contained in Parl. Papers 31/58, 317/57, and 492/58.

The total number of 658 members will be obtained by adding to (253 + 399) 652 the 4 Members for Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the 2 for Dublin University. The 4 Members formerly appertaining to St. Albans and Sudbury are included in the 335 Borough Seats in England.

In this Table, as in all the other Tables throughout these Papers, the Population, &c., of "Counties and County Divisions" (col. 2 above) means the Population, &c., exclusive of the Parliamentary Boroughs therein—and "Boroughs excluding County Divisions," means Parliamentary Boroughs taken by themselves.

In Appendix (II) a statement will be found of the reasons which seem to justify the conclusion that, as a means of estimating generally the local distribution of Property, we may best employ the Returns obtained under the Income Tax Acts, as regards the amount of Income upon which that tax is assessed under the three leading Schedules (A), (B), and (D). The (A) Schedule applies to Income derived from *property* in real estate, (lands, houses, &c.),—and exhibits, therefore, the Income of Owners of Real Property. The Schedule (B) applies to Income derived from the *occupation* of lands—and exhibits, therefore, mainly the income obtained from the cultivation of the soil by farmers, &c. The (D) Schedule includes Income and Profits derived from Trade. If we combine the three Schedules, and take, not the amounts of tax paid to the Exchequer, but the amounts of Income upon which the tax is assessed, we shall obtain probably the best available index of the territorial distribution of wealth as shewn by the total of the annual incomes of 100£. and upwards. To arrive at the corresponding result as regards Property or Capital, it would be necessary to be able to convert the different classes of income, at the fair number of years' purchase, into capital.

Taking the facts of the above Table (B) we have the following results, as the—

(C.)—Proportion of MEMBERS to INCOME (assessed) and POPULATION in 1851—that is, One Member to the following AVERAGES of Income and Population:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Counties and Boroughs.	ENGLAND, One Member to		WALES, One Member to		SCOTLAND, One Member to		IRELAND, One Member to	
	Income.	Populn.	Income.	Populn.	Income.	Populn.	Income.	Populn.
Counties.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.
Counties.	760,000	....	400,000	....	520,000	....	210,000	....
„	....	67,000	....	46,000	....	60,000	....	90,000
Boroughs	280,000	....	140,000	....	660,000	....	150,000	....
„	....	22,000	....	21,000	....	47,000	....	20,000
General average	455,000	....	205,000	....	572,000	....	185,000	....
	....	39,000	....	34,000	....	54,000	....	62,000

The irregularities presented by this Table, whether on the basis of Income or Population, are exceedingly striking. For example, in the English *Boroughs*, as compared with the English *Counties*, there is one member to *one-third* the Population and *one-third* the



Income,—in other words, the Boroughs, as compared with the Counties, are over-represented, by 3 to 1·0 as regards the Population, and by nearly 3·0 to 1·0 as regards Income. Again, the *Irish Counties*, compared with the English Counties, have an excess of representation of nearly 4·0 to 1·0 on the basis of Income,—the Population, however, being larger. The *Irish Boroughs* also, compared with the English Boroughs, have an excess of representation of nearly 2·0 to 1·0 as regards Income—and the Population is also smaller.

The facts in these two Tables, (B) and (C), render it tolerably obvious that whatever may have been the circumstances under which the present distribution of Members may have been settled, it is impossible to reduce that distribution as it stands into accordance with any systematical scale either of property or population. The one constant characteristic of the existing state of things is its Irregularity.

#### V.—Territorial Groups of Counties.

I attached considerable importance in the former Papers to the arrangement of all the facts on a Territorial Basis,—meaning by Territorial Basis the grouping together of Counties having in common, in a great measure, the same social and industrial peculiarities and interests; and the further I have investigated the subject the greater importance I have been led to attach to an arrangement of this nature, as the only fair and safe method of procedure. The Territorial Groups of Counties of the former Papers are accordingly carefully preserved in this. These eleven groups do not quite correspond with the groups adopted by the Registrar-General for the purposes of his office, but the differences are not so great as to render inapplicable, for a general argument like the present, the following statistical abstract (D) from the Census Returns of the Occupations of *Adult* persons in the respective groups.

A List of the Counties and County Divisions composing each of the Eleven Groups will be found in a subsequent Table (H). In the following Table (D), the two Groups of South and North Wales are combined. The varieties of Industries prevailing in different parts of the country—even in those parts generally described as exclusively agricultural or manufacturing—may be usefully traced in the following summary (D).

(D).—ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851.—Registration Groups of Counties, with the PER CENTAGE Proportions of the OCCUPATIONS of ADULTS—20 years and above—in the four leading divisions of INDUSTRY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Area in Statute.	Total Popln. 1851.	GROUPS OF COUNTIES.	Persons 20 Yrs. and above, 1851.	Ratio of Persons, 20 and above, engaged in			
				(a.) Mechcl. &c.	(b.) Agrcltr.	(c.) Mnfrs.	(d.) Mining
Acres. Mins.	No. Mins.		No. Mins.	Pr. Ct.	Pr. Ct.	Pr. Ct.	Pr. Ct.
·08	2·36	(I.) Metropolis .....	1·40	47·6	1·1	6·0	3·5
—	—	(II.) South-Eastern.....	·88	30·7	20·8	2·5	2·4
4·06	1·63						
3·20	1·23	(III.) South-Midland .....	·66	28·3	25·4	7·1	2·4
3·21	1·11	(IV.) Eastern .....	·60	27·4	26·5	4·0	2·3
5·00	1·80	(V.) South-Western.....	·98	28·6	23·3	4·6	5·6
3·85	2·13	(VI.) West-Midland .....	1·16	29·1	15·5	5·2	12·6
15·26	6·27		3·40	28·4	22·7	5·2	5·7
3·54	1·21	(VII.) North-Midland.....	·65	31·8	21·7	6·4	5·3
5·65	4·28	(VIII.) No'.-Wstn.-Yorksh.	2·31	27·5	11·3	19·5	6·4
3·49	·97	(IX.) Northern .....	·52	27·7	16·1	4·2	12·4
32·08	16·72		9·16	31·0	18·0	6·6	5·8
5·22	1·18	(X.) Welsh .....	·64	21·8	25·7	2·5	12·4
37·32	17·90		9·81	31·0	16·1	8·4	6·3

*Note.*—This Table—a few modifications being made—is obtained from the valuable series of Papers which, under the title of “Poor Rates and Pauperism,” is issued at Monthly and other intervals, under the supervision of the Poor Law Board, and under the immediate care of Mr. Purdy, the Head of the Statistical Department of the Poor Law Office.

The Occupations in the (a) division (col. 5) embrace “Mechanical Arts, Trade, and Domestic Service.”

I have distinguished in this Table (D) the Four Groups (III), (IV), (V), and (VI), as composing what may be called the Great Agricultural Region of England and Wales, as separated from the Great Towns—from the Metropolitan District—and from the Regions of Manufacturing and Mechanical Trades; and we shall find as we proceed that it is desirable not to lose sight of this further simplification even of the Eleven Groups.

As regards England, the Agricultural Region embraces nearly half

the surface, and contains a *third* of the Population. Agriculture is its principal occupation, but its Industries are various. It is eminently the region of Towns and Cities of the third and fourth order—of Ornamental Residences—of some Manufactures—of more Mines—of some large Ports—and of the mixed and chequered life which leads in this country into a fusion of classes so complete that it is impossible to draw anywhere a marked line between their component parts.

VI.—*Small, Medium, and Large Houses:—Male Occupiers, 1858.*

I have stated at some length in the first of the Appendices attached to this Paper the conclusions which arise out of the most recent available evidence relating to the relative proportions in England and Wales of what may be called, for our present purpose, the Small, Medium, and Large Classes of Dwelling Houses; meaning by *Small* Houses those of which the Rent or Annual Value is under 6*l.* per annum; by *Medium*, those of which the Rent is 6*l.* and under 10*l.*; and by *Large*, those of which the Rent is 10*l.* and above.

I have explained in the Appendix (I) how it happens that the operation of the Small Tenements Rating Act of 1850 has enabled us to obtain more complete Returns than formerly of the real number of Properties assessed to Poor Rate, and inferentially from the number of Properties the number of Dwelling Houses. I have also explained the important modifications of former conclusions which have been rendered necessary by this more perfect knowledge.

Comparing the results of the best evidence available when the Papers of 1857 were written with the results of the evidence described in the Appendix, we arrive at the following statement:—

(E.) — *Four Counties of Lancaster, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucester. — Proportion of the three Classes of Properties assessed.*

Year.	Under 6 <i>l.</i>	6 <i>l.</i> and under 10 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>l.</i> and above.
1850-1 .....	55·3 per cent. ....	15·3 per cent. ....	29·4 per cent.
1856-7 .....	62·4 „	15·0 „	22·6 „

We have here, according to the later and more correct Returns an *increase* of nearly one-eighth on the Small properties, and a *decrease* of nearly one-fourth on the *Large* properties,—the *Medium* remaining about the same.

Allowing for differences between actual Rent and Rateable Value, I am led to the conclusion that at the present time, for the whole of England and Wales, the three classes of Dwelling Houses may be fairly represented by the formula—

60 per cent.	Small Houses (under 6 <i>l.</i> rent.)
15 „	Medium (6 <i>l.</i> and under 10 <i>l.</i> rent.)
25 „	Large (10 <i>l.</i> rent and above.)

I am also led to the conclusion, that of the occupiers of the Small Houses 20 *per cent.* are in effect released from direct assessment to the Poor Rate, for reasons implying poverty, and that the like remark applies to 10 *per cent.* of the occupiers of the Medium Houses.

But even when we have determined with some degree of success the relative proportions of the three kinds of Houses for the whole kingdom, there still remain many steps to be taken before we can ascertain the probable number of Votes which would be created at the present time by a suffrage extending to every adult male occupier of a Dwelling House, large or small. We know that the number of Inhabited Houses in England and Wales at the Census of 1851 was 3,278,000. But during the last eight years this Number has largely increased, and has increased much more rapidly in some Counties than in others. In Lancashire, for example, it is probable that the increase has been 25 or 30 *per cent.*, while in Suffolk the increase has probably not exceeded 4 *per cent.* Deductions also are required for female occupiers—for loss of Votes by reason of removal from one locality to another—for disqualification by pauperism, and from other causes.

It is obvious also, that the mere Occupation of Houses below 10*l.* would have far less effect in swelling the Registers in some Towns as compared with others, for the sufficient reason that in the one place the general range of Rents is so high that the Small Houses are but few; and in the other, that an opposite state of the facts produces a directly opposite result. Instances may be found in Marylebone and the Tower Hamlets; or in Cheltenham and Preston.

After spending some time in the search for a satisfactory mode of ascertaining, with a fair approach to accuracy, the present number of *Adult Male Occupiers* in the Groups of Counties and Boroughs adopted in these Papers, it occurred to me that in the absence of positive enumeration, the simplest plan would be to take the ascertained basis of the Inhabited Houses in 1851, and determine, by various tests, for the Counties and Boroughs in each Group the *Per Centage* proportions which indicate the *present* number of Male Occupiers under 6*l.* rent:—and 6*l.* and under 10*l.* rent.

The result of these inquiries is contained in the following Table (F.)

I do not claim for the Per Centages in that Table more than approximate truth. It is impossible, in the absence of local returns in each case, that it can be more than approximatively accurate. But I have a strong opinion that it is free from extravagant errors, and that the results flowing from it may be safely accepted as the groundwork of the general arguments with which alone we are here concerned.

(F.)—ENGLAND AND WALES, 1858.—Counties and Parliamentary Boroughs therein—MALE OCCUPIERS at Rents (1) under 6*l.*:—and (2) 6*l.* and under 10*l.*—COMPUTED PER CENTAGES on Inhabited Houses in 1851.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Inhabited Houses, 1851.		GROUPS,	County Divisions, Male Occupiers, 1858.			Boroughs therein, Male Occupiers, 1858.		
Cos.	Bors.		Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	£10 and above.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	£10 and above.
No.	No.		Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
46·4	....	(I.) METROPOLTN. 1 C.D.	20·	35·	80·	....	....	....
....	156·0	7 Bor.	....	....	....	30·	30·	55·
193·9	....	(II.) So.-Eastern....9 C.D.	50·	25·	45·	....	....	....
....	93·5	27 Bor.	....	....	....	54·	20·	31·
164·0	....	(III.) So.-Mdlnd....7 C.D.	60·	20·	28	....	....	....
....	36·5	15 Bor.	....	....	....	54·	20	31·
334·3	....	(IV.) Eastern.....12 C.D.	65·	15·	30·	....	....	....
....	82·0	19 Bor.	....	....	....	54·	20·	31·
256·4	....	(V.) So.-Western..9 C.D.	65·	15·	28·	....	....	....
....	79·3	38 Bor.	....	....	....	55·	20·	33·
230·8	....	(VI.) Wst. Mdlnd.10 C.D.	60·	20·	34·	....	....	....
....	129·8	26 Bor.	....	....	....	60·	15·	30·
158·6	....	(VII.) Midland.....8 C.D.	60·	20·	34·	....	....	....
....	100·4	8 Bor.	....	....	....	55·	20·	30·
370·9	....	(VIII.) No.-Wstn. 5 C.D.	60·	20·	35·	....	....	....
....	326·4	26 Bor.	....	....	....	65·	17·	26·
149·9	....	(IX.) Northern ....8 C.D.	60·	20·	37·	....	....	....
....	64·4	19 Bor.	....	....	....	65·	17·	31·
1905·2	1168·3		55·	20·	39·	....	....	....
82·7	....	(X.) South Wales .6 C.D.	65·	15·	38·	....	....	....
....	36·5	9 Bor.	....	....	....	65·	17·	25·
66·2	....	(XI.) North Wales .6 C.D.	65·	15·	37·	....	....	....
....	18·3	5 Bor.	....	....	....	65·	17·	25·
2054·1	1223·1		57·	19·	39·	....	....	....
			....	....	....	56·	20·	31·

Note.—The 00's are omitted in Cols. 1 and 2. Thus, 2054·1 represents 2,054,100 Inhabited Houses in 1851.

The Table may be read thus:—In 1858 in the *South-Eastern* Group, the Male Occupiers of *Small* Houses (under 6*l.*) may be computed as being equal, in the County Divisions, to 50 per cent. of the 193,900 Inhabited Houses in 1851,—the *Medium* Occupiers to 25 per cent.,—and the *Large* Occupiers to 45 per cent. In the *Boroughs* of the same Group the *Small* Occupiers may be computed at 54 per cent.,—the *Medium* at 20 per cent.,—and the *Large* at 31 per cent.

### VII.—Effect of £10 County Franchise.

We will proceed to the application of the results of this Table (F), after first considering some special questions relating to the Franchise for Counties.

The present Franchise for Counties arises under four heads, viz., from qualifications of the nature of Freehold—Copyhold—or Leasehold property, or from Occupation as Tenant.

The Freehold qualification is the *ownership* qualification established in the year 1430, by the statute 8 Henry VI., cap. 7, which requires that “the Knights of the Shires to be chosen to come to “the Parliament of our Lord the King shall be chosen in every “County” by Voters, “every one of whom shall have free land or “tenement to the value of Forty Shillings by the year at least, above “all charges.” And this qualification extends to Freeholders, *whether or not* the property be situate *within a Represented City or Borough*.

The County Votes, conferred by certain descriptions of Copyhold and Leasehold property, involve many specialties. The minimum annual value required in each class may be stated at 10*l.* The Occupation County Franchise was created by the Reform Bill, and includes all persons occupying premises of a *bond fide* yearly value of not less than 50*l.*, such premises *not* being situate within a represented City or Borough.

Proposals have been several times made for extending the County Franchise by reducing the Occupation County Qualification from a rent of 50*l.* to a rent of 10*l.* per annum,—still retaining the other three classes of County Votes arising from the ownership of Freeholds, Copyholds, or Leaseholds; and there has been considerable discussion as to the extent of the addition which would be made to the County Constituencies by the adoption of such a scheme.

The latest evidence on the subject is a Return obtained by Mr. Locke King last Session, (63/58) of the Number of Assessments to Poor Rate in 1855-6, in the several Parishes, &c., in each County Division of England and Wales. The Return also includes a Col. of the County Votes in these Parishes, &c., on the Register of 1857-8; but that Col. does *not* include the County Votes, (mostly Freeholds) conferred by property *within* represented Cities and Boroughs; and this omission is to be regretted. A Return obtained by Lord Aveland in 1857 (214/57) enables us fortunately to supply this further information; and in the following Table (G),—which presents the results of Mr. Locke King's Return,—a Col. (6) will be found supplying the Votes *within* Parliamentary places in the several Groups.



(G.)—COUNTY VOTES.—*England and Wales, 1855-6.—Results of Mr. Locke King's Return 63/58, intended to show the Addition which would be made to County Constituencies by £10 Occupation County Suffrage, retaining also the present 40s. Freehold County Votes. With a Col. (7) obtained from Lord Aveland's Return 214/57 of the County Votes (4) within represented Cities and Boroughs.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
COUNTY DIVISIONS IN GROUPS.	Pre- sent Mem- bers.	County Electors, 1855-6.					Votes on County Register, 1857-8.	No. of Electors
		Persons Rated in County Dyns., ex-represented Cities and Boros.			Freehold Votes as Owners in Represented Cities and Boros.	Totals of Cols. 5 and 6.		
		£10 and under £50.	£50 and above.	Total.				
(I.) METROPOLN. .... 1 C. D.	No. 2	No. 23,100	No. 6,500	No. 29,600	No. 8,000	No. 37,600	No. 15,000	No. 22,600
(II.) SO.-ESTN. .... 9 "	17	51,500	19,500	71,000	16,600	87,600	47,900	39,700
(III.) SO.-MIDLD. 7 "	18	25,300	15,000	40,300	5,800	46,100	34,100	12,000
(IV.) EASTERN .... 12 "	25	58,800	35,700	94,500	6,700	101,200	75,800	25,400
(V.) SO.-WSTN. .... 9 "	19	40,400	24,600	65,000	7,200	72,200	59,300	12,900
(VI.) WEST.-MID. 10 "	21	45,400	22,600	68,000	9,800	77,800	68,000	9,800
(VII.) MIDLAND .... 8 "	16	30,200	14,200	44,400	8,600	53,000	40,000	12,400
(VIII.) NO.-WSTN. 5 "	10	76,100	29,100	105,200	25,800	131,000	83,700	47,900
(IX.) NORTHERN .... 8 "	16	30,600	18,100	48,700	7,500	56,200	46,700	9,500
	144	381,400	185,300	566,700	96,000	662,700	470,500	192,200
(X.) SO. WALES .... 6 "	8	19,100	6,600	25,700	3,400	29,100	20,500	8,600
(XI.) NO. WALES 6 "	7	17,100	6,500	23,600	1,800	25,400	15,800	9,600
	159	417,600	198,400	616,000	101,200	717,200	506,800	216,400

The general result of this Table (G) is, that a 10*l.* Occupation County Franchise—retaining the present Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Franchises—would increase the County Constituencies in England and Wales from 507,000 Votes to 717,000 Votes, or to the extent of 42 *per cent.* But this result requires to be largely modified. For (1) many of the 101,200 owners of Freeholds in Boroughs will be persons who are included in the 616,000 occupiers in County Parishes;—(2) many of the 417,600 Occupiers at 10*l.* and under 50*l.* will be already on the Register as Freeholders in County Parishes. The general total, therefore, of 717,200 necessarily includes a large

proportion of duplicate Votes. I confess that I have no ascertained data which would enable me to make the needful correction. A conjecture, perhaps, may be formed that the correction should be at least 15 *per cent.* The comparison would then be between (say)—

507,000 County Votes at present.  
610,000       "       as proposed.  
103,000 Increase 20 *per cent.*

The distribution of this large increase, as may be traced in Col. 9, would be very irregular. Nearly half of it would be absorbed in the South-Eastern and North-Western Groups.

#### VIII.—*Adult Male Occupiers, 1857-8. Existing County Divisions.*

We may now apply the *Per Centages* in Table (F) with a view to ascertain, as far as our means will permit, the effect upon the present County and Borough Constituencies of extending the right of Voting to Adult Male Occupiers of *all* Dwellings, without regard to annual value,—still, however, distinguishing the Dwellings under 6*l.*, and 6*l.* and under 10*l.*

The following Table (H) gives the figures for the Counties. The County Divisions composing the several Groups are enumerated:—



(H.)—COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES.—ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857-8.—Abstract of ESTIMATED ADDITIONS which would be made to Votes by a COUNTY FRANCHISE of (1) under £6, (2) £6 and under £10, and (3) £10 and above, with the present Constituencies, in 1856-7.—Retaining also the present 40s. Qualification for Counties in respect of Property situate in any part of the County.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabd. Houses, 1851.	GROUPS OF COUNTY DIVISIONS.	Mem- bers.	Computed Proportion of Male Occupiers at Rents as under—1857-58.			Computed further Addition to be made by a £10 and 40s. County Franchise, '56-7.	Election on Register, '57-8.
No.			Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	Total.	No.	No.
46,4	(I.) METROPOLITAN. {Middlesex, including Chel- sea, &c. ....}	2	9,200	16,200	25,400	37,600	15,000
193,9	(II.) SOUTH-EASTERN. {Kent, E. & W.; Surrey, E. & W.; Sussex, E. & W.; Hants, N. & S.; I. of Wt.)}	17	96,000	48,000	144,000	87,600	47,900
164,0	(III.) SOUTH MIDLAND. {Berks, Herts, Bucks, Oxon, Northampton, N. & S.; Beds. ....}	18	98,000	32,800	130,800	46,100	34,100
334,3	(IV.) EASTERN. {Hunts, Camb., Essex, N. & S.; Norfolk, E. & W.; Suffolk, E. & W.; Rut- land, Lincoln, & York, E.}	25	217,000	50,100	267,100	101,200	75,800
256,4	(V.) SOUTH-WESTERN. {Wilts, N. & S.; Dorset, Devon, N. & S.; Corn- wall, E. & W.; Somerset, E. & W. ....}	19	167,000	38,400	205,400	72,200	59,300
230,8	(VI.) WEST MIDLAND. {Gloucester, E. & W.; Here- ford, Salop, N. & S.; Stafford, N. & S.; Wor- cester, E. & W.; Mon- mouth. ....}	21	138,000	46,000	184,000	77,800	68,000
985,5		83	620,000	167,300	787,300	297,000	237,200

## (H.)—COUNTY CONSTITUENCIES—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabd. Houses, 1851.	GROUPS OF COUNTY DIVISIONS.	Mem- bers.	Computed Proportion of Male Occupiers at Rents as under—1857-58.			Computed further Addition to be made by a £10 and 40s. County Franchise, '56-7.	Election on Register, '57-8.
No.			Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	Total.	No.	No.
158,6	(VII.) MIDLAND. {Warwick, N. & S.; Leices- ter, N. & S.; Derby, N. & S.; Notts, N. & S.}	16	94,000	31,000	125,000	53,000	39,800
370,9	(VIII.) NORTH-WESTERN. {Chester, N. & S.; Lancas- ter, N. & S.; York, W. ....}	10	222,000	74,000	296,000	131,000	79,200
149,9	(IX.) NORTHERN. {Durham, N. & S.; North- umberland, N. & S.; Cumberland, E. & W.; Westmorland, York, N. R.}	16	90,000	30,000	120,000	56,200	46,700
1905,2		144	1,131,200	366,000	1,497,200	662,700	465,800
82,7	(X.) SOUTH WALES. {Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecknock, Radnor. ....}	8	53,700	12,400	66,100	29,100	20,500
66,2	(XI.) NORTH WALES. {Montgomery, Flintsh., Den- bigh, Merioneth, Car- narvon, Anglesea. ....}	7	43,000	10,000	53,000	25,400	15,800
148,9		15	96,700	22,400	119,100	54,500	36,300
2054,1		159	1,227,900	388,400	1,616,300	717,200	502,100

Note.—This Table may be read thus: In the Counties in the South-Eastern Group a Suffrage extending to Adult Male Occupiers of Dwellings under 6*l.* annual value would give 96,000 County Votes:—extending to dwellings of 6*l.* and under 10*l.*, would give 48,000 County Votes,—or a total of 144,000 Votes. Further, a County Franchise of 10*l.* Occupation, retaining the present Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Qualification, would give 87,600 Votes. A mere Household Suffrage, therefore, would give (144+87,600) 231,600 Votes, or nearly five times the present Constituency of 47,900 Votes. Some reduction, however, would be required in the 87,600 Votes, for the reasons stated at page 112.

In Col. 1, 46,4 represents 46,400 Inhabited Houses.

In dealing with this Table (H) we will, for simplicity, assume that as suggested above (page 113) the 717,000 (col. 7) should be 610,000. The general results taking the County Divisions of England and Wales as they are at present arranged, will be as follows:—

(I.)	County Constituency.	Votes.	Rates of Increase.
	Present Constituency gives .....	502,000 .....	—
	£10 County Qualification would give (say) .....	610,000 .....	1 to 1.2
	£6       "       " .....	998,000 .....	1 „ 2.0
	Mere Occupation .....	2,225,000 .....	1 „ 4.5

It appears from the Table (cols. 4 and 5), that the *Medium* Qualification (6*l.* and under 10*l.*) would in several of the Groups *double* the present County Constituencies. In the four leading Agricultural Groups however the effect would fall considerably short of doubling.

The *Small* (or mere occupation) qualifications on the other hand would produce the greatest changes in the Agricultural Groups. In those Groups the Small Votes (that is under 6*l.*) would of themselves constitute an extension of the County Suffrage not far short of *three* times the present County Constituencies,—and the same observation applies to the North-Western (or Lancashire and Yorkshire) Group.

IX.—*Adult Male Occupiers, 1857-58:—Existing Boroughs.*

The next Table (K) applies the Per Centages of (F) to the present Groups of Boroughs.

BOROUGH CONSTITUENCIES.—*England and Wales, 1857-8.—Abstract of Estimated Additions which would be made to Votes by a Borough Franchise of—(1) under £6,—(2) £6 and under £10,—and (3) £10 and above.—With the present Constituencies in 1856-7.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	GROUPS OF COUNTY DIVISIONS.	Present Membrs.	Computed Proportion of Male Occupiers at Rents as under—'57-8.			Electors on Register, '56-7.
No.		No.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	Total.	No.
256,0	(I.) METROPOLITAN. 7 Boros. ....	16	76,000	76,000	152,000	132,000
93,5	(II.) SO.-EASTERN. 27 Boros. ....	45	50,500	18,600	69,100	39,000
36,5	(III.) SO.-MIDLAND. 15 Boros. ....	26	19,700	7,300	27,000	12,600
82,0	(IV.) EASTERN. 19 Boros. ....	36	44,200	16,000	60,200	27,700
79,3	(V.) SO.-WESTERN. 38 Boros. ....	62	43,600	16,000	59,600	26,800
129,8	(VI.) WEST MIDLAND. 26 Boros. ....	45	77,800	19,500	97,300	40,200
327,6		169	185,300	58,800	244,100	107,300
100,4	(VII.) MIDLAND. 8 Boros. ....	16	55,200	20,000	75,200	30,500
326,4	(VIII.) NO.-WESTERN. 26 Boros. ....	44	212,000	55,400	267,400	86,700
64,4	(IX.) NORTHERN. 19 Boros. ....	29	41,600	11,000	52,600	23,700
1,168,3		319	620,600	239,800	860,400	419,200
36,5	(X.) SOUTH WALES. 9 Boros. ....	9	23,400	6,100	29,500	8,800
18,3	(XI.) NORTH WALES. 5 Boros. ....	5	12,000	3,100	15,100	4,000
54,8		14	35,400	9,200	44,600	12,800
1,223,1		333	656,000	249,000	905,000	432,000

Note.—The 432,000 Electors (Col. 7), 1856-7, include (say) 50,000 *old Suffrage* Votes of Freemen, &c., and the greater part of those 50,000 Freemen will be included in the Cols. 4 and 5 as Occupiers *below* £10. It will, perhaps, be near the truth to say, that in order to allow for these 50,000 Freemen the total of Col. 4 should be (say) 626,000 (instead of 656,000), and that the total of Col. 5 should be 229,000 (instead of 249,000).

The results of this Table (K) as corrected in the note at foot of it, and taking the Boroughs of England and Wales as they stand at present, are as follows:—

(L.)	Borough Constituency.	Votes.	Rates of Increase.
	Present £10 Occupation .....	432,000 .....	—
	A £6 Borough Qualification would give....	661,000 .....	1 to 1.5
	A mere Occupation Qualification.....	1,287,000 .....	1, 3.2

The *Medium* Qualification (6*l.* and under 10*l.*), would increase the present Borough Constituencies about *one-half*—but with many irregularities.

The *Small* Qualification (under 6*l.*) would of itself increase the present Borough Constituencies about 1½ times in the North-Western Group however, the increase would be equal to nearly 2½ times the present constituency.

Combining the results of these Tables as regards Counties and Boroughs, and introducing such further corrections as have suggested themselves in the course of these protracted investigations, I am led to adopt the following statement (M) as a fair approach to the truth; it is a statement from which I can honestly say that I have sought to remove exaggerations whether on one side or the other.

(M.)—General (Computed) Results.—England and Wales, 1858.—Present Electoral Arrangements.

Constituency.	Counties.—Votes.	Boroughs.—Votes.	Total.—Votes.
(A.) Present Constituencies .....	502,000	432,000	934,000
(B.) £10 Occupation in Counties .....	610,000	432,000	1,042,000
(C.) £6 Occupation .....	900,000	600,000	1,500,000
(D.) Occupation merely.....	1,780,000	1,030,000	2,810,000

#### X.—Metropolis and Twenty Large Towns.

The two following Tables (N) and (O) will indicate the extent to which the Metropolis and Twenty of the Largest Towns would contribute towards the total Borough Constituencies stated above.

An outline is given in Appendix (I) of the Manchester Overseers' Local Act of 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., cap. 62), under which the power to make compositions under the Small Tenement Rating Act of 1850, is extended from 6*l.* to 10*l.*, but in all cases of composition, the tenements included in it are *deprived* of the municipal franchise. Under the Corporation Reform Act of 1835, the municipal franchise is acquired by simple rating and occupation without reference to rent; the Manchester Local Act of last year, however, will in effect, in a great mass of cases establish a Municipal Qualification of 10*l.* rating.

(N.)—METROPOLITAN BOROUGH—1856-7.—Present Parliamentary Electors, and MALE OCCUPIERS, (computed) under 10*l.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Income Tax, (A.) (B.) (D.)	Inhabtd. Houses, '51.	METROPOLITAN BOROUGH.	Pre-sent Mem-bers.	Electors on Register, '56-7.	Male Occupiers, '56-7, (Estimated) as under.				Members Proposed.	
					Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	Total.	General Total, (Cols. 5 & 8.)	Scheme, '51.	Bright, '59.
£ Mins. '15 '6	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
	14.6	London City .....	4	19,100	4,400	4,400	8,800	27,900	4	4
	6.3	Westmins. City .....	2	13,200	7,400	7,400	14,800	28,000	2	4
	4.3	*Finsbury .....	2	20,600	11,100	11,100	22,200	42,800	2	6
	4.8	*Marylebone .....	2	20,800	12,000	12,000	24,000	44,800	2	6
	3.7	*Tw. Hamlets .....	2	28,000	23,000	23,000	46,000	74,800	2	8
	2.0	*Lambeth .....	2	20,300	12,000	12,000	24,000	44,300	2	4
	1.7	Southwark .....	2	10,200	7,000	7,000	14,000	24,200	2	4
	38.4		16	132,200	76,900	76,900	153,800	286,000	16	36
	2.0	{Chelsea .....		19,000	10,400	10,400	20,800	39,800	2	4
		{Kensington .....								
	40.4		16	151,200	87,300	87,300	174,600	325,800	18	40

Note.—The 19,000 in Col. 5 opposite Chelsea and Kensington is, of course, an estimate.

(O.)—ENGLAND AND WALES.—TWENTY LARGE TOWNS—1857-8.—Present Parliamentary Electors, and MALE OCCUPIERS (computed) under 10*l.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Income Tax, (A.) (B.) (D.)	Inhabtd. Houses, '51.	TWENTY LARGE TOWNS.	Pre-sent Mem-bers.	Electors on Register, '56-7.	Male Occupiers, '56-7, (Estimated) as under.				Members Proposed.	
					Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	Total.	General Total, (Cols. 5 & 8.)	Scheme, '51.	Bright, '59.
£ Mins. '14 '5	No.			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.		
	4.77	Manchester.....	2	18,000	31,800	10,600	42,400	60,400	3	6
	.58	Salford .....	1	4,000	9,300	3,100	12,400	16,400	2	3
	.34	Oldham .....	2	2,100	8,100	2,700	10,800	12,900	2	3
	.54	Preston .....	2	2,800	6,900	2,300	9,200	12,000	2	3
	6.23		7	26,900	56,100	18,700	74,800	101,700	9	15
	1.49	(II.) Leeds .....	2	6,200	21,600	7,200	28,800	35,000	3	4
	.90	Bradford .....	2	3,300	11,400	3,800	15,200	18,500	3	3
	.36	Halifax .....	2	1,500	3,900	1,300	5,200	6,700	2	2
	.39	Huddersfield .....	1	1,500	3,400	1,100	4,500	6,000	1	2
	3.14		7	12,500	40,300	13,400	53,700	66,200	9	11

## (O.)—ENGLAND AND WALES.—TWENTY LARGE TOWNS—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Income Tax, (A.) (B.) (D.)	Inhabtd. Houses, '51.	TWENTY LARGE TOWNS.	Pre-sent Mem-bers.	Electors on Register, '56-7.	Male Occupiers, '56-7, (Estimated) as under.				Members Proposed.	
£ Mlns.	No.	(iii.)		No.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	Total.	General Total. (Cols. 5 & 8.)	Scheme, '51.	Prop. '51.
2.49	45.8	Birmingham ....	2	9,100	27,600	9,200	36,800	45,900	3	4
1.14	27.0	Sheffield .....	2	6,900	16,200	5,400	21,600	28,500	3	4
.92	22.3	Wolverhampton ..	2	3,600	13,200	4,400	17,600	21,200	3	3
1.05	10.4	Newcastle .....	2	6,000	6,300	2,100	8,400	14,400	2	3
5.60	105.5		8	25,600	63,300	21,100	84,400	110,000	11	14
		(iv.)								
.77	11.5	Nottingham ....	2	5,600	6,900	2,300	9,200	14,800	2	3
.55	15.0	Norwich .....	2	6,200	9,000	3,000	12,000	18,200	2	3
1.32	26.5		4	11,800	15,900	5,300	21,200	33,000	4	6
		(v.)								
7.05	54.3	Liverpool .....	2	18,300	32,400	10,800	43,200	61,500	3	6
1.81	20.9	Bristol .....	2	12,600	12,600	4,200	16,800	29,400	3	4
1.05	16.6	Hull .....	2	5,500	9,900	3,300	13,200	18,700	2	3
.22	5.0	Devonport .....	2	2,600	3,000	1,000	4,000	6,600	2	2
.36	5.7	Southampton ....	2	3,500	3,300	1,100	4,400	7,900	2	2
10.49	102.5		10	42,500	61,200	20,400	81,600	124,100	12	17
		(vi.)								
.89	10.8	Brighton.....	2	3,900	6,300	2,100	8,400	12,300	2	3
27.67	406.1		38	122,700	243,100	81,000	324,100	447,100	47	65

The number of Members at *present* returned for the Metropolitan Boroughs (Table N) and the Twenty large Towns (Table O) is 54. Under the Scheme of 1854, the number was proposed to be raised to 65, and by Mr. Bright to 106.

If we work out the *proportion* of the *total* representation of England and Wales (492 Members), attaching to these two leading Groups, on the four bases of—(1) the existing Suffrage; (2) a 6l. Suffrage; (3) an Occupation Suffrage; and (4) the Inhabited Houses in 1851; we shall arrive at results differing largely from each other, thus:—

## (O.)—METROPOLITAN BOROUGHs AND TWENTY LARGE TOWNS—PROPORTIONS OF REPRESENTATION applicable to them under arrangements as follows:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Inc. Tax. (A.) (B.) (D.)	GROUPS, &C.	Present Members.	Present Total Constnecy.	£6 Suffrage.	Occupn. Suffrage.	Inhabtd. Houses, '51.
£ 208.5	ENGLAND & WALES.	No. 492	No. 934,	No. 1,500,	No. 2,810,	No. 3,278,
40.4	Metropolitan Boroughs	16	151,	238,	326,	290,
27.7	Twenty Large Towns....	38	123,	204,	447,	406,
	<i>Members in proportion to Cols., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Members.</i>
98	Metropolitan Boroughs	16	80	80	57	57
64	Twenty Large Towns....	38	64	67	78	61
162		54	144	147	135	118

*Note.*—This Table may be read as follows:—At present the Metropolitan Boroughs (Table N) have 16 Members. Those 16 Members would become 98 upon the *proportionate* basis of Income Tax—would become 80 according to the Metropolitan *proportion* of the *present* Constituencies of England and Wales—and would be 80 under a 6l. Suffrage—would be 57 under a mere Occupation Suffrage—and would be 57 on the basis of the Inhabited Houses 1851.

According to the Income Tax basis, the Metropolitan Boroughs would have 98 Members, but that result would require some correction for the reasons stated in Appendix (II), and the Large Towns would have 64 Members. Under the *existing* Constituency of England and Wales, the rateable proportion of Members to the Metropolis would be 80, or exactly *five* times the present representation, and to the Large Towns, 64, or nearly *twice* the present representation.

I have already exhibited in a former Table (B) the general results of the discussion in Appendix (II) of the evidence available as regards the Territorial distribution of property in Counties and Boroughs, as indicated by the amounts of income assessed under the three leading Schedules (A), (B), and (D) of the Income Tax Act.

The following Table (P) gives the distribution in the County Divisions and Boroughs of the Eleven Groups; and in Cols. 7 and 9 the total amounts of Income are reduced to the Average amount of Income which may be said to be represented by each Member according to the existing state of the representation.



Taking the whole of England and Wales, the average amounts of Income to each Member are :—

County Divisions ..... £730,000 per Member.

Boroughs ..... 280,000 „

or the Counties are nearly *three* times the amounts which apply to the Boroughs.

The inferior results as regards the Boroughs, arises chiefly in the Four Agricultural Groups. For the whole of these *four* Groups the Borough result for the 98 Boroughs sending 169 Members, is only 100,000*l.*—against 740,000*l.* for the County Divisions. In the *South-Western* Group the 38 Boroughs therein, returning 62 Members, give a result of only 70,000*l.* average Income, against 750,000*l.*

#### XI.—Distribution of Property.—Existing Counties and Boroughs.

(P.)—England and Wales.—Income Tax assessed on Sums as under;—1856-7.—Groups of Counties and Boroughs therein.—With AVERAGE assessment per MEMBER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electors. '56-7.		GROUPS.	Present Members.		Income Tax, '56-7.—Assessed on as under.			
County Divisions.	Boros.		County Divisions.	Boros.	County Divisions.		Boroughs therein.	
					Total. (A) (B) (D).	Average per Member.	Total. (A) (B) (D).	Average per Member.
			No.	No.	£	£	£	£
15,0	....	(I.) METROPOLN. 1 Co. Div. ....	2	....	2,710,000	1,350,000	....	....
....	....	7 Boros. ....	....	16	....	....	38,590,000	2,410,000
42,9	....	(II.) SO.-EASTN. 9 Co. Divs. ....	17	....	11,690,000	690,000	....	....
....	38,7	27 Boros. ....	....	45	....	....	4,930,000	110,000
34,1	....	(III.) SO.-MIDLD. 7 Co. Divs. ....	18	....	9,680,000	540,000	....	....
....	12,6	15 Boros. ....	....	26	....	....	1,890,000	70,000
75,8	....	(IV.) EASTERN. 12 Co. Divs. ....	25	....	24,260,000	2,020,000	....	....
....	27,7	19 Boros. ....	....	36	....	....	3,960,000	210,000
59,3	....	(V.) SO.-WESTN. 8 Co. Divs. ....	19	....	14,300,000	750,000	....	....
....	26,8	38 Boros. ....	....	62	....	....	4,160,000	70,000
68,0	....	(VI.) WST.-MIDL. 10 Co. Divs. ....	21	....	13,910,000	666,000	....	....
....	40,2	26 Boros. ....	....	45	....	....	6,730,000	150,000
237,2	....		83	....	62,150,000	740,000	....	....
....	107,3		....	169	....	....	16,740,000	100,000

(P.)—England and Wales.—INCOME TAX, &c.—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electors. '56-7.		GROUPS.	Present Members.		Income Tax, '56-7.—Assessed on as under.			
County Divisns.	Boros.		County Divisns.	Boros.	County Divisions.		Boroughs therein.	
					Total (A) (B) (D).	Average per Member.	Total. (A) (B) (D).	Average per Member.
			No.	No.	£	£	£	£
39,8	....	(VII.) MIDLAND. 8 Co. Divs. ....	16	....	8,740,000	550,000	....	....
....	30,5	8 Boros. ....	....	16	....	....	5,250,000	333,000
79,1	....	(VIII.) NO.-WESTN. 5 Co. Divs. ....	10	....	16,210,000	1,620,000	....	....
....	86,8	26 Boros. ....	....	44	....	....	20,910,000	470,000
46,7	....	(IX.) NORTHERN. 8 Co. Divs. ....	16	....	8,950,000	560,000	....	....
....	23,7	19 Boros. ....	....	29	....	....	3,840,000	130,000
465,7	....		144	....	110,450,000	760,000	....	....
....	419,2		....	319	....	....	90,260,000	280,000
20,4	....	(X.) SO. WALES. 6 Co. Divs. ....	8	....	3,040,000	380,000	....	....
....	8,8	9 Boros. ....	....	9	....	....	1,410,000	160,000
15,8	....	(XI.) NO. WALES. 6 Co. Divs. ....	7	....	2,900,000	410,000	....	....
....	4,0	5 Boros. ....	....	5	....	....	520,000	100,000
501,9	....		159	....	116,390,000	730,000	....	....
....	432,0		..	333	....	....	92,190,000	280,000

Note.—In cols. 1 and 2 the 00's are omitted—thus 501,9 represents 501,900 Electors.

The Table may be read thus :—In the whole of England and Wales in 56-7 the total amount of Income assessed under Schedules (A), (B), (D), was in Counties 116,390,000*l.* in (col. 6), giving an average assessment on the 159 County Members of 730,000*l.* (col. 7).

average Income for the 9 County Divisions returning 19 Members. In these four Groups the disproportion of *total* Income between the Counties and Boroughs is very striking, thus :—

Four Agricultural Groups.—County Divisions 62 Millions of *Total* Income.

„ Boroughs ..... 17 „

It is not surprising therefore, that in all Schemes of Electoral Revision by far the largest number of disfranchisements are proposed to be effected in the region of these Four Groups of Counties. In the Scheme of 1854, for example, it was proposed to *withdraw* 44 from the present 169 *Borough* Members, and to *increase* the present 83 *County* Members to 105. Even a re-arrangement of this kind would still leave a very great disproportion between the Boroughs

and County Divisions, so far as concerns the amount of property indicated by Income Tax:—a disproportion not less than the difference between an average of 135,000*l.* Income Tax Assessment to each Borough Member, against a similar average of 600,000*l.* to each County Member;—in other words, the property in the County Divisions of the Four Groups would be still more than four times as great as in the Boroughs of the same Groups. If the attention be merely confined to the facts exhibited on the face of Table (P), the four following conclusions are manifest, viz.:—(1) That in all the Eleven Groups the proportion of property to Members is far greater in the County Divisions than in the Boroughs. (2) That this state of things prevails in the most startling degree in the Great Agricultural Region. (3) That the more manifest discrepancies can only be lessened by a transfer of some of the Borough Seats of the Agricultural Region to the Midland and Northern Counties,—by re-arrangements and regroupings of Boroughs and Smaller Towns,—and by some increase of the present County Representation.

#### XII.—Existing Suffrages.

In Appendix (III), a statement will be found of the nature of the Suffrages at present existing for the Election of Poor Law Guardians and Members of Local Boards of Health; and in Appendix (I) (page 132, *seq.*) a statement of the qualifications attached to the Municipal Occupancy Suffrage.

As the law at present stands there are six principal kinds of Suffrage in force, for the purpose of electing Members of the Legislature, or Members of Municipal Corporations, or of Boards of Poor Law Guardians, or of Local Boards of Health, viz.:—

- (1.) The County Franchise for the election by open voting of County Members of Parliament, under the Reform Act of 1832, requiring residence for a year prior to a given date, and a minimum *Property* Qualification of a 40*s.* freehold;—or a minimum *Occupation* Qualification of 50*l.* rent, with payment of rates.
- (2.) The Borough Franchise requiring the same residence and a minimum *Occupation* Qualification of 10*l.* rent, with payment of rates. There are also the Freemen Voters in course of extinction.
- (3.) The Municipal Franchise for the Election by open voting of Members of Town Councils requiring a *three* years' Occupation, residence, and payment of rates.
- (4.) The Poor Law Suffrage for the Election (by Voting Papers) of Boards of Guardians for management of the Poor and Poor Rate, under the Act of 1835, requiring rating for a year; and giving *Cumulative* Votes according to the value

of the assessment upon which the rate is paid; the highest number of Votes being six.

- (5.) The Local Board of Health Suffrage for the Election (by Voting Papers) under the Public Health Act of 1848, enlarged and confirmed by the Local Government Act of 1858, of Members of Local Boards of Health exercising large powers. This Suffrage corresponds precisely with the Poor Law Suffrage.
- (6.) The Parish Vestry Suffrage under the Act of 1818 (Sturges Bourne's Act), for the control of Parishes:—requiring rating, but not *also* residence, and giving *Cumulative* Votes according to the assessment,—the highest number of Votes being *six*.
- (7.) The Suffrage arising under the Vestry Act of 1831 (1 and 2 Wm. IV., cap. 60). Under this Act Parishes, &c., in England and Wales, having *more than* 800 rated householders (or say 3,000 population), may, under certain conditions, determine to place themselves under an Elected Vestry, and when it is so determined, the Members of the Vestry are to be elected by persons who have resided and paid rates for the year preceding, but no voter is to have more than *one* vote. The Vestries or District Boards under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 1855, are elected by the Ratepayers upon a similar basis.

As regards payment of Rates, it is explained in Appendix (I), that the Small Tenement Rating Act of 1850, was passed in order to meet the evils arising out of the absolute impossibility of collecting rates from the class of occupiers under 6*l.*, and that the consequent compositions by Landlords extend to quite 30 *per cent.* of the total number of assessments under 6*l.* It is also explained in the same Appendix, that, the Local Authorities of Manchester obtained last year (1858), a Special Act of Parliament authorizing them to extend to 10*l.* the Composition limit of 6*l.*, as defined in the General Statute of 1850, and also authorizing a considerable curtailment at Manchester of the Municipal Occupation Franchise.

The Poor Law Constituencies created under the Poor Law Suffrage do not exceed the Parliamentary Constituencies, there is good reason to believe (see Appendix III), by more than, say 10 *per cent.*, taking the whole of England and Wales.

But while the Open Voting at Parliamentary Elections brings not more than 50 or 60 *per cent.* of the Registered Votes to the Poll, the system of Voting Papers (see Appendix III) brings to the Poll 80 or 90 *per cent.* of the Votes.

It appears also (Appendix V) from the results of the General Elections in Prussia in November 1858, that of the most numerous class of Voters, the proportion Polled is little more than 20 *per cent.*

It will be convenient to add here an outline of the Scheme of

Franchises proposed by Lord John Russell, in the Bill introduced by him on 13th February, 1854.

(1.) *As regards Counties.*—(a) The present *Ownership* Qualifications of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, to remain as they are.

(b) The Occupation County Suffrage to be reduced from 50*l.* to 10*l.* rent, subject to an occupation and rating for a year prior to 31st July, and further subject to *actual residence* within the County for six months prior to that day; and also subject to any Building *other than* a Dwelling House held with any land being of the minimum annual value of 5*l.*\*

(c) The present law making registration conditional, on payment of Rates up to a certain date, largely modified.

(2.) *As regards Boroughs.*—(d) The present Occupation Suffrage of 10*l.* reduced to 6*l.*, subject to rating and residence for 2½ years prior to the 31st July. The present residence being *one year*.

(e) Discontinuance for the future of all Freemen and Burgess Votes, saving present rights.

(f) Same modification of Rate Paying clauses as in Counties.

(3) *New Suffrages for Counties and Boroughs.*—(g) Persons in receipt of Salaries from public or private employment, or of Pensions, of not less than 100*l.* payable *quarterly* or *half-yearly*, subject to a year's residence.

(h) Persons in receipt of 10*l.* per annum, derived from Government, or Bank, or India Stock.

(i) Persons paying 40*s.* per annum, to Income or Assessed Taxes.

(k) Graduates of any University in the United Kingdom.

(l) Depositors for *three* years of not less than 50*l.* in any Savings' Bank.

(4.) *Minority Representation.*—(m) In all cases where *three* Members to be returnable, no elector to vote for more than *two*.

### XIII.—Schemes of 1854 and 1859 for Re-distribution of Seats.

It is no part of the plan of these Papers to discuss the merits or defects of any suggested Schemes of Electoral Revision, I confine myself strictly to the province of exhibiting impartially the existing facts. It is, however, not inconsistent with this view, to present a statement according to the Territorial Groups of Counties of the changes proposed in the two conspicuous instances of the Bill of

\* The meaning of this provision seems to be, that it should not be possible to create votes by letting off lands into small patches and merely placing a shed or a stable on the patch let off.

1854, and the Scheme announced by Mr. Bright, in January of the present year (1859).

The following Table (Q) is an abstract of the more extensive Table (AA) in Appendix (IV). I have not followed either of the Schemes, further than the changes proposed in England and Wales. The modifications actually effected by the Legislative measure of 1832, may be referred to for comparison. In 1832, in 1854, and 1859, the great region of the Borough Seats actually withdrawn, or proposed to be withdrawn, is the area which composes the Four Agricultural Groups.

(Q).—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Counties and Boroughs—THE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS (1) *as accomplished by Reform Act of 1832*—(2) *As Proposed Scheme of 1854*—(3) *As proposed by Mr. Bright in 1859* (for details see App. IV).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Reform Act, '32.				GROUPS.	Withdrawals.				Assignments.			
Withdrawals.		Assignments.			Scheme, '54.		Bright, '59.		Scheme, '54.		Bright, '59.	
C. D.	Boros.	C. D.	Bors.		C. D.	Bors.	C. D.	Bors.	C. D.	Bors.	C. D.	Bors.
	No.	No.	No.	(i.) Metropolitan ...	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
....	....	....	8	(ii.) So.-Eastern ....	....	....	....	....	1	5	....	24
....	36	9	5	(iii.) So.-Midland .	....	10	....	18	5	....	1	5
....	10	6	....	(iv.) Eastern.....	....	6	....	12	1	....	....	....
...	12	10	....	(v.) So.-Western ...	....	7	....	13	9	....	4	2
....	67	9	3	(vi.) West.-Mdlnd .	....	22	....	38	6	....	4	1
....	5	9	10	(vii.) Midland .....	...	9	....	20	6	2	1	8
....	94	34	13	(viii.) No.-Wstrn.	....	44	....	83	22	2	9	11
....	....	8	2	(ix.) Northern .....	....	....	....	2	3	1	....	5
....	3	4	27	(x.) South Wales ....	....	3	....	5	11	9	7	25
....	9	7	8	(xi.) North Wales....	....	5	....	11	3	....	1	5
....	142	62	63		....	62	....	119	45	17	18	75
....	....	2	1		....	....	....	2	1	....	....	3
....	....	1	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	142	65	64		....	62	....	121	46	17	18	78



## XIV.—Conclusions.

The following Conclusions, among others, seem to be justified by the preceding statements and facts, viz.:—

1. That in England and Wales at the present time (1859), the Number of *Adult Males* (21 and upwards), may be taken approximately at 5,000,000, or rather more than *one-fourth* of the total population:—and the number of *Inhabited Houses* at 3,600,000.

2. That the present total Constituency in Counties and Boroughs, may be taken at 942,000 Votes, and stating the proportionate results in the most general form, and without reference to obvious corrections, the existing franchise may be said to be equal to 1 *Vote* to 5·3 *Adult Males*; and 1 *vote* to 3·8 *Inhabited Houses*.

3. That of the whole number of *Inhabited Houses*, 60 *per cent.* may be considered as worth less than 6*l.* per annum:—15 *per cent.* as 6*l.* and under 10*l.*:—and 25 *per cent.*, as 10*l.* and above.

4. That as regards the Smallest Class of Houses (under 6*l.*), it was found necessary in 1850, to adopt a special law, authorizing Parish Authorities to assess the Poor and Highway Rate upon the *Owners* of such Houses, instead of the *Occupiers*.

5. That in 1858, the Parish Authorities of Manchester obtained a Local Act, enabling them to assess *Owners*, for Houses rated as high as within *Ten Pounds*.

6. That of the *Occupiers* of Houses under 6*l.*, 20 *per cent.*:—and of the *Occupiers* of Houses, 6*l.* and under 10*l.*, 10 *per cent.*:—may be regarded as released from local assessments, on grounds implying poverty.

7. That there is good reason to believe that at the present time, the Number of *Adult Male Occupiers* of Dwelling Houses in England and Wales, at rents "*under 6l.*," is equal in the existing County Divisions to 57 *per cent.* of the total number of *Inhabited Houses* in 1851 in those Divisions; and to 56 *per cent.* of the *Inhabited Houses* (in 1851), in the existing represented Boroughs:—That in like manner as regards rents "*6l. and under 10l.*," the proportions are 19 *per cent.* in County Divisions, and 20 *per cent.* in Boroughs.

8. That converting these proportions, with various corrections, into approximate numbers, we may fairly conclude:—(1) that an Occupation Suffrage of "*6l. and under 10l.*," would add to the present County Constituency of 502,000 Votes, a further number of 398,000 Votes (making 900,000):—and to the present Borough Constituency of 432,000 Votes, a further number of 168,000 Votes (making 600,000).

9. That a "Mere Occupation" Suffrage would raise the present County Constituency to 1,780,000 Votes:—and the present Borough

Constituency, to 1,030,000 Votes:—or in effect would *increase* the County and Borough Constituencies to the extent of 2½ times their present number.

10. That in order to arrive at any fair view of the relations existing between the present state of the Suffrage and Representation, and the leading territorial and industrial interests of the Country, it is indispensable that a Territorial arrangement of County Divisions and Boroughs therein should be adopted as the basis of all comparisons: and that without claiming for the Territorial arrangement employed in these Papers complete success, it may be safely affirmed that it is not open to serious objection.

11. That under a "Mere Occupation" Suffrage in County Divisions, the *largest* increase of Votes would take place in the Four Agricultural Groups of Counties: and that under the same Suffrage in Boroughs, the largest increase would take place in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

12. That an assignment of Seats, strictly in accordance with a Proportionate basis, would, under the Existing Borough Suffrage, raise the number of Metropolitan Members from 16 to 80:—and the number of Members for the Twenty Largest Towns, from 38 to 64, and under the two extended Suffrages the alterations would be still greater.

13. That the Returns of the amount of Income assessed under the three Schedules (A), (B), (D), may be regarded as the nearest practical approach to a correct statement of the Territorial Distribution of Property; subject, however, to the obvious corrections, that in the Largest Towns, (especially in London,) considerable deductions are required for the accidental assessment there of the *whole* mass of the Income from the Railways and Public Companies, the dividends provided by that Income being in point of fact, scattered all over the Country; subject also to the correction as regards *Property*, that the Income under the three Schedules could only be capitalised at very different numbers of years' purchase.

14. That in England and Wales the Total Income assessed in County Divisions, is 116 Millions sterling; against 92 Millions sterling, in Boroughs.

15. That comparing Income with Members, the proportion in County Divisions is 730,000*l.* Income to each Member:—and in Boroughs 280,000*l.* Income to each Member.

16. That the greatest disparities between Income and Members occur in the Four Agricultural Groups.

17. That the Constituencies created on the *cumulative* principle, under the Poor Law Acts, do not exceed by more than 10 *per cent.* the present Parliamentary Constituencies.

18. That under the system of Voting Papers the Votes actually



given under the Poor Law Suffrage extend to nearly 90 per cent. of the Votes on the Register.

19. That under the system of Personal Poll at Parliamentary Elections, the actual votes given are not more than 50 per cent. of the Votes on the Register.

20. That throughout this Enquiry, it has been constantly and increasingly manifest that in the settlement of the whole of our Electoral system, whether for General or Local purposes, there is no trace whatever of numerical uniformity; the existing Institutions have grown up, as and where they were required:—and without pronouncing any opinion of the political wisdom or otherwise of Schemes of Numerical uniformity, it is perfectly certain that no alteration of that character could be established without a complete breaking-up and re-modelling of all the existing Local Boundaries, and of most of the existing Local Laws of the Country.

#### APPENDIX (I.)

RETURNS OF POOR LAW ASSESSMENTS in *England and Wales*, 1850-1, in the FOUR SELECTED COUNTIES of *Lancashire, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucester*, in 1848-9; and further Corrected Returns for same Counties for 1856-7. —Operation of *Small Tenements Rating Act* of 1850.

In the two former Papers I endeavoured to arrive at approximate results, as regards the three Classes of Houses—(1) (under 6*l.*;—(2) 6*l.* and under 10*l.*;—(3) 10*l.* and above) in England and Wales, principally by the aid of the Parliamentary Return (630/1849) obtained by Mr. Poulett Scrope, of the number of "Properties" assessed to Poor Rate in 1848, in the four Counties of Lancashire, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucester. That Return gave also the proportion of "Dwelling Houses" to Properties, and also the Number of Excusals for non-payment of the Rate, chiefly on grounds of poverty. For the four Counties the results of this Return gave,

The Dwelling Houses as 90 per cent. of the Properties.

The Houses under 6*l.* equal to 52·3 per cent.; the Houses 6*l.* and under 10*l.* equal to 17·5 per cent.; and the Houses 10*l.* and above, equal to 30·2 per cent.

The Results gave further, as the proportion of Excusals; 24·1 per cent. for Houses under 6*l.*; 24·5 per cent. for Houses 6*l.* and under 10*l.*; and 5·6 per cent. for Houses 10*l.* and above.

It appeared to me that these proportions were so excessive as to indicate some defect in the manner in which the order for the return had been worked out; and I ventured to suggest to Lord Stanley the propriety of calling for the latest practicable return of Poor Rate Assessments in the Four Counties in question, not only with a view of correcting what appeared to be the erroneous results as concerned Excusals in the Return of 1849, but also for the purpose of ascertaining the effects produced by the important change in the law and practice of Poor Law Rating as contained in the Small Tenement Rating Act of 1850 (13 and 14 Vic., cap. 99; 14th August, 1850).

Lord Stanley was good enough to comply with this suggestion, and the Return (290/1858, Rating of Tenements) has been consequently printed. This Return applies to the Four Selected Counties, and gives for 1856-7 the number of Proper-

ties assessed to the Poor Rate, at nine different rateable annual values; the number of Compositions under the Statute of 1850, and the number of Excusals.

In the former Paper, in the September 1857 *Journal*, I gave an abstract of a further Parliamentary Paper (2/1852) obtained in 1852, by Mr. Poulett Scrope, of the Number of Poor Law Assessments in 1850-1 in each County of England and Wales. This Return is I believe the most recent Official Paper on the subject relating for the whole Kingdom. The facts it contains are of course prior in date to the operation of the Small Tenement Act of 1850. According to the return (2/1852) the following were the per centage proportions of the Properties assessed in the whole of England and Wales; and in the Four selected Counties (Lancashire, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucester):—

#### Properties Assessed, 1850-1.

Area.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	£10 and above.
1850-1—England and Wales	55·1 p. ct.	13·2 p. ct.	31·7 p. ct.
" Four Selected Cos.	55·3 "	15·3 "	29·4 "

This was the latest information prior to the appearance of the Paper of last year (290/1858).

The preamble of the Statute of 1850 recites that "the Collection of Poor Rates and Highway Rates, assessed upon the Occupiers of tenements of small annual value, is expensive, difficult, and frequently impracticable, and that it is expedient to make better provision for the Rating of such Tenements, and the Collection of such Rates." The provisions made accordingly, are in substance as follows:—(1.) Vestries may order that from a given date, as regards tenements of "a yearly rateable value" of not more than 6*l.*, the Owners, and not the Occupiers shall be assessed for Poor and Highway Rates. (2) That such an order, when once made, shall be in force for at least three years. (3) That the assessments on Owners shall be on three-fourths of the rateable yearly value on which the assessment would be made on the Occupier. (4.) That Owners may compound for a whole year's rating, to be paid whether the premises be occupied or not, on the basis of one-half the rateable value. (5) That notwithstanding the rating of the Owner, the Occupier shall still be entitled to all Municipal privileges and franchises conferred on Occupiers by the Municipal Corporation Act.

It will easily be understood that a law of this character will bring upon the Rate Books an immense number of Small Properties, which previously escaped altogether, as not worth the trouble of assessing; and, therefore, that subsequent to 1850, any accurate return of Properties rated, will present a more perfect and trustworthy index of the real proportions of the Properties of different amounts of annual rateable value.

We shall find accordingly that the results of the Return for 1856-7 differ widely, as regards the Four Counties, from the results of the Return for 1850-1, thus:—

#### (S.)—Results, '50-1 and '56-7.—Differences.

Year.	Area.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	£10 and above.
1850-1	Four Counties	55·3 p. ct.	15·3 p. ct.	29·4 p. ct.
1856-7	"	62·4 "	15·0 "	22·6 "

We have in these figures a most important increase in the Smallest and most important decrease in the Largest Assessments.

It will also be easily understood that the Act of 1850 will largely diminish the proportion of Excusals for non-payment of rates on grounds of poverty, inasmuch, as for a large per centage of the smaller tenements, the assessments will be collected from the Owners, who will, of course make additions to the rent:—thus, for the

Four Counties the Compositions amount to 30 *per cent.* of all the Assessments under 6*l.* The comparison of Excusals in the Returns of 1848-9, and 1856-7, is as follows:—

(T.)—EXCUSALS for Non-Payment—Per Centages of Total Assessments.

Year.	Area.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	Above £10.
1848-9	Four Counties	24.1 p. ct.	24.5 p. ct.	5.6 p. ct.
1856-7	„	4.3 „	9.2 „	5.2 „

I said in the Paper of September 1857, “it seems to be a fairly admissible conclusion that, in 1848-9, as large a proportion as *one-fifth*, or 20 *per cent.*, of Houses under 10*l.* were excused from non-payment of Poor Rate, for reasons indicating the straitened means of the Occupier, but I doubt exceedingly, whether in 1856-7 Excusals of payment on the same ground amount to more than a comparatively small part of the *per centage* at which they stood in 1848-9; and in justice to the Smaller Occupiers, the fact of their present improved condition should be definitively ascertained as a preliminary to the discussions of next year (1858).”

The Return 290/1858, was obtained for this purpose, and as regards the second class of Assessments (6*l.* and under 10*l.*), we see that it reduces the Excusals from (say) 20 *per cent.* to 9.2 *per cent.*; a most important and gratifying correction.

For the Smallest Class of Assessments (under 6*l.*), the Excusals are reduced from 24.1 *per cent.*, to 4.3 *per cent.*; but, then, allowance must be made for the Compositions under the Act of 1850.

We find by the following Table (V), that in the Four Counties, the total number of Assessments under 6*l.* in 1856-7 was 540,000; of these, 275,000 (or say 50 *per cent.*) were provided for by Compositions. In the remaining 265,000 Assessments there were 23,600 Excusals, equal to 9.0 *per cent.*

I do not think, therefore, that the evidence before us justifies a conclusion more favourable than the following, viz.:—

That in 1856-7, allowing for the operation of the Act of 1850, the proportion of Excusals in the Smallest Class of Assessments (under 6*l.*) is about 20 *per cent.*, and in the Second Class of Assessments (6*l.* and under 10*l.*) is somewhat less than 10 *per cent.*

Nor can we be surprised at this result, knowing as we do, that in the Smaller Class of Tenements, the only mode of securing the rent is by weekly or fortnightly collections.

We have seen that the Act of 1850 preserves to occupiers, in cases where the owner is rated, the franchises, &c., conferred on occupiers by the Municipal Corporation Reform Act of 1835 (56 Wm. IV, cap. 76). The municipal constituencies created by that Act includes every male person of full age, who on the last day of August in any year shall have occupied premises within the borough, *continuously for the three previous years*, and shall for that time have been an inhabitant householder within seven miles of the borough, provided that he shall have been rated to the Poor-rates, and shall have paid them, and all borough rates, during the time of his occupation. In effect, therefore, the Municipal Franchise is a purely Rating Franchise, subject to the preliminary of a *three years'* continuous residence.

At Manchester, however, the leading authorities have found so little reason to be satisfied with this mere Rating Franchise, that in a local Act obtained so recently as last year, 1858, viz., The Manchester Overseer's Act, 1858 (21 & 22 Vict., cap. 62; 28 June, 1858), while full power is taken to act upon the principle of the Statute of 1850, and to extend its range from 6*l.* to 10*l.*, scrupulous care is taken to *exclude* from the Municipal Suffrage all occupiers whose rates are paid by the assessment of the owner. The eighth section recites “And whereas, by reason of the large amount of property of small annual value in the several townships, it is desirable that power be given to the overseers to rate and compound with the Owners of Cottages and Dwelling-houses, the annual rateable value of which

“shall not exceed *Ten pounds*,” and not only is the power of composition conferred, with authority to accept rates at not less than *half* the annual rateable value, where the owner consents to be rated irrespective of the occupation or non-occupation of the premises, but the section proceeds to make it imperative on the overseers “where any Cottage or Dwelling-house is assessed to the rate for the Relief of the Poor, at a yearly rateable value, not exceeding *Ten pounds*, the overseers shall assess the owner of such Cottage or Dwelling-house, instead of the occupier.” It is true, that under section 13 an occupier may claim in writing to be rated in his own name, and may tender the rate then due; but this saving clause does not materially alter the significance of the fact, that only last year an Act was obtained by the local authorities of Manchester which in effect does deprive of the Municipal Franchise all occupiers at a rateable value of 10*l.* and under. Assuming the rateable value to the Poor-rate to be *one-fifth less* than the actual rent paid by the tenant, the effect of the measure at Manchester is to disfranchise for municipal purposes all occupiers at a rent of 12*l.* or under.

In the following Table (V) the number of “Properties” or “Tenements” assessed is only given, meaning by “Properties” or “Tenements,” not only Dwelling-houses, but gardens, fields, yards, stables, outhouses, barns, or other premises capable of being held at a rent by occupiers, or by owners for their own use. In order to reduce the “tenements” to “Inhabited Houses,” I am led, after some investigation, to believe that as a general rule a deduction of 15 *per cent.* would rather under than over-state the number of inhabited houses. We should have then these results for the four Counties:—

(U.)—Assessments and Inhabited Houses, '51 and '56-7.

Year.	Lancashire.	Suffolk.	Hants.	Gloucester.
1856-7.—Assessments.....	585,000	85,000	92,000	104,000
„ 15 <i>per cent.</i> off .....	88,000	13,000	14,000	16,000
„ Inhabited Houses (say)	497,000	72,000	78,000	88,000
„ 1851	350,000	70,000	75,000	86,000
Increase .....	147,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Equal to .....	30.0 p. ct.	2.8 p. ct.	4.0 p. ct.	2.2 p. ct.

It would appear by these figures, that the increase of Inhabited Houses in Lancashire since 1851 has been exceedingly great; and certainly the prodigious augmentation of productive powers in that region must have led to a vast addition to the resident population.

Reasoning from the data furnished or suggested by the two following Tables (V) and (W), I have given in the text in Table (F) a computed statement for each Group of Counties and Boroughs, of the *Male Occupiers* in 1858, at the rent (1) under 6*l.*; (2) 6*l.* and under 10*l.*; and (3) 10*l.* and above. The statement is in the form of a *per centage* of the Inhabited Houses, as ascertained in 1851.

(V.)—FOUR SELECTED COUNTIES.—*Lancashire, Suffolk, Hants, and Gloucestershire.*  
NUMBER of "Properties" assessed to Poor Rate.—With Number of COMPOSABLE  
under Small Tenements Rating Act, 1850 (13 and 14 Vict. cap. 99), and Number  
EXCUSALS as per Parl. Paper 290/58.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASSES OF ASSESSMENTS.	Lancaster.		Suffolk.		Hampshire.		Gloucester.	
	Assess- ments.	Of which Excused.	Assess- ments.	Of which Excused.	Assess- ments.	Of which Excused.	Assess- ments.	Of which Excused.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Compostns.—not ex. £6	126,510	....	19,087	....	17,440	....	12,626	....
Under £4 .....	123,888	3,587	36,779	5,066	23,625	3,211	38,404	6,850
£ 4 or under £ 5...	61,305	1,172	4,547	175	7,141	459	6,850	4,685
£ 5 " £ 6...	48,816	1,762	2,930	75	5,517	262	4,685	....
(i.)	360,519	6,521	63,343	5,316	53,723	3,932	62,565	7,115
£ 6 " £ 8...	57,576	6,617	3,757	21	10,461	370	7,534	....
£ 8 " £ 10...	37,108	4,481	2,500	14	5,144	223	5,679	....
(ii.)	94,684	11,098	6,257	35	15,605	593	13,213	....
£ 10 " £ 12...	21,710	2,881	1,886	3	3,949	66	3,223	....
£ 12 " £ 15...	20,301	2,774	1,959	3	3,774	29	3,535	....
£ 15 " £ 20...	23,125	809	2,303	5	4,378	6	4,299	....
£ 20 and above .....	64,906	202	9,230	16	10,702	6	16,899	....
(iii.)	130,042	6,666	15,378	27	22,803	107	27,956	....
Total Assmts. '56-7.	585,245	24,285	84,978	5,378	92,131	4,632	103,734	8,355
" '48-9.	369,046	49,677	71,753	23,534	65,605	21,535	80,979	14,115
1856-7.—More .....	216,199	....	13,225	....	26,526	....	22,755	....
" Less .....	....	25,392	....	18,156	....	16,903	....	....
Assts. '56-7 } more {	Per ct. 58'6	....	Per ct. 18'3	....	Per ct. 40'0	....	Per ct. 28'7	....
over '48-9								

The following Table (W.) presents, under three Divisions, a Summary of the per centage results of 1848-9:—of 1850-1 and 1856-7.

(W.)—FOUR SELECTED COUNTIES.—Per Centage Proportions of (1) Total  
Properties Assessed 1856-7 and 1850-1.—And (2) Excusals for Non-  
Payment in 1856-7 and 1848-9. Parl. Papers 293/58, 2/52, 630/49.

(1.)—No. of Properties Assessed.—Per Centages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FOUR SELECTED COUNTIES.	No. of "Properties" Assessed.—Per Centage Proportions.					
	Under £6.		£6 and under £10.		£10 and above.	
	'56-7.	'50-1.	'56-7.	'50-1.	'56-7.	'50-1.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Lancaster .....	61'5	....	16'2	....	22'3	....
" .....	....	49'6	....	19'8	....	30'6
Suffolk .....	74'5	....	7'3	....	18'2	....
" .....	....	67'9	....	8'6	....	23'5
Hampshire.....	58'3	....	17'0	....	24'7	....
" .....	....	50'0	....	19'0	....	31'0
Gloucestershire .....	60'2	....	12'6	....	27'2	....
" .....	....	53'7	....	13'8	....	32'5
Average.....	62'4	....	15'0	....	22'6	....
" .....	....	55'3	....	15'3	....	29'4

(ii.)—Excusals for Non-Payment.—Per Centages of Total Assessments.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	'56-7.	'48-9.	'56-7.	'48-9.	'56-7.	'48-9.
Lancaster .....	1'8	....	11'7	....	5'1	....
" .....	....	10'4	....	29'3	....	7'6
Suffolk .....	8'4	....	....	....	....	....
" .....	....	47'0	....	....	....	....
Hampshire.....	7'3	....	4'0	....	....	....
" .....	....	57'6	....	18'1	....	4'7
Gloucestershire .....	12'6	....	6'0	....	....	....
" .....	....	26'0	....	10'0	....	....
Average.....	4'3	....	9'2	....	5'2	....
" .....	....	24'1	....	24'5	....	5'6



(III.)—No. of Properties Assessed.—MEAN PER CENTAGES of '56-7 and '50-1.

	15	16	17	18
FOUR SELECTED COUNTIES.	Under £6.	£6 and under £10.	£10 and above.	
	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	
Lancaster .....	56· per cent.	18· per cent.	26· per cent.	
Suffolk .....	71· „	8· „	21· „	
Hampshire.....	54· „	19· „	27· „	
Gloucestershire .....	57· „	13· „	30· „	
	59· „	15· „	26· „	

NOTE.—This Table may be read as follows:—In *Lancashire*, of the total number of "Properties" of all kinds, (Houses, Gardens, Lands, Workshops, Stables, Cowsheds, &c.), assessed to the Poor, the assessments under 6*l.* annual Rating Value were equal to 61·5 per cent. (col. 2) in 1856-7 against 49·6 per cent. in 1850-1. And the *Excusals* for Non-Payment of Poor Rate assessed (generally on the ground of poverty), were equal in 1856-7 to 1·8 per cent. (col. 9) of the total number of assessments against 10·4 per cent. (col. 10) in 1848-9.

In connection with this Appendix I am glad to avail myself of the following valuable details, relating to the Borough of Leeds, collected by Mr. Baines, and published by him in the *Leeds Mercury* early in January, 1859. These details reached me when I had advanced a long way in the preparation of this Paper.

"The franchise proposed by the London Parliamentary Reform Association to be established in boroughs, is defined to include—

"Every person of full age, and not subject to any legal incapacity, who shall occupy, as owner or tenant, any premises which are rated to the Relief of the Poor."

"This, though sometimes called a 'Rating Franchise,' is in reality more than 'Household Suffrage,' because in towns every house, and indeed every tenement, is rated, whether large or small. Even a pig-stye is legally chargeable with poor-rates.

"There is, however, a great misunderstanding on this point, even among men of intelligence and experience. We know some who suppose that the above franchise, because it is called a 'Rating Franchise,' implies that the householder shall himself, in his own person, pay all parochial rates to the collectors. But the definition we have quoted from the London programme does not say or imply this. It simply says—'who shall occupy, as owner or tenant, any premises which are rated to the relief of the poor.' Now all premises are rated; but under the Small Tenements Act of 1850 (13 and 14 Victoria, c. 99), which is now adopted in almost all towns, the rates on all tenements 'the yearly rateable value of which does not exceed 6*l.*' are paid, not by the tenant, but by the landlord. It is true that the tenant ultimately pays the rate, because it is (generally speaking) included in the rent which he pays to his landlord. But, inasmuch as the immense majority (probably nineteen-twentieths) of the occupiers of cottages pay their rents WEEKLY, by 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, or 2*s.* 6*d.* at a time, and as they are compelled to do this, or they could not obtain a house to put their heads in, this affords no evidence of saving, forethought, or prudence, still less of any means beyond those of the humblest day-labourer. We are not saying that all occupiers of cottages are deficient in these qualities—far from it; we only point out that the mere payment of rates in this manner, that is, mixed up with the rent, which itself is paid weekly, affords no evidence whatever of respectable circumstances or character.

"There is a provision in the Small Tenements Act which is very significant as to the poverty and the shifting habits of many of the occupiers of the cottages. The 4th section provides that a deduction of one-fourth, and even of one-half (where due notice has been given), may be claimed by the owner on payment of the rates; in this case, however, he must pay for all his cottages, whether occupied or empty; but the provision clearly indicates the difficulty found in collecting rates from the occupiers, and the frequency with which they change their dwellings. Otherwise the overseers could not justly or reasonably sacrifice so large a proportion of the rates.

"The same inference must be drawn from the fact that the rents of nearly all cottage dwellings are collected weekly. The landlord or his agent would not take the trouble to collect weekly, unless experience proved that it would be difficult to collect the rents at longer periods, say, monthly or quarterly. When we inquired the other day of an old rate collector whether the rents could not be collected monthly, he replied that they could not be deferred so long without great risk of many of the tenants removing in order to evade the payment. Surely this is an indication the most decisive, either of poverty, or of habits of some kind incompatible with the qualifications requisite for the choice of Members of Parliament.

"It should be stated that in Leeds, and we believe in most other towns, the 'rateable value,' does not mean the rent, but about one-sixth less than the rent. Thus, a dwelling of the yearly rent of 7*l.* 5*s.* is rated at 6*l.*; a dwelling of the rent of 6*l.* is rated at 5*l.*; and a dwelling of the rent of 4*l.* is rated at 3*l.* 5*s.* Therefore the Small Tenements Act, applying to tenements 'the yearly rateable value of which does not exceed 6*l.*,' requires the owners to pay the rates for all dwellings of which the yearly rent (exclusive of the rates) does not exceed 7*l.* 5*s.*

"We will endeavour to show how the *occupation suffrage*, as defined by the London Reform Association, would work in the borough of Leeds. The present number of names on the Register, as entitled to vote for Members of Parliament, is 6,320; which being reduced, by deducting those who have more than one qualification, makes a constituency of about 5,500 voters. But the whole number of tenements in the borough is 41,975, all of which are rated. Of these 38,499 are Dwellings, and 6,476 are other Tenements. Deducting 1,703 for Unoccupied tenements, and 5,688 for Female occupiers, there remain 37,184 tenements occupied by Male tenants. From this number, however, a deduction must be made for those who have more than one qualification; and perhaps the number of occupiers would be about 32,000. We must further deduct all adult males who have received parochial relief within twelve months, which constitutes a 'legal incapacity.' We can only form a rough estimate of the number of this class, but from the best information we can obtain from our parish officers, we suppose the number may average about 2,000. This would reduce the 32,000 to 30,000. Lastly, we must make an allowance for those who have not resided in the borough for the length of time required by law, which is at present twelve months. We suppose the number of these might be about 2,000, which, deducted from 30,000, leaves 28,000 as the probable number of persons who might be entitled to vote for Members of Parliament in the borough of Leeds, under the definition printed above. Thus, as well as we can judge, the number of Parliamentary voters in this borough would be increased from 5,500 to 28,000, or more than FIVE-FOLD.

"In order to form an idea of the position in life of those who would be thus added to the constituency, we may look at the value of their dwellings, which may be inferred from the following table:—

## Tenements in the Borough of Leeds, with their Ratings.—1858.

Rated at	Number of Tenements.	Rated at	Number of Tenements.
£3 10 <i>s.</i> and under .....	23,376	£8 and under £10 .....	1,942
£4 and under £5 .....	5,325	Above £10 .....	8,376
£5 „ £6 .....	3,765		
£6 „ £8 .....	2,191	Total .....	44,975



"Thus it appears that 23,376 Tenements are rated at and under 3*l.* 10*s.* We are told that the *gross rental* (including all the parochial rates) paid on houses rated at 3*l.* 10*s.*, is from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* per week, that is, from 5*l.* 4*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* a year.\* Taking an average of 5*l.* 10*s.* for the gross rental of this class of tenements, about 4*l.* 15*s.* would represent the landlord's rent, and 15*s.* the parochial rates. Further, 5,325 more of the tenements in Leeds are rated at 4*l.*, and under 5*l.* Taking the average of 4*l.* 10*s.*, the gross rental paid for such houses is about 2*s.* 9*d.* per week, or 7*l.* 3*s.* a year; of which 6*l.* would represent the landlord's rent, and 1*l.* 3*s.* the parochial rates. Adding together these two classes of houses, it seems that there are 28,701 tenements in Leeds (out of a total of 44,975) of the value of 6*l.* a year and under. These figures give the tenements, not the occupiers, who may be about one-sixth less, or 24,918; and if we further deduct 4,095, as being the proportion of unoccupied tenements and of female tenants found in the borough, it would still show 20,823 male householders in Leeds living in houses not exceeding the value of 6*l.* a year. Almost every one of these pays his rent weekly, and no rates are paid by this class of persons distinct from their rent.

"Of course these 20,823 persons will include nearly all those who receive parish relief, and the greater number of those who would be left off the register on the ground of too short residence. But it seems not unlikely, from the above figures, that 16,000 persons might be placed on the register by the occupation suffrage proposed in London, who are living in cottages not exceeding 6*l.* a year value, and five-sixths of them below 4*l.* 15*s.*"

#### APPENDIX (II)

##### DISTRIBUTION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY as indicated by the INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS.—Assessed Taxes, 1856.

In the following table (Y) the amount of Annual Income from Land and Trade in 56-7, according to the Assessments to Income Tax and Schedules (A), (B), and (D), is given for each County Division, and Parliamentary Borough therein, as set forth in the two Parliamentary Papers 317/57, obtained by Mr. Disraeli, and 492/58 obtained by Mr. Bright. The figures in these papers are free from the disturbances arising from the assessment of Income Tax upon the profits of Railway Companies in the towns or places at which the head offices of the Companies may happen to be. A Parliamentary Paper, 31/58, obtained by Mr. J. B. Smith, gives the Income Tax assessment, including the Railways, and the differences are very striking; thus the assessment in 56-7, for the Borough of Marylebone, under Schedule (A), is on 5,717,000*l.* when the Railways are included, and only on 2,821,000*l.* when the Railways are excluded. Similarly, the (A) assessment in Manchester City, was 2,457,000*l.* with, and 1,531,000*l.* without the Railways.

It is perfectly clear, however, that in order to arrive at the ordinary Income Tax assessment of a Town, the Head Office payments of Railways must be excluded. The Railway dividends are distributed all over the country, but happen to be accounted for at only one point.

The 15,594,000*l.* (A) assessment of the City of London, requires large correction for the Income Tax paid at the Head Offices of Banking, Docks, Insurance, Gas, Telegraph, Shipping, Trading, and other Public Companies.

In 1856-7, the Income Tax was assessed under the Act 18 Vict., cap. 20, (25 May, 1855), at the rate of 11½*d.* in the £ on incomes of 100*l.* to 150*l.* per

\* Here the difference between the rent and the rateable value is much more than one-sixth, which is accounted for by the fact that the rate itself is included in the gross rental.

annum; and at 1*s.* 4*d.* in the £ on incomes of more than 150*l.* per annum. The contents of the Schedules remained the same as in the original Act (506 Vict., cap. 35) of 1842, viz.,

Schedule (A) extends the tax to the annual value of all lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Great Britain, in respect of the *property or ownership thereof*; that is to say, the owners of Real Property pay the Income Tax at 1*s.* 4*d.* in the £ on the annual value of such property, under Schedule (A).

Schedule (B) taxes the profits of Farmers, and others occupying Farms or Lands, and assumes that such profits are equal to half the annual value, or half the rack rent; and, therefore, levies the tax at half the rate under Schedule (A), or at 8*d.* in the £ on the whole of the rent.

Schedule (D) taxes profits derived from Trades and Professions, at 1*s.* 4*d.* in the £.

The two remaining Schedules apply, (C) to Annuities and Dividends, and (E) to Salaries and Pensions.

The amount of Incomes assessed under (A), (B), and (D), will obviously go far towards indicating, pretty closely, the relative amounts of Property in different Towns and Counties. If agriculture predominates, the returns under (A) and (B) will be large. If large towns predominate, the returns under (A) will be considerable in respect of the rent of Houses, Shops, and Manufactures; and still more considerable for trading profits assessable under Schedule (D). We must not forget, however, that the Income returned under Schedule (A) is worth very nearly three times as many years' purchase as the Income under (B) and (D). The proportions of *Property*, therefore, under the three Schedules, would be very different from the proportions of *Income* they may indicate.

It has been sometimes contended that the payments for Assessed Taxes afford a better criterion of the local distribution of property, than the payments of Income Tax—but this position is hardly tenable. About a third (760,000*l.*) of the whole amount (2,000,000*l.*) of Assessed Taxes in Great Britain, arises from the Inhabited House Duty, imposed (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 36) in 1851, in lieu of the Window Duty. But this duty does not apply to houses of less than 20*l.* rent, and certainly would not afford any fair criterion of the amount of property in two such towns as Brighton and Preston, for example. About a fourth part of the 2,000,000*l.* is afforded by the Taxes on Male Servants and Carriages—a still more capricious standard; and a sixth part of the 2,000,000*l.* arises from the Duty on Race and other Horses.

In 1857, out of the 61 Millions of Revenue in Great Britain, 18 Millions only were raised by Assessed and Income Taxes; the other 43 Millions were raised mainly by the Customs, Excise, and Post-office. Every one knows that the great mass of contributions to this 43 Millions comes from the poorer classes in the form of indirect taxes on the consumption of tea, coffee, sugar, spirits, beer, fruits, &c.; but there are no means of ascertaining territorially in what proportions the 43 Millions are raised.

In the absence of such means, I believe that the Income Tax Returns are the best indications—if not of the total revenue contributions of each district—certainly of the amount of property, real and personal, within it.

For convenience I give the following Table (X) of the amount of Assessed Taxes in 1856-7:—

(X.)—ASSESSED TAXES.—*Great Britain, 1856-7.—Gross Amount of Duty charged under the leading Classes of Assessment.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GREAT BRITAIN.		CLASSES OF DUTY.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.	
'56.	'57.		'56.	'57.	'56.	'57.
£	£		£	£	£	£
213,000	214,000	(i.)—INHABITED HOUSE DUTY. Shops, Warehouses, Farm and Beer Houses worth £20 rent, @ 6d. in £	209,000	209,000	4,700	4,600
536,000	545,000	Dwelling Houses £20, @ 9d. in £	495,000	503,000	41,000	42,000
749,000	759,000		701,000	712,000	45,700	46,600
183,000	194,000	(ii.)—MALE SERVANTS. Rates from 10s. 6d. to 21s.	167,000	177,000	16,000	16,300
283,000	302,000	(iii.)—CARRIAGES. Rates from 5s. to 70s.	260,000	279,000	22,000	24,000
225,000	236,000	(iv.)—HORSES. Private use.—Race Horses 77s.	207,000	218,000	17,800	18,000
115,000	117,000	—Others 10s. 6d. to 21s.	104,000	106,000	11,000	11,500
340,000	353,000	Used in Trade, 51s. 3d. to 10s. 6d.	311,000	324,000	28,800	29,500
200,000	199,000	(v.)—DOGS. Packs of Hounds and others	180,000	179,000	19,000	19,500
14,300	14,600	(vi.)—HORSE DEALERS.	12,600	13,000	1,600	1,600
1,200	1,300	(vii.)—HAIR POWDER.	1,100	1,200	—	—
50,600	53,800	(viii.)—ARMORIAL BEARINGS.	46,200	49,200	4,300	4,600
130,000	135,000	(ix.)—GAME CERTIFICATES.	118,000	123,000	12,000	12,500
196,100	204,700		177,900	186,400	18,900	18,700
1,953,000	2,013,000	Total Assessed Taxes.	1,803,000	1,858,000	150,000	154,000
14,223,000	15,161,000	Property and Income Tax.				
16,276,000	17,174,000	Customs, Excise, Post Office,				
49,574,000	44,381,000	Crown Lands, Land Tax, &c.				
65,850,000	61,555,000					

(Y.)—COUNTY DIVISIONS and BOROUGHs in ENGLAND and WALES, 1856-7—ELECTORS on Register, and Amounts on which Income Tax, Schedules (A), (B), and (D), was Assessed. [The 000's are omitted in Cols. 5, 6, 7, 8.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	Mem- bers.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax Paid on Sums as under. 1856-7.				
No.	No.	No.	A. (Lands- Owners.)	B. (Lands- Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL.	
COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.							
I.—Metropolitan.							
46,377	2	14,977	1,616,	300,	796,	2,712,	
14,580	4	19,115	1,971,	—	13,623,	15,594,	
24,755	2	13,182	2,566,	—	3,774,	6,340,	
37,427	2	20,626	1,882,	—	2,469,	4,351,	
40,513	2	20,851	2,821,	13,	1,992,	4,826,	
75,710	2	27,980	1,300,	10,	1,893,	3,703,	
39,154	2	20,276	1,182,	11,	846,	2,039,	
23,751	2	10,170	683,	1,	1,066,	1,750,	
255,890	16	132,200	12,905,	35,	25,663,	38,603,	
Ia.—Universities.							
Oxford University	2	3,238	58,	—	60,	118,	
Cambridge University	2	4,552	31,	—	47,	78,	
	4	8,090	89,	—	107,	196,	
II.—South Eastern.							
28,104	2	8,117	1,051,	689,	309,	2,049,	
3,651	2	1,876	52,	5,	86,	143,	
3,747	2	2,024	121,	1,	77,	199,	
2,261	1	998	41,	4,	38,	83,	
2,474	2	1,008	37,	6,	40,	83,	
12,136	7	5,906	251,	16,	241,	508,	
42,280	2	8,993	1,356,	664,	550,	2,570,	
4,337	1	1,463	80,	12,	76,	168,	
15,101	2	7,888	427,	13,	313,	753,	
3,676	2	1,611	99,	12,	132,	243,	
2,549	2	1,180	64,	13,	72,	149,	
25,963	7	12,142,	670,	50,	593,	1,313,	

Note.—Throughout this Table the Totals of all the cols. in each County Division are given separately for the Boroughs within that Division.—Thus, in EAST KENT, the Total Borough Electors is 5,906,—and the Total County Electors 8,117.—The names in Italic (e.g. Hythe) are places deprived of one Member in 1832. The places marked \* (e.g. \*Finsbury) were Enfranchised in that year.

(Y.)—Contd.—Income Tax Assessed, 1856-7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Members.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
25,101	<b>South Eastern—Contd.</b>			£	£	£	£
792	SURREY, EAST..... (1,179)	2	7,191	1,055,	204,	547,	1,806,
792	Reigate .....	1	442	29,	7,	23,	59,
792		1	442	29,	7,	23,	59,
18,110	SURREY, WEST..... (641)	2	3,920	417,	246,	252,	915,
1,176	Guildford .....	2	666	33,	1,	24,	58,
1,176		2	666	33,	1,	24,	58,
21,372	<b>SUSSEX, EAST..... (1,034)</b>	2	6,056	637,	432,	120,	1,189,
10,843	*Brighton .....	2	3,936	482,	3,	405,	890,
2,477	Hastings .....	2	1,199	124,	5,	68,	197,
1,747	Lewes .....	2	724	40,	6,	50,	96,
1,557	Rye .....	1	462	23,	42,	16,	81,
16,624		7	6,321	669,	56,	539,	1,254,
10,660	<b>SUSSEX, WEST..... (479)</b>	2	3,000	341,	257,	71,	669,
552	Arundel..... (85)	1	199	11,	2,	13,	26,
1,653	Chichester..... (76)	2	638	43,	5,	50,	98,
1,081	Horsham .....	1	350	24,	10,	16,	50,
1,300	Midhurst .....	1	411	20,	23,	11,	54,
5,421	Shoreham .....	2	1,800	176,	99,	68,	343,
10,007		7	3,398	274,	139,	158,	571,
21,775	<b>HANTS, NORTH..... (698)</b>	2	3,149	603,	482,	119,	1,104,
1,079	Andover .....	2	233	25,	5,	20,	50,
1,072	Petersfield .....	1	331	31,	24,	7,	62,
2,077	Winchester .....	2	842	43,	4,	55,	102,
4,288		5	1,406	99,	33,	82,	214,
19,161	<b>HANTS, SOUTH..... (500)</b>	2	5,525	467,	257,	175,	899,
1,543	Christchurch .....	1	328	37,	19,	15,	71,
1,029	Lymington .....	2	323	22,	6,	14,	42,
12,825	Portsmouth .....	2	3,671	211,	10,	179,	400,
5,749	Southampton .....	2	3,508	179,	3,	181,	363,
21,146		7	7,830	449,	38,	389,	876,

under Schedules (A), (B), (D).—(Y.)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Members.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
7,378	<b>South Eastern—Contd.</b>			£	£	£	£
1,550	ISLE OF WIGHT..... (250)	1	1,949	229,	88,	96,	413,
1,550	Newport .....	2	654	29,	....	44,	73,
1,550		2	654	29,	....	44,	73,
25,202	<b>III.—South Midland.</b>						
1,244	BERKSHIRE..... (994)	3	4,836	777,	559,	225,	1,561,
4,098	Abingdon .....	1	323	19,	1,	28,	48,
1,635	Reading .....	2	1,431	93,	4,	140,	237,
1,417	Wallingford .....	1	371	43,	25,	20,	88,
8,394	Windsor .....	2	642	44,	1,	59,	104,
30,062		6	2,767	199,	31,	247,	477,
1,150	<b>HERTFORDSHIRE (1,253)</b>	3	6,061	834,	514,	380,	1,728,
1,150	Hertford .....	2	620	31,	4,	40,	75,
1,150	[St. Albans] .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23,491		2	620	31,	4,	40,	75,
5,472	<b>BUCKS..... (1,177)</b>	3	5,353	688,	515,	185,	1,388,
1,717	Aylesbury .....	2	1,417	120,	87,	51,	258,
1,441	Buckingham .....	2	354	43,	26,	26,	95,
1,211	Chipping Wycombe .....	2	390	26,	7,	22,	55,
9,841	Great Marlow .....	2	343	18,	7,	14,	39,
25,983		8	2,504	207,	127,	113,	447,
1,721	<b>OXFORDSHIRE..... (1,183)</b>	3	5,119	740,	588,	155,	1,483,
4,933	Banbury .....	1	538	41,	1,	58,	100,
1,623	Oxford City .....	2	2,656	113,	7,	126,	246,
8,277	Woodstock .....	1	336	33,	24,	7,	64,
17,935		4	3,530	187,	32,	191,	410,
1,755	<b>NORTHAMPTON, N. (935)</b>	2	3,800	563,	461,	166,	1,190,
1,755	Peterborough .....	2	542	48,	12,	57,	117,
1,755		2	542	48,	12,	57,	117,

(Y.)—Contd.—Income Tax Assessed, '56,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Members.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
				A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
18,991	South Midland—Contd.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
4,886	NORTHAMPTON, S. (1055)	2	4,675	59,	498,	182,	1,124,
4,886	Northampton .....(784)	2	1,774	89,	5,	164,	253,
		2	1,774	89,	5,	164,	253,
22,366	BEDFORDSHIRE ....(910)	2	4,276	517,	380,	183,	1,080,
2,307	Bedford .....(398)	2	879	45,	7,	61,	113,
2,307		2	879	45,	7,	61,	113,
	IV.—Eastern.						
12,041	HUNTS .....(582)	2	2,988	374,	282,	110,	766,
1,244	Huntingdon .....(63)	2	382	29,	11,	36,	76,
1,244		2	382	29,	11,	36,	76,
32,032	CAMBRIDGESHIRE (962)	3	6,298	1,026,	827,	274,	2,127,
5,194	Cambridge (Bor.) .....(8)	2	1,878	123,	8,	217,	348,
5,194		2	1,878	123,	8,	217,	348,
34,335	ESSEX, NORTH ....(1,329)	2	5,553	830,	649,	202,	1,681,
4,145	Colchester .....(466)	2	1,282	66,	17,	83,	166,
751	Harwich .....(3)	2	313	15,	3,	14,	32,
4,896		4	1,595	81,	20,	97,	198,
33,120	ESSEX, SOUTH .....(1,541)	2	6,169	1,084,	697,	374,	2,155,
1,179	Maldon .....(610)	2	879	17,	5,	20,	42,
1,179		2	879	17,	5,	20,	42,
52,614	NORFOLK, EAST....(1,738)	2	7,755	1,152,	811,	166,	2,129,
14,988	Norwich .....(2,930)	2	6,175	220,	14,	317,	551,
6,886	Yarmouth .....(1,308)	2	1,308	94,	4,	106,	204,
21,874		4	7,483	314,	18,	423,	555,

under Schedules (A), (B), (D).—(Y.)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Members.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
				A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL.
No.	Eastern—Contd.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
31,846	NORFOLK, WEST (1,647)	2	7,179	953,	919,	224,	2,096,
3,845	King's Lynn .....(200)	2	1,055	67,	6,	103,	176,
844	Thetford .....(8)	2	218	13,	3,	21,	37,
4,689		4	1,273	80,	9,	124,	213,
30,677	SUFFOLK, EAST (1,684)	2	5,907	858,	637,	176,	1,671,
6,979	Ipswich .....(345)	2	1,891	121,	10,	141,	272,
6,979		2	1,891	121,	10,	141,	272,
26,620	SUFFOLK, WEST (1,092)	2	4,084	699,	533,	155,	1,387,
2,752	Bury St. Edmund's .....(3)	2	702	54,	7,	76,	137,
1,374	Eye .....(28)	1	359	30,	31,	8,	69,
4,126		3	1,061	84,	38,	84,	206,
4,588	RUTLANDSHIRE (3,981)	3	1,822	163,	133,	36,	332,
....	(No Boroughs.)	....	....	....	....	....	....
....		....	....	....	....	....	....
29,560	LINCOLN (Kest. & Hol.) (2,236)	2	8,287	1,292	1,158	228,	2,678,
3,622	Boston.....(160)	2	1,057	75,	23,	73,	171,
1,968	Grantham .....(236)	2	740	42,	12,	52,	106,
1,616	Stamford .....(139)	2	529	33,	5,	67,	105,
7,206		6	2,326	150,	40	192,	382,
39,027	LINCOLN (Lindsey) (3,061)	2	12,435	1,486,	1,286,	972,	3,044,
2,354	Grimsby .....(312)	1	888	55,	25,	47,	127,
3,450	Lincoln .....(548)	2	1,405	73,	8,	114,	195,
5,804		3	2,293	128,	33,	161,	322,
25,061	YORK, E. RIDING (2,449)	2	7,444	1,035,	1,741,	1,422,	4,198,
2,183	Beverley .....(907)	2	1,136	42,	17,	46,	105,
16,634	Hull.....(1,834)	2	5,494	339,	10,	700,	1,049,
18,817		4	6,630	381,	27,	746,	1,154,



(Y.)—Contd.—Income Tax Assessed, 1856-7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Members.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
18,007	<b>V.—South Western.</b>			£	£	£	£
	WILTS, NORTH ....(754)	2	4,485	484,	374,	126,	984
1,047	Calne .....(7)	1	164	35,	15,	13,	63
1,139	Chippenham .....(7)	2	334	31,	18,	30,	79
7,197	Cricklade.....(250)	2	1,682	265,	193,	55,	513
1,292	Devizes .....(8)	2	319	23,	3,	30,	56
1,420	Malmesbury .....(13)	1	315	41,	28,	16,	85
781	Marlborough .....(5)	2	242	23,	7,	38,	68
12,876		10	3,056	418,	264,	182,	864
14,879	WILTS, SOUTH ....(664)	2	3,309	416,	358,	83,	857
2,311	Salisbury .....(18)	2	650	40,	2,	78,	120
1,535	Westbury .....(1)	1	342	32,	19,	7,	58
1,721	Wilton .....(10)	1	251	47,	39,	15,	101
5,567		4	1,243	119,	60,	100,	279
26,470	<b>DORSETSHIRE ....(1,338)</b>	3	5,621	864,	654,	142,	1,660
1,468	Bridport .....(35)	2	478	10,	4,	23,	37
960	Dorchester .....(2)	2	451	23,	1,	36,	60
708	Lyme Regis .....(4)	1	263	14,	3,	7,	24
1,903	Poole .....(43)	2	539	26,	3,	47,	76
1,894	Shaftesbury .....(89)	1	509	40,	17,	19,	76
1,351	Wareham .....(17)	1	312	29,	12,	10,	51
1,722	Weymouth .....(22)	2	681	43,	1,	37,	81
10,006		11	3,233	185,	41,	179,	405
31,752	<b>DEVON, NORTH....(2,225)</b>	2	7,264	765,	669,	77,	1,511
2,116	Barnstaple .....(260)	2	742	33,	3,	34,	70
2,181	Tiverton .....(10)	2	482	42,	20,	42,	104
4,297		4	1,224	75,	23,	76,	174
4,857	<b>DEVON, SOUTH ....(2,501)</b>	2	9,625	1,129,	804,	283,	2,216
622	Ashburton.....(15)	1	182	13,	8,	7,	28
799	Dartmouth .....(4)	1	269	15,	4,	9,	28
4,961	*Devonport .....(286)	2	2,628	139,	3,	79,	221
6,499	Exeter.....(91)	2	2,501	201,	4,	197,	402
692	Honiton .....(48)	2	264	14,	5,	8,	27
5,171	Plymouth .....(5)	2	2,604	155,	6,	216,	377
1,009	Tavistock .....(20)	2	395	88,	11,	22,	121
728	Totness .....(20)	2	315	17,	3,	10,	30
20,481		14	9,158	642,	44,	548,	1,234

under Schedules (A), (B), (D).—(Y.)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Members.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
23,367	<b>South Western—Contd.</b>			£	£	£	£
	CORNWALL, EAST (1,409)	2	6,261	582,	398,	90,	1,070
1,103	Bodmin .....(10)	2	390	23,	14,	8,	45
1,051	Launceston.....(4)	1	438	24,	16,	12,	52
965	Liskeard .....(4)	1	372	20,	10,	16,	46
3,119		4	1,200	67,	40,	38,	145
31,702	CORNWALL, WEST....(792)	2	4,542	550,	278,	309,	1,137
1,459	Helston .....(2)	1	309	17,	1,	16,	34
2,143	Penryn and Falmouth....(173)	2	856	28,	3,	51,	82
2,003	St. Ives .....(6)	1	536	20,	9,	15,	44
2,194	Truro .....(4)	2	646	29,	2,	11,	42
7,799		6	2,347	94,	15,	93,	202
31,953	<b>SOMERSET, EAST....(2,409)</b>	2	10,735	996,	838,	239,	2,073
7,744	Bath .....(4)	2	3,144	278,	10,	261,	549
2,122	*Frome .....(76)	1	363	23,	7,	37,	67
906	Wells.....(76)	2	343	41,	1,	18,	60
10,772		5	3,850	342,	18,	316,	676
31,733	<b>SOMERSET, WEST....(1,825)</b>	2	7,510	964,	814,	216,	1,994
1,911	Bridgewater.....(118)	2	589	31,	4,	50,	85
2,645	Taunton.....(97)	2	887	52,	4,	52,	108
4,556		4	1,476	83,	8,	102,	193
20,495	<b>VI.—West Midland.</b>						
	GLOUCESTER, EAST (1,248)	2	7,891	742,	589,	130,	1,461
6,356	*Cheltenham .....(115)	1	2,170	201,	7,	175,	383
1,211	Cirencester .....(407)	2	423	25,	8,	63,	96
2,843	Gloucester .....(49)	2	1,743	82,	3,	149,	234
8,182	*Stroud .....(49)	2	1,287	124,	48,	153,	325
1,274	Tewkesbury .....(49)	2	371	22,	4,	26,	52
19,866		9	5,994	454,	70,	566,	1,090
28,165	GLOUCESTER, WEST (1,347)	2	9,250	724,	473,	200,	1,397
20,873	Bristol .....(4,204)	2	12,612	716,	7,	1,093,	1,816
20,873		2	12,612	716,	7,	1,093,	1,816

(Y.)—Contd.—Income Tax Assessed, '86.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851,	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands- Owners.)	B. (Lands- Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	Total.
<b>West Midland—Contd.</b>							
20,312	HEREFORD .....(1,761)	3	7,330	727,	641,	80,	1,448
2,426	Hereford .....(283)	2	832	50,	6,	47,	103
1,118	Leominster .....(196)	2	370	19,	2,	15,	36
3,544		4	1,202	69,	8,	62,	139
21,587	SALOP, NORTH .....(1,347)	2	4,227	679,	490,	223,	1,392
3,900	Shrewsbury .....(519)	2	1,617	84,	9,	131,	224
3,900		2	1,617	84,	9,	131,	224
13,370	SALOP, SOUTH .....(1,156)	2	3,183	563,	485,	94,	1,142
1,516	Bridgnorth .....(387)	2	678	34,	11,	24,	69
1,133	Ludlow .....(42)	2	407	17,	3,	23,	43
4,165	Wenlock .....(135)	2	871	127,	32,	42,	201
6,814		6	1,956	178,	46,	89,	313
27,501	STAFFORD, NORTH .....(2,030)	2	9,536	878,	619,	351,	1,848
2,153	Newcastle-under-Lyme (317)	2	997	26,	2,	45,	73
1,977	Stafford .....(831)	2	1,252	29,	1,	37,	67
15,562	*Stoke-upon-Trent .....	2	2,115	259,	19,	331,	609
19,692		6	4,364	314,	22,	413,	749
39,570	STAFFORD, SOUTH .....(965)	2	11,202	1,148,	370,	538,	2,056
1,412	Lichfield .....(60)	2	600	31,	9,	25,	65
1,760	Tamworth .....(75)	2	419	23,	....	11,	34
4,921	*Walsall.....	1	1,188	83,	15,	92,	190
22,284	*Wolverhampton .....	2	3,611	496,	23,	399,	918
30,377		7	5,818	633,	47,	527,	1,207
22,692	WORCESTER, EAST (915)	2	6,239	608,	392,	171,	1,171
1,407	Droitwich .....(2)	1	371	55,	40,	9,	104
7,119	*Dudley.....	1	884	124,	2,	130,	256
918	Evesham .....(93)	2	330	22,	7,	20,	49
9,444		4	1,585	201,	49,	159,	409

under Schedules (A), (B), (D).—(Y.)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands- Owners.)	B. (Lands- Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL.
<b>West Midland—Contd.</b>							
12,570	WORCESTER, WEST (773)	2	4,028	445,	281,	116,	842
1,582	Bewdley .....(9)	1	370	26,	8,	28,	62
3,656	Kidderminster .....	1	502	49,	2,	71,	122
5,695	Worcester .....(678)	2	2,530	126,	5,	199,	330
10,933		4	3,402	201,	15,	298,	514
24,612	MONMOUTHSHIRE (1,072)	2	5,099	635,	296,	227,	1,158
4,327	Monmouth.....(83) and 2 Contrib. Bors.....	1	1,676	124,	6,	144,	274
4,327		1	1,676	124,	6,	144,	274
<b>VII.—Midland.</b>							
21,527	WARWICK, NORTH (1,089)	2	6,832	629,	406,	212,	1,247
45,844	*Birmingham.....	2	9,074	963,	12,	1,518,	2,493
7,783	Coventry .....(3,723)	2	4,982	113,	5,	237,	355
53,627		4	14,056	1,076,	17,	1,755,	2,848
18,481	WARWICK, SOUTH (1,091)	2	3,522	649,	453,	260,	1,362
2,229	Warwick .....(150)	2	734	48,	12,	66,	126
2,229		2	734	48,	12,	66,	126
19,226	LEICESTER, NORTH (929)	2	4,060	433,	430,	153,	1,016
....	No Boroughs.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....		....	....	....	....	....	....
16,922	LEICESTER, SOUTH (1,039)	2	5,194	701,	457,	99,	1,257
12,805	Leicester .....(1,450)	2	4,162	179,	10,	273,	462
12,805		2	4,162	179,	10,	273,	462
25,531	DERBY, NORTH (1,101)	2	5,496	524,	321,	211,	1,056
....	No Boroughs .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....		....	....	....	....	....	....

(Y.)—Contd.—Income Tax Assessed, 1856-7.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Mem-bers.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
25,641	Midland—Contd.			£	£	£	£
8,199	DERBY, SOUTH....(1,470)	2	7,047	707,	486,	186,	1,379
8,199	Derby .....(439)	2	2,479	136,	3,	186,	325
17,259	NOTTS, NORTH ....(386)	2	4,028	268,	105,	126,	499
9,643	East Retford .....(492)	2	2,646	297,	241,	74,	612
11,549	Nottingham .....(2,874)	2	5,650	212,	2,	554,	768
21,192		4	8,296	509,	243,	628,	1,380
14,198	NOTTS, SOUTH....(1,000)	2	3,654	470,	394,	60,	924
2,370	Newark .....(493)	2	763	35,	4,	66,	105
2,370		2	763	35,	4,	66,	105
31,407	VIII.—North Western.						
8,312	CHESHIRE, NORTH (1,674)	2	6,693	838,	384,	404,	1,626
10,568	*Macclesfield .....	2	1,106	93,	8,	113,	214
18,880	*Stockport.....	2	1,417	150,	7,	128,	285
32,559		4	2,523	243,	15,	241,	499
5,173	CHESHIRE, SOUTH (2,158)	2	7,068	1,064,	604,	382,	2,050
5,173	Chester.....(1,451)	2	2,428	89,	5,	168,	262
5,173		2	2,428	89,	5,	168,	262
57,935	LANCASHIRE, NORTH (3,296)	2	12,352	1,253,	622,	666,	2,541
7,919	*Blackburn .....	2	1,518	157,	6,	211,	374
2,192	Cliitheroe .....	1	457	41,	20,	26,	87
2,891	Lancaster.....(400)	2	1,328	52,	8,	78,	138
11,348	Preston.....(1,196)	2	2,793	217,	5,	323,	545
24,350		7	6,096	467,	39,	638,	1,144

under Schedules (A), (B), (D).—(Y.)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHs THEREIN.	Mem-bers.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
90,920	North Western—Contd.			£	£	£	£
5,346	LANCASHIRE, SOUTH (2,933)	2	20,460	2,772,	908,	1,608,	5,288,
10,394	*Ashton-under-Lyne.....	1	1,085	107,	2,	101,	210,
5,825	*Bolton .....	2	1,933	160,	3,	272,	435,
53,204	*Bury .....	1	1,218	77,	5,	146,	228,
13,658	Liverpool .....(2,225)	2	18,314	1,765,	2,	5,280,	7,047,
5,829	*Manchester .....	2	18,044	1,531,	3,	3,243,	4,776,
15,342	*Oldham .....	2	2,098	180,	8,	153,	341,
4,380	*Rochdale .....	1	1,255	123,	7,	176,	306,
5,686	*Salford .....	1	4,028	342,	10,	226,	578,
173,974	*Warrington .....	1	720	61,	7,	123,	191,
158,247	Wigan .....(7)	2	797	99,	4,	133,	236,
19,002		15	49,492	4,445,	50,	9,853,	14,348,
6,528	YORKSHIRE, W. R. ....(5,936)	2	37,153	3,351,	1,138,	229,	4,718,
5,739	*Bradford .....	2	3,279	382,	13,	502,	897,
1,326	*Halifax .....	2	1,488	125,	2,	234,	361,
36,165	*Huddersfield .....	1	1,552	130,	9,	251,	390,
2,496	Knaresborough .....	2	270	13,	4,	20,	37,
1,345	*Leeds .....	2	6,204	580,	38,	875,	1,493,
27,099	Pontefract .....(201)	2	705	41,	17,	34,	92,
4,390	Ripon .....	2	339	20,	4,	25,	49,
104,090	*Sheffield .....	2	6,874	472,	27,	642,	1,141,
	*Wakefield.....	1	967	74,	3,	123,	200,
25,632		16	21,678	1,837,	117,	2,706,	4,660,
1,768	IX.—Northern.						
3,520	DURHAM, NORTH....(923)	2	5,847	602,	247,	205,	1,054,
3,439	Durham .....(591)	2	1,184	59,	2,	47,	108,
8,519	*Gateshead.....	1	895	76,	6,	60,	142,
17,246	*South Shields .....	1	1,079	76,	4,	113,	193,
22,099	*Sunderland .....	2	2,493	217,	6,	371,	594,
		6	5,651	428,	18,	591,	1,037,
	DURHAM, SOUTH (1,219)	2	5,565	680,	320,	295,	1,295,
	No Boroughs.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
		....	....	....	....	....	....

(Y.)—Contd.—Income Tax Assessed, '66-7,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.	Northern—Contd.	No.	No.	A. (Lands- Owners.)	B. (Lands- Owners.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
12,203	NORTHUMBERLD., N. (1,068)	2	3,296	506,	447,	72,	1,025,
2,028	Berwick .....(344)	2	805	41,	12,	44,	97,
1,467	Morpeth .....(103)	1	391	52,	20,	14,	86,
3,495		3	1,196	93,	32,	58,	183,
17,303	NORTHUMBERLD. S. (1,285)	2	5,608	598,	357,	108,	1,063,
10,441	Newcastle-upon-Tyne (1,618)	2	5,962	351,	11,	694,	1,056,
4,295	*Tynemouth .....	1	1,048	86,	10,	163,	259,
14,736		3	7,010	437,	21,	857,	1,315,
14,601	CUMBERLAND, EAST (1,035)	2	5,693	462,	373,	65,	900,
3,956	Carlisle .....(330)	2	1,223	85,	4,	106,	195,
3,956		2	1,223	85,	4,	106,	195,
13,073	CUMBERLAND, WEST (1,021)	2	4,389	390,	258,	57,	705,
1,506	Cockermouth .....	2	408	28,	11,	16,	55,
3,627	*Whitehaven .....	1	555	67,	3,	78,	148,
5,133		3	963	95,	14,	94,	203,
8,760	WESTMORELAND....(1126)	2	4,168	305,	250,	67,	622,
2,457	Kendal .....	1	402	32,	5,	59,	96,
2,457		1	402	32,	5,	59,	96,
36,323	YORKSHIRE, N. R....(4,358)	2	12,105	1,268,	873,	140,	2,281,
1,545	Malton .....(62)	2	594	26,	16,	26,	64,
1,064	Northallerton .....(5)	1	272	13,	6,	10,	29,
1,032	Richmond .....(10)	2	342	25,	12,	34,	71,
2,838	Scarborough .....(5)	2	934	53,	5,	74,	132,
1,154	Thirsk .....	1	398	27,	19,	11,	57,
2,239	*Whitby .....	1	532	42,	11,	51,	104,
7,778	York .....(2,695)	2	4,236	130,	4,	210,	344,
17,650		11	7,308	316,	69,	416,	801,

under Schedules (A), (B), (D).—(Y.)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Mem- bers.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.	X.—Wales, South.	No.	No.	A. (Lands- Owners.)	B. (Lands- Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
20,467	GLAMORGAN .....(975)	2	6,356	491,	240,	107,	838,
3,034	Cardiff .....(278)	1	1,640	101,	3,	95,	199,
11,684	*Merthyr Tydvil .....	1	1,263	338,	10,	74,	422,
8,491	Swansea .....(389)	1	1,901	105,	15,	173,	293,
23,209		3	4,804	544,	28,	342,	914,
18,780	CARMARTHEN .....(917)	2	4,272	351,	302,	42,	695,
3,454	Cardmarthen .....(133)	1	799	59,	15,	81,	155,
3,454		1	779	59,	15,	81,	155,
13,988	PEMBROKE .....(499)	1	2,784	301,	244,	6,	551,
1,995	Haverfordwest .....(312)	1	740	21,	6,	34,	61,
2,930	Pembroke .....(399)	1	810	40,	10,	39,	89,
4,925		2	1,550	61,	16,	73,	150,
12,996	CARDIGAN .....(699)	1	2,796	189,	145,	15,	349,
2,436	Cardigan .....(179)	1	849	29,	7,	36,	72,
2,436		1	849	29,	7,	36,	72,
10,511	BRECKNOCK .....(638)	1	2,609	241,	131,	29,	401,
1,236	Brecon .....(4)	1	323	21,	5,	34,	50,
1,236		1	323	21,	5,	24,	50,
3,244	RADNOR .....(473)	1	1,662	109,	100,	2,	211,
1,381	Radnor .....(109)	1	447	33,	26,	9,	68,
1,381		1	447	33,	26,	9,	68,



(Y.)—Contd.—Income Tax Assessed '56-7, under Schedules (A), (B), (D).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Inhabited Houses, 1851.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHES THEREIN.	Members.	Electors on Register, 1856-7.	Income Tax paid on Sums as under, 1856-7.			
No.		No.	No.	A. (Lands-Owners.)	B. (Lands-Occupiers.)	D. (Trades.)	TOTAL
	<b>XI.—Wales, North.</b>			£	£	£	£
9,479	MONTGOMERY ....(1,133)	1	2,872	275,	256,	18,	549
3,871	Montgomery ..... } (67)	1	927	61,	4,	43,	108
3,871	5 others ..... }	1	927	61,	4,	43,	108
10,078	FLINT .....(612)	1	2,889	255,	157,	62,	474
3,963	Flint ..... } (186)	1	817	57,	29,	50,	136
3,963	7 others ..... }	1	817	57,	29,	50,	136
15,666	DENBIGH .....(1,179)	2	4,425	472,	265,	40,	777
3,458	Denbigh ..... } (303)	1	861	40,	23,	42,	105
3,458	3 others ..... }	1	861	40,	23,	42,	105
8,159	MERIONETH .....(437)	1	1,126	160,	117,	37,	314
....	No Boroughs .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13,424	CARNARVON .....(470)	1	2,060	283,	167,	26,	476
4,581	Carnarvon ..... } (154)	1	919	55,	10,	44,	109
4,581	4 others ..... }	1	919	55,	10,	44,	109
9,532	ANGLESEY .....(481)	1	2,388	156,	140,	11,	307
2,592	Beaumaris ..... } (5)	1	473	35,	10,	23,	68
2,592	3 others ..... }	1	473	35,	10,	23,	68

## APPENDIX (III.)

## SUFFRAGE AND SCALE OF VOTING under the POOR LAW and LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTS.—System of Voting Papers.—Actual RESULTS of Poor Law Elections in 1857.

The Suffrage possessed by the Rate Payers of Parishes for the Election of the Poor Law Guardians, first generally established by the Reformed Poor Law of 1834, differs more widely than is commonly understood from the Borough and County Parliamentary Suffrage.

The persons entitled to vote at the Election of Poor Law Guardians, are persons who have been rated to the Poor Rate for the year preceding the voting, and the scale of voting is as follows (7 & 8 Vict., cap. 101):—

- (a) Each Owner and each Rate Payer, under 50*l.*, has one vote.
- (b) If 50*l.* and under 100*l.* two votes.
- (c) If 100*l.* and less than 150*l.* three votes.
- (d) If 150*l.* and less than 200*l.* four votes.
- (e) If 200*l.* and less than 250*l.* five votes.
- (f) If 250*l.* and above, six votes.
- (g) If the voter be both owner and occupier, he may vote in both capacities.
- (h) Owners may vote by proxy.
- (i) The Voting is in writing, by Voting Papers.
- (k) Occupiers of small tenements, the owners of which are rated to the poor, cannot vote in respect of their occupation (13 and 14 Vict., cap. 99), nor can the owners of such tenements vote for them as occupiers.

This scale of Voting is markedly Cumulative, but it has been found to answer with tolerable success the purposes for which it was designed.

Under the Parish Vestry Act of 1818 (58 George III, cap. 69), known as Sturges Bourne's Act, the scale of Voting in Parish Vestries was—

- (a) If rated at any amount under 50*l.* one vote.
- (b) If rated at 50*l.*, and under 75*l.*, two votes.
- (c) 75*l.*, and not above 100*l.*, three votes.
- (d) 100*l.* " 125*l.*, four votes.
- (e) 125*l.* " 150*l.*, five votes.
- (f) 150*l.* and above, six votes.

Under the further Parish Vestry Act of 1831 (1 & 2 Wm. IV., cap. 60), it is competent for the Ratepayers of a Parish in which the number of Ratepayers is not less than 800 (the population therefore being, say 3,000), to determine, subject to certain conditions, that the Parish shall be managed by an Elected Vestry; and on the Election of the Members of such Vestry, no Ratepayer has more than one vote. Most of the District Boards, under the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855, are elected under provisions the same in substance as in this Act of 1831.

Precisely the same scale and mode of Voting, as for Poor Law Guardians, is adopted by the Public Health Act of 1818 (11 and 12 Vict., cap. 63) for the Election of Members of Local Boards of Health, and the scale is confirmed and made general for the purposes of the enlarged and amended statute of 1858 (21 and 22 Vict., cap. 98) for making further "Provision for the Government of Towns and Populous Districts."

The polling for Poor Law Guardians, it will be seen, is to be by "Voting Papers," that is, by means of properly prepared printed papers left by authorized persons at the residences of Voters, to be filled up by the Voter with the name of the Candidate for whom he desires to vote—in other words, instead of bringing the Voter to the Poll, the Poll is brought to the Voter, and by that means the time of the Voter is saved, his convenience is consulted, and no small part of the noise,

clamour, and confusion of the day of Election avoided. Lord Ebrington has for a long period taken great pains to promote the adoption of the plan of Voting Papers. In his pamphlet of 1851, on "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis" (Ridgway), the question is very fully discussed; and in 1855 he addressed a memorandum on the subject to the President of the Poor Law Board, which will be found printed in Parliamentary Paper 227/55. The cost of conveying Voters to the Poll is, in many places, overwhelming; and as the Legislature has now legalised (by the Act of last year, 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 87—2 Aug. 1858, Corrupt Practices Prevention), the payment of such expenses by the Candidate, it is hardly to be expected that this class of expenditure will diminish. Lord Ebrington says that at his Marylebone Election of 1853, the cost of conveying his Voters to the Poll was 365*l.*, the whole bill being 4,937*l.* He mentions a County in which the item of conveyance was 2,000*l.* But not even the most extravagant appliances succeed in bringing any large portion of Parliamentary Voters to the Poll in large constituencies. The general result of the Poll Returns of the several contested General Elections of 1852 is, that from *one-half to two-thirds* (50 to 66 per cent.) of the Voters in the register of contested places exercised their suffrage. Lord Ebrington says that at his Marylebone Election three-fourths of the Electors, in some of the wealthiest streets and squares of Paddington, never polled at all.

As regards the abuses and evasions to which the employment of Voting Papers is exposed, Lord Ebrington says, that during his tenure of the office of Secretary of the Poor Law Board, the alleged frauds at the Elections of Guardians resolved themselves into two classes, viz., (1) tampering with the Voting Paper by the Returning Officer, or by the Vote Collectors, at his instigation; or (2) tampering with the Voting Papers, by the *Vote Collectors*, at the instigation of some interested party. But under each head the proved abuses were very few in number, and Lord Ebrington points out practical precautions, which he considers would reduce the chances of abuse by Voting Papers below the chances of abuse, by personation or otherwise, under the present system.

A strong proof of the growing disposition to employ the Voting Paper system, is certainly afforded by the deliberate adoption and extension of the plan in the Local Government Act of 1858.

Availing myself of facts contained in Parliamentary Paper 314/57, I have collected in the following Table (Z) twenty-one illustrations of the Poor Law Suffrage, and the Voting Paper plan, in various parts of England, in 1857, and the results are important.

(1) We find, first, that comparing the Poor Law Suffrage and the Parliamentary Suffrage, with the number of Inhabited Houses in the respective areas, the Poor Law Voters are not more than 5 @ 8 per cent. more than the Parliamentary Voters.

(2) We find, next, that more than 80 per cent. of the Poor Law Voting Papers employed at the several Elections were actually collected; in other words, while the suffrages actually exercised at *Parliamentary* Elections are, say 50 to 60 per cent. of the whole—at Poor Law Elections the proportion is (say) 80 to 90 per cent. No doubt, some portion of the large difference of 30 per cent. between these results arises from deterring causes which apply to the Parliamentary, and not to the Poor Law franchise. Still it is not to be denied that the inconvenience of personal attendance at the Polling Booth, within a few hours of a single day, does of itself practically disfranchise a large part of the most desirable class of voters.

(Z.)—POOR LAW SUFFRAGE—England 1857—as compared with Parliamentary Suffrage—Results of Poor Law Elections by VOTING PAPERS in various parts of England obtained from Parl. Paper 314/57, with several collateral Cols.

Popula- tion Boros. (Persus, 1851.	PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES. [The long tail figures are the <i>Old</i> Suffrage Votes.]	Poor Law District, Parish, &c.			Parliamentary Boroughs.			No. of Voting Papers col- lected '57.	Per Cent. on Papers sent out.
		Inhabited Houses '51.	Voting Papers sent out '57.		Inhabited Houses '51.	Parlia- mentary Electors '56-7.			
No.	(II.) SO.-EASTERN COS.	No.	No.	P. ct.	No.	No.	P. ct.	No.	P. ct.
105·8	Greenwich .....	5,364	2,714	51·	15,401	7,888	51·	2,620	96·
5·3	Lymington .....	812	433	53·	1,029	323	31·	268	62·
5·0	Reigate .....	253	173	68·	792	442	55·	142	82·
116·1		6,429	3,320	51·	17,222	8,653	50·	3,030	91·
	(IV.) EASTERN COS.								
17·5	Boston .....(160)	3,071	1,036	34·	3,622	1,057	29·	795	77·
	(V.) SO.-MDLND. COS.								
11·4	Barnstaple .....(260)	1,554	648	42·	2,116	742	35·	467	72·
11·1	Tiverton .....(10)	2,181	632	29·	2,181	482	22·	448	71·
4·4	Totness .....(20)	1,132	630	56·	728	315	43·	521	83·
10·1	Frome .....	2,512	724	29·	2,122	363	17·	674	93·
37·0		7,389	2,634	35·	7,147	1,902	27·	2,110	80·
	(VI.) WST. MDLND. COS.								
5·2	Leominster .....(196)	1,118	391	35·	1,118	370	33·	297	76·
10·6	Newcastle-un.-Lyme (317)	2,095	1,350	64·	2,153	997	46·	720	53·
25·7	Walsall .....	5,144	642	12·	4,921	1,118	24·	613	95·
18·5	Kidderminster .....	4,742	571	12·	5,695	502	9·	542	95·
60·0		13,099	2,954	22·	13,889	3,057	21·	2,172	76·
	(VIII.) NO.-WSTRN. COS.								
61·2	Bolton .....	6,548	1,731	26·	10,394	1,933	19·	1,611	93·
31·2	Bury .....	13,245	4,131	31·	5,825	1,218	21·	3,254	79·
33·6	Halifax .....	6,211	1,892	30·	6,528	1,488	23·	1,446	76·
135·3	Sheffield .....	27,099	12,996	48·	27,099	6,874	25·	9,633	74·
22·1	Wakefield .....	3,274	2,148	66·	4,300	967	22·	1,960	91·
283·4		56,377	22,898	41·	54,236	12,480	24·	17,904	80·
	(IX.) NORTHERN COS.								
15·1	Berwick .....(344)	2,215	639	29·	2,028	805	40·	553	86·
29·2	Tynemouth .....	2,528	1,250	49·	4,295	1,048	24·	906	80·
29·0	South Shields .....	1,850	800	43·	3,439	1,079	31·	673	84·
67·4	Sunderland .....	1,775	789	44·	8,519	2,493	29·	510	65·
140·7		8,368	3,478	42·	18,281	5,425	29·	2,732	77·

## APPENDIX (IV.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Changes in the Distribution of Members, proposed by Lord John Russell in the Scheme of 1854, and by Mr. Bright in Jan. 1859.

The following Table (AA), sets out, according to the Territorial Divisions uniformly adopted throughout this enquiry, the changes proposed by Lord John Russell's scheme of '54, and by Mr. Bright, in January, 1859. The force of a Territorial arrangement is seen to great advantage in this table. A mere alphabetical order of places, or an order determined simply by magnitude of population, or number of electors, would fail wholly in conveying an adequate notion of the transfer of political power under either scheme from one part—or from one interest of the country to another.

It may be said, without much chance of error, that within this Table are contained the materials out of which both the *Withdrawals* and the *Enfranchisements* of any serious plan of Reform will be obtained. The two schemes of '54 and '59 may, at least, be regarded as defining the field of choice—I say nothing as to the true line of policy.

A summary of the Table (AA), will be found in the text in Table (Q).

The same distinguishing marks are employed in this Table as in Table (Y) continued. Thus the places in *Italics* (e.g., *Reigate*) were reduced one member in 1832; and the places marked \* (e.g., *Finsbury*) were first enfranchised in that year.

I have given the *Electors* in the Register in 1856—7 of each of the places on the list of proposed *Withdrawals*, and I have also given the *Old Suffrage* voters in 1851—2.

In the next Appendix (V) are given various details relative to the electoral system of Prussia, and I may insert here the following comparison of the Prussian Chambers of 1855 and 1858. Thus a comparative analysis of the present and last Prussian Chambers of 1855 and 1858, gives the following results:—

CLASS.	1858.	1855.
Employés of a superior order .....	29	39
Landräthe .....	27	77
Judges of all degrees .....	68	40
Advocates, &c. ....	21	17
Military Officers .....	4	15
Large Landed Proprietors .....	99	91
Merchants and Manufacturers.....	22	19
Clergy.....	19	16
	289	314

(AA.)—ENGLAND AND WALES.—COUNTIES AND BOROUGH.—Detailed Statement of the Re-Distribution of Members as proposed by Lord John Russell in the scheme of 1857 and by Mr. Bright in Jan. 1859.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Members to be Withdrawn.						Members to be Assigned.					
Electors, '56-7.	Present Members.	[The long-tail figures are the <i>Old Suffrage</i> Voters in '51-2.]  PLACES.	Future Members.		Present Members.		COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH.	Future Members.			
			Rusl. '51.	Brgt. '59.	C. Ds.	Bors.		Scheme, '51.		Bright, '59	
								C. Ds.	Bors.	C. Ds.	Bors.
		(I.) METROPOLITAN,					(I.) METROPOLITAN.				
					2	....	Middlesex Co. ....	3	....	2	....
					....	4	London City (7,203) ....	....	4	....	4
					....	2	Westmtr. City (499) ....	....	2	....	4
					....	2	*Finsbury .....	....	2	....	6
					....	2	*Marylebone .....	....	2	....	6
					....	2	*Tower Hamlets .....	....	2	....	8
					....	2	*Lambeth .....	....	2	....	4
					....	2	Southwark .....(332) ....	....	2	....	4
					....	....	Chelsea .....	....	2	....	2
					....	....	Kensington .....	....	....	....	2
					....	....	Inns of Court .....	....	2	....	....
					....	....	London University ....	....	1	....	....
					2	16		3	21	2	40
		(II.) SO.-EASTERN.					(II.) SO.-EASTERN.				
1,008	2	Sandwich .....(329) .....	2	1	2	....	Kent, East .....	3	....	2	....
1,180	2	Rochester .....(340) .....	2	1	2	....	„ West.....	3	....	3	....
442	1	<i>Reigate</i> .....	....	....	2	....	Surrey, East .....	3	....	2	....
666	2	Guildford.....(78) .....	1	....	....	....	Sussex, East .....	3	....	2	....
724	2	Lewes .....(158) .....	1	1	....	....	Hants, North .....	3	....	2	....
199	1	<i>Arundel</i> .....(85) .....	....	....	2	....					
638	2	Chichester .....(76) .....	1	1	....	....	*Chatham .....	....	1	....	2
350	1	<i>Horsham</i> .....	1	....	....	1	*Greenwich .....	....	2	....	3
411	1	<i>Midhurst</i> .....	....	....	....	2	*Brighton .....	....	2	....	3
233	2	Andover .....	....	....	....	2	Portsmouth .....	....	2	....	3
331	1	<i>Petersfield</i> .....	1	....	....	....	Gravesend .....	....	....	....	1
842	2	Winchester .....(17) .....	2	1	....	2					
328	1	<i>Christchurch</i> .....	1	....	....	....					
323	2	Lymington .....	1	....	....	....					
654	2	Newport. I. W. ....	1	1	....	....					
8,329	24		14	6	10	7		15	7	11	12

## (A.A.—Contd.)—PROPOSED RE-DISTRIBUTION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Members to be Withdrawn.						Members to be Assigned.						
Electors, '56-7.	Pre- sent Mem- bers.	PLACES.	Future Members.		Present Members.		COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH.	Future Members.				
			Rusl. '54.	Brgt. '59.	C. Ds.	Bors.		Scheme, '54.		Bright, '59.		
								C. Ds.	Bors.	C. Ds.	Bors.	
(III.) SO.-MDLND.							(III.) SO.-MDLND.					
323	1	Abingdon .....	1	....	2	....	Bedfordshire .....	3	....	2	....	
642	2	Windsor .....	1	1								
620	2	Hertford .....(169)	1	....								
354	2	Buckingham .....	1	1								
390	2	Wycombe .....	1	....								
343	2	Marlow .....(54)	1	....								
336	1	Woodstock .....(37)	1	....								
542	2	Peterborough...(113)	1	1								
879	2	Bedford .....(398)	2	1								
4,429	16		10	4	2	....		3	....	2	....	
(IV.) EASTERN.							(IV.) EASTERN.					
382	2	Huntingdon.....(63)	1	....	2	....	Essex, North .....	3	....	3	....	
					2	....	„ South .....	3	....	3	....	
313	2	Harwich .....	....	....	2	....	Norfolk, East .....	3	....	2	....	
879	2	Maldon .....(60)	1	....	2	....	„ West .....	3	....	3	....	
218	2	Thetford .....	....	....	2	....	Suffolk, East .....	3	....	2	....	
					2	....	„ West .....	3	....	2	....	
359	1	Eye .....(28)	1	....			Lincoln, Lindsey .....	3	....	3	....	
702	2	Bury St. Edmunds...	2	1	2	....	„ Holland .....	3	....	2	....	
740	2	Grantham .....(236)	2	1			York, East Riding ...	3	....	2	....	
529	2	Stamford .....(139)	1	1	2	....	Norwich .....(2,930)	....	2	....	3	....
1,136	2	Beverley.....(907)	2	1	....	2	Hull .....(1,834)	....	2	....	3	....
					....	2						
5,258	17		10	4	18	4		27	4	22	6	

## OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(A.A.)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Members to be Withdrawn.					Members to be Assigned.						
Electors, '56-7.	Pre- sent Mem- bers.	PLACES.	Future Members.		Present Members.		COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH.	Future Members.			
			Rusl. '54.	Brgt. '59.	C. Ds.	Bors.		Scheme, '54.		Bright, '59.	
								C. Ds.	Bors.	C. Ds.	Bors.
		(v.) SO.-WESTERN.					(v.) SO.-WESTERN.				
164	1	Calne .....	....	....	2	....	Devon, North .....	3	....	2	....
334	2	Chippenham .....	1	....	2	....	„ South .....	3	....	3	....
319	2	Devizes .....	1	....							
315	1	Malmsbury .....(13)	1	....	2	....	Cornwall, East.....	3	....	2	....
242	2	Marlborough .....	....	....	2	....	„ West .....	3	....	3	....
650	2	Salisbury.....(18)	2	1			Somerset, East .....	3	....	3	....
342	1	Westbury .....	1	....	2	....	„ West .....	3	....	3	....
251	1	Wilton.....(10)	....	1	2	....					
478	2	Bridport .....(35)	1	....	....	2	Bath.....	....	2	....	3
451	2	Dorchester.....	1	....							
263	1	Lyme Regis .....	....	....							
539	2	Poole .....(43)	1	1							
509	1	Shaftesbury.....(89)	1	1							
312	1	Wareham .....(17)	1	....							
681	2	Weymouth .....(22)	1	1							
742	2	Barnstaple.....(160)	2	1							
482	2	Tiverton .....(10)	1	1							
182	1	Ashburton .....(15)	....	....							
269	1	Dartmouth.....	....	....							
264	2	Honiton .....(91)	....	....							
395	2	Tavistock .....	1	1							
315	2	Totness .....(20)	....	....							
390	2	Bodmin .....(10)	1	....							
438	1	Launceston.....	1	....							
372	1	Liskeard.....	1	....							
309	1	Helston .....	1	....							
856	2	Penryn .....(173)	2	1							
536	1	St. Ives .....	1	1							
646	2	Truro .....	2	1							
363	1	Frome.....	1	1							
343	2	Wells .....(76)	....	....							
589	2	Bridgewater.....(18)	2	1							
889	2	Taunton .....(97)	2	1							
14,230	52		30	14	12	2		18	2	16	3



## (A.A.)—Contd.—PROPOSED RE-DISTRIBUTION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Members to be Withdrawn.					Members to be Assigned.							
Electors, '56-7.	Pre- sent Mem- bers.	PLACES.	Future Members.		Present Members.		COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH.	Future Members.				
			Rusl. '54.	Brgt. '59.	C. Ds.	Bors.		Scheme, '54.		Bright, '54.		
								G. Ds.	Bors.	C. Ds.	Bors.	
(VI.) WST. MDLND.					(VI.) WST. MDLND.							
423	2	Cirencester ....(115)	1	....	2	....	Gloucester, West.....	3	....	2	....	
371	2	Tewkesbury.....(49)	1	....	2	....	Salop, North .....	3	....	2	....	
832	2	Hereford .....(283)	2	1	2	....	Stafford, North .....	3	....	2	....	
370	2	Leominster ....(196)	1	....	2	....	„ South .....	3	....	3	....	
678	2	Bridgewater ....(387)	1	....	2	....	Worcester, East .....	3	....	2	....	
407	2	Ludlow .....(42)	1	....	2	....	Monmouthshire .....	3	....	2	....	
997	2	Nwest-u-Lyme (317)	2	1	2	....	Bristol.....(4,204)	....	3	....	4	....
1,252	2	Stafford .....831)	2	1	2	....	*Wolverhampton .....	....	3	....	3	....
600	2	Lichfield .....(601)	1	....	....	1	*Cheltenham.....	....	1	....	1	....
419	2	Tamworth .....(75)	1	1	....	1	*Stoke-upon-Trent ...	....	2	....	3	....
371	1	Droitwich .....	1	....	....	2	*Walsall .....	....	1	....	1	....
330	2	Evesham .....(93)	....	....	....	1	*Dudley.....	....	1	....	1	....
370	1	Bewdley .....	1	....	....	1	Monmouth .....	....	1	....	1	....
7,420	24		15	4	12	10		18	12	13	13	
(VII.) MIDLAND.					(VII.) MIDLAND.							
734	2	Warwick .....(150)	2	1	2	....	Warwick, North .....	3	....	2	....	
763	2	Newark .....(493)	2	1	2	....	Derby, North .....	3	....	2	....	
					2	....	„ South .....	3	....	2	....	
					....	2	*Birmingham .....	....	3	....	4	....
					....	2	Leicester .....(1,450)	....	2	....	3	....
					....	2	Nottingham ....(2,874)	....	2	....	3	....
					....	....	Leamington.....	....	....	....	1	....
1,497	4		4	2	6	6		9	7	6	11	

## OF REPRESENTATIVES.—(A.A.)—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Members to be Withdrawn.						Members to be Assigned.					
Electors. '56-7.	Pre- sent Mem- bers.	PLACES.	Future Members.		Present Members.		COUNTY DIVISIONS AND BOROUGH.	Future Members.			
			Rusl. '54.	Brgt. '59.	C. Ds.	Bors.		Scheme, '51.		Bright, '59.	
								C. Ds.	Bors.	C. Ds.	Bors.
(VIII.) N.-WSTRN.							(VIII.) N.-WSTRN.				
270	2	Knarborough .....	....	....	2	....	Cheshire, North .....	3		2	....
705	2	Pontefract .....(201)	2	1	2	....	„ South .....	3	..	2	....
339	2	Ripon .....	1	....							
					2	....	Lancashire, North ....	3	....	3	....
					2	....	„ South ....	3	....	4	....
					....	....	„ So.-East .....	3	....	....	....
					2	....	York, West Riding....	6	....	6	....
					....	....	Birkenhead .....	....	1	....	1
					....	....	Stalybridge .....	....	1	....	1
					2	....	Liverpool.....(2,225)	....	3	..	6
					2	....	*Manchester .....	....	3	....	6
					1	....	*Salford.....	....	2	....	3
					....	....	Burnley .....	....	1	....	1
					2	....	Preston .....(1,196)	....	2	....	3
					1	....	*Ashton-un.-Lyme ...	....	1	....	2
					2	....	*Bolton .....	....	2	....	3
					1	....	*Bury.....	....	1	....	2
					2	....	*Oldham .....	....	2	....	3
					1	....	*Rochdale .....	....	1	....	2
					2	....	*Leeds .....	....	3	....	4
					2	....	*Bradford .....	....	3	....	3
					2	....	*Sheffield .....	....	3	....	4
					1	....	*Huddersfield .....	....	1	....	2
1,314	6		3	1	10	21		21	30	17	46
(IX.) NORTHERN.							(IX.) NORTHERN.				
1,184	2	Durham .....	2	1	2	....	Durham, North .....	3	....	2	....
805	2	Berwick .....(344)	2	1	2	....	„ South .....	3	....	2	....
408	2	Cockermouth .....	1	....	2	....	York. North Riding	3	....	3	....
594	2	Malton.....(62)	1	....	2	....					
272	1	Northallerton.....	....	....			*Gateshead .....	....	1	....	2
342	2	Richmond .....(10)	....	....		1	*South Shields .....	....	1	....	2
934	2	Scarborough .....	2	1	....	1	*Sunderland .....	....	2	....	3
398	1	Thirsk .....	1	....	....	2	Nwst-up-Tyne(1618)	....	2	....	3
					....	1	*Tynemouth .....	....	1	....	2
4,937	14		9	3	6	7		9	7	7	12
(X.) S. & N. WALES.							(X.) S. & N. WALES.				
323	1	Brecon .....	1	....	2	....	Glamorganshire .....	3	....	2	....
1,662	1	Radnor .....(109)	1	....							
					....	1	*Merthyr Tydvil .....	....	1	....	3
					....	1	Swansea .....(389)	....	1	....	2
1,985	2		2	....	2	2		3	2	2	5

## APPENDIX (V.)

## ELECTORAL SYSTEM OF PRUSSIA.—Facts relating to the recent General Election of Nov. 1858, in Prussia.

The recent letters of the Correspondent of the *Times*, at Berlin, have contained much valuable information relative to the present Electoral system of Prussia, and as to the manner in which it has stood the test of the General Elections of November last (1858), occasioned by the extensive changes arising out of the final Establishment of the Regency of the Prince of Prussia. The following Extracts are from those portions of the letters which contain the leading facts. The passages referring to mere controversies of party, are omitted.

“(Berlin, 11th November, 1858).—As the forms and constitution of the Prussian Chambers were remodelled more than once in the unsettled times of 1848-50, and have undergone various amendments since 1850, it can hardly be expected that English readers should know what they are; indeed, only a week ago there was so much uncertainty here on the point, that it was thought necessary to issue a memorandum from the Ministry of the Interior, to state that the elections must be conducted according to the ordinance of the 30th of May, 1849. The charter of 31st January, 1850, embodies a regulation differing in many respects from this, but that regulation has not yet the force of law.

“According to the ordinance of 30th of May, 1849, then, the Chamber of Deputies consists of 350 members. These Deputies are not elected immediately by their constituents, but on the plan adopted for the Presidential election in the United States; the constituencies (*Urwähler*) elected a limited number of representatives or proxies (*Wahlmänner*), by whom the Deputies are elected. In both cases the election is by plurality of votes. The suffrage, in the first instance, is possessed by every Prussian of 24 years of age who has not lost civil rights by sentence of a court of justice, and does not receive relief from the poor rates. He must, besides, have been six months resident in the commune in which he votes. But this last condition does not apply to the Army, or to the Depôts of the Militia Regiments, who vote in the commune in which they may happen to be stationed, or, where the corps is large enough, poll by themselves.

“This constituency which amounts very nearly to ‘manhood suffrage,’ is divided, for convenience of polling, into sections (*Urwahlbezirken*). The size and limits of these sections are wholly arbitrary, and the distribution exists for the purpose of this election only. Besides this numerical distribution, the constituency is further distributed *curially* into three classes. These classes are founded upon the amount of direct taxes paid by each constituent in the following manner:—The total amount of direct taxes paid by the section, is taken and divided into three equal parts. The names of those voters in the section, who pay the highest amount of tax, are put together till a third part of the whole amount is made up. These form a first class. Again, as many names are taken as will make up the amount of another third part of the total of the direct taxation of the section, and these form the second class. The third class is formed of all the rest. Each of these classes elects an equal number, *i.e.*, a third part, of the whole number of proxies (*Wahlmänner*) to be chosen by the section. Suppose *e.g.*, that a section is composed of 400 electors. Ten, perhaps, out of the 400 will pay, in direct taxes, a sum equal to the third part of the taxation of the whole. Consequently, Class 1 in that section will contain only 10 electors. But these 10 will elect as many proxies as Class 2, which may consist, say, of 140 electors; or as Class 3, which will consequently contain 250 electors. This is the arrangement of the constituencies (*Urwähler*).

“The number of the proxies (*Wahlmänner*) who are elected by the constituencies is determined by the number, not of the electors, but of the population. For every 750 of the gross population one proxy is to be elected. Thus, in Berlin if the

population amounted (it does not quite) to 500,000, there would be 2,000 *Wahlmänner* to elect. Every *Urwähler* is qualified to be chosen a *Wahlmann*. The size of the sections is arbitrary, that is to say, they may be smaller, but they may not be larger, than to have to choose six proxies, observing the above proportion of one proxy to every 570 of the gross population.

“The proxies proceed to the election of Deputies by open poll, as with us. Every Prussian is qualified to be chosen a Deputy who has completed his 30th year and has not lost his civic rights by sentence of a Court of Justice. The total number (350) of which the Chamber of Deputies consists, is distributed among the Provinces of the Prussian monarchy as follows:—

Provinces.	Population in 1855.	No. of Deputies.
Prussia (Preussen) .....	2,610,000	54
Brandenburg (Berlin) .....	1,800,000	45
Posen .....	1,400,000	30
Pomerania .....	1,300,000	25
Silesia .....	3,150,000	66
Saxony .....	1,840,000	38
Westphalia.....	1,520,000	31
The Rhine.....	2,950,000	61
Total.....		350

“As the day for the election of the *Wahlmänner*, viz., Friday next, approaches, the disadvantages to the Ministerial and Liberal party, arising from the shortness of the time allowed, make themselves very sensibly felt. There have been meetings in Berlin every evening during the week, and in all the sections. In these meetings names are proposed, discussed, and put round to be voted on, in the manner of a caucus, and each candidate has an opportunity of stating his views to the electors. These meetings, from the small number of persons who are qualified to attend, are much more efficient for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the voters, than our huge assemblies with public addresses, where the greater part of the persons present are not voters. But, on the other hand, the number of the sections, each section having its separate meeting, is so great that one section does not know what is doing in another. It requires, therefore, a considerable time before anything like concerted action can be set agoing, even before anything like the general sense of the citizens can be gathered. I was introduced to one of these meetings by a friend last night. It was presided over by a Stadt-rath. Anything more methodical and thorough than the management of the business, in which the proceedings of a caucus were over and above complicated by having to be adapted to the tripartite system, which I have above explained, it is impossible to wish for. The Germans certainly have a happy power of organization.

“(Berlin, 15 Nov. 1858).—Having in my last described the organization of the constituent body, which is represented by the Chamber of Deputies, I now add some elucidations of the mode in which the system works.

“One of the most original features of the system is its combination of what has come to be called among us in England ‘manhood suffrage’ with ‘rating suffrage.’ The one is corrected by the other, without anybody being excluded. Every Prussian, or nearly so, has a vote, but the vote of one elector is more powerful than the vote of another in the proportion of the amount of the direct taxes he pays. This infusion of a ‘tax’ qualification, however, has not all the effect which a ‘rating’ qualification has with us, viz., of giving a preponderance to property; for the amount of direct taxes paid is not in any ratio to capital, but depends on consumption. Those traders who deal in exciseable articles, as butchers, bakers, wine-merchants, &c., come to the top. The first class (*Abtheilung*) in a section may be composed exclusively of these tradesmen, while their wealthy customers, the banker and the merchant, find themselves in the second class. Whether this was so

intended by the framers of the scheme I do not know, but so it has turned out; and as the eight or ten electors who may compose a first class elect as many proxies (*Wahlmänner*) as the 300 or 400 who form the third class in their section, this gives a great power to the tradesmen as against the gentry and the working classes of the towns.

"A radical defect in the Prussian system is the purely arbitrary nature of the districts (*Bezirke*) into which the constituency is divided. You saw that one of the 'nine points' of the Silesian programme required 'that the electoral districts be fixed by law.' The Home-office is accustomed to new model the partition of the constituencies on occasion of each election, i.e., once in every three years. This power had been employed in 1855 by the late Minister (Von Westphalen) with the avowed object of packing the House. Liberal districts were swamped by being broken up into fragments, and attached piecemeal to districts of which Government was already sure. It is against this abuse of the existing law that the Silesian protest is directed; but this is only an *abuse* of the system. If we look at the organization itself, we shall see a fundamental weakness in it. The constituency throughout Prussia is parcelled out into sections, which have no coherence whatever, inasmuch as they exist for the purpose of electing a deputy only. That function performed, the section disappears till the next triennial period. No corporate life, or associated interest, can possibly grow up within it. The want of such a basis of common interest was very sensibly felt at the late election in Berlin. Here, as in all great cities, next door neighbours know nothing of each other. If you occupy an apartment on the first floor, you don't, unless you are very curious, know even the names of the families who rent the second and third, and who pass up and down your staircase at all hours of the day. But, as the sections followed the *numérotege* of the streets, and as the law required the proxies chosen to be resident within the district, it constantly happened that when the electors met for previous consultation they did not know each other by sight. Not only was selection impossible under such circumstances, but no bond whatever can exist between the persons chosen and their electors. The constituencies are aggregates of units, have no corporate feeling themselves, and can, therefore, communicate none to their representatives.

"(*Berlin, 6th December, 1858*).—The Municipal Elections, which followed immediately upon the general election, are now over. Thrown into the shade by the greater public importance of the elections to the Chamber, as an indication of public feeling, the elections in the Town Corporations deserve attention. There is no mistake as to their political complexion. They have been, with a very rare exception here and there, wholly Liberal. A Town Corporation in Prussia consists of a (*Magistrat*), and a Common Council (*Stadtrordneten Versammlung*). The *Magistrat* is composed of a Mayor (*Bürgermeister*), a Deputy Mayor to preside in his absence, and, according to the size of the place, a number of Aldermen (*Stadträthe*), with separate functions. The whole *Magistrat* forms a Chamber, or College, collectively intrusted with the local administration in all affairs which do not come within the category of State business. The Common Council, who must never be less than six in towns of 2,500 inhabitants, and whose number increases with the population, are elected by the householders. One-third of the Common Council vacate their seats every three years. The *Magistrat* is elected by the Council for 12 years. The Common Council have the right, not only of deliberating and advising, but of deciding, upon all matters regarding the town which are not defined by law as belonging to the Executive. The history of the Municipal Constitutions in Prussia, is that of a continual progressive encroachment of the superior and central Power upon the prerogatives and attributes of the Elective Corporations. The Provincial Governments have continually obtained more and more power over the *Magistrat*, and the *Magistrat* have withdrawn more and more business from the competency of the Common Council. The original Municipal Constitution of the 19th of November, 1808, was one of the most valuable portions of the Stein-Hardenberg reforms, and was conceived in the most liberal spirit of leaving to the Cities and Towns the independent arrangement of their own affairs.

It is very deserving of notice, that the jealous encroachment of power upon this germ of free institutions in Prussia had begun long before the reaction consequent upon 1818. Already, in 1831, a revised Constitution for the Borough Towns was issued, abridging their independent administration in many important points. Of course the reaction accelerated the process. The present form of Constitution was passed by the Chamber in the height of the reaction, 30th of May, 1853, and breathes a spirit the very reverse of the Stein Ordinance of 1808, the spirit of anxious jealousy of all Corporate Independence. Though the *Bürgermeister* and *Stadträthe* remain Elective Officers, they require confirmation by the Crown, in Towns with a population above 10,000 by the Provincial Government in the smaller Towns. The competency of the Common Council has been gradually restrained, and the assent of the *Magistrat* made requisite to the validity of every order. In case of collision between the Council and the *Magistrat*, the Government decides. Above all, the police has been, in all the large Towns, taken out of their hands and put under the Central Bureau of Police. The peculiar aggravation of the Von Westphalen system was, that in addition to this encroachment of the Executive, all considerations of administrative utility were made to give way to political connexion, and the Town Constitutions were worked as an engine of party oppression. Notwithstanding, however, all that has been taken away, the basis still remains. It requires only some judicious reforms, not innovations, but only to return upon the steps of the reactionary innovation towards the system of 1808. I have had to remark many times before in this correspondence, that the reaction in Prussia has been checked just in time. It had gone so far as to damage and cripple and clip the wings of all the free institutions which time and the wisdom of its best Statesmen had given to the Country. It had not yet taken the final step of suppressing the thing and the name. The Municipal Constitutions still remain, and contain the germ of self-government in a far more vital shape than the Representative Chamber. Especially are they valuable, because that social change which in England and America has made the wealthier and superior class of citizens affect to shun what used to be called "civic honours" has not come over the Town Societies of Prussia.

"It is evident, however, that the reform of the Corporation Law is no isolated question. As long as the Central Government conceives itself to have an interest in keeping all Corporate life feeble, it will succeed in doing so in one way or another. Even if a better Municipal Constitution is enacted as law, the Executive will nibble it away in practice. Only a complete reversal of public policy, the conviction on the part of public Statesmen, that a State is strong by the localization of what is local, and the centralization of what is public, and the careful separation of these two kinds of interests, can establish any Corporation Reform here on a permanent basis.\*"

\* The Legislatures of the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria are on the point of reducing into practice measures of representative reform which have been for some time under discussion. The Reform Bill for *New South Wales* received the Governor's assent on 10th Dec., 1858, and provides for Manhood Suffrage, the Ballot, and residence without regard to Property. It also confers one member on Sydney University. In *Victoria*, Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot were adopted two or three years since. The Further Reform Bill, assented to by the Governor on 17th Dec., 1858, is directed to a revision of the places and districts of the Colony entitled to send members. In future there will be 78 members in the "Legislative Assembly" returned by 49 districts—no district returning more than three members. On the average there will be one member to each 5,700 of population. It was at first proposed to give a large increase of members to the urban and mining population, but that proposal was defeated. The duration of the Victoria Parliament is reduced from five years to three; and except the responsible ministers, all persons receiving public fees or salaries, are rendered ineligible to sit in the Assembly. One of the final measures of the expiring legislature of New South Wales had been the enactment of an Assessment Bill intended to reach in some measure the evils arising from the system of "Squatting" under leases on large areas of country—and in that manner preventing an extension of Land Sales.



The following Returns of the Number of Electors, and the Numbers Polled, are compiled from several letters of the Correspondent, dated in the course of December, 1858, from Berlin.

PRUSSIA.—GENERAL ELECTION in November 1858.—Results of ELECTIONS in various Provinces.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Province.	District.	Class.	Electors.	Polled.	Proportion Polled.
Pomerania .....	Coslin .....	No.	No.	Per Cent.	
		First .....	3,273	1,700	52.
		Second .....	10,713	4,261	40.
		Third .....	69,883	18,058	25.
			83,869	24,019	26.
West Prussia ... ..	Marienburg	First .....	423	222	52.
		Second .....	913	292	28.
		Third .....	8,851	906	10.
			10,217	1,420	12.
" .....	Neustadt .....	First .....	388	205	51.
		Second .....	1,170	521	48.
		Third .....	6,494	1,175	26.
			8,052	2,701	33.
Dantzic .....	City of .....	First .....	293	202	66.
		Second .....	1,116	579	54.
		Third .....	16,042	2,504	15.
			17,451	3,285	18.
Berlin.....	City of .....	First .....	2,582	1,997	80.
		Second .....	9,525	5,781	60.
		Third .....	66,845	26,380	40.
			78,952	34,158	43.
			198,541	45,883	22.

"These Returns are exclusive of the *Military*, who vote by themselves. In Berlin, where the excitement was greatest, the Pollings are equal to 43 per cent. of the Votes. In Potsdam (environs of Berlin) the Pollings were not more than 21 per cent. of the Votes.

"In many Country Districts barely a sixth (17 per cent.), or even an eighth (12 per cent.), of the qualified electors appeared at the Poll. The classification system has led in various places to almost ludicrous consequences. In one district, where the First Class was composed of *Wahlmänner*, they elected each other. In another instance, one elector found himself the sole constituent in Class 1, and elected himself and his son."

## MISCELLANEA.

## CONTENTS:

	PAGE		PAGE
I. Divisions of Landed Property in Prussia in 1858.....	169	IV. Austrian Loan of £6,000,000 announced in London, 31st January, 1859 .....	173
II. Prussian Army in 1858 .....	171	V. Revenue of France, 1858 .....	175
III. Present Magnitude of the French Army .....	172	VI. New Gold Fields. — British Columbia .....	176

I.—DIVISIONS OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PRUSSIA IN 1858.—The following Statement is given by the Correspondent of the Times newspaper in his letter from Berlin, of 27th December, 1858.

"No party, whatever affinity it may have to a bubble, can subsist upon wind and nothing else; its interests, as understood by itself, must find expression in some tangible measure or other. One (at least) such measure of the most solid proportions does recur again and again in the speeches and manifestoes of the Feudal Party both in and out of the House. The reaction before 1848, and more loudly since, have never ceased to call for additional *restrictions* upon the free disposal by sale, deed, or testament of Landed Estate. I have already mentioned, in my general review of the legislation of the last eight years, that after a series of attacks the Feudal Party succeeded in striking out of the Constitution Article 42, which guaranteed the general principle of the *free disposal* of real estate. This victory of the reaction, however, has as yet been a fruitless triumph over the letter of the Charter. The statutable guarantee of the absolute rights of the freeholder was indeed torn out of the code. But the practice, endeared to the country by the experience of forty years, had struck too deep roots to be safely assailed. No positive legislative restraints on free disposal could be carried, though proposals to that effect were again and again made. In 1855 the programme of Conservative politics issued by the Right declared it desirable 'to restore perpetual entails; to do away with freehold estate, and replace the whole of the soil under the conditions of feudal tenure, endowing it at the same time with all the privileges formerly appertaining to the several sorts of fees; and to make "moveables" part of real estate.'

"Wild as this scheme for a return to the feudal tenures of the 16th century may appear, it is not to be supposed that it has no deeper foundation than a mere childish romanticism—a political enthusiasm for the Middle Ages, with all their trappings, tournaments, ordeals, wager of battle, and witchcraft. The Right ground their proposals upon very solid motives of public welfare. They complain of the breaking up of great estates, the dispersion—to use their forcible expression—of the soil of Prussia into particles of dust, the ruin of scientific farming, the waste of forest, and rise in the price of fuel; but, above all, the gradual extinction of the class of Proprietary Yeomen who formerly constituted so considerable a part of the strength of the country. The condition of the French Peasantry, pauperized by the continued subdivision of the land into smaller and smaller holdings, is held up as that to which Prussia is rapidly approximating. All these social evils are alleged to flow from the stern enactments of 1807—11, which destroyed feudal tenure, and made land a marketable commodity.

"These allegations are at least tangible—much more so than the ordinary declamation of the party. The interests involved in this question are not merely Prussian, but are common to all nations. It may be worth while to give a short summary of the facts, and to see what is really the result of 40 years' experience in Prussia of free disposal of landed property. This question, as one of momentous



consequence, has been very laboriously sifted by economists here, and a large mass of evidence has been accumulated. These discussions and evidence have been carefully summed up in a recent work by President Lette, to which, together with the 'Landeskultur gesetzgebung des Preussischen Staates,' by Lette and Von Rönne, those who wish for further information are referred.

"The ordinances of 1807—11, which removed the restrictions and the feudal burdens on Landed Property, left that species of property thenceforward to the free play of the ordinary laws of commerce and the natural instincts of parents to provide for their children. The result has been that the number of Middle Proprietors, owning between 20 and 200 acres English, has increased at the expense of large estates (*Rittergüter*). But this increase of middle properties is not progressive, but appears to have already reached equilibrium. Secondly, that a number of Cottier Holdings—i.e., below 20 acres English, has been called into existence; but that this also is not a progressive subdivision, but advances in those provinces where it does advance in a less ratio than the increase of population. This is the general result, taking Prussia as a whole. The assumed fact on which the complaints of the feudal party rest is false. Infinite subdivision is not in progress. There is a law in operation which checks the tendency to the dispersion of property and the breaking up of farms below the extent at which cultivation is profitable. This is a law of Custom—not of enactment. It consists in that usage traditional not only in the Prussian provinces, but over a large part of Germany and Flanders, by which the peasant-proprietor, at the approach of old age, resigns the ownership as well as the occupancy of his farm to one of his children. This child takes the estate and stock upon it at a moderate valuation, usually below its market price. Upon the footing of this valuation the father's (and mother's) realty and personalty is divided among all the children, that child who takes the farm being charged with the payment of his (or her) brothers' and sisters' shares, as well as with a life annuity to the parents. It is customary to stipulate for this life-rent very high, but for the parents to take less than covenanted for. The divisions between the children may be either equal or unequal, but the tendency is to equal division. Where the ready-money for paying the portions of the other children is not supplied by the wife's dower it is easily raised by mortgage. The excellent and simple system of registration of landed property established in Prussia makes mortgage easy. By the system of *Pfandbriefe* a mortgage is made a transferable and marketable commodity, and by the system of *Credit-Instituten* it is made the most secure species of property extant. It will often happen that these provisions for the other children are so charged as to become due by instalments, or as they successively come of age, or on marriage, &c., and thus the incoming possessor is not driven to take up the money all at once. Still, mortgages are very general on peasant properties, but they are rarely or never in Prussia, as in France, for the purchase-money, but are either for working capital, or, as now described, for the express purpose of keeping the property together. Over-mortgaging is rare in the case of peasant properties; not so in the case of large estates. Where a peasant property is too heavily charged the circumstance may usually be traced to extravagant habits in the owner—hardly ever to the family compact. Speaking generally, the Prussian small proprietors are a frugal race, comfortably off; in some districts even intelligent and well-informed. As a class they show no symptoms of disappearing before the encroachments of either cottiers, on the one hand, or large landowners on the other; they are, on the contrary, more flourishing and well-to-do than at any former period of Prussian history.

"This is the general result; each Province has its own peculiar conditions. On the one hand, we have Pomerania, where large properties are the rule, and the cottier is hardly known. At the other end of the scale stands the Rhine Province, in some parts of which the parcelling of the surface has been carried to as great an extent as in France. Notwithstanding, when we take the whole area of this province (the Rhine) we find that only 10 per cent. of the whole is in holdings of under four acres English, while 35 per cent. is in properties of from 20 to 200 acres, and 21 per cent. in estates of 400 acres and upwards. In Pomerania, where there are

hardly any cottiers, no less than 62 per cent. of the total area of the province is in estates of 400 acres and upwards, properties of from 20 to 400 acres forming 33 per cent. of the area. In the province of Prussia, where cottier owners are also few, the area is more equally divided between the *Rittergüter* and the *Bauergüter* than in any other province; 38 per cent. of its area is in estates of upwards of 400 acres English, 49 per cent. in properties varying from 20 to 200 acres.

"Turning to the province of Posen, the following figures of the transfer of land are given by Lette, which are equally inconsistent with the assertion that the subdivision of the surface is advancing at an alarming pace. Between 1823 and 1854 as many as 18 *Rittergüter* in Posen were broken up and sold in small parcels. But, on the other hand, 20 new *Rittergüter* have been created by consolidation of small farms. The area occupied by large estates has actually increased, by favour of the law enacting the divisibility of property, by no less than 6,000 or 7,000 acres. At the other extremity of the kingdom, in the province of Westphalia, a comparison of the register book in the year 1837 with 1851, shows that, notwithstanding a good deal of property changed hands in the interim, the *Rittergüter* were only diminished by two, so nearly had dismemberment and consolidation balanced each other.

"I add the following view of the ratio which the largest and the smallest properties respectively bear to the total area in each province of Prussia;—

Provinces.	Estates of more than 400 Acres English.	Crofts of less than 3 Acres English.
	per cent.	per cent.
Prussia.....	38.	0.6
Posen.....	55.	0.5
Brandenburg.....	46.	1.
Pomerania.....	62.	0.7
Silesia.....	50.	2.6
Saxony.....	27.	3.2
Westphalia.....	15.	3.
Rhine.....	21.	10.
Average.....	39.	2.7

II.—PRUSSIAN ARMY IN 1858.—The following passage occurs in the letter of the Times Correspondent at Berlin, of 31st December, 1858.

"THE Prussian Army consists, as is generally known, of three portions,—1, the standing army; 2, the Landwehr; 3, the Landsturm.

"1. The Standing army is composed of—

Four regiments of Guards, of three battalions.....	12,000
One regiment of Guards, of two battalions.....	2,000
Thirty-two regiments of Infantry, of three battalions.....	96,000
Eight regiments of Infantry, of two battalions.....	16,000

Total Foot.....	126,000
Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Chasseurs.....	54,000

Total strength..... 180,000

"2. The Landwehr. This consists of two parts,—the Landwehr of the first *lerée*, which includes all the serviceable men from 25 to 32, and the Landwehr of the second *lerée*, composed of all the fighting men between 32 and 40.

"3. The Landsturm. This is composed of all the men capable of bearing arms from 17 to 50, who are neither in the standing army nor in the Landwehr.

"The Landwehr is bound in time of war to serve abroad as well as at home, but only in support of the army. The Landsturm is not required to cross the frontier. The Landwehr, second *levée*, is not called out in time of peace, though it is liable to be mustered for review. This, however, has only taken place on two occasions since the peace, viz., in 1830, and again in 1850. The first *levée* of the Landwehr is liable to be mustered for drill and exercise three weeks in every year, though it has not been the custom to enforce this with the whole of the force. The 1st Landwehr equals in number of regiments the line, but its regiments are stronger than those of the line. It has been usual hitherto to officer it when called out for exercise with officers of the line, deputed for this purpose. What is now proposed is to break up the separate existence of the 1st Landwehr, and to incorporate it with the line. It will not be always on foot, but will be of the nature of a reserve, and will be called out for exercise at least once every year. It will also have its full complement of officers, but it will not be necessary for this purpose to double the number of officers at one stroke. An increase of about one-third, it is supposed, will suffice."

III.—PRESENT MAGNITUDE OF THE FRENCH ARMY. The following semi-official article appeared in the "Constitutionnel" of 30th January, 1859.

THE Daily News having, in a recent leading article, asserted that in the event of a war France could only send a force of 130,000 men to meet the Austrians in Lombardy, the "Constitutionnel" quotes figures, to show that France could easily bring into the field an army of 500,000 men. Here is the article *in extenso*.

"The Daily News, in its number of the 27th, the favourable tone (*esprit bienveillant*) of which we are happy to recognize, announces that the Emperor Napoleon disposes of 400,000 men; but, if from that amount we deduct 130,000 men which are requisite for Paris, a considerable force at Lyons, and the 70,000 men occupying Algeria, he could only bring into the field in case of a war, 130,000 men. Although we have well-grounded hopes that the Emperor will not have to employ the national forces, we have at hand means to rectify the facts stated by our contemporary. There are, in fact, 70,000 men in Algeria; but our dominion would not be endangered were it to be reduced to 50,000. The garrison of Paris is not now 130,000 strong, but only 30,000. The garrison of Lyons consists of 16,000 men, but it is by no means indispensable there, and might be greatly reduced. We will lay before our readers the official statement (*état*) of the forces of the empire in case of a war, and it will be seen that without having recourse to any extraordinary measure, France might collect a very considerable army. On the 1st of April next, if the whole of the contingent of the class (*conscription*) of 1857 is retained under arms, and no furloughs are granted, the number of men under arms will be 568,000. On the 1st of June, supposing the whole of the contingent (class of 1858) to be called out, the number of men under arms would be 632,000, and with the volunteers, who in case of a war always amount to about 50,000, the total amount would be 682,000. The following table gives the state of the army on the 1st of April, 1859:—

Present under arms (classes previous to 1857) .....	373,400
Men on renewable furlough .....	134,600
Present under arms (class of 1857).....	60,000
Total .....	568,000

"Although the annual contingent amounts to 100,000 men, it is taken only at 60,000, because every year 18,000 are exonerated, 5,000 are sent into the navy, and 17,800 are sent home to support their families. The men on renewable furlough

are soldiers who have almost invariably gone through the Crimean campaign; they are sent on furlough as a measure of economy, and within a week they might join their corps.

"The following gives the state of the army on the 1st of June, 1859:—

Present under arms (classes previous to 1857) .....	428,600
Men on renewable furlough .....	133,800
Present under arms (class of 1857).....	60,000
Volunteers .....	50,000
Total .....	672,400

"The regiments consist of war squadrons, battalions, and depôts. In case of war the depôts would be more than sufficient to secure tranquillity at home, and to fill up the vacancies in the war squadrons and battalions. Let us set down these depôts at

100,000 men, to which may be added  
25,000 gendarmes, Gardes de Paris, &c.  
50,000 for Algeria.

Total.....175,000 men remaining at home.  
Deducting the amount from the above total  
672,000 men,  
175,000 "

Leaves ....497,000 men.

Thus France, instead of being able to bring into the field an army of 130,000 men, as the Daily News supposes, could easily muster 500,000 without changing anything in the regular working of her military institutions. We repeat that we do not give these figures to make a display of our forces, or to prepare the public mind for the contest; we have on the contrary a firm belief in the maintenance of peace. But after all, the best mode a great nation has of doing so is by proving that she is not disarmed."

IV.—AUSTRIAN LOAN, £6,000,000, announced in London, 31st January, 1859.—The following Statement is from the City Article of one of the morning newspapers. The Loan has not been effected.

"THE announcement of an Austrian loan for 6,000,000*l.*, in a 5 per cent. stock at 80, has not created great surprise, and, notwithstanding the terms are considered attractive, there does not appear at present any general desire to support it. The dividend is to commence from the 1st of January, 1859, the reimbursement of the principal to take place by means of a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied to the payment off at par of the proportionate part of the bonds, to be drawn by lot annually on the 2nd of January, commencing that date 1860. The instalments, including the necessary deposit of 5 per cent., will spread over the period between the 7th of February and the 14th of October, the three first amounts being 20 per cent., and the last two 10 per cent. each. The dividends of the Austrian foreign debt have hitherto been generally met with punctuality, but the credit of the Government does not rank in a high category, and it is quite certain that, after the experience of the last few months in connection with Brazilian, Turkish, and Chilean scrip, the public will not prove large subscribers. The last Austrian loan negotiated by the contractors, Messrs. Rothschild, was 3,500,000*l.*, in May, 1852, at the rate of 90 for every 100*l.*, with an allowance for payments in anticipation at the rate of 3 per cent. On this occasion the discount upon instalments is 4 per cent., and the price of the loan is 10 per cent. lower. The success of that operation was, however, very doubtful, although a portion was

endeavoured to be placed through the Frankfort Bourse, and hence the anticipations now entertained are not of the most sanguine character. The principal sources of revenue in Austria are—the land tax, calculated to produce about 6,000,000*l.*; the tax on goods for consumption, 3,000,000*l.*; salt and tobacco, 5,000,000*l.*; stamp duties, 2,800,000*l.*; house tax, 1,000,000*l.*; income tax, 733,000*l.*; and customs, 2,000,000*l.* The total of the debt is nevertheless very large, and, according to some estimates, reaches upwards of 200,000,000*l.* In such a state of things as at present exists, with financial embarrassment and the uncertainty of peace, it may well be supposed that capitalists will exercise discretion, and not rush blindfold into this security. Very wide quotations have been made for the scrip in anticipation of allotment, and while some of the jobbers call it 2 dis. to par, others give the more probable price, viz., 1 dis. to par.

“Annexed is the official notice issued:—

“*Austrian Loan, for 6,000,000*l.* Five per Cent. Stock, with Dividend from 1st January, 1859.*

“Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that they will receive subscriptions for a loan of 6,000,000*l.* Austrian stock, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, which loan was sanctioned by the decree of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria on the 31st December, 1858, and for the negotiation of which Baron Brentano, Aulic Councillor in His Imperial Majesty's service, has been commissioned by his Excellency the Finance Minister, Baron de Bruck.

“The interest on the bonds, commencing from the 1st January, 1859, will be payable in pounds sterling, half-yearly, on the 1st July and 1st January, at the counting-house of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, in London, or, at the option of the holders, at the office for the payment of the public debt in Vienna, at the exchange of 10 florins, Austrian currency, in silver, per pound sterling.

“The bonds will be of 100*l.* each, and numbered from 1 to 60,000. The reimbursement of this loan will take place by means of a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied to the payment off at par of the proportionate part of the bonds, to be drawn by lot annually, on the 2nd January, commencing on the 2nd January, 1860. The payment of the bonds thus drawn will take place on 1st July following.

“The subscription price is 80*l.* for every 100*l.* stock, payable at the counting-house of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, as follows:—20*l.* on the 15th February;—20*l.* on the 15th April;—20*l.* on the 15th July;—10*l.* on the 15th September;—10*l.* on the 14th October.

“To subscribers who should prefer payment in anticipation of the above terms, a discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

“As it is essential that the times of payment should be punctually observed, if the instalments be not paid on the day appointed, the party making default shall forfeit the instalments previously paid, and shall not be entitled, after the day, to claim any bonds or dividend warrants in respect of that or any subsequent instalment.

“The dividend warrants due on the 1st July, 1859, will be deducted from the instalment payable in that month.

“Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons from eleven o'clock, a.m., on Monday, 31st January, and each succeeding day, until eleven o'clock on Monday morning, 7th February next, when the list will be closed.

“All applications to be accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent., which, upon allotment, will be carried to the credit of each subscriber; if the deposit should exceed the amount of 20 per cent. on the allotment the balance will be returned forthwith.

“New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, January 31, 1859.”

V.—FRANCE.—Revenue from Indirect Taxes.—Three Years, 1856-7-8.

(The 000's at unit end are omitted throughout.)

Designation of Taxes.	1858.	1857.	1856.
	£    £	£    £	£    £
Customs Duties on Imports of Wheat .....	26,	49,	107,
Merchandise	4,285,	4,609,	4,557,
French Col. }	2,079,	1,478,	1,638,
Sugar .....	915,	1,192,	776,
Foreign Sugar	152,	72,	66,
Exports .....	140,	98,	103,
Various Customs' Duties and Receipts .....	152,	166,	141,
Navigation Dues .....			
	7,749,	7,664,	7,388,
Tax on Salt levied in the Customs' Districts...	1,113,	1,183,	1,128,
" out of the Customs' }	311,	302,	282,
Districts .....	6,633,	6,116,	5,652,
Duties on Wines and Potable Drinks .....	2,555,	1,663,	1,820,
Manufacture of Native Sugar .....	1,998,	2,074,	2,029,
Various Duties and Receipts .....	7,091,	6,931,	6,537,
Sale of Tobacco .....	400,	450,	443,
Sale of Gunpowder .....			
	20,101,	18,719,	17,892,
Registration and Mortgage Duties.....	11,454,	11,349,	11,431,
Stamp Duties .....	2,119,	2,184,	2,176,
	13,573,	13,533,	13,606,
Post Office .....	2,121,	2,080,	2,057,
Tax on Money Orders (2 per cent.) .....	65,	67,	69,
Places in Mails .....	59,	44,	27,
Transit Duties on Foreign Mails .....			
	2,245,	2,192,	2,159,
Various Receipts.....	1,	1,	2,
TOTAL .....	43,669,	42,109,	41,048,

The preceding Table is converted (at 25 f. per £) and re-arranged from the official Returns. As regards the *Direct Taxes* in France, it is stated, that out of 18,541,280*l.* due for 1858, 17,964,560*l.* was paid up to the 31st December, leaving only an arrear of 576,720*l.* The sum paid was (owing to the taxes being payable in monthly instalments only) nearly 1,000,000*l.* more than could legally have been exacted. The legal expenses incurred in collecting it were at the rate of 1·47 fr. per 1000 fr.; in 1857 they were 1·60 fr. per 1000 fr.



VI.—NEW GOLD FIELDS.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The following paragraphs occur in a letter from the Times Correspondent, dated at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, 17th December, 1858. The Correspondent of the Daily News, writing from the same place at the same time, gives a tabular Statement, the result of which is, that according to local data, the quantity of Gold *exported from Columbia* during the first six months of the discovery, from June to November, 1858, was £200,000; while the quantity exported from California during the first six months after the discovery in that country in 1848, was not more than £50,000.

“Pavillion, Upper Fraser River, November 28, 1858.

“In my last letter, written at the Fountain two days since, I gave you a brief account of a tour through this section of the Mines, promising in my next to say something as to their probable extent, duration, and productiveness. This promise I proceed to redeem:—

“That the auriferous deposits of this region are spread over a considerable scope of country is apparent from the fact that paying Diggings have already been found on the Fraser River, extending from Fort Hope almost to Fort Alexander, a continuous distance of nearly 400 miles. Among the tributaries of this stream, Thompson and Bridge Rivers are known to be auriferous—the latter sufficiently so to have already richly rewarded those who have laboured upon it as high up as 35 or 40 miles from its mouth, while the former has been ascertained to have many bars that will pay in its bed. On two of its confluent—Nicholas and Bonaparte Rivers—good diggings are reported to have been recently discovered. How many more of the numerous branches of these streams shall yet be found abounding in gold remains to be seen, little or no prospecting having thus far been done upon them. Nor is the result of this goldfield likely to be limited to these rivers and their sources. Coarse Gold was found about six weeks since by some packers while exploring for a mule route around Lake Seton. It was discovered on a large creek flowing into the outlet of the lake at a point about 15 miles from the Fraser. The dust was apparently of high standard value. At two places on the Lillooet River bars have been found that will warrant working with a sluice. The first of these is on the east side of the stream, 10 miles above Port Douglas, where a party are washing with sluices with very satisfactory results. When I passed the spot they had been at work but two days; the first day three men took out \$14 50c., the next day \$18. They showed me the gold, which was fine, like that found on the Lower Fraser. The other bar is 20 miles above Port Douglas. It is very extensive, and promises to pay as well as the one first named, though it has not yet been worked. Bars similar to these are abundant on the Lillooet, and the fact of these having been prospected was owing to the accident of a log cabin having been built near them, and not because they seemed more likely to contain gold than the others. For 100 miles above the Pavillion, and beyond what is termed the Canoe Country, the banks of Fraser River have been proved to pay even better than below, the gold being coarser and more easily saved, as well as more plentiful. It will thus be seen that the goldfields of British Columbia, ascertained to be paying, to say nothing of rumoured discoveries beyond, are tolerably extensive. They do not, it is true, rival those of California or Australia in magnitude, but that they cover a large scope of country, and will give employment to a large population, is settled beyond controversy or question.

“To claim that the Fraser River Mines are as rich, or that labour has been generally as well rewarded in them as in the mines of California at an early day, would be idle. I might say much in explanation of the numerous failures that attended the first adventurers to these mines, without making myself their apologist—how the miners came too soon and in too great numbers—how the river kept up, and of the many disadvantages under which they laboured; all might be en-

larged upon were it not now well known to the public. In regard to this section, however, I may say those pioneers who worked here last winter and spring uniformly made large wages, and that those who came in since have been able to remain, paying the enormous prices they have done for provisions, proves that they must have had good paying claims most of the time. The cost of living here, with other necessary expenditures, could not have been less than \$4 a-day to the man, yet I find all have been able to defray their current expenses, while many have accumulated large sums—sufficiently large in a majority of cases, with those who have been here any length of time, to lay in a winter's stock of provisions, even at the present high prices. That better average wages can be made here than in any part of California at present there is no doubt. This can be done even with the present want of ditches and indifferent appliances for taking out the gold. These diggings, owing to the fineness of the dust and the difficulty of saving it, require to be worked with sluices, a mode that has been introduced to but a limited extent as yet, owing to the want of lumber, as well as of wheels or ditches for supplying water. When sluices shall have been generally brought into use more than twice the amount now realized can be taken out to hand. Another cause that will tend to render these mines highly remunerative in the aggregate is, that every man will be able to secure a claim, and that but little capital will be required for starting operations; hence every one will enjoy the full fruits of his own labour, and none need remain idle. For this winter, owing to the lateness with which provisions have been got in, not much will be done; no one here expects it; the utmost that will be aimed at, as a general thing, will be to make enough to pay expenses of living, to prospect a little, and be on hand at the breaking up of winter. With the coming of spring large operations will be entered into, and all here entertain the most sanguine anticipations, or rather, I should say, fullest confidence as to the results.

“That these Mines will be found not only rich and extensive, but also lasting, I am fully satisfied. Apart from their vast extent of surface, the Diggings, at one time thought to be shallow, are now known to run downward in many localities to a good depth. It has lately been ascertained that not only the bars along the river, but many of the lower benches or table lands contain sufficient Gold to pay, where water can be brought upon them, which in most cases can easily be done. These benches are not only numerous, but often of great extent, and would afford employment for a large number of men for many years to come. Little or no search has been made as yet for drift diggings or quartz, though there are abundant indications that both, of a paying character, exist. Fine ledges of quartz, in fact, present themselves almost everywhere, though no thorough examination has been made of their quality. The banks of Bridge River consist of alternate strata of slate and quartz rock, the most favourable possible geological formation for gold. I would venture, then, after having seen considerable of the mines in this quarter, to express the confident opinion that they will prove sufficiently extensive, productive, and lasting to warrant a large immigration to this country in the ensuing season, and that British Columbia is destined to become another great gold-producing region, ranking next to California and Australia in the amount she will hereafter annually yield of this precious commodity.



## ABSTRACT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

OF THE

MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE THIRD QUARTER (JULY—SEPTEMBER), AND OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER—DECEMBER), OF 1858.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2,197 Registrars in all the districts of England during the Autumn Quarter that ended on December 31st, 1858; and the MARRIAGES in 12,332 churches or chapels, about 4,043 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 630 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on September 30th, 1858.

The returns present an unfavourable aspect of the country. The Marriages are below the average; and the Deaths in the quarter are much above the average number. On this account, and on account of the increase of population, it has never before happened that so many deaths were registered in any autumn quarter as were registered in the last three months of the year 1858. The Birth-rate was slightly above the average of the season.

The returns of the year 1858, show an excess of mortality in the six cold months, while the mortality in spring and summer was below the average. 1858 was an unhealthy year; and the Birth-rate was slightly below the average.

MARRIAGES.—38,628 Weddings were celebrated in the Quarter that ended on September 30th; consequently 77,256 persons were married. The numbers were below the numbers of the married in the corresponding quarters of 1857 and 1856.

ENGLAND:—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1852-58, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar YEARS, 1852-58:—Numbers.

Years .....	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
Marriages No. ....	....	159,392	159,337	152,113	159,727	164,520	158,782
Births .....	655,27	662,884	657,453	635,043	634,405	612,391	624,012
Deaths .....	450,018	420,019	390,506	425,703	437,905	421,097	407,135

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year 1852-58.

(I.) MARRIAGES:—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March .....No.	30,034	33,381	33,427	29,186	33,234	35,149	32,977
June .....	39,909	41,296	38,820	38,549	40,518	40,446	40,092
Septmbr. ....	38,628	38,829	39,089	37,308	38,182	39,899	38,400
Decmbr. ....	....	45,886	48,001	47,070	47,793	49,026	47,313

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year 1852-58.

(II.) BIRTHS:—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March .....No.	171,001	170,381	169,250	166,225	160,785	161,729	161,803
June .....	169,170	170,313	173,263	165,277	172,457	158,697	159,031
Septmbr. ....	157,449	161,215	157,462	154,700	154,724	147,602	151,222
Decmbr. ....	158,007	160,975	157,478	148,841	146,439	144,363	151,956

(III.) DEATHS:—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March .....No.	125,902	108,527	103,014	134,542	111,843	118,119	106,358
June .....	107,193	100,205	100,099	106,493	102,586	107,647	100,625
Septmbr. ....	98,260	100,590	91,155	87,646	113,843	92,201	100,382
Decmbr. ....	118,663	110,697	96,238	97,022	109,633	103,130	99,770

The decrease since 1856 is observable in London, and in the divisions south of the Thames. The marriages in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Northern Division were nearly stationary; in the Welsh Division they decreased.

BIRTHS.—158,007 children were registered in the quarter that ended on December 31st; so the births were at the annual rate of 3·198 per cent., or ·017 over the average of the quarter, but below the rates of the corresponding quarters of the two previous years.

655,627 births were registered in the year 1858, and the birth-rate was 3·358.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—As 158,007 Births and 118,663 Deaths were registered, the natural increase of the population was 39,344, or 428 souls daily. The probable natural increase of population of the United Kingdom was 642 daily.

7,973, or, allowing for the numbers of undistinguished origin, about 9,516 English emigrants,—103 daily,—sailed from the chief ports of the United Kingdom in the last three months of the year 1858; namely, 2,834 to the United States, 6,392 to the Australian colonies, 289 to other places.

The natural increase of the population of England in the whole year was 205,609, or 563 daily.

113,972 Emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom, in the year 1858. Of the number about 45,726 were of English origin; on an average 125 English men and women left our shores daily.

ENGLAND:—*Annual Rate Per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1852-58, and the QUARTERS of those Years.*

*Calendar YEARS, 1852-58:—General Per Centage Results.*

YEARS .....	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
Estmtd. Popln. of England in thousands in middle of Year.....	19,523,	....	19,305,	19,045,	18,787,	18,619,	18,403,	18,206,
Marrgs. Per ct.	....	·842	·826	·837	·810	·858	·894	·872
Births .... "	3·358	3·374	3·434	3·452	3·380	3·407	3·328	3·428
Deaths.... "	2·305	2·246	2·176	2·050	2·266	2·352	2·288	2·236

*QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1852-58.*

*(I.) MARRIAGES:—Per Centages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March....Per ct.	·627	·705	·705	·708	·633	·728	·778	·730
June..... "	·821	·853	·860	·819	·824	·875	·883	·885
Septmbr. "	·784	·809	·797	·813	·787	·813	·859	·836
Decmbr. "	....	·998	·939	·995	·389	1·015	1·053	1·027

*(II.) BIRTHS:—Per Centages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March....Per ct.	3·568	3·518	3·599	3·585	3·603	3·520	3·578	3·582
June .... "	3·492	3·552	3·546	3·656	3·534	3·722	3·464	3·509
Septmbr. "	3·195	3·247	3·308	3·275	3·261	3·294	3·177	3·291
Decmbr. "	3·198	3·181	3·294	3·264	3·128	3·111	3·100	3·298

*(III.) DEATHS:—Per Centages.*

Qrs. ended last day of	'58.	Mean '48-'57.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.	'52.
March....Per ct.	2·627	2·471	2·292	2·182	2·916	2·449	2·613	2·354
June..... "	2·206	2·225	2·086	2·112	2·277	2·214	2·355	2·221
Septmbr. "	1·994	2·140	2·064	1·896	1·848	2·423	1·985	2·185
Decmbr. "	2·402	2·154	2·265	1·995	2·039	2·329	2·214	2·165

PRICES, THE WEATHER, AND PAUPERISM.—The Funds rose and the prices of Wheat continued to fall in the year 1858. Wheat was sold at 41s. 9d. a quarter on an average during the last thirteen weeks of the year; and the prices in the thirteen corresponding weeks of 1856 and 1857 were 63s. 4d. and 52s. The fall was 34 per cent. in two years. Beef by the carcase was 5½d., 5½d., and 5½d. per pound in the same seasons at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets; mutton 5½d., 5½d., and 5½d. The average prices of beef were stationary; but the average prices of the higher qualities fell from 6½d. to 6¼d.; the prices of the lower qualities rose from 3½d. to 4d. Again the price of the best mutton by the carcase was 6½d. at the beginning and

*The Average Prices of CONSOLS, of WHEAT, MEAT, and POTATOES; also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week; and the Mean Temperature, in each of the nine QUARTERS ending December 31st, 1858.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Quarters ending	Average Price of Consols (for Money).	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase), with the <i>Mean</i> Prices.		Average Prices of Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.	Pauperism.		Mean Tem- pera- ture.
			Beef.	Mutton.		Quarterly Average of the Number of Paupers relieved on the <i>last day</i> of each week.*		
						In-door.	Out-door.	
1856 31 Dec.	£ 92 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	s. d. 63 4	d. d. d. 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	d. d. d. 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	s. s. s. 90—110 100	122,280	720,003	44 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
1857 31 Mar.	93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	56 10	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	100—120 110	135,121	777,426	39 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
30 June	93 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	56 9	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	105—150 127	119,241	732,284	53 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
30 Sept.	90 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	59 11	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —7 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	95—115 105	109,371	702,644	63 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
31 Dec.	89 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	52 0	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —7 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	130—150 140	122,942	736,814	47 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
1858 31 Mar.	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	46 5	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> —7 5 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	130—175 152	138,376	835,641	37 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
30 June	97 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	44 1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	140—185 162	119,234	752,278	54 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
30 Sept.	96 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	44 7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	65—90 77	107,197	705,301	61 <sup>0</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
31 Dec.	98 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	41 9	4—6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> —6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	80—95 87	115,751	710,904	43 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub>

\* Deduced from the Returns of the Poor Law Board. The Returns relate to 644 Unions, comprising a population of 17,651,136 (in 1851), and do not include the paupers of 288 parishes incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the 43rd Elizabeth, containing a population of 276,473 in 1851; Lunatic Paupers in Asylums and Vagrants relieved in the above Unions are also excluded. They amounted on January 1st, 1858, to—Insane Persons, 19,487; Vagrants, 2,265. The rest of the paupers on that day amounted to 880,280.

the end of the period; but the price of the inferior mutton fell a halfpenny in the pound. Potatoes, which are so important an article of food, were sold at the rate of 100s., 140s., and 87s. 6d. a ton at the waterside market, Southwark, in the three last quarters of the years 1856-7-8. Potatoes have been 37 per cent. cheaper than they were in the corresponding weeks of 1857, and 12 per cent. cheaper than they were in 1856.

The Weather in the last quarter was peculiar, and had considerable effect on the mortality. The average temperature of the three months at Greenwich was 43·8°, differing little (0·2) from the average of the corresponding months of 87 years. But November was very cold; the mean temperature was 39·6°, and on the 24th of November the lowest temperature recorded was at many stations below 20°, that is 12° below the freezing point of water. The mean temperature has been lower in only twelve out of 87 Novembers. October and December were above the average temperature of those months. October and November were dry; December moist. The fall of rain was deficient in each month; for the fall was only 3·1 in., and the deficiency in the quarter amounted to 4·5 in. The rain-fall was in the four last years 1855-58 respectively, 23·5 in.; 21·5 in.; 21·4 in.; and 17·2 in. The 17·2 in. of rain in 1858 is the lowest rain-fall since 1840: in that year the rain-fall was 16·4 in. The effect of this deficiency on the wells, and the water supply of the people generally, must be borne in mind; for when the springs fail, stagnant water is sometimes drunk and employed for domestic use.

The Poor Law Board has favoured the Registrar-General with returns, which are of great interest, and throw much light on the condition of the people. They require little explanation. We learn from them that on an average during the quarter that ended on December 31st last, 115,751 In-door paupers, and 710,904 Out-door paupers were relieved under the Poor Law; or 826,655 persons in the aggregate were in the receipt of relief. The average number of out-door paupers in the last thirteen weeks of the years 1856, 1857, and 1858 were 720,003; 736,814; and 710,904. The number in the thirteen weeks of the last year is less than the numbers in the corresponding weeks of the two preceding years. In the year 1857 there were on an average 4·49 in-door and out-door paupers to 100 of the population; in 1858 the proportion was nearly the same (4·51). The average numbers, after corrections for places making no returns, were 869,027 and 882,498. The first quarter of 1858 was a season of evident distress; and the paupers then receiving relief, amounted on a weekly average to nearly a million (974,017). The distress continued in spring, but diminished as summer advanced.

England thus under her system of Poor Laws bestows on one in 22 of her population, taking one day with another, relief to the extent of about 4d. a-day, making in the aggregate about 6,000,000l. a-year. This is perhaps not more than 2 per cent. on the income of all classes.

Some foreign writers occasionally speak of England as a country "eaten up" by pauperism; they do not seem to be aware of the fact that in other countries—as in Ireland formerly,—the absence of a legally ordained system of relief implies aggravation and not absence of distress. It would be equally correct to look upon England as a country of wealthy ratepayers overflowing with Christian charity.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—118,663 Deaths were registered in the three months that ended on December 31st. After correcting for increase of population, this implies that the mortality was at the annual rate of 2·402 per cent., or rather more than 24 in 1000.

*Deaths in the Autumn Quarters, ending December 31st. 1851-58.—Numbers.*

DEATHS, &c.	1859.	Total 1848-57, (10 Years.)	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns .....	65,657	532,982	60,186	52,086	51,935	59,660	57,635	52,711	32,353
In the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes ...	53,006	464,458	50,511	44,152	45,037	49,973	45,495	47,059	46,727
All England .....	118,663	997,440	110,697	96,238	97,022	109,633	103,130	99,770	99,080

*AREA, POPULATION, DEATHS, and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Autumn Quarters, ending December 31st., 1848-58.*

GROUPS.	Area in Statute Acres. (England.)	Population Enumerated. (England.)		Deaths in 10 Autumn Quarters, 1848-57.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Autumn Quarters, 1848-57.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Autumn Quarter 1858.
		June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 125 Districts, and 23 Sub-Districts, comprising the Chief Towns .....	No. 2,149,800	No. 6,838,069	No. 8,247,017	No. 532,982	Per ct. 2·476	Per ct. 2·770
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes .....	35,175,115	9,076,079	9,680,592	464,458	1·891	2·096
All England .....	37,324,915	15,914,148	17,927,609	997,440	2·154	2·402

The mortality of the quarter in town districts was at the rate of 28 in 1,000 living; in the districts of the country, of villages, and of small towns the mortality was at the rate of 21 in 1,000 living. Upon taking the four quarters, of which the returns are now complete, the result is that the deaths of 450,018 persons were registered in the year 1858, and the annual mortality was at the rate of 23 in 1,000; in the large town districts the annual rate was 25 or more; in the other districts, 21 in 1,000 died.

The population of England is only enumerated every ten years, and the difficulty arising from our ignorance of the exact population of the several parts of the country is now sensibly felt. It is nearly eight years since the census was taken; and the growth of the population of the whole country has undergone considerable fluctuations during this important period. Particular towns are necessarily exposed to greater fluctuations than the whole kingdom; as they are peopled partly by indigenous inhabitants and partly by immigrants from the country. If we assume that the town population, which in the aggregate amounted to 8,247,017 in 1851, increased at the rate which prevailed in the previous ten years (1841-51) up to



1858, the numbers would amount in the middle of that year to 9,471,204; and the mortality in the year would be at the rate of 25 in 1,000. This may be taken as an under estimate of the mortality of the towns; as 21 in 1,000 is rather an over estimate of the mortality in the country.

The population of England and Wales in the middle of 1858 probably did not exceed 19,576,950;\* and, at the rates of comparatively healthy districts, the deaths in the year should not have exceeded 349,398; the actual deaths amounted to 450,018, and the excess of 100,620 deaths is due chiefly to the fatal neglect of the sanitary arrangements which are required in every district, and are indispensable in densely peopled cities. These 100,620 deaths may be called unnatural deaths, of which about 69,730 happened in the large town districts, and 30,890 in the rest of the kingdom. This is a sad reckoning; but it is an under-statement of the facts.†

The Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council having under the Public Health Act the power to institute local sanitary inquiries, the registrars of every sub-district in the kingdom have been requested to give immediate information of any reigning epidemic, and to insert in their notes numerical statements of the deaths from certain leading zymotic diseases. After some revision their returns have been printed in the form of notes suggesting inquiries which will no doubt be zealously prosecuted by Mr. Simon, the able Health Officer of the Board.

It will be observed that different diseases have prevailed in different localities; each group of population all over the country suffering more or less from its local disease, or enjoying unusual exemption. The excess of the mortality is most frequently referred to scarlatina and to the epidemic of diphtheria, which began on the southern coast and has during the year spread over the North Midland and the Northern Counties. Some districts exhibit no increase of mortality. Thus in North Devon among 105,692 people only 465 deaths took place in three months, and the mortality was at the annual rate of only 18 in 1,000. In the sixty-three healthy districts the mortality of the quarter was at the rate of 19 in 1,000 annually. In Glendale 39 in 14,348 people died in the quarter, and the mortality was generally low in the surrounding districts of Northumberland. The Morpeth district is an exception; or rather the Bedlington sub-district of Morpeth itself. In Bedlington 15 persons died of fever; diarrhoea, bronchitis, and diphtheria prevailed. The mortality in Bedlington progressively rose from 23 in 1,000 in the year 1856 to 27 in 1,000 in 1857, and to 35 in 1,000 in the year 1858, according to the calculation of Mr. Woodman, the clerk to the Board of Health. "From this it appears," he adds, "that at Bedlington the death-rate is steadily increasing year by year; that the poison from filth and cesspools, and the want of water, are increasing, and producing their certain results." Bedlington neglects sanitary measures, and sits tranquilly over its cesspools, which send up disease among the inhabitants. Morpeth has main sewers as well as a water supply; fever has nearly disappeared, and cholera has been averted, although yet much remains to be done to complete the sanitary defences of the place.

The mortality in many of the towns has been excessively high: and this has been notably the case in Brighton, Reading, Windsor, Great Yarmouth, Melksham; Exeter, Plymouth, and the other towns of South Devon; Bath and the towns of Somersetshire; Bristol, Gloucester, and Cheltenham; Newcastle-under-Lyne and the Pottery Districts; Wolverhampton and Dudley; Birmingham and Stratford-on-

\* This result is obtained by assuming that the population has increased in the towns and in the country at the same rates since 1851 as in the ten previous years (1841-51); by taking the excess of births registered over deaths in the whole country the population is 19,523,000.

† If the ages and the mortality of the population of England had been the same as the ages and the mortality of the 63 healthy districts, the annual death-rate of England would not exceed 17.85 in 1,000 living. By applying this rate to the population of town and country the above numbers are obtained.

Avon; Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, and Derby; Liverpool, Manchester, and the manufacturing towns of Lancashire; Keighley, Halifax, Bradford, and Leeds. In Sheffield 1021 persons died in 92 days, out of a population amounting in 1851 to 103,626. Certain sanitary works have been carried out in Lancaster, and only 178 persons died there in the same time out of a population of 34,660. Multiplying the deaths and the population of Lancaster by three, it is seen that the deaths were in the proportion of 534 in 103,980, while in Sheffield the deaths were 1021 to 103,626! Can nothing be done to render the sanitary arrangements of Sheffield at least as satisfactory as those of Lancaster?

Upon examining all the facts, it is evident that the excessive mortality of the year 1858 may be traced, partly to the pressure in the early part of the year on the poor in the manufacturing districts, partly to the extreme cold of November, partly to defective supplies of pure water, and partly to the prevalence of the epidemic of diphtheria.

We must not shut our eyes to the fact, that one great nuisance perpetually increases as the population increases, and that no effectual provision has yet been made for getting rid of it from human dwellings. It is referred to several times in the notes of the registrars in towns which have been most heavily afflicted. To take one instance:—the deaths (386) exceeded the births (375) in St. Peter's, Brighton: the registrar enumerates the prevailing zymotic diseases, and then observes:—

"The inhabitants of this sub-district are chiefly artisans, mechanics, and the labouring poor. In many of their dwellings a very insufficient supply of water has been available to them, owing to the dryness of the weather in the first portion of the quarter, the water in the wells in use having been very low. There is no effectual drainage attached to their dwellings, and the cesspool system is in general use."

Our towns have not had the advantage generally of being led by such enlightened and energetic men as the late Dean of Ely, and have consequently, notwithstanding some efforts, left the greatest nuisance of all still subsisting. Yet the removal of this nuisance is the one thing needful; in sanitary reform it is "the root of the matter."

Liebig, the great agricultural chemist of Europe, has recently reminded us of English guano as a substitute for foreign supplies. "I am firmly of opinion," he says, "that if England wishes to remain an agricultural country she must use as manure the nightsoil and similar residues produced in large cities." Now England is a great agricultural country, and she will remain a great agricultural country to the end of time. And before the supplies of Peruvian guano fail in our imports, she must bring the article which may be called English guano into the field. It is poison alike in the cesspool of large cities and in the middens of cottages in the country; it is manure in the soil. The land requires it; the houses must get rid of it.

Byron, to justify his plain speaking, quotes a sentence from Voltaire: "*La pudeur s'est enfuite des cœurs, et s'est réfugiée sur les terres.*" Without pleading guilty to this charge, it must be admitted that while the cesspool nuisance has been increasing every year in all the cities of Europe, from Petersburg to Paris, from Vienna and Venice to London and Liverpool, it suggests ideas so disagreeable that it is rarely mentioned. The time has, however, come when the thing must be met. It cannot be evaded. Scientific research has traced the propagation of typhoid fever to this source. It is the great nidus of the cholera poison. The very aggravated disease, diphtheria, which infests this country, first assumed the epidemic form in France. And every traveller knows, that if the perfumery of France is exquisite; if her cuisine is the despair of English gourmands; if her arts are admirable; if her society is charming; her cabinets are everywhere detestable. They give an Englishman literally *mal à la gorge*. And French guano was apparently the slime on which the diphtheria,—whether it is a new or old form of disease,—whether it is a parasitic or a simple zymotic malady—assumed its epidemic character. In England it has unhappily found a congenial home; and all over the continent it



spreads under still more favourable conditions. In Munich, whence Liebig warns England of her danger, adorned as the Bavarian capital is with a Glyptothek, a Pinacothek, and other wonders of Bavarian art, delicate ladies are persecuted in the hotels by ammoniacal emanations.

Science has demonstrated that fermenting human excrement is a poison in and near human dwellings; and chemistry has shown that the same elements in other states become grasses, grain, fruits, and flowers, by the natural magic of the earth. Why, then, it may be asked, have none of the enlightened despotisms of the continent emptied the cesspools of their subjects by absolute decrees? Why have they not conferred this boon on the native agriculture which they so assiduously protect? Neither want of knowledge, nor probably of good-will, has paralyzed administrative action, but rather want of power. Despotism is only almighty in its powers of doing mischief. It can set the world in flames; it can shed torrents of blood; but it cannot regenerate nations. It cannot purify the people it has subjugated. Otherwise a few lines in the first Code Napoleon might have abolished French cesspools, and have directed the French guano to be deposited every day in the French soil, and by such a law have conferred more benefit on France than she derives from nine-tenths of the articles in that famous Digest.

Ancient legislation did not shrink from plainly dealing with the most indelicate matters where human life was at stake, and where the physical purity of mankind was concerned. Thus in the laws which we have been taught were delivered by Divine inspiration the following passage is found:—"Thou shalt have a place also without the camp, whither thou shalt go forth abroad: And thou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon; and it shall be, *cumque sederis* thou shalt dig therewith, and shalt turn back and cover that which cometh from thee: *For the Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp*, to deliver thee; and to give up thine enemies before thee; *therefore shalt thy camp be holy: that He see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee.*" (Deuteronomy, xxiii. 12th, 13th, 14th.)

That is, *mutatis mutandis*, the true sanitary theory; all these matters, all dung, and all dirt must be immediately placed under the soil, which is the best of all disinfectants; and modern invention can readily find the mechanism for effecting the purpose, in ways involving less than the Mosaic labour, and quite inoffensive to the refined sensibility of modern civilization. The air of our cities will then be sweet; our rivers will flow unpolluted; the foliage of trees and delicate odours of flowers will caress the senses in the country, in the cottage, and in the mansion.

In England, one of the free countries in the world, this might perhaps be immediately effected, with the consent of the people, expressed by their representatives, in an enactment somewhat to this effect: "Seeing that English guano is a fertilizing manure in the soil, and is a loathsome, shameful, and poisonous nuisance in or near dwelling-houses, be it enacted, that the retention of any such manure in cesspools, in privies, in middens, or in any other form whatsoever, in or near a dwelling-house, shall render the owner or occupier of the place in which it is found liable to a penalty not exceeding shillings a day." If the municipal and parish authorities have the necessary powers to facilitate the working of the measure intrusted to the police for execution, it would speedily effect a revolution in the sanitary condition of England.

"For the Lord thy God walketh in the midst of thy camp,"—thy cities and thy fields—"therefore shall thy camp be holy: that He see no unclean thing in thee, and turn away from thee;" nor behold again a hundred thousand of thy children perish in any year to come for national violations of His laws.

VACCINATION RETURNS.—The Vaccination Extension Act of 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. cap. 100), contained the following provision:—

"Sect. 4. Upon and immediately after the successful Vaccination of any Child the medical officer or practitioner who shall have performed the operation shall deliver to the father or mother of the said child, or to the person who shall have the care, nurture, or custody of the said child, a certificate under his hand, according to the form of schedule hereinafter inserted marked (A), that the said Child has

been successfully vaccinated, and shall also transmit a duplicate of the said certificate to the Registrar of Births and Deaths of the sub-district in which the operation was performed; and such certificate shall, without further proof, be admissible as evidence of the successful Vaccination of such child in any information or complaint which shall be brought against the father or mother of the said child, or against the person who shall have had the care, nurture, or custody of such child, as aforesaid, for non-compliance with the provisions of this Act."

It appeared desirable to ascertain how this provision had worked; and accordingly each registrar was requested to fill up the annexed return:—

#### RETURN OF VACCINATION CERTIFICATES RECEIVED IN 1858.

Total Number of Duplicate Certificates of successful Vaccination received by me from Medical Officers or Practitioners during the Year ended 31st December, 1858.	Total Number.
.....	

N.B.—Be careful to state only the number of DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES received by you, without regard to the number of "Entries" contained in your Register Book of successful Vaccinations.

The above is a true Return.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ Registrar.

From these returns the Table has been compiled.

The registrars received 376,798 vaccination certificates, although they registered the births of 655,627 children.

Persons vaccinated are not always children; and the children vaccinated are often born in previous years. But this consideration may probably be left out of account; and it may hence be inferred that the registrars will not receive more than 376,798 certificates relative to the vaccination of these 655,627 children.

A certain number of children die before they can be vaccinated. If these are represented by the deaths in the first three months of life, they will not exceed 8 per cent., or about 52,400. There will remain 226,429 certificates unaccounted for. A certain proportion of the children must, in spite of the law, have remained unvaccinated; and in reference to another portion actually vaccinated, the medical practitioners must have neglected to forward the duplicate certificates to the registrars. That the latter number is large is evident from the fact, that, according to the returns made to the Poor Law Board, 455,004 children in the year that ended on September 29th, 1858, were vaccinated successfully by the public vaccinators alone. In other words, their vaccination was paid for by the public. Of the number vaccinated successfully in the year 1858, by the public vaccinators, they must have neglected to send the duplicate certificates to the registrars in at least 78,000 instances; but as private practitioners sent a certain number of the 376,798 certificates, the public vaccinators must to that further extent have neglected to make the required returns.

This Act appears to work very unsatisfactorily in all its registration clauses, which evidently require revision.

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ending 30th September, 1856-58; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ending 31st December, 1856-58, in the Divisions of England.

DIVISIONS.	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION, 1851. (Persons.)	MARRIAGES			BIRTHS			DEATHS		
			Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of								
			September.			December.			December.		
			1856.	1857.	1858.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1856.	1857.	1858.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLD. & WALES..... Totals	37,324,915	17,927,609	39,089	38,829	38,628	6,969	6,991	6,969	96,238	110,697	118,663
I. London.....	78,029	2,362,236	7,182	6,991	6,969	21,032	22,360	22,839	14,406	15,544	17,849
II. South Eastern Counties	4,065,103	1,628,386	3,253	3,057	3,114	13,548	13,689	13,413	8,017	8,590	9,511
III. South Midland Counties	3,201,290	1,234,332	2,083	2,184	2,159	10,109	10,249	9,946	5,899	6,784	6,268
IV. Eastern Counties.....	3,214,099	1,113,982	1,731	1,747	1,797	8,685	8,719	8,523	5,220	6,418	5,976
V. South Western Counties	4,994,490	1,803,291	3,463	3,148	3,163	13,560	13,600	13,507	7,945	8,946	10,120
VI. West Midland Counties	3,865,332	2,136,573	4,574	4,881	4,730	19,637	20,303	20,032	11,728	13,816	14,579
VII. North Midland Counties	3,540,797	1,215,501	2,189	2,243	2,215	10,488	10,665	10,132	5,673	6,869	7,988
VIII. North Western Counties	2,000,227	2,488,438	6,437	6,365	6,374	23,662	24,329	23,402	15,927	19,164	20,110
IX. Yorkshire.....	3,654,636	1,789,047	3,980	3,875	3,921	17,185	17,216	16,451	10,216	12,102	12,842
X. Northern Counties .....	3,492,322	969,126	1,943	2,025	1,994	9,682	9,675	9,790	5,555	6,130	6,158
XI. Monmouthsh. and Wales..	5,218,588	1,186,697	2,254	2,313	2,192	9,890	10,170	9,872	5,652	6,334	7,262

Number of Duplicate CERTIFICATES of SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION transmitted by MEDICAL OFFICERS and PRACTITIONERS pursuant to the 4th Section of the Act of 16 & 17 Vict. c. 100, and received by REGISTRARS of BIRTHS and DEATHS in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year 1858.

DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1858.	
	Vaccination Certificates received.	Births Registered.
ENGLAND AND WALES ..... Totals	No. 376,798	No. 655,628
I. London .....	44,324	89,042
II. South Eastern Counties .....	27,122	54,397
III. South Midland Counties .....	19,569	41,341
IV. Eastern Counties .....	15,055	36,153
V. South Western Counties .....	34,951	56,571
VI. West Midland Counties .....	46,985	84,085
VII. North Midland Counties .....	26,496	42,394
VIII. North Western Counties .....	66,603	99,533
IX. Yorkshire .....	41,345	69,100
X. Northern Counties .....	26,210	40,397
XI. Monmouthshire and Wales .....	28,138	42,614

## LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Abstract of Statements contained in the Reports for the Half-Years ended 30th June, and 31st December, 1858.

Estab- lished.	BANKS.	Paid-up Capital.	Current and Deposit Accounts.		Guarantee Fund.		Rate of Dividend and Bonus per Annum.		Ratio of Paid-up Capital and Gua- rantee Fund to Deposit and Cur- rent Accounts.	
			31 Dec. '58.	30 June, '58.	31 Dec. '58.	30 June, '58.	31 Dec. '58.	30 June, '58.	31 Dec. '58.	30 June, '58.
			£	£	£	£	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1834	London and Westminster	1,000	11,466	12,444	169	165	18	16	10.19	9.36
1836	London Joint Stock .....	,600	9,368	10,288	,203	,185	32½	22½	8.57	7.67
1839	Union Bk. of London	,600	10,146	9,032	,165	,165	15	15	7.54	8.47
1839	London and County .....	,500	4,264	4,178	,105	,105	12	10	14.19	14.48
1839	Comm. Bk. of London	,300	,903	,935	,075	,075	6	6	41.53	40.10
1855	City Bank .....	,300	1,750	1,252	,030	,030	5	8	18.86	26.35
1855	Bank of London.....	,300	1,301	1,059	,008	,008	5	5	23.68	29.07
1855	Unity Bank .....	,173	,107	,103	....	....	....	....	161.79	156.00
1856	Western Bk. of London	,200	,279	,229	,002	,002	3	....	72.50	88.46
	TOTAL .....	3,973	39,584	39,520	,757	,735	....	....	11.95	11.91

## REMARKS ON THE WEATHER,

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1858.

By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., &amp;c., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

October till the 4th was warm, being  $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  above the average; it was then cold till the 12th, being  $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  deficient from the average; from the 13th to the 28th it was warm, being  $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  in excess; and then till the end of the month was again cold; the mean daily deficiency being  $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . The mean high day temperature was  $60^{\circ}$ , exceeding the average by  $1\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ ; and the mean low night was  $44^{\circ}$ , exceeding the average by  $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  only. The mean temperature of the month was  $50^{\circ}8$  being  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above the average,

November was very cold till the 24th, being  $6^{\circ}$  below the average, and then became warm for the remainder of the month, the average excess being  $5\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ . The mean high day temperature was  $46^{\circ}$ , being  $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  below the average; and the mean low night was  $33\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , being  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  deficient from the average. The mean temperature of the month was  $39^{\circ}6$ , being  $4\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  below the average of the last 17 years. The mean temperature of this month has being lower on 12 occasions only during the last 87 years. On the 24th of November the lowest temperature recorded at many stations was below  $20^{\circ}$ , and at Royston in Hertfordshire the temperature decreased to the point  $11^{\circ}$ . The mean temperature of the 23rd and 24th at Greenwich was lower than that of any two consecutive days in November during the last 45 years.

December was warm till the 5th, being  $3\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$  in excess; it was then cold till the 17th, averaging  $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  in defect, and then for the remainder of the month it was warm, the average excess being  $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ . The mean high day temperature was  $45^{\circ}$ , differing but little from the average; and the low night was  $36\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ , exceeding the average by  $\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ . The mean temperature for the month was  $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above the average of the previous 17 years.

The mean temperature of November was from  $10^{\circ}$  to  $11^{\circ}$  lower than that of October in the south and middle of England, but this value decreased to  $7^{\circ}$  at stations in the North of England. The temperature from November to December neared about  $1^{\circ}$  at stations south of  $52^{\circ}$  lat., and was of nearly the same value at stations more northwards.

The mean temperature of the dew-point was above its average in October and December, and below in November. The mean degree of humidity exceeded its average in December, but was deficient in October and November.

The fall of rain was deficient in each month, and the total deficiency for the quarter amounted to 4.5 inches. The annual fall for the last four years has shown a yearly decrease; in 1855 the amount was 23.5 inches; in 1856, 21.5 inches; in 1857, 21.4 inches; and in 1858, 17.2 inches; and the latter amount is the lowest since 1840, when it was 16.4 inches.

The mean pressure of the atmosphere was considerably above the average in October, and somewhat below in November and December.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending November, constituting the three autumnal months, was  $50^{\circ}2$ , being  $0^{\circ}9$  above the average of 87 years.

1858. Months.		Temperature of									Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.		
		Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.						Water of the Thames
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 87 Years.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.					
Oct. ....	50.8	+1.5	+1.3	48.5	+0.4	46.1	+0.3	16.0	+1.4	57.0	.313	+0.03	3.6	+0.1	
Nor. ....	39.6	-2.9	-1.2	37.9	-4.4	35.7	-4.8	12.5	+1.1	42.1	.209	-0.51	2.4	-0.5	
Dec. ....	41.0	+2.1	+0.5	39.6	+0.6	37.8	+0.6	8.5	-1.1	41.9	.227	-0.02	2.6	-0.0	
Mean.....	43.8	+0.2	-0.8	42.0	-1.1	39.9	-1.3	12.3	+0.5	47.0	.250	-0.17	2.9	-0.1	

1858. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Horizontal Move- ment of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 17 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Low- est Read- ing at Night.	High- est Read- ing at Night.
											At or below 30°.	Be- tween 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.		
Oct. ....	65	- 1	In. 29.834	+1.52	Gr. 541	+ 2	In. 1.2	-1.6	Miles. 106	3	14	14	27.0	48.2	
Nor. ....	66	- 2	29.750	-0.06	552	+ 5	0.4	-2.2	67	16	10	4	13.0	43.0	
Dec. ....	69	+ 1	29.771	-0.65	551	- 1	1.5	-0.7	109	8	22	1	24.0	42.5	
Mean.....	67	- 1	29.765	+0.27	548	+ 2	Sum 3.1	Sum -4.5	Mean 91	Sum 27	Sum 46	Sum 19	Lowest 13.0	Highest 48.2	

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (—) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.



ENGLAND.—Meteorological Table, Quarter ending 31st December, 1858.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Temperature.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Mean Degree of humidity.	WIND.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN.	
									Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of				Number of Days on which it fell.	Amount collected.
										N.	E.	S.	W.		
Guernsey .....	29.683	66.0	30.5	35.5	22.5	6.9	48.8	82	2.0	33	22	25	12	50	10.4
Helston .....	29.660	67.0	32.0	35.0	26.7	10.9	50.1	84	2.2	11	32	21	28	53	10.5
Exeter.....	29.680	65.3	25.0	40.3	28.4	9.8	46.0	88	1.5	27	18	26	21	61	11.5
Ventnor .....	29.733	66.0	31.0	35.0	23.7	8.0	47.7	85	....	17	31	18	28	47	8.1
Worthing .....	29.707	65.4	26.0	39.4	24.1	10.1	45.8	86	1.3	25	24	19	24	39	6.8
Barnstaple .....	29.667	65.0	24.5	40.5	29.6	11.0	46.7	85	1.9	16	31	25	20	54	10.7
Clifton .....	29.695	65.3	22.8	42.5	29.5	9.9	44.0	88	0.7	22	26	21	23	51	6.9
Royal Observatory	29.713	69.5	20.5	49.0	32.4	12.4	43.8	87	....	16	26	25	25	30	3.1
St. Thomas's Hos.	29.655	68.3	26.3	42.0	27.3	10.5	45.2	85	....	20	25	22	25	30	3.4
Rose Hill .....	29.701	66.9	15.4	51.5	33.5	12.9	43.2	92	1.5	....	....	....	....	32	4.8
Hartwell Rectory	29.702	68.0	19.0	49.0	32.8	11.1	42.9	84	0.9	20	25	25	22	34	4.2
Royston .....	29.743	69.0	11.1	57.9	37.0	13.0	43.3	87	....	19	19	27	27	69	4.2
Lampeter .....	29.677	64.5	17.2	47.3	34.7	13.8	44.0	91	0.7	12	28	32	20	55	13.3
Norwich .....	29.725	68.0	20.0	48.0	30.7	10.5	44.1	86	1.5	16	24	27	25	32	6.7
Grantham .....	29.715	65.6	20.4	45.2	30.5	7.9	43.1	87	....	20	17	23	32	50	6.4
Holkham .....	29.713	65.5	19.0	46.5	32.2	11.7	44.0	85	1.0	15	16	36	25	40	5.6
Nottingham .....	29.716	69.5	13.2	56.3	35.9	12.3	43.0	85	0.3	....	....	....	....	38	6.0
Liverpool .....	29.714	65.3	25.6	39.7	26.3	8.0	45.3	85	....	....	....	....	....	38	8.4
Wakefield .....	29.700	68.8	15.7	53.1	36.5	12.5	42.8	89	1.4	15	16	30	31	50	6.0
Stonyhurst.....	29.661	63.3	20.9	42.4	31.9	10.4	42.6	87	1.0	23	20	22	27	64	13.7
York .....	29.659	65.0	17.0	48.0	32.0	10.2	41.4	90	....	13	25	19	35	47	5.2
Scarborough .....	29.664	62.0	29.0	33.0	22.7	5.8	44.1	93	....	20	14	21	39	....	....
North Shields.....	...	64.4	23.0	41.4	29.7	9.1	42.0	91	1.6	25	12	21	34	48	16.6
Silloth .....	29.633	62.1	20.1	42.0	34.1	11.4	42.5	87	1.1	9	31	23	29	39	7.5

POOR RELIEF (England and Wales). HALF YEARS ended Michaelmas, 1857-8.—EXPENDITURE AND UNION CONTRACT PRICES. Abstracted from Periodical Returns published by Poor Law Board.

Abstracted from Periodical Returns published by Poor Law Board.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12.		
Area.	Total Populn. 1851.	Persons 20 Years and upwards.	Persons 20 Years and under engaged in							DIVISIONS.	Expended for In-Maintenance and Out-Door Relief during the Half Year ended Michaelmas.		1858 Compared with 1857
			Mechanical Arts, Trade, and Domestic Servants.			Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Mining and Mineral Works.	1858.		1857.		
			No.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.								
Sq. Miles.	No. Mths.	No. Mths.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	£	£	More.	Less.		
122.	2.4	1.4	47.6	1.1	6.0	3.5	Metropolis.....	173,000	183,000	Per Cent. ....	Per Cent. 5.7		
6,352	1.6	.9	30.7	20.8	2.5	2.4	South-Eastern .....	210,	230,	....	8.5		
5,002	1.2	.7	28.3	25.4	7.1	2.4	South-Midland .....	179,	194,	....	7.8		
5,022	1.1	.6	27.4	26.5	4.0	2.3	Eastern .....	152,	175,	....	13.2		
7,804	1.8	1.0	28.6	23.3	4.6	5.6	South-Western .....	227,	245,	....	7.5		
6,013	2.1	1.2	29.1	15.5	5.2	12.6	West Midland .....	184,	197,	....	6.7		
5,527	1.2	.6	31.8	21.7	6.4	5.3	North Midland .....	123,	127,	....	3.7		
3,144	2.5	1.3	29.8	8.3	21.5	5.4	North-Western.....	181,	172,	5.7	....		
5,710	1.8	1.0	25.2	14.3	17.5	7.3	York .....	138,	131,	5.3	....		
5,457	1.0	.5	27.7	16.1	4.2	12.4	Northern .....	90,	88,	2.7	....		
8,167	1.2	.6	21.8	25.7	2.5	12.4	Wales.....	157,	155,	1.0	....		
58,320	17.9	9.8	31.0	16.1	8.4	6.3		1,814,004	1,897,000	....	4.4		

In 627 Unions and Single Parishes the Total Cost is divided as follows into In-Maintenance and Out-door Relief for the Half-Years ended

	Michaelmas 1856, '7, and '8—viz.:	
	1856	1857
In-Maintenance, 1858.....	£413,000	£444,000
Out-door Relief, " .....	1,388,000	1,440,000
	£1,801,000	£1,884,000

The Cost of Relief to Irremovable Paupers was 30.5 per cent. on the cost of Relief to the other Paupers during the Half-Year ended Michaelmas 1858.





EXPORTS.—(United Kingdom).—Years ended 31st December, 1858-7-6  
Declared Real Value of Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported.

(Year.) BRITISH PRODUCE, &c., EXPORTED.	1858.	1857.	1856.
	£	£	£
<b>MANFRS.—Textile.</b> Cotton Manufactures..	33,402,000	30,373,000	30,204,000
"    Yarn .....	9,573,	8,701,	8,029,
Woolen Manufactures	9,778,	10,703,	9,500,
"    Yarn .....	2,954,	2,942,	2,890,
Silk Manufactures ..	1,868,	2,573,	2,666,
"    Yarn .....	229,	317,	296,
Linen Manufactures...	4,124,	4,517,	4,888,
"    Yarn .....	1,739,	1,648,	1,366,
	63,667,000	61,774,000	59,839,000
<b>Sewed.</b> Apparel .....	1,944,000	2,159,000	1,816,000
Haberd. and Millnry	3,474,	3,894,	3,638,
	5,418,000	6,053,000	5,454,000
<b>METALS .....</b> Hardware and Cutlery	3,280,000	4,016,000	3,748,000
Machinery .....	3,604,	3,884,	2,716,
Iron .....	11,236,	13,406,	12,966,
Copper and Brass.....	2,854,	3,124,	2,648,
Lead and Tin .....	2,238,	2,516,	2,381,
Coals and Culin .....	3,053,	3,211,	2,827,
	26,265,000	30,157,000	27,286,000
<b>Ceramic Manufcts.</b> Earthenware and Glass	1,721,000	2,151,000	1,916,000
<b>Indigenous Mnfrs.</b> Beer and Ale .....	1,852,000	1,592,000	1,455,000
Butter .....	541,	562,	694,
Cheese .....	91,	114,	160,
Candles .....	157,	280,	305,
Salt .....	288,	337,	401,
Spirits .....	207,	752,	998,
Soda .....	813,	761,	608,
	3,949,000	4,398,000	4,621,000
<b>Various Manufcts.</b> Books, Printed.....	390,000	422,000	425,000
Furniture .....	258,	289,	208,
Leather Manufactures	2,011,	2,289,	1,756,
Soap .....	210,	240,	276,
Plate and Watches ...	454,	545,	481,
Stationery.....	804,	742,	720,
	4,127,000	4,527,000	3,866,000
<b>Remainder of Enumerated Articles .....</b>	3,524,000	3,806,000	4,465,000
<b>Unenumerated Articles .....</b>	7,943,	9,200,	8,377,
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS .....</b>	116,614,000	122,066,000	115,824,000

Trade of United Kingdom, 1857-8.—Distribution of Exports from and Imports into the United Kingdom, according to the Declared Real Value of the Exports, and the Computed Real Value (ex-duty) of Imports at Port of Entry, and therefore including Freight of Imports.

COUNTRIES.	First Nine Months.			
	1858		1857	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
	£	£	£	£
<b>I.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES:</b>				
Northern Europe; viz., Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark & Iceland, & Heligoland	8,861,000	3,377,000	not given	3,915,000
Central Europe; viz., Prussia, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Hanover, the Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium .....	12,747,	14,838,	....	16,882,
Western Europe; viz., France, Portugal (with the Azores, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands), and Spain (with Gibraltar and Canaries) .....	12,534,	7,148,	....	8,240,
Southern Europe; viz., Italy, Austrian Empire, Greece, Ionian Islands, and Malta	2,355,	4,910,	....	4,184,
Levant; viz., Turkey, with Wallachia and Moldavia, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt .....	6,105,	5,215,	....	4,684,
Northern Africa; viz., Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco .....	188,	91,	....	145,
Western Africa .....	1,089,	505,	....	614,
Eastern Africa; with African Ports on Red Sea, Aden, Arabia, Persia, and Bourbon .....	64,	45,	....	30,
Indian Seas, Siam, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, and Philippines .....	986,	1,787,	....	1,500,
China, including Hong Kong .....	5,542,	2,014,	....	1,634,
South Sea Islands .....	....	30,	....	53,
United States, including California .....	27,409,	10,189,	....	16,911,
Mexico and Central America .....	258,	651,	....	632,
Foreign West Indies .....	2,926,	1,896,	....	2,338,
South America, (Northern,) New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador .....	327,	629,	....	682,
"    (Atlantic,) Brazil, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres .....	2,629,	3,932,	....	5,498,
"    (Pacific,) Peru, Bolivia, Chili, Patagonia .....	5,021,	1,673,	....	1,901,
Whale Fisheries; Grnld., Davis's Straits, Southn. Whale Fishery, Falkland Islands .....	153,	....	....	....
<b>Total.—Foreign Countries .....</b>	89,194,000	58,930,000	....	69,843,000
<b>(II.)—BRITISH POSSESSIONS:</b>				
British India and Ceylon .....	10,687,	12,787,	....	9,119,
Australian Colonies.—New S. Wales & Victoria	3,218,	5,948,	....	7,229,
"    South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand .....	1,096,	1,672,	....	1,272,
British North America .....	2,663,	2,971,	....	4,108,
"    W. Indies with Btsh. Guiana & Honduras	5,325,	1,674,	....	1,652,
Cape and Natal .....	1,000,	1,275,	....	1,354,
Brit. W. Co. of Af., with St. Helena & Ascension	177,	207,	....	283,
Channel Islands .....	323,	387,	....	407,
Mauritius .....	1,113,	460,	....	466,
<b>Total.—British Possessions .....</b>	25,602,000	27,381,000	....	25,890,000
<b>General Total .....</b>	114,796,000	86,311,000	....	95,733,000

SHIPPING.—FOREIGN TRADE.—(United Kingdom.)—Years 1858, '57, and '56.  
Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes, including repeated Voyages, but  
excluding Government Transports.

(Years.)	1858.			1857.		1856.	
	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Average Tonnage.	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.	Vessels.	Total Tonnage.
ENTERED:—							
Vessels belonging to—	No.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom and Dependencies .....	19,256	5,233,000	272	19,091	5,418,000	18,258	5,086,000
Russia .....	233	70,	302	169	43,	118	27,
Sweden .....	720	120,	167	549	98,	331	99,
Norway .....	2,187	483,	221	2,080	450,	2,259	469,
Denmark .....	2,400	238,	99	2,511	244,	2,055	195,
Prussia and other German States .....	3,173	715,	225	3,428	664,	3,084	584,
Holland and Belgium..	1,398	211,	151	1,485	243,	1,418	220,
France .....	2,716	234,	86	1,122	90,	846	50,
Spain, Portugal, and Italy.....	1,084	283,	261	881	228,	505	111,
Other European States	131	35,	291	95	27,	61	17,
United States .....	1,276	1,187,	930	1,250	1,214,	1,447	1,379,
Other States, America, Asia, and Africa ....	17	6,	381	32	12,	22	7,
Totals Entered	34,591	8,815,000	255	32,693	8,731,000	30,604	8,244,000
CLEARED:—							
United Kingdom and Dependencies .....	23,455	5,874,000	250	24,834	6,204,000	23,973	5,885,000
Russia .....	242	72,	299	178	44,	97	21,
Sweden .....	798	139,	174	714	135,	652	126,
Norway .....	1,379	262,	191	1,696	330,	1,795	339,
Denmark .....	2,999	302,	101	3,141	317,	2,706	259,
Prussia and other German States.....	4,832	872,	180	4,776	827,	4,272	735,
Holland and Belgium..	2,070	337,	163	2,134	388,	1,850	307,
France .....	4,294	456,	106	4,410	474,	3,682	362,
Spain, Portugal, and Italy.....	1,300	349,	268	1,133	309,	677	153,
Other European States	139	37,	264	30	9,	86	25,
United States.....	1,308	1,229,	940	1,334	1,296,	1,541	1,442,
Other States, America, Asia, and Africa ....	18	6,	343	21	8,	24	9,
Totals Cleared	42,834	9,935,000	232	44,401	10,341,000	41,355	9,663,000

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.—IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.  
—(United Kingdom.)—Computed Real Value for the Year ended  
31st Dec., 1858.

(Year 1858.)	Gold.	Silver.	TOTAL.
IMPORTED FROM:—	£	£	£
Russia, Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium.....	3,070,000	743,000	3,813,000
France.....	654,	2,079,	2,733,
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar .....	172,	433,	605,
Malta, Turkey, and Egypt.....	1,282,	14,	1,296,
West Coast of Africa .....	111,	3,	114,
China .....	35,	86,	121,
Australia .....	9,065,	1,	9,066,
British Columbia .....	4,	....	4,
Mexico, South America and W. Indies	3,848,	2,987,	6,835,
United States .....	4,502,	309,	4,811,
Other Countries .....	50,	45,	95,
Totals Imported...	22,793,000	6,700,000	29,493,000
EXPORTED TO:—			
Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium.....	315,000	1,254,000	1,569,000
France.....	10,530,	391,	10,921,
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar .....	187,	....	187,
Turkey.....	654,	....	654,
India and China (via Egypt) .....	131,	5,089,	5,220,
South Africa .....	64,	3,	67,
Mauritius.....	107,	26,	133,
Danish West Indies .....	132,	73,	205,
United States .....	135,	67,	202,
Brazil .....	289,	126,	415,
Other Countries .....	21,	34,	55,
Totals Exported...	12,565,000	7,063,000	19,628,000

CORN.—*Gazette Average Prices, (ENGLAND AND WALES,) during each Week of the Fourth Quarter of 1858; together with the MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, and YEARLY Average.*

[Communicated by H. F. JAVIS, Esq., Comptroller of Corn Returns.]

Weeks ended Saturday, 1858.	Weekly Average. (Per Impl. Quarter.)					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1858.—October 2.....	43 2	36 0	21 10	33 1	45 8	41 -
" 9.....	42 8	35 10	23 7	32 7	44 2	41 7
" 16.....	42 4	35 9	22 9	32 6	41 7	41 6
" 23.....	42 4	35 3	22 10	30 7	43 1	45 5
" 30.....	42 10	35 7	23 5	31 -	43 0	45 7
Average for Oct., 1858 ....	42 8	35 9	23 5	31 11	44 2	44 9
1858.—November 6.....	42 8	35 5	23 -	33 -	42 9	44 4
" 13.....	41 10	35 5	23 2	31 -	43 4	43 8
" 20.....	41 2	35 1	22 11	32 4	42 7	45 11
" 27.....	41 2	35 1	22 9	31 6	42 7	46 1
Average for Nov., 1858....	41 8	35 3	22 11	31 11	42 9	45 -
1858.—December 4.....	41 8	35 4	22 8	31 2	42 6	43 10
" 11.....	41 -	35 1	22 10	32 6	41 8	43 8
" 18.....	40 2	33 11	21 10	32 5	41 1	46 5
" 25.....	40 -	32 10	21 9	31 2	41 2	43 4
Average for Dec., 1858 ....	40 7	34 3	22 3	31 9	41 7	44 3
Average for the Quarter ...	41 9	35 2	22 2	31 10	42 11	44 8
Average for the Year .....	41 2	34 8	24 6	32 3	41 11	42 11

# LONDON STOCK AND SHARE MARKETS.—OCT., NOV., DEC., 1858.

Stocks and Railway Shares.	Amt. of Share.	Amt. Paid.	PRICE ON THE			Highest Price during			Lowest Price during		
			1 Oct.	2 Nov.	1 Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Consols.....	...	...	98½	98½ to 99½*	98½ to 99½*	98½	98½	97½*	98	97½	96½*
Exchequer Bills .....	...	...	...	38s. pm.	35s. pm.	35s. pm.	40s. pm.	39s. pm.	35s. pm.	33s. pm.	32s. pm.
Brighton .....	Stock	100	110½	109½	111½	112	112½	114	109½	109	111
Caledonian .....	"	"	87½	82½	86½	89	87½	89½	83½	82	86½
Eastern Counties .....	"	"	63	62	62	63½	62½	65½	61½	61½	61½
Great Northern .....	"	"	104½	104½	107½	105½	108½	109	103	104	106½
Great Western .....	"	"	54½	51½	53½	57	55½	56½	53½	53½	53½
London & North-Western .....	"	"	92½	99½	93	92½	93½	96½	90	89½	92½
Midland .....	"	"	98½	96½	98½	98½	98½	104½	97½	96½	97½
Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	"	"	96½	91½	95½	97	96½	99½	94½	94½	95½
Sheffield .....	"	"	35½	35½	37½	36½	37½	40	35½	35	37
South-Eastern .....	"	"	73½	74	74½	75½	75½	75½	73½	73½	74½
South-Western .....	"	"	96	93½	93	96½	94	96½	93	92½	93
Berwick .....	"	"	95½	93	92½	95½	93½	95½	93	92	92
York and North Midland .....	"	"	77½	76	74½	76½	76½	78½	76	74½	74
Northern of France.....	20	16	39½	38½	39½	39½	40½	40½	38½	36½	36½
East Indian.....	Stock	100	108	107	107½	108½	108	109½	106½	106	107

\* Ex-Dividend.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.—WEEKLY RETURN.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for each Week ending on a Wednesday, during the Fourth Quarter (Oct.—Dec.) 1858.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					COLLATERAL COLUMNS.	
Liabilities.	DATES.	Assets.			Notes in Hands of Public. (Col. 1 minus col. 16.)	Minimum Rates of Discount at Bank of England.
Notes Issued.	(Wednesdays.)	Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.		
Mlms. £	1858.	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	1858. Per Cent.
33,32	Oct. 6 ....	11,01	3,46	18,85	20,82	11 Feb. 3
33,33	" 13 ....	11,01	3,46	18,86	21,19	
33,13	" 20 ....	11,01	3,46	18,66	21,49	
32,98	" 27 ....	11,01	3,46	18,51	21,22	
32,40	Nov. 3 ....	11,01	3,46	17,93	21,36	
32,31	" 10 ....	11,01	3,46	17,84	20,99	
32,50	" 17 ....	11,01	3,46	18,02	20,73	
32,61	" 24 ....	11,01	3,46	18,13	20,36	
32,63	Dec. 1 ....	11,01	3,46	18,16	20,31	
32,77	" 8 ....	11,01	3,46	18,30	20,04	9 Dec. 2½
32,85	" 15 ....	11,01	3,46	18,38	19,75	
32,95	" 22 ....	11,01	3,46	18,47	19,71	
32,85	" 29 ....	11,01	3,46	18,38	20,11	

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Liabilities.					DATES.	Assets.				Totals of Liabilities and Assets.		
Capital and Rest.	Deposits.	Seven Day and other Bills.	Securities.	Reserve.		Capital.	Rest.	Public.	Private.			
Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	(Wdnesdays.)	Government.	Other.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £
14,55	3,71	8,44	11,92	,81	Oct. 6	11,13	15,12	12,50	,68	39,43		
14,55	3,09	5,36	14,57	,83	" 13	10,81	14,82	12,14	,63	38,40		
14,55	3,10	5,53	13,81	,89	" 20	10,81	14,82	11,64	,61	37,88		
14,55	3,10	6,13	13,33	,86	" 27	10,81	14,78	11,76	,62	37,97		
14,55	3,10	6,58	12,25	,86	Nov. 3	10,81	14,81	11,04	,68	37,34		
14,55	3,14	6,67	12,29	,84	" 10	10,81	14,70	11,32	,66	37,49		
14,55	3,14	6,82	12,56	,82	" 17	10,81	14,71	11,77	,61	37,90		
14,55	3,15	7,67	12,82	,83	" 24	10,81	15,32	12,25	,65	39,03		
14,55	3,09	8,25	12,49	,80	Dec. 1	10,81	15,43	12,32	,62	39,18		
14,55	3,10	8,86	12,37	,79	" 8	10,81	15,50	12,73	,63	39,67		
14,55	3,10	9,53	12,61	,76	" 15	10,81	15,99	13,10	,65	40,55		
14,55	3,11	9,66	13,15	,75	" 22	10,81	16,49	13,24	,68	41,22		
14,55	3,12	9,81	12,90	,71	" 29	10,81	16,95	12,74	,59	41,09		



## CIRCULATION.—COUNTRY BANKS.

Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in ENGLAND and WALES, for each Week ended on a Saturday during the Fourth Quarter (Sept.—Dec.) of 1858; and also the Average of Promissory Notes in Circulation in SCOTLAND and IRELAND during the Four Weeks ended on the 23rd Oct., the 20th Nov., and the 18th Dec., 1858.

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.		
DATES.	Private Banks. (Fixed Issues, 4-40.)	Joint Stock Banks. (Fixed Issues, 3-30.)	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 7-70.)	Four Weeks, ended	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 3-69.)	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, 6-35.)
1858.	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	1858.	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £
Oct. 2	3,43	2,99	5,42							
" 9	3,52	3,04	6,56							
" 16	3,56	3,04	6,60							
" 23	3,53	2,97	6,50	Oct. 23	1,49	2,57	4,06	3,33	3,36	6,69
" 30	3,50	2,96	6,46							
Nov. 6	3,48	2,98	6,46							
" 13	3,45	2,98	6,43							
" 20	3,40	2,96	6,36	Nov. 20	1,64	2,74	4,38	3,36	3,47	6,83
" 27	3,39	2,93	6,32							
Dec. 4	3,34	2,88	6,22							
" 11	3,31	2,85	6,16							
" 18	3,26	2,84	6,10	Dec. 18	1,61	2,74	4,35	3,25	3,50	6,75

## FLUCTUATIONS in the Stock and Share Markets during the YEAR 1858.

Stocks and Railway Shares.	Amount per Share.	Amount Paid.	Price on the 1st Jan. '57.	Highest Price during the Year.	Lowest Price during the Year.	Price 31 Dec. '57.
Consols .....	....	....	93½ to 94	98½	93½	96½
Exchequer Bills .....	....	....	2s. pm.	45s. pm.	par.	37s. pm.
RAILWAYS—						
Brighton .....	Stock	100	108	114	104	112
Caledonian .....	"	"	85½	97½	70½	88½
Eastern Counties.....	"	"	60	65½	57	64
Great Northern .....	"	"	98	109	96½	107½
Great Western .....	"	"	56½	63	48½	56½
London and North-Westn.	"	"	98½	102½	87½	97½
Midland .....	"	"	92	104½	89½	103½
Lancashire and Yorkshire..	"	"	94½	99½	87	99½
Sheffield .....	"	"	39½	41½	32½	40
South-Eastern.....	"	"	72½	76½	65	75½
South-Western .....	"	"	97½	100	90	95½
Berwick .....	"	"	98	100	88½	95
York and North Midland	"	"	86	87½	68½	78
Northern of France.....	16	All	38½	40½	35½	40
East Indian .....	Stock	100	113	114½	100½	108½

## QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

## STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

JUNE, 1859.

## Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Meeting of the Statistical Society.

[Held at the Rooms of the Society, 12, St. James's Square, London, on Tuesday, 15th March, 1859.]

RIGHT HON. HOLT MAACKENZIE, *Vice-President, in the Chair.*

MR. NEWMARCH, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read the following Report of the Council on the Progress of the Society during the past year:—

*Report of the Council for the Financial Year ended 31st December, 1858, and for the Sessional Year ended March, 1859.*

THE Council have the pleasure of reporting a satisfactory condition of the Society at the completion of the first quarter of a century of its career.

At the present time (March, 1859), the Number of Fellows is 359 (including 72 Life Members) as against 367 (including 71 Life Members) at the corresponding date last year (1858). During the twelve months now ended, the losses by resignations and death have been 23, and the admissions have been 15.

The Income of the Year ended 31st December, 1858 (omitting the Banker's Balance from 1857), has been 824*l.*, and the Expenditure 682*l.*, leaving a surplus in the Year of 142*l.*, and providing an actual Balance at the Bankers to be carried to 1859, of no less than 311*l.*—a larger balance than the Society has possessed for a very long period. The amount of Liabilities at the close of 1858, included no more than the usual items.

Availing themselves of the funds at their disposal, the Council have just completed the publication of a CATALOGUE of the Library