

# THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720,

FOR LIFE, FIRE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, CORNHILL.

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## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Thirty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th of June, 1721.

Two-thirds, or 66 per cent. of the entire profits are given to the Assured. Policies may be opened under any of the following plans, viz. :—

At a low rate of premium, without participation in profits, or at a somewhat higher rate, entitling the Assured, either after the first five years, to an annual abatement of premium for the remainder of life, or, after payment of the first premium, to a participation in the ensuing Quinquennial Bonus.

The abatement for the year 1859, on the Annual Premiums of persons who have been assured under Series "1831" for five years or longer, is upwards of 36 per cent.

The high character which this ancient Corporation has maintained during nearly a Century and a half, secures to the public a full and faithful declaration of profits.

The Corporation bears the whole EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT, thus giving to the Assured, conjoined with the protection afforded by its Corporate Fund, advantages equal to those of any system of Mutual Assurance.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly.

All Policies are issued free from stamp duty or from charge of any description whatever, beyond the Premium.

The attention of the Public is especially called to the great advantages offered to Life Assurers by the Legislature in its recent Enactments, by which it will be found that to a defined extent, Life Premiums are not subject to Income Tax.

The fees of Medical Referees are paid by the Corporation.

Annuities are granted by the Corporation, payable Half-Yearly.

Every facility will be given for the transfer or exchange of Policies, or any other suitable arrangement will be made for the convenience of the Assured.

Prospectuses and all other information may be obtained by either a written or personal application to the Actuary, or to the Superintendent of the West End Office.

JOHN LAURENCE, *Secretary.*

## QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

## STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

DECEMBER, 1859.

*The PAST, PRESENT, and PROSPECTIVE Financial Condition of  
BRITISH INDIA. By COLONEL SYKES, M.P., F.R.S.*

[Read in Section (F), at Aberdeen, September, 1859.]

THE Financial Condition of the British Government in India has for a few years past been the subject of the most conflicting statements; high authorities, even in Parliament, have recently declaimed against a perennial deficiency, from which there was no recovery, because a crushing taxation had reduced the people to indigence, and a succession of loans had only relieved immediate difficulties, to accumulate and enhance those difficulties in the end. These statements appear to me to have had their origin in the vague and indefinite associations that the ceaseless wars which had been carried on in India, occasionally at enormous cost, had necessarily involved Indian finance in inextricable confusion.

I am free to confess that some years ago I had considerable misgivings, and was influenced by appearances; occupying at that time a position in the Home administration of the affairs of India, I caused, in December, 1842, a statement, from an early period, to be drawn up in the proper department at the India House, of the real condition of the Receipts and Expenditure in every branch of revenue and charge at each Presidency, together with the pressure of the interest of the debt in relation to the annual net revenue. To limit the very great labour which an annual statement for a lengthened period would entail, I adopted the expedient of taking every tenth year for each Presidency, commencing with 1808-9. That statement was laid upon the table of the Court of Directors on the 14th December, 1842, and on the 12th March, 1852, I caused the statement of the fifth decennial period to be produced, comprising the financial year 1849-50. These statements I shall now lay before

the Section, together with the necessary comments, and as the sixth decennial period is not yet arrived, I shall limit my range to the year 1857, giving the actual financial condition of India when the mutiny began, because in that year the absolute statistics terminate. But as the Secretary for India has submitted to Parliament *estimates* of the gross revenues and charges for 1858-59 and for 1859-60, I shall make such use of them *quantum valeat* as may aid in considering the finances immediately and prospectively.

In addition to the above, the House of Commons granted me a return of the annual increase or decrease of the Indian debt from the year 1800 to the latest date, together with a statement of the *gross* revenues of the several Governments, with a column indicating the annual percentage pressure of the interest of the debt; but as the revenues are given in gross, without deduction for charges of collection, the percentage pressure is somewhat more favourable than in my decennial returns, as I calculated it upon net revenue only. The headings of the several columns of Revenue in my decennial statement are "Gross Receipts," "Charges of Collection," "Net Receipts," and "Percentage Charge of Collection," and the revenues comprise "Land Tax," "Excise" (markets and liquors), "Customs," "Salt," "Opium," "Stamps," and "Post Office," and Tribute from Native Princes. The charges are arranged under the several designations "Civil and Political," "Judicial," "Police," "Mint," "Marine," "Military," "Buildings and Fortifications," "Miscellaneous," and "Interest upon Debt;" and the percentage of the whole charge under each head to the net revenue is given.

I propose to treat—

1st. Progress of Revenue.	5th. Pressure of Interest of Debt.
2nd. Ditto of Charge.	6th. Financial Condition during the years of the Mutiny, and lastly,
3rd. Ditto of Military Charge.	7th. Prospective Financial Condition of India.
4th. Ditto of Civil Charge.	

And first to notice shortly the result of the statements laid before the Court of Directors in December, 1842 and in March, 1852, the details being available in the statements themselves.

(A.)—India.—1809-1849.—Revenues and Charges.

REVENUES.	Net, 1809-10.	Net, 1819-20.	Net, 1829-30.	Net, 1839-40.	Net, 1849-50.	Gross. 1857.
Bengal & Agra.....	£ 7,151,	£ 8,476,	£ 9,524,	£ 8,962,	£ 13,700,	20,669,
Madras .....	3,620,	3,429,	3,401,	3,433,	3,478,	5,767,
Bombay .....	466,	1,110,	1,273,	1,346,	2,330,	5,405,
Punjab .....	....	....	....	....	....	1,461,
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,238,</b>	<b>13,016,</b>	<b>14,200,</b>	<b>13,742,</b>	<b>19,510,</b>	<b>33,303,</b>
<b>TOTAL CHARGES:—</b>						
Bengal & Agra.....	5,984,	7,360,	7,385,	7,541,	10,490,	16,493,
Madras .....	3,463,	3,757,	3,445,	3,478,	3,073,	5,177,
Bombay .....	1,628,	1,816,	2,275,	1,984,	2,839,	5,143,
Punjab .....	....	....	....	....	....	1,264,
	<b>11,076,</b>	<b>12,934,</b>	<b>13,107,</b>	<b>13,004,</b>	<b>16,404,</b>	<b>28,079,</b>
<b>Surplus in India .....</b>	<b>131,</b>	<b>182,</b>	<b>1,092,</b>	<b>737,</b>	<b>3,105,</b>	<b>3,611,</b>
<b>MILITARY CHARGES:—</b>						
Bengal & Agra .....	2,972,	3,022,	3,498,	4,115,	5,897,	6,129,
Madras .....	2,581,	3,033,	2,633,	2,764,	3,364,	2,865,
Bombay .....	1,062,	1,512,	1,501,	1,052,	1,817,	2,131,
Punjab .....	....	....	....	....	....	161,
<b>Total Military Charges.</b>	<b>6,616,</b>	<b>7,568,</b>	<b>7,633,</b>	<b>7,932,</b>	<b>10,079,</b>	<b>11,463,</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE OF:—</b>						
(1.) Military Charge .....	58·877	64·290	53·754	57·721	51·662	45·55
(2.) Interest of Debt .....	18·010	12·805	12·124	9·756	10·512	7·19
(3.) Civil and Political .....	7·221	8·900	9·575	12·296	8·902	*9·62
(4.) Judicial .....	7·525	6·800	7·107	9·565	7·180	} 9·38
(5.) Provincial Police .....	1·991	2·093	1·535	2·062	2·062	
(6.) Bldgs. and Fortfns.	1·639	1·756	2·810	1·428	1·661	....

The above table exhibits the abstract *net* financial condition of British India at five decennial periods, from 1809-10 to 1849-50, both inclusive. The 000's at unit are omitted. The column for 1857 is from Parliamentary Paper 199, Sess. 2/59.

*Note.*—The pressure of the military charges in 1857 upon the net revenue according to the Statistical Tables of the United Kingdom was only 41·61 per cent.

1. It will be observed that the net revenue of British India in 1809-10 was over eleven millions sterling, and that through the successive decennial periods up to 1849-50 it continued to increase up to 19½ millions in 1849-50, excepting after 1829-30, when the progressive increase was checked to the amount of a few hundred thousand pounds; but in 1856-57 at the commencement of the mutiny, by the Parliamentary Return 201, Sess. 2/59,

the gross revenue had reached the unprecedented amount of 33½ millions.

2. The whole charges it will be seen by the table, increased from 11 millions in 1809-10, through the successive decennial periods, up to 16½ millions in 1849-50; but the Indian surplus, which in 1809-10 was only 131,000*l.*, in 1849-50 had become 3,104,000*l.* The Parliamentary Paper 199, Sess. 2 of 1857, shows that the whole charges in 1856-57 amounted to 25½ millions, but this must be exclusive of the charge for collection, as the revenues of that year exceeded 33 millions, *vide* Parliamentary Return 201, Sess. 2 of 1859, and there was a final surplus over every charge, Indian and Home, of 82,143*l.*, *vide* Parliamentary Return 199, Sess. 2 of 1859.

3. The military charges have always been, and it is to be feared always will be, the chief drain upon the Indian Exchequer. Great as the pressure of the military charges is in England, it is nothing comparable with the pressure in India. Up to the outbreak of the mutiny however, the table shows that in 1809-10 the pressure which was 58·87 per cent. of the net revenue, and which in 1819-20 rose to a maximum pressure of 64·75, which it has not even attained in the enormous outlay to suppress the mutiny, from 1819-20 gradually declined, and in 1849-50 was only 51·66 per cent., or a little more than half of the revenue of British India; but in April, 1857, before the outbreak of the mutiny, according to Parliamentary Paper 199, the military and naval charges had fallen to 45·55 per cent.; a diminished amount of proportionate charge which had not been experienced in the preceding fifty-six years. It would have been happy for India and England that this had been continued.

4. The civil charges, which by many persons have been stated to be disproportioned to the resources of the Government, would appear in 1809-10 to have amounted only to 7·22 per cent. of the net revenue, and though they had risen to 12·29 per cent. in 1839-40, they fell again in the next decennial period to 8·90 per cent., and in 1857 they were 9·62 per cent. of the net revenue: these do not include the judicial charges, which during fifty years appear to have borne with very little variation of pressure upon the net revenue, the minimum being 6·80 per cent. in 1819-20, and the maximum 9·56 in 1839-40, and in 1849-50 they had fallen to 7·18 per cent., and in 1857, inclusive of police, they were 9·38 per cent. of the net revenue.

Previously to going into a review of the Indian and Home debt as a corollary to the preceding observations, it will be right to annex Tables I, II, and III of B, illustrative of the development of the resources of India from the abolition of the exclusive trading privileges of the East India Company in 1834-35 until 1856-57, which show that the imports of merchandize had increased 233 per

cent., and of treasure 661 per cent.; and that the exports had increased 217 per cent., and that 542 per cent. had taken place in the increased export of treasure, the amount in 1834-5 being only 194,740*l.*; the balance of trade in favour of India during those twenty-two years having in fact been paid by an importation of bullion to the value of 94,517,189*l.*, of which only 18,162,794*l.* had been re-exported, leaving 76,354,395*l.* in India to increase the wealth of the country.

(B.)—India, 1834-56.—Imports and Exports.

(I.) IMPORTS.

Year.	Merchandize.	Increase.	Treasure.	Increase.	Merchandize and Treasure.	Increase.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1834-35 ....	4,261,106	} 233	1,893,023	} 661	6,154,129	} 365
1856-57 ....	14,194,586		14,413,698		28,608,285	

(II.) EXPORTS.

Year.	Merchandize.	Increase.	Treasure.	Increase.	Merchandize and Treasure.	Increase.
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
1834-35 ....	7,993,420	} 217	194,740	} 542	8,188,161	} 224
1856-57 ....	25,338,453		1,252,613		26,591,066	

(III.) Total TREASURE Imported and Exported from 1834-35 to 1856-57.

	£
Total Imported .....	94,517,189
Total Exported .....	18,162,794
Remained in India .....	76,354,395

Of these 76 millions sterling the sum of 66,224,172*l.* were coined into Company's rupees in the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, from the years 1835-36 to 1853-54, both inclusive.

Debt.

Having discussed the several headings of revenues, charges, civil and military establishments, and the annual pressure of the interest of the debt in relation to net revenue for half a century past, it remains to notice, before proceeding to the present financial condition of British India, to give some details although curtailed



of the progress of that debt which is declared by part of the press, European and Indian, and by some Indian officials, to bear with such crushing weight upon the resources of India as to put into jeopardy the fulfilment by the Government of India of its pecuniary obligations. I am enabled by a Return (201/59, Sess. 2) which the House of Commons granted upon my motion, to place before the Section the absolute annual increase, decrease, and rate per cent. of the portions of the debt in India and England from the years 1800-1 to 1857-8, with estimated continuations to 1859-60, the annual amount paid for interest, and the annual gross revenues of the several Governments in India, together with the annual percentage pressure of the interest of the debt upon the *gross revenue*.

The Indian debt in 1800 was 14,125,381*l.*, and the Interest paid upon it was 1,342,854*l.*, portions of it running at rates of 12, 10, 9, 8, and 6 per cent., and the average rate of interest was 8.09 per cent.; the *Home Bond debt* was 1,487,112*l.*, and the interest 5 per cent.; the pressure of the interest of the whole debt, Indian and English, was 13.63 per cent. upon the gross revenue of the year. Lord Wellesley's Wars with Scindah and Holkar caused the Indian debt gradually to increase until the year 1807-8, when it amounted to 30,098,857*l.*, and the annual interest to 2,339,087*l.*, at rates of 10, 9, 8, and 6 per cent., but the average rate of interest by occasional redemption had fallen to 7.77 per cent. in India. The home bond debt, however, had increased to 4,205,275*l.*, and part of the bonds issued were charged with 6 per cent. The maximum 6,565,900*l.* of the Home debt occurred in 1811-12 at a maximum interest of 5 per cent. until 1816-17, when the interest was reduced to 4 per cent., since which date it has occasionally been as low as 2½ per cent., and has never risen above 4 per cent. until the present year. The pressure of the interest of the whole debt Indian and Home in that year pressed with more severity upon the gross revenues than it had ever done before or has ever done since, namely, 15.90 per cent.; the pressure of the preceding year of 16.59 per cent. having been caused by an accidental falling off of a million in the revenue of the year 1806-7.

The Indian debt of 1807-8 after the Scindia and Holkar Wars, was gradually diminished by redemptions until 1810-11, when it had fallen to 22,545,843*l.*, and the interest had fallen to 1,503,434*l.*, and the average rate of interest to 6.66 per cent.; the Home debt was 4,900,000*l.*, and the pressure of both debts upon the gross revenue had fallen from 15.90 in 1807-8, to 10.62 per cent. in 1810-11; and I may here state, once for all, that notwithstanding the increase of debt in India to 60,704,084*l.* in 1857-58, and in England to 6,799,400*l.* in 1811-12, the pressure of the interest afterwards from 1810-11, in consequence of the revenue progress, never exceeded a

pressure of 11.81 per cent. in 1812-13, and in 1834-35 fell to 6.70 per cent., and in 1857-58 in the height of the mutiny, with a total debt of 60,704,084*l.* only amounted to 7.43 per cent. Up to 1810-11 by successive redemptions the loans at 12 per cent. were got rid of, but those at 10, 9, 8, and 6 per cent. remained, and in 1810-11 a financial operation took place similar to that which involved Lord Dalhousie in so much obloquy in 1853-54, the Government found itself in a position, from its cash balances, to propose to its creditors to accept a lower rate of interest or repayment, and the result was the redemption of 21,071,435*l.* by the transfer of 17,696,900*l.* and the payment in cash of 3,374,435*l.*, reducing the whole debt as before stated to 22,545,843*l.*, and the average rate of interest to 6.66 per cent., but still having some unmanageable loans at 9, 8, and 6 per cent. In 1811-12 and the two following years, the Home Bond debt was increased to its maximum amount, 6,565,900*l.*, but it must have been for temporary purposes, as the debt in 1814-15 was reduced to 4,376,976*l.*, and occasional reductions taking place; in 1840-41 it was only 1,734,300*l.*, at rates of 3 and 3½ per cent.

The Affghan War, however, occasioned its increase, but in 1856-57, at the date of the mutiny, it had only risen to 3,894,400*l.*, a less amount than it stood at forty-nine years before.

But to revert to the *Debt in India*, the Nepaul War and the first Mahratta War occasioned its increase in 1819-20 to 31,338,855*l.*, but the cessation of hostilities enabled the Government in 1823-24, that is to say, within three years, to repeat the financial operation of 1810-11, and to offer creditors a lower interest or repayment; the consequence was, a redemption of 13,849,487*l.*, a reinvestment of 11,190,123*l.*, a payment in cash of 2,659,364*l.*, and the reduction of the debt to 24,595,961*l.* at an interest of 1,468,009*l.*, the average rate being 5.96 per cent.; the gross revenues of India in this year being 21,280,384*l.*, and the pressure of the interest of the debt had fallen to 7.55 per cent. of the gross revenue.\*

The first Burmese War of 1824-25 and its consequences, then ran the debt up to 38,316,486*l.*, but as on former occasions, peace brought with it financial power; the 8 per cent. loan was extinguished in 1833-34; and in 1835-36 another financial operation took place which reduced the debt to 31,821,118*l.*, at an interest of 1,426,362*l.*, or an average of 4.49 per cent., the loans being at 6, 5, and 4 per cent. During the years, from 1839-40 to 1852-53, the Affghan War, that of Sind, the first and second Sikh Wars, and

\* The following are the average rates of Interest on the Debt mentioned in the text:—

8.09 in 1800-1.	6.66 in 1810-11.	4.49 in 1835-36.
7.77 „ 1807-8.	5.96 „ 1823-24.	3.89 „ 1853-54.



the second Burmese War took place, and the consequence was a progressive increase of the debt from 32,246,573*l.* in 1838-39, to 52,313,094*l.* in 1852-53, the interest of the debt being 2,479,133*l.*, and averaging 4.73 per cent.; but such confidence existed in the resources of India and in the Government, that money was raised at 4 per cent., large subscriptions were annually pouring in to the open loans, and in 1852-53 the cash balances had risen to the unprecedented sum of 15,389,135*l.*, the usual and necessary cash balances being about 10 millions.

These cash balances which had been increasing from 1845-46, had often attracted the attention and comment of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and Lord Dalhousie has been involved in considerable obloquy in consequence of his financial operation of 1853-54 in reducing the 5 per cent. loans to 4 per cent., on the ground that he really had not the means of doing so, and that a deception was being practised upon the public. In justice to Lord Dalhousie it may be asserted that he had just as much the means of affecting his objects as his predecessors had who effected their successful financial operations in 1810-11 and 1823-24, or as the English Government had in reducing the interest upon consols and other public debts; and, in truth, Lord Dalhousie was prompted to his undertaking by the Court of Directors, and I have no hesitation in saying that in my place in the Court of Directors, I had for several years before denounced the system of allowing the cash balances to increase, without applying any unrequired surplus to the extinguishment of debt.

The financial operation took place in 1853-54, upon the termination of the second Burmese War, just as the former financial operations had successfully taken place after the first Mahratta War, and after the second Mahratta War, and 28,222,452*l.* were redeemed, 25,672,234*l.* transferred; the difference 2,550,218*l.* being paid in cash, and the Indian debt which had stood at 52,313,094*l.* in 1852-53, was reduced to 49,762,876*l.* in 1853-54. The great object was to reduce the interest of such 5 per cent. loans as could be handled, and the result was, in consequence of the subscription of 587,400*l.* to a 3½ per cent. loan, that the average interest upon the whole Indian debt was reduced to 3.89 per cent.

The gross revenues of India in 1853-54 were 28,277,530*l.*, and the pressure of the interest of the whole debt, Indian and Home, was 7.80 per cent. With this prospect of satisfactory financial progress, the outcry was raised in England, and chiefly by a small party in the House of Commons for a large outlay upon public works, the Home and Indian authorities gave way to this outcry, and the consequence was an immediate deficit of 2,114,674*l.* in 1854-55; and on the 20th April, 1855, to carry on the public works, it was abso-

lutely necessary to open a 5 per cent. loan. As Lord Dalhousie had just completed his great financial operation of reducing the interest of the chief part of the 5 per cent. debt by the aid of the unprecedented cash balance of 15,389,135*l.*, the public, ignorant of his means when he made the successful attempt, and equally ignorant of the compulsory character of the Public Works Loan, attributed to him wilful deception when he proposed to the holders of 5 per cent. debt to accept for the future 4 per cent. or repayment; but it will be seen from the above facts, that he acted throughout in good faith, and is not blameable for uncontrollable circumstances.

The annual outlay for Public Works\* swelled the Indian debt from 49,762,876*l.* in 1853-54 to 55,546,650*l.* in 1855-56; but as I have shown above, in the details of the progressive revenue and charge, there was every probability of the revenues which had increased in 1856-57 to 33,303,391*l.*, covering even the charges for extraordinary public works, and the fact took place in 1856-57, when there was an absolute surplus over all charges, Indian and Home, of 82,143*l.*, *vide* Parliamentary Paper 199, Sess. 2 of 1859, the more so as the pressure of the interest of the whole debt, Indian and Home, had diminished to 7.19 per cent. upon the gross revenue, an amount below which it had only been reduced once in the last fifty-seven years in 1834-35, when it was only 6.70 per cent.

The outburst of the mutiny, however, raised the debt in India at once in 1857-58 to 60,704,084*l.*, and in England to 6,799,400*l.*, but as this brings me to the present financial condition of India, for which a separate notice is necessary, I shall conclude the statistical and historical account of the Debt incurred by the East India Company in the administration of the affairs of India since 1800, with asking whether from the official facts stated, there are sufficient grounds for the clamour raised against the East India Company for the last few years; that their administration had involved the finances of India in inextricable confusion, and with the prospect of early bankruptcy? whether on the contrary it was not the fact that at the time the mutiny broke out the finances of India were in a more healthy condition than they had ever been before?

Connected with this part of Indian finance, it is right to mention, that when Parliament in the India Bill of 1833 abolished the trading privileges of the East India Company, 13 millions of their commercial

\* Expended upon roads, buildings, &c., *exclusive* of repairs and military buildings:—

1853-54.....	£703,756
1854-55.....	1,416,659
1855-56.....	2,012,452
1856-57.....	1,996,538

£6,129,405

and in 1857-58, *including* repairs and military buildings, 2,666,811*l.*—Parliamentary Paper 199, Sess. 2 of 1859.

assets were arbitrarily transferred in aid of financial responsibilities in India, incurred exclusively for political purposes, wars, aggressions, and annexations of territory, which the Court of Directors had systematically discouraged, indeed often denounced.

#### Present Condition.

Having reviewed the past financial condition of British India for more than half a century within the domain of legitimate statistics, that is to say, facts, the absolute records reaching to April, 1858, the next part of my labour is the consideration of the *present state* of the finances, but as they are in a confessedly abnormal and transitory condition; moreover, as the figures indicating that condition for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60 result from estimates, any elaborate attempt at deductions would be misplaced, as they could not have a trustworthy value: it will suffice, therefore, to give the figures as presented to us by the Governor-General, Lord Canning, in his letter 1st April, 1859, with only passing comments.

In 1857-58 the debt in India was increased from the past year by 5,157,434*l.* at 5 and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and in England by 2,905,000*l.* in 4 per cent. debenture bonds; the total interest payable in India and England being 2,355,838*l.*, the gross revenue being 31,706,776*l.*, and the pressure of the interest of the debts having risen from 7.19 per cent. in the previous year to 7.43 per cent. in 1857-58, the first year of the mutiny; the cash balances, however, on the 30th April, 1858, amounted to 13,877,376*l.*, which was about  $3\frac{3}{4}$  millions more than the amount usually desired. We now step from actual results to estimates for 1858-59 and 1859-60; those of the former year will have the nearest approach to truth, as the results have been chiefly ascertained; the estimates for 1859-60 are simply probabilities, but with sufficient bases for realisable truth.

The following table exhibits the estimates as supplied by the Governor-General under date of the 1st April, 1859:\*

1858-59.		1859-60.	
Revenues.	Charges.	Revenues.	Charges.
£	£	£	£
33,671,798	41,053,405	36,190,349	39,133,807
Indian deficit .....	7,381,606	2,943,458	
Home charges .....	5,924,441	4,299,666	
Total deficit ....	13,306,047	7,243,124†	

† This includes the proposed expenditure of 2,696,604*l.* on Public Works extraordinary.

These extracts necessarily imply that an addition must be made to the total debt of 67,503,484*l.*, Indian and Home, in 1857-58,† of

\* Parliamentary Paper 94, Sess. 2 of 1859.

† Vide Parliamentary Paper 201, Sess. 2 of 1859.

13,306,047*l.* deficit in 1858-59, which would raise it therefore to 80,809,531*l.*; and of 7,243,124*l.* deficit in 1859-60, raising the debt in 1859-60 to 88,052,655*l.*; the annual interest in the former year being estimated at 3,021,140*l.*, with a pressure of 8.97 per cent. upon the gross revenue, and in the last year the interest would be 3,383,291*l.*, and the annual pressure 9.34 per cent.; the gross revenue in the first year being estimated at 33,671,798*l.*, and for 1859-60 at 36,190,349*l.*, but there is reason to suppose the debt in India will have been increased beyond the above estimates, and the Home debt will amount to 26,996,017*l.*, in 1860. The expected improvement of 2,518,551*l.*, in the receipts in 1859-60, results chiefly from the following sources, additional import, export, and excise duties, and improvement in land returns, viz.:—

	£
Customs .....	726,708
Salt .....	147,200
Opium .....	417,366
Sugar .....	114,692
Mints .....	25,110
Miscellaneous .....	95,295
Land revenue and other items .....	726,708

These improvements may or may not be realized to the extent expected.

The present condition with a deficit of 20,549,171*l.* for the years 1858-59 and 1859-60, and with the following loans respectively at the discount named on the 31st May, 1859, namely, the 4 per cent. at 26 to  $26\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; the 5 per cent. Public Works Loan  $14\frac{2}{16}$  to  $14\frac{6}{16}$ ; the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57 at  $14\frac{2}{16}$  to  $14\frac{6}{16}$ , and the  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 1859-60 at 6 to  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. discount, is sufficiently embarrassing and unsatisfactory, the more so when it is found that the subscriptions to the 5 per cent. loan of 1856-57, which averaged 142,497*l.* per week from the 3rd August to the 30th November, 1858, suddenly fall off to 69,766*l.* per week from the 7th December, 1858, to the 25th January, 1859, and that the consequent  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan, although guaranteed for twenty years, was as above stated at a discount of  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., doubts being also entertained of the 5,600,000*l.* required being subscribed, which would entail the necessity for the transmission of more bullion from England in addition to the 3 millions already sent; moreover, the Home 4 per cent. debenture loan of 1858-59, although subscribed for at 95, and repayment guaranteed in five years being at a discount of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.\* Such, then, is the present condition of the Indian finances, and the past having been already reviewed, the future now remains to be considered.

\* These debentures have since risen to a premium of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the new 5 per cent. loan, contracted for at 97 has risen to  $103\frac{1}{2}$  to 104.

*Prospective.*

I now propose to consider the *prospective financial* condition of British India, and as History teaches by example, if we vaticinate for the future, guided by deductions from the past, it will probably be admitted that there is really nothing to justify either alarm or distrust in the elasticity of the financial resources of India. It is shown from the parliamentary returns that from the year 1800 up to the commencement of the lamentable mutiny of 1857, there had been a progressive increase in the gross revenues of India from 10,485,059*l.* in 1800, to 31,706,776*l.* in 1857-58, and an estimated revenue of 36,190,349*l.* in 1859-60, and the NET receipts of the years 1855-56-57, had respectively been 24,342,421*l.*, 25,983,651*l.*, and 27,124,322*l.*

Very heavy drains were occasioned by the two Mahratta Wars of 1803-4 and 6 and 1817-18; the Nepaul War of 1814; the two Burmese Wars of 1824-25 and 1852; the first of which, and its consequences, occasioned an absolute addition to the public debt of India (deducting redemptions) of 11,865,413*l.* sterling; the Afghanistan War of 1839-42, which increased the Indian debt (deducting redemption) by 6,180,437*l.*; the two Sikh Wars of 1845-6 and 1848-49 and Punjab annexation, which increased the debt (deducting redemption) by 9,996,665*l.* Notwithstanding the wars, however, the military charges which in 1809-10 absorbed 58·87 per cent. of the *net* revenue, and which rose in 1819-20 to 64·29 per cent., in 1849-50 had gradually fallen to 51·66 per cent. of the net revenue; and even the gigantic military establishments consequent on the mutiny, have only raised the percentage pressure upon the gross revenue to 58·4 per cent.—a less amount than it had been in 1809-10 and 1819-20.

The pressure of the interest of the debt which in 1809-10 was 18·01 per cent. of the net revenue; in 1829-30 was 12·12; in 1839-40 it was 9·75 per cent; and in 1849-50 it was 10·51. The Parliamentary Return 201, Sess. 2 of 1859, gives the annual condition of the Indian debt from 1800. From this return it is seen that the pressure for those years was 15·58, 9·77, 10·45, 7·92, 9·29, but as the calculations are based upon the gross revenue, they necessarily have a more favourable aspect than those based upon the net revenue. The same return shows that in 1857 when the greatest clamour was raised against the East India Company for financial mismanagement, involving prospective bankruptcy, the pressure of the interest of the whole debt of 55,546,650*l.* was only 7·19 per cent., a less amount than it had ever been since 1800, except in 1834-35, when it amounted only to 6·70 per cent. upon a debt of 36,250,297*l.*

The successive wars, the increase of debt, the enlargement of

establishments, civil and military, necessarily retarded the period when the revenue and charges could be brought into equilibrium; nevertheless, successively for the years 1850-51, 1851-52, and 1852-53 ending with 30th April, 1853, there was an absolute surplus of revenue over all charges, inclusive of the Home establishments, of 508,572*l.*, 733,775*l.*, and 632,372*l.*, and in 1857, as already stated, of 82,143*l.*, and the cash balance in the treasury of 15,389,135*l.* in 1852-53,\* exceeded the amount ever before known. The clamour, however, of *soi disant* Indian reformers in the House of Commons for extraordinary outlays upon public works, induced the Indian Government in 1853-54, to precipitate the undertaking of extensive works, which partly occasioned a deficiency in a time of peace in that year of 1,962,901*l.*, in 1854-55 of 1,620,407*l.*, and in 1855-56 of 820,003*l.*, but on the 30th April, before the mutiny of May, 1857, this deficit was converted into a surplus of 82,143*l.* inclusive of an outlay of 2,021,091*l.* upon the extraordinary public works then in progress. At a time, therefore, when the finances of India were barely more than equal to the charges, the sudden demand of 2 millions per annum for extraordinary public works, threw them into temporary confusion, and Lord Dalhousie was obliged to open a public works loan.

Had however, the mutiny not occurred, there is no doubt the revenue of 33,303,351*l.* in 1856-57 would have sufficed to cover all charges even with the charges extraordinary for public works; much of which, moreover, particularly that part laid out in promotion of irrigation, may fairly be considered as mere investment of capital, with a certain prospect of reaping high profits. There is ample proof also in the progressive financial strength of the Government,—of increasing confidence in the public mind,—and of the large disposable capital in India in the gradual reduction of the average interest payable for loans from 8·09 per cent in 1800, gradually to 3·89 per cent. in 1853-54, by successive commutations of interest, as shown by the Parliamentary Return 201, Sess. 2 of 1859, for creditors would scarcely have accepted a gradual diminution of interest for their money, had their confidence in the Government been shaken, or had they supposed there were more satisfactory modes of investment. Further proofs of a gradually improving healthy condition of the finances, is shown in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 201, session 2, already frequently referred to; for though the Indian and Home debt has increased from 15,612,496*l.* to 67,503,484*l.* in 1857-58, the last year of absolute figures, the pressure of the interest of the debt in relation to the gross revenue, had fallen from a maximum pressure of 16·59 per cent. in 1806-7 to 7·43 per cent. in 1857-58, that is to say, the revenues have increased

\* *Vide* Parliamentary Return 199, Sess. 2 of 1859.



in a greater ratio than the pressure of the interest of the debt. It will be borne in mind also that the revenue on three successive occasions in 1810-11, 1823-24, and 1853-54, had been in a condition to hazard great financial operations for the reduction of the rates of interest from 12, 10, 9 and 8 per cent. to 4 per cent.—operations which on each occasion proved successful.

I have designedly omitted all consideration of the monies passing through the hands of the East India Company for investment in railways in India, as the receipts and payments on the capital account balance each other, the money in fact being received by one hand and paid away by the other; but as the sums so invested amounted on the 12th August last to 23,250,480*l.*, and as most of the advances have a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent., repayable in time from the profits of the respective lines, and which interest is now a charge upon the annual revenues of India, minus the net profits of the railways above 5 per cent.; in a prospective view of the revenues and charges of India, it is to be hoped a time will arrive when the railways will earn their 5 or more per cent., and the present annual charge for interest of railway capital will not only cease, but repayments may be expected for the present annual outlay, and to this extent the future financial condition of India will be improved. Interest has already been paid to the amount of 2,739,443*l.* upon railway capital, which is so much lent, but it has helped to embarrass the finances. Nor must we omit the consideration that all that portion of outlay upon public works extraordinary, relating to systems of irrigation, and which presses with so much severity at present upon the finances of India, can fairly be considered as an investment of capital which, judging from the past, will ultimately give a return varying from 10 to 100 or more per cent. Another satisfactory prospect is in the ultimate productive working of the enormous amount of silver which has been poured into India, and which has remained in India since the year 1800, being in fact the balance of trade in favour of India.

I have shown from the Custom House returns from 1834-35 to 1856-57, that 94,517,189*l.* of treasure (silver bullion and coin) have been landed in India, and of that sum only 18,162,794*l.* have been re-exported, leaving a balance in India of 76,354,395*l.*; and of this sum no less than 66,224,172*l.* have passed through the mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and been converted into Company's rupees. It is asserted by many that the silver is hoarded, but the owners would scarcely have paid seniorage and had the silver melted and converted into rupees for the sake of hoarding; and it is more probable that it was wanted to pay for the annual enormously increased production of indigo, sugar, oil seeds, lac dye, &c., &c.—improving, therefore, the means of the cultivators. If we take into

consideration the period between 1800 and 1835, for which I have not given returns, the probability is that about 150 millions sterling of silver have remained in India, realizing even at this day the assertion of Pliny, that India is the sink of the precious metals.

The 10 millions sterling which have been laid out upon public works since 1853-54 for irrigation purposes, can only be looked upon as a reproductive investment; sums so devoted hitherto having returned from 5 to 200 per cent. upon the capital invested.

With a view to establish speedily an equilibrium between receipts and charges in India, Lord Canning has established a commission of three high officers of financial reputation. This commission is now actively at work, and I have reason to know, from sufficient authority, that while the highest efficiency is preserved, the expenditure may be reduced chiefly in the military branches, to the footing on which it stood in 1856-57, which would at once relieve India from financial embarrassment without increased taxation.

It may be objected that there ought not to have been a progressive increment of debt, but the successive wars rendered it inevitable; moreover, as a question of public policy, it has always been an object to link the interests of native capitalists in India with those of the British Government through the medium of pecuniary obligations. But if the administrators of British India be considered criminals or blunderers in running up a debt of 100 millions and spending 1,397,910*l.* per annum during sixty years, of borrowed money, what shall be said of the administrators of England, who in 169 years have run up a debt of 805 millions, and whose AVERAGE annual expenditure of borrowed money beyond income has been 4,792,134*l.*!!

Now the figures and facts I have produced are not my facts and figures, they are from official and Parliamentary sources; neither are the numerical results which I have deduced from these figures and facts specifically my results for which I am personally responsible, because any other reviewer of the subject matter I have laid before the Section, would have been constrained to bring out the same results if the calculations be correct. The results, therefore, did not admit of being influenced by any bias or prejudice of mine, and I am anxious this fact should be thoroughly appreciated, and proper confidence placed in those results, for upon a right understanding of the past financial condition of British India, and a proper knowledge of the resources of the country, depends not only the hazardous and even mischievous experiment whether increased taxation in India should take place AT ALL, but whether capitalists and those with small disposable funds should be led to invest, upon the guarantee of the revenues of India, free from that distrust and misgiving which at the present moment paralyze the Government of India, by causing inability to raise money even at exorbitant interest, and which distrust deters the home capitalist from giving his aid,

except upon conditions which necessarily enhance the embarrassments of the Indian exchequer. The pressure of the interest of the debt of India in relation to its revenues in 1857 before the mutiny, was 7·19 per cent., and the debt was 1·79 year's purchase of revenue. Even in 1859-60, with an estimated debt of 98 millions, the pressure of the interest would be 13·54 per cent., and the year's purchase 2·43; contrast this with the debt of England in 1858, and we find the results of the annual pressure of interest upon the income 43·37, and year's purchase 12·24. Even with England's wealth and gigantic resources, these facts have an unpleasant bearing, and it is not beyond the verge of possibility, in case the annual votes increase for the next twenty years in the same ratio as they have done for the last twenty years, that the exchequer of England may look to that of India for aid, rather than the exchequer of India to that of England. On the whole, therefore, judging from the past financial condition of British India, as exhibited in the preceding official figures, and particularly upon the important fact that in 1857 there was a surplus of revenue over all charges, India and Home, of £2,000L., we are justified in anticipating a similar condition of the Indian finances the moment the charges consequent upon the mutiny are got rid of. We have only to restore to the peoples of India that confidence which they enjoyed previously to the mutiny of one of the three native armies of India, and in which a fraction only of the peoples of India took part. We have only to act with forbearance towards their intense religious prejudices, and to afford them cheap and ready justice, and India will become, as heretofore, auxiliary to the political strength and wealth of England.

*Note.*—The following *Estimates* continued to 1860-61, contained in a despatch from the Government of India dated 30th September, 1859, indicate that the ultimate deficiency on the 30th April, 1861, inclusive of home charges, will be 3,350,680L. only, and the cash balances in the treasuries of India 12,551,246L.

1860-61.	Revenues.	Charges.	Estimated Home Charges, 1860-61.	£
	£	£	Charges on the Revenues of India, per statement 2 April, 1859 .....	5,153,
Govt. of India	3,545,	15,472,	Add—Interest on loan to be raised in London in 1859-60, say 7 mls., 5 mls. @ 5 per cent, and 2 mls. @ 4 per cent. ....	330,
Bengal .....	13,167,	4,085,		
N.-W. Provinces...	5,810,	2,267,		
Punjab .....	2,955,	1,837,		
Madras .....	6,317,	6,715,		
Bombay .....	7,107,	7,647,		
	38,902,	38,025,		4,237,
Surplus in India	....	877,	Deduct estimated surplus in India	877,
	38,902,	38,902,	Estimated ultimate deficit, 1860-61	3,359

*India.—Revenue and Charges at Four Periods 1809-10 to 1839-40.*

(I.)—BENGAL AND AGRA.

REVENUES.

Classification.	1809-10.		1819-20.		1829-30.		1839-40.	
	Net Receipts.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Collection.
	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.
Land Sayer and Abkarry .....	5,536,	7·43	6,499,	8·03	6,680,	8·68	6,573,	11·31
Customs .....	386,	12·78	547,	14·10	559,	14·32	459,	18·28
Salt (deducting cost) .....	1,152,	10·26	1,121,	16·85	1,171,	15·57	1,645,	10·68
Opium ditto ....	622,	3·79	600,	5·13	1,112,	9·33	306,	23·32
Stamps .....	45,	15·55	70,	44·59	222,	19·55	282,	8·90
Post Office .....	7,	81·73	14,	71·05	7,	90·53	7,	91·65
Allowances, &c. ....	7,748,	8·26	8,851,	10·22	9,751,	10·79	9,272,	12·59
	597,	....	375,	....	227,	....	309,	....
	7,151,	....	8,476,	....	9,524,	....	8,963,	....

CHARGES.

Classification.	1809-10.		1819-20.		1829-30.		1839-40.	
	Charges.	Percentage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Percentage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Percentage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Percentage of other Charges to Net Revenue.
	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.
Civil and Political ..	543,	7·59	839,	9·89	793,	8·33	855,	9·54
Judicial .....	584,	8·17	577,	6·80	559,	5·87	847,	9·45
Police .....	149,	2·08	164,	1·93	143,	1·50	209,	2·33
Mint .....	22,	....	....	....	30,	....	....	....
Marine .....	65,	0·91	91,	1·07	91,	0·95	108,	1·20
Military .....	2,973,	41·57	3,823,	45·09	3,498,	36·73	4,115,	45·91
Buildings and Fortifications ..	95,	1·32	147,	1·73	260,	2·73	121,	1·35
Prince of Wales's Island .....	170,	....	173,	....	132,	....	55,	....
Deccan Prize .....	....	....	....	....	344,	....	....	....
Interest on Debt ..	1,384,	19·35	1,551,	18·30	1,535,	16·11	1,253,	13·98
Total Charges ....	5,985,	83·69	7,361,	83·83	7,385,	77·54	7,541,	84·14
Surplus .....	1,166,	....	1,115,	....	2,139,	....	1,421,	....
	7,151,	....	8,476,	....	9,524,	....	8,962,	....

*Note.*—In the cols. of *Net Receipts* and *Charges* the unit 000's are omitted. Thus, 5,536, is 5,536,000L.

## (II.)—MADRAS.

## REVENUES.

Classification.	1809-10.		1819-20.		1829-30.		1839-40.	
	Net Receipts.	Cost of Col-lection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Col-lection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Col-lection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Col-lection.
	£		£		£		£	
	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.
Land Sayer, Ab- karry, &c. .... }	3,456,	4.67	3,077,	9.51	2,814,	11.77	2,927,	12.31
Customs .....	203,	19.30	352,	20.37	447,	7.87	336,	12.60
Salt (deducting cost) .....	187,	18.16	238,	20.36	318,	6.90	317,	9.21
Opium .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stamps .....	6,	30.23	40,	6.86	35,	20.42	41,	10.44
Tobacco (deduct- ing cost) .....	....	....	....	....	47,	6.60	52,	9.99
Postage .....	....	....	....	....	3,	89.46	....	....
	3,848,	6.76	3,705,	11.82	3,664,	11.44	3,668,	12.78
Allowances or additions .....	228,	....	52,	....	218,	....	190,	....
	3,620,	....	3,757,	....	3,446,	....	3,478,	....

## CHARGES.

Classification.	1809-10.		1819-20.		1829-30.		1839-40.	
	Charges.	Per-centage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Per-centage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Per-centage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Per-centage of other Charges to Net Revenue.
	£		£		£		£	
	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.
Civil and Political..	164,	4.53	206,	6.02	274,	8.04	303,	8.82
Judicial .....	217,	5.98	248,	7.22	232,	6.81	250,	7.28
Police .....	72,	1.99	96,	2.81	63,	1.85	62,	1.81
Mint .....	....	....	11,	....	17,	....	1,	....
Marine .....	....	....	5,	0.16	11,	0.33	3,	0.08
Military .....	2,581,	71.29	3,034,	88.45	2,633,	77.42	2,765,	80.59
Buildings and Fortifications. }	57,	1.57	66,	1.92	47,	1.37	47,	1.38
Interest on Debt ...	372,	10.28	91,	2.66	169,	4.97	47,	1.37
Total Charges ....	3,463,	95.65	3,757,	109.55	3,446,	101.30	3,478,	101.32
Surplus .....	157,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3,620,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

## (III.)—BOMBAY.

## REVENUES.

Classification.	1809-10.		1819-20.		1829-30.		1839-40.	
	Net Receipts.	Cost of Col-lection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Col-lection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Col-lection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Col-lection.
	£		£		£		£	
	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.
Land Sayer and Abkarry .....	392,	11.73	916,	12.64	1,294,	14.47	1,458,	15.80
Customs .....	82,	19.04	190,	15.69	375,	6.90	177,	19.79
Salt .....	2,	....	....	....	23,	....	119,	8.93
Opium .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11,	40.54
Stamps .....	....	....	15,	....	16,	49.26	43,	6.63
Post Office .....	1,	82.54	1,	73.18	....	....	....	....
	477,	13.71	1,122,	13.28	1,705,	13.98	1,799,	16.89
Allowances .....	11,	....	12,	....	431,	....	453,	....
Net Revenue ....	466,	....	1,110,	....	1,274,	....	1,346,	....
Deficit .....	1,162,	....	706,	....	1,002,	....	638,	....
	1,628,	....	1,816,	....	2,276,	....	1,984,	....

## CHARGES.

Classification.	1809-10.		1819-20.		1829-30.		1839-40.	
	Charges.	Per-centage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Per-centage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Per-centage of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Per-centage of other Charges to Net Revenue.
	£		£		£		£	
	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.	Mins.	Pr. ct.
Civil and Political..	101,	22.36	114,	10.25	293,	23.01	532,	39.51
Judicial and Police	48,	10.25	83,	7.51	230,	18.03	230,	17.10
Mint .....	....	....	....	....	1,	....	....	....
Marine .....	113,	24.29	68,	6.09	141,	11.09	121,	9.01
Military .....	1,063,	227.72	1,512,	136.17	1,501,	117.85	1,052,	78.15
Buildings and Fortifications. }	32,	0.95	17,	1.50	92,	7.24	28,	2.08
Interest on Debt ...	268,	57.37	25,	2.23	18,	1.38	41,	3.02
	1,628,	348.93	1,819,	163.61	2,276,	178.67	2,904,	147.38
Excess Receipts (Mint) .....	....	....	2,	....	....	....	20,	....
	1,628,	....	1,817,	....	....	....	1,984,	....



(D.)—RETURN of all LOANS and REPAYMENTS of DEBTS at the several Presidencies in INDIA, and Interest at which the several Loans were contracted, together with the Annual Gross Revenue Column showing the Annual Percentage Pressure of the Interest of the Debts in relation to

## (I.)—LOANS AND REPAYMENTS.

YEARS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	Loans Contracted						Repayment of Debts.			
	In India.			In England.			Total Loans contracted in India and England, being Totals of Columns Nos. 2 and 5.	Debt Re-deemed during the Year in India.	Amount of Bonds paid off in England.	Total Debts Re-deemed in India and England, being Totals of Columns Nos. 8 and 9.
	Amount of Debt at the end of each Year.	Debt Contracted during each Year.	Rate Per Cent.	Amount of Bond and other Debts at the end of each Year.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Rate Per Cent.				
	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	Per cent.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	Per cent.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.
1800-1	14,12	3,73	12, 10, 9, 8, 6	1,48	....	5	3,73	1,27	,02	1,30
1801-2	15,88	2,61	12, 10, 9, 8, 6	1,44	,17	5	2,79	,85	,21	1,07
1802-3	17,51	3,55	12, 10, 9, 8, 6	1,73	,28	5	3,83	1,92	....	1,92
1803-4	19,92	3,14	10, 9, 8, 6, 6	1,82	,21	5	3,35	,73	,11	,85
1804-5	22,72	3,40	12, 10, 9, 8, 6, 6	2,39	1,28	6, 5, 5	4,68	,60	,71	1,31
1805-6	25,98	4,90	10, 9, 8, 6, 6	2,58	,39	6, 5, 5	5,30	1,64	,21	1,85
1806-7	28,20	5,36	12, 10, 9, 8, 6, 6	2,88	,50	6, 5, 5	5,87	3,14	,20	3,35
1807-8	30,09	5,82	10, 9, 8, 6	4,20	2,01	5	7,84	3,93	,68	4,62
1808-9	29,62	2,26	10, 9, 8, 6	4,85	,64	5	2,91	2,74	....	2,74
1809-10	25,92	2,71	10, 9, 8, 6	4,90	,45	5	2,76	6,41	....	6,41
1810-11	22,54	17,69	9, 8, 6, 4	4,90	....	5	17,69	21,07	....	21,07
1811-12	23,77	2,93	9, 8, 6, 4	6,56	1,66	5	4,60	1,70	....	1,70
1812-13	24,24	1,02	8, 6, 5, 4	5,38	,19	5	1,22	,55	1,38	1,94
1813-14	24,87	,64	8, 6, 5	4,48	,53	5	1,18	,20	1,43	1,45
1814-15	25,62	1,62	8, 6, 5	4,37	....	5	1,62	,87	,10	,98
1815-16	26,00	,48	8 & 6	3,96	....	5	,38	....	,41	,41
1816-17	26,71	,71	8 & 6	3,95	....	5	,71	....	....	,01
1817-18	27,28	,57	8 & 6	3,95	....	5 & 4	,57	....	....	....
1818-19	28,80	1,62	9, 8, 6	3,95	....	4	1,62	,10	....	,10
1819-20	31,33	2,61	10, 9, 8, 6, 5	3,92	....	4	2,61	,07	,03	,11
1820-21	30,72	,23	10, 9, 8, 6, 5, 4	3,92	....	4	,28	,90	....	,90

Note.—To save lateral space in the columns, the last four figures in the money totals are omitted, figures ,02 are to be read 20,000L, the real amounts in both cases being respectively

in ENGLAND, annually, from the Year 1800 to the latest Dates inclusive; specifying the Rates of each Presidency, and total Annual Revenue of BRITISH INDIA from all Sources; with a the Gross Revenue.—(Compiled from Parl. Paper 201, Sess. 2/59.

## (II.)—INTEREST AND REVENUE.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Amount Paid for Interest.			Amount of Gross Revenue.						Per-centage Pressure of the Interest of Debts in relation to the Gross Revenue.	Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries, 30 April annually.	YEARS.
In India.	In Eng-land.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	North-West Pro-vinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL INDIA.			
£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	Per cent.	£ Mlns.	
1,34	,08	1,42	6,65	....	....	3,54	,28	10,48	13'63	....	1800 -1
1,48	,07	1,55	7,12	....	....	4,72	,30	12,16	12'80	....	1801- 2
1,44	,07	1,52	8,38	....	....	4,72	,35	13,46	13'29	....	1802- 3
1,75	,08	1,83	8,06	....	....	4,65	,55	13,27	13'83	....	1803- 4
1,82	,08	1,90	9,33	....	....	4,89	,71	14,94	12'74	....	1804- 5
2,16	,12	2,28	9,54	....	....	5,01	,84	15,40	14'86	....	1805- 6
2,26	,14	2,41	9,15	....	....	4,60	,77	14,53	16'59	....	1806- 7
2,33	,15	2,49	9,97	....	....	4,92	,77	15,66	15'90	....	1807- 8
2,23	,23	2,46	9,81	....	....	4,96	,74	15,52	16'90	....	1808- 9
2,16	,27	2,43	9,59	....	....	5,37	,69	15,65	15'58	....	1809-10
1,50	,26	1,77	10,68	....	....	5,23	,75	16,67	10'62	....	1810-11
1,57	,26	1,84	10,70	....	....	5,15	,74	16,60	11'09	....	1811-12
1,59	,33	1,93	10,39	....	....	5,25	,68	16,33	11'84	....	1812-13
1,63	,37	2,01	11,17	....	....	5,29	,75	17,22	11'66	....	1813-14
1,66	,25	1,92	11,15	....	....	5,32	,81	17,29	11'10	....	1814-15
1,68	,23	1,92	11,31	....	....	5,10	,81	17,23	11'14	....	1815-16
1,72	,23	1,96	11,85	....	....	5,36	,86	18,07	10'84	....	1816-17
1,77	,21	1,98	11,69	....	....	5,38	1,30	18,37	10'78	....	1817-18
1,86	,15	2,01	12,43	....	....	5,36	1,66	19,45	10'37	....	1818-19
1,72	,15	1,87	12,24	....	....	5,40	1,57	19,23	9'77	....	1819-20
2,00	,16	2,17	13,54	....	....	5,40	2,40	21,35	10'10	....	1820-21

for instance in column 8, of 1800-1, the figures 1,27 are to be read 1,270,000L, so in column 9 the 1,274,832L, and 29,500L, and so on with the rest of the figures. The percentages are in full.

(1).—LOANS AND REPAYMENTS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Loans Contracted						Total Loans contracted in India and England being Totals of Columns Nos. 2 and 5.	Repayment of Debts.		
YEARS.	In India.			In England.				Debt Re-deemed during the Year in India.	Amount of Bonds paid off in England.	Total Debts Re-deemed in India and England being Totals of Columns Nos. 8 and 9.
	Amount of Debt at the end of each Year.	Debt Contracted during each Year.	Rate Per Cent.	Amount of Bond and other Debts at the end of each Year.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Rate Per Cent.				
	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	Per cent.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	Per cent.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.	£ Mlms.
1821-22	29,29	,01	6, 5, 4	3,92	....	4	,01	1,43	....	1,43
1822-23	27,25	,16	8, 6, 4	3,92	....	3½	,16	2,20	....	2,21
First Burmese War. { 1823-24	24,59	11,19	8, 6, 5, 4	3,92	....	3½	11,19	13,84	....	13,84
{ 1824-25	25,26	1,97	8, 6, 5, 4	3,92	....	3	1,97	1,30	....	1,30
{ 1825-26	30,57	7,12	10, 8, 6, 5, 4	3,78	....	4	7,12	1,81	,14	1,95
1826-27	32,27	2,88	8, 6, 5, 4	3,78	....	4	2,88	1,18	....	1,18
1827-28	36,70	5,11	10, 8, 6, 5, 4	3,78	....	4	5,11	,68	....	,68
1828-29	36,46	1,46	8, 6, 5, 4	3,78	....	3	1,46	1,71	....	1,71
1829-30	37,05	,82	8, 6, 5, 4	3,78	....	3	,82	,23	....	,23
1830-31	38,31	1,33	8, 6, 5, 4	3,73	....	2½	1,33	,07	,04	,12
1831-32	37,68	4,86	8, 6, 5, 4	3,52	....	2½	4,86	5,49	,20	5,70
1832-33	37,87	2,55	8, 6, 5, 4	3,52	....	2½	2,55	2,36	....	2,36
1833-34	37,82	2,73	8, 6, 5, 4	3,52	....	2½	2,73	2,79	....	1,78
1834-35	36,25	3,38	6, 5, 4	3,52	....	2½	3,38	4,96	....	4,96
1835-36	31,82	2,24	6, 5, 4	3,52	....	4, 3½, 2½	2,24	6,67	....	6,67
1836-37	32,43	1,19	6, 5, 4	3,52	....	4	1,19	,58	....	,58
1837-38	32,26	1,45	6, 5, 4	3,52	....	4, 3	1,45	1,62	....	1,62
1838-39	32,24	,59	6, 5, 4	1,73	....	3	,59	,61	1,78	2,40
Affghan-istan War. { 1839-40	32,75	,64	6, 5, 4	1,73	....	3½, 3	,64	,13	....	,13
{ 1840-41	34,18	1,54	6, 5, 4	1,73	....	3½, 3	1,54	,10	....	,10
{ 1841-42	36,67	2,61	6, 5, 4	1,73	,16	3½	2,78	,13	,16	,30
Sind War. } 1842-43	38,74	2,45	6, 5, 4	1,73	,10	3½	2,55	,38	,10	,48
1843-44	40,14	1,66	6, 5, 4	1,73	....	3½, 3	1,66	,25	....	,25
1844-45	41,20	1,11	6, 5, 4	2,29	,56	3	1,68	,06	....	,06
First Sikh War. { 1845-46	41,59	,38	6, 5, 4	2,29	....	3½, 3	,38	....	....	....
{ 1846-47	44,58	3,00	6, 5, 4	2,29	....	4½, 3½	3,00	....	....	....
1847-48	45,95	1,73	6, 5, 4	2,79	,50	4½	2,23	,35	....	,35
Second Sikh War. { 1848-49	47,15	1,23	6, 5, 4	3,89	1,10	4½	1,33	,03	....	,03
{ 1849-50	50,03	2,89	6, 5, 4	3,89	....	4½	2,89	,01	....	,01
1850-51	51,19	1,23	6, 5, 4	3,89	....	3½	1,23	,06	....	,06
1851-52	51,21	,79	6, 5, 4	3,89	....	3	,79	,78	....	,78

### LOANS, &c.—Continued.

(II.)—INTEREST AND REVENUE.											
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Amount Paid for Interest.			Amount of Gross Revenue.						Percentage Pressure of the Interest of Debts in relation to the Gross Revenue.	Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries, 30 April annually.	YEARS.
In Eng-land.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	North-West Pro-vinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL INDIA.				
£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	Per cent.	£ Mlns.	
1859	15	2,05	13,39	....	....	5,55	2,85	21,80	9'41	....	1821-22
1866	16	1,92	14,31	....	....	5,58	3,27	23,17	8'30	....	1822-23
1866	14	1,60	12,99	....	....	5,49	2,78	21,28	7'55	....	1823-24
1869	13	1,62	13,52	....	....	5,44	1,78	20,75	7'84	....	1824-25
1879	11	1,90	13,15	....	....	5,71	2,26	21,12	9'00	....	1825-26
1883	15	2,04	14,81	....	....	5,98	2,58	22,38	9'13	....	1826-27
1893	15	2,28	14,97	....	....	5,34	2,54	22,86	9'96	....	1827-28
1911	15	2,27	14,83	....	....	5,57	2,33	22,74	10'00	....	1828-29
1915	11	2,26	13,85	....	....	5,41	2,42	21,69	10'45	....	1829-30
1922	09	2,31	14,11	....	....	5,35	2,54	22,01	10'51	....	1830-31
1877	09	1,97	11,74	....	....	4,47	2,09	18,31	10'76	....	1831-32
1885	09	1,95	12,24	....	....	4,10	2,12	18,47	10'56	....	1832-33
1875	10	1,85	11,61	....	....	4,35	2,29	18,26	10'15	....	1833-34
1870	09	1,79	15,29	4,89	....	4,48	2,18	26,85	6'70	....	1834-35
1882	08	1,50	8,28	4,83	....	4,59	2,42	20,14	7'49	....	1835-36
1884	11	1,55	8,61	5,05	....	4,61	2,70	20,99	7'41	....	1836-37
1882	13	1,56	9,08	4,36	....	4,81	1,58	20,85	7'51	....	1837-38
1881	08	1,49	8,77	5,04	....	4,95	2,38	21,15	7'06	....	1838-39
1884	05	1,59	7,84	4,89	....	4,97	2,40	20,12	7'92	....	1839-40
1881	05	1,66	8,43	4,63	....	4,97	2,80	20,85	7'98	....	1840-41
1879	06	1,79	8,82	5,19	....	5,01	2,80	21,83	8'23	....	1841-42
1884	06	1,90	9,08	5,32	....	5,08	3,12	22,61	8'42	....	1842-43
1880	05	1,95	9,84	5,36	....	5,07	3,30	23,58	8'30	11,02	1843-44
1884	06	2,00	9,99	5,52	....	4,99	3,14	23,66	8'49	11,53	1844-45
1885	06	2,03	10,39	5,53	....	5,00	3,33	24,27	8'37	9,54	1845-46
1901	07	2,18	11,52	5,93	....	5,13	3,49	26,08	8'36	10,69	1846-47
1898	10	2,28	10,07	6,05	....	5,21	3,57	24,90	9'17	10,03	1847-48
1881	15	2,39	10,11	5,98	....	5,15	4,14	25,39	9'41	11,04	1848-49
1888	17	2,55	10,90	6,21	1,28	5,00	4,10	27,52	9'29	12,43	1849-50
1901	14	2,58	10,42	6,09	1,59	5,08	4,40	27,62	9'37	12,98	1850-51
1903	12	2,55	10,40	6,19	1,21	5,23	4,78	27,83	9'17	12,87	1851-52

## (I.)—LOANS AND REPAYMENTS.

(17) LOANS AND REPAYMENTS.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Loans Contracted						Total Loans contracted in India and England, being Totals of Columns Nos. 2 and 5.	Repayment of Debts.		
		In India.			In England.				Debt Re-deemed during the Year in India.	Amount of Bonds paid off in England.	Total Debts Re-deemed in India and England, being Totals of Columns Nos. 8 and 9.
YEARS.		Amount of Debt at the end of each Year.	Debt Contracted during each Year.	Rate Per Cent.	Amount of Bond and other Debts at the end of each Year.	Amount of Bonds Issued.	Rate Per Cent.				
		£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	Per cent.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	Per cent.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.
Second Burmese War.	1852-53	52,31	1,12	6, 5, 4	3,89	....	3	1,12	,02	....	,02
	1853-54	49,76	25,67	6, 5, 4, 3½	3,89	....	3½	25,67	28,22	....	28,22
	1854-55	51,61	2,19	6, 5, 4, 3½, 3½	3,89	....	4	2,19	,33	....	,34
	1855-56	53,84	2,55	6, 4, 3½, 3	3,89	....	4	2,55	,32	....	,32
Mutiny	1856-57	55,54	2,47	6, 5, 4½, 4, 3½, 3½	3,89	....	4	2,47	,77	....	,77
	1857-58	60,70	9,25	6, 5, 4, 3½	6,79	*2,90	4	12,16	4,09	....	4,09
	*1858-59	68,08	7,38	6, 5½, 5	15,11	5,92	5	13,30	....	....	....
	*1859-60	71,02	2,94	6, 5½, 5	26,99	4,24	5	7,28	....	....	....

\* This Amount is a 4 per cent. Debnt, under Act 21 Vict.—58-9 & 59-60 are *Estimates*. Up to 1s. 10½d. only. Now all accounts are Co's Rs. 2s.—

## REVENUE, 1849-50.

Classification.	Bengal & N. W. Provinces.		Madras.		Bombay.		All India.
	Net Receipts.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Collection.	Net Receipts.	Cost of Collection.	Cost of Collection.
	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.
Land Sayer, &c.....	8,879,	9'07	3,156,	12'91	2,163,	13'30	10'61
Customs .....	869,	12'10	76,	20'97	245,	15'31	13'50
Salt .....	1,464,	10'50	359,	6'03	202,	7'23	9'42
Opium .....	2,625,	3'83	....	....	684,	1'43	3'34
Stamps.....	341,	4'82	35,	12'04	53,	5'14	5'48
Tobacco .....	....	....	58,	9'44	....	....	9'44
Post Office .....	14,	88'45	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous .....	240,	....	323,	....	22,	....	....
Allowances, &c. ....	14,432,	9'01	4,007,	13'25	3,369,	11'98	10'25
	732,	....	529,	....	1,039,	....	....
Deficit .....	....	....	....	....	2,330,	....	....
	13,700,	....	3,478,	....	2,839,	....	....

of all LOANS, &amp;c.—Continued.

## (II.)—INTEREST AND REVENUE.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Amount Paid for Interest.			Amount of Gross Revenue.							Per-centage Pressure of the Interest of Debts in relation to the Gross Revenue.	Cash Balances in the Indian Treasuries, 30 April annually.	YEARS.
In India.	In Eng-land.	TOTAL.	Bengal.	North-West Pro-vinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL INDIA.				
£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	£ Mlns.	Per cent.	£ Mlns.		
2,47	,11	2,59	11,21	6,12	1,23	5,31	4,71	28,60	9'07	14,58	1852-53	
2,09	,11	2,20	11,22	6,17	1,29	4,98	4,60	28,27	7'80	15,38	1853-54	
2,03	,15	2,18	11,69	6,25	1,30	4,92	4,95	29,13	7'52	14,06	1854-55	
2,18	,15	2,33	13,01	6,26	1,29	5,28	4,95	30,81	7'56	10,16	1855-56	
2,36	,15	2,52	14,07	6,59	1,46	5,76	5,40	33,30	7'19	12,84	1756-57	
2,24	,15	2,39										
2,66	,36	3,02	14,41	3,04	2,45	5,67	6,11	31,70	7'43	13,87	1857-58	
2,19	,15	2,35										
....	....	4,15	14,49	5,08	2,88	5,63	5,58	33,67	12'35	14,61	1858-59	
....	....	4,90	15,68	5,49	2,86	5,76	6,38	36,19	13'54	11,89	1859-60	

to 1856 from the year 1833, (when the accounts were adapted to 2s.) the Sicca Rupee was considered 10 R. = 1l., and rendered in Pounds at 2s.

## CHARGES, 1849-50.

Classification.	Bengal & N. W. Provinces.		Madras.		Bombay.		All India.
	Charges.	Perctge. of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Perctge. of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Charges.	Perctge. of other Charges to Net Revenue.	Perctge. of other Charges to Net Revenue.
	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	£ Mlns.	Pr. ct.	Pr. ct.
Civil and Political .....	1,018,	7'43	330,	9'47	389,	16'71	8'90
Judicial .....	937,	6'84	226,	6'49	232,	9'96	7'15
Police .....	310,	2'26	79,	2'28	130,	5'57	2'66
Mint.....	....	....	3,	....	....	....	....
Marine.....	75,	0'55	5,	0'14	173,	7'42	1'30
Military .....	5,897,	43'48	2,364,	67'96	1,818,	77'99	51'66
Bldgs. and Fortifications	273,	1'99	17,	0'48	34,	1'47	1'66
Miscellaneous .....	164,	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest on Debt.....	1,935,	14'12	50,	1'43	66,	2'85	10'51
Deductions .....	10,609,	....	3,074,	....	2,842,	....	....
	118,	....	....	....	3,	....	....
Total Charges .....	10,491,	76'57	3,074,	88'37	2,839,	121'85	84'08
Surplus .....	3,209,	....	404,	....	....	....	....
	13,700,	....	3,478,	....	2,839,	....	....



(E.)—*Whole of India.—1800-1860.—Financial Abstract.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Years.	Amount of Debt in India on 30th April each Year.	Rate Per Cent. of Interest.	Amount of Debt in England on 30th April each Year.	Ratio Per Cent. of Interest.	Total Amount of Debt, Indian and Home.	Annual Interest on Total Debt, Indian and Home.	Average Rate of Interest Per Cent. upon Total Debt.	Amount of Gross Revenue of British India.	Percentage Pressure of the Interest in relation to the Gross Revenue.	Cash Balances in the Treasuries in India on the 30th April Annually.
1800-1	£ 14,125,	12, 10, 9, 8, 6	£ 1,487,	Per ct. 5	£ 15,612,	£ 1,429,	Per ct. 8.09	£ 10,485,	Per ct. 13.63	£ ...
1807-8	30,098,	10, 9, 8, 6	4,205,	6, 5, 5	34,304,	2,492,	7.77	15,669,	15.90	...
1808-9	29,620,	10, 9, 8, 6	4,854,	5	34,474,	2,468,	7.16	15,525,	15.90	...
1810-11	22,545,	9, 8, 6, 4	4,900,	5	27,445,	1,772,	6.66	16,679,	10.62	...
1811-12	23,779,	9, 8, 6, 4	6,565,	5	30,345,	1,841,	6.06	16,605,	11.09	...
1819-20	31,338,	10, 9, 8, 6, 5	3,923,	4	35,262,	1,879,	5.33	19,230,	9.77	...
1823-24	24,595,	8, 6, 5, 4	3,922,	3	28,518,	1,608,	5.96	21,280,	7.55	...
1830-31	38,316,	8, 6, 5, 4	3,735,	2½	42,051,	2,314,	5.50	22,019,	10.51	10,217,
1835-36	31,821,	6, 5, 4	3,523,	4, 3½, 2½	35,344,	1,509,	4.49	20,148,	7.49	...
1852-53	52,313,	6, 5, 4	3,899,	3	56,212,	2,596,	4.61	28,609,	9.07	15,389,
1853-54	49,762,	6, 5, 4, 5½	3,899,	3½	53,662,	2,207,	3.89	28,277,	7.80	14,067,
1856-57	55,546,	6, 5, 4, 3½	3,894,	4	59,441,	2,396,	4.24	33,303,	7.19	13,876,
1857-58	60,704,	6, 5, 4, 3½	6,799,	4	67,503,	2,355,	4.48	31,705,	7.43	14,611,
*1858-59	68,085,	6, 5, 4	15,110,	4	83,195,	*4,159,	*5.0	33,671,	*12.35	13,877,
*1859-60	71,029,	6, 5½, 4	26,996,	4, 5	98,026,	*4,901,	*5.0	36,190,	*13.54	11,396,

\* Estimates.

N.B.—The 6 per cent. which stands in the Interest column of the Indian debt for every year, is not for money borrowed, but is a liberal contribution made by the East India Company upon subscriptions from the pay of the Civil and Military Services, as capital for their Pension and Widows' Funds.—The 000's at unit end are omitted.

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE to Paper "On the VITAL STATISTICS of the SOCIETY of FRIENDS." By J. J. Fox, Fellow of the Statistical Society.

At page 230 *ante* of the June (1859) number of this *Journal*, there is a Life Table marked (T) for Males in the Society of Friends. The following Table (U) is supplementary to it, containing the usual columns D and N with their Logarithms, and the Value of Annuities and Premiums for Life Assurance, calculated from them. The number 10,000 completing their fifth year, is assumed as the base of the table, and interest is estimated at 3 per cent.

It must be understood that the number in Column N at any age, is the  $N_x$  of Dr. Farr's notation, corresponding with  $N_{x-1}$  of Davies' and other actuaries.  $\frac{N_{x+1}}{D_x}$  thus gives the present value of a Life Annuity of 1*l.*, first payment at the age  $x + 1$ .

In order to avoid the labour of computing Column M, the Annual Premium for the Insurance of 100*l.* at death, is calculated from the formula  $\frac{D_x}{N_x} - d$ . The Friends' Provident Institution, a very successful Insurance company, on the Mutual principle, charges the net premium 10 per cent.; in the last column the net premiums of this Table are so charged, and the decimals reduced to shillings and pence.

(U.)—*Life Table for Society of Friends.—Males.*

Log. D.	D.	N.	Log. N.	Present Value of Annuity of £1 (Interest at 3 per cent.) First Payment at age $x + 1$ .	Net Annual Premium for Insurance of £100 at Death. (Interest at 3 per cent.)	The same Premium with Charge or Loading of 10 per cent.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
3.9358139	8626.09	219720.87	5.3418713	...	...	...
.9179842	8279.12	211094.78	.3244774	...	...	...
.9016342	7973.23	202815.66	.3071015	...	...	...
.8863824	7698.08	194842.43	.2896835	...	...	...
.8718429	7444.62	187144.35	.2721767	...	...	...
.8577067	7206.21	179699.73	.2545474	23.9368	1.0975	1 4 2
.8437133	6977.71	172493.52	.2367728	23.7206	1.1326	1 4 10
.8296504	6755.39	165515.81	.2188395	23.5013	1.1688	1 5 9
.8153540	6536.63	158760.42	.2007422	23.2878	1.2017	1 6 6
.8007630	6320.67	152223.79	.1824826	23.0835	1.2396	1 7 4
.7857963	6106.55	145903.12	.1640645	22.8929	1.2727	1 8 -
.7704077	5893.96	139796.57	.1454965	22.7186	1.3035	1 8 9
.7545852	5683.10	133902.61	.1267890	22.5615	1.3316	1 9 4
.7393518	5474.59	128219.51	.1079541	22.4208	1.3571	1 9 11
.7219284	5271.43	122744.92	.0890035	22.2849	1.3820	1 10 5

(U.)—Contd.—Life Table for Society of Friends.—Males.

Age.	Log. D.	D.	N.	Log. N.	Present Value of Annuity of £1 (Interest at 3 per cent.) First Payment at age $x+1$ .	Net Annual Premium for Insurance of £100 at Death. (Interest at 3 per cent.)	The same Premium with Charge or Loading of 10 per cent.
					£	£	£ s. d.
20	3.7053665	5074.19	117473.49	5.0699399	22.1512	1.4068	1 11 -
21	3.6887110	4883.27	112399.30	5.0507636	22.0172	1.4320	1 11 6
22	3.6720006	4698.95	107516.03	5.0314732	21.8809	1.4578	1 12 1
23	3.6552677	4521.34	102817.08	5.0120652	21.7404	1.4849	1 12 8
24	3.6385315	4350.42	98295.74	4.9925347	21.5995	1.5132	1 13 4
25	3.6218137	4186.14	93945.32	4.9728752	21.4420	1.5433	1 14 -
26	3.6051316	4028.39	89759.18	4.9530789	21.2816	1.5754	1 14 8
27	3.5884979	3877.02	85730.79	4.9331368	21.1125	1.6097	1 15 5
28	3.5719214	3731.83	81853.77	4.9130387	20.9340	1.6465	1 16 3
29	3.5554007	3592.53	78121.94	4.8927730	20.7456	1.6860	1 17 2
30	3.5389266	3458.89	74529.41	4.8723276	20.5472	1.7284	1 18 1
31	3.5225268	3330.63	71070.52	4.8516895	20.3384	1.7738	1 19 1
32	3.5061661	3207.50	67739.89	4.8308445	20.1192	1.8224	2 - 2
33	3.4898459	3089.20	64532.39	4.8097777	19.8897	1.8744	2 1 3
34	3.4735466	2975.41	61443.19	4.7884737	19.6503	1.9299	2 2 6
35	3.4572553	2865.86	58467.78	4.7669166	19.4015	1.9890	2 3 9
36	3.4409583	2760.31	55601.92	4.7450898	19.1433	2.0518	2 5 2
37	3.4246404	2658.52	52841.61	4.7229760	18.8763	2.1185	2 6 8
38	3.4082854	2560.27	50183.09	4.7005574	18.6007	2.1892	2 8 2
39	3.3918512	2465.19	47622.82	4.6778152	18.3181	2.2639	2 9 10
40	3.3753257	2373.15	45157.63	4.6547312	18.0285	2.3426	2 11 7
41	3.3587014	2284.03	42784.48	4.6312862	17.7320	2.4258	2 13 5
42	3.3419759	2197.74	40500.45	4.6074598	17.4282	2.5138	2 15 4
43	3.3251518	2114.23	38302.71	4.5832295	17.1166	2.6072	2 17 5
44	3.3082772	2033.65	36188.48	4.5585703	16.7948	2.7070	2 19 7
45	3.2913546	1955.94	34154.83	4.5334522	16.4621	2.8141	3 1 11
46	3.2743814	1880.97	32198.89	4.5078409	16.1183	2.9291	3 4 6
47	3.2573500	1808.63	30317.92	4.4816994	15.7629	3.0529	3 7 2
48	3.2402480	1738.79	28509.29	4.4549864	15.3960	3.1864	3 10 2
49	3.2231163	1671.54	26770.50	4.4276565	15.0155	3.3313	3 13 4
50	3.2059175	1606.63	25098.96	4.3996557	14.6221	3.4886	3 16 9
51	3.1885942	1543.81	23492.33	4.3709260	14.2171	3.6589	4 - 6
52	3.1710695	1482.75	21948.52	4.3414053	13.8025	3.8430	4 4 7
53	3.1532466	1423.14	20465.77	4.3110281	13.3807	4.0411	4 8 11
54	3.1349370	1364.38	19042.63	4.2797270	12.9569	4.2523	4 13 7
55	3.1160223	1306.24	17678.25	4.2474392	12.5337	4.4763	4 18 6
56	3.0963825	1248.48	16372.01	4.2141020	12.1135	4.7131	5 3 9
57	3.0758954	1190.95	15123.53	4.1796532	11.6989	4.9622	5 9 2
58	3.0544372	1133.54	13932.58	4.1440116	11.2912	5.2231	5 14 11
59	3.0317935	1075.95	12799.04	4.1071774	10.8953	5.4939	6 - 11
60	3.0078592	1018.26	11723.09	4.0690321	10.5129	5.7735	6 7 1
61	2.9825493	960.61	10704.83	4.0295798	10.1437	6.0610	6 13 5
62	2.9557992	903.23	9744.22	3.9887471	9.7882	6.3568	6 19 11
63	2.9275646	846.38	8840.99	3.9465009	9.4457	6.6607	7 6 7
64	2.8979253	790.54	7994.61	3.9027973	9.1128	6.9758	7 13 6
65	2.8668519	735.96	7204.07	3.8575779	8.7887	7.3032	8 - 8
66	2.8343094	682.82	6468.11	3.8107774	8.4726	7.6442	8 8 2
67	2.8002573	631.33	5785.29	3.7623252	8.1636	8.0001	8 16 -
68	2.7646498	581.63	5153.96	3.7121410	7.8612	8.3726	9 4 3
69	2.7274509	533.89	4572.33	3.6601376	7.5642	8.7639	9 12 10

(U.)—Contd.—Life Table for Society of Friends.—Males.

Age.	Log. D.	D.	N.	Log. N.	Present Value of Annuity of £1 (Interest at 3 per cent.) First Payment at age $x+1$ .	Net Annual Premium for Insurance of £100 at Death. (Interest at 3 per cent.)	The same Premium with Charge or Loading of 10 per cent.
					£	£	£ s. d.
70	2.6885997	488.20	4038.44	3.6062136	7.2721	9.1763	10 1 11
71	2.6480258	444.66	3550.24	3.5502577	6.9842	9.6121	10 11 6
72	2.6056496	403.32	3105.58	3.4921427	6.7000	10.0743	11 1 8
73	2.5613818	364.24	2702.26	3.4317272	6.4190	10.5663	11 12 6
74	2.5152615	327.54	2338.02	3.3688482	6.1382	11.0966	12 4 2
75	2.4671462	293.188	2010.483	3.3033004	5.8573	11.6704	12 16 9
76	2.4168497	261.126	1717.295	3.2348450	5.5765	12.2930	13 10 6
77	2.3641419	231.282	1456.169	3.1632118	5.2961	12.9703	14 5 5
78	2.3087489	203.586	1224.887	3.0880960	5.0165	13.7082	15 1 7
79	2.2505232	178.042	1021.301	3.0091538	4.7363	14.5203	15 19 6
80	2.1890607	154.547	843.259	2.9259610	4.4563	15.4147	16 19 2
81	2.1238707	133.006	688.712	2.8380377	....	....	....
82	2.0543762	113.338	555.706	....	....	....	....
83	1.9799136	95.480	442.368	....	....	....	....
84	1.8996935	79.377	346.888	....	....	....	....
85	1.8128893	64.996	267.511	....	....	....	....
86	1.7185981	52.312	202.515	....	....	....	....
87	1.6158405	41.290	150.203	....	....	....	....
88	1.5035605	31.883	108.913	....	....	....	....
89	1.3807129	24.028	77.030	....	....	....	....
90	2.2460670	17.622	53.002	....	....	....	....
91	2.0982937	12.540	35.380	....	....	....	....
92	1.9359656	8.6291	22.8399	....	....	....	....
93	1.7575573	5.7221	14.2108	....	....	....	....
94	1.5604620	3.6316	8.4887	....	....	....	....
95	1.3434490	2.2052	4.8541	....	....	....	....
96	1.1051892	1.2740	2.6489	....	....	....	....
97	1.8442555	.6986	1.3749	....	....	....	....
98	1.5591221	.3623	.6763	....	....	....	....
99	1.2481652	.1771	.3140	....	....	....	....
100	2.9096625	.0812	.1369	....	....	....	....
101	2.5417937	.0348	.0557	....	....	....	....
102	2.1426399	.0139	.0209	....	....	....	....
103	3.7101840	.0051	.0070	....	....	....	....
104	1.423105	.0014	.0019	....	....	....	....
105	1.7368059	.0005	.0005	....	....	....	....

*Some OBSERVATIONS and STATISTICS on the UNIVERSITIES of  
RUSSIA in the Year 1856. By A. KOOLOMZINE.\**

[Read before the Statistical Society, 21st June, 1859.]

IN compliance with the desire of several members of this most hon. Society, I will attempt to say a few words on the system of education in the Russian Universities, and am glad to begin by expressing my sincere thanks for having been offered this opportunity of spreading some knowledge on these institutions, which every one of us considers as the most liberal sources of light and science, and which, no doubt, will have a great influence on the future destinies of our rising civilisation, but which as yet have inspired very little interest abroad. Comparison is certainly the best guide to knowledge in any study; as we are never able to appreciate the spirit of an institution, its deficiencies and advantages, so well, as by comparing it with similar institutions of other nations and countries. Here it would be a rather difficult task.

To enable you to have a just idea of the system of our education you must mentally leave your native soil and betake yourself to a country where you will find no monuments of any ancient civilisation, no institutions rooted in and developed by ages in slow progress of organic formation, like the English Universities. It would be a vain attempt for you to search in Russia for a town like Oxford, a vain endeavour to follow up to the rise of our Universities, from a small embryo of a legendary antiquity to an institution of modern civilisation through their different changes in every new century, as you could do in England; nor could you trace any architectural history in the edifices of our Universities, as in your Oxford Colleges. Our Universities have risen almost spontaneously but a few scores of years ago. In the year 1855 was commemorated the first centenary jubileum of our oldest University (that of Moscow). The others have been erected in view of a not yet extinct generation, and only very recently we have sustained the loss of a remarkable literary talent, who left us in his memoirs a poetical description of the foundation of that of Kazan.

Another characteristic peculiarity of our Universities is, that contrary to the English institutions of this kind, which are independent corporations having little or no connection with the places of pre-

\* The writer of this paper is a young Russian of rank, a graduate of the University of Moscow. The paper is printed, without correction, from the original MS. The command of the English language which it displays will not escape attention.—Ed. S. J.

liminary education, our Universities being founded by the government as well as all the other establishments of education, are a part of the whole of this governmental system of education.

Though the outbreak of an abrupt and sudden revolution in the life and institutions of a nation, as that which took place in Russia in the reign of Peter the Great, has its advantages, and often brings fruitful results, however, it has also its evil consequences. One of these is, that these revolutions throwing off the links of the past, carry off many of its good institutions together with the bad ones; and instead of institutions rooted in the life and habits of the people, new ones are introduced, that have not the sympathies of the nation and are strange to it. Such was the case with our educational system. Down to Peter the Great, it had been linked to the people, and was carried on by the study of the Slavonian language and the Bible generally in elementary schools which were accessible to the people. Peter the Great and his successors abandoned this system, the mass of the people was left to itself, and the schools perished in neglect one after the other. The reform of Peter the Great affected only the higher classes. Schools and cadet corps were established for them, not for general education, but with the view of forming specialists who were wanted by the government, as military and naval officers, engineers, and others. In the same time, and before any schools had been thought of, an Academy was founded to which were attached, for a long time almost exclusively, German professors, who often had not even the knowledge of the Russian language. It is to Elizabeth the I. that we owe the foundation of the University of Moscow in 1755, and to Catherine II. that of the secondary schools, called gymnasiums, which lastly were augmented in number and brought to an extensive scale by Alexander I. A few elementary schools have also been founded by him, and by Nicholas I., but they are still scarce, and down to the present there are hardly any means, for the mass of the people, of having any instruction at all, except by private teaching.

Thus we see that education in Russia had an irregular course, and was more adapted to the usage of the higher classes, leaving the people in a helpless state of ignorance. It being a worldly education and not fit to be understood by the people, they continue, though in small numbers, to learn their reading in Slavonian Bibles, by the aid of priests and diacres.

The government having established these schools, gymnasiums and Universities in different times, at last united them in a whole system, so as to link them together, giving a place to each degree, and submitting them to the control of one central ministry of public instruction, under the head of a minister with his assistant. This ministry does not only give the impulse to the whole system of instruction,



but it has even the control over the general spirit in the establishments, it organises the programmes for the lectures of the professors, and the teaching of the masters, and even publishes the books which are made use of in them. It receives the reports of all the educational institutions. It appoints to their different duties, the masters, professors, directors and chiefs of the establishments. Thus every master, or professor, or person appointed to any charge in them, is regarded as on service to the government.

For local administration the whole of Russia is divided into several circuits; at the head of each of them is placed a Curator, with a deputy, and an Inspector of Schools. Each of these circuits comprises several governments (provinces), with all the elementary schools and gymnasiums in them, a Lyceum or a University. This last gives its name to the whole circuit, though it has no connection with the administration of the circuit, but has its own independent administration under the control of the Curator and his deputy only.

Thus the educational system consists of parochial schools in small towns and in most of the crown villages; of elementary district schools in most of the districts and provincial towns; of gymnasiums, or middle schools, in all the provincial towns, and of Universities. They are organised so as to give a complete education to a certain extent. The first two degrees give a complete elementary education; the gymnasiums a very good general education; and the Universities a higher general, and at the same time a scientific education, in a certain branch of science. They form thus a ladder by which a person may begin in a parochial school and ascend to the University passing from one school to another; but each of them admits persons not having passed through the lower stages after an examination comprising the amount of knowledge taught in the lower stage of schools. Thus the Universities may be defined as the highest educational institutions and have the right of conferring scientific degrees.

The interior organisation of the Universities consists of a certain number of professors, one of whom is elected by themselves as Rector, and an unlimited number of students. They are generally divided into four faculties:—1, a Judicial faculty; 2, a Historico-Philological faculty; 3, a Mathematical faculty; and 4, a Medical faculty. At St. Petersburg they have a faculty of Eastern Languages. Each of these faculties embraces a circle of sciences, having for each science a special professor, who is obliged to deliver a series of lectures, about three or six a week, from August till May. The students of each faculty attend four yearly courses, passing from one course to the other only after an examination, and are obliged to remain not less than a year in each. The Medical faculty has five courses. The University has the right of conferring degrees upon them according to their examinations. The first is that of "real student;" the 2nd

that of "Candidatus" (Bachelor). These degrees give certain privileges in the service of the crown. Any person wishing to continue his studies and to take further degrees must pass an examination at the same faculty to which he belonged, but not before a year after he has taken the degree of Candidatus. He must produce a printed work of his own on any branch of the science in which he takes his degree and defend it in a public discussion with the professors, and any one who chooses to take part in it. After which being pronounced worthy he becomes "Master" of the science he has chosen. He may then, but not before the lapse of two years, pass a most severe examination in several sciences of the faculty in which he has taken his former degrees, produce another work of considerable scientific importance in his branch of science, and sustain a public discussion. Then he takes the degree of "Doctor" of the same science. This takes place rather seldom because of the difficulty.

The administration of the Universities is a very independent one. It consists of a Rector and a Council of all the Professors, who have the management of the affairs concerning the whole University. Their decisions are only under the control of the Curator of the circuit, and are sanctioned either by him or by the Minister of Public Instruction. The professors of each faculty, headed by a "Deacon" elected among themselves, form separate councils whose decisions upon the affairs of their faculty are brought to the sanction of the general council of all the professors. Thus the election of a new professor is made by the faculty to which the vacant chair belongs, after which it must be confirmed by the general council, and lastly sanctioned by the Minister. The examinations are made, and the degrees conferred by the faculties under the same control.

The University, as before mentioned, being intended to give the highest general education to young men, gives them at the same time a special scientific knowledge in one or the other branch of science according to their choice. Therefore it admits only those who either have finished their course of education in a gymnasium, or who have sustained a satisfactory examination and proved a fundamental knowledge in religion, Russian language, and grammar; general history of literature, that of Russia; general and Russian history; general and Russian geography; arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Latin, and a knowledge of two foreign languages.

The object of the series of lectures of the two first years is to complete the general education of the student who having a fundamental knowledge is able to understand the lectures in which some of the said sciences are taught to him from a higher philosophical point of view. These lectures are generally on theology, ancient and modern history and history of literature. But in the same time some introductory lectures are delivered, giving a general survey of the sciences

of his faculty and a knowledge of some secondary sciences. Thus for instance in the juridical faculty the first two years are devoted to lectures on encyclopædia of jurisprudence, on history of Roman laws, on history of Russian legislature and Russian political and social institutions, and lastly on statistics, political economy, logic and psychology. During the two last years the lectures are delivered on the special sciences of the faculty. Thus in the juridical faculty long series of lectures are given on Roman law; on criminal law and procedure in general and the Russian in particular; on civil law and procedure; on canonical law; on the political institutions of different countries of Europe, and on the political and administrative laws of Russia; on the financial institutions of Russia in parallel with those of other countries, on the different institutions concerning the national welfare, known with us under the name of police, and on international law. The sciences being taught in their general outlines, their literatures and their different systems and theories, the student on quitting the University has acquired such an amount of knowledge that he is enabled to continue independently the special study of any science of his faculty. But if he should have no such intention he retains the benefit of a scientific and complete education.

The most characteristic feature of any University is the organization of the student's life, which spreads its influence over the whole body of the establishment. The universities in Russia are of a decidedly democratic kind, open to all classes, *de jure* and *de facto*, without distinction of any kind, the rich and the poor may occupy its benches, the students being subjected to no superfluous expenses. The obligatory annual payment being not above 8*l.* is very easily avoided by those who cannot afford it. The students live in their own lodgings, and therefore live according to their means. A great number of them receive subsidies from different sums bequeathed by benevolent persons for that purpose to the University, and from the amount of the annual payment of all the students. The students as a corporation have their own funds from which any student may borrow money either for a certain time or with the moral obligation of returning it when possible.

By the following statement may be seen how different are the classes to which they belong. Out of the general numbers of students amounting to above 4 thousand there are—

2,634 sons of nobles and employés.

181 sons of clergy, a class generally very poor.

316 sons of merchants.

797 sons of poor burghers and free men.

The general inspection and jurisdiction over the conduct of the

student in all public places and the University where they assemble for the lectures, is entrusted to an inspector and his aids, and a jurisdiction over graver offences belongs to the Curator of the circuit. The laws protect the student against any authority except that of the University. They cannot be arrested by the police without the presence and sanction of the Inspector.

The freedom of speech of the professors in their lectures, and the perfect freedom of the students, causes the general spirit of the student to be very high, free, and liberal. A general love of science and occupation is always kept up in them by the endeavours of our learned and able professors. They leave the University with a cultivated mind, powerful by its habit of analysis, firm, liberal and patriotic principles ready to be carried out for the benefit of their country in all the different spheres in which they move by their respective positions in society.

A. K.

*Statistical Table on Educational Establishments in Russia in 1856.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
The names of the Circuits and Number of Provinces included in each of them.	Universities.			Lyceums.*			Veterinary Schools.		
	Their Number.	Number of Professors and other Functionaries.	Number of Students.	Their Number.	Number of Professors and other Functionaries.	Number of Students.	Their Number.	Number of Professors and other Functionaries.	Number of Students.
Circuit of St. Petersburg, 8 Prov.	1	15	463	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Moscow, 9 Prov.....	1	117	1,456	1	16	57	...	...	...
" Kiev, 5 Prov. ....	1	92	881	1	20	55	...	...	...
" Kharkow, 6 Prov. ...	1	72	453	...	...	...	1	15	81
" Kazan, 10 Prov.....	1	76	822	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Odessa, 4 Prov. and 2 Cities .....	...	...	...	1	33	96	...	...	...
" Vilno, 4 Prov.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Siberia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Dorpat, 3 Prov.† .....	1	76	573	...	...	...	1	16	21
Totals .....	6	503	4,148	3	69	263	2	31	102

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
The Names of the Circuits and Number of Provinces included in each of them.	Gymnasiums.		District Schools.		Parochial Schools.		Private Educational Establishments, their Number.	Number of Teachers and Functionaries in Governmental Middle and Primary Schools.	Number of Persons Devoted to Private Teaching.
	Their Number.	Number of Scholars in them.	Their Number.	Number of Scholars in them.	Their Number.	Number of Scholars in them.			
Circuit of St. Petersburg, 8 Prov.	15	3,180	64	4,518	139	6,863	232	864	655
" Moscow, 9 Prov.....	12	3,473	84	5,025	246	13,540	83	1,241	464
" Kiev, 5 Prov. ....	17	3,730	41	3,553	117	4,420	27	625	62
" Kharkow, 6 Prov. ...	7	1,524	63	3,205	118	6,166	37	829	101
" Kazan, 10 Prov.....	13	2,272	79	3,680	164	9,054	23	1,016	133
" Odessa, 4 Prov. and 2 Cities .....	7	1,465	32	2,418	70	2,832	42	496	786
" Vilno, 4 Prov.....	8	2,243	24	2,350	95	1,321	23	602	72
" Siberia .....	3	449	21	1,445	51	2,117	3	244	...
" Dorpat, 3 Prov.† ...	4	762	25	1,368	85	3,617	145	302	156
Totals .....	86	19,098	438	27,600	1,085	49,930	615	6,219	2,655

\* Lyceums are institutions which occupy a position between Universities and Gymnasiums, and are generally not very brilliant establishments.

† This Table does not contain some establishments which are not under the care of the Minister of Public Instruction, as the Institutes for Ladies and the High Judicial School, and some others, and the reports of which were not in the hands of the author; and it does not contain the Kingdom of Poland and Finland.

† The University of Dorpat has a somewhat exclusive and separate position, and is rather a German University, but is incorporated into the Russian law.

Number of Scientific Societies in Russia in 1858 ..... 17  
 " printed volumes during the year 1856 ..... 1,405  
 " translations from foreign languages ..... 131  
 " periodicals in 1856 ..... 104  
 " books imported from foreign countries ..... 1,282,240  
 Sum assigned by the Treasury for the Ministry of National Instruction in 1856, 2,917,463 roubles, (circa, 448,840 sterling).

OBSERVATIONS on ILLEGITIMACY in the LONDON PARISHES of ST. MARYLEBONE, ST. PANCRAZ, 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.

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 17th May, 1859.]

THERE are questions, and illegitimacy is one of them, from the consideration of which—whatever of disagreeable or repulsive the task may involve—the advocates of social progress must no longer shrink.

Social evils claim, as urgently, to be investigated and discussed as physical plague spots. It is conceded on all hands, even in what is termed "Society," that society itself, moved by public opinion, must take action against these evils if it be desirable to remedy them. Society has resolved upon abandoning the fictitious delicacy that was once a false film before its eyes and a lying curb upon its honest tongue, and no longer ignores them. I need hardly, therefore, apologize for introducing the subject of illegitimacy to the notice of a body whose self-imposed task and duty is the careful collection of what I may fairly call the raw material of truths. No social evil more constantly and obtrusively presents itself before us than ILLEGITIMACY, yet curiously enough it has no literature. I have looked through the lately published catalogue of our library, and failed to find mention of the word. With the exception of some few books relative to Foundling Hospitals, I experience the same plentiful lack of information when I consult the libraries of the Royal College of Surgeons and of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. I would fain hope, however, that in future this subject will occupy its fair share of the attention of Statisticians, particularly when I state that in the year 1856, according to the Registrar-General's statistics, 42,651 illegitimate children were born in England and Wales; while in Scotland no less than 2,761 of them came into the world during 1858.

The following deductions are drawn from the unpublished returns of the Registrar-General. At my solicitation, Major Graham has, with his well-known good feeling, and I fear at considerable trouble to his staff, forwarded me an amended copy of the notes returned to his department, relating to the deaths of children under five years of age, being the offsprings of unmarried women during the year 1857. In this table, I find fully detailed the SEX of each infant, its AGE at death; the OCCUPATION of the mother; the IMMEDIATE



CAUSE of death; whether it took place in a WORKHOUSE; or whether AN INQUEST was held on it. From other sources I have been able to ascertain THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE FATHERS of 170 illegitimate children, as well as THE AGES OF THE MOTHERS. I have been at some pains to collect accurate information on THE ACTUAL WORKING OF THE PRESENT BASTARDY LAW, and I have pointed out its harassing bearing on the woman who would affiliate a child on its putative father, as well as its oppressive action on the ratepayers.

In commenting on the tables of VIOLENT DEATHS and on the INQUESTS that have been held on the bodies of illegitimate children, I have considered THE PUNISHMENTS NOW ATTENDING ON INFANTICIDE, and proved by the returns of the criminal statistics, that Judges, Juries, Secretaries of State (from extenuating circumstances which one and all are obliged to consider), rarely carry out the letter of the law. From these premises I argue that a complete revision of the whole Bastardy enactment is loudly called for.

In the course of my inquiries, I found that no child could be buried without a certificate from the district registrar; to obtain this the mother presents herself to that official, and her answers to certain questions are noted by him and handed in to the central office. Thus it became a mere matter of labour to ascertain the amount of mortality of illegitimate infants, by observing the number of entries in the name of the mother—not of the father. By this process I arrive at a total of 392 illegitimate children who died during the year 1857 in the three London parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, and St. George's, Southwark. No reasonable doubt can exist of the general accuracy of this first total, and I believe those that follow, having reference to the *sex* and *age* of the infants and the *occupations of their mothers and fathers*, will be found equally reliable.

THE SEX.—In looking over the tables, I found that there were 189 males and 203 females buried in the year 1857.

THE AGE AT DEATH.—The next fact to be ascertained was the age (between one week and one year) at which the greater proportion of the children die; to ascertain this, I made the annexed table:—

Age of Child.	Marylebone.	St. Pancras.	St. George's.	Total.
Under 1 week .....	12	10	9	31
Above 1 week and under 1 month .....	27	15	3	45
Under 3 months .....	53	35	22	110
" 6 " .....	39	26	9	74
" 9 " .....	14	11	2	27
" 1 year .....	24	13	2	39
Total .....	169	110	47	326

These figures show that out of 388 illegitimate children that died in 1857, the large proportion of 326 died before they were one year old. The most fatal period is found to be between the ages of one month and three months; during this 110 perished. The next fatal period is from the third to the sixth month, when disease carried off 74. If a child survives this dangerous epoch, it may probably live. The third period of greatest fatality is from birth to a month old; death seems to overtake few under a week old, and it would really appear, from these statistics, that notwithstanding all the misery of the mothers and the destitution they undergo, previous and subsequent to their confinement, the illegitimate child is born healthy, and would survive if the mother could *at the same time* nourish it and gain her livelihood. But I believe that the great mortality above shown to attend infants between the first and third months of their age, occurs either from their being put out to nurse and so losing the benefit of their natural nutriment, or from failure in the supply of breast milk through the destitution of the mother. Such a supposition appears borne out by the experience I acquire on all sides; and it is an important element in calculating the expectation of life of illegitimate children.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE MOTHER.—It will appear from the annexed table that among the known occupations of 339 mothers (of 1857) were the following:—

Occupations of Mother.	In Marylebone.	In St. Pancras.	In St. George's.	Total.
Gentlewomen .....	....	3	....	3
Domestic servants .....	81	82	31	194
Not stated .....	59	22	8	89
Dressmakers .....	14	10	9	33
Tradeworkers .....	....	5	11	16
Since married .....	2	2	....	4
Total .....	156	124	59	339

Domestic servants then figure most largely, for they amount in the above table to 194. The fact that a large proportion of the mothers of illegitimate children have been in service is very important, and shews us of how many unfortunates the reclamation by re-employment, in nursing or household work, is particularly in the hands of the Ladies of England.\*

\* I am well aware it may be retorted on me, that by thus advocating the system of the mothers of illegitimate children going out as wet-nurses, I am encouraging them to desert their own children, and thus further swelling the

In the second rank stand those whose occupation "is not stated," amounting to 89; then figure "dressmakers" 33; and lastly, girls who earn their livelihood by working in the various petty trades, such as "shoe binding," "flower making," &c., amounting to 16. In looking over the lists, I find the term "gentlewoman" occasionally set down as the occupation of the mother; "barmaids" not unfrequently figure there, as well as an occasional "ballet dancer," "farmer's daughter," "companion to a lady," and "housekeeper." And lastly, I beg especially to call attention to the fact, that the registrars of both Marylebone and St. Pancras have noticed that in four cases the father has married the mother since the birth of the child. This is very encouraging, as bearing out the opinion I have advanced elsewhere, that if the woman were cared for, these marriages would be much more common.

In prosecuting my inquiries, I have met with much corroborative evidence, bearing out opinions I have long since maintained, that marriage (within her degree) is the most natural, safe, and certain way in which the mother of an illegitimate child can be permanently assisted. I have no hesitation in saying, that the energies of the philanthropist and the parish officer should be more especially directed to this great object. Mr. Tubbs, the relieving officer of the parish of St. Marylebone, strongly advocates these marriages. In a large number of instances, we are well aware the men will not and cannot marry; but a parish officer meets with many other cases, in which, were persuasion brought well to bear, or could some slight pecuniary encouragement be forthcoming, the father of the child would marry the mother and become a reformed character. The remission of fees by the clergyman has been found very beneficial in certain instances, together with a little advice by those taking an interest in parish matters. I am well aware that some disinclination still exists in the minds of many sensible people, to assist women who have given birth to illegitimate children, but I am not the less sure, that not the least result of the ventilation of "the great social evil question" has been the growth of Christian change in this respect.

THE OCCUPATION OF THE FATHERS.—In the tables of the Registrar-General, no notice of the occupation of the alleged father of the illegitimate child is taken, but through the kindness of Dr. Randall, the medical officer of the Marylebone Infirmary, I am enabled to publish the annexed valuable table:—

infant mortality. I admit that the mortality of infant bastards and their mothers is now very large, that I can conceive its aggravation, not a possible, but, on the contrary, its diminution a certain consequence of any improvement of the circumstances of the latter.

*The OCCUPATION of the FATHERS of the CHILDREN of the SINGLE WOMEN.*

Bakers .....	2	Coachmen ....	3	Keeper of } 1	Shopman .....	1
Blacksmiths ....	2	Collarmaker ....	1	Lunatics.. }	Soldiers.....	7
Bookbinder ....	1	Costermonger ..	1	Labourers.....	Solicitor .....	1
Bricklayers ....	8	Dyer.....	1	Lathrender ....	Stoker .....	1
Butchers .....	4	Engineers .....	3	Leathercutter ..	Surgeon .....	1
Butters .....	2	French Po- }	3	Ostlers .....	Shoemakers ....	3
Cabinetmakers ..	3	lishers .... }		Painter .....	Stonemasons....	2
Cabmen .....	5	Gardeners.....	2	Policemen.....	Traveller .....	1
Carman.....	1	Gasfitter .....	1	Plasterer .....	Tailors .....	8
Carpenters ....	11	Gentlemen ....	6	Potmen.....	Undertaker ....	1
Carter .....	1	Greengrocer ....	1	Porters .....	Upholsterer ....	1
Carver .....	1	Grinder.....	1	Printer .....	Whitesmiths....	3
Cigar Makers ..	2	Groom .....	1	Publican .....	Unknown .....	13
Clerks .....	6	Hairdresser ....	1	Railway Guard ..		
Coachbuilder ..	1	Horsekeeper....	1	Sailors .....		
		Joiner .....	1	Servants .....		
					Total .....	180

These were the fathers of the 180 illegitimate children born in the Workhouse of Marylebone, and 46 of whose deaths figure in the above returns of the Registrar-General. I only offer this table for what it is worth; as indicating, to some extent, the position of the putative fathers of illegitimate children born in workhouses. I have no suspicion of misrepresentation by the woman, because when interrogated she voluntarily gives the address, as well as the position in life, of the father.

As a general rule, few women who could father a child upon a gentleman, come into a workhouse. Such unmarried pregnant women, are usually confined by private practitioners, yet in the above list we find that "6 gentlemen," "1 surgeon," "1 solicitor," were the fathers of illegitimate children born in the workhouse. It appears from the table, that no less than 20 persons, coming under the denomination of "labourers," were the alleged fathers of illegitimate children, which favours the position that the promiscuous herding of the lower classes, contributes largely to corrupt the morals of the female poor. Male domestics next appear as the most numerous class of fathers; this is, quite, what one might expect, and if the specified "3 coachmen," "2 butlers," "2 gardeners," and "1 groom," are added to the list of unenumerated servants, it amounts to 25. Bearing in mind what has been shown in a preceding table, that 194 mothers were themselves domestics, it would appear as though the present system of keeping a large number of single men and women in households, is productive of a considerable proportion of illegitimate children. I next find 13 women stated that the father of their child was unknown. In a few, a very few, of these cases, I admit the female's inability, out of a variety of paramours, to fix upon an individual, but I fancy it much more often happens that a woman in

her first pregnancy declines to indicate the father of her child, either from devoted consideration for his feelings, or in the belief that he cannot afford to pay for her confinement, yet may make her an honest woman by marriage, as soon as he can save a little money. The tenderness, in the first of these cases, is too often undeserved and thrown away, and in the second, the hopes of the victim are too often found delusive.

I have few remarks to make on the occupations of the other fathers—"carpenters (11)," "bricklayers (8)," "tailors (8)," are a class of men receiving good wages, and doubtless decoy women under the pretence of marriage, but should pregnancy supervene, refuse to fulfil their promises. The uniform of the soldier makes him always a dangerous lover, his poor pay will scarcely ever enable him to marry the woman he has seduced. That the clerks of London (6) contribute their share to the whole illegitimate births of the town, I feel pretty well convinced; but I suppose that their mistresses seek not the workhouse for their accouchments. A great outcry has been raised against the policeman, but this return proves that only two mothers have accused the force of being the fathers of their children. They have, it is well known, ample facilities, but it is surprising (that numerous as they are in the northern and western parishes) they seem no more effective against female virtue than sailors. Probably, however, in the eastern parishes the proportions would be varied; although even there his transient visits hardly allow the latter time to be a seducer. I must admit that I was unprepared to find the "cabmen" of London in the latter category, but no less than five are stated to be the fathers of illegitimate children born in the workhouse. Mr. Tubbs thinks it probable, that the fathers described as "cabmen," might have worked the evil attributed to them, in more idle and prosperous days, as gentlemen's servants, driving cabs being often the only available resource for discharged grooms, coachmen, or stable hands.

**FACILITIES FOR AFFILIATION OF THE CHILD.**—You may suppose, that an able and intelligent relieving officer like the Mr. Tubbs I have spoken of, would be enabled to assist a large portion of these 170 women to recover from the fathers of their offspring the usual 1s. 6d. or 2s. 6d. a week for the support of the children, as well as some pecuniary compensation towards the expenses of the parish on account of the lying-in. Such an officer, will however, turning to the Act of Parliament, inform the ratepayers that he is expressly forbidden to interfere in this matter. I will detain you a few minutes while I read a clause which must govern his conduct from the Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 101, sec. 7.

"And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any justice of the peace to appoint any officer of any parish or union to have the custody of any bastard child

as hereinbefore provided, or for any officer of any parish or union, clerk of justices, or constable, to receive any money in respect of any bastard child under an order of petty session as aforesaid, or as such officer to conduct any application to make or enforce such order, or in any way to interfere as such officer in causing such application to be made, or in procuring evidence in support of such application, under a penalty of forty shillings, to be levied on conviction before any two justices, as penalties and forfeitures under the said first-recited Act: Provided always, that after the death of such mother, or if such mother be incapacitated as aforesaid, so often as any bastard child, for whose maintenance such order of petty sessions has been made, becomes chargeable to any parish or union by the neglect of the putative father to make the payments due under the orders of justices, then and in such case it shall be lawful for any Board of Guardians of an union or parish, or if there be no such Board of Guardians, for the Overseers of any parish or place to make such application for the enforcement of the order as might have been made by the mother of such bastard child if alive; but all payments for the maintenance of such child made in pursuance of such application, shall be made to some person to be from time to time appointed by the justices as hereinbefore provided, and on condition that such bastard child shall cease to be chargeable to such parish or union."

Debarred, then, from legal assistance from the parish, during her lifetime, the mother's usual course is to apply to a magistrate, who on the payment of 2s. will grant her a summons to be served on the putative father, *if he can be found*. This is however no easy task, particularly in cases when such father (as often happens) has changed his place of abode, and has obtained employment in some distant part of the country, with a view to conceal his whereabouts. Be it moreover understood, that the female must deposit in the hands of the summoning officer, a sum to cover the expense of making these distant enquiries. But supposing the summons served, and the putative father present, the magistrate, provided the mother's statements can be corroborated by other testimony in some material particular, can only adjudge him to pay any sum not exceeding 2s. 6d. a week towards the maintenance of the child until it attains its thirteenth year. Magistrates and relieving officers all agree on the hardship of this course, yet in the present state of the bastardy law, there is no alternative, and it is only by the preceding cumbersome machinery, that a seducer can be reached, and then after all, the regular payment of the weekly allowance is by no means secured to the woman by this plan, as no security is taken for it. The man, if so disposed, can walk away, adopt a new hiding place, and set the unfortunate at defiance. The latter may, it is true, again appeal to the magistrate, and he after swearing her that she is not married, that the father has not paid the sum ordered, and the child is still alive, may, on the payment of an additional sum, to cover new expenses, issue his warrant for the apprehension of the recusant. But I would ask, can the majority of mothers be expected to incur the expenses of this ordeal?

The practical working of the present bastardy law is to force the



mother upon the parish for relief. My informant, Mr. Tubbs, tells me, there are now 85 persons receiving the weekly pittance of 1s. each from the parish of Marylebone, because they have not taken the necessary steps, or having taken them, have failed to recover from the fathers of their bastards.

I find, moreover, that on the 1st of January, 1858, that no less than 14,417 children, exclusive of 312 mothers of illegitimate children, were charged under similar circumstances, upon the parochial rates, in 629 unions and single parishes in England and Wales, having a population of 16,628,399 persons, as the following table will show:—

	Illegitimate Children under 16 of Able-bodied Women.	Illegitimate Children under 16, of not Able-bodied Women.
In-door relief .....	8,263	1,082
Out-door relief .....	5,072	....
Total .....	13,335	1,082
Total .....	14,417	

Shamefully small as is the pittance I have referred to, as doled out to the mothers of bastards in the metropolis, can anything be more oppressive than that it should fall at all upon the ratepayers? Can anything be more iniquitous, towards the unfortunate woman, than this system? Should not the Act, which alike debars the relieving officer from assisting the mother, and from procuring the re-imbursement of the charges the parish has been put to, be at once repealed? Mr. Tubbs suggests, that parishes should have the same power given them, of recovering the sums they have expended, from the fathers of illegitimate children, as they now have from the fathers of legitimate ones. Such an enactment would have a healthy tendency in checking seduction and relieving the rates, while at the same time it would remove one of the most crying evils of the present poor law.

From the judicial statistics for England in 1857, I learn that 5,816 men were taken into custody for disobeying bastardy orders, in the year 1857. Of these, 2,860 were discharged, and 2,956 were convicted. Of the latter, 235 were committed for three months and above two, 130 for two months and above one, 143 for one month and above fourteen days, 21 for fourteen days and under; 814 were fined; and 1,610 were punished. From the above alleged facts, it is

probable that the mothers must have enforced the law, for parishes (as I have above shown) could not have interfered.

I cannot leave this part of my subject without recommending the re-enactment of a very beneficial section of the old Poor Law as it stood before its revision in 1834. It was in those days possible, if a pregnant girl came before the parochial authorities indicating the author of her condition, for the parish to take steps, that her accouchment and the rearing of the child, did not fall upon the parish; the latter having power to recover from the father. In any reform of the bastardy laws, the restoration of this clause in some form or other, is, I think, called for. There is, however, another way in which the seducer of a woman can be reached, and society vindicated. Her parent, or relation standing in *loco parentis*, may bring an action for loss of her services, and recover damages, or she herself, supposing seduction has occurred after promise of marriage, may proceed for the breach for that promise. I have lately paid considerable attention to the reported decisions of this kind, and my impression is, that the law, as it at present stands, is quite equal to vindicate the parent as well as outraged public feeling. The only obstacle, to its general employment, is its costliness. Could a summary way be devised, of bringing this form of justice within the reach of the really poor, a great benefit would accrue to society, and the seduction of women, whether effected to please themselves or their paramours, would become a luxurious and expensive rarity. With respect to

THE AGE OF THE MOTHERS.—I am again indebted to the kindness of Dr. Randall for the annexed table.

Two hundred and thirty-three women have been confined during the year 1857, in the midwifery wards of the St. Marylebone Workhouse

Of these there were

Married women.....	55
Single „ .....	178

Of the single

Between the ages of 17 and 20 there were .....	43
„ „ 21 „ 30 „ .....	123
„ „ 31 „ 40 „ .....	10
Of the age of 13 there was .....	1
„ „ 43 „ .....	1
Total.....	178

From 17 to 30, then, are the 13 years during which woman most frequently yeilds to temptation. See her safely through them, and she may generally be left to take care of herself, although the table shows that even at the maturity of 43, one woman was not old enough to protect her virtue.

In looking over the tabulated CAUSES OF INFANT BASTARD DEATHS, I have attempted, in vain, to classify the diseases; they are as various as are the causes of death among legitimate infants, and the returns of the Registrar-General cannot enter into all particulars. But if we fail easily to classify the immediate cause of death, no one can read (however hastily) this death list, without noticing such headings as "want of breast milk," "accidental suffocation," "low vitality," "marasmus," "atrophy," "emaciation," "exhaustion from diarrhoea," "gradual wasting from birth," "deprivation of breast milk," "want of maternal nourishment, the mother being ill of small-pox," "accelerated by cold," "suffocated in bed," "lying on its face."

One thing, however, is apparent, and highly important; among all these 392 children, only 16 bore marks of having died of specific disease, namely, syphilis. Of the mothers of these 16, eight were servants, four of occupation not stated, one was a barmaid, one an artificial flower maker, and one a dressmaker.

DEATHS TAKING PLACE IN WORKHOUSES.—Another sad tale is developed in these statistics, for we find that 131 children died in, or were buried from, workhouses. Thus Marylebone workhouse contributed 65, St. Pancras 51, St. George's Southwark, 16.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS AMONG ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—I presume there are few persons, who have given even but cursory attention to the subject of vital statistics, but must have been convinced that the proportion of deaths occurring among bastard children, was very large. What that proportion was, no one up to the present day has been able to surmise, and even now, with the Registrar-General's figures before me, I regret to say, that the exact proportion, even in these parishes of Marylebone and St. Pancras, cannot be exactly ascertained. We may however, from the annexed table, arrive at an approximation which may startle some who for the first time consider the figures.

Districts.	Births.		Deaths.	
	Total, including Illegitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total, including Illegitimate.	Illegitimate.
Marylebone .....	4,921	423	3,854	197
St. Pancras .....	6,337	336	4,055	136
St. George's.....	1,948	118	1,222	59
Total .....	13,206	877	9,131	392

From this table, it would appear, that out of 877 births, 392, that is, nearly half the illegitimate children in these three parishes died. In the parish of St. Saviour's, the proportion is just one-half. Now admitting the truth of these observations, that probably many of the births are not registered, still the mortality is such as the public were not prepared to hear of. It surely deserves further investigation, and should cause the statesman, and the moralist, to consider whether something cannot be done to contract its deplorable extent.

INQUESTS.—The cause of death among these children, appears to have been attended, in so many cases, with peculiar and suspicious circumstances, that I find that inquests were held on 40 of them. Of these, 17 were held in the parish of Marylebone, 15 in St. Pancras, 8 in St. George's, Southwark. That the frequency of holding inquests on the bodies of illegitimate children is not confined to London, is proved by some Liverpool returns, showing that in the year 1857, inquests were held on 41 bastard children, and I presume, had I the means at hand, similar statistics could be obtained from all our large cities, showing equally lamentable results of the desperate misery to which the mothers are too often reduced.

Now these inquests being so numerous you will naturally inquire what verdicts were returned, the answer is again given us by that stern enunciator of facts and figures, Major Graham, to whose kindness I am again indebted for the following table, a condensation of a larger one not yet published, which he has placed at my disposal.

*Deaths of Male and Female Children UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE returned as having occurred in England and Wales from the undermentioned VIOLENT CAUSES in the year 1856.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Injury at birth.....	60	44	104	Suffocated in bed } clothes, &c. .... }	103	103	206
Poison (not distinguished) .....	5	2	7	Suffocated, overlaid	32	37	69
Opium .....	5	8	13	Murder (not stated)	2	3	5
Laudanum .....	29	11	40	Manslaughter .....	1	1	2
Godfrey's cordial ....	7	12	19	Accident (means) ....	4	2	6
Drowned .....	8	8	16	Injury (how or what kind)..... }	11	3	14
" found .....	22	26	48	Infanticide.....	29	23	52
Strangled .....	6	8	14				
Suffocated .....	116	107	223				
" by food ....	7	1	8	Total .....	447	399	846

It is a frightful list: no less than 846 babies are recorded officially, as hanged, strangled, poisoned, suffocated, and so forth, during the year 1856. The great majority of these we are justified in assuming

were the illegitimate offsprings of first falls from virtue. Babies whose lives *might* have been saved by the hundreds, only no one cared about them. So they are gone with many others to witness against us:—and their mothers are where?

We may read these figures as we will, but none may deny that they indicate a most awful total of crime. However largely we may allow for accident, I have no doubt that most of these children came by their deaths in the foulest way. The hopeless difficulty of rearing her offspring, and their maddening want and misery,—not the fear of shame, for to that she is obtuse, have in most of these cases caused the mother to raise her hand against the life she has given.

In a certain number of instances detection follows the committal of the crime, and the indignant law officers put on the track of the culprit their official detectives. In proportion as the poor creature has been previously neglected by society is she now hunted down, and her minutest antecedents ferreted out. If there is any part of the criminal law which has received greater attention than another, it is the means of detecting infanticide, but curiously enough, after all this labour, the tests break down, and, whether a child has been born alive or dead, remains, after all the efforts of the counsel and medical men, a question of a very dubious evidence, the prisoner receiving always the benefit of the doubt.

The collection of a large number of reports of trials that have actually taken place, shows that juries in the present day—taking into consideration the difficulty of proof—and weighing well the great temptations placed in the path of a woman,—the destitution she has been exposed to from the neglect of the real or supposed father,—the certain degradation that follows the public exposure of her shame, and the almost impossibility of supporting herself and infant,—will waver long before finding a poor creature guilty; and she either escapes altogether, or her crime is visited only with the punishment of concealment of birth.

That I am not speaking without some authority, let me give in proof the return by the Metropolitan Police, an important document that few of us consult, although it gives a considerable insight into this subject. Thus we find that during the year 1857, eighteen females were taken into custody for concealing the birth of their infants; eight were discharged by the police magistrates, ten were committed for trial; of these two were convicted, six were acquitted, two bills not found or not prosecuted. The ages of the committed were, one under 20, six under 25, one under 30, two under 40. The punishments of the two convicted were one month and under six months.

It however appears from another table, that even if a mother murder her child and the crime be brought home to her in the

clearest manner, she by no means undergoes as a matter of course the penalty awarded by the code. During the last twelve months several marked cases of child murder have been proved; those by Mary Jones, tried at Kingston, and Mary Newell, tried at Oxford, may be fresh in public recollection. Both of these women were left for execution: but both of them were, by a merciful legal fiction, reprieved as criminal lunatics. I find that in 1856 five females were imprisoned as criminal lunatics under sign manual warrants from the Secretary of State, for concealing birth and infanticide. Their periods of detention were fixed as follows:—

For 1 year and under .....	2
„ 2 years and above .....	1
„ 5 „ .....	3

I infer, then, that in the present state of society, the pains and penalties against infanticide, strong as they are, cannot be carried into effect; and that the scale of them (like many other portions of our criminal laws) requires revision. The law is inefficacious, inasmuch as it neither punishes nor prevents the crime (the object of all laws); the feeling of the juries, as well as the public, being with the criminal. If a woman wishes to destroy her child, she can do so despite the law. Let me give an instance from the “Times” of August 21st, 1858:—

“Central Criminal Court, August 20, before Mr. Prendergast, Q.C., Rebecca Wells, 22, spinster, was indicted for endeavouring to conceal the birth of her female child. Mr. Orridge prosecuted and Mr. Sleight defended. The prisoner had previously to the 21st of June been in the service of a lady in Beauvoir Terrace, Stoke Newington, and upon that day the lady, having her suspicions excited, taxed the prisoner with what she thought had occurred, and prisoner did not deny it. The police were then called in, and they found the body of the infant in the pipe of the water-closet. Mr. J. James, of Nelson Terrace, Stoke Newington, surgeon, stated that in his opinion the prisoner had been prematurely and unexpectedly delivered where the child was found. The learned Commissioner said, if that was so there was no case to go to the jury. However wrong the prisoner's conduct had been, as she had done nothing to dispose of the body, she could not be found guilty of concealing the birth of the child. We might talk about India, but he was sorry to say infanticide was carried on to a great extent in this country, and strong measures should be taken to repress it. Incontinence was one thing and child murder another. The prisoner was then ordered to be discharged.”

I could multiply instances did time allow me. If a woman, says Mr. Wakley, is delivered over a pail of water and the child dropped into the water, no one can say whether or not the child has been wilfully destroyed. Let a woman but place a child (as it appears is often done) in such a position that it shall inhale the same air that it has repeatedly respired, and it dies. Let us hear Mr. Wakley, than whom a better authority cannot be cited, on this MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.



"On the 13th of May last, two inquests were held by that gentleman as Coroner for West Middlesex, upon the bodies of two infants under 8 months, who were suffocated by "carbonic acid gas," arising from inhaling their own breath, by being placed by the mothers under the bedclothes during the night. In the course of such inquiry, the Coroner took occasion to state that the evil of infants being suffocated by the mothers, for want of necessary precaution (not to say ignorance and neglect), was becoming truly alarming. During the last several months the sacrifice of infants, from a month to a twelvemonth old, could scarcely be credited; but he (the Coroner), holding the office he did, was the only one who could speak as to the extent of so serious an evil, as far, at least, as his extensive district was concerned. He had observed that during the winter and cold spring months the mortality of infants from carbonic acid gas, in inhaling their own breath whilst under the bedclothes, was 95 per cent. more than in the summer months. The reason being obvious, as in the latter months the bedclothes were thrown off in a great measure from both parents and infants, so that the latter were able to breathe pure air. He (the Coroner) had been in hopes, from the constant publicity given in the public journals to the prevalence of this evil, that it would be considerably upon the decrease; but he regretted to say that such was not the case. He should, however, persevere in his endeavours, and he earnestly hoped in time, with the assistance of the profession and the press in giving publicity to such cases, to be successful in totally eradicating this deplorable evil."

In conclusion, I beg to observe that it has not been my object on the present occasion to point out the remedies, this has been already done in an appeal that I (in conjunction with my friend Mr. White-horne) have made to the Charity Commissioners, but I may here recapitulate some of my views. I look for remedies, strange though at first sight it may appear, not altogether in the better education of the more exposed class of women, or in higher wages. Desirable as these unquestionably are, they will not, in my opinion, prevent seduction. To cut off the supply of harlotry, the demand must be checked by taking greater precautions than we now do to make the SEDUCER (and this, too, is merely a conventional term) suffer either in person or in purse. I propose the establishment of a Government Board, or other competent authority, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the pregnant woman thrown out of a situation; then to afford her work and assistance until confinement; then to see to her lying-in; and then to take steps to recover damages in the name of injured and outraged virtue and society from the FATHER of the child. In doing this it would be obviously necessary, as at present, to guard against affiliating the child on the wrong person, and to see that the mother did not profit by the money so obtained, for this were no better than opening a regular and profitable market for female honour. The Board suggested should invest the funds so accruing for the keep and education of illegitimate children. Were the institution a recognised and a public one, I think the profession will bear me out that a good proportion of the mothers might be found situations as wet-nurses (for from this source wet-nurses are now procured, but with fear and trembling), and hence have an opportunity of recovering a position in society. The situation of

wet-nurse would be acceptable and open to many thousands of women, were they cared for from the time of their exposure to that of their confinement, a period most trying to the unfortunate, and neglect during which, leads too often to her permanent ill-health, and to the birth of so sickly an infant that the mother loses all chance of being taken as a wet-nurse. Further, I believe that if these women were thus relieved, a large number would be rescued from their position by marriage with their first paramours, when the latter were persons in the same rank of life as themselves. By applying such natural remedies, I think that illegitimacy might certainly be checked, and its sad consequences much softened to the unhappy mothers. I think some such system as the above would be far better than the continuance of the existing Foundling Hospital, which has ceased, I believe, to carry out the true intent and meaning of its founder. With a revenue of the present value of 11,000*l.* a year, and with an assured income within the present century (according to the statements of the Charity Commissioners) of 40,000*l.* a year, this institution so wanders from its legitimate path and from propriety of administration, that each of its inmates costs it nearly 360*l.* before attaining 15 years of age, besides being unhealthy and unnecessarily reared in the atmosphere of the metropolis; and has but a poor start in life after all.

*First Course of Lectures by the TOOKE PROFESSOR of Economic Science and Statistics, in King's College, London.*

THE measures already noticed in former numbers of the *Journal* (June, 1858), for raising a Memorial to the late Thomas Tooke, have resulted in the foundation in King's College, London, of a "Professorship of Economic Science and Statistics," endowed for ever under suitable statutes; and in the addition to the library of the Statistical Society, of a case of select works on Political Economy.

In June last, the REV. JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, was elected, out of several candidates, as the First Tooke Professor. It is a fundamental condition of the Endowment that at least twenty lectures shall be delivered every year, and that at least ten of these lectures shall be delivered in the evening, so as to allow of the attendance of young men and others engaged in business or other pursuits during the day.

Mr. Rogers's first Course of Lectures, will commence at King's College (Strand), on *Monday, 23rd January, 1860*, at 7 p.m. The whole of this Course will be delivered in the *evening*, on dates to be hereafter stated.\* The following is the programme:—

- I.—Introductory.
- II.—The Revenue, its sources and kinds.
- III.—The Revenue of the Norman and earliest Plantagenet Kings.
- IV.—The history of Parliamentary Control till the Revolution of 1688.
- V.—The Resources and Difficulties of the State in the reign of William III.
- VI.—The Revenue till the accession of George III.
- VII.—The American War.
- VIII.—England from 1782 till 1792.
- IX.—The National Debt till the close of the American War.
- X.—The Suspension of Cash Payments.
- XI.—The Fiscal Policy of Parliament during the War with France, 1792-1815.
- XII.—The relations between Banking and Trading Companies, and the control of Government.
- XIII.—The Petition of the London Merchants.
- XIV.—The Fiscal Policy of Parliament from 1815 till the Abolition of the Corn Laws.
- XV.—Protection, Bounties, and Reciprocity.
- XVI.—The charges of the Debt.
- XVII.—The operation of Excise and Customs' Duties.
- XVIII.—Theories of Direct Taxation.
- XIX.—Probable effect of Gold Discoveries on Funded Debts and Fiscal needs.
- XX.—Relation of Population, Civilization, and Education to industrial power and financial necessities.
- XXI.—Comparison of the English Revenue and Expenditure with that of France, Austria, Prussia, Spain, Russia, and the United States.

\* A full Prospectus of the Evening Classes and Lectures at King's College, may be obtained by application to the Secretary of the Offices of the College, Somerset House, and the excellence of the arrangements made by the College, are entitled to the highest praise.—ED. S. J.

*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.*

THE Congress on Social Science at Bradford commenced on Monday, the 10th of October, 1859.

At half-past three on that day, there was a special service in the parish church of Bradford, when the Bishop of Ripon preached from the text, Hosea, iv, 6: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."

In the evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury, President of the Association, delivered his inaugural address to a large and influential audience.

Lord Shaftesbury in his address, expressed an ardent hope that these meetings would rise higher in public favour.

"Their peripatetic character," observed his Lordship, "diffuses interest and knowledge, keeps up a perpetual novelty, and prevents stagnation. Though in movement they present a constant centre, to which hints, suggestions, and the various and scattered knowledge in the country, may be directed. Many minds that have hitherto slept, are called into co-operation; and many, perhaps, commence a career. Efforts are invited, which otherwise, might never be made, or made carelessly. A man may have no time or opportunity for an elaborate treatise, but here a single sheet is submitted to the most intelligent judges, it is recorded by the daily press; and a few modest lines do more than the work of a big book."

On the five following days, addresses were delivered, at eleven o'clock each morning, by one of the Presidents of Departments, in the following order:—

Tuesday, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood delivered an address on Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law.

Wednesday, The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., spoke on Education.

Thursday, an address was delivered by R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., on Punishment and Reformation.

Friday, The Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., addressed the Association on Public Health.

And on Saturday, the 15th October, Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, Bart., gave an address on Social Economy.

These addresses usually occupied an hour in delivery, so that the special business of the departments commenced at twelve. Four

was the concluding hour. Numerous papers were read and discussed in each department.

The Liverpool volume of the transactions of the Social Science Association, in 1858, contains the contributions of nearly a hundred authors, and there were 175 papers read at Bradford, which will form a volume of similar size and importance for the present year.

Invitations had been sent by the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, to 31 Commercial associations, to appoint deputations to attend the meeting in Bradford.

So deep an interest was felt in Economical inquiries, that a requisition was presented to the Council of the Association at Bradford, recommending the formation of a sixth department, "especially directed to a study of the interests and the due economy of British Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture."

Several meetings were held at Bradford, during the week of the Social Science Congress, in favour of obtaining a Uniform System of measures, weights, and coins; M. Michel Chevalier, Member of the French Institute, presided over the principal discussions on this subject.

Much attention was given in the department of Jurisprudence, to the amendment of the Bankruptcy Law, in which leading Members of the Association including the General Secretary, Mr. Hastings, had previously been engaged. Mr. Edward Fry gave an outline of the provisions of the Laws of Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, which had been introduced into Parliament during the last Session, under the auspices of the Association. Mr. S. Morley, of London, advocated the abolition of the office of official assignee, so that the creditors might have the power of directing their own affairs.

Various papers were read in the Department of Education, on improvements in the system of superior instruction in this country.

The Rev. H. G. Robinson, Principal of the York Training School, noticed the condition of Middle Class education, particularly advert- ing to the want of training in English literature, which had been manifested in many middle class academies. He suggested that no person should be allowed to assume the functions of a schoolmaster, without first receiving a certificate of competency.

A strong feeling prevailed in the Education Department, that the Council of the Association should forthwith take steps in preparation for legislation on the subject of Charitable Trusts, at the commencement of next Session.

Mr. E. Baines, M.P., spoke in favour of the sufficiency of voluntary support for National Education. Mr. Morley also advocated similar views. An animated discussion took place on the respective merits of the voluntary system, and of Government aid to Education. The general feeling of the department was in favour

of the necessity of a combination of Government aid with voluntary efforts.

The time allotted to the Congress, from Monday to Saturday, is, practically, the clergyman's holiday, and many ministers of different denominations, and especially of the Church of England, attended the meeting at Bradford.

Competitive examinations, and the local examinations of academical bodies, such as the Universities of England, were considered in the Education department. A meeting of Secretaries of University local examination committees was recommended.

An able discussion took place on the expediency of giving Government grants to secular schools; the majority of the department were in favour of religious education. A recommendation was forwarded to the Council of the Association, on behalf of Ragged schools obtaining pecuniary educational aid from the annual Parliamentary grants.

Several highly talented ladies, experienced in subjects of Social economy, attended the Bradford meeting. Miss Carpenter spoke to a crowded audience, including many ladies, in one of the rooms of St. George's Hall, on the Industrial Schools' Act, and read a paper, in the Education department, on Ragged Schools. Miss Twining is distinguished for her excellent suggestions with respect to the improvements of Union Workhouses, and the value of ladies visiting those institutions. Miss Parkes' paper related to the improvement of female education, with a view to increased emolument to be derived from avocations subsequent to school instruction.

Four hours a day for four consecutive days, hardly afforded sufficient time for the discussion of many valuable communications read at the Bradford meeting.

Sections were subdivided to allow more leisure for the reading and consideration of papers.

Special discussions were held on "Strikes," at which representatives attended from Trades' Unions.

Several soirées took place during the week at St. George's Hall, and the principal officers of the Association, on one evening, addressed a crowded assembly of working men.

In the department of Punishment and Reformation, the licensing of public-houses was considered, as well as the ticket-of-leave system, frauds on articles of sale, and the best mode of enforcing payments from parents for the education of their children in Industrial Schools.

A penal Reformatory for refractory juvenile offenders was deemed desirable.

A report on Sanitary arrangements in Liverpool, was presented to



the Public Health Department, which had been especially prepared for the Bradford Congress.

Direct Taxation occupied the attention of a special section, presided over by Lord Brougham. A majority in that section were in favour of an increased property tax. The Chairman reported their opinion as that of the majority present.

Lord Brougham, who presided over the first meeting of the Social Science Congress, at Birmingham, in 1857, and was present at Liverpool, attended many of the principal proceedings of the Bradford meeting, and at the close of the Congress, communicated a letter which he had received from the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt, on behalf of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, requesting the co-operation of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in endeavouring to obtain an improvement in the mode of taking scientific evidence, in cases brought before Courts of Justice. A ready desire was expressed by the Social Science Association to act in unison with the British Association, on this important matter.

The papers read at Bradford, often in an abridged form, were thus classified:—

	Papers.
On Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law.....	22
Education .....	38
Punishment and Reformation .....	27
Public Health .....	30
Social Economy .....	50
Papers read at Special Meetings .....	8
	175

There were 1,366 tickets taken at the Bradford Congress, of which, 397 were taken by members paying 1*l.* each and entitled to the volume of the transactions; 615 were taken by associates, paying 10*s.* each, and 324 were ladies' tickets.

Many of the subscribers attached themselves principally to some one department, in which they were interested, and the discussions on important topics of national welfare attracted crowded audiences.

More time for the discussion of papers appeared to be generally wished for.

*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.

[Read before Section (F), Economic Science and Statistics, at Aberdeen, on Thursday, September 15th, 1859.]

AMONG the many marks of extension and progress which have of late years characterised the city of Glasgow, perhaps none is more striking than the increase of her various Churches. Whether this church building propensity has arisen from a desire to extend the knowledge and benefits of religious truth among her greatly-increasing inhabitants—from sectarian competition—or, what is more probable, from a combination of both, it is here needless to inquire. The result, however, has been, that during the last twenty years the amount of Church accommodation and of money permanently invested in places of worship, has been to an extent never surpassed, if at all equalled, in any similarly circumstanced community. In short, since 1839 an unprecedented number of ecclesiastical structures, exhibiting every species of architecture, have been erected in Glasgow, while their spires, towers, and domes have shot up in every direction, giving character and beauty to the city.

About the close of the last century, when the population of Glasgow numbered only from 60,000 to 70,000, there were very few Dissenting places of worship, and the whole Kirks and Chapels connected with the then dominant Establishment in the city and barony parishes, of which Glasgow was then made up, numbered eleven! As years rolled on and population increased, new churches were built, which an increasing dissenterism from the old Kirk of Scotland, arising from the metaphysical hair-splitting character of the Scottish mind, tended still further to multiply.

For a few years previous to 1839—the period to which we have limited our present inquiry—a more than ordinary spirit for building and endowing Churches sprung up among the inhabitants, and that spirit may be said to have continued till this day. In addition to all that the various bodies of Dissenters had been doing since the commencement of the century to meet the demand of a fast-increasing population for religious ordinances, a society was established in 1834 to promote the erection of additional parochial churches in the city and suburbs, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and its members raised large funds and founded many churches; but while this powerful body of Christians were labouring earnestly in their

laudable undertaking—peculiarly calculated for the instruction of the poorer classes—the Disruption took place, and many of the leading members of the society left it, and became the chief supporters of the Free Church, and consequently the main instruments in the erection of the numerous and splendid edifices connected with that now large and energetic body of Protestant Christians. The junction of the Burgher and Relief bodies with the United Presbyterian Church, also gave a stimulus to the erection of additional churches for that fast-increasing and numerous body; while the Roman Catholics exerted themselves in a similar manner to meet the wants of the very large immigrating population from Ireland. The success which attended the gigantic voluntary efforts of these religious bodies, stimulated other sectarians in the same track, and the consequence has been that Glasgow is indebted to this principle for the vast proportion of her perhaps unexampled places of worship.

With a view of arriving at something like an accurate knowledge of the number, extent of accommodation, and cost of the new churches which have been erected during the last twenty years in Glasgow, we lately instituted a careful inquiry, and the following striking facts have been obtained. In the first place, we shall present chronologically the number of churches belonging to various denominations built betwixt 1839 and 1859:—

Churches Built.	Churches Built.	Churches Built.	Churches Built.
In 1839 ..... 3	In 1845 ..... 3	In 1849 ..... 3	In 1855 ..... 4
1840 ..... 2	1846 ..... 1	1850 ..... 11	1856 ..... 6
1841 ..... 3	1847 ..... 1	1851 ..... 6	1857 ..... 9
1842 ..... 6	1848 ..... 3	1852 ..... —	1858 ..... 3
1843 ..... 7	—	1853 ..... 1	1859 ..... 7
1844 ..... 6	35	1854 ..... 3	53

It thus appears that there have been built during the first ten years, from 1839 to 1848, 35; and from 1849 to 1859 inclusive, 53 churches; or, in the course of twenty years, no less than 88 new churches. The following are the religious bodies or sects by whom these churches were erected:—

	Churches.
Established Church of Scotland .....	8
Free Church .....	35
United Presbyterian .....	17
Independents .....	10
Roman Catholics .....	7
Other Denominations .....	11
	88

The next portion of the inquiry was the extent of the additional accommodation furnished to the community by the erection of these

churches, and the cost of their building, including the capitalised feu-duties or ground rents payable on these. The following is a tabulated view of the accommodation and cost of the New Churches erected in Glasgow since 1839:—

Denominations.	No. of Sittings.	Average Cost.	Cost of Structures and Sites.
		£ s. d.	£
Established Church.....	8,410	4 5 -	35,741
Free Church .....	29,908	5 12 1	167,698
United Presbyterian .....	17,163	6 18 10	119,154
Independents .....	7,114	8 7 10	59,722
Roman Catholics.....	6,400	4 18 -	31,364
Other Denominations.....	4,630	6 12 5	30,664
	73,625		444,346

From the foregoing table it appears that during the last twenty years there has been added to the Church accommodation of Glasgow—within its municipal limits, and without reference to its extensive suburbs, where many additional churches have been built—no less than sitting room for 73,625 persons, while the gross cost of these structures and sites have amounted to 444,348*l.*, or nearly half a million sterling.

While there have thus been 88 new religious edifices, with 73,625 sittings added to the numerous churches existing in 1839, it may be asked, What has been the increase of population during that period? At present the estimated number of inhabitants within the municipality of Glasgow, irrespective of the large suburban population, amounting to perhaps 40,000, is about 400,000; and as the population within the same bounds in 1839 was estimated at 255,000, the increase during the last twenty years appears to be 145,000, and for this increase of population there seems to be a church erected for every 1,647 persons. This is assuredly a far greater number than is really required for such an increase of population as we have indicated, and must have gone far to fill up the alleged deficiency that existed when the society connected with the Established Church commenced its scheme of Church extension.\*

\* The legal provision by Visitors in country parishes in Scotland of church accommodation, is sittings for two-thirds of the examinable persons, viz., two-thirds of the persons above 12 years of age, which amounts to about 41½ in a 100. Dissenters have always held that 40 in a 100 of the population may be considered the proportion of persons going to church; five being the average of most families, two of these are children so young, that one parent must remain at home to take care of them. Allowance also must be made for the sick and those attending on the sick and dying.

When the character of the increased population of Glasgow, however, is more narrowly considered, the accommodation for the Protestant portion of that increase will appear still more ample. It may be mentioned that so late as 1778 there were only about 30 ostensible Roman Catholics in Glasgow, in 1819 their number had increased to 8,445, and at present their number cannot be less than 100,000. The rapidity with which this body of Christians has increased in Glasgow, has not arisen from any system of proselytising, but from a ceaseless immigration from Ireland—the demand for coarse and unskilled labour in Glasgow, for which the Hibernians are so peculiarly suited, having attracted of late years to that city the greater number of her common labourers, and who are, it may safely be told, almost entirely adherents of the Popish Church. In valuing, therefore, the number of churches which have been built, in comparison with the increased population, it is necessary that the number of the new Roman Catholic places of worship, and the numbers who worship therein be each taken out of the account—seeing that the Roman Catholics, from holding one unalterable creed, and from being utterly free of schism or dogmatical divisions, are contented to have only one place of worship for a district, according to its wants; and these wants not being supplied by many churches, but by the frequent use of the same church by various sets or congregations of worshippers.

Assuming, then, this to be correct, as we know it is the case in Glasgow, we at once deduct the seven Roman Catholic Churches from the gross number built by other denominations, with the relative number of sittings, amounting to 6,400, and thus we have 81 new churches, with 67,225 additional sittings during the last twenty years for the adherents of the Protestant faith. And further, deducting from the gross increased population since 1839, amounting to 145,000, the portion belonging to the Catholics, which may be fairly assumed to be about 35,000, we have left only about 110,000 for the Protestant increase, while the increase of the sittings in the churches belonging to the various sects of Protestants, actually amounts to 67,225. It is but fair to state, however, that during the period under consideration, two or three of the congregations worshipping in churches lately built, and included in the foregoing tables, have removed from old churches, and should, consequently, not be set down as affording increased Protestant accommodation; but when it is, at the same time remembered that since 1839 the number of various sects who meet in halls and rooms has greatly increased, and that these form no part of our estimate of accommodation, it will be found that the increased accommodation for Protestant adherents is not less than has been mentioned.

Such is a rapid view of the number of the churches built, the

extent of their accommodation, and the cost of their sites and structures, and the increase of the inhabitants in Glasgow since 1839. That 88 churches should have been erected, at a cost of nearly half a million of pounds sterling, is indeed a great and striking fact; and when we consider that to the vast cost of the churches themselves must be added the obligations which have been undertaken by the several congregations for their erection and management, it will not be difficult to arrive at the conclusion, when the whole amount paid and the annual amount payable is capitalised, that this great Church extension, which has been voluntarily entered upon by the inhabitants of Glasgow during the brief space of twenty years, will come little short of a million sterling.

When we consider the constantly increasing population of Great Britain, requiring additional religious buildings and services, and the determined hostility lately manifested against the bestowal of public money, or the raising of public assessments for the maintenance of any particular dogmatical religion, it is satisfactory to find from what has taken place in Glasgow, that there exists in the hearts of our countrymen a spirit of zeal and liberality calculated to meet every religious requirement. To have attempted to raise half a million of money to build, and another half million to endow churches, either through the State or by compulsory assessment, would have been impossible, and yet these large outlays have been made, and these heavy obligations have been undertaken, not only to the general satisfaction of the community, but to the particular satisfaction of the several sects who have been the willing contributors. The result is a lesson for statesmen to consider, and for philanthropists to point to. It shows that religion is becoming, as it ought ever to be, a purely personal affair—an affair of personal concern, and consequently, that it should depend on personal effort. It testifies, in a word, to the power and value of that true religious liberty which has too frequently been in this land but an empty boast, when it should have been an active reality.



## BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

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.

*President.*—Colonel Sykes, M.P., F.R.S.

*Vice-Presidents.*—Lord Montecagle, F.R.S.; William Tite, M.P., F.R.S.; Alexander Thomson, of Banchory; Principal Dewar.

*Secretaries.*—John Strang, LL.D.; Edmund Macrory, M.A.; H. Ambrose Smith; Professor Cairnes.

*Committee.*—Edmund Ashworth; Neil Arnott, M.D.; Thomas Bazley, M.P.; Dr. James Bird; Sir John Bowering; Samuel Brown, F.S.S.; Dr. Camps; John Craufurd; Peter Dickson; G. Hadfield, M.P.; J. Pope Hennessey, M.P.; Sir Charles Hastings, M.D.; Alderman Neild; Right Hon. Joseph Napier, LL.D.; Sir John Ogilvy, M.P.; W. Pollard-Urquhart, M.P.; Colonel Shortrede; Robert Wilkinson, L.C.P.

The following Papers occupied the attention of the Section:—

## Thursday, 15th September, 1859.

1. *The President.*—Introductory Remarks.
2. *John Strang, LL.D.*—Church Building in Glasgow, showing the number, size, and cost of the various Places of Worship erected there during the last twenty years, through voluntary effort.
3. *Dr. W. Moore, T.C.D., M.R.I.A.*—Statistics of Small-Pox and Vaccination in the United Kingdom.
4. *The Hon. Thomas M'Combie.*—Statistics of the Trade and Progress of the Colony of Victoria, Australia.

## Friday, 16th September, 1859.

1. *J. T. Mackenzie.*—On the Trade and Commerce of India.

## Saturday, 17th September, 1859.

1. *Alexander Thomson, of Banchory.*—On the Aberdeen Industrial Feeding Schools.
2. *John Craufurd, F.R.S.*—On the Effects of the Influx of the Precious Metals which followed the Discovery of America.
3. *Henry Fawcett, M.A., Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.*—On the Social and Economic influence of the New Gold.
4. *Ar. Harvey.*—On the Statistics of Agriculture of Aberdeenshire.
5. *G. B. Bothwell.*—On the Manufactures and Trade of Aberdeen.

## Monday, 19th September, 1859.

1. *J. Pope Hennessey.*—Results of the Society of Arts' Examinations.
2. *Professor George Wilson, M.D.*—Some Statistics on Colour Blindness.
3. *The President.*—The Past, Present, and Prospective Financial Condition of British India.

## Tuesday, 20th September, 1859.

1. *Sir John S. Forbes, Bart.*—On Popular Investments.
2. *Dr. Magowan.*—On the Trade Currency of China (with specimens of the coinage).
3. *Colonel Shortrede.*—On Decimal Coinage.
4. *J. Valentine.*—Notes on the Vital and Economic Statistics of Aberdeen.
5. *Richard Valpy.*—On the British Trade with India. Communicated by *E. Macrory*.
6. *Rev. W. Caine, A.M.*—On the Progress of Public Opinion with respect to the Evils produced by the Traffic in Intoxicating Drink, as at present regulated by Law.
7. *Colonel Sir J. Alexander.*—On the Arts of Camp Life.
8. *J. Valentine.*—Notes on Illegitimacy in the City of Aberdeen, compared with the Principal Towns in Scotland.
9. *J. Pope Hennessey.*—On some Questions relating to the Incidence of Taxation.
10. *R. L. Johnson.*—On Decimal Coinage.
11. *C. W. Peach.*—Statistics of the Whale Fishery at Peterhead.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1858-59.

*First Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1858-59.**Tuesday, 16th November, 1858.*

Colonel Sykes, M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr. Heywood gave an account of the Proceedings of Section (F), Economic Science and Statistics, of the British Association at its recent Meeting at Leeds.

Mr. William Tayler gave an account of the Proceedings of the Social Science Association at its recent Meeting at Liverpool.

The following Candidate was elected a Fellow of the Society, viz.:—

Robert Mackintosh, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Statistics of Prices in the Peculiar of Snaith, Yorkshire, in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries.” By the Rev. C. B. Robinson.

*Second Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1858-59.**Tuesday, 21st December, 1858.*

Colonel Sykes, M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Candidates were elected Fellows of the Society, viz.:—

Edward Baines, Esq., M.P.  
Spencer Herepath, Esq.  
H. B. Hyde, Esq.

Francis Jourdan, Esq.  
Miss Florence Nightingale.  
William Rennie, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Vital Statistics of the Society of Friends.” By Mr. J. J. Fox.

*Third Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1858-59.**Tuesday, 18th January, 1859.*

Colonel Sykes, M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Candidate was elected a Fellow of the Society, viz.:—

Thomas Devas, Esq.

The following Paper was read:—

“On the Statistical Evidence of the Results of Competition for ‘whole Fields of Service.’” By Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B.

*Fourth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1858-59.**Tuesday, 15th February, 1859.*

Colonel Sykes, M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Candidate was elected a Fellow of the Society, viz.:—

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, K.G., M.P.

A Paper was read

“On the Electoral Statistics of England and Wales. Part II, ‘Results of Further Evidence.’” By Wm. Newmarch, Esq.

*Fifth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1858-59.**Tuesday, 15th March, 1859.*

Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Paper was read:—

“On a Standard of Public Health for England.” By Dr. Greenhow.

*Sixth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1858-59.**Tuesday, 19th April, 1859.*

James Heywood, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Candidate was elected a Fellow of the Society, viz.:—

Philip H. Rathbone, Esq.

Dr. Farr read a Paper

“On a Method of Relieving the Density of Town Populations.” By Mr. Danson.

*Seventh Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1858-59.**Tuesday, 17th May, 1859.*

Colonel Sykes, M.P., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Candidate was elected a Fellow of the Society, viz.:—

Thomas Pearson Tate, Esq.

The following Papers were read:—

“On Illegitimate Births in Marylebone, St. Pancras, and St. George's, Southwark.” By Mr. Acton.

“On the Occupations of the People of England and Wales.” By Mr. Welton.

*Eighth Ordinary Meeting.—Session 1858-59.  
Tuesday, 21st June, 1859.*

Dr. Farr, Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Secretary announced that the result of the Subscription which had been opened for the purpose of raising a Memorial of the late Thomas Tooke, Esq., had been the foundation of a Professorship in King's College, under the title of the "Tooke Professorship of Economic Science and Statistics."

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society, viz.:—

J. A. Mann, Esq. | T. A. Thompson, Esq.

The following Papers were read:—

"On the Duration of Life among Literary and Scientific Men and Artists." By Dr. Guy.

"On the Universities of Russia." By M. de Koolomzine.

MISCELLANEA.

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*I.—Wages in Dorsetshire.*

THERE has been so much discussion from time to time on the subject of the Rate of Wages in Dorsetshire, that direct evidence from any competent quarter is desirable. The following letter under the signature of "S. A." appeared in the *Times* of 8th September, 1859, and is evidently written by a person of local experience and observation.

"In your impression of yesterday I read the following statement:—

"Wages in Dorsetshire.—At the Wimborne petty sessions, last week, a case occurred which painfully illustrates the condition of the Dorsetshire peasantry. George Frampton, a labourer, was charged with being in possession of a hare which he had caught while he was at work in a harvest field. A nominal fine of 1s., but a real mulct of 12s. costs, was inflicted upon him; but, inasmuch as it was stated that he had a wife and five children, and that his wages were only 8s. a week, a fortnight was allowed him in which to pay the money."

"May I ask you to insert a few observations in reply? It cannot be denied that other cases might be found of wages even at 7s. or 6s. a week, in this county, and some of them cases of great injustice. But a question, nevertheless, should, in all instances, be asked on each of the points:—Whether the man be an able-bodied labourer? Whether he be a diligent and honest one? Whether his children living with him do not earn nearly or entirely their own maintenance? And whether his wages be calculated on the basis of *ten* or *eight* hours' labour in the course of the day?

"It is evident that the answers to the first two questions will determine the adequacy or otherwise of the remuneration. The answer to the third will show what are the aggregate earnings of the family (three children, for instance, at 4s., 5s., or 6s. a week each, adding greatly to the common stock), and a reply to the fourth is of particular importance, because a system has existed from time immemorial in several parts of our southern counties, of making engagements at so much a week for eight, and not for *ten* hours of daily work. This last is one cause of the lowness of wages; yet the labourers are so attached to the system that when my principal tenant in the parish in which I reside, being desirous to put his arrange-



ments on the footing of those to which he had been accustomed, offered an increase of wage in proportion to the increase of work, his offer was universally rejected.

"It should, moreover, be asked whether the 8s. or 7s. a week, or whatever it may be, represent the full receipts of the labourer; because we have a system in these parts—a bad one, it is true—of giving part in money, and part in assistance of fuel, potatoes, &c.

"Let me, in illustration, state here the income of two or three labourers, whose cases I have just inquired into:—

"G. P., aged 45; his weekly wages are 10s., but his total receipts, with his two boys in constant work, average per week 17. 6s. 7d.

"W. F., aged 35; children very young, one only at work; weekly wages 9s., but his weekly receipts amount to 15s. 1d.

"C. F., an older man, 58 years of age; his average receipts as stated by himself, amount to 11s. 8d. per week.

"J. H., between 60 and 70; he states average throughout year, after deducting house-rent, 10s.

"The above are ordinary labourers. The cases of a carter and a shepherd will show (both being at 10s. a week, and both aged 50) that the earnings of the carter amounted to 70l. 9s., and those of the shepherd to 63l. in the course of the past year.

"In addition to this the greater part of the labourers have allotments assigned to them, and the allotment, be it observed, has great advantages, not only in the increase of income, but in the employment of their leisure hours, which otherwise would be given to the skittle-ground or the pothouse. In all these cases the labourer would reply, were he simply asked the amount of his wages, '10s. a week;' but such a statement would not furnish by any means a correct return of his yearly receipts.

"Now, this condition is within the reach of any one in these parts who is disposed to be industrious; but while I rejoice that there is considerable improvement in this respect, I must lament that there are many who refuse to avail themselves of the proffered opportunities. I am carrying on very large drainage works, and I have, during the season, above 100 men in constant employment; yet, although 15s. and 18s. a week may be thus earned by a single labourer, a long time elapsed during which I could find none but strangers to do the work, my own people refusing, until within the last two years, a labour that required such constancy and diligence.

"Many of them are now wiser, and the result is, as I learn from the shops all around, that, while the beerhouse has made little progress, more business is transacted with the grocer and the butcher, and the dealers have seldom on their books more than one week's score against any of the labourers."

## II.—The Cost of the War in Italy, 1859.

THE following calculation has been made respecting the cost of the War in Italy, both to the nations which took part in it, and those which were likely to be drawn into it:—Austria has spent about 20,000,000l., taking only the two loans obtained from the bank, and the forced loan imposed on Venetia, and leaving aside the loan which she attempted to make at the beginning of the year in England. France contracted a loan of 20,000,000l., and admitting that the whole of it has not been disbursed, a sum of at least 16,000,000l., must be set down to the War. Piedmont contracted a loan of 2,000,000l.; she borrowed 1,320,000l. from the Bank of Turin, and it is said that she received advances from the French government. In estimating, then, her disbursement at 4,000,000l., the limits of truth probably are observed. The other states of Italy have made loans which may be estimated

at 800,000l. As to England, the Parliament allowed a sum of 10,000,000l. for war-like preparations. Part of the sum was only disbursed during the War, but the rest has since been spent. The different states of Germany obtained 8,000,000l. in loans, on account of the War, but they have not, it is true, spent her whole sum. As to Russia, precise details are wanting, but her outlay may be set down at 1,200,000l. The total cost of the War may then be calculated at upwards of 60,000,000l.

## III.—Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, 1858-9.

THE Registrar-General has issued his usual annual report, giving an abstract of the return of agricultural produce in Ireland for the past year. This document shows that the prosperity of the country is still in progress. There appears an increase in the number of Horses, as compared with the preceding year, of 17,595; of horned Cattle, an increase of 172,832; and of Sheep, an increase of 94,363. There is a decrease to the number of 138,016 in Pigs. The estimated value of all live stock is 35,322,995l., being an increase over last year of nearly a million sterling, and of 2,269,517l. over the year 1855. But as to land under crops, the returns do not show the same gratifying results. The decrease amounts to 16,936 acres. In Cereal crops, there was a decrease of 95,634 acres, the only item showing increase being peas and beans. In Green crops, there was an increase of 43,437 acres of potatoes, but a falling off in all the other items. In flax, the increase amounted to 44,683 acres.

Annexed are the returns:—

### Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the Years 1858-59.

#### (I.)—ABSTRACT OF CEREAL CROPS.

Crop.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat.....	546,964	465,947	....	81,017
Oats.....	1,981,241	1,981,197	....	44
Barley.....	190,768	177,519	....	13,249
Bere and rye.....	16,472	13,242	....	3,230
Beans and peas.....	12,935	14,841	1,906	....
Total.....	2,748,380	2,652,746	1,906	97,540

#### (II.)—ABSTRACT OF GREEN CROPS.

Crop.	1858.	1859.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Potatoes.....	1,159,707	1,203,144	43,437	....
Turnips.....	338,202	322,266	....	15,936
Mangel wurzel and beetroot.....	29,731	27,108	....	2,623
Cabbage.....	33,132	31,580	....	1,552
Carrots, parsnips, and other } green crops.....	23,399	22,056	....	1,343
Vetches and rape.....	33,360	33,207	....	153
Total.....	1,617,531	1,639,361	43,437	21,607

## (III.)—GENERAL SUMMARY.

Decrease on cereal crops.....	In 1859 .....	95,634
Increase in green crops.....	21,830	
" in flax.....	44,683	78,698
" on meadow and clover .....	12,185	
Total decrease in the extent of land under crops, in 1859		16,936

## (IV.)—TOTAL EXTENT, IN STATUTE ACRES, OF CEREAL AND GREEN CROPS, from 1855 to 1859 inclusive.

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere and Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Potatoes.
1855 ....	445,775	2,118,853	226,629	22,817	18,485	982,301
1856 ....	529,050	2,037,437	182,726	19,891	16,034	1,104,704
1857 ....	559,646	1,980,934	211,288	21,374	13,586	1,146,647
1858 ....	546,964	1,981,241	190,768	16,472	12,953	1,159,707
1859 ....	465,497	1,981,197	177,519	13,242	14,841	1,200,144

Years.	Turnips.	Mangel and Beet.	Cabbage.	Carrots, Parsnips, and other Green crops.	Vetches and Rape.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.
1855 .....	366,953	22,567	24,121	19,042	29,406	97,075	1,314,807
1856 .....	354,451	22,201	27,968	20,734	29,183	106,311	1,302,787
1857 .....	350,047	21,629	30,011	21,602	34,740	97,721	1,369,892
1858 .....	338,202	29,731	33,132	23,399	33,360	91,646	1,424,495
1859 .....	322,266	27,108	31,580	22,056	33,207	136,829	1,436,680

## (V.)—TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK in each Year, from 1855 to 1859, inclusive.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1855 .....	556,000	3,564,000	3,602,000	1,177,000
1856 .....	573,000	3,587,000	3,694,000	918,000
1857 .....	599,000	3,620,000	3,452,000	1,255,000
1858 .....	611,000	3,637,000	3,494,000	1,400,000
1859 .....	628,000	3,810,000	3,588,000	1,262,000
Increase or decrease in numbers } from 1855 to 1859 .....	Increase. 72,000	Increase. 246,000	Decrease. 14,000	Increase. 85,000

(IV.)—TOTAL VALUE OF LIVE STOCK in each Year, from 1855 to 1859, calculated according to the Rates assumed by the Census Commissioners of 1841, viz., for Horses, 8l. each; Cattle, 6l. 10s.; Sheep, 22s.; and Pigs, 5s. each.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1855.....	4,450,000	23,168,000	3,962,000	1,472,000	33,053,000
1856.....	4,587,000	23,321,000	4,063,000	1,148,000	33,120,000
1857.....	4,798,000	23,536,000	3,797,000	1,568,000	33,700,000
1858.....	4,890,000	23,837,000	3,844,000	1,762,000	34,334,000
1859.....	5,031,000	24,765,000	3,947,000	1,528,000	35,322,000
From 1855 to 1859	Increase. £581,000	Increase. £1,597,000	Decrease. £15,000	Increase. £56,000	Increase. £2,269,000
From 1858 to 1859	141,000	928,000	103,000	234,000	988,000

## IV.—Ballinasloe Sheep, Cattle, and Horse Fair, 4th October, 1859.

In the present state of the special facts connected with the high prices of all kinds of *Butcher's Meat*, it is important to preserve the following reports of the largest of the Fairs held in Ireland. The reports are from competent newspaper correspondents sent to Ballinasloe. The first extract relates to the *Sheep Fair*. The decline in price, as compared with the Fair of 1858, would appear to have been fully 10 @ 20 per cent.

"The great national fair, which commenced this morning (Tuesday, 1st October, 1859), has so far disappointed the expectations of the majority of the persons who have attended it, and it is not likely, as the principal transactions have taken place, that they will be productive of any other result. The stocks were in their places in the Race-park at an early hour this morning, but it was evident very soon that buyers were determined to stand aloof till such time as they thought their passive attitude would operate on the minds of the flock-masters. In former years I have known the principal portion of the business to be over before 9 o'clock, but on this occasion it was an hour later before there appeared to be the slightest stir. The desperate struggle for precedence between the Herds, which led to such unpleasantness at times, was not at all observable, for now all had ample leisure, the few flocks which left the park being driven away in successive order. The opinion of those well acquainted with the fair for a long series of years is that a *slacker fair* has not been held in their recollection. A shorter experience on my own part leads me to the same conclusion. It was nearly noon before there was any briskness in the transactions. The Connaught men say that their opponents 'dodged' for fully an hour before they made a single purchase. As I have already apprized you, the latter came relying on the want of forage in the country, as a means of forcing sellers to yield to their offers. They calculated upon a reduction of 4s. a-head on Sheep, as a natural consequence of that state of things. Flock-masters held out for a long time, and it was only after much bargaining that they consented to sell as they did, particularly with respect to Wethers, at a reduction on last year's rates. Though the Leinster men assert that they bought dearer than they expected, I think it may be safely said that the average fall in Wethers was about 3s., though, of course, in some instances it was less, and in others greater. The demand was not by any means brisk for this class of Sheep. Good Ewes sold better, and

maintained very nearly last year's prices, but there was a fall in inferior descriptions, and the tendency was downwards as respected the former. As regards *Wethers*, the fall has been fully 7s. or 8s. a-head, as compared with the fair of 1857. As frequently happens, the demand was brisker in the morning, but as the day advanced there was a reduction in the prices which were then offered. Several persons allege that they sold Ewes at 2s. less than the sum they brought at previous fairs in the country.

"In many instances the condition of the Sheep, particularly of the smaller class of graziers, was not so good as in 1858, and it was a circumstance well known to buyers that these were the best that could be brought forward. The great drought that prevailed during the summer, and the consequent failure in the supply of grass, was one of the great causes to which flock-masters have to attribute the falling off in the rates which they got.

"Much disparity of opinion prevails with respect to the supply, some contending that it was in excess of last year, while others maintain a contrary belief. The number in 1858, was 90,499, being greater by 27,000 than that of 1857. I think it will be found that the supply on the Race-park to-day, was smaller than this time twelvemonths; but it is, at all events, considered on all hands that the supply has been greater than the demand. According to the official returns issued to-night, the number of Sheep sold to-day is 57,363. There is a large number still unsold. On the first day in 1858 the number sold was 65,497. The decline in prices is generally admitted, especially in *Wethers*.

The next extract relates to the Cattle and Horse Fairs. Inferior Cattle seem to have fallen in price.

"The result of the Black Cattle Fair, has proved an agreeable surprise to the Stockmasters. Instead of a heavy fall in prices, the rates for first-class animals were equal to those of last year, and the decline on inferior sorts did not exceed from 6s. to 15s. per head. The demand was extremely brisk, and before noon, three-fourths of the sales were effected. The *Horse fair*, too, on the day previous, was one of the best for many years; so that the failure in the *Sheep fair* was, upon the whole, pretty well balanced. The long drought of the summer told terribly against the Connaught breeders, as their chief customers, the graziers of Meath and Westmeath, bought but sparingly this year, in consequence of the great deficiency of grass and the shortness generally of all crops fit for the consumption of stock. The following report is from the papers:—

"The *Cattle fair*, which took place to-day, was looked forward to with considerable interest in consequence of the reduction in the value of sheep. The result of the transactions has not confirmed the anticipations of the holders of stock. There was much misgiving as to the prices, but those that have been realized, if they have not satisfied all parties, have not been a source of much disappointment. The same causes which were said to operate for a reduction in the price of Sheep must also, it was thought, affect the value of cattle. This day's business, however, has set the matter at rest. Transactions commenced early, and before 11 o'clock the principal dealings had been effected. The supply was considerably below that of last year, and there was more briskness in the buying than was observable in any previous fair for a long time. There was a large attendance of buyers, and very little bargaining. As was expected, a fall took place, but not to the extent which was calculated upon. The general opinion was that first-class Cattle would sell well, and that store cattle would be those which would be most affected. This has turned out well founded, as appears by this day's transactions. Top heifers brought fully last year's prices, but there was a fall in second and third-class cattle of from 5s. to 15s. In some cases it was as much as 20s. and 25s. This must be attributed to the diminished supply and the condition of the animals, which was not in these classes nearly as good as in 1858, and not to any reduction in the fair value of cattle. Heavy, large animals in bad condition, requiring good making up, suffered a fall of at least one pound upon last year. The Leinster men say that the Con-

naught graziers fared better than they ought, and that the cattle fair has compensated them for any disappointment they might have experienced on Tuesday and Wednesday. The usual amount of caution was observed on both sides, but when an understanding was come to, there was an activity in the purchasing which will render this year's fair one of the most remarkable in the annals of Ballinasloe. Subjoined is a return for the last five years:—

1854. ....	Sold 15,570 .....	Unsold 2,538 .....	Total 18,108.
1855. ....	" 16,237 .....	" 3,803 .....	" 20,040.
1856. ....	" 16,540 .....	" 5,982 .....	" 22,522.
1857. ....	" 16,411 .....	" 919 .....	" 17,390.
1858. ....	" 15,353 .....	" 7,160 .....	" 22,513.

"The numbers of Cattle in Ireland since 1854 are as follows:—1855, 3,564,400; 1856, 3,587,853; 1857, 3,620,954; 1858, 3,661,594; 1859, 3,810,136.

"The herds were driven away as quickly as they were purchased, and the green by 12 o'clock showed the rapidity with which sales were effected. The number of Cattle unsold will, it is expected, be very few. Scarcely a lot of any value, I apprehend, will remain undisposed of.

"The following is the summary of this day's business:—Total number of Oxen sold, 14,325; unsold, 2,094. In 1858 the total sold was 15,000; unsold, 7,000."

#### V.—*The New Russian Banking and Commercial Society.*

At the close of last August (1859), the Russian Government published the statutes of the New Society on the Plan of the *Paris Crédit Mobilier*, which it has been determined to try in Russia. The *Times* gave the following summary of the scheme.

"The official *St. Petersburg Journal* has published the statutes of the new *Russian Commercial and Banking Society*, recently authorized. The concession is for fifty years, and the period can be prolonged with the consent of the government. The company is to have all the privileges of a merchant of the first guild, and the power to trade, possess ships, stores, factories, and all kinds of industrial establishments, except distilleries; to carry on all banking and exchange operations, assurance business, contracts for government works, &c. According to its capital and connexions the company is to assist the financial operations of the government, and the industrial activity of the country generally. Immovable property may be held, but not to a greater amount than a tenth of the paid-up capital. The same limitation is also adopted with regard to the purchase of merchandize. The sum invested in public funds or shares is not to exceed a fifth of the total paid up. Other rules are likewise laid down with the object of keeping the business of the undertaking in safe channels. The capital is to be 8,000,000*l.*, in 20*l.* shares, which will be issued gradually from time to time. The concessionaires, however, engage that within a year a fourth at least of the capital shall be subscribed; when operations will be at once commenced. The administration of the affairs of the society rests with five directors, of whom two must be Russians, with an administrative council of fifteen. An abstract of the accounts will be published annually. The Minister of Finance appoints a Commissioner, who is to attend the general meetings of shareholders and those of the administrative council. He can examine the minutes of the directors and all agreements concluded by them, verify the cash, and assist in making out the balance-sheet. If he discover any infringement of the statutes he is to point it out to the directors or administrative council, and in case of his remonstrances being neglected, or of a difference of opinion, reference can be had to the Minister of Finance with whom rests the final decision. He will also



present with each balance sheet a general summary of the position of the company's affairs. The remainder of the statutes, which extend over two sides of the *St. Petersburg Journal*, refer to minor points of detail."

#### VI.—Cost to Russia of the Crimean War, 1853-4.

GENERAL SATTLER, who was intendant of the Russian army in the Crimea, has just published in the *Invalide* an account of the provisioning of the Russian army during the late war. It appears from this, that the Russian troops in the Crimea at the commencement of the war amounted to 250,000 men, with 100,000 horses, and those of all the troops for whom the intendance had to furnish provisions during 1855, were 815,000 men, with 187,360 horses; and for 1856, 796,973 men, with 183,570 horses. The intendance had to contend with immense difficulties; the price of cattle, provender, and all kinds of necessaries having increased fivefold, and oftentimes more than tenfold, particularly from the middle of 1855 until January, 1856.

#### VII.—Report on Irish Prisons, 1858.

THE 37th Report of the Inspector-General on the general state of the Prisons of Ireland (1858) states, that on New Year's-day, 1859, there were 2,814 prisoners immured in the gaols and prisons of Ireland, against 3,265 in 1858, 3,419 in 1857, 3,561 in 1856, and 5,080 in 1855. It is gratifying to be informed that crime has largely decreased in Ireland. The reduction in crime in 1858 has even exceeded that in 1857, and is, on the whole, more satisfactory in its nature than in any of the preceding years in which this gratifying result has been noticed, for it has been more substantial, more general, and more equally distributed. In 1857, although the decrease was large, it was almost entirely confined to females; but in 1858 it has taken place in both sexes to nearly the same amount, not only as regards the number of committals, but also in the daily average number confined in prisons. In *Juvenile crime*, too, the improvement noticed last year has been fully maintained, the number of offenders of this class having fallen to such an amount as may easily be dealt with in the Reformatories which are being established throughout the country. Last year misdemeanours and drunkenness formed exceptions to the general rule of the diminution of crime; but an examination of the tables will show that in 1858 there was a decrease in every description of crime, with the sole exception of breaches of the revenue laws, in which a very trifling increase has occurred, and in military offences.

The decrease in the committals of 1858 was 5,667, or 14 per cent.—viz., 15 per cent. in the male, and 12 in the female. The committals of females were 43 per cent. of the whole, against 42 in 1857. It appears from the premises that the reduction of crime, which in 1857 was exclusively confined to females, was in 1858 distributed equally, or nearly so, between the two sexes. The largest decrease occurs in convictions under the Vagrant and Larceny Acts. Drunkenness has also apparently diminished very considerably, but the tables afford no certain test. Of 33,999 persons of both sexes committed last year, 9,493 read and wrote, 6,662 read imperfectly, 1,718 could spell, 1,214 knew their letters, and 14,498 were "wholly illiterate;" 3,795 only of those committed were Protestants, and 799 Presbyterians. The great majority—29,027—being members of the Romish persuasion, or Papists. There is a marked decrease of juvenile crime: one-fourth of those committed were orphans, and two-fifths of them had lost one parent. "Reformatory schools alone can provide for this class."

#### 1859.] Bathers, Skaters, and Accidents in the Parks of London. 529

As to the state of education of the prisoners on committal, there has been scarcely any change in the last two years; the improvement observable in the males in this respect, in 1857, not having progressed, and, on the other hand, the females not having retrograded, as was the case in 1857. Of the males committed in 1858, 37 per cent. could read and write well, and 35 per cent. were wholly illiterate. Of the females, only 15 per cent. could read and write well, while no less than 52 per cent. of them were wholly illiterate.

The gaols were very healthy during the year; only 38, or 1 in 1,000, died, against 61, or 1 in 719, in 1857. The expenditure of all the gaols was 73,831*l.* against 77,056*l.* in 1857. The total cost of each prisoner was 23*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* against 22*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* in 1857. The inspectors appear to prefer the 'separate' to the "classification" system of discipline.

#### VIII.—Bathers, Skaters, and Accidents in the Parks of London, 1854-58.

A LETTER from Mr. L. J. H. Young, the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society (3, Trafalgar Square, W.C.), appeared in the *Times* of 3rd September, 1859, on the subject of Bathing and Skating in the Parks, and the Accidents thence resulting—and from that letter we make the following extracts.

"On referring to the daily estimated reports, I find the total number of Bathers and Skaters in the Serpentine river, from 1844 to 1858 inclusive, amounts to:—

Bathers	3,867,088	Accidents	313	Deaths	31
Skaters	968,305	"	269	"	1
Total	4,835,393		612		32

"By comparison the figures of Accidents and deaths to Bathers and Skaters in the Serpentine, will stand as below:—

612 accidents in 4,835,393	= 1 in each	7,901.
32 deaths in ditto.	= 1 in each	151,106.

"Sometimes 8 or 10 bathers of a morning and evening are rescued by the society's boatmen (three of whom are always on duty), and as they only suffer from cramp, and can walk home, no account is taken of them, although they would probably be drowned did not the officers of the society watch over them.

"Out of 283 cases of attempted suicide in the same period, 192 were rescued by the society's boatmen, and 91 were fatal, having been immersed too long for resuscitation.

"On some occasions during the skating season an immense number of persons receive treatment from the medical officers of the society, in addition to the aid always so readily afforded by the medical gentlemen passing at the moment of the accident, who also give their time and skill entirely free of charge. On one occasion 102 persons were brought to the marquee and had their wounded heads and faces plastered and bandaged in one day, and in one week in the year 1855, 195 were medically treated for concussions of the brain and severe wounds, and five were temporarily relieved until taken to the hospital with broken legs and arms."

The following table will give the total number of Skaters, Accidents, and Deaths in the various Royal parks and gardens in the above-named period.

*Total Number of Skaters, Accidents, and Deaths in the Royal Parks and Gardens from 1844 to 1858.\**

Date.	Serpentine	Injured.	Dead.	Long Water.	Injured.	Dead.	Round Pond.	Injured.	Dead.
1844	31,500	17	....	16,800	....	....	14,050	1	....
1845	57,550	12	....	22,970	8	....	8,800	6	....
1846	48,300	16	....	20,850	8	....	12,162	3	....
1847	82,500	3	....	32,100	....	....	17,000	1	....
1848	7,000	3	....	1,400	1	....	3,500	0	....
1849	6,175	13	....	4,500	....	....	4,600	9	....
1850	173,210	24	1	71,710	2	....	23,100	1	....
1853	42,470	75	....	22,455	7	....	16,615	9	....
1854	62,300	2	....	17,700	....	....	14,906	16	....
1855	385,400	35	....	73,850	22	....	25,932	6	....
1856	No ice.	—	....	14,890	17	....	12,068	17	....
1857	60,000	—	....	36,800	51	....	18,100	1	....
1858	11,900	—	....	14,286	5	....	6,050	6	....
	968,305	200	1	350,311	121	....	176,877	76	....

Date.	Regent's Park.	Injured.	Dead.	St. James's Park.	Injured.	Dead.
1844	70,330	10	....	57,050	14	....
1845	55,090	19	....	19,950	50	....
1846	54,400	17	....	66,070	17	1
1847	79,550	18	....	178,850	36	....
1848	19,570	10	....	16,030	5	....
1849	18,603	15	....	13,100	17	....
1850	223,150	6	....	166,650	146	....
1853	76,710	62	....	27,300	125	1
1854	42,900	3	....	36,500	3	....
1855	319,800	85	1	309,950	303	8
1756	13,100	10	....	{ no water }	....	....
1857	35,000	8	....	{ in 1857-8. }	....	....
1858	7,650	11	....	8,202	24	....
	1,015,853	274	1	899,652	740	10

PARKS.	No. of Skaters.	Injured.	Dead.
Serpentine .....	968,305	200	1
Long Water.....	350,311	121	—
Round Pond .....	176,877	76	—
Regent's Park.....	1,015,853	274	1
St. James's Park.....	899,652	740	10
Total of all Skaters in the parks ....	3,410,998	1,411	12
„ Bathers in Serpentine .....	3,867,088	343	31
Grand total Bathers, Skaters, &c.	7,278,086	1,754	43

1,754 accidents in 7,278,086 = 1 in each 4,149.

43 deaths in „ = 1 in each 168,567.

\* There was no skating during the years 1851 and 1852, there being no ice.

IX.—Cotton Crop of the United States, 1823-59.

THE New York Shipping List of September 14, 1859, gives the statement as follows:

*Comparative Crop Statement.*

	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1858- 9 .....	3,851,481	1846- 7 .....	1,778,651	1834- 5 .....	1,254,328
1857- 8 .....	3,113,962	1845- 6 .....	2,100,537	1833- 4 .....	1,205,394
1856- 7 .....	2,939,519	1844- 5 .....	2,394,503	1832- 3 .....	1,070,438
1855- 6 .....	3,527,845	1843- 4 .....	2,030,409	1831- 2 .....	987,477
1854- 5 .....	2,847,339	1842- 3 .....	2,378,875	1830- 1 .....	1,038,848
1853- 4 .....	2,930,027	1841- 2 .....	1,683,574	1829-30 .....	976,845
1852- 3 .....	3,262,882	1840- 1 .....	1,634,940	1828- 9 .....	870,415
1851- 2 .....	3,015,029	1839-40 .....	2,177,835	1827- 8 .....	727,593
1850- 1 .....	2,355,257	1838- 9 .....	1,360,532	1826- 7 .....	957,281
1849-50 .....	2,096,706	1837- 8 .....	1,801,497	1825- 6 .....	720,027
1848- 9 .....	2,728,596	1836- 7 .....	1,422,930	1824- 5 .....	569,249
1847- 8 .....	2,347,634	1835- 6 .....	1,360,725	1823- 4 .....	509,158

“Crop of Sea Island Cotton.—The crop of this staple the past year (included in the general statement) was as follows:—Florida, 20,353 bales; Georgia, 9,952; and South Carolina, 18,731. Total, 49,039 bales, against 40,566 in 1857 8; 45,314 in 1856-7; 44,512 in 1855-6; 40,811 in 1854-5; and 39,686 in 1853-4.

*Exports to Foreign Ports from September 1, 1858, to August 31, 1859.*

From	To Great Britain	To France.	To North of Europe	Other Foreign Ports	Total
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
New Orleans.....	994,696	256,447	182,475	146,963	1,580,581
Mobile .....	351,384	103,770	38,287	19,491	514,935
Texas .....	46,623	7,875	23,036	2,000	79,534
Florida .....	40,801	....	51	....	40,852
Savannah .....	238,402	7,815	11,264	4,560	262,041
Charleston .....	218,047	42,284	40,590	39,003	339,924
Baltimore .....	20	....	....	84	104
Philadelphia .....	1,715	....	....	....	1,715
New York .....	122,234	30,505	31,417	9,304	193,460
Boston .....	5,330	....	2,892	35	8,257
Grand total .....	2,019,252	450,696	330,012	221,443	3,021,403
Total last year .....	1,809,966	384,002	215,145	181,342	2,590,455
Increase .....	209,286	66,694	114,867	40,101	430,948

“We give below our usual estimate of the amount of Cotton consumed the past year in the States south and west of Virginia, and not included in the receipts at the ports. Thus—

Consumed in	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
North Carolina .....	15,000	20,000	20,000	18,500
South Carolina .....	10,000	10,000	12,000	10,500
Georgia .....	22,000	20,000	23,000	20,500
Alabama .....	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,500
Tennessee .....	7,000	5,000	6,000	4,000
On the Ohio, &c. ....	16,000	30,000	35,000	26,000
Total to Sept. 1 .....	75,000	90,000	105,000	85,000

States.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
North Carolina .....	22,000	25,000	26,000	29,000
South Carolina .....	15,000	17,000	18,000	20,000
Georgia .....	25,000	23,000	24,000	26,000
Alabama .....	6,500	5,000	8,000	10,000
Tennessee .....	7,000	9,000	10,000	13,000
On the Ohio, &c. ....	42,000	38,000	39,000	45,000
Total to Sept. 1 ....	117,500	117,000	125,000	143,000

"To which if we add (for the past year) the stocks in the interior towns 1st inst. (say 8,600 bales) the quantity now detained in the interior (say 9,000 bales), and that lost on its way to market, to the crop as given above, received at the shipping ports, the aggregate will show, as near as may be, the amount raised in the United States the past season—say, in round numbers, 4,017,000 bales (after deducting 12,300 bales new crop received this year to the 1st inst.), against—

Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1858 .... 3,247,000	1855 .... 3,186,000	1852 .... 3,100,000	1849 .... 2,840,000
1857 .... 3,014,000	1854 .... 3,000,000	1851 .... 2,459,000	1848 .... 2,357,000
1856 .... 3,335,000	1853 .... 3,360,000	1850 .... 2,212,000	

#### X.—Congress of German Political Economists at Frankfort, September, 1859.

THE second Congress of Political Economists of Germany, was held at Frankfort, in September (1859) last.

"Proceedings commenced on the 13th. First on the list of subjects to come under discussion, was the report of the first section upon the question: What are the most proper means to spread sound opinions upon political economy?"

"The six following proposals were submitted for the approval of the assembly.

"1st. The nomination of a greater number of professors of political economy in the universities and public schools.

"2nd. The literature of political economy to be more largely represented in the libraries of universities and schools.

"3rd. Political economy to be placed on a par with other branches of instruction.

"4th. The adoption of the science of political economy among the subjects taught at Polytechnic and other public schools.

"5th. Popular lectures upon political economy, to be delivered at Mechanics' Institutes and in similar associations.

"6th. To disseminate dissertations upon political economy by means of the public journals and local periodicals.

"After a long discussion upon these different points the six proposals were adopted, the first by a great majority, with the amendment of a Mr. Sootbeer, of Hamburg, determining the prizes to be awarded in universities for the solution of questions upon political economy.

"Discussions have likewise taken place upon the Guild laws, the corporations being this time represented, some by voluntary, others by paid advocates."

#### XI.—Local Government Act, 1858.—Operations in the first year 1858.

THE Secretary of State for the Home Department has lately presented to Parliament the first report of proceedings under this important Act (21 & 22 Vict.

cap. 98). The Act is under the charge of the Home Secretary, who has established the needful officers at 8, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall. The powers conferred by the Act have been already adopted in thirty-four places, including towns as large as Nottingham. Bye-laws have been settled and confirmed in seventy-two places. Loans have been sanctioned in forty-seven places to the amount of about 260,000*l.*, chiefly for drainage and water supply. New boundaries have been settled in twelve cases. Only two appeals against the adoption of the Act have been confirmed. The expenses of adopting the Act are utterly insignificant. In most cases no expense has been incurred. In those cases where outlay has taken place the average amount is only 7*l.* 10*s.* The bye-laws and regulations authorized by the Act are most comprehensive. For a sum of 3½*d.* any one may possess himself, by means of this report, of a pretty-complete compendium of the latest improvements in municipal legislation, and may learn the progress already made in one of the most valuable efforts ever set on foot to extend and improve local self-government.

#### XII.—The New Scheme of Inconvertible Notes in Russia.

IN the *Times* of 26th and 29th September last (1859), there appeared the following statement:—

"The Russian Government appear at length to have become sensible of the discredit into which the Paper Circulation of the Empire was falling, and to have adopted, in the absence of the power to redeem their liabilities in cash, the only method open to them. If the telegram received this morning from St. Petersburg be clearly understood, it announces that the fiction of convertibility has been abandoned, and that the note currency is to be recognized in the form it has long practically assumed, of an irredeemable loan, and that it is consequently henceforth to be entitled to bear interest. This interest is fixed at the rate of 5 per cent., which would seem high but for the immense amount of the principal to be dealt with, and the consideration that it is possibly intended the interest itself should be paid in the same description of paper. Upon the course that may be pursued in the latter respect the ultimate success or failure of the arrangement is likely to turn. Supposing the interest to be regularly paid in specie, or its equivalent, a degree of confidence might probably grow up which would send the notes even to a premium, especially if the plan, which appears also to be entertained, of redeeming their entire amount by annual drawings through a period of 37 years, should be faithfully adhered to. On the other hand, if the temptation should be yielded to of paying the interest by fresh issues, or postponing the annual drawing whenever the Finance Minister may find himself a little pressed, or upon each occasion when a warlike or aggressive policy may be in course of elaboration, the end must infallibly be ruinous. Neither of these perils can be looked upon as slight, since the requirements for the annual interest will press upon the utmost energies of the Treasury; and as respects a pacific policy, the signs of the present year have not been of an assuring character. Assuming, however, the future course of the nation to be such as the friends of peace and commerce would desire, the scheme is expedient, and may be regarded with good anticipations.

"The quotation of exchange from St. Petersburg, shows a considerable recovery, owing, it may be presumed, to the promulgation of the currency scheme just announced by telegram. It appears that the amount of the Paper Circulation in Russia is equal to about 110,000,000*l.* The proposed conversion of the existing notes into notes bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., will therefore constitute a serious claim on the revenue, and call for new arrangements in that respect of great magnitude. About a year or two back the government held against their note liability 18,000,000*l.* in specie, and 3,300,000*l.* in foreign stocks, chiefly



French, making a total of 21,300,000*l.*, or nearly a fifth of the entire issue. Since that time, however, the proportion of bullion has probably undergone a considerable diminution."

### XIII.—Report for 1858 of the Charity Commissioners of England and Wales.

Nor the least important of the many important Acts of the Session of 1853 was the statute 16 & 17 Vict. cap. 137 (20 Aug. 1853), entitled, "The Charitable Trusts Act, 1853." Under this elaborate Act provision was made for the better administration and supervision of the enormous number of Charitable bequests in England and Wales. Four Commissioners were appointed, with large powers of investigation and revision; and the hindrances of delay and expense, which previously almost forbade any appeal to the law, even in the worst cases, were in a great measure removed. Following out a principle now happily well established, the statute required the Commissioners to report their proceedings every year to the Queen—that is, to Parliament. The sixth Report, or the Report for the year 1858, has lately appeared, and the following are some of the results. In 1858 there were 1,289 *Applications* received by the Commissioners connected with the administration of specific Charities, and 1,281 *Orders* were issued by them. The analysis given of these 1,281 *Orders*, as divided into fifteen groups, will best explain the operations of the Commission.

1858. Objects of Orders by Charity Commissioners.	Number.
1. Authorizing applications to the Court of Chancery .....	92
2. " " County Courts.....	91
3. " " Courts of Common Law ....	10
4. Certifying cases to the Attorney-General, with a view to the institution by him of <i>ex officio</i> proceedings .....	19
5. Prescribing notices for insuring the necessary publicity of applications proposed to be made to the Court of Chancery for the appointment or removal of trustees, or the establishment of schemes.....	61
6. The same of proposed applications to the County Courts, for the like objects .....	107
7. Confirming the orders of County Courts .....	81
8. Conveying advice to trustees for their protection and indemnity on questions involving their pecuniary or personal responsibility .....	83
9. Authorizing sales of Charity estates.....	114
10. " exchanges* .....	4
11. " building, mining, and other leases .....	119
12. " improvements of Charity estates, and the raising or appropriation of the necessary funds.....	19
13. " the compromise of disputed claims .....	14
14. " transfer of stock or money to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds .....	403
15. For miscellaneous purposes.....	58
	<hr/> 1,281

\* In the present state of the law, the powers of the Enclosure Commissioners to make exchanges of Charity lands are more effective and beneficial than the powers vested in our Board for the same purpose.

The amount of stock transferred by the Commission to official trustees was at 31st December, 1858, equal to 406,081*l.* stock. There were received in the year from trustees of Charities the large number of 21,237 Annual Accounts or returns under the provisions of the Act. The Commissioners report that there has taken place since 1853 very important improvements in the general administration of Endowed Charities, and a corresponding extension of their benefits. The Report suggests that further simplifications are required in technical points of legal procedure. Among the most useful of the labours of the Commission have been the proposition by the Commission of careful schemes, founded on local inquiry, for the reform and extension of important foundations for education—as in the case of Dulwich College, for example. The Commissioners are Mr. Adderley, M.P. (unpaid), and Mr. Peter Erle (chief), Mr. James Hill, and Mr. James Campbell. The office is at 8, York Street, St. James's Square."

### XIV.—Reformatory Schools of Great Britain.—Report for year 1858.

THE report for 1858, by the Rev. Sydney Turner,—the second report issued since his appointment as Inspector under the Reformatory School Acts of the last five or six years, is a very gratifying document. In the compass of eighty pages, and for the price of sixpence, any one may read in an authentic official form the sober results of one of the most laudable and excellent efforts of our time. The following extracts will convey an outline of the results. We have re-constructed the tables—and probably it may appear that the re-constructed forms might be followed with advantage in future reports:—

"On December 31, 1857, forty-five reformatories, viz., thirty-four for *boys*, ten for *girls*, and one receiving both *boys and girls*, had been certified in England; and eight, viz., three for *boys*, one for *girls*, and four receiving both *boys and girls*, had been certified in Scotland.

"The whole number of certified schools on December 31, 1858, was as follows:—

No. of Certified Reformatory Schools, Great Britain, 31 December, 1858.

For	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Boys .....	34	1	3	38
Girls .....	12	....	3	15
Boys and girls .....	1	....	4	5
	47	1	10	58

in all fifty-eight; of which six are for Catholic children, viz., three for *boys* and two for *girls* in England, and one for *girls* in Scotland.

"There were 1,830 *boys* and 351 *girls* under detention in England on December 31, 1858, of whom 1,361 *boys* and 224 *girls* were in Protestant, and 466 *boys* and 130 *girls* in Catholic schools.

"The number under detention in *Scotland* on the same date was 472 *boys* and 141 *girls*, of whom four *girls* were in a Catholic reformatory.

## 1858.—Reformatories.—Admissions and Discharges.

	England.		Scotland.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions .....	668	140	125	56
Discharges .....	405	42	59	29

## Juvenile Offenders, England and Wales.—SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT (1856-8) at Quarter Sessions, Assizes, and by SUMMARY CONVICTION.

Year ended 30 Sept.	Under 12 years.		Between 12 and 16 years.		Totals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1858	1,018	144	5,551	909	6,569	1,053
1857	1,622	255	9,200	1,424	10,822	1,679
1856	1,674	316	10,134	1,857	11,808	2,173

INCLUDED in the above are the following cases sentenced to detention in Reformatories.

Year ended 30 Sept.	Under 12 years.		Between 12 and 15 years.		Totals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1858	117	22	583	127	700	149
1857	96	30	870	123	966	153
1856	54	17	403	60	457	77

"The diminution in the number of commitments of offenders under 16, for the year 1858, was, therefore, just about 40 per cent, as compared with the year 1857, and above 45 per cent., as compared with the year 1856. This fact is the more remarkable as the total commitments of all ages for the year 1858 amounted to 118,162, corresponding to a total of 124,823 for the year 1857, and of 113,736 for the year 1856, exhibiting a decrease of only 6 per cent. in the one case, and an increase of 4 per cent. in the other.

"It is encouraging to observe, that the number of commitments to reformatories also decreased in 1858, as compared with the year preceding. This shows a steady decrease to the amount of 25 per cent. as compared with the numbers for 1857.

"The responsibility of Parents must be enforced. I am glad to be able to report that out of the 772 cases admitted into English reformatories last year, 644 have been enquired into by the police, in pursuance of instructions sent to them

from my office, and in 310 cases the parents are paying towards the children's maintenance; in addition to these, the parents of 257 other children admitted in previous years are under payment; the amount collected during the last year having been 1,153*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

"The amount is of less consequence than the moral effect of enforcing the principle. A variety of cases show that the fact of payment being thus required, and imprisonment incurred when a fair payment is wilfully neglected or refused, has made parents more careful of their children, and caused them to take more active measures to keep them out of the reformatory, and so out of prison. The weekly tax of eightpence, or even ninepence, is undoubtedly felt very stringent, even in cases where the child must have cost more at home. I have no reason to doubt but that the amount of the payments, and the beneficial influence they exercise, will steadily increase. The Irish Catholic parents are the most difficult to deal with, and contribute the least, in proportion to their numbers. My remittance for the year to Red Hill, for an average of 260 under detention, has been 213*l.*; while that to St. Bernard's, for 300, has only been 60*l.*; and to Brook Green, for 70, 46*l.*

"The amount contributed from private sources, has been, and still is, very considerable. For the last year it reached 13,102*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* In regard to this it must be remembered that almost all the certified reformatories now in action, have been, in the first instance, established at a large cost for buildings, land, &c., defrayed entirely by private bounty. On the whole, the subscriptions under this head for the founding and starting of these institutions cannot be estimated at less than 150,000*l.*; a noble testimony to the sincerity and earnestness with which the promoters of reformatory agency have laboured in the cause.

"The State has fairly met and responded to these efforts, and is already reaping the advantage of them; a reduction of 40 per cent. on the number of young offenders committed to prison, and the large diminution of expense and social injury which this represents, is a result well worth the amount of indirect expenditure incurred in the grant for maintenance and management from the Treasury. But, I cannot but point out that the agency of reformatory schools, as to the treatment of the dishonest and convicted classes of our juvenile population, is not the only point of view in which their public usefulness may be asserted. Concurrent with, and provoked by these, there has arisen a far more active interest in the state and treatment of the honest and unconvicted classes too. Attention to the evil to be remedied, has led to more attention to the causes and sources of the evil; and while the few have been doing justice to the criminal, the many have been doing more justice to the innocent, and providing greater precautions to prevent them from becoming criminals. The causes of general education, sanitary improvement, &c., have gained indirectly from the progress of the reformatory movement; many who objected to the latter having been stirred up, and led by it, to do their duty more thoroughly in reference to the former. I confidently hope that this emulation will continue and increase. The reformatory is at present an essential, on grounds equally of justice to the age and circumstances of the offender, and of policy to the community; but none will rejoice more than the very founders and promoters of reformatories, to see them made less necessary, and their numbers gradually reduced—by the enlarged success of preventive agencies—by better and more efficient schools, more wholesome dwellings, more kindly relations between the more prosperous and dependent classes—more intelligence and improvement and domestic comfort in the homes from which now so large a portion of our juvenile vagabonds and criminals are recruited."

## XIV.—Volunteer Corps in 1804.

IN a recent publication (the *Wellington Gazette* of 15th November, 1859), an alphabetical list is given of the Volunteer Corps raised in 1804, in the several

counties of Great Britain. The threatened invasion from Boulogne was then apparently imminent. We [ED. S. J.] have classified the counties in the following Table, and also given a comparative view of the resources of the population in 1801, and at the present time.

*Volunteer Corps, 1804.*

Groups of Counties.	Cavalry.	In-fantry.	Artillery.	Total.	Groups of Counties.	Cavalry.	In-fantry.	Artillery.	Total.
(i.) METROPOLIS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	(vi.) W. MIDLAND.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Middlesex .....	82	8,299	...	8,381	Gloucester .....	644	6,436	176	7,256
Surrey .....	944	7,801	...	8,745	Hereford .....	180	3,720	...	3,900
London City .....	560	13,338	...	13,898	Salop .....	940	5,022	...	5,962
Westminster .....	260	10,138	...	10,398	Stafford .....	1,090	5,425	...	6,515
Tower Hamlets .....	...	4,173	...	4,173	Worcester .....	494	4,046	...	4,540
	1,846	43,749	...	45,595	Warwick .....	708	3,874	...	4,582
						4,056	28,523	176	32,755
(ii.) S.-EASTERN.					(vii.) N. MIDLAND.				
Kent .....	1,530	8,804	283	10,617	Leicester .....	622	2,946	...	3,568
Sussex .....	1,024	6,114	637	7,775	Rutland .....	160	335	...	495
Hants .....	1,252	7,164	836	9,252	Lincoln .....	713	4,560	...	5,273
Berks .....	634	3,006	...	3,640	Nottingham .....	472	3,635	...	4,107
Isle of Wight .....	120	1,732	184	2,036	Derby .....	330	5,277	...	5,607
	4,560	26,820	1,940	33,320		2,297	16,753	...	19,050
(iii.) S.-MIDLAND.					(viii.) N.-WESTERN.				
Herts .....	625	2,319	50	2,994	Chester .....	732	4,841	105	5,678
Bucks .....	1,122	2,426	...	3,548	Lancaster .....	586	13,710	560	14,856
Oxford .....	591	3,322	...	3,913	Isle of Man .....	...	693	...	693
Northampton .....	1,037	3,430	...	4,467		1,318	19,244	665	21,227
Hunts .....	166	840	...	1,006	(ix.) YORK.				
Beds .....	177	1,801	...	1,978	West Riding .....	1,606	12,990	50	14,646
Cambridge .....	163	2,485	...	2,648	East Riding .....	382	3,173	61	3,616
	3,881	16,623	50	20,554	North Riding .....	267	4,381	...	4,648
						2,255	20,544	111	22,910
(iv.) EASTERN.					(x.) NORTHERN.				
Essex .....	1,251	5,782	...	7,033	Durham .....	573	3,814	300	4,687
Suffolk .....	769	6,837	...	7,606	Northumberland .....	517	4,411	...	4,928
Norfolk .....	1,120	6,511	108	7,739	Cumberland .....	56	3,480	350	3,886
	3,140	19,130	108	22,378	Westmorland .....	...	1,420	...	1,420
						1,146	13,125	650	14,921
(v.) S.-WESTERN.					(xi.) S. WALES.				
Wilts .....	850	4,524	...	5,374	Glamorgan .....	213	2,488	...	2,701
Dorset .....	515	2,201	...	2,716	Carmarthen .....	120	2,316	...	2,436
Dorset .....	1,873	13,197	1,325	16,395	Pembroke .....	440	1,851	70	2,361
Cornwall .....	383	5,432	2,328	8,143	Cardigan .....	...	567	...	567
Somerset .....	1,544	7,747	...	9,291	Brecon .....	...	1,196	...	1,196
	5,165	33,101	3,653	41,919	Radnor .....	...	1,000	...	1,000
					Monmouth .....	125	1,624	...	1,749
						898	11,042	70	12,010

*Volunteer Corps.—Contd.*

Groups of Counties.	Cavalry.	In-fantry.	Artillery.	Total.	Groups of Counties.	Cavalry.	In-fantry.	Artillery.	Total.
(iii.) N. WALES.	No.	No.	No.	No.	SCOTLAND.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Montgomery .....	120	1,560	...	1,680	SHIRN. COUNTIES.				
Flint .....	270	2,429	...	2,699	Contd. ....	2,094	23,331	165	24,590
Denbigh .....	194	2,344	...	2,538	Kinross .....	...	280	...	280
Merioneth .....	...	464	...	464	Clackmannan .....	40	296	...	336
Carnarvon .....	...	1,100	...	1,100	East-Lothian .....	205	700	...	905
Anglesey .....	...	1,000	...	1,000	Edinburgh, City of .....	...	4,858	415	5,273
	584	8,897	...	9,481		2,339	28,465	580	31,384
SCOTLAND.									
SHIRN. COUNTIES.					NORTHEN. COUNTIES.				
Dumfries .....	84	1,875	...	1,959	Perth .....	160	3,897	63	4,120
Kirkcudbright .....	200	746	...	946	Forfar .....	47	2,692	70	2,809
Wigton .....	105	624	...	729	Kincaidine .....	...	814	...	814
Ayr .....	144	2,677	...	2,821	Aberdeen .....	...	3,400	120	3,520
Bute .....	...	38	...	38	Banff .....	...	905	80	985
Renfrew .....	...	2,701	...	2,701	Elgin .....	...	770	...	770
Dumbarton .....	88	605	...	693	Nairn .....	...	320	...	320
Lanark .....	65	4,448	...	4,513	Inverness .....	...	3,666	...	3,666
Stirling .....	308	1,318	65	1,691	Argyll .....	...	2,028	63	2,091
Linlithgow .....	80	800	...	880	Cromarty .....	...	160	...	160
Mid-Lothian .....	300	1,574	...	1,874	Ross .....	...	1,620	...	1,620
Peebles .....	52	480	...	532	Sutherland .....	...	1,092	...	1,092
Selkirk .....	50	100	...	150	Caithness .....	...	1,272	...	1,272
Roxburgh .....	108	960	...	1,068	Orkney & Zetland .....	...	...	...	...
Berwick .....	160	772	...	932		207	22,636	396	23,239
Fife .....	350	2,613	100	3,063					

*The OFFICERS in Volunteer Corps in Great Britain, in 1804, were—*

Field Officers, Captains, Subalterns, and Staff	16,736	Sergeants .....	14,787
Officers .....		Drummers .....	6,733
		Total .....	38,256

The following Summary will serve to indicate some comparison between our resources of men in 1804 and in 1860. Assuming, for sake of illustration, that Volunteer Corps in 1860 should include the same *percentage* of the total population as in 1804, that description of force would now contain 750,000 men against 390,000, fifty-six years ago.

*1804 and 1860.—Comparative Statement.*

DIVISION.	1804.			1860.	
	POPULATION. Persons.	VOLUNTEERS.		POPULATION. Persons.	Volunteers at same percentage as in 1804, would be
		Total Men.	Of Population.		
England.....1804	Mhs. 8,50	No. 274,629	Per cent. 3.2	Mhs. ....	No. ....
" .. 1860	...	...	...	18,20	582,400
Wales.....1804	,54	21,491	3.9	...	...
" .. 1860	...	...	...	1,35	52,650
Scotland.....1804	1,68	54,623	3.2	...	...
" .. 1860	...	...	...	3,60	115,200
	10,72	350,743	3.4	23,15	750,250



XVI.—*Irish Volunteer Corps, 1803.*

Divisions.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total.	Divisions.	Cavalry	Infantry.	Total.
(i.) LEINSTER.	No.	No.	No.	(iii.) ULSTER.	No.	No.	No.
Carlow.....	142	1,008	1,150	Antrim.....	314	4,674	4,988
Drogheda.....	....	....	....	Armagh .....	108	2,670	2,778
Dublin, city.....	440	3,682	4,122	Carrickfergus .....	....	....	....
Dublin, county .....	443	1,700	2,143	Cavan .....	190	2,505	2,695
Kildare .....	273	630	903	Donegal .....	330	2,250	2,580
Kilkenny.....	225	971	1,196	Down .....	285	4,589	4,874
King's .....	275	1,395	1,670	Fermanagh .....	188	3,050	3,238
Longford.....	102	680	782	Londonderry .....	266	2,630	2,896
Louth .....	247	1,140	1,387	Monaghan .....	170	1,800	1,970
Meath .....	263	1,239	1,502	Tyrone.....	274	5,372	5,646
Queen's .....	337	1,490	1,827				
Westmeath .....	139	1,022	1,161				
Wexford .....	371	2,252	2,623				
Wicklow .....	270	2,466	2,736				
	3,527	19,675	23,202		2,125	29,540	31,665
(ii.) MUNSTER.				(iv.) CONNAUGHT.			
Clare .....	335	499	834	Galway.....	427	1,413	1,840
Cork, city .....	360	1,120	1,480	Leitrim .....	180	950	1,130
Cork, county .....	960	3,382	4,342	Mayo .....	120	1,140	1,260
Kerry .....	148	556	704	Roscommon.....	265	511	776
Limerick .....	558	1,244	1,802	Sligo.....	115	892	1,007
Tipperary.....	796	2,618	3,414				
Waterford .....	361	1,216	1,577				
	3,518	10,635	14,153		1,107	4,906	6,013

## SUMMARY.

Rank and File.....	75,033	Sergeants .....	3,573
Captains and Subalterns ...	3,332	Drummers .....	1,003
General Total (Ireland) .....	82,941.		

XVII.—*Life-Boat Services.*

It appears that during the present year the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution have, at various points of our coasts, been actively called into operation on fifty-six different occasions. The result has been that one hundred and thirty-four lives have been saved off twenty three wrecks, besides assisting five vessels safely into port. On twenty-three occasions it happened that when the life-boats had put off in reply to signals of distress, the vessel either got out of danger, or the crew was rescued by other means. Again, crews assembled several times to give assistance, but were not required to put off to sea. For these valuable services the crews were paid nearly £600. Nearly all these services took place in stormy weather and heavy seas, and often in the dark hour of the night; and yet not a single accident happened to either of the life-boats, or to one of the gallant fellows who had put off in them. On these, and on occasions of quarterly exercise, these life-boats were manned probably by no less than 4,000 persons. Such practical proofs as these of the great value of the Royal National Life-boat Institution in a maritime country like ours, cannot possibly be over-rated.—Contributions may be sent direct to the Secretary of the National Life-boat Institution 14, John-street, Adelphi, London.

## ABSTRACT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

OF THE

MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES DURING THE SECOND QUARTER  
(APRIL—JUNE), AND OF THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS DURING  
THE THIRD QUARTER (JULY—SEPTEMBER), OF 1859.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2,197 Registrars in all the districts of England during the Summer Quarter that ended on September 30th, 1859; and the MARRIAGES in 12,377 churches or chapels, about 4,158 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 631 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on June 30th, 1859.

The returns present a favourable view of the state of the country. The Marriages increased as they do when the prospect of life among the working classes is cheering. Thousands of children in excess of the average were born; the rate of mortality diminished; and the population increased at an unusual rate.

As the diminution in the rate of mortality took place in the Towns, it may be fairly ascribed to the prosperous state of trade, to the supply of better water, the abolition of cesspools, the purification of the air, and the various sanitary works which many of them have carried out.

MARRIAGES.—84,090 persons married in the quarter that ended on June 30th, or 4,272 in excess of the numbers who Married in the corresponding quarter of last year. The Marriage rate was 1·712; the average of the quarter being 1·698. In England, Marriages are more numerous in the Spring Quarter than in the first three months of the year; but they are always most numerous in the Christmas Quarter.

ENGLAND :—MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years  
1853-59, and in the QUARTERS of those Years.

Calendar YEARS, 1853-59 :—Numbers.

Years .....	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.
Marriages No.	....	156,297	159,097	159,337	152,113	159,727	164,520
Births..... "	....	655,627	663,071	657,453	635,043	634,405	612,391
Deaths..... "	....	450,018	419,815	390,506	425,703	437,905	421,097

QUARTERS of each Calendar Year 1853-59.

(I.) MARRIAGES :—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.
March .....No.	35,429	30,034	33,321	33,427	29,186	33,234	35,149
June .....	42,045	39,909	41,267	38,820	38,549	40,518	40,446
Septmbr..... "	....	38,628	38,669	39,089	37,308	38,182	39,899
Decmbr. .... "	....	47,726	45,840	48,001	47,070	47,793	49,026

## QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1853-59.

## (II.) BIRTHS:—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.
March .....No.	175,429	171,001	170,430	169,250	166,225	160,785	161,729
June ..... „	175,727	169,170	170,444	173,263	165,277	172,457	158,697
Septmbr. .... „	168,311	157,449	161,181	157,462	154,700	154,724	147,602
Decmbr. .... „	....	158,007	161,016	157,478	148,841	146,439	144,363

## (III.) DEATHS:—Numbers.

Qrs. ended last day of	'59.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.
March .....No.	121,682	125,902	108,665	103,014	134,542	111,843	118,119
June ..... „	105,778	107,193	100,046	100,099	106,493	102,586	107,647
Septmbr. .... „	104,339	98,260	100,528	91,155	87,646	113,843	92,201
Decmbr. .... „	....	118,663	110,576	96,238	97,022	109,633	103,130

BIRTHS.—The Births of 168,311 children were registered in the quarter that ended on September 30th. The number is 10,862 in excess of the Births in the corresponding quarter of last year. The Birth rate in the quarter was 3·377; the average being 3·216.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—63,972 was the excess of the number of Births over the number of Deaths, and that was, therefore, the natural increase of the population of England and Wales in 92 days. On an average 695 were added to the population daily, and the probable *daily increase* of the population of the *United Kingdom* was 1,042, which at the ordinary rates of mortality will supply 347 Men *daily*, of the age of 20. The Youth of the country are growing at such a rate as to add a battalion to its strength every two or three days. A certain number of them are transplanted, and go to people the colonies.

34,864 *Emigrants* sailed during the quarter, or 379 men, women, and children on an average *daily*, from the ports of the *United Kingdom*, at which there are Government agents; of whom about 12,464 were of English origin.

## ENGLAND:—Annual Rate Per Cent. of PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, during the YEARS 1853-59, and the QUARTERS of those Years.

## Calendar YEARS, 1853-59:—General Percentage Results.

YEARS .....	'59.	Mean '49-'58.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.
Estimtd. Popln. of England in thousands in middle of Year .....	19,745	....	19,523	19,305	19,045	18,787	18,619	18,403
Persons Married Per ct. }	....	1·684	1·602	1·648	1·674	1·620	1·716	1·788
Births .... „	..	3·385	3·358	3·435	3·452	3·380	3·407	3·328
Deaths .... „	....	2·246	2·305	2·175	2·050	2·266	2·352	2·288

## QUARTERS of each Calendar Year, 1853-59.

## (I.) PERSONS MARRIED:—Percentages.

Qrs. ended last day of	'59.	Mean '49-'58.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.
March ....Per ct.	1·462	1·403	1·254	1·408	1·416	1·266	1·456	1·556
June .... „	1·712	1·698	1·642	1·714	1·638	1·648	1·750	1·766
Septmbr. „	....	1·623	1·568	1·592	1·626	1·574	1·626	1·718
Decmbr. „	....	1·996	1·932	1·876	1·990	1·978	2·030	2·106

## (II.) BIRTHS:—Percentages.

Qrs. ended last day of	'59.	Mean '49-'58.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.
March ....Per ct.	3·621	3·550	3·568	3·600	3·585	3·603	3·520	3·578
June .... „	3·577	3·553	3·492	3·548	3·656	3·534	3·722	3·464
Septmbr. „	3·377	3·246	3·195	3·308	3·275	3·261	3·294	3·177
Decmbr. „	....	3·197	3·198	3·295	3·264	3·128	3·111	3·100

## (III.) DEATHS:—Percentages.

Qrs. ended last day of	'59.	Mean '49-'58.	'58.	'57.	'56.	'55.	'54.	'53.
March ....Per ct.	2·512	2·455	2·627	2·295	2·182	2·916	2·449	2·613
June .... „	2·153	2·214	2·206	2·083	2·112	2·277	2·214	2·355
Septmbr. „	2·093	2·138	1·994	2·063	1·896	1·848	2·423	1·985
Decmbr. „	....	2·183	2·402	2·263	1·995	2·039	2·329	2·214

PRICES, THE WEATHER, AND PAUPERISM.—The Price of Wheat has remained steadily at nearly the same figure for a year and nine months, and during the last three months it has been 44s. a quarter. This steadiness of price in an article of large consumption has a salutary effect.

Beef has been 5½d. a pound, Mutton 5¾d. a pound by the carcase at Leadenhall and Newgate markets. The price of Beef is the same as it was in the corresponding quarter of 1858, and the eighth of a penny less than it was in 1857; the price of mutton in the same quarters was, 5¾d., 5½d., and 5¾d. The average prices of the higher qualities of the two meats *decreased* ¼d. in the pound; or beef from 6½d. to 6¼d.; mutton 7d. to 6¾d. Potatoes were sold at the rate of 85s. a ton at the waterside market, Southwark; in the corresponding quarters of two previous years the prices were 105s. and 77s. 6d. The prices of the present year, like the temperatures of the seasons, occupy an intermediate position between those of 1857, when they were higher, and 1858, when they were lower.

The mean temperature of the quarter was 62°·8, or 3°·3 above the average temperature of the season during 88 years. The excessive Heat was accumulated chiefly in July, when the mean temperature was 68°·1; while on July 12th, the air in the shade reached 92½°, and 93° on the 13th and the 18th; so that during

10 successive days the mean temperature of day and night exceeded 70°, a thing unprecedented during the period over which correct observations extended. The air was drier (·72) than usual; but the rain-fall (8·2 inches) somewhat exceeded the quarterly average. The thermometer on the grass never fell below 40° in July and August, whereas it usually falls several times to the freezing point of water. Pauperism is below the average in the kingdom. The average number of paupers in receipt of relief during the quarter was 783,419, or less by about 29,000 than the numbers receiving relief in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years.

*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 ended September 30th, 1859.*

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.	
1857	£	s. d.	d. d. d.	d. d. d.	s. s. s.			
30 Sept.	90½	59 11	4¼—6½ 5⅜	4½—7 5¾	95—115 105	109,371	702,644	63°·3
31 Dec.	89½	52 0	4¼—6½ 5⅜	4½—7 5¾	130—150 140	122,942	736,814	47°·9
1858								
31 Mar.	96½	46 5	4¼—6¼ 5¼	4¾—7 5⅞	130—175 152	138,376	835,641	37°·8
30 June	97½	44 1	4¼—6 5⅜	4½—6½ 5½	140—185 162	119,234	752,278	54°·3
30 Sept.	96½	44 7	4¼—6¼ 5¼	4½—6½ 5½	65—90 77	107,197	705,301	61°·0
31 Dec.	98¼	41 9	4—6½ 5¼	4½—6¾ 5½	80—95 87	115,751	710,904	43°·8
1859								
31 Mar.	95⅝	40 8	4¾—6¾ 5¾	4¾—7 5⅞	80—100 90	122,854	742,964	43°·3
30 June	92½	47 3	4¾—6½ 5⅝	5—7 6	85—110 97	109,150	710,410	53°·7
30 Sept.	95⅝	44 0	4¼—6¼ 5¼	4¾—6¾ 5¾	65—105 85	100,582	682,867	62°·8

Col. 6 is deduced from the Weekly Tables published in the *Economist*. The average of the highest and of the lowest prices is here shown in cols. 4, 5, and 6, and not the absolute highest or lowest price quoted at any period of the quarter.

Cols. 7 and 8 are deduced from the Returns of the Poor Law Board. The Returns relate to 644 Unions, &c., comprising a population of 17,652,540 (in 1851), and do not include the paupers of parishes, &c., incorporated under Gilbert's Act, or still under the 43rd Elizabeth; 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.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—104,339 persons died in the last quarter. This number is 6,079 in excess of the deaths, 98,260, in the corresponding Summer quarter of last year; and the rate of mortality, 2·093 per cent., is below the average (2·138); the excess in that average being due to the epidemics of cholera.

A certain number of the deaths in the quarter may be set down as natural deaths, and they would not have exceeded 73,533 if the mortality in sixty-three districts of England, by no means in unexceptionable sanitary condition, be taken as the standard. The 30,806 deaths in excess of that number are unnatural deaths, the results of causes which it is the duty of every member of the community to endeavour to remove.

It is a remarkable fact, that the mortality of the quarter in the small towns and the country parishes was above the average, to the extent of more than one death annually out of every 1,000 living. A still greater excess might have been expected in the large town districts, whereas the reverse was observed; the mortality having been at the rate of 2 in 1,000 less than the average. The summer mortality in the town districts was formerly to that of the rest of the country as 26 to 18; in the last quarter it was as 23 to 19; and the difference will undoubtedly be still less considerable when all the dense districts are supplied with pure water, and with the means of returning all their refuse to the fields as manure in an innoxious state.

The deaths in London during the quarter exceeded the average. The high temperature facilitated the decomposition of the impure refuse under the houses, in the streets, and in the river. Diarrhoea was unusually fatal all over the London area; scarlatina and diphtheria were epidemic. In the surrounding divisions the mortality was also above the average, as there the same diseases prevailed, with variable degrees of severity. In Kent, diphtheria was the cause of several deaths in Brenchley near Tonbridge, Aldington, Wingham, and Deal. In New Romney, of the Romney Marsh district, remittent fever was prevalent and fatal; to 9 births there were 31 deaths. The deaths in Brighton amounted to 423; in the Worthing district to 84. The Broadwater Registrar says:—"The deaths are 20 per cent. below the average, very few having occurred in the town of Worthing, namely, only 17 out of a population, including visitors, of 8,000. The deaths in the previous quarter were only 20. I attribute this result principally to the complete sanitary measures carried out in the town, under the supervision of the Board of Health." When will all the English watering places carry out "complete sanitary measures," and thus assert their superiority over foreign places of resort?

The districts of Portsea Island and of Alverstoke, are not naturally healthy; the sites are low, and the water is probably impure; but measures might be adopted for diminishing the great numbers of deaths from such diseases as diarrhoea. The sanitary state of the rising town of Southampton is not satisfactory; 240 persons died in the district. Northampton and its neighbourhood are still suffering from epidemics. The few districts around Wisbeach have not experienced high rates of mortality; but fever and diarrhoea have been very prevalent in some parishes. The excess of mortality in the First Ward, Colchester, is ascribed by the Registrar, "mainly to fever of a typhoid type, chiefly among patients in the Camp Hospital, to diarrhoea, and to phthisis." The mortality in the Norwich district is lower than it was; but diarrhoea was common and fatal. In the East Wymer sub-district "the large number of deaths (18) from atrophy seems, on inquiry, to depend on improper food, from the mothers not suckling their children, as they say it would interfere too much with their work."

In Yorkshire 10,983 deaths were registered. The rate of mortality is lower than it was. Yorkshire lying between the Humber and the Tees,—lofty moorlands, and the German Ocean,—is now occupied by nearly two millions of people, living much in aggregated masses, but with families characteristically distributed in four hundred thousand separate dwellings. The varieties of the geological strata—the coal and iron of the earth—the plains and hills, feeding flocks of sheep, and horses—the rapid hill streams, and the smooth waters easily made navigable far into the interior from the Humber—the position between Lancashire and Germany—



between Ireland and the North of Europe—enabled a hardy intelligent race of men, not only to obtain all the ordinary products of the English soil, but to found the chief manufactories of woollen goods in the world. The men of the West Riding became the clothiers of mankind. And so intent were they on their work, that the health of the workpeople was sacrificed, and the race in a few generations must have degenerated. But a reaction set in; Lord Shaftesbury's Bill, limiting the hours of children's labour, was first agitated at Bradford, and promoted actively by some of the heads of the leading firms. The first temperance society, it is said, was formed in this centre. As substitutes for insalubrious processes, exquisite pieces of mechanism not only card but comb the wool, spin it, weave it, dye it, and finally convert the fleeces of England, with the fleeces of Germany, and the finer wools of Australia, either alone, or combined with cotton, silk, and alpaca, into the finest textures; which vie in beauty and utility with the furs of animals, or the gayer plumage of birds. The workpeople are now in average town health; and through the incessant noises of machinery are often heard as the day declines pleasant voices singing the concerted songs of the Bradford minstrels.

DEATHS in the Summer Quarters, ended September 30th, 1852-59.—Numbers.

DEATHS, &c.	1859.	Total 1849-53, (10 Years.)	1853.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts, comprising the Chief Towns .....	55,641	557,412	53,702	55,718	49,975	46,651	67,555	50,153	51,803
In the remaining Districts and Sub-Districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly Small Towns and Country Parishes ...	48,698	439,178	44,558	44,810	41,150	40,992	46,288	42,018	45,579
All England .....	104,339	996,590	98,260	100,528	91,155	87,643	113,843	92,201	100,382

AREA, POPULATION, DEATHS, and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Summer Quarters, ended June 30th, 1849-59.

GROUPS.	Area in Statute Acres. (England.)	Population Enumerated. (England.)		Deaths in 10 Summer Quarters, 1849-58.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. of 10 Summer Quarters, 1849-59.	Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Summer Quarter 1859.
		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. 557,412	Per ct. 2.553	Per ct. 2.315
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	439,178	1.779	1.917
All England .....	37,324,915	15,914,148	17,927,609	996,590	2.138	2.093

MARRIAGES Registered in Quarters ended 30th June, 1857-59;—BIRTHS and DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th September, 1857-59.

DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.)	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION, 1851. (Persons.)	MARRIAGES in Quarters ended 30th June.		
			'59.	'58.	'57.
ENGLD. & WALES.... Totals	37,324,915	17,927,609	No. 42,045	No. 39,909	No. 41,267
I. London .....	78,029	2,362,236	7,034	6,812	6,810
II. South Eastern .....	4,065,935	1,628,416	3,142	3,045	3,221
III. South Midland .....	3,201,290	1,234,332	1,980	2,017	2,085
IV. Eastern .....	3,214,099	1,113,982	1,731	1,759	1,791
V. South Western .....	4,993,660	1,803,261	3,616	3,687	3,598
VI. West Midland .....	3,865,332	2,136,573	5,358	4,875	5,268
VII. North Midland .....	3,540,797	1,215,501	3,004	2,622	2,933
VIII. North Western .....	2,000,227	2,488,438	6,719	6,153	6,520
IX. Yorkshire .....	3,654,636	1,789,047	4,215	4,004	4,056
X. Northern .....	3,492,322	969,126	2,428	2,400	2,321
XI. Monmthsh. & Wales	5,218,588	1,186,697	2,818	2,535	2,664

DIVISIONS. (England and Wales.)	BIRTHS in Quarters ended 30th September.			DEATHS in Quarters ended 30th September.		
	'59.	'58.	'57.	'59.	'58.	'57.
ENGLD. & WALES.... Totals	No. 168,311	No. 157,449	No. 161,181	No. 104,339	No. 98,260	No. 100,528
I. London .....	22,413	20,934	21,648	16,254	14,557	14,446
II. South Eastern .....	13,986	13,013	13,663	9,152	8,135	8,162
III. South Midland .....	10,797	9,700	10,281	6,664	5,758	6,395
IV. Eastern .....	9,274	8,433	8,714	6,153	5,327	5,686
V. South Western .....	13,800	13,469	13,398	8,486	7,885	7,647
VI. West Midland .....	20,775	20,408	19,867	12,675	11,360	12,357
VII. North Midland .....	11,002	10,199	10,442	6,467	6,492	6,266
VIII. North Western .....	25,986	23,866	25,100	15,509	16,575	17,287
IX. Yorkshire .....	18,315	16,951	17,178	10,983	10,547	10,908
X. Northern .....	10,825	10,061	10,034	5,871	5,872	5,907
XI. Monmthsh. & Wales	11,138	10,415	10,856	6,125	5,752	5,467

## REMARKS ON THE WEATHER,

DURING THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1859.

By JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., &amp;c., Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.

From the beginning of the quarter till the 27th of August the weather was unusually fine and hot; the heat during some parts of July was excessive. The excess of heat for the fifty-one days ending August 27th averaged  $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  daily. From August 28th to September 22nd a cold period prevailed; the defect of temperature averaged  $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  daily; and from September 23rd to the end of the quarter the temperature was daily in excess to the average amount of  $4\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ .

The month of *July* was warm throughout, the temperature of the air in the shade reached  $92\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  on the 12th, and  $93^{\circ}$  on both the 13th and 18th days; the mean temperature of these days was  $75^{\circ}7$ ,  $75^{\circ}2$ , and  $74^{\circ}3$  respectively, and on seven other days in the month the mean temperature of the 24 hours exceeded  $70^{\circ}$ . In the years 1826 and 1837 the mean temperature exceeded  $70^{\circ}$  on nine days; but back to the year 1814 there is no instance of 10 days in the month of July of such high temperature. It sometimes happens that several years together pass, as in the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842, without any instance of a mean temperature for the day reaching  $70^{\circ}$ , and there was but one only in each of the three following years 1842, 1843, and 1844.

The mean temperature of the month, as might be expected from the preceding facts, was remarkable; it was  $68^{\circ}1$ ; whilst its average, as found from 88 years' consecutive observations, is  $61^{\circ}4$ ; the excess of temperature, therefore, for the whole month was no less than  $6^{\circ}7$ . The temperature of this month is very remarkable in another respect; the highest monthly temperature in any month of the 88 preceding years was  $67^{\circ}$  in the year 1778, and the temperature of this month exceeds this by  $1^{\circ}1$ , and therefore the temperature of July stands out as the highest monthly temperature ever experienced as far back as trustworthy records extend.

The mean high day temperature of *July* was  $81^{\circ}8$ , exceeding its average by  $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ . In the year 1831 it was  $76^{\circ}6$ , 1846 was  $77^{\circ}9$ , 1847 was  $80^{\circ}6$ , and in 1852 was  $77^{\circ}8$ . The high day temperatures were therefore remarkably high.

The mean low night temperature was  $57^{\circ}2$ , being  $4^{\circ}1$  above the average. The nights were therefore warm, but the high temperature of the month was mostly attributable to excess of day temperature.

The month of *August* was for the most part warm; its mean temperature was  $63\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ , showing an excess of  $3^{\circ}$  nearly. The mean of the high day temperatures was  $76^{\circ}1$ , being  $3^{\circ}9$  in excess. The mean low night temperature was  $54\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ , differing but little from its average for the month; so that the excess of temperature this month also was almost wholly attributable to high day temperature.

September was chiefly cold till the 22nd, and very warm from the 23rd; its mean temperature was  $56\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ , being  $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  above the average of 88 years.

The mean temperature for the three months ending September was  $62^{\circ}8$ . For the same period in the years 1779 it was  $63^{\circ}2$ , 1818 it was  $63^{\circ}5$ , 1846 was  $62^{\circ}6$ , and 1857 was  $63^{\circ}3$ ; in all other years since 1771 it has been less than  $62\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ ; so

that in three corresponding periods only, during an interval of 88 years, the temperature of the past three months has been exceeded.

The mean temperature of the 9 months ended September is  $53^{\circ}3$ , exceeding the average by  $3^{\circ}3$ .

The temperature of every month of this year has been in excess; similarly every month up to September in the years 1781, 1835, and 1846 were in excess; in both the years 1822 and 1835 eight of the nine months were in excess. The sum of the excesses in 1781 was  $16^{\circ}7$ , in 1822 was  $26^{\circ}1$ , in 1834 was  $17^{\circ}1$ , in 1835 was  $15^{\circ}1$ , in 1846 was  $36^{\circ}5$ , and in the year 1859 was  $29^{\circ}3$ . So that in one instance only, viz., in 1846, has the temperature of the first nine months of this year been exceeded in 88 years.

The mean temperature of the dew-point was above its average value in July, was about its average in August, and below it in September. The amount of water present in the air was therefore greater than usual in July, of the ordinary amount in August, and less in September. The excess, however, of temperature in July being greater than the excess of temperature of the dew-point, and the comparative high temperature of the other two months, caused the degree of humidity of the air to be less than usual throughout the quarter.

The fall of rain in the quarter exceeded its average by  $0.7$  inch. The deficiency upon the year is thus reduced to  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch only.

The temperature of vegetation, as indicated by the readings of a thermometer with its bulb placed on grass, was never below  $40^{\circ}$  in the months of July and August; a most remarkable circumstance. In the month of September a thermometer thus placed read once  $35^{\circ}$ , and on eight other occasions between  $35^{\circ}$  and  $40^{\circ}$ . During one entire night in September the temperature of vegetation never descended below  $64\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ ; whilst in July and August the highest readings were  $60^{\circ}$ . Usually the temperature of vegetation descends to that of the freezing point of water several times during three months, and is liable to do so every month in the year. This long continued great heat cannot but exercise a great influence on vegetation.

It is very desirable to ascertain the effects of the High Temperature of the current period upon public health, agriculture, and vegetation generally. These perhaps may be best ascertained by comparing the results of the present year with those of other years of contrary character, i.e., those remarkable for low temperatures. The following are those thus distinguished; 1771, 1773, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1799, 1814, 1816, 1817, 1820, 1823, and 1845, and of these, perhaps, the year 1816 exhibits the greatest contrasts as compared with the present year. The monthly temperatures of the years 1816 and 1859 are as follow:—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
1816 .....	$36^{\circ}7$	$36^{\circ}6$	$39^{\circ}2$	$43^{\circ}4$	$48^{\circ}8$	$53^{\circ}1$	$54^{\circ}5$	$57^{\circ}9$	$58^{\circ}9$
1859 .....	$40^{\circ}4$	$43^{\circ}1$	$46^{\circ}4$	$46^{\circ}6$	$53^{\circ}1$	$61^{\circ}4$	$68^{\circ}1$	$63^{\circ}5$	$56^{\circ}7$
Diff. ....	$3^{\circ}7$	$6^{\circ}5$	$7^{\circ}2$	$3^{\circ}2$	$4^{\circ}3$	$8^{\circ}3$	$13^{\circ}6$	$5^{\circ}6$	$-2^{\circ}2$

The sign (—) denotes that the temperature of September in the year 1859 was less than in the year 1816; in all the remaining months it was greater by the quantities in the lowest line of the above table.

The sum of the differences in the first eight months is  $50^{\circ}2$ , or averaging  $5^{\circ}6$  monthly. The temperatures  $53^{\circ}1$  in June and  $54^{\circ}5$  in July 1816 are the lowest

recorded within the period of 88 years for those months, and 68°·1 is the highest in July in the same period; the difference, 13°·6, shows the extreme range of monthly temperature in this month,—a summer month,—and clearly shows the necessity of long continued observations in this country, to determine average or true values.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich for the three months ended August, constituting the three summer months, was 64°·3, being 4°·3 above the average of 88 years.

1859. Months.		Temperature of								Water of the Thames	Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.		
		Air.			Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 18 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 18 Years.	
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 88 Years.	Diff. from Average of 18 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 18 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 18 Years.	Mean.						Diff. from Average of 18 Years.
July .....	63·1	+6·7	+6·5	62·6	+5·2	58·3	+4·6	24·6	+4·1	71·0	In. 457	In. +063	Gr. 5·4	Gr. +0·8	
August ...	63·5	+2·8	+2·1	58·4	+0·9	51·2	+0·1	21·8	+2·3	68·0	421	—002	4·7	0·0	
Sept. ....	56·7	+0·3	—0·4	52·7	—1·4	50·0	—1·2	18·1	—0·5	61·8	361	—023	3·9	—0·3	
Mean.....	62·8	+3·3	+2·7	57·9	+1·6	51·2	+1·2	21·5	+2·0	67·0	423	+013	4·7	+0·2	

1859. Months.		Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Daily Horizontal Movement of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.				
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 18 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 18 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 18 Years.	Amnt.	Diff. from Average of 44 Years.		Number of Nights it was			Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
											At or below 30°.	Be- tween 36° and 40°.	Above 40°.		
July .....	70	— 6	In. 29·937	In. +142	Gr. 524	Gr. — 3	In. 3·3	In. +0·6	Miles. 57	0	0	31	40·5	60·7	
August ...	72	— 5	29·818	+019	527	— 1	1·1	—1·3	86	0	0	32	40·1	60·0	
Sept. ....	75	— 6	29·709	—130	532	— 2	3·8	+1·4	97	0	9	21	35·0	61·3	
Mean.....	72	— 6	29·821	+010	528	— 2	Sum 8·2	Sum +0·7	Mean 80	Sum 0	Sum 9	Sum 84	Lowest 35·0	Highest 61·3	

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

*Wheat* was cut in the South of England on the 11th of July, and in the North about the end of the month.

*Barley* was cut in the South about the 13th of July, and in the North at the beginning of August.

*Rye* was cut at southern stations about the 19th of July, and in the North about the 10th of August.

*Oats* were cut at southern stations about the middle of July, and at northern stations about a month later.

ENGLAND.—Meteorological Table, Quarter ended 30th September 1859.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Level of the Sea.	Highest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Lowest Reading of the Thermo- meter.	Range of Tem- perature in the Quarter.	Mean Monthly Range of Tem- perature.	Mean Daily Range of Tem- perature.	Mean Tem- perature of the Air.	Mean Degree of Hu- midity.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	
Guernsey .....	29·598	83·5	50·0	33·5	21·8	10·3	62·0	86
Exeter .....	29·662	87·0	42·7	44·3	29·2	16·3	61·5	79
Ventnor .....	29·566	79·0	45·0	34·0	25·0	10·1	63·9	83
Barnstaple .....	29·564	88·5	41·8	46·7	34·2	16·7	62·4	76
Royal Observatory	29·566	93·0	41·5	51·5	41·9	21·5	62·7	72
Royston .....	29·600	90·5	41·2	49·3	40·3	20·8	61·8	75
Lampeter .....	29·493	86·0	30·6	55·4	41·2	21·4	59·5	93
Norwich .....	29·555	92·0	42·0	50·0	42·0	17·0	61·9	82
Belvoir Castle ...	29·570	89·7	36·0	53·7	41·9	20·1	59·8	70
Nottingham .....	29·542	83·1	42·5	40·6	41·6	21·7	60·7	78
Liverpool .....	29·600	82·0	48·1	33·9	25·3	17·6	60·6	76
Wakefield .....	29·569	90·0	34·7	55·3	43·8	20·5	59·9	74
Stonyhurst .....	29·514	83·6	37·9	45·7	34·8	16·6	57·4	83
Scarborough .....	29·566	77·4	45·0	32·4	23·9	8·3	58·2	86
Isle of Man .....	29·568	74·9	38·0	36·9	29·4	20·0	57·2	86
North Shields ...	29·651	81·4	41·0	40·4	30·0	14·8	59·6	75

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NAMES OF STATIONS.	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 .....	2·0	30	18	17	27	3·7	35	in. 9·1
Exeter .....	1·2	26	11	27	28	4·6	25	8·0
Ventnor .....	....	11	16	24	41	....	33	8·7
Barnstaple .....	1·1	14	10	37	31	4·4	50	14·1
Royal Observatory	....	19	9	30	34	6·1	35	8·2
Royston .....	....	24	6	29	40	5·3	48	7·9
Lampeter .....	2·3	6	5	22	31	5·4	38	11·0
Norwich .....	1·3	20	17	24	29	5·5	36	7·3
Belvoir Castle ...	1·5	17	4	32	37	5·2	35	5·7
Nottingham .....	0·3	....	....	....	....	6·1	43	6·6
Liverpool .....	1·0	....	....	....	....	6·7	47	8·2
Wakefield .....	1·5	15	11	23	32	4·8	47	12·8
Stonyhurst .....	0·8	17	12	14	38	7·7	57	14·4
Scarborough .....	1·8	11	6	17	22	....	19	5·3
Isle of Man .....	0·7	15	15	22	32	5·7	33	5·2
North Shields ...	1·7	23	13	18	36	6·3	40	16·6



Trade of United Kingdom, 1859-8-7.—Distribution of Exports from, 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.

Exports to, and Imports from, the following Foreign Countries, &c. The Unit 000's are omitted.	FIRST SIX MONTHS.					
	1859.		1858.		1857.	
	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from
<b>I.—FOREIGN COUNTRIES:</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Europe; viz., Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark & Iceland, & Heligoland	2,267,	4,921,	1,561,	3,545,	1,874,	not given
Central Europe; viz., Prussia, Germany, the Hanse Towns, Holland, and Belgium	8,498,	8,721,	8,559,	8,432,	10,184,	....
Western Europe; viz., France, Portugal (with the Azores, Madeira, &c.), and Spain (with Gibraltar and Canaries)	4,472,	11,681,	4,543,	8,695,	5,259,	....
Southern Europe; viz., Italy, Austrian Empire, Greece, Ionian Islands, and Malta	2,556,	1,863,	3,119,	1,458,	2,555,	....
Levant; viz., Turkey, with Wallachia and Moldavia, Syria and Palestine, and Egypt	3,671,	5,358,	3,270,	3,505,	3,226,	....
Northern Africa; viz., Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco	94,	127,	71,	111,	96,	....
Western Africa	345,	374,	387,	623,	443,	....
Eastern Africa; with African Ports on Red Sea, Aden, Arabia, Persia, and Bourbon..	249,	13,	42,	26,	31,	....
Indian Seas, Siam, Singapore, Sumatra, Java, and Philippines	1,459,	977,	1,308,	662,	910,	....
China, including Hong Kong	1,979,	5,071,	1,499,	3,943,	884,	....
South Sea Islands	33,	....	18,	....	11,	....
United States, including California	11,784,	17,310,	5,940,	19,614,	11,723,	....
Mexico and Central America	369,	206,	447,	119,	325,	....
Foreign West Indies	1,086,	1,179,	1,023,	1,524,	1,269,	....
South America, (Northern,) New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador	524,	306,	364,	202,	452,	....
" (Atlantic) Brazil, Uruguay, and Buenos Ayres	2,776,	1,835,	2,506,	2,103,	3,489,	....
" (Pacific,) Peru, Bolivia, Chili, and Patagonia	904,	1,798,	1,177,	3,398,	1,165,	....
Whale Fisheries; Grnlnd., Davis's Straits, Southn. Whale Fishery, Falkland Islands	15,	30,	....	53,	....	....
<b>Total.—Foreign Countries</b>	<b>43,081,</b>	<b>61,770,</b>	<b>35,834,</b>	<b>58,013,</b>	<b>43,896,</b>	<b>....</b>
<b>II.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS:</b>						
British India and Ceylon	10,442,	5,862,	8,726,	5,705,	6,461,	....
Australian Colonies.—New S. Wales & Victoria	4,065,	2,056,	3,714,	1,609,	4,683,	....
" " South Australia, West Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	893,	757,	1,125,	520,	879,	....
British North America	1,752,	717,	1,447,	631,	2,223,	....
" W. Indies with Btsh. Guiana & Honduras	1,093,	2,340,	1,149,	2,848,	1,026,	....
Cape and Natal	890,	603,	821,	546,	910,	....
Br. W. Co. of Af., with St. Helena & Ascension	172,	95,	114,	75,	200,	....
Mauritius	299,	1,130,	303,	845,	275,	....
Channel Islands	316,	212,	235,	180,	273,	....
<b>Total.—British Possessions</b>	<b>19,922,</b>	<b>13,772,</b>	<b>17,633,</b>	<b>12,959,</b>	<b>16,930,</b>	<b>....</b>
<b>General Total</b>	<b>£ 63,003,</b>	<b>75,542,</b>	<b>53,467,</b>	<b>70,972,</b>	<b>60,826,</b>	<b>....</b>

IMPORTS.—(United Kingdom.)—First Eight Months (Jan.—Aug.) 1859-8-7-6.—Computed Real Value of Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported into the United Kingdom. (000's omitted.)

(First Eight Months.) FOREIGN ARTICLES IMPORTED.		1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
		£	£	£	£
RAW MATLS.—Textile.	Cotton Wool	24,039,	22,291,	22,564,	20,628,
	Wool (Sheep's)	6,981,	5,600,	6,653,	5,796,
	Silk	6,965,	3,564,	9,486,	4,501,
	Flax	2,145,	1,465,	2,065,	1,568,
	Hemp	1,372,	876,	821,	891,
	Indigo	1,602,	1,380,	1,558,	2,004,
		43,104,	35,176,	43,147,	35,388,
	Various. Hides	1,884,	1,272,	2,649,	4,605,
	Oils	1,917,	1,961,	2,194,	2,088,
	Metals	2,215,	2,139,	2,347,	2,026,
" " Agrethl.	Tallow	1,150,	1,087,	1,390,	1,192,
	Timber	3,826,	2,523,	3,691,	3,151,
		10,992,	8,982,	12,271,	13,062,
	Guano	1,545,	2,976,	1,268,	1,661,
	Seeds	615,	1,027,	1,238,	1,601,
		2,160,	4,003,	2,506,	3,262,
	TROPICAL, &c., PRODUCE. Tea	3,741,	3,301,	3,346,	3,279,
	Coffee	1,078,	1,221,	946,	943,
	Sugar & Molasses	8,189,	8,326,	11,366,	7,900,
	Tobacco	420,	696,	927,	596,
Food	Rice	284,	1,108,	957,	1,151,
	Fruits	167,	184,	382,	96,
	Wine	1,582,	1,391,	2,642,	2,005,
	Spirits	1,279,	754,	2,107,	1,247,
		16,740,	16,981,	22,673,	17,217,
	Grain and Meal	12,118,	14,066,	11,667,	13,772,
	Provisions	2,044,	2,184,	2,964,	3,097,
		14,162,	16,250,	14,631,	16,869,
	Remainder of Enumerated Articles	2,134,	1,810,	2,655,	2,171,
	<b>TOTAL ENUMERATED IMPORTS</b>	<b>89,292,</b>	<b>83,202,</b>	<b>97,883,</b>	<b>84,969,</b>
	<b>Add for UNENUMERATED IMPORTS (say)</b>	<b>22,323,</b>	<b>20,800,</b>	<b>24,471,</b>	<b>21,242,</b>
	<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>111,615,</b>	<b>104,002,</b>	<b>122,354,</b>	<b>106,211,</b>

EXPORTS.—(United Kingdom.)—First Nine Months (Jan.—Sept.)  
1859-8-7-6.—Declared Real Value of Articles of BRITISH and IRISH  
Produce and Manufactures Exported from United Kingdom.

(First Nine Months.) BRITISH PRODUCE, &c., EXPORTED.		(000's omitted.)	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
			£	£	£	£
MANFRS.—Textile.	Cotton Manufactures..		28,957,	24,212,	23,434,	21,689,
	„ Yarn.....		6,889,	7,009,	6,682,	5,896,
	Woolen Manufactures:		9,251,	7,278,	8,824,	7,331,
	„ Yarn .....		2,088,	2,097,	2,361,	2,052,
	Silk Manufactures ..		1,627,	1,362,	2,243,	1,957,
	„ Yarn.....		157,	140,	301,	223,
	Linen Manufactures...		3,456,	3,000,	3,640,	3,530,
	„ Yarn.....		1,176,	1,261,	1,259,	943,
			53,601,	46,359,	48,744,	43,621,
„ Sewed.	Apparel .....		1,540,	1,359,	1,583,	1,254,
	Haberd. and Millry		3,332,	2,620,	3,261,	2,777,
METALS .....			4,872,	3,979,	4,844,	4,031,
	Hardware and Cutlery		2,835,	2,372,	3,050,	2,661,
	Machinery .....		2,739,	2,723,	2,911,	1,901,
	Iron .....		9,813,	8,817,	10,760,	9,866,
	Copper and Brass.....		1,927,	2,063,	2,333,	1,922,
	Lead and Tin .....		2,045,	1,710,	2,133,	1,759,
	Coals and Culm .....		2,582,	2,437,	2,449,	2,179,
			21,941,	20,122,	23,636,	20,291,
Ceramic Manufcts.	Earthenware and Glass		1,438,	1,303,	1,663,	1,401,
Indigenous Mfrs.	Beer and Ale .....		1,637,	1,447,	1,237,	1,120,
	Butter .....		512,	382,	411,	502,
	Cheese .....		94,	62,	88,	100,
	Candles .....		136,	126,	224,	230,
	Salt .....		200,	240,	284,	294,
	Spirits .....		197,	156,	654,	702,
	Soda.....		784,	587,	589,	436,
			3,560,	3,002,	3,517,	3,384,
Various Manufcts.	Books, Printed.....		343,	284,	323,	300,
	Furniture .....		171,	194,	214,	138,
	Leather Manufactures:		1,441,	1,505,	1,769,	1,189,
	Soap.....		158,	160,	186,	214,
	Plate and Watches ..		359,	333,	385,	327,
	Stationery.....		630,	581,	553,	520,
			3,102,	3,057,	3,430,	2,688,
Remainder of Enumerated Articles .....			2,560,	2,575,	3,027,	3,254,
Unenumerated Articles .....			6,963,	5,913,	6,875,	6,236,
TOTAL EXPORTS .....			98,037,	86,310,	95,736,	84,906,

SHIPPING.—FOREIGN TRADE.—(United Kingdom.)—First Nine Months (Jan.—Sept.), 1859-8-7-6.—Vessels Entered and Cleared with Cargoes, including repeated Voyages, but excluding Government Transports.

(First Nine Months.)		1859.			1858.			1857.			1856.		
ENTERED:—		Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	Average Tonnage	Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)		Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)		Vessels.	Tonnage (000's omitted.)	
Vessels belonging to—		No.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.		No.	Tons.	
United Kingdom and Dependencies .....		14,665	3,974,	271	13,944	3,756,		13,652	3,937,		13,063	3,657,	
Russia .....		269	77,	288	143	41,		108	24,		74	16,	
Sweden .....		693	114,	164	546	87,		402	67,		391	68,	
Norway .....		1,969	433,	220	1,646	351,		1,573	328,		1,659	322,	
Denmark .....		1,949	192,	98	1,724	172,		1,980	189,		1,485	135,	
Prussia and other German States .....		2,692	589,	219	2,303	517,		2,705	502,		2,234	405,	
Holland and Belgium ..		1,241	173,	139	969	148,		1,108	185,		1,051	160,	
France .....		1,929	156,	81	2,030	173,		753	58,		647	39,	
Spain and Portugal .....		311	72,	232	777	198,		507	125,		417	90,	
Italy and other European States .....		467	131,	280	97	25,		17	3,		57	16,	
United States .....		871	849,	975	1,042	967,		940	914,		1,078	1,028,	
Other States, America, Asia, and Africa .....		16	5,	309	15	6,		21	9,		19	6,	
Totals Entered		7,072	6,765,	241	25,236	6,441,		23,766	6,341,		22,175	5,942,	
CLEARED:—													
United Kingdom and Dependencies .....		18,981	4,895,	258	18,615	4,625,		19,714	4,867,		18,839	4,502,	
Russia .....		282	80,	284	161	49,		137	32,		57	12,	
Sweden .....		698	117,	168	639	112,		544	103,		470	87,	
Norway .....		1,431	277,	194	1,070	204,		1,342	260,		1,395	257,	
Denmark .....		2,201	218,	99	2,215	221,		2,429	241,		2,014	185,	
Prussia and other German States .....		3,757	690,	184	3,768	657,		3,529	591,		3,118	513,	
Holland and Belgium ..		1,525	229,	151	1,613	262,		1,619	297,		1,391	224,	
France .....		2,864	307,	107	3,369	355,		3,357	358,		3,069	290,	
Spain and Portugal .....		277	67,	241	956	257,		828	229,		503	112,	
Italy and other European States .....		636	184,	289	120	32,		12	4,		79	23,	
United States .....		903	859,	951	1,065	1,002,		1,001	973,		1,183	1,110,	
Other States, America, Asia, and Africa .....		16	5,	342	12	4,		14	5,		21	8,	
Totals Cleared		33,571	7,929,	236	33,603	7,780,		34,536	7,960,		32,139	7,323,	

GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.—IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.  
—(United Kingdom.)—Computed Real Value for the First Nine Months  
Jan.—Sept., 1859-8.

(First Nine Months.)	1859.			1858.		
	Gold.	Silver.	TOTAL.	Gold.	Silver.	TOTAL.
Imported from:—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hanse Towns, Hol- land, and Belgium. }	365,000	2,525,000	2,890,000	2,238,000	464,000	2,702,000
France.....	879,	5,498,	6,377,	609,	1,290,	1,899,
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar.....	81,	186,	267,	169,	421,	590,
Malta, Turkey, and Egypt.....	317,	13,	330,	968,	13,	981,
West Coast of Africa ..	71,	4,	75,	82,	8,	90,
China .....	....	....	....	35,	86,	121,
Australia .....	6,445,	1,	6,446,	6,277,	1,	6,278,
South America and West Indies.....	1,477,	2,423,	3,900,	3,102,	2,260,	5,362,
United States .....	6,465,	1,222,	7,687,	3,761,	141,	3,902,
Other Countries .....	2,147,	25,	2,172,	48,	36,	84,
Totals Imported ...	18,247,000	11,897,000	30,144,000	17,289,000	4,720,000	22,009,000
Exported to:—						
Hanse Towns, Hol- land, and Belgium. }	901,000	928,000	1,829,000	217,000	1,140,000	1,357,000
France.....	12,215,	307,	12,522,	7,637,	300,	7,937,
Portugal, Spain, and Gibraltar.....	423,	....	423,	95,	....	95,
India and China (via Egypt).....	234,	12,802,	13,036,	113,	3,494,	3,607,
South Africa .....	2,	5,	7,	64,	3,	67,
Mauritius.....	....	1,	1,	107,	26,	133,
Danish West Indies ..	137,	6,	143,	9,	73,	82,
United States .....	10,	74,	14,	135,	....	135,
Brazil .....	69,	89,	158,	236,	97,	333,
Other Countries .....	505,	31,	536,	15,	31,	46,
Totals Exported ...	14,496,000	14,173,000	28,669,000	8,628,000	5,164,000	13,792,000
Excess of Imports .....	3,751,000	....	1,475,000	8,661,000	....	8,217,000
„ Exports .....	....	2,276,000	....	....	444,000	....

REVENUE.—QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1859.  
An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom in the  
YEARS and QUARTERS ended on the 30th September, 1859 and 1858.

QUARTERS, ended 30th September.	1859.	1858.	1859.	
	£	£	Less.	More.
Customs .....	6,576,866	6,115,422	....	461,444
Excise .....	5,549,000	5,085,000	....	464,000
Stamps .....	1,937,000	1,831,000	....	106,000
Taxes.....	146,000	141,000	....	5,000
Post Office.....	780,000	745,000	....	35,000
	14,988,866	13,917,422	....	1,071,444
Property Tax.....	1,874,000	2,454,000	580,000	....
	16,862,866	16,371,422	580,000	1,071,444
Crown Lands.....	61,979	60,940	....	1,039
Miscellaneous .....	339,931	531,690	191,759	....
Totals .....	17,264,776	16,964,052	771,759	1,072,483
			'59 More—£300,724	
YEARS, ended 30th September.	1859.	1858.	1859.	
	£	£	Less.	More.
Customs .....	24,808,766	23,472,831	....	1,335,935
Excise .....	18,685,000	17,731,000	....	954,000
Stamps .....	7,987,981	7,728,343	....	259,638
Taxes.....	3,190,000	3,136,033	....	53,967
Post Office.....	3,255,000	3,025,000	....	230,000
	57,926,747	55,093,207	....	2,833,540
Property Tax.....	5,686,106	7,852,625	2,166,519	....
	63,612,853	62,945,832	2,166,519	2,833,540
Crown Lands.....	281,579	276,940	....	4,639
Miscellaneous .....	2,095,865	1,938,727	....	157,138
Totals .....	65,990,297	65,161,499	2,166,519	2,995,317
			'59 More—£828,798	



REVENUE (UNITED KINGDOM).—QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1859:—  
APPLICATION.

*An Account showing the REVENUE and other RECEIPTS of the QUARTER ended the 30th Sept., 1859; the APPLICATION of the same, and the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the said Quarter, together with the Surplus or Deficiency upon such Charge.*

## RECEIVED:—

Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1859, viz.:—	£
Great Britain .....	—
Ireland .....	£128,137
	428,137
Income received in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859, as shown in Account 1 .....	17,261,776
Amount received in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859, in repayment of Advances for Public Works, &c. ....	393,186
	18,080,099
Balance, being the Deficiency on the 30th September, 1859, upon the charge of the Consolidated Fund in Great Britain, to meet the Dividends and other Charges payable in the Quarter to 31st December, 1859, and for which Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) will be issued in that Quarter .....	2,061,074
	£21,018,073

## PAID:—

Net Amount applied out of the Income for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859, in Redemption of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1859, viz.:—	£
Total Deficiency .....	£2,020,040
Abate—Redeemed by Sinking Fund .....	200,000
	2,720,040
Amount applied out of the Income to Supply Services in the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859 .....	10,370,532
Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859, viz.:—	
Interest of the Permanent Debt .....	£5,560,599
Terminable Debt .....	1,437,601
Interest of Exchequer Bills (Deficiency) .....	331
The Civil List .....	100,671
Other Charges on Consolidated Fund .....	381,426
Advances for Public Works, &c. ....	258,381
	7,739,009
Surplus Balance beyond the Charge of the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859, viz.:—	
Great Britain .....	—
Ireland .....	199,592
	199,592
	£21,018,073

## CORN.—Gazette Average Prices (ENGLAND AND WALES) Third Quarter of 1859.

Weeks ended on a Saturday, 1859.		Weekly Average. (Per Impl. Quarter.)					
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
July	2 .....	s. d. 40 4	s. d. 30 9	s. d. 25 10	s. d. 33 9	s. d. 46 1	s. d. 40 9
"	9 .....	46 0	31 10	25 6	31 3	47 7	41 2
"	16 .....	46 6	29 11	25 3	40 6	45 10	39 8
"	23 .....	44 11	30 7	25 11	38 10	46 10	39 10
"	30 .....	43 —	30 1	25 3	35 1	44 2	37 —
Average for July	.....	45 6	30 7	25 6	36 5	46 1	39 8
August	6 .....	43 7	29 —	25 1	32 8	46 5	37 6
"	13 .....	43 11	30 1	25 2	33 3	46 7	36 9
"	20 .....	41 1	31 1	25 5	30 8	44 6	37 8
"	27 .....	41 5	32 11	25 5	32 8	44 6	37 9
Average for August	.....	44 —	30 9	25 3	32 11	45 5	37 2
September	3 .....	41 —	31 8	24 5	30 11	43 5	38 10
"	10 .....	42 9	33 9	23 —	31 6	41 3	37 10
"	17 .....	41 11	35 3	21 7	30 6	40 4	38 8
"	24 .....	41 16	35 5	21 7	30 6	40 4	38 5
Average for September	.....	42 7	34 9	22 7	30 10	41 4	38 5
Average for the Quarter	.....	44 —	32 2	24 3	33 11	44 1	38 7

## RAILWAYS.—PRICES, July—Sept.,—and TRAFFIC Jan.—Sept., 1859.

RAILWAYS, R.R. CO., 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3711, 3712, 3713, 3714, 3715, 3716, 3717, 3718, 3719, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725, 3726, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3730, 3731, 3732, 3733, 3734, 3735, 3736, 3737, 3738, 3739, 3740, 3741, 3742, 3743, 3744, 3745, 3746, 3747, 3748, 3749, 3750, 3751, 3752, 3753, 3754, 3755, 3756, 3757, 3758, 3759, 3760, 3761, 3762, 3763, 3764, 3765, 3766, 3767, 3768, 3769, 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773, 3774, 3775, 3776, 3777, 3778, 3779, 3780, 3781, 3782, 3783, 3784, 3785, 3786, 3787, 3788, 3789, 3790, 3791, 3792, 3793, 3794, 3795, 3796, 3797, 3798, 3799, 3800, 3801, 3802, 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806, 3807, 3808, 3809, 3810, 3811, 3812, 3813, 3814, 3815, 3816, 3817, 3818, 3819, 3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3825, 3826, 3827, 3828, 3829, 3830, 3831, 3832, 3833, 3834, 3835, 3836, 3837, 3838, 3839, 3840, 3841, 3842, 3843, 3844, 3845, 3846, 3847, 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851, 3852, 3853, 3854, 3855, 3856, 3857, 3858, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3865, 3866, 3867, 3868, 3869, 3870, 3871, 3872, 3873, 3874, 3875, 3876, 3877, 3878, 3879, 3880, 3881, 3882, 3883, 3884, 3885, 3886, 3887, 3888, 3889, 3890, 3891, 3892, 3893, 3894, 3895, 3896, 3897, 3898, 3899, 3900, 3901, 3902, 3903, 3904, 3905, 3906, 3907, 3908, 3909, 3910, 3911, 3912, 3913, 3914, 3915, 3916, 3917, 3918, 3919													
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Note.—Consols.—Money Prices on three dates as above, 93 to ½, —94½ to ¾, —95½ to ¾.  
Exchequer Bills. " " 23s. pm., —30s. pm., —23s. pm.

## BANK OF FRANCE.—Abstract of Official Returns.—25 francs = £.

## I.—LIABILITIES (Passif).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DATES.	Billets to Bearer. (Circulation.)			Billets to Order. (Bank Post Bills.)			Current Accounts. (Deposits.)				Other	Total.
	Paris.	Branch.	Total.	Paris.	Récep- pissés.	Total.	Trea- sury.	Paris.	Branch.	Total.	Liabili- ties.	Liabili- ties.
	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £
1859.												
June 9....	....	....	26'77	32	43	75	8'16	12'04	1'48	21'68	9'09	58'29
Aug. 11..	....	....	29'43	24	39	63	7'15	7'25	1'26	15'66	8'91	54'63
Sep. 8....	....	....	28'02	26	36	62	8'20	7'15	1'22	16'57	8'99	54'20

## II.—ASSETS (Actif).

14 DATES.	15 16 17 Coin and Bullion.			18 19 20 Portfolio. (Discounts.)			21 Ad- vances on Ingots.	22 Advances on Public Stocks.	23 Advances on Shares.	24 Other Assets.	25 Total Assets.
	Paris.	Branch.	Total.	Paris.	Branch.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.		
	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £
1859.											
June 9....	6'70	16'15	22'85	10'58	10'84	21'42	0'04	1'76	6'13	6'09	58'29
Aug. 11..	10'96	14'15	25'11	8'31	10'23	18'54	0'03	1'62	3'28	6'05	54'63
Sep. 8....	11'18	14'60	25'78	8'06	9'69	17'65	0'04	1'60	3'21	5'92	54'20

BANKS in BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and NEW ORLEANS, 1859.  
Monthly Averages deduced from Weekly Official Returns. \$5 = £.

1859.  Averages of Months of	Boston.				New York.				Rates of Discount in <i>New York</i> on Prime endorsed, 60 d. Bills.  Pr.ct. pr.ann.
	Liabilities.		Assets.		Liabilities.		Assets.		
	Circul.	Deps.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul.	Deps.	Loans.	Specie.	
	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	
June.....	1'37	4'04	11'60	1'30	1'66	19'93	24'57	4'53	6½ @ 7
July .....	1'40	3'77	11'74	1'00	1'65	19'21	24'14	4'41	" "
Aug.....	1'29	3'54	11'61	0'97	1'67	18'07	23'61	4'14	6½ " 7½
Sept. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 " 7

1859.	Philadelphia.				New Orleans.			
	Liabilities.		Assets.		Liabilities.		Assets.	
	Circul.	Deps.	Loans.	Specie.	Circul.	Deps.	Loans.	Specie.
	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £	Mlns. £
June.....	57	3'21	5'16	1'06	2'35	3'58	3'55	2'82
July .....	57	2'98	5'04	0'95	2'15	3'26	3'39	2'72
Aug.....	54	2'88	4'91	1'00	1'98	3'12	3'69	2'63
Sept. ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

## BANK OF ENGLAND.—WEEKLY RETURN.

Pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32 (1844), for Wednesday in each Week, during the THIRD QUARTER (July—Sept.) 1859.

1 2 3 4 5 ISSUE DEPARTMENT.					6 7 COLLATERAL COLUMNS.	
Liabilities. Notes Issued.	DATES. (Wednesdays.)	Assets.			Notes in Hands of Public. (Col. 1 minus col. 16.)	Minimum Rates of Discount at Bank of England.
		Government Debt.	Other Securities.	Gold Coin and Bullion.		
Mins. £	1859.	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	1859. Per Cent.
31,95	July 6....	11,01	3,46	17,47	21,48	14 July 2½
31,81	" 13....	11,01	3,46	17,34	21,71	
31,55	" 20....	11,01	3,46	17,08	22,06	
31,31	" 27....	11,01	3,46	16,84	21,84	
31,20	Aug 3....	11,01	3,46	16,73	22,31	
31,11	" 10....	11,01	3,46	16,64	21,95	
30,86	" 17....	11,01	3,46	16,38	21,68	
30,69	" 24....	11,01	3,46	16,21	21,68	
30,40	" 31....	11,01	3,46	15,93	21,54	
30,44	Sept 7....	11,01	3,46	15,97	21,31	
30,89	" 14....	11,01	3,46	16,42	21,06	
30,99	" 21....	11,01	3,46	16,51	21,08	
31,39	" 28....	11,01	3,46	16,92	21,21	

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

8 9 10 11 12 Liabilities.					13 14 15 16 17 Assets.					18 Totals of Liabili- ties and Assets.
Capital and Rest.	Deposits.	Seven Day and other Bills.	DATES. (Wedsdys.)	Securities.	Reserve.	Notes.	Gold and Silver Coin.			
Capital.	Rest.	Public.	Private.	Government.	Other.					
Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £	Mins. £
14,55	3,23	9,44	13,58	75	July 6	11,78	18,68	10,47	61	41,55
14,55	3,27	4,87	16,36	86	" 13	11,42	17,80	10,10	60	39,93
14,55	3,31	4,98	14,93	85	" 20	11,27	17,25	9,49	62	38,63
14,55	3,32	5,02	14,91	82	" 27	11,17	17,35	9,47	62	38,62
14,55	3,35	5,32	14,35	82	Aug 3	11,21	17,69	8,89	60	39,39
14,55	3,43	5,91	14,67	86	" 10	11,21	18,47	9,16	59	39,43
14,55	3,44	6,23	14,24	84	" 17	11,21	18,29	9,18	62	39,31
14,55	3,44	6,15	14,18	86	" 24	11,21	18,30	9,01	66	39,20
14,55	3,69	7,82	12,74	89	" 31	11,22	18,99	8,86	61	39,69
14,55	3,71	7,79	13,07	91	Sept 7	11,22	19,02	9,13	67	40,03
14,55	3,72	8,51	13,07	86	" 14	11,22	18,96	9,83	70	40,71
14,55	3,72	8,79	13,22	84	" 21	11,22	19,32	9,91	68	41,12
14,55	3,72	9,27	13,10	82	" 28	11,22	19,43	10,18	62	41,46

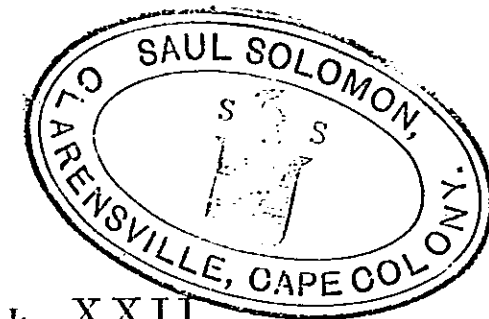
## CIRCULATION.—COUNTRY BANKS.

*Average amount of Promissory Notes in Circulation in ENGLAND and WALES, on Saturday, in each Week during the Third Quarter (July—Sept.) of 1859; and of Promissory Notes in Circulation in SCOTLAND and IRELAND, at the Four Dates, as under.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.				IRELAND.		
DATES.	Private Banks. (Fixed Issues, £40.)	Joint Stock Banks. (Fixed Issues, £30.)	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, £70.)	Four Weeks, ended	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, £75.)	£5 and upwards.	Under £5.	TOTAL. (Fixed Issues, £35.)
1859.	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	1859.	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £	Mlms. £
July 2	3,37	2,92	6,29	July 2	1,56	2,57	4,13	3,31	3,24	6,55
„ 9	3,42	2,95	6,37							
„ 16	3,38	2,95	6,33							
„ 23	3,35	2,92	6,27							
„ 30	3,31	2,88	6,19	„ 30	1,44	2,53	3,97	3,28	3,07	6,35
Aug. 6	3,32	2,87	6,19							
„ 13	3,30	2,89	6,19							
„ 20	3,27	2,90	6,17							
„ 27	3,30	2,91	6,21	Aug. 27	1,43	2,55	3,98	3,18	3,14	6,32
Sept. 3	3,34	2,94	6,28							
„ 10	3,37	2,96	6,33							
„ 17	3,39	2,95	6,34							
„ 24	3,44	2,99	6,43	Sept. 24	1,43	2,61	4,04	3,29	3,32	6,61

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—*Quotations as under, London on Paris, Hamburg & Calcutta;—and New York, Calcutta, Hong Kong & Sydney, on London—with collateral cols.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
DATES.	Paris.			Hamburg.			Calcutta.			New York.			Standard Silver in bars in London.
	London on Paris.	Bullion as arbitrated.	Premium on Gold per mille.	London on Hambg.	Bullion as arbitrated.		India House.	At Calcutta on London.	Hong Kong.	Syd-ney.			
	3 m.d.	Agnt. Engd.	For Engd.	3 m.d.	Agnt. Engd.	For Engd.	60 d.s.	60 d.s.	3 m.d.	6 m.s.	30 d.s.		pr. oz.
1859.		pr. ct.	pr. ct.	par	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	pr. ct.	d.	d.	d.	pr. ct.	d.	
July 2 ..	25·37½	0·2	....	13·4	0·2	....	110	26	24½	58	2½ p.	62½	
Aug. 6 ..	"	0·5	....	13·5½	....	0·2	110½	"	"	59	"	61½	
" 20 ..	25·40	....	....	13·6	....	....	"	"	"	"	"	61½	
Sept. 3 ..	"	0·1	....	1½dis	....	0·2	110	"	"	"	1 p.	"	
" 17 ..	25·37½	"	....	"	....	"	"	"	"	"	"	61½	
Oct. 1 ..	"	....	....	2dis	....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	



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