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4

THE
STATISTICAL BRIEVIARY;

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ON A PRINCIPLE ENTIRELY NEW,
THE RESOURCES
OF EVERY
STATE AND KINGDOM IN EUROPE;

ILLUSTRATED WITH
STAINED COPPER-PLATE CHARTS,
REPRESENTING THE
PHYSICAL POWERS OF EACH DISTINCT NATION
WITH EASE AND PERSPICUITY.

By WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A SIMILAR EXHIBITION OF THE RULING POWERS
OF HINDOOSTAN.

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P R E F A C E.

HAVING about a year ago been requested by the English editor of Mr. Boetticher's Statistical Tables, to consider of some method of bringing them down to that period, without injuring the original work, I proposed to make a *supplementary* table, comprehending all the countries which have undergone any material change since the publication of the book. I then undertook to make out such a supplementary table; which I did, and it is published at the end of that work.

In the course of executing that design, it occurred to me, that tables are by no means a good form for conveying such information, unless where a number of different countries are intended to be exhibited at once. Where there is only one to be set forth, I can see no kind of advantage in that sort of representation, while the inconveniency of a large size, in a book that is intended to be frequently referred to, is obvious.

I do not conceive that it is in any manner the province of statistical works to contain historical relation, or any thing that is not a simple fact, and relative to one single epoch or date. The numbers of people, quantity of ground, revenues, prices of labour, &c. as simple and useful facts, belong to statistics; but the description of the order of the garter, or of the golden fleece, has nothing to do with it. To encumber statistical reports with such information appears to me to be ill placed, and as such improper.

I have composed the following work upon the principle of which I speak; this, however, I never should have thought of doing, had it not occurred to me, that making an appeal to the eye when proportion and magnitude are concerned, is the best and readiest method of conveying a distinct idea.

Statistical knowledge, though in some degree searched after in the most early ages of the world, has not, till within these last fifty years, become a regular object of study. Its utility to all persons connected in any way with public affairs, is evident: and indeed it is no less evident that every one who aspires at the character of a well-informed man should acquire a certain degree of knowledge on a subject so universally important, and so generally canvassed.

Geographical knowledge has long been considered as
necessary

necessary for persons of both sexes who wish to acquire any tolerable degree of general information ; in so much that, next to ignorance of the grammar of one's native language, nothing betrays want of information so soon as ignorance in matters of geography, without which it is almost impossible to carry on conversation long on any general subject.

Geography is, however, only a branch of statistics, a knowledge of which is necessary to the well understanding of the history of nations, as well as their situations relatively to each other. In ancient history, and even down to our own times, there is nothing so imperfect as the accounts given of statistical matters. Ancient historians, and other writers, tell us for example, of great armies raised and great achievements performed ; but concerning the finances, and ways and means, they are generally silent. To the importance of this species of knowledge, mankind have only of late years begun to pay a sufficient degree of attention, the want of which, hitherto, leaves us now in great ignorance on many points which it would be very useful for us to know, in order to form a comparison between the ancient state of the world and its present situation.

Statistical accounts are to be referred to as a dictionary by men of riper years, and by young men as a grammar, to teach them the relations and proportions of different

statistical subjects, and to imprint them on the mind at a time when the memory is capable of being impressed in a lasting and durable manner, thereby laying the foundation for accurate and valuable knowledge.

Since the value of this study is generally acknowledged, it has become a desirable thing to render it as easy and perfect as may be. In the introduction reasons are given for adopting the mode of representing the magnitude of different countries by proportional circles, but the great test of its utility is in the mind of the person who takes up the charts. The first of these has been shewn to numbers of persons, all of whom have declared that till they saw it, they had no right and distinct idea of the proportional extent of the different countries such as it gave them. The reason of this is evident: for, as it is not without some pains and labour that the memory is impressed with the proportion between different quantities expressed in words or figures, many persons never take that trouble;—and there is even, to those that do so, a fresh effort of memory necessary each time the question occurs. It is different with a chart, as the eye cannot look on similar forms without involuntarily as it were comparing their magnitudes. So that what in the usual mode was attended with some difficulty, becomes not only easy, but as it were unavoidable.

Whatever presents itself quickly and clearly to the
6 mind,

mind, sets it to work, to reason, and think; whereas, it often happens, that in learning a number of detached facts, the mind is merely passive, and makes no effort further than an attempt to retain such knowledge.

It would be almost impossible for any person of intelligence to contemplate the first chart without being struck with the great size of Russia and Turkey, and the comparatively small extent of those countries which have borne the principal sway in the world for these last five hundred years, whilst Russia was nearly unknown, and counted but as dust in the political balance of nations. Some general conclusions, accompanied with no small degree of surprise, naturally attend the first view of this proportional chart of nations.

What thinking man who considers the important part that the small republic of Holland has acted, while Russia lay as if congealed in an eternal winter, but will conclude, that if ever the people in those different countries come to be in any degree similar in civilization and intelligence, the importance of the smaller must sink into great inferiority, and in general, that if even the different countries in the world should come to be nearly upon a par in respect of arts, civilization and knowledge, the scale of their importance must be strangely altered, and accordingly it is daily altering: for, as commerce, arts, and civilization, have been making great progress

during the last century, the foundation of changes has been solidly laid, and they have begun to take place with unexampled rapidity.

Holland, which was a preponderating power in the beginning, and during a great part of the last century, as it had long before been, entered into the last war shorn of its importance, with the rank of only an auxiliary to France and Spain. It did not long preserve even that diminished rank; for having first submitted to be the tool of a French faction, it was in the course of a few days reduced to obedience by the King of Prussia, who acted with it just as he would have done with a rebellious province of his own dominions; and when the present war broke out, it soon was reduced to what impartial truth obliges us to call a dependant province of France.

Portugal, now so different from what it was in the time when its conquests almost encircled, and did astonish the world, seems to run a risque of sharing the fate of Holland.

Though extent of territory is the ground work of power, as it regulates in a great degree the population of a country; yet we find neither extent nor population will do without revenue: hence we find Poland extensive, populous, rich in soil, and productive, peopled with a race much more zealous of liberty than any of the neigh-

bouring kingdoms, fallen a prey to the power of those very neighbours. The conclusion is, that want of revenue was the cause of its ruin*.

To render statistical accounts accurate and complete, it is not sufficient that individuals should collect knowledge, and arrange it in order, for the aid of rulers and magistrates. An habitual and regular practice of collecting information, both generally and locally, is necessary; but as vanity is not flattered by employing men to collect such materials, as it does not immediately advance the interests of those who are at the head of affairs, it is to be feared that the business will long be left to the inadequate care of a few individuals.

Where vanity is not gratified, or interest promoted, knowledge is generally neglected. The bushels of rings taken from the fingers of the slain at the battle of Cannæ, above two thousand years ago, are recorded: so are the numbers of combatants at the battles of Agincourt and Cressy; but the bushels of corn produced in England at this day, or the number of the inhabitants of the country †, are unknown, at the very time that we are debating that
most

* Perhaps it will be urged that want of unanimity, not want of revenue, ruined Poland; but in answer to this, it may be urged, that want of revenue occasions want of unanimity as well as many other wants.

† Some efforts have been lately made to ascertain the population of this country, which are entirely inadequate to the purpose, and are therefore to be considered as nothing.

most important question, whether or not there is sufficient subsistence for those who live within the kingdom. We neither know whether the country is increasing or diminishing in population : we are equally ignorant as to its produce, and yet, perhaps, no nation in Europe is better informed on those important subjects than ourselves. No encouragement is given, no proper steps are taken by those who rule, to ascertain points that are so material, while there are Societies instituted for inquiry into matters which are past and gone, rare and useless, or distant and unknown.

Were the aid and support of public men obtained in collecting statistical knowledge, great progress might be made in it at little expence, and with great facility ; but so long as that is not the case, individuals will find themselves reduced to the situation of scanty gleaners, not that of men carrying home an ample harvest.

Statesmen, and those in power, would in the end find themselves amply repaid for any trouble, or moderate degree of expence, that an attention to statistics might occasion ; for by that means the operations of government (particularly the revenue department *) would be greatly facilitated.

* In the revenue department much accuracy and great attention prevails throughout ; but all other national operations are done in a slovenly inaccurate manner, as if revenue alone were worth attending to : it is not so in many countries that are in other respects much worse regulated than this.

facilitated. Great statesmen and monarchs have known this in all ages; from whence attempts have arisen to number the people, and take an account of property, &c.

As statistical results never can be made out with minute accuracy, and that, if they were, it would add little to their utility, from the changes that are perpetually taking place; it has been thought proper in this work to omit that customary ostentation of inserting what may be termed fractional parts, in calculating great numbers, as they only confuse the mind and are in themselves an absurdity.

Statistical books, like dictionaries, require new editions from time to time, as changes take place among nations; but it is impossible to begin a regular series of such accounts from any period so proper as that just previous to the present war. Europe had been almost stationary for a century, when all at once changes commenced, which, from their nature, their causes, and the general situation of things, will not soon be ended in a solid manner. The first view of European nations is the foundation from which we rise, with an intention to exhibit in a like manner the same nations under the different vicissitudes which the present troubles have occasioned, or in future may occasion.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the observations made relative to the utility and fitness of large tables for conveying statistical information, no idea was entertained of objecting to the merit of M. Boetticher's work; but from inspecting those tables themselves, it will appear, that except in regard to Germany, which is divided into a great number of governments, in the VIth table, where eight states are represented at once, and in the last supplementary table, where eleven different nations are contained, there is more inconveniency than advantage arises from the form adopted.

With respect to throwing aside the units, tens, and hundreds, in great numbers, it is done under this simple impression, that as the information does scarcely ever come within a thousand of the truth, it is an affectation of accuracy beyond what has really been attained; or, to make a fair comparison, it is like a historian giving as truth, an account of the private minutiae of courts and embassies, which were known only to the parties themselves, and though reported publicly never believed. No sort of reflection is however meant on those who think fit to give their statements in the other way, although the number of figures certainly embarrasses the memory without answering any good purpose.

INTRO-

tent the Popula



INTRODUCTION AND EXPLANATION

OF THE

STATISTICAL CHARTS.

EACH circular figure represents that country, the name of which is engraved under it, and all are arranged in order according to their extent.

The lines stained red that rise on the left of each country, express the number of inhabitants in millions, measured upon the divided scale which extends from right to left of each division, each of which is one million, as marked at both ends.

The yellow lines on the right of each nation represent the revenue in millions of pounds sterling, measured also upon the same divided scale with the population.

The countries stained green are maritime powers; those stained of a pale red are only powerful by land.

The figures marked directly above the circles (as 5 over Russia, and 14 over Sweden) indicate the number of persons living on each square mile of country.

The figures within the circles shew the number of square miles in the countries they represent.

The dotted lines drawn between the population and revenue, are merely intended to connect together the lines
 belonging

belonging to the same country. The ascent of those lines being from right to left, or from left to right, shews whether in proportion to its population the country is burdened with heavy taxes or otherwise.

CHART 1st. Exhibits the powers of Europe as they were previous to the French Revolution. †

CHART 2d. The nations of Europe, as intended by the peace signed at Luneville, which so materially alters the nature of affairs, and the extent of France and Germany.

CHART 3d. Represents the population of the great capital cities of Europe, the circles being proportioned to the number of inhabitants in each.

CHART 4th. Represents the powers of Hindoostan, that are connected with, or influence European affairs in the east, in the same manner that the European powers themselves are exhibited to view.

The advantages proposed by this mode of representation, are to facilitate the attainment of information, and aid the memory in retaining it: which two points form the principal business in what we call learning, or the acquisition of knowledge.

Of all the senses, the eye gives the liveliest and most accurate idea of whatever is susceptible of being represented to it; and when proportion between different quantities is the object, then the eye has an incalculable superiority; as from the constant, and even involuntary habit of comparing the sizes of objects it has acquired the capacity of doing so, with an accuracy that is almost unequalled.

The

The study of chronology has been much facilitated by making space represent time, and a line of a proportional length, and in a suitable position, the life of a man, by means of which the remarkable men of past ages appear as it were before us in their proper time and place.

The author of this work applied the use of lines to matters of commerce and finance about sixteen years ago, with great success *. His mode was generally approved of as not only facilitating, but rendering those studies more clear, and retained more easily by the memory.

The present charts are in like manner intended to aid statistical studies, by shewing to the eye the sizes of different countries represented by similar forms, for where forms are not similar, the eye cannot compare them easily nor accurately. From this circumstance it happens, that we have a more accurate idea of the sizes of the planets, which are spheres, than of the nations of Europe which we see on the maps, all of which are irregular forms in themselves as well as unlike to each other.

SIZE, POPULATION, and REVENUE, are the three principal objects of attention upon the general scale of statistical studies, whether we are actuated by curiosity or interest; I have therefore represented these three objects in one view, as they are the only essential foundations for power that can be accurately measured or laid down with mathematical precision. Forms of govern-

* In the Political and Commercial Atlas, delineating the progress of the commerce and revenues of this country during the last century. That work was translated into French and published in Paris in 1788, when it met with great approbation. A new edition up to the present time is just published, of a size to bind up with this.

ment

ment, and the moral qualities of men, go a great way in constituting the strength of nations ; but those can only be described to the mind, they cannot be represented, nor indeed are they even susceptible of accurate description.

To conclude, the 1st chart shews the different powers of Europe at one view ; by which the mind may conceive, and the memory retain, a distinct idea of their proportional extent, population, and public revenues. As for the details of each individual nation, they are simple, not comparative facts, and are to be found in the printed table dedicated to that particular country.

Those who will take the trouble to read the preface, will find in it some other remarks on this new mode, which may deserve their attention ; but, as already observed in that preface, the great criterion is the effect produced on the mind of a man, when it has for a few minutes contemplated one of these charts for the first time.

It is presumed that to students this work will be particularly useful : for no study is less alluring or more dry and tedious than statistics, unless the mind and imagination are set to work, or that the person studying is particularly interested in the subject ; which last can seldom be the case with young men in any rank of life.

N. B. Should future changes require a new chart, it will be published of a size proper to bind up with this work, and will be sold, to those who have a copy of it, at half the price charged to the public.

STATIS-

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT, &c.

B

THE EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

THIS Empire is the most extensive of any in existence, or that ever did exist, being considerably larger than the Roman Empire at the period of its greatest magnitude; it also exceeds in size the whole of Europe.

It was only so late as 1613 that Michael Romanzow, son of a metropolitan, laid the foundation of the greatness of Russia, and by becoming czar, established the present family on the throne. Peter the Great added Siberia to his Empire, and by a judicious line of conduct, and a life of great actions, first raised this huge, and then inanimated mass, to consideration in Europe. That celebrated monarch possessed many rare qualities in an eminent degree. Manly virtues, wise views, and greatness of mind, such as few princes ever possessed, were all directed in him to the civilization of his country and the improvement of his people. After the demise of this great man in 1725, no fewer than six sovereigns in the space of thirty-seven years ascended the throne. In 1762, Catharine II. on the death of her husband, assumed the reins of government, and proved an able ruler; under her administration Russia increased in wealth, commerce, and power. Her successor, Paul I. who only reigned from 1796 to 1801, had not time to shew in what manner he would have governed. His son, Alexander I. who has just mounted the throne, promises fair to govern well. The government is absolute monarchy.

No country ever rose more rapidly into political importance than Russia, which is now a first-rate power, whilst the career of its internal prosperity is more rapid than ever. Were it only peopled as Sweden or Denmark, it would contain above seventy millions of inhabitants, and enjoy a proportional revenue!!

Extent

Extent in square miles	4,660,000
Number of inhabitants	25,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	5
Extent in English acres	3,000,000,000
Number of acres to one person	120
Revenue in pounds sterling	7,300,000
Public debt	10,000,000
Land forces in time of peace	380,000
Ditto, in time of war	530,000
Seamen in time of peace	20,000
Ditto, in time of war	40,000
Ships of the line	60
Frigates, sloops, &c.	60
Number of inhabitants in the capital	170,000
Number of cultivated acres, about	150,000,000
Number of parishes, (146,000 clergy,)	18,319
Exports to England, average	1,500,000
Imports from England, average	550,000
Great divisions of the country, 44 distinct governments, 30 in Europe, 14 in Asia.	
Chief towns, Petersburg 170,000, Moscow 250,000,	
Astracan 70,000, Cronstadt 60,000, persons.	
Longitude of central point of the country, 92° east.	
Latitude of ditto, 60° north.	
Longitude of the capital 30° 19' east.	
Latitude of ditto 59° 56' north.	
Religion, Greek Catholic Church, of which the Emperor is chief; other religions tolerated.	
Amount of taxes on each individual 6s. 8d.	
Interest of money 8 per cent.	

Russia, from its extent and the consequent variety of soil and climate, produces a great number of articles for exportation; of which, iron, hemp, flax, timber, grain, cattle, and skins, are the principal. Its imports are not necessities, but chiefly luxuries. The exports increase with the industry of the country, and the imports as it grows more polished.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

THE finest portion of the world is in possession of the Turks, since the year 1000. The government is despotic, with power over both the persons and property of the subject. There is a great difference between a despotic government in a Mahomedan and in a Christian country,—in the former, it is not restrained by the tenets of religion; whereas we have no instance of any Christian king being guilty of such acts of violence as are every day practised at the courts of Mahomedan princes.

This great Empire, next in magnitude to that of Russia, and about equal to it in population and revenue, has undergone many revolutions, and is considered as on the decline for this last century. Certain it is, that it has lost much of the energy it has on former occasions displayed; but that does not always mark decay in countries so governed, where the character and talents of those who rule at the time, have a preponderating influence on public affairs.

The history of the Turkish Empire is too full of events to admit of any thing like an abridgment here; but the Turks formerly made a tolerable equally-poised rivalry with the Germans by land, and with the Venetians by sea. So late as 1789, Russia and the Emperor united, were both kept at bay by Turkey, and one campaign was very brilliant; nevertheless, nothing has been more feeble than the efforts made by that power to co-operate with this country in Egypt, or to subdue Pashwan Oglu. Caprice, or some cause, the real nature of which is little known, seems to produce alternate fits of exertion and of inactivity.

The great aggrandisement and progressive improvement of the Russian Empire, is indeed a dangerous circumstance for Turkey; but perhaps other European powers are not quite so lost to all justice and to their own interests, as to look on with indifference at the ruin of so great an Empire.

Extent

Extent in square miles	790,000
Number of inhabitants	24,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	31
Extent in English acres	505,600,000
Number of acres of land to one person	21
Revenue in pounds sterling	7,000,000
Amount of public debt, none	
Land forces in time of peace	250,000
Ditto, in time of war	370,000
Seamen in time of peace	30,000
Ditto, in time of war	55,000
Ships of the line	40
Frigates, sloops, &c — 20 frigates, 40 gallies, 100 gallions, in all	160
Leagues of sea coast	2,310
Number of inhabitants in the capital	900,000
Number of cultivated acres, about	128,000,000
Exports to England on an average of 10 years ..	260,000
Imports from England, ditto	280,000
Great divisions of the country, Europe, Asia, Africa, ..	3
Smaller divisions, besides the Greek islands, provinces ..	22
Chief towns, Constantinople 900,000, Aleppo 290,000, Cairo 400,000, Ancona 104,000, Smyrna 120,000, Adrianople 80,000.	
Longitude of central point 37° 15' east.	
Latitude of ditto 36°.	
Longitude of capital 28° 56' 15" east.	
Latitude of ditto 41° 1' north.	
Amount of taxes on each person 6s. 10d.	

The productions of the Turkish Empire are numerous. Corn of all sorts; great variety of fine fruits. Silk, cotton, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco; copper, and other metals; marble, gum, spices of different sorts; cattle of all sorts; also camels, lions, &c.

THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN.

SINCE Olof Skanthonung first assumed the title of King of Sweden, and introduced Christianity there in the year 1000, the revolutions in that kingdom have been numerous. The reigns of Gustavus Adolphus, the greatest warrior of his age, and of Charles XII. conferred a temporary splendour upon Sweden, which, whilst neighbouring kingdoms have been rising and falling, has, amidst all its own revolutions, and of those around, maintained a very respectable rank as a second-rate power.

The royal authority was absolute till 1718, but from that time the states of the realm gained upon the royal prerogative rather to the detriment of the public weal, until a revolution, very artfully and ably conducted by the late king Gustavus III. took place in 1792, and the monarchy again became absolute. Gustavus was one of those kings who used his power to make his subjects happy; nevertheless he was assassinated in 1792, an event regretted universally at the time. His brother, the Duke of Sudermania, was regent during the minority of the present king, Gustavus Adolphus IV. who shews the same disposition with his father, and bids fair to make his subjects happy.

The succession is hereditary both in the male and female line. Sweden is well situated for manufactures and commerce, but neither the one nor the other have been pushed or encouraged so as they might have been. There, as well as in other northern nations, a different system is necessary for the encouragement of the arts and manufactures from what will succeed in warmer climates, and upon a more fertile soil.

Extent

Extent in square miles	209,000
Number of inhabitants	3,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	14
Extent in English acres	133,000,000
Number of acres to each person	44 $\frac{1}{3}$
Number of acres in cultivation	24,000,000
Revenues in pounds sterling	1,500,000
Amount of public debt	7,000,000
Land forces in time of peace	50,000
Ditto, in time of war	140,000
Seamen in time of peace	15,000
Ditto in time of war	35,000
Ships of the line	30
Frigates, sloops, &c.—10 frigates & 60 gallies, in all	70
Extent of sea coast in leagues	380
Number of inhabitants in the capital	80,000
Amount of exports to England	290,000
Amount of imports from England	170,000
Great divisions of the country, Sweden, Gothland, Northland, Lapland, Finland, Pomerania, Wismer	7
Smaller divisions, provinces or districts	44
Chief towns, Stockholm 80,000, Gothenburg 20,000, Carlskrona 11,000, Stralsund 10,000.	
Longitude of capital 18° 3' east.	
Latitude of ditto 59° 20' north.	
Amount of taxes on each person rcs.	
Religion, Lutheran. Calvinist alone tolerated.	

Sweden produces corn, hemp, flax, and cattle of most sorts. But its main objects of exportation are iron, copper, and timber; hides, skins, and tallow.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

BEFORE THE WAR.

THE principalities of Germany in the 8th century, then united to France, became formidable under the Emperor Charlemagne. In 887 it was separated, and became an independent and distinct Empire under hereditary princes, but in 1085 became elective, and has ever since remained so.

It would be difficult to conceive a more inefficient form of government for a country than such a number of princes, all of them entitled to vote in case of war, but at perfect liberty to contribute or withhold their contingent in money and in troops.

It is very fortunate that the princes of the house of Austria, which is in itself powerful and possessed of great territories and revenue, are eligible to the imperial throne, and have been elected; otherwise the Empire would be now the most fragile political combination that has perhaps ever existed.

The princes have too many rights to be compelled to co-operation in an effectual manner, from doing which their different views and interests prevent them. Of this we were lately the witnesses, and are about to contemplate the consequences, when, the Empire being diminished in its extent, those who have not suffered owing to local situation are to be compelled to indemnify others that have.

The German constitution, of great antiquity, and as it were a middle step between the feudal system and limited monarchy, cannot be expected to resist the violent and systematical attacks that are in these times directed against every old and established form of government.

Extent

Extent in square miles	197,000
Number of inhabitants	25,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	128
Extent in English acres	126,000,000
Number of acres to each person	5
Number of acres in cultivation	90,000,000
Revenues in pounds sterling	14,000,000
Land forces in time of peace	120,000
Ditto in time of war	260,000
Number of inhabitants in the capital	254,000
Amount of exports to England	950,000
Amount of imports from England	1,420,000
Great divisions of the country, 6 Electorates, 16 Principalities, 11 Ecclesiastical States, Lesser ditto, 4 Imperial free cities, and Imperial, Prussian, Swedish, and Danish territories,	} 41
Chief towns, Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, Liege, Munich, Franckfort.	
Longitude of central point 12° east.	
Latitude of ditto 50° north.	
Longitude of the capital 16° 22' east.	
Latitude of ditto 48° 12' north.	
Amount of taxes on each person 11s. 2d.	
Rate of interest of money,	
Extent of sea coast, none.	
Religion, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Calvinist, upon a footing of equality.	

The productions are abundant and various. All sorts of grain, cattle, and fruits; quicksilver, copper, and other metals. Copperas, allum, tobacco, silk, timber, olive oil, &c. &c.

THE EMPEROR'S DOMINIONS

BEFORE THE WAR.

WHEN Charles V. who was Emperor of Germany as well as King of Spain, resigned his imperial and royal honours and power for a cell in a convent, he left his German dominions to his brother, and Spain to his son, Phillip II.

The male line of Austria became extinct by the death of Charles VI. who was succeeded in his hereditary dominions by his daughter Maria Teresa, married to Francis Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the year 1740. To Maria Teresa succeeded her son Joseph II. who was elected Emperor in 1765. By Galicia, Lodomeria, Buckowena, and the quarter of the Inn, he added three millions to the number of his subjects; and after many well-intended, but rather unsuccessful attempts, to make philosophical reforms among his subjects, he died disappointed in 1790. Leopold succeeded, and reigning only two years, his son Francis II. was chosen Emperor.

There is a vast variety of soil in the Emperor's hereditary dominions. The Austrian Netherlands, and the Duchies of Milan and Mantua, being remarkably fertile and well cultivated; Lodomeria and Galicia, taken from Poland, are likewise very fine countries; and upon the whole, the Emperor's estates are much above par with respect to fertility and riches.

As the German Empire and the hereditary dominions are in part the same, and in part not, it is difficult to make a clear distinction betwixt them; one observation may however be made relative to both, which is, that if ever the states of the Empire should act in contradiction to the house of Austria, alone more powerful than all of them together, they will lose their importance in Europe, and lay a foundation for their own destruction.

Extent

Extent in square miles	180,000			
Number of inhabitants	19,000,000			
Number of persons to a square mile	108			
Extent in English acres	115,000,000			
Number of acres of land to one person	6			
Revenues in pounds sterling	11,000,000			
Amount of public debt	40,000,000			
Land forces in time of peace	365,000			
Ditto in time of war	450,000			
Leagues of sea coast (18)	18			
Number of inhabitants in the capital	254,000			
Number of cultivated acres	75,000,000			
Exports to England	} Flanders only... {	3 0,000		
Imports from England				
Great divisions of the country }	}	10		
Smaller divisions				
Chief towns, Vienna 254,000, Milan 130,000, Brussels 80,000, Prague 80,000, Ghent 60,000, Antwerp 50,000.				
Longitude of central point 14° 20' east.				
Latitude of ditto 47° 30' north.				
Longitude of capital 16° 22' 30" east.				
Latitude of ditto 48° 12' 32".				
Amount of taxes on each person, 12s.				
Religion, Roman Catholic ; but general toleration.				

The productions are various. Corn, flax, hemp; cattle, wine, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and other metals. Coal, porcelain, and most sorts of fruit.

THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK.

DENMARK was a few centuries ago one of the most warlike nations of Europe, and the people are still of a very brave nature. In addition to their acquisitions in England, Scotland, and Ireland, which were but of a temporary duration, the Danes secured to themselves the possession of Greenland in the 11th century, and of Iceland in the 13th.

Neither the population nor the revenues of Denmark are sufficient to support it in the rank it formerly held ; it is therefore a second-rate power, and has wisely contrived for a long period to keep free of quarrels with other nations.

The government is absolute hereditary monarchy since the year 1660, when the people in a voluntary manner made a sacrifice of their liberties to their king ; from which time Denmark has been in a more flourishing state than before. This is a strange fact, contrasted with what during the same period has happened to the unfortunate Poles, and is sufficient to make people sceptical with regard to all theories about modes or forms of government. During the present war Denmark has carried on a great trade, and become much more wealthy than it ever was before ; and no nation in Europe has been so free from that political influenza that has prevailed extensively within these last twelve years.

The laws of Denmark are all contained in one volume, and justice is administered properly, and at small expence ; which is much more important to the happiness of the people than any reform that could be effected in the government.

Extent

Extent in square miles	170,000
Number of inhabitants	2,150,000
Number of persons to a square mile	12
Extent in English acres	108,000,000
Number of acres to one person	54
Revenues in pounds sterling	1,520,000
Public debts	2,600,000
Land forces in time of peace	75,000
Ditto in time of war	
Number of seamen in time of peace	18,000
Ditto in time of war	
Ships of the line	26
Frigates, floops, &c.—7 frigates of 50 guns, and small vessels.	
Leagues of sea coast	573
Number of inhabitants in the capital	90,000
Number of cultivated acres	12,600,000
Exports to England	110,300
Imports from England	219,000
Great divisions of the country	3
Smaller ditto	12
Chief towns, Copenhagen, Altona, Elfsineur.	
Longitude of central point of Denmark Proper	10° 15'.
Latitude of ditto	55° 30' north.
Longitude of chief city	12° east.
Latitude of ditto	55° 41' north.
Religion, Lutheran; others tolerated.	
Amount of taxes on each person	15s. 3d.

The principal productions are corn, hemp, flax and cattle. An inferior quality of fir timber is exported from Norway in considerable quantity; but none of the Danish dominions are famous for manufactures; and in such a latitude the finer productions of the earth are not to be expected.

P O L A N D

BEFORE THE DIVISION IN 1793.

THIS extensive and fruitful country, better peopled than any of the neighbouring nations, and with a brave race of inhabitants, has however been effaced from the rank of independent nations, and is now divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Too jealous of its liberties to submit to an hereditary race of monarchs, the Poles had at last recourse to the dangerous expedient of having elective kings, forgetting that disturbances will infallibly arise wherever princes are allowed to be claimants.

The feudal system still prevails in Poland, which in that respect is three centuries behind the other nations of Europe; consequently their elective kings had neither power in the interior, nor revenue, nor forces, in any degree equal to other monarchs.

When in former times great feudal lords raised temporary armies all over Europe, Poland stood high amongst warlike nations; but since standing armies have been introduced, and their superiority ascertained, Poland has gradually sunk, and those great lords and their vassals have become the subjects of strangers.

This partition of Poland in 1793 and 1796, were not the first attempts towards its dismemberment. In 1771 the same three powers had each taken a portion, but they left a remnant, to which independence and the name was still attached. That transaction, unopposed by neutral powers, or rather permitted by them, was the first deviation from the systematic balance of power in Europe, by which the strong protected the feeble; the deviation from which laid the foundation for the new system of partitions, indemnities, and mutual accommodations, or mutual spoliation, which now begins to be practised, in opposition to the interests and peace of mankind, as well as to the law of nature and of nations.

Extent

Extent in square miles	160,000
Number of inhabitants	8,500,000
Number of persons to a square mile	53
Extent in English acres	103,000,000
Number of acres to each person	12
Revenues in pounds sterling	450,000
Land forces in time of peace	18,000
Ditto in time of war	100,000
Leagues of sea coast	
Number of inhabitants in the capital	80,000
Number of cultivated acres	40,000
Great divisions of the country	6
Chief towns, Warsaw, Dantzic, Cracow.	
Longitude of central point 24° east.	
Latitude of ditto 53° north.	
Longitude of chief town 21° east.	
Latitude of ditto $52^{\circ} 14'$ north.	
Religion, Roman Catholic and Lutheran.	
Amount of taxes on each individual 1s. 2d.	

A very fruitful country, producing great quantities of corn, flax, and cattle. There are also mines of silver, copper, lead, and quicksilver. Timber and skins, tallow and salt provisions, make the chief articles of exportation.

F R A N C E

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

Originally the freest nation in Europe, France gradually suffered its liberties to be absorbed in royal prerogative; and the states general, a constitutional legislative power, intended as a controul on the executive power, had long been dispensed with, so that the government ended in absolute monarchy. The parliament of Paris, which was only a court of justice, under colour of opposing royal prerogative, had often attempted to become, and affected to consider itself as the guardian of the people and as representing the states general; but all their efforts against the royal power only terminated in its more firm establishment, until the last effort, which overturned it entirely.

The French are violent, quick, generous, and enthusiastic; but cool deliberation, a sense of justice, an attentive regard to maxims of prudence are necessary in either a republican or a mixed government. In all the assemblies of the states general, previous to 1789, the impatience of some, and the enthusiasm of others, enabled the court to triumph. In the last meeting, when the current of public opinion set in in another direction, it was with a violence that nothing could resist, and the monarchy was speedily swept away, together with every institution attached to it.

The power of the many was the first substitute for the power of the few; but this is a despotism in which there is no justice, no safety, no protection, which has in all times been short-lived, and individual tyrants have started up and governed in its name. Several such have governed in France, with great severity, until at last a general of uncommon personal merit and abilities, has ventured to ameliorate the state of the people, and to govern with mildness and moderation. How it will be when the course of events put the reins of government into feebler hands is very uncertain; but it is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, that experience will teach moderation, and misfortune set bounds to enthusiasm.

Extent

Extent in square miles	149,000
Number of inhabitants	26,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	174
Extent in English acres	95,000,000
Number of acres to each person	3½
Revenue in pounds sterling	19,000,000
Public debts	250,000,000
Land forces in time of peace	225,000
Ditto, in time of war	500,000
Seamen in time of peace	24,000
Ditto, in time of war	120,000
Ships of the line	75
Frigates, sloops, &c.	185
Leagues of seacoast	470
Number of inhabitants in the capital	700,000
Number of cultivated acres	75,000,000
Revenues of the clergy, reckoned before the revolution	25,000,000
Exports to England	45,000
Imports from ditto	150,000
Great divisions of the country	17
Chief towns, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Strasburg.	
Longitude of central point 2° 30' east.	
Latitude of ditto 46° 30' north.	
Longitude of capital 2° 20' east.	
Latitude of ditto 48° 50' north.	
Religion, Roman Catholic.	
Amount of taxes on each person 14s. 8d.	

There is not a more fruitful country than France, but there are few mines of any sort in it, consequently the exports consist chiefly of wines, fruits, and manufactures of a finer kind, for which that nation is famous; giving in general the law in matters of taste and fashion to all the nations in Europe.

C

THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

THE foundation of the present Spanish monarchy was laid so lately as the year 1491, by Ferdinand I. who drove the Arabs out of Grenada, after having united Arragon with Castile, by espousing Isabella, heiress of the latter kingdom. Previously to the time of Ferdinand, Spain had been perpetually over-run by the Arabs, and only dated its greatness from that period. For rather more than a century it was the richest and most powerful kingdom in Europe; and it is an opinion entertained, not only by mankind in general but by many of those who ought to be better informed, that Spain owes its depopulation and decline to the expulsion of the Moors in 1508, when, in reality, the glory of Spain commenced with Ferdinand, and its decline more than fifty years afterwards, when Charles V. by the conquest of Mexico and Peru, had opened a door for the influx of gold and the emigration of men. Gold came in by millions every year, and men went over to America in multitudes, with the hopes of sharing in the wealth of newly-discovered mines. These causes, together with an ill-conducted government, the neglect of agriculture and industry, occasioned by the influx of the precious metals, which introduced luxury and idleness, gradually reduced the power and importance of Spain, which reduction, the wild projects of Philip II. tended greatly to precipitate.

Spain, once the first in wealth and power amongst nations, is reduced to a secondary class, and since the French revolution has shewn a want of energy that even the possession of unearned gold can scarcely account for.

The form of government is monarchical and hereditary. The Cortez is a deliberative body intended to controul the executive power, but, like the states-general in France before the revolution, has not been called together for many years. When they are, perhaps the consequences will be similar.

Extent

Extent in square miles	148,000
Number of inhabitants	11,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	74
Extent in English acres	94,000,000
Number of acres of land to each person	8½
Revenues in pounds sterling	14,000,000
Amount of public debt	48,000,000
Land forces in time of peace	104,000
Ditto in time of war	250,000
Number of seamen in time of peace	40,000
Ditto in time of war	104,000
Ships of the line	74
Frigates, floops, &c.	56
Leagues of seacoast	466
Number of inhabitants in the capital	140,000
Number of cultivated acres	40,000,000
Number of parishes	19,600
Exports to England on an average last ten years	600,000
Imports from England ditto, ditto	1,400,000
Revenues of the clergy, of whom there are above 300,000, not known.	
Great divisions of the country	15
Chief towns, Madrid, Cadiz, Valencia, and Seville.	
Longitude of central point	4° 11' west.
Latitude of ditto	39° 50' north.
Longitude of capital city	3° 25' 15" west.
Latitude of ditto	40° 26' north.
Amount of taxes on each person	1l. 5s. 5d.

Spain produces wine, fruits of all sorts, olives, corn, rice, saffron, barilla, and saltpetre. Cattle of all sorts; gold, silver, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, cinnabar, antimony, &c.

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GREAT BRITAIN was called *Britannia* by the Romans, who invaded it fifty-five years before the birth of Christ, from which time, till the year 446, it remained under their yoke. The Danes and Saxons ruled alternately till the invasion of William the Conqueror in 1066. In 1172 Ireland was conquered, and in 1284 Wales. In 1603 the crowns of England and Scotland were united under James I. in 1706 their parliaments were united, and in 1800 the English and Irish parliaments, so that there is now only one parliament for the three kingdoms.

The form of government is monarchical, the succession to which is hereditary in both lines in the house of Brunswick: The legislative power vested in king, lords, and commons, but the executive in the king assisted by a council of his own nomination*.

England is now the first commercial and manufacturing nation; it is also the greatest naval power. Its revenues and expenditure are beyond those of any other nation.

The use of machinery has been carried to an immense length, and its construction to great perfection, so that the labour of more than three millions of persons is performed by inanimate workmen as they may be termed, who both toil and spin without requiring either food or raiment, the keeping of which in repair, added to the interest of the first expence, does not amount to above three halfpence a day on the labour of one person worth a shilling, the aggregate gain on which is three millions of French livres in one day, or £.126,000!! It is owing chiefly to such inventions that this nation is able to support its great debts and annual expences.

England is fruitful and well cultivated, but exports little of its produce. Of late years the corn produced has not been equal to supply the country.

* This form of government is the best yet established in any country, being a happy mean between absolute monarchy and the turbulent systems of federations and perfect equality.

Extent

Extent in square miles	104,000
Number of inhabitants	14,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	136
Extent in English acres	67,000,000
Number of acres to each person	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of acres in cultivation	40,000,000
Revenues in pounds sterling	27,000,000
Amount of public debt,	400,000,000
Land forces in time of peace	45,000
Ditto regulars and militia of all sorts this war ..	350,000
Seamen in time of peace	18,000
Ditto in time of war	112,000
Ships of the line	187
Frigates, sloops, &c.	441
Extent of seacoast in leagues	1,200
Tonnage of merchant ships	1,800,000
Number of inhabitants in the capital	1,100,000
Number of parishes, 9,000 in England and 1000 in Scotland (not including Ireland)	10,000
Exports to all parts, average	30,000,000
Imports from all parts, ditto	25,000,000
Expence of maintaining the poor	3,000,000
Expence of the clergy	7,000,000
Great divisions of the country, England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland	4
Smaller divisions, counties	117
Chief towns, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, York, Liver- pool, Bristol, Newcastle.	
Longitude of central point 1° 3' west.	
Latitude of ditto 53° 40' north.	
Longitude of the capital city 0° 0', this and most English books calculate from the meridian of London.	
Latitude of ditto 51° 31' north.	
Amount of taxes on each person 1l. 18s. 3d.	
Rate of interest of money, 5 per cent. in England and Scotland, 6 per cent. in Ireland.	
Religion, Protestant, Lutheran and Calvinist; all sects tolerated.	

THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

So late as the year 1656 Prussia was only a fief of the kingdom of Poland, of which it is now one of the masters. It was rendered independent of Poland by C. Frederick William, then Duke of Prussia and Marquis of Brandenburg, but a warlike and great prince.

Prussia first rose to the rank of a kingdom in 1701, under Charles Frederick III. whose political conduct was such as to make the small dominions over which he ruled of so much importance, that his title was acknowledged by all the powers of Europe.

It was when Frederick II. better known by the name of Frederick the Great, ascended the throne in 1740, that Prussia began to be considered as one of the leading powers in Europe, to which title, that great monarch, before he died in 1786, fully established its claim. He gradually increased the extent of his dominions, maintained desperate and expensive wars against formidable neighbours, yet terminated them with advantage and glory. Notwithstanding his wars, and with a very limited revenue, Frederick expended annually more than half a million sterling in the encouragement of arts, and in advancing internal prosperity; and while the great and wealthy nations of Europe were running in debt, this absolute monarch died with a full treasury, leaving as his last charge to his high chancellor, an order to draw up a better code of laws for the subjects of his successor.

Extent

Extent in square miles	56,000
Number of inhabitants	5,500,000
Number of persons to a square mile	90
Extent in English acres	34,000,000
Number of acres to each person	6
Revenues in pounds sterling	4,200,000
Land forces in time of peace	224,000
Ditto, in time of war	350,000
Leagues of seacoast	50
Number of inhabitants in the capital	80,000
Number of cultivated acres	25,000,000
Great divisions of the country	6
Smaller ditto	27
Chief towns, Berlin, Breslaw, Königsberg.	
Longitude of central point	
Latitude of ditto	
Longitude of capital 13° 22' 30" east.	
Latitude of ditto 52° 31' 30" north.	
Amount of taxes on each person 14s. 6d.	
Established religion, Protestant.	

The productions of Prussia are corn of all sorts. Fruits, flax, hemp, hops, horses, cattle, sheep, timber, metals, &c.

NAPLES AND TWO SICILIES.

LIKE other Italian states, Naples and the Sicilies have undergone numerous changes which have generally been of little importance except for the moment. After having been alternately in the hands of the Germans, French, and Spaniards, for several centuries, Ferdinand IV. the third son of Charles III. king of Spain, was created king of the Sicilies in 1754, and commenced his reign in 1767 with an express stipulation that Naples and the Sicilies should never again be united to the crown of Spain.

The Neapolitan dominions are by nature fruitful and rich beyond almost any other country; but as the people are idle, turbulent, and mutinous, Naples never has either enjoyed power or tranquillity. There is a class of people here, unknown in any other European nation, and distinguished by the name of Lazaroni, who by the favour of so fine a climate are enabled to live almost altogether in the open air, and by a species of discipline amongst themselves, and their great numbers, they are formidable both to the court and the people. What changes may result from the present war it is not easy yet to say; but the best guarantee seems to arise from the family connection with the thrones of Spain and Austria.

Extent

Extent in square miles	30,000
Number of inhabitants	6,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	200
Extent in English acres	19,200,000
Number of acres to each person	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Revenues in pounds sterling	1,400,000
Land forces in time of peace	34,000
Ditto in time of war	80,000
Seamen in time of peace	5,500
Ditto in time of war	8,000
Ships of the line	4
Frigates, sloops, &c. galliots, gallies, &c.	23
Extent of seacoast in leagues	586
Number of inhabitants in the capital	380,000
Revenues of clergy, estimated at one-half the revenues, and one-third of the lands in the kingdom, 200,000 in number.	
Great divisions of the country	4
Smaller divisions	19
Chief towns, Naples, Palermo, Bari, Catania.	
Longitude of central point in Italy 15° 10' east.	
Latitude of ditto 41° north.	
Longitude of capital 14° 12' east.	
Latitude of ditto 40° 50' north.	
Amount of taxes on each person 4s. 9d.	
Religion, Roman Catholic.	

Naples and the Sicilies produce corn, excellent fruits, olives, wine, rice, tobacco, cotton; cattle of all sorts, gold, silver, iron, marble, alabaster, pit coal, &c.

THE KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL may be considered as Spain in miniature, being in situation, soil, and climate, nearly similar. Like Spain it flourished and was wealthy on account of its possessions abroad, and like Spain it has sunk from the importance it once enjoyed.

The form of government is despotic, the succession hereditary in either sex in the house of Braganza. The Portugeze were the first that doubled the Cape of Good Hope, as well as that discovered the Brazils, in the end of the 16th century, and for a considerable period were, next to Spain, the most brilliant and wealthy people in Europe; but, like Spain, Portugal is a monument of the evanescent nature of wealth arising from foreign possessions. Agriculture, industry, and manufactures, which keep up the good habits of a people, are true and permanent sources of prosperity; but an influx of gold destroys those true sources, and replaces them with false ones, which, gradually disappearing, leave a nation in listless inactivity, incapable of even maintaining the rank to which it is naturally entitled.

The precious metals which it imports from the Brazils remain but a very little time in Portugal, being employed to buy manufactured goods from other more industrious nations. These are to the amount of about two millions sterling per annum.

Extent

Extent in square miles	27,000
Number of inhabitants	1,838,000
Number of persons to a square mile	67
Extent in English acres	17,280,000
Number of acres of land to one person	10
Revenues in pounds sterling	2,150,000
Amount of public debt	4,000,000
Land forces in time of peace	36,000
Ditto in time of war	60,000
Seamen in time of peace	12,000
Ditto, in time of war	22,000
Ships from 40 to 80 guns	18
Frigates, sloops, &c.	40
Number of inhabitants in the capital	120,000
Number of parishes (and above 200,000 ecclesiastics)	3,500
Great divisions of the country	5
Amount of taxes on each person, 1l. 3s. 2d.	
Extent of seacoast in leagues	166
Chief towns, Lisbon, Oporto.	
Longitude of capital (most westerly town in Europe)	
9 ^o 9' 15" west.	
Latitude of ditto 38 ^o 42' 20" north.	
Longitude of central point 8 ^o 20' west.	
Latitude of ditto 39 ^o 30' north.	
Religion, Roman Catholic; they are not tolerant to other religions.	

The productions of Portugal are the same with those of Spain. The particular species of wine called port is in great request towards the north of Europe, and in England more than any other country. The quantities of this wine that are produced are very great, and make the principal article of exportation from Portugal.

SARDINIA AND SAVOY.

THIS kingdom consists of the island of Sardinia in the Mediterranean sea, and the duchy of Savoy on the north-west of Italy, together with the country of Piedmont, with some other dependencies.

It is one of those kingdoms which has owed its political importance chiefly to the talents and family connections of the reigning princes.

Strongly situated amongst the Alps, with a vigorous and uncorrupted race of inhabitants, and a line of princes equally brave and virtuous, the continental dominions, though small, supported a respectable state of independence, and their princes, though never chief in any war, were considered as desirable allies or dangerous enemies by those who did engage in military contests. Since the year 1016 the present race have governed in Savoy, although it is only so late as the year 1718 that Sardinia was added, and the title of kingdom conferred on those united possessions.

Now that war has become so expensive, the importance of small states with little revenue must decrease rapidly; and such is the case with the kingdom now under consideration.

Extent

Extent in square miles	20,000
Number of inhabitants	3,253,000
Number of persons to a square mile	162
Extent in English acres	12,800,000
Number of acres of land to one person	4
Revenues in pounds sterling	1,850,000
Amount of public debt, none.	
Land forces in time of peace	38,000
Ditto, in time of war	100,000
Seamen in time of peace	6,000
Ditto, in time of war	10,000
Ships of the line, frigates, sloops, galliots, galleys, &c. } vessels of all forts armed	32
Extent of seacoast in leagues	
Number of inhabitants in the capital	82,000
Great divisions of the country	5
Smaller divisions	19
Chief towns, Turin, Vercelli, Cagliari.	
Longitude of central point, continental dominion, 7° 30' east.	
Latitude of ditto 45° north.	
Longitude of capital 7° 40' east.	
Latitude of ditto 44° 5' north.	
Amount of taxes on each person 10s. 6d.	
Religion, Roman Catholic, but tolerant.	

Savoy is rather a barren country, but Piedmont and Sardinia abound in the productions of Italy, corn, wine, oil, fruits of all sorts, and great numbers of cattle; silk is also produced in very considerable quantities.

SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

THE whole of the 17 provinces, which belonged to the Dukes of Burgundy, devolved to the house of Austria in 1477 by marriage, and afterwards by marriage also to the crown of Spain; but a number of those provinces soon began to struggle for liberty, and after an uncommon display of bravery and perseverance during the long term of 80 years, seven of them obtained that independence which they had so well deserved. Holland being the chief of these seven provinces, it has been customary to call the whole union by that name.

Holland became the greatest commercial country in the world, consequently a very rich and respectable power both by sea and land, but more particularly so by sea.

This prosperity, however, as usual, was not of very long duration; for though it did not bring indolence and luxury into Holland in the same manner that it had done into Spain and Portugal, yet industry did relax, and the merchants who used to speculate for themselves were contented with receiving the small but certain profits of agents for others, from which time the Dutch importance has been on the decline. Discontent and faction have tended greatly to reduce the country, which, from being a first-rate power, has now fallen to less than a second-rate, or rather to that of a subjected province of France; but this will probably not long continue.

Extent

Extent in square miles	10,000
Number of inhabitants	2,758,000
Number of persons to a square mile	257
Extent in English acres	6,400,000
Number of acres of land to each person	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Revenues in pounds sterling	3,500,000
Public debts in ditto	11,000,000
Land forces in time of peace	36,000
Ditto in time of war	
Seamen in time of peace	16,000
Ditto in time of war	40,000
Ships of the line	40
Frigates, sloops, galliots, &c.	50
Number of inhabitants in the capital	212,000
Number of parishes about	1,600
Amount of exports to England	600,000
Amount of imports from ditto	1,900,000
Leagues of seacoast	236
Great divisions of the country	9
Chief towns, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Leyden, Harlem, the Hague	
Longitude of capital 5° 4' east.	
Latitude of ditto 52° 22' north.	
Longitude of central point 5° 30' east.	
Latitude of central point 54° north.	
Amount of taxes on each person 1l. 12s. 3d.	
Religion, Calvinist; but tolerant to all others.	

No country is better cultivated or more productive for its extent; but the population is so great that mostly all is consumed in the country. Butter, cheese, and salted provisions are however exported, and fishing is followed with great industry and success by that indefatigable people. Every species of industry is on the decline.

Besides

Besides the fourteen powers which have been represented in the chart, there are, or rather there were, the following small states.

	Extent in sq. miles.	Population.	Revenue.
Venice	13,800	2,600,000	1,800,000
Switzerland	15,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
State of the church	13,800	2,000,000	800,000
Tuscany	7,000	1,250,000	500,000
Genoa	1,440	400,000	180,000
Parma	1,440	300,000	170,000
Modena	1,440	320,000	140,000
Ragusa	352	56,000	20,000
Malta	128	150,000	
Lucca	288	120,000	75,000
Monaco	49	10,000	17,000
Marino	32	5,000	5000

Those states are of so small an extent that they have long been of very little weight in the political scale of Europe, and now they are reduced so as to be of no consequence whatever. Venice is indeed a valuable acquisition to the Emperor. It was the oldest republic in Europe till its government was overturned in 1796; and at one time it was rich and powerful. The Italian states first began the system of alliances and the balance of power in Europe, and they have been the first to be sacrificed in consequence of its destruction. At present the French government is all powerful in Italy, where there is nothing but discontent and confusion.

Observations on, and explanation of Chart 2d, representing the principal nations of Europe, as they stand, according to the new order of divisions and alliances.

PREVIOUS to the French revolution Europe was in a serene and tranquil situation, which may not improperly be compared to the placid and smooth surface of that great river in North America, which empties the waters of the immense superior lakes into the inferior lake Ontario, before that prodigious mass of water which it contains precipitates itself over the huge rocks of Niagara. The same mass of water which before moved on serene and slow, after the sudden and tremendous fall, boils up and eddies in a thousand directions, changing at every instant with irregular impetuosity, until distance of space and length of time again restore to the disturbed element its natural calm and regular movement.

We have represented the river previous to its fall ; we are now at the bottom of the cataract, and it remains for us either to take a view of it in its present turbulent situation, or to desist until the lapse of time and a succession of events shall again have restored order and tranquillity.

The situation of Europe is too important to let all pass on unnoticed, until a day, certainly not very near at hand, and probably at a considerable distance, shall arrive, when a permanent and solid peace may be established. It is perhaps not going too far to say, that much utility and real advantage may arise from representing the state of the governments of Europe as they will be, supposing the treaty already entered into between France and Austria to take place, and be realized in a durable manner.

We mean to say, that a representation made out before matters be finally settled, may compensate for what it

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wants in durability by the light it may throw on affairs actually under agitation, and which, ere they acquire solidity, will require the guarantee of other powers besides France and Austria, however great and colossal the former of those may be.

On the continent of Europe the system kept up so long and with such care under the name of balance of power, is entirely done away. Of the fourteen nations, exhibited in the 1st chart, Poland has disappeared; his Sardinian majesty's continental dominions are equally obliterated; and Holland, Naples, Switzerland, Venice, and many small and hitherto independent states, are reduced to a situation not only of dependence, but of absolute submission.

The situation of Spain is not much more independent than that of Holland; but as it possesses the physical means of taking back what it has lost, and as it has neither internally nor in its foreign possessions suffered equal losses; and farther still, as neither the form of government nor manners of the people have suffered any violent revolution, that kingdom has still some right to be numbered amongst nations.

On a survey of Europe in its present or actual state, the most interesting situation exhibited is that of the German empire; for in the first place it is diminished in extent; it is in the next place, so situated politically, that all its internal unanimity is destroyed from the necessary and natural operation of opposite interests.

That empire may be considered as divided into three parts, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and OTHER GERMAN PRINCES, which make three bodies with different or rather opposite interests. To illustrate this, the circles A, B, and C, are drawn intersecting each other. (See plate 2.) The circle A, represents the German empire as it now is in its full extent. B, represents the dominions of the emperor, and C, the dominions of Prussia. The red part shews how much of the empire belongs to the house of Austria; the yellow portion represents what belongs to Prussia, and consequently the green, which is all that remains to the other princes, is what may alone truly be
German

HART S.
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called the German empire; as those princes* have no other *preponderating interest*, and no means of defending their rights but that which their German dominions confer, it is very probable that the indemnities promised to those princes, who have for the mean time lost every thing, will be taken from the principalities which are unprotected.

The aggrandisement of the French and Austrian governments, and the state of impotence to which the German princes and the Italian states have been reduced, are so evident from the chart before us, that it is unnecessary to make any remarks; and though we may be inclined to doubt the permanence of the present arrangement, it seems impossible that the old system can ever be re-established.

Having already made some observations on the imperfection of statistical knowledge, both as to our almost total ignorance in some cases, and our inaccuracy in many, it has been thought proper to add the following list, which, when filled up, together with the articles contained under the head of Britain, would make a tolerably complete statistical account of a country, in collecting which, we must again take the liberty to say, that individuals, unassisted by the respective governments, never can succeed; with their assistance, it will be very easily accomplished.

1. Average rent of land.
2. Average price of wages of common labour.
3. Ditto, ditto, carpenters, smiths, &c.
4. Pay of soldiers.
5. Price of bread, average.
6. Butchers meat.
7. Revenue officers, number of.
8. Average number of poor.
9. Expence of poor.
10. Lawyers, number of.

* The small portions of Germany that belong to the kings of England, Sweden, and Denmark, are certainly under foreign influence, but they are not sufficiently extensive to merit notice in the chart.

11. Number of clergy and amount of their revenues.
12. Leagues of inland navigation.
13. Number of horses.
14. Criminals executed.
15. Ditto transported.
16. Ditto imprisoned, tried, &c.
17. Ditto acquitted.
18. Current coin in circulation, amount of.
19. Number of banks.
20. Paper circulation, estimate of.
21. Grain exported, } average.
22. Ditto imported, }
23. Number of persons imprisoned for debt, average.
24. Average income or expence of each individual.
25. Total quantity of corn consumed.
26. Quantity of work done by machinery.
27. Quantity of power of fire engines, measured by the strength of horses.
28. Price of travelling post with two horses.
29. Number of bankruptcies.

Note. The pale red circle round France shews the extent of that country, together with those under the authority of its present rulers.

TAN



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territories



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STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF

H I N D O O S T A N.

THIS interesting portion of the globe is comprehended between the 70th and the 90th degrees of east longitude; and the 8th and 35th of north latitude. Its general boundaries are, to the north, the kingdom of Thibet, from which it is separated by the mountains of Hindoo Khoo; on the south, by the great Indian ocean; on the east, by the Burrampooter river and the bay of Bengal; and on the west, by the Indus, Persia, and the Arabian gulph.

The population of Hindoostan is not so considerable as might be expected; but it must be considered that although British India is extremely populous, there are other countries very thinly inhabited.

The revenues of Hindoostan have, since the reign of Aurengzebe, who died in 1707, been on the decline. The provinces of Bengal and Bahar have, it is true, under the prudent administration of our late Governors-general of India, experienced a contrary effect. British India by the continuance of the same salutary measures under the present administration, is daily acquiring an increase of population and revenue.

The situation of Hindoostan is admirably suited for commerce, both inland and maritime. Its extent of sea-coast gives it almost all the advantages of an island, especially the peninsula, and the produce of Hindoostan Proper is conveyed to the ports on the gulf of Arabia, and the bay of Bengal, by the Indus, the Ganges, and the Burrampooter.

The inland commerce of Hindoostan is carried on by the means of caravans with Bootan, Thibet, Siam, Tary,

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tary, and Persia. Although gold and silver are not the produce of Hindoostan, still immense quantities of the precious metals are yearly imported, both by land and sea, in exchange for its valuable and necessary articles.

It is worthy of remark, that 700 leagues of sea-coast, out of the 1200 which encircle the whole of Hindoostan, and of the navigation of the principal rivers, the Ganges, the Barrampooter, the Kitnah, the Tappee, and the Coleroon, which flow through the British dominions in India, are subject to her power. This advantage, together with the command of the principal passes into the interior of Hindoostan, gives evident superiority to British commerce in that quarter. It is much to be regretted that British capital is not wholly employed in this lucrative branch of commerce, and that foreigners are permitted to carry off four-fifths of the whole *. By extending the capital of the company, or by the introduction of the capital of other merchants of this country, subject to such rules and regulations which the East India company, by their exclusive charter, have a right to impose, this circumstance, might in a great measure, be avoided. The exports of India are computed at seven millions; it is certainly more, and capable of being carried to a much greater extent. India enjoys a direct trade with Persia, Arabia, the coast of Africa, China, the islands of Sumatra and Java, the Moluccas, the Philippine islands, the coasts of Ava, Pegu, and Siam.

The productions of Hindoostan are rice, cotton, nitre, indigo, sugar cane, tobacco, pepper, sandal wood, cinnamon of the bastard kind, cardamums, cocoa nuts, coir, hemp, teak wood for ship-building, and black wood, excellent in the construction of household furniture, with a variety of other woods; diamonds, pearl, rubies, cornelians, raw silk, barilla, drugs in great variety; wheat, barley, gram, and many different kinds of other grains.

India produces horses, but none equal to those of Arabia and Persia; they are small and hardy. Great exertions are now making by the civil and military servants of the

* Mr. Dundas in the House of Commons.

company to improve the breed of this useful animal. There are also black cattle, sheep, elephants, camels, ravenous animals, such as tigers, wolves, bears, &c. Deers and antelopes in a great variety, wild hogs, hares, partridges, snipes, wild ducks, and all sorts of domestic fowls.

The manufactures of Hindoostan are chiefly those of cotton and silk; from the first they derive the most beautiful muslins in the world, with the greatest variety of cotton cloths of all descriptions. They also manufacture saltpetre, rum, sugar, arrack, indigo, and salt. The natives work curiously in gold and silver, and they embroider on the finest muslin, and on cloth, to admiration. They are good mechanics, and expert ship-builders.

In a country enjoying the benign effects of a salubrious climate, where little cloathing is necessary, the inhabitants simple in their manners, and whose modes of life are abstemious in the extreme, are enabled to produce articles, both of necessity and luxury, at a price so moderate, as to enable those who possess the commerce of Hindoostan to undersell every market in the world. The price of labour does not exceed sixpence a day, and the artizan may possibly earn a third more than that sum.

Land produces to the state from ninepence halfpenny to one shilling and nine-pence farthing per acre, whilst the share to the cultivator is less than one third of the actual produce. It is not so much amongst the native powers, the governments or the rulers of Hindoostan, as the zemendaurs and their dependents, the cutwal, or judge, and the collectors of the duties and customs, who oppress the unfortunate natives of Hindoostan.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF HINDOOSTAN.

Extent of Hindoostan in square miles	1,024,800
Number of inhabitants	77,986,818
Number of persons to a square mile, in different provinces	62. 80. 114. 125
Number of English acres	655,872,000
Number of acres to each person about	8½
Revenue in pounds sterling	30,000,000
Commercial exports, about	7,000,000
Imports	3,000,000
Extent of sea-coast in leagues, about	1,200
Peninsula of India in square miles	167,911
Extent of the Merhatta empire in square miles	457,144
British possessions	217,185
British allies	235,467
British interests in India in square miles	452,652
Number of inhabitants in ditto	41,062,890
Revenue of ditto	15,459,000
Nizam's territories	103,690
Revenues in pounds sterling	2,600,000
Military strength, cavalry 40,000 infantry 30,000	70,000
Dominions of the late Tippoo Sultan before the partition in 1792 in square miles	98,000
Revenue	2,380,000
Dominions of Tippoo after the partition in 1792 in square miles,	62,000
Revenue	1,425,000
Division of the empire of Myfore in square miles, to the British about	32,000
To the Raja of Myfore	26,000
To the Merhattas	13,000
To the Nizam	26,000
Revenue of the Mogul empire in the reign of Aurungzebe	32,000,000
Extent	

Extent of ditto in square miles	827,415
District of Delhi, the present Mogul empire, about square miles	1,600
Population of the Merhatta empire	28,342,928
Revenue of the Merhatta empire including the Chout	16,000,000
Military strength of ditto, cavalry 210,000, infantry 64,000, total	274,000
Revenues of the Poona Merhattas in pounds sterling	4,000,000
Extent of territory in square miles	152,381
Military strength	60,000
Revenues of Dowlut Row Scindeah in pounds sterling	6,000,000
Military strength, 60,000 cavalry, 30,000 infantry	90,000
Revenues of the Bouncila in pounds sterling	3,500,000
Military strength of ditto, 50,000 cavalry, 10,000 infantry	60,000
Revenues of Holkar in pounds sterling	1,500,000
Military strength of ditto, 30,000 cavalry, 4000 infantry	34,000
Revenues of Guyacquar in pounds sterling ..	1,000,000
Military strength, (cavalry)	30,000
Revenues of the Seicks	1,457,400
Military strength (principally cavalry)	100,000
Extent of the territory of the Seicks in square miles	89,900
Extent of Zemaun Shaw's dominions in square miles	320,000
Population	19,000,000
Revenue	8,000,000
Population of the independent states including the districts of Goa, Cashmere, &c.	1,888,000
Extent of ditto in square miles	23,600

STATISTICAL TABLE OF BRITISH INDIA.

Actual possessions in square miles.

Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares	162,256	
Circars	17,508	
Coimbatore	10,150	} Part of the late kingdom of Myfore.
Barramahal	7,400	
Malabar and Coorg	6,600	
Canara and part of Soonda	6,235	
Dindegul	2,600	
Jaghire in the Carnatic	2,436	
Islands of Bombay and Salfette	2,600	
		217,185

Allies and Tributaries.

Nizam	103,600
Oude	52,880
Carnatic, Tanjore, &c.	44,297
Myfore	25,250
Cochin and Travencore	9,350
	235,467

Total of the British interests in India in square

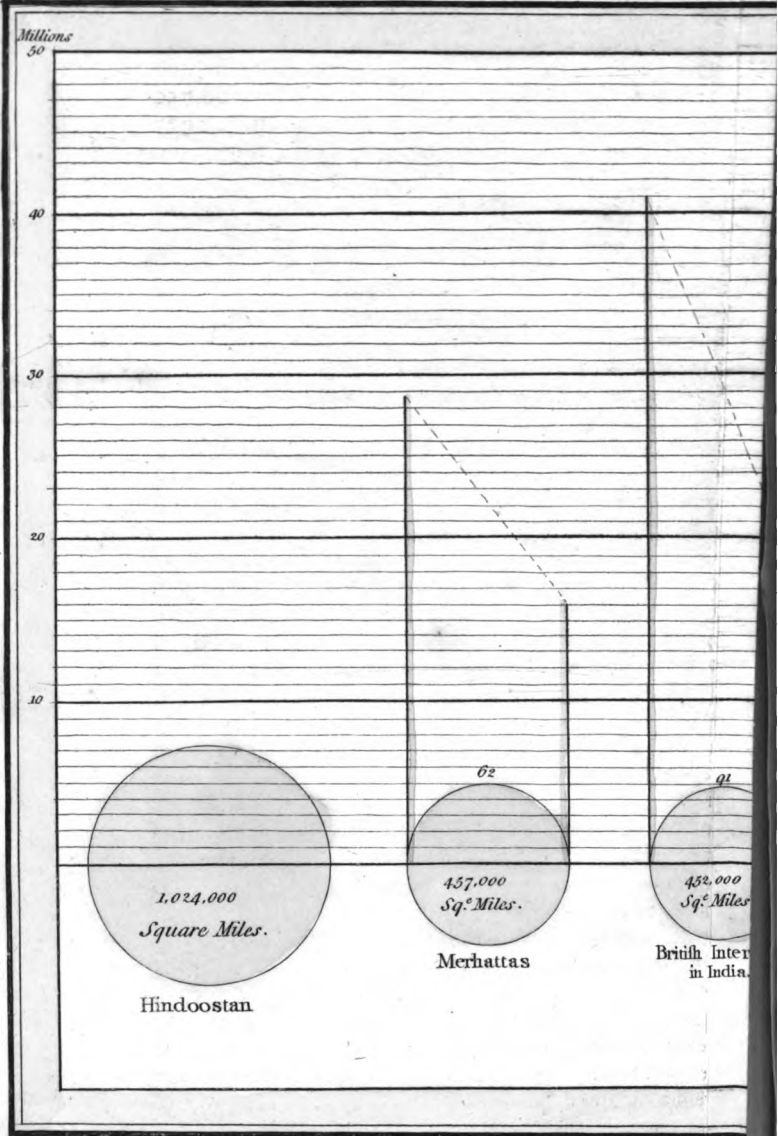
miles	452,652
Total number of inhabitants in ditto	41,062,890
Revenues of ditto, about	19,000,000
Number of inhabitants in British India	23,057,300
Average number of people to a square mile	105

Population.

Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares	18,497,184
Circars, Coimbatore, Barramahal, and Dindegul	2,636,060
Malabar and Coorg	825,000
Canara and part of Soonda	749,066
Jaghire *	170,000
Islands of Bombay and Salfette	180,000
Nizam	6,428,780
Oude	5,288,800
Carnatic	3,543,760

* In this calculation, the population of the black town of Madras is not included; neither is that of Seringapatam, now a British garrison, nor Madras, included in the total number of inhabitants in British India.

Myfore



Mysore	1,565,500
Cochin and Travencore	1,168,750
Revenue of British India in pounds sterling ..	9,742,937
Charges	8,961,180
Net revenue	781,757
Company's imports from India annually, to the amount of, in pounds sterling, about.....	2,000,000
Debt of the company	14,000,000
Interest of debt paid by the company	978,856
Interest of money, variable from 6 to 12 per cent.	
Extent of Bengal in square miles	97,244
Extent of Bahar, British Orissa, and Benares ...	65,012
Revenue of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, & Benares, 6,504,738	
Charges	4,332,991
Number of inhabitants in Bengal	11,000,000
Number of persons to a square mile	114
Number of English acres in Bengal	62,236,160
Number of acres to each person	5½
Revenue of Oude	2,500,000
Revenue of the presidency of Fort St. George	2,822,536
Charges	3,132,919
Revenue of the Circars	430,000
In 1796 Bengal exported to the value of	3,778,704
Same year imported	1,563,200
In 1796 Fort St. George exported to the value of	802,457
Same year imported	381,568
Revenue of Bombay	415,663
Charges	1,495,270
Number of square acres on the islands of Bombay and Salsette	1,280,000
Number of persons to a square mile	90
Number of acres to each person	7
In 1796 Bombay imported to the value of	245,537
In the same year exported	143,925
Extent of territory obtained from Tippoo in 1792 in square miles including Coorg	16,600
Revenue obtained per annum	395,000
Extent of territory obtained in 1799 in square miles	16,385
Revenue obtained *	539,056

* In this is included seven lacs of pagodas, or £.280,000 sterling, stipulated to be paid by the Rajah of Mysore to the company.

Total

Total territory obtained	32,985
Total revenue ditto	934,056
Extent of seacoast in leagues, about	700
Course of navigable rivers in Bengal in British miles	1,640
Extent of seacoast to ditto in leagues	130
Number of persons to a square mile in Malabar, Cochin, and Travancore	125
Total number of inhabitants	2,000,000
Total number of square miles	15,950

East India Company's Land Forces, including the King's
troops serving in India.

Regiments of European cavalry, four	2,400
..... of native ditto, nine	5,400
..... of European infantry, twenty-four ..	24,000
..... of native ditto, forty-two	84,000
Battalions of artillery, six	3,000
Corps of engineers, pioneers, &c.	500
Total, independent of irregulars	119,300
Number of Europeans residing in India under the pro- tection of the Company not in their service ..	1,707
Civil servants of the company	2,814
Military officers, including surgeons	2,869
Naval officers at Bombay	113

Company's Marine.

Ships 4, snows 3, ketches 4, brigs 2, schooners 2, besides
cutters, packets, &c.

Total number of British in India, subject to the control
of the East India Company

35,003

Price of labour in Hindoostan, equal to one-fourth of the
price of labour in Great Britain, viz.

A common labourer per month of 30 days, calculating
the rupee at two and sixpence, 12s.

A person who carries burthens 15s.

A bricklayer 18s. 9d.

A mason 18s. 9d.

A Blacksmith 22s. 6d.

A carpenter 22s. 6d.

A native foldier's pay 20s.

HAVING now represented, with as much accuracy as the proofs and documents yet collected will admit, the state of the population, revenues, &c. of different countries, but more particularly those of Britain and British India, a few observations on the latter may not be considered as improper.

Our British possessions in India, unlike any other foreign territory belonging to us, are not directly subject to the government of this country, but are regulated as it were at second-hand, by the intervention of the Court of Directors, who are controuled by a Board of Commission for regulating the affairs of India, and in some instances subject also to the revision of a General Court of Proprietors. Thus fettered the Directors dispatch their orders for the government of a country at a distance of eight thousand miles, of which the extent and population are double those of Great Britain, and producing more *free revenue* than the British government possesses after the interest of its debt is paid*.

This subject is very intricate, and has of late occupied the minds of many able men. To enter into details here would be absurd; but we may take a view of the result.

India costs this nation a great deal, and has been the cause of much envy towards this country, the burthens on which have become enormous; not by lavish expenditure in time of peace, but by the expences occasioned by repeated wars: and it would appear fair, that while the mother country dedicates three fourths of its revenue to the payment of interest, India should contribute something; and that the expences of the establishments there should not be allowed to keep pace with, and absorb nearly the whole of the revenues collected.

* The free revenue of Britain does not amount to seven millions after the interest of its debt is paid. That of the Indian territory passes eight millions after the interest of fourteen millions is discharged.

The

The wages of labour are not indeed an exact criterion by which the value of money may be estimated; but all writers on political economy and finance allow them to be one of the best; and as wages are only about one-fourth in that country of what they are in this, it follows, that nine millions there must be a very enormous revenue. It is true that a number of individuals are, and must be, largely paid there; but in that, as in every government on the face of the earth, the far greater portion of the expenditure goes for the payment of subordinate persons, such as soldiers, and those whose pay is proportioned to the expence of their existence, the maintenance of horses, purchase of stores, &c.

The princes of the country maintain splendid courts, yet they amass wealth; but without any such royal state to maintain, the company have great debts and no treasure. Such is the actual result, concerning the causes of which it would be well deserving the attention of those who are in power to inquire.

The commerce with the East, which is likewise the envy of all nations, and which, from the earliest period, has brought enemies upon every country that possessed it, is at present under a strange predicament. Our India Company appear to monopolize the whole of it; but in reality, such laws have been made to protect the company, that four fifths of it is estimated as banished, and in the hands of strangers, so that we who seem to engross all, have in fact only a very inferior portion.

On this important subject, however, there exist opinions in their nature diametrically opposite. By one party it is maintained, that any abbreviation of the company's exclusive charter would endanger its existence; while the advocates for a free trade, with equal confidence assert, that not only its welfare as a corporate body, but the prosperity of British India, the public revenue, and commercial interests of this country, would, by a fair participation, be greatly augmented. Certain it is, that, until the expiration of the charter, no arrangement, without the consent of the company themselves, can possibly be formed.

As

As some establishment, similar to that of the present company, must always be necessary to conduct the affairs of India, to prevent the deleterious effect of unbounded patronage, it is sincerely to be wished, that the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul could devise some conciliatory mode by which that part of the commerce which they cannot embrace may be conceded. At present, the surplus trade of India finds its way into other countries, from the British merchants being in a manner excluded from sending home, in ships built in India, the valuable produce and manufactures of that country.

On the 10th of August 1801, will be published,

By J. WALLIS, Paternoster-Row,

THE COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL ATLAS,

SHewing THE

Trade and Revenues of Great Britain for the whole of
the last Century,

ILLUSTRATED BY STAINED COPPER PLATE CHARTS.

By WILLIAM PLAYFAIR.

This work is printed of a size to bind up with the present, and both will be found an agreeable and necessary companion for an academy or counting house.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN the course of constructing those charts, it occurred that the best mode of making a statistical and agricultural survey of England, would be to take each county separately by itself, and represent the estates of all the proprietors who possess more than one hundred acres of land, by a square of a proportional size, following each other in the order of their extent. The cultivated lands, forest lands, and waste lands, would be distinguished by a difference in the colouring. The name of the proprietor, number of houses, persons, cattle, &c. would be marked on each estate of more than 500 square acres; the contents of a chart would be as under, with respect to manner:

SUPPOSED STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY
OF BEDFORD.

Total extent of the county, 617,000 square acres.

2	Estates above 20,000 acres each	52,000
3	Ditto above 10,000 and below 20,000 ..	48,000
7	Ditto above 5,000 and under 10,000	50,000
10	Ditto above 4,000 and under 5,000	43,000
26	Ditto above 3,000 and under 4,000	80,000
50	Ditto above 2,000 and under 3,000	60,000
150	Ditto above 1,000 and under 2,000	100,000
100	Ditto above 500 and under 1,000	36,000
250	Ditto above 100 and under 500	20,000
	Waste lands, roads, &c.	50,000

617,000

With appropriate explanation, care, and accuracy, a true statistical account of England might in this manner be obtained, and that at no very great expence. The author has at this time an intention of publishing a proposal for this purpose, and for one county only; in which case a subscription will be necessary, and that lodged in the hands of a banking house till the delivery of the work.

LONDON, 30th July 1801.

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