

STATISTICS.

**JUDICIAL STATISTICS.**—The report from the Home Office relating to the judicial statistics of England and Wales for the year 1867 shows that the increase in the strength of the police and constabulary force in that year was 345, or 14 per cent, and consisted of 7 head constables, 12 inspectors, 49 sergeants, 276 constables, and 7 detective officers; a decrease is shown of 2 superintendents, and of 4 constables appointed for special purposes. Compared with the population, the police are as 1 to 890, against 1 to 894 in the previous year; the increase in the force allows 1 constable for every 636 of the estimated increase of population. The cost of the force has increased £33,400, or more than 5 per cent. In 1866 the average cost per man was £77; in 1867 it was £79 15s. 6d. This increase is to be accounted for through the increase in the expense of living, and the rise in the rate of wages and pay in other occupations. The total cost of the police and constabulary last year was £1,920,505, of which the public revenue contributed £457,491. The number of criminal classes at large was 112,403, or 1153 less than in 1866, being a decrease of more than 1 per cent. In the number of framps and vagrants there is a decrease of 633, or 1.9 per cent. One unsatisfactory feature in the returns is the increase in London of 157, or 1 per cent, in the criminal classes at large; in 1866 the proportion was 1 to 222 of the population, while in 1867 it was 1 to 220. In addition to those at large, who numbered 112,403, in England and Wales, there were in local prisons, 17,205; in convict prisons, 7686; and in reformatories, 3979—bringing up the grand total of criminal classes to 141,173. The number of persons apprehended for 55,558 indictable offences committed last year was 28,182; in 1866 the number was 27,150, showing an increase of 3.4 per cent in 1867. The proportion of apprehensions to the number of crimes committed was 50.6 per cent, against 53.7 per cent in 1866. If such a comparison may be taken as a test of the vigilance of the police, then the results appear to be satisfactory, for the average annual proportion per cent of apprehensions to crimes reported in the four years 1866-61 was 51.9 against 56.2 in the four years 1861-5; and the returns show that while there was a slight decrease in the number of reported crimes, the proportion of apprehensions had increased 4.3 per cent. Out of the 13,971 persons committed for trial, 13,354 were for offences against property without violence, including 7587 cases of simple larceny; larceny by servants, 1096; larceny from the person, 1691. An extension of the powers afforded by the Criminal Justice Act that would bring the whole of the above 13,354 cases of offence against property without violence within the provisions of the Act would effect an immense saving to the country.

**POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.**—The total amount received from and paid to depositors in the post-office savings banks, and of the computed capital of these banks, in each of the years 1863-7 was as follows:—In the United Kingdom, in 1863, £2,704,733 was received, £1,936,237 paid, and £3,376,823 remained as capital; the respective amounts for each division of the United Kingdom being £2,500,421, £938,951, and £3,131,535 for England and Wales; £86,649, £85,899, and £90,359 for Scotland; and £117,663, £51,357, and £145,934 for Ireland. In 1864 the respective amounts were £3,452,351, £1,836,056, and £4,993,124 for the United Kingdom; £3,242,088, £1,685,730, and £4,687,893 for England and Wales; £89,219, £64,831, and £123,747 for Scotland; and £121,044, £85,949, and £181,484 for Ireland. In 1865 the amounts were £3,851,887 received, £2,318,611 paid, and £6,526,400 capital for the United Kingdom; the respective amounts for the divisions of the kingdom being £3,630,432, £2,156,781, and £6,161,483, for England and Wales; £94,645, £70,670, and £147,775 for Scotland; and £126,810, £91,160, and £217,137 for Ireland. In 1866 the respective amounts were £4,569,830, £2,975,055, and £8,121,175 for the United Kingdom; £4,335,449, £2,776,956, and £7,719,981 for England and Wales; £99,798, £83,013, and £164,569 for Scotland; and £134,583, £115,086, and £286,634 for Ireland. In 1867 the amounts were £4,877,264 received, £3,248,510 paid, and £9,749,929 capital for the United Kingdom; the respective amounts for the divisions of the kingdom being £4,578,309, £3,068,061, and £9,230,329 for England and Wales; £106,263, £78,269, and £192,554 for Scotland; and £192,692, £162,189, and £327,146 for Ireland.

**PAUPERISM.**—The annual New-Year's Day return of persons in relief from the rates in England and Wales shows that on Jan. 1, 1868, the number was £1,040,103, being an increase of 76,903, or 8 per cent over the number on Jan. 1, 1867. The proportion of paupers at the beginning of 1868 was therefore 1 in 19, or 5.2 per cent of the actual population. New-Year's Day, being in the depth of winter, is, of course, a time when the number of paupers is large; and the numbers stated are about 1 per cent lower than the truth, by reason of deficient returns. The adult able-bodied paupers, 155,630, were 27,322 (17.3 per cent) more than on Jan. 1, 1867; 58,487 were men, 132,143 women. The whole number of adults receiving relief (including 42,026 insane persons) were 220,097 men and 434,042 women; 6129 vagrants were also receiving relief, but among these the adults are not distinguished.

**FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF INDIA.**—The gross revenue of India for the year ending March 31, 1868, is estimated at £48,363,269. The gross receipt from land revenue, including tribute, is stated at £23,467,700; Customs, £2,545,200; salt, £6,024,300; opium, £8,814,200; stamps, £2,339,900; post-office, £652,300; telegraphs, £298,916; license tax, £655,000. The expenditure for the year 1867-8 is estimated at £46,708,146. The payments in realization of revenue, £9,227,331, include £2,486,700 for land revenue; £1,863,200, opium; £200,000, Customs; £353,300, salt; £543,349, post-office; telegraphs, £645,934; allowances under treaties, £2,082,379. "Charges," including interest on debt and public works ordinary, amount to £36,238,415; and the charge for guaranteed interest on railway, &c., capital, deducting net traffic receipts, amounts to £1,242,400. The ordinary expenditure in the year 1867-8, £46,708,146, would leave a surplus of £1,655,123; but a charge of £2,761,200, for public works extraordinary, converts this surplus into a deficiency of £1,106,077. Owing to the change in the financial year, which does not now terminate on April 30, but (as at home) on March 31, these items have to be compared with those for the preceding eleven months only. The result of those eleven months is stated to have been a receipt of £43,122,433, and an expenditure of £44,639,924, showing an excess of expenditure over income to the extent of £2,517,491. As the statement above given of the public expenditure of India is very brief, we add that the net expenditure of the year 1867-8 (after deducting cost of collection, allowances, under treaties, and various payments made out of revenue) amounted to £40,242,015; and that the chief items are the following:—Army, £16,390,157; interest of debt and guaranteed interest, £6,928,711; public works, ordinary, £3,794,883; extraordinary, £2,761,200; marine, £882,535; education, science, and art, £783,200; ecclesiastical, £1,555,500; police, £2,363,200; administration and public departments, £1,250,441; law and justice, £2,488,900; other payments

(supernatuations, political agencies, and miscellaneous), £2,420,283; but some of these items may be subject to deduction. On the other side stand receipts of £727,111, law and justice; £261,700, police; 252,200, marine; and £73,400 education.

**THE DEBT OF INDIA.**—The public debt of India has expanded very considerably of late years. In 1840 it amounted to £34,484,997, and it gradually crept up in consequence of annual deficits for the next fourteen years. Thus it stood, in April, 1841, at £36,922,127; in 1842, at £38,404,473; in 1843, at £40,478,640; in 1844, at £41,883,451; in 1845, at £43,502,750; in 1846, at £43,891,849; in 1847, at £46,884,225; in 1848, at £48,757,213; in 1849, at £51,050,518; in 1850, at £53,934,768; in 1851, at £55,029,315; in 1852, at £55,114,693; and in 1853, at £56,233,686. It should be remarked that during several of these years wars of more or less magnitude prevailed. In 1854 the debt was reduced to £53,683,468; but it rose in 1855 to £55,531,120 and in 1856 to £57,764,239. Then came the great mutiny. In April, 1857, the debt stood at £59,461,969; but it had risen in April, 1858, to £69,473,484; in April, 1859, to £81,171,308; and in April, 1860, to £91,107,460. Since then no very material addition has been made to the debt. In April, 1861, it stood at £101,877,081, and although it had risen in April, 1862, to £107,514,159, it had receded in April, 1863, to £104,495,235; in April, 1864, to £98,518,145; and in April, 1865, to £98,477,555. During the last two years there has again been some increase, and we may take the debt of India at present in round figures at £100,000,000. The charge for interest in 1840 was £1,595,778; in 1845 it had risen to £2,009,039; and in 1850 to £2,558,939. In 1855 it had fallen to £2,159,433; but in 1860 it had risen again to £3,889,191, and in 1865 to £4,482,355. It is worthy of remark that, comparing 1865 with 1860, the increased charge for interest was £593,194, while the increase in the capital of the debt was only £370,035. India has thus to pay a higher rate of interest on her loans than formerly.

**GOLD AND SILVER BULLION AND SPECIE.**—The computed real value of the registered gold bullion and specie imported into the United Kingdom from various countries in each of the ten years 1858-67 was as follows:—In 1858, £22,793,126; 1859, £22,297,698; 1860, £12,584,684; 1861, £12,163,937; 1862, £19,903,704; 1863, £19,142,665; 1864, £16,900,951; 1865, £14,485,570; 1866, £23,509,641; 1867, £15,800,159. The value of the silver bullion and specie imported in 1858 was £6,700,064; 1859, £14,772,458; 1860, £10,393,512; 1861, £6,583,108; 1862, £11,752,772; 1863, £10,888,129; 1864, £10,227,325; 1865, £6,976,641; 1866, £10,777,498; 1867, £8,020,888. The official returns show the value of the bullion and specie imported in 1867 from each of the different countries. Thus, the value of gold and silver, respectively, was:—From Russia, £61,406 and £40; Hanse Towns, £54,679 and £162,003; Holland, £14,470 and £22,672; Belgium, £13,585 and £2753; France, £287,319 and £1,001,143; Portugal, Azores, and Madeira, £285,615 and £55,629; Spain and Canaries, £25,234 and £1517; Gibraltar, £26,298 and £59,080; Malta, £44,420 and £9892; Turkey, £732 and £51,596; Egypt, £101,026 and £5902; West Coast of Africa, £146,182 and £2348; British possessions in South Africa, £15,167 and £7258; British India, £205,285 and £43; Australia, £5,801,207 and £519; British Columbia, £2335 (gold only); British North American Provinces, £136,345 and £12,373; Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and West Indies, £2,808,367 and £5,032,495; Brazil, £615,318 and £72,823; United States, £5,026,185 and £1,471,821; other countries, £18,984 and £47,021. The aggregate value of gold and silver bullion and specie imported in 1867 was £23,821,047, against £34,287,159 in 1866. The value of the registered gold bullion and specie exported from the United Kingdom to various countries was £12,742,059 in 1866 and £7,889,030 in 1867; the value of silver bullion and specie exported was £8,396,552 in 1866 and £6,435,487 in 1867; the aggregate of gold and silver exported being £21,638,611 in 1866 and £14,324,517 in 1867.

**THE IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF METALS.**—The usual annual return of exports and imports of copper and copper ore and regulus, tin and tin ore, lead and lead ore, spelter and zinc for the year ending Dec. 31 shows that in 1867 there were imported into the United Kingdom 73,957 tons of copper ore, 28,825 tons of regulus, 9621 tons of copper unwrought, in bricks or pigs, rose copper, and cast copper; 20,042 tons of partly wrought copper, 23 tons of plates and sheets, two tons of coin plates and copper coin, and £8062 worth of copper manufactures and copper plates. The exports of British copper consisted chiefly of sheets, nails, yellow metal, &c. The total quantity of copper (exclusive of ore) was 37,896 tons. Of ore the exports amounted to 646 tons, of which the largest portion went to the Southern States of America, and the remainder to Belgium, France, and the West Indies. For copper, both unwrought and in sheets, the continental territories of British India were the best customers, taking 4184 tons of pig and 14,102 tons of sheets, &c.; and France, Belgium, China, and Hong-Kong follow next in rotation. The import of tin amounted to 3430 tons, Victoria and Peru sending the largest quantities. Turning to the export of tin, France was the best customer; the United States and Russia being next, Holland, Prussia, and Turkey following next in rotation. Zinc is principally supplied from Hamburg, Belgium, Prussia, and Holland; and the greater part of zinc ore is supplied from Spain, Sardinia, and France. Spain and Greece supplied the greatest quantities of pig lead and sheets, while Sardinia sent the greatest quantity of lead ore.

**NATIONAL STATISTICS.**—The Board of Trade statistics of foreign countries give the following calculations based upon returns for the years specified:—The population of Belgium (in the year 1865) average no less than 442 to the square mile; of Saxony (in 1864), 411 to the square mile; Holland (1865), 277; the United Kingdom (1866), 266; Wirttemberg (1864), 235; Italy (1865), 230; France (1864), 183; Prussia, old provinces (1864), 179; Bavaria (1864), 162; Switzerland (1860), 157; Austria (1864), 157; Portugal (1863), 120; Denmark proper (1863), 114; Spain and Balearic islands (1864), 84; Greece (1861), 58; Russia (1862), in Europe, 31, the Empire, 9; Sweden (1865), 24; Turkey (1864), 20; Norway (1865), 14; Chili (1862), 12; United States (1860), 11; Peru (1869), 5; Brazil (1864), 34. Ranking nations in the order of the number of births of children born alive in a year, Wirttemberg (in 1864) had one birth to 23 persons living, and one death to 31 persons living; Prussia, old provinces (1864), one birth to 24, one death to 38; Chili (1862) one birth to ... one death to 41; Austria exclusive of Hungary (1864), one birth to 35, one death to 31; Spain (1864) one birth to 26, one death to 32; Italy (1865) one birth to 26, one death to 33; England (1865) one birth to 28, United Kingdom one death to 46; Sweden (1864) one birth to 30, one death to 50; Bavaria (1861) one birth to 30, one death to 35; Holland (1864) one birth to 30, one death to 42; Denmark proper (1862) one birth to 31, one death to 51; Belgium (1865) one birth to 32, one death to 41; Greece (1860) one birth to 35, one death to 49; France (1864) one birth to 38, one death to 44. In England the average annual ratio of the last thirty years is one birth to 30 persons living, or 3.3 per 100 persons living, and one death to 45, or 2.2 per 100 living—three births to two deaths; but the birth rate of recent years has been 3.5 per cent.