

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GROSS PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

In the Year ended June 30, 1875, and of the actual Issues within the same Period, exclusive of Sums applied to the Redemption of Funded or Paying off Unfunded Debt, and of the Advances and Repayments for Local Works, &c.

INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Customs	10,413,000	0 0	Interest and Management of the Per-	21,665,193	17 9
Excise	27,492,000	0 0	manent Debt
Stamps	10,626,000	0 0	Terminable Annuities	5,308,804	17 4
Land Tax and House Duty	2,489,000	0 0	Interest of Exchequer Bills	182,300	16 10
Property and Income Tax	4,012,000	0 0	Interest of Bank Advances for Deficiency	6,927	7 7
Post Office	5,888,000	0 0			
Telegraph Service	1,120,000	0 0			
Crown Lands (net)	385,000	0 0			
Miscellaneous:—					
Military and Naval extra Receipts	797,794	10 6			
and proceeds of Old Stores sold .. }					
Amount received from the Revenues	691,000	10 6			
of India on account of the Effective					
and Non-Effective Charges of					
British Troops serving in that					
Country					
Interest on Public Loans	*582,654	19 2			
Allowance out of Profits of Issue,	138,578	0 0			
received from the Bank of England,					
per Act 24 Vict. c. 3					
Treasury Chest:—diminution of	300,000				
Balance, under 36 and 37 Vict. c. 56 }					
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	1,580,985	9 1			
Total Income	75,516,012	9 3			
			CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.		
			Civil List	406,010	11 10
			Annuities and Pensions	332,827	19 2
			Salaries and Allowances	39,261	2 10
			Courts of Justice	628,521	8 7
			Miscellaneous Charges	122,411	6 9
			SUPPLY SERVICES.		
			Army	14,503,333	10 4
			Army Purchase Commission	541,314	19 11
			Navy	10,860,404	1 5
			Miscellaneous Civil Services	11,798,969	15 3
			Asbantes Expedition—Vote of Credit ..	125,000	0 0
			Customs and Inland Revenue Depart-		
			ments	2,660,510	4 0
			Post Office	2,957,575	2 1
			Telegraph Service	1,198,065	8 2
			Packet Service	951,000	0 0
			Total Ordinary Expenditure	74,293,432	9 10
			Expenses provided for by Money raised		
			by Annuities created, viz:		
			Fortifications and Localisation of Military Forces ..	600,000	0 0
			Excess of Income over Total Expenditure in the year	622,560	19 5
			ended June 30, 1875		
			Total Expenditure	£75,516,012	9 3

* This represents the receipts under this head for five quarters of the year.

In thirty years the annual expenditure of the country has increased by £15,000,000. In 1842 a penny in the pound of income tax produced £750,000, in 1875 it produced £2,000,000; but everything has proportionally risen in price. A man-of-war costs nearly five times as much as an old ship of the line, and the cost of guns and the price of smallarms have risen in nearly equal proportions. Among other items of increase pensions stand high; and from last year's Parliamentary paper on the subject, which occupies eighty-four folio pages, it appears that the actual amount paid at the close of last year reached the large total of £1,080,715. In each of four departments—the War Office, the Customs, the Inland Revenue, and the Post Office—the figures exceeded £100,000, while in the Admiralty they amounted to £98,939. Several very liberal pensions ceased in 1874, owing to the death of their recipients. Among the largest of these was a pension of £1300 to

the late Hon. G. Jerningham, Minister at Stockholm; one of £1400 to the late Mr. Maclean, Secretary to the Customs; one of £1541 to Sir Denis Le Marchant, Clerk to the House of Commons; one of £1800 to the late Mr. Abraham, Commissioner of Bankruptcy; one of £2500 to the late Sir A. G. Spearman, Controller of the National Debt; and last, but not least, one of £7352 to that leviathan pensioner, the late Rev. T. Thurlow, Patentee of Bankrupts. The common belief in the curious longevity of pensioners will, perhaps, receive fresh support from the fact that we are still paying £700 a year in pensions to the household of Princess Charlotte, who died no less than forty-eight years ago. The large receipts of the Court of Chancery (£242,613) are insufficient to meet the costs of maintaining it by £50,143. The Lord Chancellor receives £6000 a year out of Chancery fees, and the Parliamentary return shows a number of extraordinary items of expenditure.

FRENCH DYNASTIES AND SOVEREIGNS.

THE MEROVINGIANS.			Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné .. 1643	Heir-expectant, Henry, Duc de Bordeaux,
Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Sic-Franks	428		Louis XV., "The Well-beloved" .. 1715	Sept. 29 1820
Chilperic III., last of the race	737		Louis XVI. (guillotined Jan. 21, 1793)	.. 1774
THE CARLOVINGIANS.			Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793
Pepin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel	752		THE FIRST REPUBLIC.	
Charlemagne, "The Great," Emperor of the			The National Convention first sat Sept. 21 ..	1792
West	768		The Directory nominated, Nov. 1	1795
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race	886		THE CONSULATE.	
THE CAPETS.			Bonaparte, Cambacérès and Lebrun, Dec. 24	1792
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987		Bonaparte, Consul for ten years, May 6 ..	1809
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322		Bonaparte, Consul for life, Aug. 2	1802
HOUSE OF VALOIS.			THE EMPIRE.	
Philip VI. de Valois, "The Fortunate" ..	1328		Napoleon I., deposed Emperor May 18 ..	1804
Henry III., last of the race	1574		Napoleon II. (never reigned), died July 23	1832
HOUSE OF BOURBON.			THE RESTORATION.	
Henry IV., "The Great," King of Navarre	1580		Louis XVIII., re-entered Paris May 3 ..	1814
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1619		Charles X., dep. July 30, 1830, d. Nov. 6,	1836 1824

FINANCES OF INDIA.—The revenue of India for the financial year 1874-5 was estimated at £50,070,410, or £472,157 more than the revenue of the preceding year. The ordinary expenditure was £50,564,899, or £494,489 more than the income; and the extraordinary expenditure at £4,032,103, making a total expenditure of £54,597,002, or £4,526,593 more than the income; the total expenditure, however, being less by £362,226 than in the preceding year. All the greatest items of revenue show an increase over the preceding year:—Land revenue £21,083,300; opium, £8,520,000; salt, £6,188,000; stamps, £2,779,000; Customs, £2,642,000; Excise on spirits and drugs, £2,335,000. The items of expenditure begin with £9,546,418 for charges of collection and direct claims on the revenue under treaties and engagements, and including also £2,349,964 cost of opium, and £478,932 cost of salt. The charge for the Army is £15,491,403; but there is a credit on the other side of £935,337 under this head. The charge for the debt is £5,066,047, with £382,000 for interest on service funds, &c. Then come charges for administration, £1,600,231; law and justice, £2,282,723; superannuations, £1,790,863; loss by exchange, £869,000; famine relief, £2,440,136; allotments for provincial services, £5,123,000; public works, ordinary, £2,531,294; guaranteed interest on railways, less net traffic receipts, £1,132,355; State railways, £201,000, against which there is on the other side the receipt of £121,000.

OUR COTTON SUPPLY.—The Board of Trade "Statistical Abstract" gives the following account of our import of raw cotton in 1874. The import from the United States advanced to 874,926,864 lb., an increase of 42,353,248 lb. over the preceding year. The import from British India, which amounted to 412,025,040 lb., shows the still larger increase of 44,375,296 lb. But the import from Egypt, amounting to 172,317,488 lb., shows a decrease of 32,659,648 lb.; and the import from other Mediterranean ports—viz., 2,195,312 lb., a decrease of 6,475,504 lb. The import of cotton from Brazil in 1874 recovered to 79,501,408 lb., an increase of 7,020,608 lb.; and the import from New Granada and Venezuela was 6,301,952 lb., an increase of 2,418,864 lb. The import from the British West India Islands and British Guiana fell to 502,768 lb., a decrease of 567,892 lb.; the import from Mexico to 16,464 lb., a decrease of 11,984 lb.; from China to 398,832 lb., a decrease of 618,016 lb. The imports from all other countries declined to 18,588,304 lb., a decrease of 16,567,264 lb. Thus the total import of cotton in 1874 reached the very large, though not actually unprecedented, amount of 1,566,864,432 lb., being an increase of 39,268,208 lb. over 1873. But the export of cotton from the United Kingdom reached 258,967,632 lb., an increase of 38,967,376 lb.; so that the excess of our imports over our exports—namely, 1,307,896,800 lb.—was but 300,832 lb. more than in 1873.