

THE GREAT EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE
Area, Population, Debt, and Commercial
and Military Resources

OF THE
COUNTRIES THAT WILL BE IMMEDIATELY INVOLVED
IN THE
APPROACHING WAR.

RUSSIA.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

The Russian empire embraces a superficial area of 40,240 geographical square miles, and it contains a population of 65,361,970 souls. In the year 1856, when the population only amounted to fifty-nine millions, the proportion of serfs was, according to the official report of the Minister of Finance, as follows—Peasants or slaves, the private property of the Emperor and Imperial family, crown peasants, &c., 21,463,993; serfs belonging to the nobility, 23,362,598. The annual increase of the population is about 1 1/2 per cent.

REVENUE.

As regards credits, the inhabitants may be approximately classified as follows—Greek Church, 49,000,000; Roman Catholics, 7,300,000; Protestants, 3,500,000; Non-Orthodox, 2,400,000; Jews, 1,500,000; Catholic Armenians and Gregorians, 1,000,000.

REVENUES.

According to the budget of the Minister of the Domain of the Crown, the revenues arising from this source amount to 40,289,354 silver roubles, or \$32,431,453.

In 1850, the latest official return that we can find, the revenues arising from the customs produced 31,129,400 silver roubles, or \$24,903,620. The expense of collection amounts to 7 1/2 per cent of this sum. McCulloch estimates the total revenues of the empire at about \$80,000,000 silver roubles, or about \$80,000,000.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The following statement shows the relative importance of the trade with foreign countries in 1850—

Country	Exports	Imports
Asia	11,222,934	15,744,340
Poland	2,311,350	1,275,580
Finland	1,770,220	790,565

A later statement than the above returns, or the official, gives the general results of the foreign trade of Russia for the year 1853. The exports are set down for 24,777,717 silver roubles, and the imports for 9,827,359 roubles; total 34,605,076, or \$27,684,950.

NAVIGATION.

The navigation in the ports of the Baltic, White Sea, and ports of the South, presents an average of 7,000 arrivals and 7,000 departures. The tonnage may be estimated as follows—Arrivals, 303,187; departures, 288,038 tons.

PUBLIC DEBT.

According to the report of *S. P. Stebnikoff* of the 10th July, 1852, the public debt of the Russian empire and of Poland, presented on the 1st January in that year a total of 400,667,799 silver roubles, or \$320,554,424. It amounted in 1851, according to the report of the Minister, M. Kankrin, to 599,333,574 silver roubles, or \$475,036,859.

For the redemption and payment of the interest of the redeemable and perpetual debts there was assigned in 1851 to the Commission of the Sinking Fund, in addition to its capital, an annual sum of 28,496,647 silver roubles, or \$22,770,818.

ARMY.

The regular army is composed of 12 corps of infantry and 4 of cavalry. The former are subdivided into 30 divisions, 55 brigades, and 110 regiments; and the latter into 10 divisions, 30 brigades, and 61 regiments. The irregular troops, consisting of Cossacks, Bashkirs, and other semi-barbarous nations, are divided into 13 brigades, composed of 133 regiments.

The foot artillery consists of 9 divisions, 29 brigades and 102 batteries, and the horse artillery of 2 divisions, 6 brigades and 30 batteries. The garrison artillery is composed of 16 brigades and 563 batteries in all, of 10,000 pieces, 21 batteries, 1534 batteries, (15 companies).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Sappers—3 brigades, 15 battalions, 41 companies and companies, 6 1/2 parks; pontonniers 6 1/2; horse pioneers 4 squadrons; 2 parks; 2 companies of engineers; 10 companies; companies of military workmen 26; companies of correction 54. Artillery 1 company; companies of war workmen, 3 companies, 9 1/2. Artillery train, 12 brigades, 52 1/2 battalions, 320 companies. Topographers, 10 companies. *Enfants de Troupe*, 5 brigades, 19 battalions, 48 squadrons, 5 companies. Military Companies, 31 districts. Invalids, 1 brigade, 1 battalion, 138 companies.

It is difficult to arrive at an exact estimate of the present military force of Russia, owing to the large proportion of irregular troops of which it is composed. In 1848, it was calculated in Atkinson's "Pictures of the North," at 1,006,000, thus distributed—Sled and Infantry, 113,000; Establishment of Emperor, 148,000; Servants, 92,000; Corps of Cossacks, 80,000; of Siberia and Orenburg, 21,000; of Finland, 25,000; of Lithuania, 40,000; Military Companies, 60,000; Cordeon Militaire, 6,000; one third of Cossack hordes that remain in province, 40,000; Garrison, 80,000; interior guard, 120,000, thus leaving only 181,000 disposable troops.

McCulloch estimates the regular army in time of peace at 664,000 men, and when he comes to add to this number the troops not of the line, or those forming the irregular army, he arrives at nearly the same result. It is impossible to form any correct calculation of what additional amount of troops the new war levies will raise. The levies are ordinarily in the proportion of one to every 500 males; but during war the proportion is at least as two or three to 500, and sometimes as much as four or even five to 500. The last levy decided by Imperial Decree was nine to 1,000.

The whole active army of Russia is now placed upon a war footing. All men on leave have been recalled. The commanders of the different army corps of infantry are—

- First corps in Lithuania and Augustov, under General Sievers.
- Second, in Poland, under General Pankin.
- Third, in Bessarabia, Moldavia and Wallachia, under General Oster Sencken.
- Fourth, in Moldavia and Wallachia, under General Danenberg.
- Fifth, (one division is in Asia) in Bessarabia and Moldavia, under General Luders.
- Sixth, in Moscow, under General Tscheladoff.
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The funded debt of Great Britain was on the 5th of January, 1855—£516,500,150 stocks at 3 per cent; £215,240,671 annuities, 3 1/2 per cent; £229,951 new annuities, 5 per cent. The total of the English debt, £732,479,778. Debt of Ireland, £40,688,638. The annual expense of the consolidated debt was £27,686,458. The debt not funded was on the 5th of January, 1855, £17,758,700; and sums not paid, for which grants had been made by Parliament, £7,110,261; making, together, £24,868,961, the annual interest of which amounted to £2,762,288.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns from the English Board of Trade of the total exports and imports in 1853, as compared with 1852, show a remarkable increase of commerce. The total value of the exportations in 1853 was £71,375,000, while in 1852 it amounted to £57,357,395—increased, £14,017,605. As the aggregate value of the imports is not published in these returns, we are unable to give the general result. An examination of the separate items shows that as regards the articles of food imported and taken into consumption, there has been no particular alteration. Grain, tea, sugar, tobacco, spirits, and wine, had all been used in nearly the same quantities as during the same period in the preceding year; but in coffee, fruits, and spices there had been a decrease. In cotton there had been a falling off 311,300 cwt.

By a return just presented to Parliament, showing the number of British ships employed in the trade of the United Kingdom in 1853, as compared with the four previous years, it appears that whereas in 1849 there were engaged in the home and foreign trade of the United Kingdom, 18,221 vessels, of 3,096,342 tons, employing 152,611 men, there were in 1853 only 18,200 vessels, but their tonnage was 3,730,957, and the number of men employed was 172,525. River steamers are not reckoned in this return.

The British army is constituted as follows—Infantry—3 regiments of Grenadier Guards, Colchester and Scots Fusilier Guards, 99 regiments of the line, 7 regiments of Life Guards, 1 of Horse Guards, (blue), 1 of Dragoon Guards, 8 of Dragoons, 4 of Light Dragoons, 5 of Hussars, 4 of Lancers. The increase in the forces fixed by the late estimates, in consequence of the present warlike aspect of affairs, will be larger than in the previous year by 10,000. The number of officers and rank and file at home and abroad, (exclusive of India) which was fixed at 102,235, is now raised to 112,797. The distribution is thus effected—Cavalry—Life Guards and Horse Guards, 1,508; Cavalry of the Line, 7,478. Infantry—Foot Guards, 6,748; Cavalry of the Line, 7,478. Infantry—Foot Guards, 6,748; Cavalry of the Line, 7,478. West India regiments, 3,417; Colonial corps, 5,273; to which are to be added 500 men in the pay of the East India Company, but serving in Great Britain. Taking into ac-

TURKEY.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

The Ottoman Empire extends over a part of Europe, Asia and Africa, embracing an area of about 913,000 square miles. According to the general census taken in 1844, the total population amounted to 35,350,000 inhabitants, including that of Egypt. It is composed of at least thirteen different races, viz.—Ottomans, Slavians, Roumans, Armenians, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Tartars, Arabs, Syrians, and Chaldeans, Druses, Kurds, Turkomans.

RELIGION.

Classified according to religions, there are: of Mussulmans, 20,560,000; Greeks of all shades, 13,730,000; Catholics, 900,000; Jews, 170,000.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

According to Mr. Uchiel, the revenue and the expenditure of the Ottoman Empire may be estimated in ordinary times as follows—Revenue, \$35,022,000; expenditure, \$35,044,000.

ARMY.

The Turkish army, according to the new organization effected in 1843, under the direction of the Seraskier Riza Pacha, is composed, first, of the active army; second, of the reserve; third, of the auxiliary troops; fourth, of the irregular troops.

First, the active or regular army is composed of six corps, or ordons, formed each of eleven regiments, viz.—Six of infantry, four of cavalry, and one of artillery, forming together two divisions and six brigades, with an effective force of 20,980 men and twelve batteries. At the head of the ordon is placed a *mehdar*, or field-marshal, under whose command are placed two or three *feriks*, (generals of Division), and as many *liwas*, (Generals of Brigade), together with another, who has no brigade. This latter is a member of the Council of Administration and of Ordons. The nominal strength of the regular army is 160,484, and the real effective, 138,680 men.

The Seventh Regiment of artillery, (reserve), and the three regiments of artillery employed for the service of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, as well as the engineer and the detached corps, do not form part of the ordons.

2. The reserve, or *redif*, is divided into four corps, militarily organized, and presenting, in different arms, a number of regiments equal to that of the regular army. 3. The auxiliary contingents are composed of 20,000 Servians, 30,000 Bosnians and Herzegovinians, 40,000 Egyptians, 10,000 Albanians, and 10,000 Tripolitans and Tunisians—making a total of 110,000 men.

4. The irregular troops consist of 50,000 Mussulman volunteers, 6,000 Kavans and Seymen, (foot and horse *gendarmes*), and 5,500 Tartar and Cossack *emirgans*—making a total of 61,500 irregular troops.

Grand total of the Turkish army in time of peace, 448,800 men.

NAVY.

The Turkish fleet consists of 4 vessels of the first rank, 15 of the second, and 14 frigates, mounting, in all, 2,230 guns, and carrying 17,000 men. Besides these, there are 12 corvettes, of from 18 to 44 cannon, and having from 150 to 200 men; 4 brigades, of from 12 to 18 cannon, and carrying from 100 to 150 men; 14 cutters and schooners; 15 steamers, with a force of 3,700 horse power; 8 steamers for the service of the Bosphorus, and 3 corvettes, and other small vessels.

TRADE.

The value of the commercial exchanges between Turkey and its tributary provinces is, as nearly as can be estimated, as follows—With Egypt, \$5,000,000; with Wallachia, \$3,000,000; with Moldavia, \$1,500,000; with Servia, \$500,000.

The total amount of its imports from foreign countries is about \$45,000,000, and its exports about \$44,000,000. England and France are the two countries that benefit most by the trade with Turkey.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

Great Britain and her European possessions embrace an area of 67,111.87 geographical square miles, and contain a population of 27,675,324 souls. Her colonies in North America, Asia, Africa, Australia and the West Indies cover a total superficial area of 67,642.93 geographical square miles, and possess a population of 5,999,222 inhabitants. The area embraced by her East Indian empire is 34,109 geographical square miles, with a population of 101,067,000 souls. The tributary countries—such as Berar, Oude, Mysore, Cochinchina—embrace about 23,549 geographical square miles, with a population of 50,000,000. By the peace concluded with Duple Singh, the Punjab has been incorporated with the Indo-Britannic empire, with the exception of the territory of Goulab Singh and of Cashmere and of Dushanoo. The extent of these new territories is estimated at 4,700 geographical square miles, and the number of its inhabitants at 3,000,000.

Since the commencement of the present century the population of Great Britain has nearly doubled, notwithstanding the vast amount of emigration that has taken place. From 1821 to 1851, 274,371 persons emigrated to this country from Great Britain; from 1851 to 1851, 717,913; and from 1851 to 1851, 1,691,516. The emigrations in 1852 were as follows—United States, 244,261; Australia, 368,707; New Zealand, 67,881; North American Colonies, 32,876.

RELIGION.

Although the Protestant religion is the religion of the State, it is professed by but comparatively a small portion of the vast population which the British empire contains. The established Church of England has retained the Episcopal form of government, and is a very richly endowed institution. Were it not for the disabilities under which the Jews still labor, the most perfect religious toleration might be said to prevail in the British dominions.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

From a parliamentary paper lately issued in London, containing a general balance sheet of the public income and expenditure, it would appear that in the year ending 30th of October last, the net income was £54,568,331. 6d., and the expenditure £51,929,927. 11s. 6d.; leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £2,638,403. 11s. 11d. In the year ended the 31st of January last, the net income was £54,439,344. 9s. 6d., and the expenditure £51,174,839. 11s. 11d., leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £3,264,504. 14s. 7d.

The probable estimate for the year 1854-5 will be, according to Mr. Gladstone's statement—Income, £58,340,000; expenditure, £56,189,000—deficit, £2,151,000.

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count the cavalry and infantry regiments serving in the East Indies, the total force is to be 142,630, of whom 20,665 are to be in the Company's pay.

The number of officers and men of the several ordons corps and departments proposed to be maintained for service at home and abroad, is raised from 17,938—the number voted last year—to 19,206. The force will be—Royal Engineers, 330; Royal Sappers and Miners, 2,940; Royal Artillery, 15,013; Royal Horse Artillery, 1,124; riding horse troops, 35; garrison master gunners, 71; field train department, 7; medical department, 46. The artillery regiment includes a company of Royal African Gunners, at Jamaica, and a company of Gun Lascars, at Hong Kong.

From the distribution of the forces, as lately laid before Parliament in the estimates, it appears that there are now at home, or within the limits of Great Britain and Ireland, 64,796, horse, foot and recruiting troops included. If, therefore, 10,000, or even 20,000, men are detached to the Mediterranean, there would still remain upwards of 40,000 men at home, exclusive of marine and artillery; and these, with as many more militia, will constitute a force considerably larger than used to be maintained in times past for the national defence.

NAVY.

The sailing portion of the British navy consists of 73 ships of the line, 79 frigates, and 122 sloops and smaller vessels. Its total tonnage is about 500,000 tons, showing a diminution during the last seven years of about 181,000 tons.

The steam navy of Great Britain includes, according to the latest official notification, 24 screw ships of the line, 17 screw frigates, and 14 screw sloops, &c., together with 9 paddle-wheel frigates and 110 paddle sloops.

The whole of the British navy, therefore, amounts now to 468 ships and vessels, of the aggregate burden of 500,000 tons. In 1811 the whole of the British navy amounted to about 600,000 tons, including ships in the course of building, and others whose condition was no longer fit for active service.

FRANCE.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

The French Empire, including its colonies, covers a superficial area of 15,439,299 square miles. The population of France was, by the returns of 1851, estimated at 35,781,628, to which are to be added 812,568 for the colonies, making a total of 36,594,196 souls.

RELIGION.

Although the Roman Catholic is the dominant religion in France, toleration is enjoyed by other sects in the widest sense of the term. Previous to 1789 the Roman Catholic Church enjoyed revenues to the amount of nearly \$24,000,000. Its total income at the present day does not amount to more than \$6,800,000, or about one franc per head for each individual of the population. M. de Pargam, in his "Aperçu Statistique," estimates the number of Calvinists and Lutherans at 5,000,000; but the "Encyclopedie des Gens du Monde" calculates the whole of the dissenters at only 2,100,000. The Jews amount to about 60,000. There are a few Anabaptists in the Vosges and Morvans in the Department du Nord.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

When the budget of 1853 was voted, the revenue of France was estimated at \$248,900,856. According to the official report of M. Bineau on the financial results of the year, this estimate was exceeded by \$14,800,000, which made an actual total of \$263,700,856. The actual revenue of 1847 was \$267,260,653. The present revenue is therefore only about \$6,000,000 less than it was under Louis Philippe's reign—a most satisfactory result, as compared with the revenue of the four or five preceding years. The whole of the revenue in the year 1853 from the estimate as voted, with the addition of certain extraordinary and unforeseen expenses, would have amounted to about \$290,000,000, but to meet this deficiency there was an increase in the receipts, over and above the estimated revenue, of more than \$15,000,000, and the greater part of the remainder is made up by the withdrawal of certain items which had figured in the estimate; in so much that the difference between the revenue actually received and the actual expenditure was stated to be only about \$800,000. The direct and indirect taxes of the year 1852 produced \$133,300,000 more than the preceding year, and the year 1853 has produced \$8,400,000 more than 1852. When we take into account that the budget of 1851, which preceded Louis Napoleon's accession, left a deficit of nearly \$200,000,000, the above results reflect credit upon the administration of the finances under the Imperial regime.

DEBT.

The public debt of France figured in the project of the budget of 1853 at \$71,141,542. Of this the consolidated debt and the sinking fund are set down at \$59,994,682. The remainder is made up as follows—Special loans for different public works, \$1,792,060; interest of capital reimbursable under different titles, and interest of securities, \$140,000,000; interest of the floating debt, \$4,200,000; annuities, \$11,754,800.

On the 7th of this month the Legislative Assembly passed a bill authorizing the Minister of Finance to contract a loan of 250,000,000 francs, to meet the first expenses of the war.

FOREIGN TRADE.

According to documents just published by the French government, the commerce of France with foreign countries, in 1852, was equal to 809,000,000, imports and exports together, being an increase of twelve per cent over 1851. Of this total 72 per cent represents the imports and exports by sea, and 28 per cent by land. On the fourteen foreign countries set down in this table the increase is nearly general, and is particularly large with England, the United States, and Russia. The amount which the latter in 1852 was about \$14,000,000. When this return was drawn up, the large direct exports to Australia had not commenced, which will bring that country on the list of 1853. At the same time it is to be remembered that none of the figures can be taken as furnishing anything more than approximations, owing to the general vagueness of official valuations.

ARMY.

On the first of January, 1852, the French army was constituted as follows—100 regiments, (seventy-five of the line and twenty-five of light infantry), each regiment of three battalions, six companies to each battalion—one of grenadiers or carabiniers, one of voltigeurs, and four of the centre. Ten battalions of foot chassours, light companies, and 800 men to each battalion. Three regiments of Zouaves, (employed in Algeria), each consisting of three battalions of nine companies each, one of which is in depot. Three battalions of African light infantry; twelve companies of discipline, (fusiliers or pioneers); one foreign legion, consisting of two regiments—total 2,600 men. Three battalions of native African tirailleurs, each of eight companies; three companies of frontier sub-officers, and three companies of cavalry of reserve (two companies and ten of cuirassiers); twenty regiments of cavalry of the line (twelve of dragoons and eight of lancers); twenty-six regiments of light cavalry (thirteen of chassours, nine of hussars, four of African chassours). Each of the above regiments consists of five squadrons. Besides these there are three regiments of Spahis, consisting of six squadrons each. Four companies of *chasseurs de remonte* and one school at arms established at Saumur.

Artillery—Fifteen regiments, with sixteen batteries, one of which is a regiment of pontonniers composed of twelve companies; twelve companies of workmen and one company of armouers; four squadrons of the wagon train of the parks of artillery, consisting of eight companies, five of which are composed of veteran cannoniers.

By a decree of the Emperor, dated the 14th of February, 1854, the constitution of this force has been altered. There are now seventeen regiments of artillery, with an ensemble of sixty foot batteries, twelve companies of cannonier-pontonniers; thirty-four field batteries or companies of cannonier-conductors, one hundred and five mounted batteries, thirty-two horse batteries, and seven *compagnies de depot*, making a total of 230 cadres of batteries or companies.

The engineer force is composed of two battalions and a company of sappers; each battalion is formed of seven companies of sappers and a company of miners; two companies of engineer workmen, and a company of veterans.

The troops of the army administration are composed of one battalion of workmen, composed of seven companies, comprising that of the depot, a corps of military engineers, six parks and three companies of workmen, four companies of wagon conductors, composed of four companies and of a depot each. There are also corps of officers of military health, of the administration of military hospitals, of equipping and equipment, and of military subsistence.

The following are the principal results of an account just published by the Minister of War, on the recruiting of the army in 1852—"The effective strength of the army in 1852 was on an average 389,560 men, officers, sub-officers, corporals, and privates; in 1851, it was 406,532. On the 1st of July, 1853, after 55,913 men of the class of 1845 had been sent home, the army in active service had an effective strength of 376,101 men, namely, 304,864 at home, and 71,237 in the reserve at the same period, consisting of 129,859 men, making the

general effective strength on the 1st of January, 1853, 506,900.

The calling out of the entire army reserves for the last five years, with the contingent of 1854, will raise the effective of the French army to about 730,000 men.

NAVY.

In the appendix to the Budget of the Minister of Marine for 1853, a list is given of all the ships of war, frigates, sloops, &c., in the possession of the French government, with a statement of the then position of the ships building. From this return it appears that the total number of vessels of all kinds and sizes in the French navy amounts to 334, of which 24 are ships-of-the-line, 38 frigates, 23 corvettes, 42 brig-of-war, 5 cutter, (brigs), 35 light vessels, and 35 transports, varying from 800 to 350 tons; 1 steamship-of-war, (900 horse power), 20 steam frigates of from 650 to 450 horse power, 20 steam corvettes, and 20 steam avisos; four ships-of-war on the mixed system, (sails and steam), 1 frigate, 2 corvettes, and 1 aviso. Besides these there were 67 ships of different kinds on the stocks, namely: 22 ships-of-war, 18 frigates, 2 corvettes, 3 steam men-of-war, 2 steam frigates, 5 steam corvettes, and 3 steamers of smaller size. The steam navy of France amounts to no less than 120 ships, of different sizes. The vessels are kept in an extraordinary state of efficiency. There is hardly a ship in the French navy that is not fit for sea, and that cannot be despatched on service in the course of a few weeks.

AUSTRIA.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

The total area of the Austrian empire is estimated in the maps of the Austrian engineers at 12,153 square German, or 257,368 square English miles. The extensive frontier of the empire—upwards of 4,350 miles in length—has the advantage of being advantageously defended for defence, with the exception of a portion of the frontier of Galicia, towards the Russian provinces, which is open.

According to the *Almanach de Gotha* of last year, the total population amounted to 36,414,466, showing a proportion of about 3,150 inhabitants to the German square mile. The population, according to nationalities, was thus classified in the census of 1846—Sclaves, 15,282,108; Roumans, (in the broad sense), 8,104,756; Germans, 7,911,195; Asiatic races, (Magyars, Jews, Armenians, &c.), 6,279,068—making a total of 37,683,755, including Cracow, which in 1848 counted 122,470 Poles, 17,840 Jews, and 400 Germans.

RELIGION.

The religions are thus divided—Roman Catholics, 26,367,172; Greek Catholics, 3,694,896; Greek Schismatics, 3,161,805; Protestants of the confession of Augsburg, 1,286,790; Reformed, 2,161,705; Unitarians, 50,541; other sects, 2,350; Jews, 729,095.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The financial system of Austria is entrusted in so much secrecy that it is difficult to arrive at any correct calculation of its revenue and expenditure. The net revenue is estimated by McCulloch at 150,000,000 florins, or \$82,800,000. The *Almanach de Gotha* gives us a total of 205,760,000 florins, or \$113,168,000, for the year 1851; but this probably includes the cost of collection from the first five months of the year 1852. The latter authority estimates the probable revenue of the year as likely to amount to 225,000,000 florins, or \$122,750,000; of which 80,000,000 florins, or \$44,000,000, are set down as direct taxes, 130,000,000 florins, or \$70,000,000, indirect, and 25,000,000 florins, or \$13,750,000, arising from other sources.

The expenditure of the government is never published, even if it be fully ascertained. We find, however, in the *Almanach de Gotha* an estimate of the expenditure for the first six months of the financial year 1851, (that is to say, from the 1st of Nov., 1850, to the 30th of April, 1851), as follows—Ordinary expenses, 54,377,484 florins, or \$51,007,618; extraordinary expenses, 52,011,383 florins, or \$28,066,811—total for the six months, 106,389,867 florins, or \$59,074,427. Total for the year, according to this calculation, 202,779,734 florins, or \$101,928,854.

DEBT.

The public debt of Austria amounted, on the 1st of January, 1850, to 3,023,200,000 florins, or \$392,700,000. In September, 1851, a loan of \$5,569,800,000 florins, or \$40,063,800, was contracted by subscription, to raise the value of paper money, and in May, 1852, another of 36,000,000 florins, or \$19,250,000, was contracted abroad for the same purpose. The total amount of paper money in circulation, independent of the notes of the Lombardo-Venetian treasury, was 107,883,951 florins, or \$92,336,190. The latter was estimated at \$2,110,800 lire, or \$316,620. The debt of 1846 being estimated in the depreciated paper currency, and the whole of that charge (800,000,000 florins, or \$249,5