

NBA

8.1

CENSUS
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

2/-

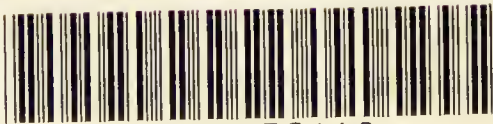
M

6365

cb

100 5

M 6



22500032648

*Dr. Whitmore M.D.
with the compilers
Compliments.*

WELLCOME LIBRARY
General Collections
MM
6365

WELLCOME INSTITUTE LIBRARY	
NO.	WELLCOME
CLASS	
NO.	



C E N S U S

OF

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS FOR THE YEAR

1861.

WITH ITS
COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

TO COMPRISE

PART I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

PART II.—SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

PART III.—THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND COLONIES.

PART IV.—A GAZETTEER OF THE CENSUS OR PAROCHIAL
AND TOWN POPULATION.

The Population of "Empires," "Monarchies," and
"States," with their "Colonial Possessions."

The Magnitude of "London,"—to double its present
inhabitants.

The Ethnography of the "British People."

The Population of the "World," with the Creed
or "Religion" in the World, etc. etc.

Cities, Boroughs, and Towns that have *doubled*,
trebled, and *quadrupled*, in the present Century.

The Increase, or Decrease in the last Ten years.

"Increasing Towns," "Declining Towns," and
"Towns with Stationary Populations."

The healthy localities, Towns, etc. etc.

Arranged Alphabetically, Numerically, and Comparatively,

AS AN ANALYSIS OF THE CENSUS RETURNS.

BY CHARLES ANTHONY COKE,

Compiler of "Statistical Charts of the Population," and a "Compendium of the Registration Statutes," etc.

Part I.—ENGLAND and WALES.

SIXTH THOUSAND.

LONDON:

HARRISON, 59, PALL MALL,

BOOKSELLER TO HER MAJESTY AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

1864.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/b21781047>

TO
MAJOR GEORGE GRAHAM,
REGISTRAR-GENERAL
OF
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES,
FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Census
OF
The British Empire,

WITH ITS COLONIES AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS
(ABRIDGED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS),

IS
BY PERMISSION, VERY RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY
HIS MOST OBEDIENT,

AND
FAITHFUL SERVANT,

CHARLES A. COKE.

PREFACE.

AMONG the various branches of knowledge cultivated by mankind, one of the most important and pleasing, is that which treats of the world in which we live; and of the distribution of the great human family over its surface. Nations rise and fall, but the great mass of mankind still continues to increase in numbers, and to overspread the desolate portions of the globe.

There is not only interest, but instruction, in the perusal of the records of the past. The future, in some degree is foreshadowed by what has gone before—the story of man's onward progress—should be attentively, and thoughtfully considered; and “Statistics” open out before us the solution of many a social problem;—they tell us, in the language of fact, what otherwise must be at least a philosophical speculation; and they furnish us with the experience of ages, in a manner which could not otherwise be obtained.

A POPULAR EDITION of the CENSUS of the BRITISH EMPIRE cannot fail to be interesting and instructive to very many classes of the community who live under the protection of the British Crown; not only will it be found an entertaining description of the BRITISH DOMINIONS, but also a convenient and useful reference to the last CENSUS of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and to the BRITISH COLONIES and FOREIGN POSSESSIONS, which overspread the most distant regions of the World.

The mere lovers of the marvellous will find in the history of nations, that sometimes facts appear more strange than fiction; the man of the world will be assisted in his commercial pursuits, by a knowledge of the history of the population by which the land is peopled, and he who studies the ultimate destinies of mankind—who watches over the march of the human race, and sees in its onward progress the directing hand of an Almighty Power,—will here find abundant matter for contemplation.

“ Here you may range at large from pole to pole,
“ Trace nature's vast expanse, survey the whole,
“ O'er lands remote, an easy passage find;
“ Extend your knowledge, and delight your mind.

It is very interesting to take a rapid glance at the world's history:—its early nomade tribes—its increasing population—its advancing civilization—its beginning of nations—its onward progress;—till wild flocks pasture where towered palaces arose; and busy city streets arise where all before was still—it is a strange impressive lesson.

There “Babylon,” with its strong walls and its hundred gates, was ready to laugh a siege to scorn. There “Nineveh,” the great and powerful city, upreared itself in all its pride and glory. There “Jerusalem,” the holy city, became the wonder of the world beneath the sway of Solomon, who was himself more wonderful. There “Athens,” with her wisdom, her valour, and her genius, became the proverb for all that was wise and good. There “Rome” became the glory of the seven hills, till nearly every nation resounded to the tread of the centurion, and had no king but Cæsar. And here “London,”—the abode of man—with its *three millions* of inhabitants, is signalized as the Metropolis of the Universe; and in its onward progress adding every week to its numbers nearly 1,000 of the human race—to be fed, clothed, and sheltered.

Such, however, are the facts, and we contrast the population of our great city with other cities—our native country with other countries—and on comparing the “*past*” with the “*present*,” it is demonstrated that hitherto as we have advanced, so in like manner we reckon on what the eventful future may produce; but which we can but contemplate, and then confide to the wisdom of a beneficent Providence.

THE CENSUS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, *viz.*:—THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ITS COLONIES, DEPENDENCIES, AND FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—In the arrangement and classification, recourse has been had to the most authentic sources of information, and every endeavour has been made to make each paragraph a source of pleasurable reading—intelligible—instructive—and entertaining,—that the eye may easily glance from one page to the next, and impress the mind with many pleasing recollections of the past; so as to present a concise abridgment—a digest of the Official Returns of the last Censuses of “England and Wales,” of “Scotland,” and of “Ireland,” to be separately shown, and combined together, *multum in*

parvo,—omitting all matter of minor importance, and preserving only the more useful and interesting—derived from *Parliamentary Returns*, viz. :—

“The Official Census (1861) of England and Wales,” by Major George Graham, Registrar-General of England and Wales, assisted by Dr. Farr, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., and James T. Hammick, Esquire, F.S.S.—Return dated September 29th, 1862.

“The Official Census (1861) of Scotland,” by W. Pitt Dundas, Esquire, Registrar-General of Scotland, assisted by Dr. Stark, M.D.—Return dated June 20th, 1862.

“The Official Census (1861) of Ireland, by William Donnelly, Esquire, C.B., Registrar-General of Ireland, assisted by Dr. W. R. Wilde and George W. Abraham, Esquire.—Return dated 24th June, 1863.

The “Census of the British Empire” combines the three in one, with the population of “British Possessions,” “Colonies,” and “Dependencies;” Empires, Monarchies, and States dispersed over the four ancient divisions of the world, including Australasia and Oceanica; and prefixed is an interesting classification of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs arranged alphabetically, numerically and comparatively—as a useful reference, showing the declining towns in population, and the increasing towns; to which is added the Census of “London,” separately considered, and the Census of the British Army in the “British Colonies”—with a short treatise on Ethnography, and the diversity of Languages—the duration of human life, or the expectation of future lifetime of males and females at each age of life, as computed by *Dr. Farr*,—also the healthy localities—to assist the invalid to select a place of residence, where he may least suffer from the “penalties of Adam,” and

“Lengthen out that long disease, his Life.”

—to aid the retired man of care and toil, to choose the spot where he may best enjoy the calm evening of an active life,—

“till old Age shakes him down,
Like mellow fruit, without the Winter’s storm.”

Such are the leading characteristics of the “Census of the British Empire,” compiled from recent official sources, and being an entertaining description of the inhabitants of the various nations by which the earth is peopled. There will be incorporated the computed “Antediluvian” population, the length of life before the Flood from “Adam” to “Noah,” and after the Flood from “Noah” to the time of “David,” illustrated by a diagram—with the population according to Creed or “Religion” in the World, and the natural period of “human life,” as determined by *Dr. Farr*, and *M. Flourens*, &c.;

and comprising a vast amount of interesting and instructive information brought down to the present year, which cannot fail to be acceptable to very many classes of the community.

The design of the publication, having met with the approval of many persons whose opinions were much valued, a considerable amount of labour and expense has been bestowed in rendering the work useful and acceptable to the public; in the earnest hope that its moderate price may not prove to be its only recommendation.

CHARLES ANTHONY COKE.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1863.

*** The access to Parliamentary returns, to which the compiler has had the advantage of referring, cannot but make the "CENSUS of the BRITISH EMPIRE" of greater value;—the facts being authenticated, and collated from official sources. Although the references made have been most numerous, and occupied much time; yet a convenient compendium only, has been the chief and great aim of the compiler, whose grateful acknowledgements for assistance kindly rendered is eminently due to the Registrar-General, *Major George Graham*; to *Dr. Farr*, and to *James T. Hammick, Esquire*.

*** For the convenience of many persons, it has been decided to publish the CENSUS of the BRITISH EMPIRE in Sections—the First Section, or Part I, to include the Census of ENGLAND AND WALES, with LONDON, is Now Published, viz.:—

PART I.—Census of **ENGLAND** and **WALES**, with **LONDON**.—For Contents see following page.
Now Published (fifth thousand). Price 1s. 6d. plain, or 2s. bound.

PART II.—Census of **SCOTLAND** and **IRELAND**,—the Emigration to our "Colonies," Natives of Foreign Countries, British Subjects in Foreign Countries, and the duration of "Human Life," or the expectation of future lifetime of males and females, at each age of life,—as computed by *DR. FARR*. The computed Antediluvian Population; the natural period of human life as determined by *DR. FARR* and *M. FLOURENS*; and a few remarks on Surnames, etc., etc.

Will be ready in February. Price 1s. 6d. plain, or 2s. bound.

PART III.—Census of the **UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**; of its "Colonies" and "Foreign Possessions,"—to include Empires, Monarchies, and States, with their Foreign Possessions, dispersed over the four ancient divisions of the World, including Australasia and Oceania; with a short Treatise on the "Human Race," on the diversity of Languages;—the Area and Population in the World; and the Population according to Creed,—or "Religion" in the World, etc., etc.

Will be Published shortly. Price 2s. plain, or 2s. 6d. bound.

PART IV.—A **GAZETTEER** of the **CENSUS, 1861**, or "Parochial" and "Town" Population in "England and Wales," and the "Islands in the British Seas,"—to comprise more than 16,000 *Names of Places*, wherein the population was separately returned in Parishes, Towns, Registration Districts, Boroughs, Cities, Counties, Dioceses, Ecclesiastical Districts, Townships, Tythings, Hamlets, etc., etc. Arranged in Alphabetical Order (nearly 300 pages).

Will be ready in February. Price 2s. 6d. plain, or 3s. bound.

*** Derived from the Official Census of 1861, of England and Wales. Published by Authority of the Registrar-General. Vol. 1, pp. 753—909.

Any Part or the Gazetteer can be obtained separately.

The Four Parts will form a complete "Census of the British Empire," with an Index, handsomely bound with gilt edges in one Volume of nearly 700 pages. Price 9s.

CONTENTS OF PART I.

ENGLAND and WALES :—

	PAGE
The Anglo-Saxon race	1
The progress of population during the last seven censuses, with the increase and rate of increase in each decennium	1
Islands in the British seas	3
Excess of female population	5
Population of each city, borough, and town of 2,000 inhabitants and upwards, in alphabetical order, showing the increase or decrease of inhabitants between the Census of 1851 and 1861, including municipal and parliamentary boroughs	8-25
Increasing towns, declining towns, and towns with stationary populations....	28-37
Cities and towns in the present century which have doubled, trebled, and quadrupled their population	38-41
Ecclesiastical population of dioceses, &c.	42
Comparison of health in England and Wales, the healthy localities, towns, &c., <i>to aid the retired man of care and toil to choose the spot where he may best enjoy the calm evening of an active life</i>	44
Estimated future population	46
The epochs of life, the procreation of mankind, and disposing of the dead	48-54
Children born out of wedlock, compared with those similarly born in continental states	50
Extraordinary issue from a single marriage	50
The progress of "ENGLAND" compared with the progress of "FRANCE"	56-58

LONDON :—

	PAGE
Ancient cities	58-59
Population of London at each census of the present century, with the increase and rate of increase per cent.	60
The magnitude and progress of London during the present century	62-64
London in the olden time	65
London to double its present inhabitants	66-67
London suburbs, migration of population, &c.	68-73
Seamen on board vessels in the river Thames and docks	73
Continental cities, compared with London	74-75
The future London	75
Local influx and efflux of inhabitants	78-81
Comparative procreation and mortality	83
London—decrease of mortality, and comparative local mortality	84-87
The first census of the people	87
The value of statistics	89
The London commissariat for supplying the increasing population,—its daily requirements ...	91-96
Population and occupation: showing the number of people that support a trade, a profession; the relative proportion to each	96
London, Greenwich, or railway time: to calculate the difference with provincial time	99-101
Tables and explanatory notes	103-115

England and Wales.

"THE great bulk of the **POPULATION** belongs to the **Gothic race**—to its **Teutonic branch**, the 'Anglo-Saxons,'—whose original home was the country lying between the 'Eyder' and the 'Weser,' and who began to invade the east of England in the year A.D. 449, and continued their incursions for a century afterwards; they overcame the **Celtic** tribes that then occupied the land, and drove them into the mountain fastnesses of Wales and Cornwall."

"The next invasion of Britain took place about the beginning of the 11th century, and those who took part in it were **Scandinavians**, chiefly 'Danes,' under the celebrated 'Canute,' who reigned over the Anglo-Saxons from A.D. 1017 to A.D. 1036.

"The last invasion of our shores was also by a **Gothic** tribe—viz., the 'Normans,' who, under 'William the Conqueror,' established their rule by the battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, and changed the **Anglo-Saxon** language of the population into the modern **English**."—*Mackay's Manual of Modern Geography*.

The **English Language** is now spoken by 100 millions (or the one-tenth) of the human race, in almost every clime in the known World—in Great Britain and Ireland, in America, in Canada, in Australia, in India, &c. &c.

The "**Gothic race**" are characterised as being fond of liberty, justice, and independence, with indomitable courage, perseverance, and self-denial; acute perception, but not so sparkling and brilliant as the **Celt**; cautious, reserved, and provident; hospitable, but not very sociable.

In stature above the middle size, chest broad; great strength of muscle; fair complexion, ruddy cheeks, skull larger and rounder than the **Celtic** variety, and more semicircular than oval.

Hassel, describes the "**ENGLISH**" as brave, hardy, intelligent, and industrious; attached to liberty and home, though somewhat blunt and reserved in manners towards strangers.

There is probably no nation, ancient or modern, that excels "England" in the number of distinguished, and eminent men in every department of science and literature:—

Bacon, Brunel, Byron, Chantrey, Cowper, Davy, Dickens, Harvey, Jenner, Johnson, Gainsborough, Locke, Lawrence, Landseer, Milton, Newton, Owen, Pope, Reynolds, Shakespeare, Southey, Stephenson, Tennyson, Thackeray, Whewell, Wordsworth, Wren, &c. &c.

Progress of the Population.—The **Population of England and Wales** (A.D. 1751), was estimated at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions, which rose to nearly 9 millions in 50 years after, at the Census of 1801; and in another half century, to nearly 18 millions (Census, 1851); and exceeded 20 millions (Census, 1861). These facts mark the progress of the past, so that, if the same annual rate of increase should continue as during the first 50 years of the 19th century (1.41 per cent.), "England and Wales," in A.D. 1901, may be expected to number 36 millions of the human race; which, in the succeeding 50 years, or in A.D. 1951, may be increased to 73 millions—nearly four times its present inhabitants. This, however, is a point which none can determine on. We can but estimate the probabilities of the future, by the increase of past years.

Population.—The number of persons in **ENGLAND** and **WALES** on the 8th April, 1861, was 20 066 224; namely, 18 954 444 persons in England, and 1 111 780 persons in Wales; in relative proportions of 95 per cent., and 5 per cent.

By the following table, the **POPULATION OF ENGLAND** and **WALES** between the decennial Census of 1851 and 1861 **INCREASED** at the rate of 12 per cent.; and during the previous ten years, 1841 and 1851, the increase was 13 per cent.; showing a difference of 1 per cent. less against the Census of 1861, as compared with the Census of 1851.

Population of England and Wales for the last Seven decennial Censuses.

Date of each Census, A.D.			Population.* (Official Returns.)	Increase between each Census.	Decennial Rate of Increase. (Per Cent.)
1801	..	..	8 892 536	= 1 271 720	= 14
1811	..	..	10 164 256	= 1 835 980	= 18
1821	..	..	12 000 236	= 1 896 561	= 16
1831	..	..	13 896 797	= 2 017 351	= 14
1841	..	..	15 914 148	= 2 013 461	= 13
1851	..	..	17 927 609	= 2 138 615	= 12
1861	..	....	20 066 224		
INCREASE in Sixty Years			..	11 173 688	= 126

THE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—On comparing the persons living in 1801, with those enumerated at the Census of 1861, the addition, in 60 years, amounts to 126 per cent.; or, in about 50 years, the inhabitants had doubled their number.

It may be stated that hitherto the American States had doubled their population in about twenty-five years.

AREA.—"England and Wales" contains 58 320 square miles of surface, or 37 324 883 statute acres, and 11 077 parishes; in the proportion of 50 922 square miles to "England," and 7 398 to "Wales;" relatively 87 and 13 per cent.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—On an average 373 persons are domiciled on a square mile of surface in "**ENGLAND**," and 150 persons on a square mile in "**WALES**," and if we except "Belgium," with 400 persons to a square mile; England is one of the most densely peopled countries in the world; then follows Holland, France, Prussia, Austria, &c. Sweden and Norway is the most thinly inhabited in Europe, then Russia, Spain, Turkey, &c. It was ascertained by the last

* "Official Census for England and Wales, 1861," Vol. I, p. 12, dated September 29th, 1862.

Census, that there were 7 852 persons to every square mile of surface in Middlesex, and 1 200 in Lancashire, and only 80 in Westmoreland, and 131 in Cumberland.

Geographical Extent.—Lat. between $49^{\circ} 58'$ and $55^{\circ} 45' N.$; and between long. $1^{\circ} 45' E.$ and $5^{\circ} 44' W.$

LINE OF COAST.—The sea-board or coast is very extensive, at least 2 000 miles; in proportion, 1 mile of coast to every 29 square miles of surface. Europe, the most indented of the continents, affords 1 mile of coast to every 156 square miles of surface. Greece shows the highest ratio, 1 to 7; then Denmark, 1 to 10; Scotland, 1 to 11; Ireland, 1 to 15; France, 1 to 133, &c.

ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.

Area in English Square Miles.		Population, Official Census, 1861.	In Ten Years, 1851-61.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
281	Isle of Man	52 469	82	—
45	Jersey	55 613	—	1 407
	Guernsey (with Herm and Jethou) ..	29 850	44	—
28	Alderney	4 932	1 599	—
	Sark	583	3	—

The Isle of Man, during the last 10 years, added to its population the small number of 82 persons.

Alderney, in the same period, has added to its population the large number of 1 599, or 48 per cent. increase.

Jersey, a decrease of 1 407 persons, or 2·5 per cent.

The pleasure-seeking tourist, on making a tour of the "Isle of Jersey," will travel about half the round of "London," within its 122 square miles; whilst that of Jersey is but 45 square miles in superficial area.

"The air salubrious of her lofty hills,
The cheering fragrance of her dew'y vales
And music of her woods."—*Cowper*.

"Oft let me wander o'er the dew'y fields
Where freshness breathes."

The **INCREASE** of "England and Wales."—In the year that has just ended (1862) it was ascertained, by the Statistics of the Registrar-General, presented to Parliament, that 711 691 children were added to the population in a period of 12 months,—namely, nearly 2 000 every day, or about 3 in every 2 minutes; and that within the same limit of time, 436 514 of the population died somewhere about 1 200 every day, or nearly 1 every minute; and we further find that the excess of the children born, over and above the mortality (*i.e.*, the natural increase of population) was 275 177, or 63 per cent.

For the same year, in proportion to every 1 000 persons 21·5 died, and 35·0 were the children born; the fecundity or the procreation of the population may be represented as 1 "birth" to every 29 of the living in the year,—we have here a great natural augmentation of the inhabitants of this country, which is not surpassed in the world, so far as our available statistics can justify a comparison.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

		Inhabitants.
A.D. 1861.	INHABITANTS, <i>Enumerated in the Census of 1861</i> ..	20 066 224
	INCREASE of POPULATION in 10 years, 1851-61 ..	2 138 615
	Computed ANNUAL INCREASE, A.D. 1861 ..	245 000
	" Weekly " " ..	4 711
—	" Daily " " ..	673
*ENGLAND	BIRTHS, <i>Registered in the year 1861</i>	695 624
	" Weekly Average "	13 377
	" Daily " "	1 911
	DEATHS, <i>Registered in the year 1861</i>	435 293
and	" Weekly Average "	8 371
	" Daily " "	1 196
WALES.	EXCESS of BIRTHS in the year 1861	260 331
	MARRIED in the year 1861	327 490
	" Weekly Average	6 298
	" Daily	900

If the "EMIGRATION" from "ENGLAND AND WALES" (as stated by the Emigration Commissioners) averages about 60 000 a-year, and if we take the computed annual increase of the population as above to be 245 000, and the annual excess of Births over Deaths, as determined by the Registrar-General (Major George Graham) to be 260 000, it follows that somewhere about 45 000 persons may be set down every year as new comers from other countries;—*this number probably is not so great, owing to the registration of Births not being compulsory by the English "Registration Statute."*

In proportion to population 5 "Irish" emigrate to 1 English; 3 "Irish" to 1 Scotch; and 2 "Scotch" to 1 English.

HOUSES enumerated in 1861 and 1851.

Date of each Census.	HOUSES.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1861 (April 8th)	3 739 505	184 694	27 305
1851 (March 31st)	3 278 039	153 494	26 571
Increase in 10 years	461 466	31 200	734
Increase per cent.	14·1	20·3	2·8

Between the Census of 1861 and 1851, in 10 years, the "INHABITED HOUSES" increased 14·1 per cent.; in the same period the "INHABITANTS" increased but 11·9 per cent.; showing a difference of 2·2 per cent. more house accommodation than 10 years ago: and in this we notice the progress in our social well-being, to supply the increasing requirements of advancing civilization.

* Official Census, 1861, and the Registrar-General's Returns of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England for 1861.

POPULATION enumerated in 1861 and 1851.

Date of each Census.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (April 8th)	20 066 224	9 776 259	10 289 965
1851 (March 31st).. ..	17 927 609	8 781 225	9 146 384
Increase in 10 years ..	2 138 615	995 034	1 143 581
Increase per cent. ..	11·9	11·3	12·5

The **FEMALE** population (Census, 1861) exceeded the **MALE** population in England and Wales by 513 706, or to 100 men and boys, there were 105 women and girls; but as a contrast, how remarkable and undefinable is this "law of nature," that at birth, to every 100 girls born, there were 105 boys, authenticated by the Registrar-General's Reports, presented to Parliament.

*. * "Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated Sept. 29th, 1862.

EXCESS OF FEMALE POPULATION.

At the Census of 1861 "England and Wales" numbered half a million more **Females** than **Males**, the proportion being 105 women to 100 men; to equalize the sexes, 1 woman in every 20 might be spared as a helpmate to "man,"—to increase, to multiply, and to replenish our Colonies, and to comfort him in the Land of his choice,—

"She was his care, his hope, and his delight,
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight."—*Dryden*.

And may our fair companions realize all the joys which surround the charming prospects in a new Land, unalloyed with sorrow—and with cheerful hope,—

"Under the shadow of Thy wings will I rejoice."—*Psalms* lxxiii, 8.

Within the last 10 years we have had a large "efflux" from our shores by emigration, and a large absorption of human life in two "great wars;" consequently the women have outnumbered the men. In the daily avocations of life, **man** is more exposed than **woman** to perils by land and sea,—to the dangers which surround the "manufacturing," "mechanical," "agricultural," and "locomotive" employments in which man is placed, and seeks his daily food. It is admitted that occupation materially has to do with the lengthening, or the shortening of human life, and the fostering of certain diseases incidental to the sphere, or position in which **man** is placed: and we also find that **WOMEN** on an average, live longer than **MEN**; and this fact alone, in a normal state, would give them a preponderance in numbers.

INCREASING COUNTIES.

The **INCREASE** of **POPULATION** between the Census of 1851 and 1861, with the rate per cent., numerically arranged:—

Population.*		ENGLAND AND WALES.				Increase in 10 Years, 1851-1861.	
1851.	1861.	Counties.				Increase of Population.	Per Cent.
		(Increase Numerically Arranged)					
2 031 236	2 429 440	Lancashire	..	..	..	398 204	20
1 886 576	2 206 485	Middlesex	..	..	..	319 909	17
1 797 995	2 033 610	Yorkshire	..	..	..	235 615	13
683 082	831 093	Surrey	..	..	..	148 011	22
608 716	746 943	Staffordshire	..	..	..	138 227	23
615 766	733 887	Kent	..	..	..	118 121	19
390 997	508 666	Durham	..	..	..	117 669	30
475 013	561 855	Warwickshire	..	..	..	86 842	18
231 849	317 752	Glamorgan	..	..	..	85 903	37
405 370	481 815	Hants.	..	..	..	76 445	19
455 725	505 428	Cheshire	..	..	..	49 703	11
296 084	339 327	Derbyshire	..	..	..	43 243	15
303 568	343 025	Northumberland	..	..	..	39 457	13
369 318	404 851	Essex	..	..	..	35 533	10
276 926	307 397	Worcestershire	..	..	..	30 471	11
458 805	485 770	Gloucestershire	..	..	..	26 965	6
336 844	363 735	Sussex	..	..	..	26 891	8
270 427	293 867	Nottinghamshire	..	..	..	23 440	9
567 098	584 373	Devon	..	..	..	17 275	3
157 418	174 633	Monmouth	..	..	..	17 215	11
212 380	227 704	Northamptonshire	..	..	..	15 324	7
355 558	369 390	Cornwall	..	..	..	13 832	4
229 341	240 959	Salop	..	..	..	11 618	5
124 478	135 287	Bedfordshire	..	..	..	10 809	9
195 492	205 276	Cumberland	..	..	..	9 784	5
115 489	123 712	Herefordshire	..	..	..	8 223	7
92 583	100 778	Denbigh	..	..	..	8 195	9
87 870	95 694	Carnarvon	..	..	..	7 824	9
230 308	237 412	Leicestershire	..	..	..	7 104	3
170 065	176 256	Berks.	..	..	..	6 191	4
167 298	173 280	Hertford	..	..	..	5 982	4
407 222	412 246	Lincolnshire	..	..	..	5 024	1
184 207	188 789	Dorset	..	..	..	4 582	2
163 723	167 993	Buckinghamshire	..	..	..	4 270	3
58 287	60 817	Westmoreland	..	..	..	2 530	4
94 140	96 278	Pembroke	..	..	..	2 138	2

The greatest numerical increase was observed in Lancashire, then "Middlesex," "Yorkshire," "Surrey," "Staffordshire," Kent, &c.

The county of "Glamorgan," containing "Merthyr Tydfil" and "Cardiff," shows the greatest relative increase, namely 37 per cent.; next follows Durham, 30 per cent.; then "Stafford," 23 per cent.; then "Surrey," "Lancashire," "Kent," etc.

* "Official Census of England and Wales," Vol. I, pp. 14-18.

The INCREASE of POPULATION—*continued.*

Population.*		ENGLAND AND WALES.				Increase in 10 Years, 1851-1861.	
1851.	1861.	Counties.				Increase of Population.	Per Cent.
		(Increase Numerically Arranged.)					
68 156	69 737	Flint ..	..	..	..	1 581	2
70 796	72 245	Cardigan ..	..	..	..	1 449	2
110 632	111 796	Carmarthen ..	..	..	..	1 164	1
443 916	444 873	Somerset ..	..	..	..	957	·2
24 716	25 382	Radnor ..	..	..	..	666	3
170 439	170 944	Oxfordshire ..	..	..	..	505	·3
61 474	61 627	Brecon ..	..	..	..	153	·2
38 843	38 963	Merioneth ..	..	..	..	120	·3
64 183	64 250	Huntingdon ..	..	..	..	67	·1

* "Official Census of England and Wales," Vol. I, pp. 14-18.

DECREASING COUNTIES.

The DECREASE of POPULATION, between the Census of 1851 and 1861, with the rate per cent., numerically arranged:—

Population.		ENGLAND AND WALES.				Decrease in 10 Years, 1851-1861.	
1851.	1861.	Counties.				Decrease of Population.	Per Cent.
		(Decrease Numerically Arranged.)					
185 405	176 016	Cambridgeshire ..	..	..	..	9 389	5
442 714	434 798	Norfolk ..	..	..	..	7 916	2
254 221	249 311	Wilts ..	..	..	..	4 910	2
57 327	54 609	Anglesey ..	..	..	..	2 718	5
22 983	21 861	Rutland ..	..	..	..	1 122	5
67 335	66 919	Montgomery ..	..	..	..	416	·6
337 215	337 070	Suffolk ..	..	..	..	145	·04

The counties of "Cambridgeshire," "Anglesey," and "Rutland," show a relative decrease of 5 per cent. in population; "Norfolk" and "Wilts," of 2 per cent.; the county of "Suffolk" to be nearly stationary; whilst "Essex," from its proximity to the metropolis, increased 10 per cent. in the interval of the Censuses 1851 and 1861.

Cities and Towns in England and Wales which are Counties of themselves:—Bristol, Canterbury, Carmarthen, Chester, Exeter, Gloucester, Haverfordwest, Kingston-upon-Hull, Lichfield, Lincoln, London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Poole, Southampton, Worcester, and York.

The County of the City of Coventry was annexed to Warwickshire by the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 110, which passed 12th August, 1842.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns (of more than 2,000 Inhabitants) in ENGLAND and WALES at the Census of 1851 and 1861; showing the Increase or Decrease in 10 Years. Alphabetically arranged.

* * The letters placed before the figures denote—P. *Parliamentary limits*; M. *Municipal limits*; M. & P. *Municipal and Parliamentary boundaries*. Towns not so distinguished are neither Parliamentary nor Corporate Towns regulated by the *Act of 5 and 6 Will. IV, c. 76*, (London City excepted), but are mostly Market Towns containing 2,000 inhabitants and upwards.

The *Boroughs*, distinguished thus (*), for which the population within the Parliamentary limits is given, only contribute, with others, to send Members to Parliament.—See Contributing Boroughs in the Census Report for England, Vol. I, p. 23.

The population of the *Towns*, marked (†), was not separately shown in the Census Abstract for 1851.

The towns of Aberavon, Brighton, Burnley, Dewsbury, Hanley, Margate, Middlesbrough, Rochdale, Stalybridge, Wrexham, and Yeovil, have received *Charters of Incorporation* since the Census of 1851.

The Municipal limits of Salford and Stockton have been extended since 1851.

Population,** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County.				Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.	(Alphabetical.)				Increase.	Decrease.
2 362 236	2 803 989	—	London	..	..	441 753	—
2 380	2 916	M. }	ABERAVON*	..	Glamorgan .. {	536	—
6 567	7 754	P. }		..		1 187	—
4 797	4 621	—	Abergavenny	..	Monmouth ..	—	176
5 231	5 641	M. & P.	Aberystwith*	..	Cardigan ..	410	—
5 954	5 680	M. & P.	Abingdon ..	..	Berks ..	—	274
7 481	13 872	—	Accrington ..	..	Lancaster ..	6 391	—
1 746	1 473	P.	Adpar*	..	Cardigan ..	—	273
2 262	2 658	—	Alford ..	..	Lincoln ..	396	—
—	4 090	—	Alfreton† ..	..	Derby ..	—	—
6 231	5 670	—	Alnwick ..	..	Northumberland	—	561
2 828	3 286	—	Alton ..	..	Hants ..	458	—
4 488	6 628	—	Altrincham ..	..	Chester ..	2 140	—
—	2 011	—	Amphill† ..	..	Bedford ..	—	—
3 169	3 207	P.	Amlwch*	..	Anglesey ..	38	—
5 187	5 221	M. }	Andover ..	..	Hants .. {	34	—
5 395	5 430	P. }		..		35	—
2 748	2 498	M. & P.	Arundel ..	..	Sussex ..	—	250
2 418	3 501	—	Ashborne ..	..	Derby ..	1 083	—
3 432	3 062	P.	Ashburton ..	..	Devon ..	—	370
3 762	3 772	—	Ashby-de-la-Zouch..	..	Leicester ..	10	—
4 092	5 522	—	Ashford ..	..	Kent ..	1 430	—
30 676	34 886	M. }	Ashton-under-Lyne .	..	Lancaster .. {	4 210	—
29 791	33 917	P. }		..		4 126	—
—	3 857	—	Atherstone†..	..	Warwick ..	—	—
4 655	2 692	—	Atherton ..	..	Lancaster ..	—	1 963
26 794	27 090	P.	Aylesbury ..	..	Bucks ..	296	—
2 184	2 388	—	Aylsham ..	..	Norfolk ..	204	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales, dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the *Municipal* boundary; the second (P) is the population within the *Parliamentary* boundary, and (M.P.) *co-extensive*, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—continued.

Population.* (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)		Increase and Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.			Increase.	Decrease.
—	10 935	—	BACUP† Lancaster ..	—	—
—	2 704	—	Bakewell† Derby ..	—	—
4 026	4 059	M. }	Banbury Oxford ..	M. 33	—
8 715	10 216	P. }	Banbury Oxford ..	P. 1 501	—
6 338	6 738	P. }	Bangor* Carnarvon ..	P. 400	—
4 930	5 076	—	Barking Essex ..	— 146	—
4 357	4 178	—	Barnard Castle Durham ..	—	179
13 437	17 890	—	Barnsley York, W. R. ..	—	—
11 371	10 743	M. & P.	Barnstaple Devon ..	M. & P. 4 453	—
3 866	3 797	—	Barton-upon-Humber Lincoln ..	—	69
4 263	4 654	M.	Basingstoke Hants ..	M. 391	—
54 240	52 528	M. & P.	Bath Somerset ..	M. & P. —	1 712
—	7 206	—	Batley† York, W. R. ..	—	—
2 599	2 558	M. & P.	Beaumaris* Anglesey ..	M. & P. —	41
12 752	13 275	P. {	Beaumaris District } Anglesey ..	P. 523	—
4 398	4 266	M.	Beccles Suffolk ..	M. —	132
11 693	13 413	M. & P.	Bedford Bedford ..	M. & P. 1 720	—
3 012	3 968	—	Bedworth Warwick ..	— 356	—
10 082	9 509	—	Belper Derby ..	—	573
2 943	3 631	—	Berkhamstead Grt. .. Hertford ..	— 688	—
15 094	13 265	M. & P.	Berwick-upon-Tweed { Northumber- land .. }	M. & P. —	1 829
8 915	9 654	M. }	Beverley York, E. R. ..	M. 739	—
10 058	10 868	P. }	Beverley York, E. R. ..	P. 810	—
3 124	2 905	M. }	Bewdley Worcester ..	M. —	219
7 318	7 084	P. }	Bewdley Worcester ..	P. —	234
2 763	2 798	—	Bicester Oxford ..	— 35	—
5 775	5 742	M.	Bideford Devon ..	M. —	33
3 976	4 027	—	Biggleswade Bedford ..	— 51	—
5 019	5 238	—	Bingley York, W. R. ..	— 219	—
37 513	51 649	P.	Birkenhead Chester ..	P. 14 136	—
232 841	296 076	M. & P.	Birmingham Warwick ..	M. & P. 63 235	—
4 400	6 480	—	Bishop Auckland Durham ..	— 2 080	—
5 280	4 673	—	Bishop Stortford Hertford ..	—	607
46 536	63 126	M. & P.	Blackburn Lancaster ..	M. & P. 16 590	—
2 180	3 506	—	Blackpool Lancaster ..	— 1 326	—
2 504	1 521	M. }	Blandford Dorset ..	M. —	983
3 913	3 857	TOWN }	Blandford Dorset ..	TOWN —	56
4 327	4 466	M. }	Bodmin Cornwall ..	M. 139	—
6 337	6 381	P. }	Bodmin Cornwall ..	P. 44	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)	Increase and Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
1 913	2 523	— .. Bognor <i>Sussex</i> .. —	610	—
—	3 845	— .. Bollington† <i>Chester</i> .. —	—	—
61 171	70 395	M. & P. Bolton <i>Lancaster</i> .. M. & P.	9 224	—
14 733	14 712	M. } Boston <i>Lincoln</i> .. { M.	—	21
17 518	17 893	P. }	375	—
2 789	3 066	— .. Bourn <i>Lincoln</i> .. —	277	—
2 157	2 239	— .. Brackley <i>Northampton</i> .. —	82	—
4 240	4 291	— .. Bradford-on-Avon <i>Wilts</i> .. —	51	—
103 778	106 218	M. & P. Bradford <i>York, W. R.</i> .. M. & P.	2 440	—
2 836	4 305	— .. Braintree <i>Essex</i> .. —	1 469	—
3 074	2 379	— .. Brampton <i>Cumberland</i> .. —	—	695
2 022	2 203	— .. Brandon <i>Suffolk</i> .. —	181	—
5 673	5 235	M. } Brecknock <i>Brecon</i> .. { M.	—	438
6 070	5 639	P. }	—	431
8 870	9 521	— .. Brentford <i>Middlesex</i> .. —	651	—
2 205	2 811	— .. Brentwood <i>Essex</i> .. —	606	—
6 172	6 240	M. } Bridgnorth <i>Salop</i> .. { M.	68	—
7 610	7 699	P. }	89	—
10 317	11 320	M. & P. Bridgwater <i>Somerset</i> .. M. & P.	1 003	—
2 432	5 775	— .. Bridlington and Quay <i>York, E. R.</i> .. —	3 343	—
7 566	7 719	M. & P. Bridport <i>Dorset</i> .. M. & P.	153	—
3 097	3 138	— .. Brigg <i>Lincoln</i> .. —	41	—
65 569	77 693	M. } Brighton <i>Sussex</i> .. { M.	12 124	—
69 673	87 317	P. }	17 644	—
137 328	154 093	M. & P. Bristol <i>Gloucester</i> .. M. & P.	16 765	—
5 627	4 390	— .. Brixham <i>Devon</i> .. —	—	1 237
4 426	5 262	— .. Bromsgrove <i>Worcester</i> .. —	836	—
4 020	3 849	M. } Buckingham <i>Bucks</i> .. { M.	—	171
8 069	7 626	P. }	—	443
3 841	3 805	— .. Bungay <i>Suffolk</i> .. —	—	36
—	28 700	M. Burnley† <i>Lancaster</i> .. M.	—	—
7 934	13 671	— .. Burton-upon-Trent <i>Stafford</i> .. —	5 737	—
31 262	37 563	P. .. Bury <i>Lancaster</i> .. P.	6 301	—
13 900	13 318	M. & P. Bury St. Edmunds <i>Suffolk</i> .. M. & P.	—	582
719	844	P. .. CAERGWYLE* <i>Flint</i> .. P.	125	—
635	637	P. .. Caerwys* <i>Flint</i> .. P.	2	—
2 544	2 494	M. } Calne <i>Wilts</i> .. { M.	—	50
5 195	5 179	P. }	—	16
6 547	7 208	— .. Camborne <i>Cornwall</i> .. —	661	—
27 815	26 361	M. & P. Cambridge <i>Cambridge</i> .. M. & P.	—	1 454

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the *Municipal* boundary; the second (P) is the population within the *Parliamentary* boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)	Increase and Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
18 398	21 324	M. & P. Canterbury Kent.. .. M. & P.	2 926	—
18 351	32 954	M. & P. Cardiff Glamorgan .. M. & P.	14 603	—
20 424	35 541	P. Cardiff District of } Glamorgan .. P.	15 117	—
3 876	3 543	M. & P. Cardigan* Cardigan .. M. & P.	—	333
11 760	11 646	P. { Cardigan District } Cardigan .. P.	—	114
		of Boroughs .. }		
26 310	29 417	M. & P. Carlisle Cumberland.. M. & P.	3 107	—
10 524	9 993	M. & P. Carmarthen* Carmarthen.. M. & P.	—	531
19 234	21 439	P. { Carmarthen Dis- } Carmarthen.. P.	2 205	—
		trict of Boroughs }		
8 674	8 512	M. & P. Carnarvon* Carnarvon .. M. & P.	—	162
22 210	22 907	P. Carnarvon District } Carnarvon .. { P.	697	—
		of Boroughs .. }		
2 729	2 291	— Castle Donington .. Leicester .. —	—	438
—	3 876	— Castleford† York, W. R. .. —	—	—
45	39	P. Cefnlllys* Radnor .. P.	—	6
2 291	2 276	M. Chard Somerset .. M.	—	15
28 424	36 177	P. Chatham Kent.. .. P.	7 753	—
2 728	3 191	— Cheadle Stafford .. —	463	—
6 033	5 513	— Chelmsford Essex .. —	—	520
35 051	39 693	P. Cheltenham Gloucester .. P.	4 642	—
4 295	3 364	— Chepstow Monmouth .. —	—	931
2 743	2 910	— Chertsey Surrey .. —	167	—
2 496	2 208	— Chesham Bucks .. —	—	288
27 766	31 110	M. & P. Chester Chester .. M. & P.	3 344	—
—	2 550	— Chester-le-Street† .. Durham .. —	—	—
7 101	9 836	M. Chesterfield Derby .. M.	2 735	—
8 662	8 059	M. & P. Chichester Sussex .. M. & P.	—	603
1 707	1 603	M. { Chippenham Wilts .. { M.	—	104
6 283	7 075	P. } { P.	792	—
2 932	3 137	M. Chipping Norton .. Oxford .. M.	205	—
3 588	4 221	M. { Chipping Wycombe.. Bucks .. { M.	633	—
7 179	8 373	P. } { P.	1 194	—
8 907	15 013	— Chorley Lancaster .. —	6 106	—
7 475	9 368	P. Christchurch Hants .. P.	1 893	—
—	3 000	— Church† Lancaster .. —	—	—
6 096	6 336	P. Cirencester Gloucester .. P.	240	—
—	3 501	— Clay Cross† Derby .. —	—	—
3 829	4 721	— Cleckheaton York, W. R. .. —	892	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the *Municipal* boundary; the second (P) is the population within the *Parliamentary* boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—continued.

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County.		Increase and Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.	(Alphabetical.)		Increase.	Decrease
7 244	7 000	M. } Clitheroe Lancaster .. {	M.	—	244
11 480	10 864	P. } {	P.	—	616
7 275	7 057	P. } {	P.	—	218
3 484	3 166	— } {	—	—	318
19 443	23 809	M. & P. } {	M. & P.	4 366	—
6 644	6 315	— } {	—	—	329
10 520	12 344	M. } {	M.	1 824	—
2 105	2 523	P. } {	P.	418	—
36 208	40 936	M. } {	M.	4 728	—
36 812	41 647	P. } {	P.	4 835	—
1 066	1 094	P. } {	P.	28	—
4 786	5 482	— } {	—	696	—
3 934	4 048	— } {	—	114	—
4 491	8 159	— } {	—	3 668	—
3 303	3 566	— } {	—	263	—
530	498	P. } {	P.	—	32
35 503	36 893	P. } {	P.	1 390	—
2 466	2 413	— } {	—	—	53
2 245	2 304	— } {	—	59	—
10 260	20 325	— } {	—	10 065	—
2 765	2 205	— } {	—	—	560
—	2 812	— } {	—	—	—
11 228	15 781	— } {	—	4 553	—
5 763	5 314	— } {	—	—	449
4 508	4 444	M. & P. } {	M. & P.	—	64
7 020	14 327	— } {	—	7 307	—
4 430	4 124	M. } {	M.	—	306
—	6 365	— } {	—	—	—
2 671	3 505	— } {	—	834	—
7 067	7 531	M. } {	M.	464	—
5 498	5 946	M. & P. } {	M. & P.	448	—
16 614	17 888	P. } {	P.	1 274	—
40 609	43 091	M. & P. } {	M. & P.	2 482	—
3 372	3 070	— } {	—	—	302
6 554	6 638	M. & P. } {	M. & P.	84	—
38 180	50 440	M. } {	M.	12 260	—
50 159	64 783	P. } {	P.	14 624	—
14 049	18 148	M. } {	M.	4 099	—
2 419	3 164	— } {	—	745	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)	Increase and Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
2 041	2 217	— Dolgelly <i>Merioneth</i> .. —	176	—
12 052	16 406	M. Doncaster <i>York, W. R.</i> .. M.	4 354	—
6 394	6 823	M. & P. Dorchester <i>Dorset</i> .. M. & P.	429	—
3 490	4 061	— Dorking <i>Surrey</i> .. —	571	—
22 244	25 325	M. & P. Dover <i>Kent</i> .. M. & P.	3 081	—
2 867	2 458	— Downham <i>Norfolk</i> .. —	—	409
3 792	4 244	— Driffeld, Great <i>York, E. R.</i> .. —	452	—
3 125	3 124	M. } Droitwich <i>Worcester</i> .. { M.	—	1
7 096	7 086	P. } P.	—	10
—	5 980	— Droylsden† <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	—	—
37 962	44 975	P. Dudley <i>Worcester</i> .. P.	7 013	—
12 131	15 024	— Dukinfield <i>Chester</i> .. —	2 892	—
3 589	4 470	— Dunstable <i>Bedford</i> .. —	881	—
13 188	14 088	M. & P. Durham <i>Durham</i> .. M. & P.	900	—
2 617	2 477	— Dursley <i>Gloucester</i> .. —	—	140
3 433	5 795	— EASTBOURNE <i>Sussex</i> .. —	2 362	—
2 943	2 982	M. } East Retford <i>Notts</i> .. { M.	39	—
46 054	47 330	P. } P.	1 276	—
—	2 511	— Egremont† <i>Cumberland</i> .. —	—	—
—	3 643	— Elland† <i>York, W. R.</i> .. —	—	—
2 087	2 114	— Ellesmere <i>Salop</i> .. —	27	—
6 176	7 428	— Ely <i>Cambridge</i> .. —	1 252	—
3 390	4 890	— Epsom <i>Surrey</i> .. —	1 500	—
—	2 840	— Eton† <i>Bucks</i> .. —	—	—
4 605	4 680	M. & P. Evesham <i>Worcester</i> .. M. & P.	75	—
32 818	33 738	M. } Exeter <i>Devon</i> .. { M.	920	—
40 688	41 740	P. } P.	1 061	—
5 123	5 228	— Exmouth <i>Devon</i> .. —	105	—
2 587	2 430	M. } Eye <i>Suffolk</i> .. { M.	—	157
7 531	7 038	P. } P.	—	493
—	2 182	— FAKENHAM† <i>Norfolk</i> .. —	—	—
4 953	5 709	M. Falmouth <i>Cornwall</i> .. M.	756	—
13 656	14 485	P. Falmouth and Penryn <i>Cornwall</i> .. P.	829	—
3 451	4 011	— Fareham <i>Hants</i> .. —	560	—
2 456	2 943	— Faringdon, Great <i>Berks</i> .. —	487	—
3 545	3 926	— Farnham <i>Surrey</i> .. —	411	—
—	8 720	— Farnworth† <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	—	—
4 595	5 858	M. Faversham <i>Kent</i> .. M.	1 263	—
323 772	387 278	P. Finsbury <i>Middlesex</i> .. P.	63 506	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)	Increase and Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
1 757	1 593	P. Fishguard* <i>Pembroke</i> .. P.	—	164
3 121	3 834	— Fleetwood-on-Wyre .. <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	713	—
3 296	3 428	M. & P. Flint* <i>Flint</i> .. M. & P.	132	—
18 814	18 845	P. { Flint District of } <i>Flint</i> .. P.	31	—
6 726	8 507	M. { Boroughs .. } .. <i>Kent</i> .. M.	1 781	—
10 148	9 522	P. Folkestone <i>Somerset</i> .. P.	—	626
7 506	6 320	— GAINSBOROUGH. <i>Lincoln</i> .. —	—	1 186
25 568	33 587	M. & P. Gateshead <i>Durham</i> .. M. & P.	8 019	—
3 125	3 496	M. Glastonbury <i>Somerset</i> .. M.	371	—
17 454	19 126	— Glossop <i>Derby</i> .. —	1 672	—
17 572	16 512	M. & P. Gloucester <i>Gloucester</i> .. M. & P.	—	1 060
2 218	2 321	M. Godalming <i>Surrey</i> .. M.	103	—
2 337	2 438	M. Godmanchester <i>Hunts</i> .. M.	101	—
4 722	5 850	— Goole <i>York, W. R.</i> .. —	1 128	—
7 414	7 789	— Gosport <i>Hants</i> .. —	375	—
5 375	4 954	M. } Grantham <i>Lincoln</i> .. { M.	—	421
10 873	11 121	P. } P.	248	—
16 633	18 782	M. Gravesend† <i>Kent</i> .. M.	2 149	—
2 943	3 631	— Great Berkhamstead <i>Herts</i> .. —	688	—
4 240	4 291	— Great Bradford <i>Wilts</i> .. —	51	—
3 792	4 244	— Great Driffield <i>York, E. R.</i> .. —	452	—
2 456	2 943	— Great Faringdon <i>Berks</i> .. —	487	—
8 860	11 067	M. } Great Grimsby <i>Lincoln</i> .. { M.	2 207	—
12 263	15 060	P. } P.	2 797	—
—	3 294	— Great Harwood† <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	—	—
—	4 484	— Great Malvern† <i>Worcester</i> .. —	—	—
6 523	6 496	P. Great Marlow <i>Bucks</i> .. P.	—	27
30 879	34 810	M. & P. Great Yarmouth <i>Norfolk</i> .. M. & P.	3 931	—
105 784	139 436	P. Greenwich|| .. .. <i>Kent</i> .. P.	33 652	—
8 860	11 067	M. } Grimsby, Great <i>Lincoln</i> .. { M.	2 207	—
12 263	15 060	P. } P.	2 797	—
6 740	8 020	M. & P. Guildford <i>Surrey</i> .. M. & P.	1 280	—
—	3 794	— Guisbrough† <i>York, N. R.</i> .. —	—	—
—	2 226	— Guiseley† <i>York, W. R.</i> .. —	—	—
3 338	2 779	— HADLEIGH <i>Suffolk</i> .. —	—	559
2 412	2 911	— Halesowen <i>Worcester</i> .. —	499	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

‡ The town of Gravesend, separately assessed, numbered 7 885 inhabitants.

|| In the Parliamentary borough of Greenwich, separately assessed, Greenwich contained 40 002 inhabitants, Woolwich 41 695, and Deptford 40 242.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—continued.

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)	Increase and Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
2 529	2 382	— Halesworth <i>Suffolk</i> .. —	—	147
33 582	37 014	M. & P. Halifax <i>York, W. R.</i> .. M. & P.	3 432	—
5 658	5 707	— Halstead <i>Essex</i> .. —	49	—
—	31 953	M. Hanley† <i>Stafford</i> .. M.	—	—
3 678	4 737	— Harrogate <i>York, W. R.</i> .. —	1 059	—
9 503	12 245	M. Hartlepool <i>Durham</i> .. M.	2 742	—
—	12 603	— Hartlepool, West <i>Durham</i> .. —	—	—
4 451	5 070	M. & P. Harwich <i>Essex</i> .. M. & P.	619	—
6 154	6 929	— Haslingden <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	775	—
16 966	22 837	M. } Hastings <i>Sussex</i> .. { M.	5 871	—
17 011	22 910	P. } { P.	5 899	—
6 580	7 019	M. & P. Haverfordwest* <i>Pembroke</i> .. M. & P.	439	—
9 729	9 821	P. { Haverfordwest Dis- trict of Boroughs } <i>Pembroke</i> .. P.	92	—
—	8 680	— Heckmondwike† <i>York, W. R.</i> .. —	—	—
3 355	3 843	M. } Helston <i>Cornwall</i> .. { M.	488	—
7 328	8 497	P. } { P.	1 169	—
2 727	2 974	— Hemel Hempstead <i>Herts</i> .. —	247	—
3 369	3 419	— Henley-on-Thames <i>Oxford</i> .. —	50	—
12 108	15 585	M. & P. Hereford <i>Hereford</i> .. M. & P.	3 477	—
6 605	6 769	M. & P. Hertford <i>Herts</i> .. M. & P.	164	—
4 601	4 655	— Hexham { <i>Northumber-</i> land } .. —	54	—
12 194	12 824	— Heywood <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	630	—
6 111	6 344	— Hinckley <i>Leicester</i> .. —	233	—
5 285	8 477	— Hindley <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	3 192	—
5 258	6 330	— Hitchin <i>Herts</i> .. —	1 072	—
2 245	2 083	— Holbeach <i>Lincoln</i> .. —	—	162
—	2 466	— Holmfirth† <i>York, W. R.</i> .. —	—	—
1 029	1 008	P. Holt* <i>Denbigh</i> .. P.	—	21
5 622	6 193	P. Holyhead* <i>Anglesey</i> .. P.	571	—
5 740	5 335	P. Holywell* <i>Flint</i> .. P.	—	405
3 427	3 301	M. & P. Honiton <i>Devon</i> .. M. & P.	—	126
4 921	4 846	— Horncastle <i>Lincoln</i> .. —	—	75
5 947	6 747	P. Horsham <i>Sussex</i> .. P.	800	—
3 224	3 824	— Houghton-le-Spring <i>Durham</i> .. —	600	—
3 514	5 760	— Hounslow <i>Middlesex</i> .. —	2 246	—
2 235	2 376	— Howden <i>York, E. R.</i> .. —	141	—
30 880	34 877	P. Huddersfield <i>York, W. R.</i> .. P.	3 997	—
84 690	97 661	M. & P. Hull <i>York, E. R.</i> .. M. & P.	12 971	—
2 255	2 031	— Hungerford <i>Berks</i> .. —	—	224

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—continued.

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)				Increase and Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.					Increase.	Decrease.
3 882	3 816	M. } Huntingdon..	..	Hunts	.. { M.	—	66
6 219	6 254	P. }			P. }	35	—
10 051	13 722	—	Hyde	..	.. Chester	3 671	—
2 857	3 001	M. }			.. { M.	144	—
13 164	21 367	P. }	Hythe	..	.. Kent..	8 203	—
2 919	3 034	—	ILFRACOMBE	..	.. Devon	115	—
—	3 330	—	Ilkeston†	..	.. Derby	—	—
—	2 194	—	Ilminster†	..	.. Somerset	—	—
32 914	37 950	M. & P.	Ipswich	..	.. Suffolk	5 036	—
—	3 095	—	Ironbridge†	..	.. Salop	—	—
13 050	15 005	—	KEIGHLEY	..	.. York, W. R.	1 955	—
11 829	12 029	M. & P.	Kendal	..	.. Westmoreland, M. & P.	200	—
433	442	P.	Kenfigg*	..	.. Glamorgan	9	—
3 140	3 013	—	Kenilworth	..	.. Warwick	—	127
2 618	2 610	—	Keswick	..	.. Cumberland..	—	8
5 125	5 498	—	Kettering	..	.. Northampton.	373	—
18 462	15 399	M. & P.	Kidderminster	..	.. Worcester	—	3 063
—	2 163	—	Kinfare†	..	.. Stafford	—	—
19 355	16 170	M. & P.	King's Lynn	..	.. Norfolk	—	3 185
84 690	97 661	M. & P.	Kingston-upon-Hull	..	.. York, E. R..	12 971	—
6 279	9 790	M. {	Kingston-upon-		.. Surrey	3 511	—
2 777	3 380	—	Thames‡	..	..	—	—
5 536	5 402	—	Kirkham	..	.. Lancaster	603	—
1 388	1 655	P.	Knaresborough	..	.. York, W. R.	—	134
251	377	P.	Knighton*	..	.. Radnor	267	—
3 127	3 575	P.	Knucklas*	..	.. Radnor	126	—
		—	Knutsford	..	.. Chester	448	—
251 345	294 883	P.	LAMBETH	..	.. Surrey	43 538	—
907	989	P.	Lampeter*	..	.. Cardigan	82	—
14 604	14 487	M. }	Lancaster	..	.. Lancaster	—	117
16 168	16 005	P. }			.. { P.	—	163
3 397	2 790	M. }	Launceston	..	.. Cornwall	—	607
6 005	5 140	P. }			.. { P.	—	865
15 692	17 958	—	Leamington	..	.. Warwick	2 266	—
3 027	3 263	—	Ledbury	..	.. Hereford	236	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

‡ Kingston-on-Thames.—The population enumerated within the Municipal limits, numbered 9 790, being an increase of 3 511, or 56 per cent. on the former census of 1851. On referring to the population Table, p. 126, the parish of Kingston-on-Thames, including Ham with Hatch and Hook, numbered 17 792 persons at the Census of 1861, it is thus shown that very nearly as many persons reside in the ex-municipal limits as within the municipal boundary.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—continued.

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)		Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.			Increase.	Decrease.
172 270	207 165	M. & P. Leeds	York, W. R.. M. & P.	34 895	—
8 877	10 045	— Leek	Stafford .. —	1 168	—
60 584	68 056	M. & P. Leicester	Leicester .. M. & P.	7 472	—
5 206	10 621	— Leigh	Lancaster .. —	5 415	—
4 465	4 330	— Leighton Buzzard ..	Beds.. ..	—	135
5 214	5 658	M. & P. Leominster	Hereford .. M. & P.	444	—
9 533	9 716	P. Lewes	Sussex .. P.	183	—
7 012	6 893	M. & P. Lichfield	Stafford .. M. & P.	—	119
17 536	20 999	M. & P. Lincoln	Lincoln .. M. & P.	3 463	—
4 386	4 689	M. } Liskeard	Cornwall .. { M.	303	—
6 204	6 585	P. }	P.	381	—
2 436	2 350	— Littlehampton ..	Sussex .. —	—	86
375 955	443 938	M. & P. Liverpool	Lancaster .. M. & P.	67 983	—
1 927	1 855	M. Llandoverly	Carmarthen.. M.	—	72
8 710	11 446	P. Llanelly*	Carmarthen.. P.	2 736	—
1 116	1 068	P. Llanfyllin*	Montgomery.. P.	—	48
1 362	1 317	P. Llangefni*	Anglesey .. P.	—	45
3 045	3 127	M. & P. Llanidloes*	Montgomery .. M. & P.	082	—
1 007	1 493	P. Llantrisant*	Glamorgan .. P.	486	—
127 869	112 063	M. & P. London, City ..	Middlesex .. M. & P.	—	15 806
2 142	2 717	— Longtown	Cumberland.. —	575	—
10 900	10 830	— Loughborough	Leicester .. —	—	70
821	876	P. Loughor.*	Glamorgan .. P.	55	—
10 467	10 560	M. Louth	Lincoln .. M.	93	—
6 580	10 663	— Lowestoft	Suffolk .. —	4 083	—
4 691	5 178	M. } Ludlow	Salop .. { M.	487	—
5 376	6 033	P. }	P.	657	—
10 648	15 329	— Luton	Beds.. .. —	4 681	—
2 446	2 289	— Lutterworth.. ..	Leicester .. —	—	157
2 661	2 318	M. } Lyme Regis	Dorset .. { M.	—	343
3 516	3 215	P. }	P.	—	301
2 651	2 621	M. } Lymington	Hants .. { M.	—	30
5 282	5 179	P. }	P.	—	103
—	2 556	— Lytham†	Lancaster .. —	—	—
39 048	36 101	M. & P. MACCLESFIELD ..	Chester .. M. & P.	—	2 947
1 673	1 645	P. Machynlleth*	Montgomery. P.	—	28
3 607	3 895	M. Maidenhead	Berks .. M.	288	—
20 740	23 016	M. } Maidstone	Kent .. { M.	2 276	—
20 801	23 058	P. }	P.	2 257	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

+ Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)	Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
4 558	4 785	M. } Maldon <i>Essex</i> .. { M.	227	—
5 888	6 261	P. } { P.	373	—
6 998	6 881	P. } Malmsbury <i>Wilts</i> .. { P.	—	117
7 661	8 072	P. } Malton, New <i>York, N. R.</i> .. { P.	411	—
303 382	338 722	M. } Manchester <i>Lancaster</i> .. { M.	35 340	—
316 213	357 979	P. } { P.	41 766	—
10 012	8 346	— } Mansfield <i>Notts</i> .. { —	—	1 666
4 171	3 600	— } March <i>Cambridge</i> .. { —	—	571
—	8 874	M. } Margate† <i>Kent</i> .. { M.	—	—
—	3 661	— } Market Drayton† <i>Salop</i> .. { —	—	—
2 325	2 302	— } Market Harborough <i>Leicester</i> .. { —	—	23
—	2 468	— } Market Rasen† <i>Lincoln</i> .. { —	—	—
—	2 178	— } Market Weighton† <i>York, W. R.</i> .. { —	—	—
3 908	3 684	M. } Marlborough <i>Wilts</i> .. { M.	—	224
5 135	4 893	P. } { P.	—	242
6 523	6 496	P. } Marlow, Great <i>Bucks</i> .. { P.	—	27
370 957	436 252	P. } Marylebone <i>Middlesex</i> .. { P.	65 295	—
5 698	6 037	— } Maryport <i>Cumberland</i> .. { —	339	—
2 227	2 194	— } Melbourne <i>Derby</i> .. { —	—	33
9 458	11 383	M.&P. { Melcombe Regis } <i>Dorset</i> .. M. & P.	1 925	—
2 931	2 452	— } and Weymouth } { —	—	479
4 391	4 047	— } Melksham <i>Wilts</i> .. { —	—	344
63 080	83 875	P. } Melton Mowbray <i>Leicester</i> .. { —	—	—
—	18 992	P. } Merthyr Tydfil <i>Glamorgan</i> .. { P.	20 795	—
5 740	9 876	M. } Middlesbrough† <i>York, N. R.</i> .. { M.	—	—
—	3 146	— } Middleton <i>Lancaster</i> .. { —	4 136	—
7 021	6 405	— } Middlewich† <i>Chester</i> .. { —	—	—
2 837	3 007	P. } Midhurst <i>Sussex</i> .. { P.	—	616
2 407	2 731	P. } Milford* <i>Pembroke</i> .. { P.	170	—
3 432	3 735	— } { Milton-next-Sit- } <i>Kent</i> .. { —	324	—
5 710	5 783	P. } { tingbourne } { —	—	—
26 512	30 577	M. & P. } Mold <i>Flint</i> .. { P.	303	—
1 248	1 276	P. } Monmouth* <i>Monmouth</i> .. M. & P.	73	—
17 887	18 036	P. } Monmouth District } <i>Monmouth</i> .. { P.	4 065	—
4 096	4 296	P. } of Boroughs } { —	—	—
10 012	13 794	P. } Montgomery* <i>Montgomery</i> .. { P.	28	—
—	3 296	P. } Montgomery Dis- } <i>Montgomery</i> .. { P.	149	—
		M. } { trict of Boroughs } { —	—	—
		P. } Morpeth <i>Northumber-</i> .. { M.	200	—
		— } { land } .. { P.	3 782	—
		— } Much Woolton† <i>Lancaster</i> .. { —	—	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)		Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.			Increase.	Decrease.
5 426	6 225	— NANTWICH ..	Chester ..	799	—
1 392	1 209	P. Narberth* ..	Pembroke ..	—	183
5 841	6 810	M. & P. Neath* ..	Glamorgan ..	969	—
1 854	1 818	P. Nevin* ..	Carnarvon ..	—	36
11 330	11 515	M. & P. Newark ..	Notts ..	185	—
—	2 404	— New Brighton† ..	Chesler ..	—	—
6 574	6 161	M. Newbury ..	Berks ..	—	413
10 569	12 938	M. & P. { Newcastle - under - Lyme .. }	Stafford ..	2 369	—
87 784	109 108	M. & P. { Newcastle - upon - Tyne .. }	Norlumber- land .. }	21 324	—
—	3 115	— Newchurch† ..	Lancaster ..	—	—
7 661	8 072	P. New Malton ..	York, N. R. ..	411	—
3 356	4 069	— Newmarket ..	{ Cambridge and Suffolk }	713	—
8 047	7 934	M. & P. Newport, I. W. ..	Hants ..	—	113
19 323	23 249	M. & P. Newport* ..	Monmouth ..	3 926	—
2 906	2 856	— Newport ..	Salop ..	—	50
3 312	3 676	— Newport Pagnell ..	Bucks ..	364	—
2 345	2 262	P. New Radnor* ..	Radnor ..	—	83
6 653	7 106	P. { New Radnor Dis- trict of Boroughs }	Radnor ..	453	—
30 553	32 622	P. New Shorcham ..	Sussex ..	2 069	—
2 468	4 167	— New Swindon ..	Wilts ..	1 699	—
3 147	5 221	— Newton Abbot ..	Devon ..	2 074	—
—	5 909	— { Newton-in-Macker- field† .. }	Lancaster ..	—	—
6 371	5 916	P. Newtown* ..	Montgomery ..	—	455
4 995	4 755	P. Northallerton ..	York, N. R. ..	—	240
26 657	32 813	M. & P. Northampton ..	Northampton ..	6 156	—
2 911	2 896	— North Walsham ..	Norfolk ..	—	15
68 713	74 891	M. & P. Norwich ..	Norfolk ..	6 178	—
57 407	74 693	M. & P. Nottingham ..	Notts ..	17 286	—
4 859	4 645	— Nuneaton ..	Warwick ..	—	214
2 800	2 948	— OAKHAM ..	Rutland ..	148	—
5 114	15 615	— Oldbury ..	Worcester ..	10 501	—
52 820	72 333	M. { Oldham ..	Lancaster ..	19 513	—
72 357	94 344	P. { Oldham ..	Lancaster ..	21 987	—
—	2 258	— Olney† ..	Bucks ..	—	—
5 548	6 426	— Ormskirk ..	Lancaster ..	878	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)		Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.			Increase.	Decrease.
4 817	5 414	M. Oswestry Salop ..	M.	597	—
4 522	4 458	— Otley York, W. R. ..	—	—	64
2 534	2 429	— Ottery St. Mary .. Devon ..	—	—	105
2 689	2 450	— Oundle Northampton. ..	—	—	239
7 020	14 327	— Over Darwen .. Lancaster ..	—	7 307	—
1 479	1 397	P. Overton* Flint ..	P.	—	82
27 843	27 560	M. & P. Oxford Oxford ..	M. & P.	—	283
—	5 675	— PADIHAM† Lancaster ..	—	—	—
—	2 628	— Paignton† Devon ..	—	—	—
10 107	15 071	M. & P. Pembroke* Pembroke ..	M. & P.	4 964	—
16 700	21 773	P. { Pembroke District } ..	P.	5 073	—
6 668	7 189	— Penrith Cumberland..	—	521	—
3 959	3 547	M. Penryn Cornwall ..	M.	—	412
13 656	14 485	P. Penryn and Falmouth ..	P.	829	—
9 214	9 414	M. Penzance Cornwall ..	M.	200	—
2 717	2 905	— Pershore Worcester ..	—	188	—
8 672	11 735	P. Peterborough Northampton	P.	3 063	—
5 550	5 655	P. Petersfield Hants ..	P.	105	—
2 427	2 326	— Petworth Sussex ..	—	—	101
2 511	2 640	— Pickering York, N. R. ..	—	129	—
52 221	62 599	M. & P. Plymouth Devon ..	M. & P.	10 378	—
2 546	2 671	— Pocklington.. .. York, E. R. ..	—	125	—
5 106	5 346	M. } Pontefract York, W. R. .. {	M.	240	—
11 515	11 736	P. } {	P.	221	—
3 708	4 661	— Pontypool Monmouth ..	—	953	—
9 255	9 759	M. & P. Poole Dorset ..	M. & P.	504	—
72 096	94 799	M. & P. Portsmouth Hants ..	M. & P.	22 703	—
7 393	6 066	— Prescott Lancaster ..	—	—	1 327
1 617	1 743	P. Presteigne* Radnor ..	P.	126	—
69 542	82 985	M. & P. Preston Lancaster ..	M. & P.	13 443	—
2 709	2 818	M. & P. Pwllheli* Carnarvon ..	M. & P.	109	—
2 345	2 262	P. RADNOR, NEW*. Radnor ..	P.	—	83
6 653	7 106	P. { Radnor, New, Dis- } ..	P.	453	—
2 641	2 354	— Ramsey Hunts ..	—	—	287
11 838	11 865	— Ramsgate Kent ..	—	27	—
21 456	25 045	M. & P. Reading Berks ..	M. & P.	3 589	—
—	5 571	— Redditch† Worcester ..	—	—	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the *Municipal* boundary; the second (P) is the population within the *Parliamentary* boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County.					Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.			
1851.	1861.	(Alphabetical.)					Increase.	Decrease.		
7 095	7 919	—	Redruth	..	..	Cornwall	..	—	824	—
4 927	9 975	P.	Reigate	..	..	Surrey	..	P.	5 048	—
2 943	2 982	M.	} Retford, East	..	..	Notts	..	{ M.	39	—
46 054	47 330	P.		..	..	..	..	{ P.	1 276	—
1 007	1 030	P.	Rhayader*	..	..	Radnor	..	P.	23	—
1 472	1 406	P.	Rhuddlan*	..	..	Flint	..	P.	—	66
9 065	7 423	—	Richmond†	..	..	Surrey	..	—	—	1 642
4 106	4 290	M.	} Richmond	..	..	York, N. R.	..	{ M.	184	—
4 969	5 134	P.		..	..	..	..	{ P.	165	—
6 080	6 172	M. & P.	Ripon	..	..	York, W. R.	..	M. & P.	92	—
—	38 114	M.	} Rochdale	..	..	Lancaster	..	{ M.	—	—
29 195	38 184	P.		..	..	..	..	{ P.	8 989	—
14 938	16 862	M. & P.	Rochester	..	..	Kent..	..	M. & P.	1 924	—
3 791	4 361	—	Romford	..	..	Essex	..	—	570	—
2 080	2 116	M.	Romsey	..	..	Hants	..	M.	36	—
2 674	3 715	—	Ross..	..	..	Hereford	..	—	1 041	—
6 325	7 598	—	Rotherham	..	..	York, W. R.	..	—	1 273	—
6 317	7 818	—	Rugby	..	..	Warwick	..	—	1 501	—
3 054	4 362	—	Rugeley	..	..	Stafford	..	—	1 308	—
8 049	10 434	—	Runcorn	..	..	Chester	..	—	2 385	—
3 373	3 372	M. & P.	Rutbin*	..	..	Denbigh	..	M. & P.	—	1
7 147	9 269	—	Ryde, I. W...	..	..	Hants	..	—	2 122	—
4 071	3 738	M.	} Rye ..	..	..	Sussex	..	{ M.	—	333
8 541	8 202	P.		..	..	..	..	{ P.	—	339
5 211	5 474	M.	{ SAFFRON WAL- DEN .. }		Essex	..	M.	—	437	—
7 000	7 675	M.	St. Albans	..	..	Hertford	..	M.	675	—
2 041	2 063	P.	St. Asaph*	..	..	Flint	..	P.	22	—
3 565	3 825	—	St. Austell	..	..	Cornwall	..	—	260	—
14 866	18 396	—	St. Helens	..	..	Lancaster	..	—	3 530	—
6 525	7 027	M.	} St. Ives	..	..	Cornwall	..	{ M.	1 502	—
9 872	10 353	P.		..	..	..	..	{ P.	481	—
3 522	3 321	—	St. Ives	..	..	Hunts	..	—	—	201
2 951	3 090	—	St. Neots	..	..	Hunts	..	—	139	—
63 850 } 85 108 }	102 449	{ M. P. }	Salford	..	..	Lancaster	..	{ M. P.	17 341	—
11 657	12 278	M. & P.	Salisbury	..	..	Wilts	..	M. & P.	621	—
2 752	3 252	—	Sandbach	..	..	Chester	..	—	500	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

‡ Richmond, in Surrey, is not defined within Parliamentary or Municipal limits under the 5 and 6 Will. IV, c. 76. On referring to page 126 of the Census Return, the Town of Richmond including the neighbourhood, as assessed for the relief of the Poor numbered 10 926 inhabitants at the census of 1861.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the *Municipal* boundary; the second (P) is the population within the *Parliamentary* boundary, and (M.P.) *co-extensive*, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)	Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
2 966	2 944	M. Sandwich Kent.. .. M.	—	22
12 710	13 750	P. Sandwich and Deal .. Kent.. .. P.	1 040	—
12 915	18 377	M. & P. Scarborough .. York, N. R. .. M. & P.	5 462	—
3 538	6 137	— Seaham Harbour .. Durham .. —	2 599	—
5 109	5 271	— Selby York, W. R.. —	162	—
2 503	2 497	M. } Shaftesbury Dorset .. { M.	—	6
9 404	8 983	P. } { P.	—	421
8 549	12 015	— Sheerness Kent.. .. —	3 466	—
135 310	185 172	M. & P. Sheffield York, W. R.. M. & P.	49 862	—
3 885	4 868	— Shepton Mallet .. Somerset .. —	983	—
3 878	5 523	— Sherborne Dorset .. —	1 645	—
—	2 046	— Shiffnal† Salop .. —	—	—
30 553	32 622	P. Shoreham, New .. Sussex .. P.	2 069	—
19 681	22 163	M. & P. Shrewsbury Salop .. M. & P.	2 482	—
2 516	2 572	— Sidmouth Devon .. —	56	—
4 962	4 533	— Skipton York, W. R.. —	—	429
3 729	3 745	— Sleaford Lincoln .. —	16	—
—	3 425	— Slough† Bucks .. —	—	—
35 305	46 960	M. & P. Southampton .. Hants .. M. & P.	11 655	—
4 482	3 830	M. Southmolton .. Devon .. M.	—	652
2 165	2 031	— South Petherton .. Somerset .. —	—	134
4 765	8 940	— Southport Lancaster .. —	4 175	—
28 974	35 239	M. & P. South Shields .. Durham .. M. & P.	6 265	—
172 863	193 593	P. Southwark Surrey .. P.	20 730	—
3 516	3 095	— Southwell Notts .. —	—	421
2 109	2 032	M. Southwold Suffolk .. M.	—	77
4 365	5 382	— Sowerby Bridge .. York, W. R.. —	1 017	—
7 627	7 032	— Spalding Lincoln .. —	—	595
11 829	12 532	M. & P. Stafford Stafford .. M. & P.	703	—
2 430	2 584	— Staines Middlesex .. —	154	—
20 760	24 921	M. Stalybridge .. { Chester and Lancaster } M.	4 161	—
8 933	8 047	M. & P. Stamford Lincoln .. M. & P.	—	886
—	2 400	— Staveley† Derby .. —	—	—
53 835	54 681	M. & P. Stockport Chester .. M. & P.	846	—
1 867	13 357	M. Stockton† Durham .. M.	11 490	—
84 027	101 207	P. Stoke-upon-Trent .. Stafford .. P.	17 180	—
3 443	4 509	— Stone Stafford .. —	1 066	—
1 757	2 005	— Stony Stratford .. Bucks .. —	248	—
7 847	8 166	— Stourbridge Worcester .. —	319	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

‡ The limits of the Municipal Borough of Stockton, were enlarged by the Stockton Extension and Improvement Act of 1852. The Town contained 9 808 inhabitants at the census of 1851; the corrected increase in the 10 years, is 3 549.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns--continued.

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County.				Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.		
1851.	1861.	(Alphabetical.)				Increase.	Decrease.	
3 161	3 531	—	Stowmarket..	..	Suffolk ..	—	370	—
10 586	15 994	—	Stratford ..	..	Essex ..	—	5 408	—
3 372	3 672	M.	Stratford-on-Avon ..	..	Warwick ..	M.	300	—
36 535	35 517	P.	Stroud ..	..	Gloucester ..	P.	—	1 018
6 043	6 879	M.	Sudbury ..	..	Suffolk ..	M.	836	—
63 897	78 211	M. }	Sunderland ..	..	Durham ..	M.	14 314	—
67 394	85 797	P. }		P.		18 403	—	
3 858	2 974	—	Swaffham ..	..	Norfolk ..	—	—	884
31 461	41 606	M. & P.	Swansea*	..	Glamorgan ..	M. & P.	10 145	—
45 123	57 488	P. }	{ Swansea District of Boroughs..	}	Glamorgan ..	P.	12 365	—
2 468	4 167	—						
2 527	2 327	—	TADCASTER	..	York, W. R. .	—	—	200
4 059	4 326	M. }	Tamworth ..	..	Stafford ..	M.	267	—
8 655	10 192	P. }		P.		1 537	—	
14 176	14 667	P.	Taunton ..	..	Somerset ..	P.	491	—
8 086	8 857	P.	Tavistock ..	..	Devon ..	P.	771	—
5 013	6 022	—	Teignmouth..	..	Devon ..	—	1 009	—
2 982	2 982	M. & P.	Tenby*	..	Pembroke ..	M. & P.	{ The same turned at sus.	number re- each Cen-
3 901	3 762	M.	Tenterden	Kent..	M.		—	139
2 615	2 285	—	Tetbury ..	..	Gloucester ..	—	—	330
5 878	5 876	M. & P.	Tewkesbury..	..	Gloucester ..	M. & P.	—	02
2 869	2 917	—	Thame ..	..	Oxford ..	—	48	—
4 075	4 208	M. & P.	Thetford ..	..	Norfolk ..	M. & P.	133	—
5 319	5 350	P.	Thirsk ..	..	York, N. R. .	P.	31	—
2 820	2 591	—	Thorne ..	..	York, W. R. .	—	—	229
11 144	10 447	M. & P.	Tiverton ..	..	Devon ..	M. & P.	—	697
4 532	11 797	—	Todmorden ..	..	Lancaster ..	—	7 265	—
2 717	2 772	—	Topsham ..	..	Devon ..	—	55	—
7 903	16 419	—	Torquay ..	..	Devon ..	—	8 516	—
3 308	3 298	M.	Torrington ..	..	Devon ..	M.	—	10
4 419	4 001	M. & P.	Totnes ..	..	Devon ..	M. & P.	—	418
2 478	2 417	—	Towcester ..	..	Northampton	—	—	61
539 111	647 845	P.	Tower Hamlets	..	Middlesex ..	P.	108 734	—
8 305	9 383	—	Tredegar ..	..	Monmouth ..	—	1 078	—
3 218	3 130	—	Tring ..	..	Herts ..	—	—	88
10 157	9 626	—	Trowbridge ..	..	Wilts ..	—	—	531
10 733	11 337	M. & P.	Truro ..	..	Cornwall ..	M. & P.	604	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the *Municipal* boundary; the second (P) is the population within the *Parliamentary* boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—*continued.*

Population.** (Official Census.)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)	Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.		Increase.	Decrease.
4 539	5 919	— Tunbridge <i>Kent</i> .. —	1 380	—
10 587	13 807	— Tunbridge Wells { <i>Kent and Sussex</i> .. } —	3 220	—
3 608	3 950	— Tyldesley <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	342	—
29 170	34 021	M. & P. Tynemouth .. { <i>Northumberland</i> .. } M.&P.	4 851	—
6 433	6 630	— ULVERSTON <i>Lancaster</i> .. —	197	—
2 068	2 176	— Uppingham <i>Rutland</i> .. —	108	—
1 479	1 545	P. Usk* <i>Monmouth</i> .. P.	66	—
3 468	3 645	— Uttoxeter <i>Stafford</i> .. —	177	—
3 236	3 815	— Uxbridge <i>Middlesex</i> .. —	579	—
2 569	3 208	— VENTNOR, I. W... <i>Hants</i> .. —	639	—
22 065	23 350	M. } WAKEFIELD <i>York, W. R.</i> .. { M.	1 285	—
22 057	23 150	P. } { P.	1 093	—
2 819	2 793	M. } Wallingford.. .. <i>Berks</i> .. { M.	—	26
8 064	7 794	P. } { P.	—	270
25 680	37 760	M. & P. Walsall <i>Stafford</i> .. M. & P.	12 080	—
2 911	2 896	— Walsham, North <i>Norfolk</i> .. —	—	15
2 329	2 873	— Waltham Abbey <i>Essex</i> .. —	544	—
2 951	3 064	— Wantage <i>Berks</i> .. —	113	—
4 882	5 002	— Ware <i>Herts</i> .. —	120	—
7 218	6 694	P. Wareham <i>Dorset</i> .. P.	—	524
4 220	3 675	— Warminster.. .. <i>Wilts</i> .. —	—	545
22 894	26 431	M. } Warrington.. .. <i>Lancaster</i> .. { M.	3 537	—
23 363	26 947	P. } { P.	3 584	—
20 973	10 570	M. & P. Warwick <i>Warwick</i> .. M. & P.	—	403
3 800	4 385	— Watford <i>Herts</i> .. —	585	—
1 914	15 298	— Wednesbury <i>Stafford</i> .. —	3 384	—
5 061	6 067	— Wellingborough <i>Northampton</i> .. —	1 006	—
4 601	5 576	— Wellington <i>Salop</i> .. —	975	—
3 926	3 689	— Wellington <i>Somerset</i> .. —	—	237
4 736	4 648	M. & P. Wells <i>Somerset</i> .. M. & P.	—	88
3 633	3 098	— Wells-next-the-Sea.. <i>Norfolk</i> .. —	—	535
6 564	7 304	M. } Welchpool*.. .. <i>Montgomery</i> . { M.	740	—
4 434	5 004	P. } { P.	570	—
18 728	19 699	M. } Wenlock <i>Salop</i> .. { M.	971	—
20 588	21 590	P. } { P.	1 002	—
—	17 024	— West Bromwich† <i>Stafford</i> .. —	—	—
7 029	6 495	P. Westbury <i>Wilts</i> .. P.	—	534

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the *Municipal* boundary; the second (P) is the population within the *Parliamentary* boundary, and (M.P.) *co-extensive*, or the same.

POPULATION of Cities, Boroughs, and Principal Towns—continued.

Population.** (Official Census)		City, Borough, or Town, and County. (Alphabetical.)				Increase or Decrease between 1851 and 1861.	
1851.	1861.					Increase.	Decrease.
4 876	5 482	—	West Cowes, I. W. . .	Hants	..	606	—
—	12 603	—	West Hartlepool† ..	Durham	..	—	—
241 611	254 623	P.	Westminster ..	Middlesex	.. P.	13 012	—
9 458	11 383	M.&P.	{ Weymouth and Mel-	Dorset	.. M. & P.	1 925	—
10 989	12 051	P.	combe Regis ..	York, N. R. . .	P.	1 062	—
3 619	3 704	—	Whitby ..	Salop	..	85	—
18 916	18 842	P.	Whitchurch ..	Cumberland..	P.	—	74
3 086	4 183	—	Whitehaven ..	Kent..	..	1 097	—
5 472	4 496	—	Whitstable ..	Cambridge ..	—	—	976
—	4 803	—	Whittlesey ..	Lancaster ..	—	—	—
31 941	37 658	M. & P.	Widnes† ..	Lancaster ..	M. & P.	5 717	—
4 244	4 011	—	Wigan ..	Cumberland..	—	—	233
8 607	8 657	P.	Wigton ..	Wilts	.. P.	50	—
2 295	2 271	—	Wilton ..	Dorset	..	—	24
13 704	14 776	M. & P.	Wimborne ..	Hants	.. M. & P.	1 072	—
9 596	9 520	M. & P.	Winchester ..	Berks	.. M. & P.	—	76
2 632	2 592	—	Windsor ..	Derby	..	—	40
10 594	9 276	M.	Wirksworth..	Cambridge ..	M.	—	1 318
774	713	P.	Wisbech ..	Pembroke ..	P.	—	61
3 099	3 458	—	Wiston* ..	Oxford	..	359	—
2 272	2 404	—	Witney ..	Berks	..	132	—
49 985	60 860	M.	Wokingham..	Stafford	.. { M.	10 875	—
119 748	147 670	P.	Wolverhampton ..	Suffolk	.. { P.	27 922	—
5 161	4 513	—	Woodbridge..	Oxford	.. P.	—	648
7 983	7 827	P.	Woodstock ..	Worcester ..	M. & P.	3 699	—
27 528	31 227	M. & P.	Worcester ..	Cumberland..	—	630	—
5 837	6 467	—	Workington..	Notts	..	1 054	—
6 058	7 112	—	Worksop ..	Sussex	..	435	—
5 370	5 805	—	Worthing ..	Gloucester ..	—	—	—
—	2 734	—	Wotton-under-Edge†	Denbigh	.. M. & P.	848	—
6 714	7 562	M. & P.	Wrexham ..	Bucks	.. { M.	633	—
3 588	4 221	M.	{ Wycombe, Chipping	Norfolk	..	1 194	—
7 179	8 373	—	Wymondham ..	Norfolk	..	—	818
2 970	2 152	—	Wymondham ..	Norfolk	..	—	818
30 879	34 810	M. & P.	YARMOUTH ..	Norfolk	.. M. & P.	3 931	—
—	4 109	—	Yeadon† ..	York, W. R. . .	—	—	—
—	7 957	M.	Yeovil† ..	Somerset	.. M.	—	—
36 303	40 433	M.	{ York ..	York, N. R. . .	{ M.	4 130	—
40 359	45 385	P.	York ..	York, N. R. . .	{ P.	5 026	—

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

† Not separately shown in the census abstract for 1851.

** "The Official Return of the Census for England and Wales," dated 29th September, 1862, pp. 21—25.

Note.—Where there are two populations given to one Town, the first (M) is the population within the Municipal boundary; the second (P) is the population within the Parliamentary boundary, and (M.P.) co-extensive, or the same.

CONTERMINOUS TOWNS.

TOWNS which adjoin each other, or that are nearly bordering—either contiguous to, or on the opposite shore of a river—representing a population gathered together, within defined limits, thus:—

						Population.
						Official Census, 1861.
Liverpool, with West Derby and Birkenhead	..	..				495 587
Manchester, with Salford	..	..	..	..	..	460 428
Birmingham, and Aston	..	..	..	..	..	296 076
Bristol, with Clifton	..	..	..	..	..	154 093
Newcastle-on-Tyne, with Gateshead	..	..				142 695
Plymouth, with Devonport and East Stonehouse					..	113 039
Portsmouth, with Gosport, Landport, and Portsea					..	102 588
Hull, with Sculcoates	..	..	..	..	..	97 661
Sunderland, with Bishopswearmouth and Monkwearmouth						85 797
Chatham, with Rochester and Strood	..	..			..	53 039
Windsor, with Eton	..	..	..	..	..	12 360
Total						2 013 363
London, within the limits of the Metropolitan Govern- } ment Act, 1861. See p. 8						2 803 989

METROPOLITAN PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHES.

Members Returned.						Population. Official Census, 1861.
2	Tower Hamlets	..	..	..	..	647 845
2	Marylebone	..	..	..	..	436 252
2	Finsbury	..	..	..	..	387 278
2	Lambeth	..	..	..	..	294 883
2	Westminster	..	..	..	..	254 623
2	Southwark	..	..	..	..	193 593
2	Greenwich	..	..	..	..	139 436
4	London (City Municipal)	..	..	..	..	112 063
18	Represented Population	..	..	..	..	2 465 973
—	{ Unrepresented Population					338 016
—	{ Proportion per cent.					(12)

MAGNITUDE OF LONDON.

The following interesting Tables are derived from the Official Census of 1861. The Population of London was 2 803 989; and in the following 17 of the largest Towns and Boroughs, in England and Wales, the population added together amounted to 2 754 868, and were not equal to London by 49 121 inhabitants:—

To equal London
in proportion

Population.
Official Census, 1861.

	LONDON	..	...	..	..	2 803 989
6 times	Liverpool	..	M. & P.	..	..	443 938
8 "	Manchester	..	P.	..	..	357 979
9 "	Birmingham	..	M. & P.	..	..	296 076
13 "	Leeds ..	..	M. & P.	..	..	207 165
15 "	Sheffield	..	M. & P.	..	..	185 172
18 "	Bristol ..	..	M. & P.	..	..	154 093
19 "	Wolverhampton	..	P.	..	..	147 670
26 "	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	..	M. & P.	..	..	109 108
27 "	Bradford	..	M. & P.	..	..	106 218
27 "	Salford ..	..	M. & P.	..	..	102 449
28 "	Stoke-upon-Trent	..	P.	..	..	101 207
29 "	Hull ..	..	M. & P.	..	..	97 661
29 "	Portsmouth	..	M. & P.	..	..	94 799
29 "	Oldham	..	P.	..	..	94 344
32 "	Brighton	..	P.	..	..	87 317
32 "	Sunderland	..	P.	..	..	85 797
33 "	Merthyr Tydfil	..	P.	..	..	83 875

Total of 17 Towns	..	..	2 754 868
Not equal to London by	..	..	49 121

(M) Population within the Municipal boundary. (P) Parliamentary boundary. (M.P.) Co-extensive, or the same. See London, p. 58.

The inhabitants of PARIS in 1862 numbered 1 696 141.

The population of the following 8 Continental Cities would not suffice to create another London (2 803 989), taken from the most recent Official Statistics, viz. :—

Date of Census.		Inhabitants.	Date of Census.		Inhabitants.
1861	Berlin ..	547 571	1861	Rome ..	194 587
1858	St. Petersburg	520 131	1858	Turin ..	179 635
1861	Vienna ..	512 000	1860	Brussels ..	174 829
1857	Lisbon ..	275 286	1860	Copenhagen	155 143
Total of 8 Cities		..	..	..	2 559 182

CORRESPONDING POPULATION.

The principal **CITIES, BOROUGHs, and TOWNS** in **England** having more than 6 000 inhabitants, arranged numerically, by which a knowledge may be obtained of the Size and Population, as a comparison with other towns, &c., derived from the **Official Census of 1861**, and may be perused with much interest:—

City, Borough, or Town.	Census 1861, Official Return. Inhabitants.	City, Borough, or Town.	Census 1861, Official Return. Inhabitants.
LONDON —	2 803 989	* Swansea M. & P.	41 606
Liverpool M. & P.	443 938	Cheltenham P.	39 693
Manchester P.	357 979	Rochdale P.	38 184
Manchester M.	338 722	Ipswich M. & P.	37 950
Birmingham M. & P.	296 076	Walsall M. & P.	37 760
Leeds M. & P.	207 165	Wigan M. & P.	37 658
Sheffield M. & P.	185 172	Bury P.	37 563
Bristol M. & P.	154 093	Halifax M. & P.	37 014
Wolverhampton P.	147 670	Cricklade P.	36 893
Greenwich, Woolwich, } and Deptford .. } P.	139 436	Chatham P.	36 177
Newcastle-on-Tyne .. M. & P.	109 108	Macclesfield M. & P.	36 101
Bradford, York M. & P.	106 218	Stroud P.	35 517
Salford M. & P.	102 449	South Shields M. & P.	35 239
Stoke-upon-Trent P.	101 207	Huddersfield P.	34 877
Hull M. & P.	97 661	Yarmouth M. & P.	34 810
Portsmouth M. & P.	94 799	Tynemouth M. & P.	34 021
Oldham P.	94 344	Ashton-under-Lyne .. P.	33 917
Brighton P.	87 317	Exeter M.	33 738
Sunderland P.	85 797	Gateshead M. & P.	33 587
Merthyr Tydfil P.	83 875	*Cardiff M. & P.	32 954
Preston M. & P.	82 985	Northampton M. & P.	32 813
Sunderland M.	78 211	Shoreham, New P.	32 622
Brighton M.	77 693	Hanley M.	31 953
Norwich M. & P.	74 891	Worcester M. & P.	31 227
Nottingham M. & P.	74 693	Chester M. & P.	31 110
Oldham M.	72 333	Carlisle M. & P.	29 417
Bolton M. & P.	70 395	Burnley M.	28 700
Leicester M. & P.	68 056	Oxford M. & P.	27 560
Devonport P.	64 783	Aylesbury P.	27 090
Blackburn M. & P.	63 126	Warrington P.	26 947
Plymouth M. & P.	62 599	Cambridge M. & P.	26 361
Wolverhampton M.	60 860	Dover M. & P.	25 325
Stockport M. & P.	54 681	Reading M. & P.	25 045
Bath M. & P.	52 528	Stalybridge M.	24 921
Birkenhead P.	51 649	Colchester M. & P.	23 809
Devonport M.	50 440	Newport (<i>Monmouth</i>) .. M. & P.	23 249
Southampton M. & P.	46 960	Wakefield P.	23 150
York P.	45 385	Maidstone P.	23 058
Dudley P.	44 975	Hastings P.	22 910
Derby M. & P.	43 091	Shrewsbury M. & P.	22 163
Exeter P.	41 749	Wenlock P.	21 590
Coveatry P.	41 647	Hythe P.	21 367
		Canterbury M. & P.	21 324

M. Municipal, P. Parliamentary boundary.

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

CORRESPONDING POPULATION—*continued.*

City, Borough, or Town.	Census 1861, Official Return. Inhabitants.	City, Borough, or Town.	Census 1861, Official Return. Inhabitants.
Lincoln	M. & P. .. 20 999	Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	M. & P. .. 12 938
Croydon	— .. 20 325	Heywood	— .. 12 824
Wenlock	M. .. 19 699	Hartlepool, West ..	— .. 12 603
Glossop	— .. 19 126	Stafford	M. & P. .. 12 532
Middlesborough ..	M. .. 18 992	Congleton	M. .. 12 344
Whitehaven	P. .. 18 842	Salisbury	M. & P. .. 12 278
Gravesend	M. .. 18 782	Hartlepool	M. .. 12 245
Saint Helen's	— .. 18 396	Whitby	P. .. 12 051
Scarborough	M. & P. .. 18 377	Kendal	M. & P. .. 12 029
Dewsbury	M. .. 18 148	Sheerness	— .. 12 015
Leamington	— .. 17 958	Ramsgate	— .. 11 865
Boston	P. .. 17 893	Todmorden	— .. 11 797
Barnsley	— .. 17 890	Pontefract	P. .. 11 736
West Bromwich ..	— .. 17 024	Peterborough	P. .. 11 735
Rochester	M. & P. .. 16 862	Newark	M. & P. .. 11 515
Gloucester	M. & P. .. 16 512	*Llanelly	P. .. 11 446
Torquay	— .. 16 419	Weymouth	M. & P. .. 11 383
Doncaster	M. .. 16 406	Truro	M. & P. .. 11 337
King's Lynn	M. & P. .. 16 170	Bridgwater	M. & P. .. 11 320
Lancaster	P. .. 16 005	Grantham	P. .. 11 121
Stratford, Essex ..	— .. 15 994	Grimsby, Great ..	M. .. 11 067
Darlington	— .. 15 781	Bacup	— .. 10 935
Oldbury	— .. 15 615	Beverley	P. .. 10 868
Hereford	M. & P. .. 15 585	Clitheroe	P. .. 10 864
Kidderminster ..	M. & P. .. 15 399	Loughborough ..	— .. 10 830
Luton	— .. 15 329	Barnstaple	M. & P. .. 10 743
Wednesbury	— .. 15 298	Lowestoft	— .. 10 663
*Pembroke	M. & P. .. 15 071	Leigh	— .. 10 621
Grimsby, Great ..	P. .. 15 060	Warwick	M. & P. .. 10 570
Dukinfield	— .. 15 024	Louth	M. .. 10 560
Chorley	— .. 15 013	Tiverton	M. & P. .. 10 447
Keighley	— .. 15 005	Runcorn	— .. 10 434
Winchester	M. & P. .. 14 776	Saint Ives (<i>Cornwall</i>) ..	P. .. 10 353
Boston	M. .. 14 712	Banbury	P. .. 10 216
Taunton	P. .. 14 667	Tamworth	P. .. 10 192
Lancaster	M. .. 14 487	Leek	— .. 10 045
Falmouth and Penryn ..	P. .. 14 485	*Carmarthen	M. & P. .. 9 993
Darwen, Over	— .. 14 327	Reigate	P. .. 9 975
Durham	M. & P. .. 14 088	Middleton	— .. 9 876
Accrington	— .. 13 872	Chesterfield	M. .. 9 836
Tunbridge Wells ..	— .. 13 807	Kingston-upon-Thames ..	M. .. 9 790
Morpeth	P. .. 13 794	Poole	M. & P. .. 9 759
Sandwich and Deal ..	P. .. 13 750	Lewes	P. .. 9 716
Hyde	— .. 13 722	Trowbridge	— .. 9 626
Burton-upon-Trent ..	— .. 13 671	Frome	P. .. 9 522
Bedford	M. & P. .. 13 413	Brentford	— .. 9 521
Stockton	M. .. 13 357	Windsor	M. & P. .. 9 520
Bury Saint Edmunds ..	M. & P. .. 13 318	Belper	— .. 9 509
*Beaumaris District ..	P. .. 13 275	Penzance	M. .. 9 414
Berwick-upon-Tweed ..	M. & P. .. 13 265	Tredegar	— .. 9 383

M. Municipal. P. Parliamentary boundary.

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

CORRESPONDING POPULATION—*continued.*

City, Borough, or Town.		Census 1861, Official Return. Inhabitants.	City, Borough, or Town.		Census 1861, Official Return. Inhabitants
Christchurch	P.	9 368	Bewdley	—	7 084
Wisbech	M.	9 276	Chippenham	P.	7 075
Ryde, I. W.	—	9 269	Cockermouth	P.	7 057
Shaftesbury	P.	8 983	Eye	P.	7 038
Southport.. ..	—	8 940	Spalding	—	7 032
Margate	M.	8 874	Saint Ives (<i>Cornwall</i>)	M.	7 027
Tavistock	P.	8 857	Haverfordwest	M. & P.	7 019
Farnworth	—	8 720	Clitheroe	M.	7 000
Heckmondwike	—	8 680	Haslingden	—	6 929
Wilton	P.	8 657	Lichfield	M. & P.	6 893
*Carnarvon	M. & P.	8 512	Malmesbury	P.	6 881
Folkestone	M.	8 507	Sudbury	—	6 879
Helstone	P.	8 497	Dorchester	M. & P.	6 823
Hindley	—	8 477	Hertford	M. & P.	6 769
Chipping Wycombe	P.	8 373	Horsham!	P.	6 747
Mansfield.. ..	—	8 346	Wareham	P.	6 694
Rye	P.	8 202	Devizes	M. & P.	6 638
Stourbridge	—	8 166	Ulverston	—	6 630
Crewe	—	8 159	Altrincham	—	6 628
New Malton	P.	8 072	Liskeard	—	6 585
Chichester	M. & P.	8 059	Great Marlow	P.	6 496
Stamford	M. & P.	8 047	Westbury	P.	6 495
Guildford.. ..	M. & P.	8 020	Bishop Auckland	—	6 480
Yeovil	M.	7 957	Workington	—	6 467
Newport, I. W.	M. & P.	7 934	Ormskirk	—	6 426
Redruth	—	7 919	Midhurst	P.	6 405
Woodstock	P.	7 827	Bodmin	P.	6 381
Rugby	—	7 818	Dawley Magna	—	6 365
Wallingford	P.	7 794	Hinckley	—	6 344
Gosport	—	7 789	Cirencester	P.	6 336
*Aberavon	P.	7 754	Hitchin	—	6 330
Bridport	M. & P.	7 719	Gainsborough	—	6 320
Bridgnorth	P.	7 699	Colne	—	6 315
Saint Albans	M.	7 675	Maldon	P.	6 261
Buckingham	P.	7 626	Huntingdon	P.	6 254
Rotherham	—	7 598	Nantwich	—	6 225
Wrexham.. ..	M. & P.	7 562	Holyhead	P.	6 193
Deal	M.	7 531	Ripon	M. & P.	6 172
Ely	—	7 428	Newbury	M.	6 161
Richmond (<i>Survey</i>)	—	7 423	Seaham Harbour	—	6 137
Welchpool	M.	7 304	Wellingborough	—	6 067
Camborne.. ..	—	7 208	Prescot	—	6 066
Batley	—	7 206	Maryport	—	6 037
Penrith	—	7 189	Ludlow	P.	6 033
Worksop	—	7 112	Teignmouth	—	6 022
Droitwich.. ..	P.	7 086			

M. Municipal. P. Parliamentary boundary.

* Contributing Parliamentary Boroughs.

NOTE.—The population of Boroughs and Towns under 6 000 inhabitants enumerated at the last census, 1861, will be found at p. 8 in alphabetical order.

CORRESPONDING POPULATION.—It is shown that the Towns of Rochdale, Ipswich, Walsall, Wigan, and Macclesfield, nearly approach each other in size and population; then Warrington, Cambridge, Dover, and Reading; likewise Tiverton, Tamworth, Chesterfield, Windsor, Penzance, Ryde, I. W., &c., &c.

BALANCING POPULATION.

Corresponding population of **BOROUGHES** and **TOWNS**. See p. 28.

(P.) Parliamentary. (M.) Municipal Borough.

Census, 1861.				Census, 1861.			
		Inhabitants.	Difference.			Inhabitants.	Difference.
Pontefract ..	P.	11 736	= 1	Worcester ..	M. & P.	31 227	=117
Peterborough ..	P.	11 735		Chester ..	M. & P.	31 110	
Brentford ..	—	9 521	= 1	Maidstone ..	P.	23 058	=148
Windsor ..	M. & P.	9 520		Hastings ..	P.	22 910	
Wellingborough ..	—	6 067	= 1	Sheerness ..	—	12 015	=150
Praseot ..	—	6 066		Ramsgate ..	—	11 865	
Ulverston ..	—	6 630	= 2	Ipswich ..	M. & P.	37 950	=190
Altrincham ..	—	6 628		Walsall ..	M. & P.	37 760	
Beverley ..	P.	10 868	= 4	Norwich ..	M. & P.	74 891	=198
Clitheroe ..	P.	10 864		Nottingham ..	M. & P.	74 693	
Chorley ..	—	15 013	= 8	Tiverton ..	M. & P.	10 447	=255
Keighley ..	—	15 005		Tamworth ..	P.	10 192	
Chichester ..	M. & P.	8 059	= 12	Margate ..	M.	8 874	=367
Stamford ..	M. & P.	8 047		Folkestone ..	—	8 507	
Hythe ..	P.	21 367	= 43	York ..	P.	45 385	=410
Canterbury ..	M. & P.	21 324		Dudley ..	P.	44 975	
Exeter ..	P.	41 749	=102	Scarborough ..	M. & P.	18 377	=419
Coventry ..	P.	41 647		Leamington ..	—	17 958	
				Oxford ..	M. & P.	27 560	=1 199
				Cambridge ..	M. & P.	26 361	

BALANCING POPULATION.—Between Pontefract and Peterborough there was only a difference of 1 person, as returned at the last Census of 1861; between Ulverstone and Altrincham a difference of 2 persons; between Chichester and Stamford, a difference of 12; Exeter and Coventry, 102; Norwich and Nottingham, 198; Tiverton and Tamworth, 255; Scarborough and Leamington, 419. Oxford 27 560 inhabitants, Cambridge 26 361 inhabitants, showing a difference of 1 199, in the population of the two University Towns on the 8th April, 1861.

INCREASING TOWNS.

The Rate per cent. of Increase, calculated for 10 years, between the Census of 1851 and the Census of 1861, of the following **CITIES, BOROUGHES, and TOWNS**, derived from Official Sources.

Increase in 10 years—1851 to 1861.

			Increase per cent.	Increase of Inhabitants.			Increase per cent.	Increase of Inhabitants.
*Oldbury	—	205	..	10 561	Chesterfield ..	M.	39	.. 2 735
Todmorden	—	160	..	7 265	Birkenhead ..	P.	38	.. 14 136
†Bridlington and Quay		137	..	3 343	Morpeth	P.	38	.. 3 782
Torquay	—	108	..	8 516	Sheffield	M. & P.	37	.. 49 862
Darwen Over ..	—	104	..	7 307	Oldham	M.	37	.. 19 513
Leigh	—	104	..	5 415	Hyde	—	37	.. 3 671
Reigate	P.	102	..	5 048	Doncaster	M.	36	.. 4 354
Croydon	—	98	..	10 065	Whitstable ..	—	36	.. 1 097
Southport	—	88	..	4 175	Blackburn ..	M. & P.	36	.. 16 590
Accrington	—	85	..	6 391	Ashford	—	35	.. 1 430
Crewe	—	82	..	3 668	Hastings	P.	35	.. 5 899
†Cardiff	M. & P.	80	..	14 603	Southampton ..	M. & P.	33	.. 11 655
Seaham Harbour ..	—	73	..	2 599	Barnsley	—	33	.. 4 453
Burton-upon-Trent	—	72	..	5 737	Merthyr Tydfil ..	P.	33	.. 20 795
Middleton	—	72	..	4 136	Bedworth	—	32	.. 956
New Swindon ..	—	69	..	1 699	Bognor	—	32	.. 610
Eastbourne	—	69	..	2 362	Dawlish	—	32	.. 834
Newton Abbot ..	—	66	..	2 074	Greenwich and } Woolwich }	P.	32	.. 33 652
Hounslow	—	64	..	2 246	Devonport	M.	32	.. 12 260
Hythe	P.	62	..	8 203	†Swansea	M. & P.	32	.. 10 145
Lowestoft	—	62	..	4 083	Diss	—	31	.. 745
Blackpool	—	61	..	1 326	Gateshead	M. & P.	31	.. 8 019
Hindley	—	60	..	3 192	†Llanelly	P.	31	.. 2 736
Kingston (Surrey)	M.	56	..	3 511	Portsmouth ..	M. & P.	31	.. 22 703
Braintree	—	52	..	1 469	Rochdale	P.	31	.. 8 989
Stratford (Essex)	—	51	..	5 408	Stone	—	31	.. 1 066
†Pembroke	M. & P.	49	..	4 964	Nottingham ..	M. & P.	30	.. 17 286
Altrincham	—	48	..	2 140	Oldham	P.	30	.. 21 987
Bishop Auckland ..	—	47	..	2 080	Runcorn	—	30	.. 2 385
Walsall	—	47	..	12 080	Ryde, I.W. ..	—	30	.. 2 122
Ashborne	—	45	..	1 083	Tunbridge	—	30	.. 1 380
Epsom	—	44	..	1 500	Tunbridge Wells	—	30	.. 3 220
Luton	—	44	..	4 681	Wednesbury ..	—	30	.. 3 384
Rugeley	—	43	..	1 308	Hereford	M. & P.	29	.. 3 477
Sherborne	—	42	..	1 645	Hartlepool ..	M.	29	.. 2 742
Scarborough ..	M. & P.	42	..	5 462	Dewsbury	M.	29	.. 4 099
Darlington	—	41	..	4 553	Devonport ..	P.	29	.. 14 624
Sheerness	—	41	..	3 466	Harrogate	—	29	.. 1 059
Ross	—	40	..	1 041				

* Oldbury is near Dudley.

† Bridlington and Quay is between Beverley and Scarborough.

‡ Contributory Parliamentary Boroughs.

INCREASING TOWNS—*continued.*

		Increase per cent.	Increase of Inhabitants.			Increase per cent.	Increase of Inhabitants
Sunderland ..	P.	27	18 403	South Shields ..	M. & P.	22	6 265
Faversham ..	M.	27	1 263	Wolverhampton..	M.	22	10 875
Chatham ..	P.	27	7 753	Wellington ..	—	21	975
Birmingham ..	M. & P.	27	63 235	Sunderland ..	M.	21	14 314
Brentwood ..	—	27	606	Newmarket ..	—	21	713
Longtown ..	—	27	575	Bury ..	P.	20	6 301
Folkestone ..	M.	26	1 781	Farringdon, Great	—	20	487
Brighton ..	P.	25	17 644	Leeds ..	M. & P.	20	34 895
Dunstable ..	—	25	881	Lincoln ..	M. & P.	20	3 463
Grimsby, Great..	M.	25	2 207	Newport (Monm.)	M. & P.	20	3 926
Shepton Mallet	—	25	983	Preston ..	M. & P.	20	13 443
Ventnor, I.W. ..	—	25	639	Stoke-upon-Trent	P.	20	17 180
St. Helens ..	—	24	3 530	Weymouth ..	M. & P.	20	1 925
Rugby ..	—	24	1 501	London ..	—	19	441 753
Newcastle-upon- Tyne ..	M. & P.	24	21 324	Bromsgrove ..	—	19	836
Goole ..	—	24	1 128	Liverpool..	M. & P.	18	67 983
Dukinfield ..	—	24	2 892	Brighton ..	M.	18	12 124
Berkhampstead, Gt.	—	23	688	Bolton ..	M. & P.	16	9 224
Grimsby, Great..	P.	23	2 797	Hull ..	M. & P.	15	12 971
Northampton ..	M. & P.	23	6 156	Cheltenham ..	P.	13	4 642
Sowerby Bridge..	—	23	1 017	Manchester ..	P.	13	41 766
Waltham Abbey	—	23	544	Huddersfield ..	P.	13	3 997
Wolverhampton	P.	23	27 922	Bristol ..	M. & P.	12	16 765
Colchester ..	M. & P.	22	4 366	Manchester ..	M.	12	35 340
				Bradford (York.)	M. & P.	2	2 440

INCREASING TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.—On comparing the increase of Population for the last 10 years—1851-61

Oldbury, in Worcester, has added no less than 205 per cent. to its inhabitants, and increased from 5 114 at the Census of 1851, to 15 615 at the Census of 1861.

Todmorden, Torquay, Leigh, and Reigate, have each more than doubled their population in the same period.

Croydon has nearly doubled its inhabitants, or 98 per cent. increase.

Kingston, Hounslow, and Stratford, in the vicinity of London, have each added another half to their population.

Epsom is a little below, namely, 44 per cent. increase.

Hastings and Southampton each added a third in 10 years.

Brighton, Folkestone, Ryde, Tunbridge, Chatham, and Birmingham added the one-fourth more.

Colchester, Leeds, Lincoln, Preston, &c., the addition of one-fifth in a period of 10 years, between the Census of 1851 and 1861, &c. See p. 32, in Alphabetical order.

To the man of business and of enterprising energy, a knowledge of increasing or declining population, either locally or generally, is of more or less value in commercial pursuits.

INCREASE OF BOROUGHES, TOWNS, &c.—The following Towns in England, during the last 10 years—1851-61—have more than doubled, or added to their inhabitants, more than 100 per cent., viz.:—

Oldbury, 205 per cent.; Todmorden, 160 per cent.; Bridlington and Quay, 137; Torquay, 108; Over Darwen and Leigh, 104; and Reigate, 102 per cent.

The following Towns have increased more than 75 per cent., viz., Croydon, 98; Southport, 88; Accrington, 85; Crewe, 82; and Cardiff, 80 per cent.

The following Towns have added the addition of one-half or increased more than 50 per cent., viz.:—Seaham Harbour, 73 per cent.; Burton-upon-Trent, 72; Middleton, 72; New Swindon, 69; Eastbourne, 69; Newton Abbot, 66; Hounslow, 64; Hythe, 62; Lowestoft, 62; Blackpool, 61; Hindley, 60; Kingston-on-Thames, 56; Braintree, 52; and Stratford (Essex), 51 per cent.

The following Towns have added the one-fourth or 25 per cent. to their inhabitants in the last ten years, viz.:—Pembroke, 49 per cent.; Altrincham, 48; Walsall, 47; Ashborne, 45; Epsom, 44; Luton, 44; Rugeley, 43; Sherborne, 42; Scarborough, 42; Darlington, 41; Sheerness, 41; Ross, 40; Chesterfield, 39; Birkenhead, 38; Morpeth, 38; Sheffield, 37; Oldham, 37; Hyde, 37; Doncaster, 36; Whitstaple, 36; Blackburn, 36; Ashford, 35; Hastings, 35; Southampton, 33; Barnsley, 33; Merthyr Tydfil, 33; Bedworth, 32; Bognor, 32; Dawlish, 32; Devonport, 32; Swansea, 32; Diss, 31; Gateshead, 31; Llanelly, 31; Portsmouth, 31; Rochdale, 31; Stone, 31; Nottingham, 30; Oldham, 30; Runcorn, 30; Ryde, I. W., 30; Tunbridge, 30; Wednesbury, 30; Hereford, 29; Hartlepool, 29; Dewsbury, 29; Devonport, 29; Harrogate, 29; Sunderland, 27; Faversham, 27; Chatham, 27; Birmingham, 27; Brentwood, 27; Longtown, 27; Folkestone, 26; Brighton, 25; Dunstable, 25; Great Grimsby, 25; Shepton Mallet, 25; and Ventnor, I. W., 25 per cent., &c.

DECLINING TOWNS.

The rate per cent. of Decrease, calculated for 10 years, between the Census of 1851 and the Census of 1861, of the following Cities, Boroughs, and Towns.

Decrease in 10 years—1851 to 1861.

	Decrease per cent.	Decrease of Inhabitants.		Decrease per cent.	Decrease of Inhabitants.
Oxford M. & P.	1 ..	283	Totnes M. & P.	9 ..	418
Knaresborough P.	2 ..	134	Hungerford —	10 ..	224
Bath M. & P.	3 ..	1 712	Penryn M.	10 ..	412
Stroud P.	3 ..	1 018	Stamford M. & P.	10 ..	886
Warwick M. & P.	4 ..	403	Ashburton P.	11 ..	370
Cambridge M. & P.	5 ..	1 454	Bishop Stortford —	11 ..	607
Barnstaple M. & P.	6 ..	628	Ramsey —	11 ..	287
Gloucester M. & P.	6 ..	1 060	Berwick-on-Tweed M. & P.	12 ..	1 829
Tiverton M. & P.	6 ..	697	Southwell —	12 ..	421
Grantham M.	8 ..	421	Wisbech M.	12 ..	1 318
Macclesfield M. & P.	8 ..	2 947	Narberth P.	13 ..	183
Tadcaster —	8 ..	200	Tetbury —	13 ..	330
Cardigan M. & P.	9 ..	333	Warminster —	13 ..	545
Chelmsford —	9 ..	520	Woodbridge —	13 ..	648
Regis —	9 ..	301	Downham —	14 ..	409

DECLINING TOWNS—continued.

		Decrease per cent.	Decrease of Inhabitants.			Decrease per cent.	Decrease of Inhabitants.
Launceston ..	P.	14	865	Prescot ..	..	18	1 327
March ..	—	14	571	Richmond (Surrey)	—	18	1 642
Southmolton ..	—	15	652	Whittlesey ..	—	18	976
*Adpar ..	P.	16	273	Cullompton ..	—	22	560
Castle Donington	—	16	438	Brixham ..	—	22	1 237
Gainsborough ..	—	16	1 186	Chepstow ..	—	22	931
King's Lynn ..	M. & P.	16	3 185	Brampton ..	—	23	695
Melksham ..	—	16	479	Swaffham ..	—	23	884
Hadleigh ..	—	17	559	Wymondham ..	—	27	818
Kidderminster ..	M. & P.	17	3 063	Blandford ..	M.	39	983
Mansfield ..	—	17	1 666	Atherton ..	..	42	1 963

DECLINING TOWNS OR BOROUGHES IN ENGLAND.—On comparing the Decrease of Population for the last 10 years—1851–61—Oxford has declined 1 per cent., and Cambridge 5 per cent. Bath shows a decline of 1 712 persons, or 3 per cent.

Barnstaple, Gloucester, Tiverton, a decrease of 6 per cent. each in the last 10 years.

Chelmsford and Totnes each a decline of 9 per cent.

Hungerford and Stamford each 10 per cent. decrease, and Berwick-upon-Tweed 12 per cent.

Tetbury, Warminster, and Woodbridge, show a decline of 13 per cent.

Gainsborough and King's Lynn of 16 per cent.

Kidderminster, Hadleigh, and Mansfield, of 17 per cent.; Swaffham, 23; Wymondham, 27; Blandford, 39; and Atherton, 42 per cent. decrease between the Census of 1851 and 1861.

The following Towns, in the interval of the Census 1851–1861, have decreased in inhabitants more than one-fourth, or 25 per cent., viz.:—

Atherton, 42 per cent.; Blandford, 39; and Wymondham, 27 per cent.

The following Towns have decreased in the number of their inhabitants 20 per cent., the one-fifth or more in the last ten years, viz.:—Swaffham, 23 per cent.; Brampton, 23; Chepstow, 22; Brixham, 22; and Cullompton, 22 per cent.

The following Towns have decreased 10 per cent., or the one-tenth or more between 1851–61, viz.:—Whittlesey, 18 per cent.; Richmond, 18; Prescot, 18; Mansfield, 17; Kidderminster, 17; Hadleigh, 17; Melksham, 16; King's Lynn, 16; Gainsborough, 16; Castle Donington, 16; Adpar, 16; South Molton, 15; March, 14; Launceston, 14; Downham, 14; Woodbridge, 13; Warminster, 13; Tetbury, 13; Narberth, 13; Wisbech, 12; Southwell, 12; Berwick-upon-Tweed, 12; Ramsey, 11; Bishop Stortford, 11; Ashburton, 11; Stamford, 10; Penryn, 10; and Hungerford 10 per cent.

The following Boroughs and Towns show a declining population below 10 per cent., on comparing the census of 1861 with the census of 1851, viz.:—Totnes, 9 per cent. decrease; Lyme Regis, 9; Chelmsford, 9; Cardigan, 9; Tadcaster, 8; Macclesfield, 8; Grantham, 8; Tiverton, 6; Gloucester, 6; Barnstaple, 6; Cambridge, 5; Warwick, 4; Stroud, 3; Bath, 3; Knaresborough, 2; and Oxford 1 per cent. decrease.

STATIONARY POPULATION.

55 BOROUGHES and TOWNS, with a small Increase or Decrease in 10 years, on comparing the Census of 1851 with the Census of 1861. Vide pp. 8-25.

The INCREASE in Numerical Order.

				Population, Census, 1851.		Population, Census, 1861.	Increase of Inhabitants in 10 years.
Tenby ..	..	M. & P. ..	..	2 982	..	2 982	= —
Sleaford ..	..	— ..	..	3 729	..	3 745	= 16
St. Asaph ..	..	— ..	..	2 041	..	2 063	= 22
Ellesmere ..	..	— ..	..	2 087	..	2 114	= 27
Ramsgate ..	..	— ..	..	11 838	..	11 865	= 27
Montgomery ..	..	— ..	..	1 248	..	1 276	= 28
Thirsk ..	..	P. ..	..	5 319	..	5 350	= 31
Banbury ..	..	M. ..	..	4 026	..	4 059	= 33
Andover ..	..	P. ..	..	5 395	..	5 430	= 35
Romsey ..	..	— ..	..	2 080	..	2 116	= 36
*Amlwch ..	..	P. ..	..	3 169	..	3 207	= 38
East Retford ..	..	M. ..	..	2 943	..	2 982	= 39
Brigg ..	..	— ..	..	3 097	..	3 138	= 41
Bodmin ..	..	P. ..	..	6 337	..	6 381	= 44
Thame ..	..	— ..	..	2 869	..	2 917	= 48
Halstead ..	..	— ..	..	5 658	..	5 707	= 49
Henley-on-Thames ..	..	— ..	..	3 369	..	3 419	= 50
Wilton ..	..	— ..	..	8 607	..	8 657	= 50
Biggleswade ..	..	— ..	..	3 976	..	4 027	= 51
Bradford-on-Avon ..	..	— ..	..	4 240	..	4 291	= 51
Hexham ..	..	— ..	..	4 601	..	4 655	= 54
Topsham ..	..	— ..	..	2 717	..	2 772	= 55
Sidmouth ..	..	— ..	..	2 516	..	2 572	= 56
Monmouth ..	..	M. & P. ..	..	5 710	..	5 783	= 73
Brackley ..	..	— ..	..	2 157	..	2 239	= 82
Whitchureh ..	..	— ..	..	3 619	..	3 704	= 85
Bridgnorth ..	..	P. ..	..	7 610	..	7 699	= 89
Ripon ..	..	M. & P. ..	..	6 080	..	6 172	= 92

STATIONARY POPULATION.—The town of **Tenby**, in Pembrokeshire, at the Census of 1861, and at the former Census of 1851, contained the same number of inhabitants, namely, 2 982 at each enumeration of the population.

Ramsgate, with a population of 11 838 persons in 1851, the addition in 10 years was 27 persons, or to 438 persons returned at the Census of 1861, there were 439 in 1861, &c.

STATIONARY POPULATION—*continued.*

The DECREASE in Numerical Order.

				Population, Census, 1851.		Population, Census, 1861.		Decrease of Inhabitants in 10 years.
Tenby	M. & P. ..	2	982	..	2	982	=	—
Ruthin	M. & P. ..	3	373	..	3	372	=	1
Droitwich ..	M. ..	3	125	..	3	124	=	1
Tewkesbury ..	M. & P. ..	5	878	..	5	876	=	2
Shaftesbury ..	M. ..	2	503	..	2	497	=	6
Keswick	— ..	2	618	..	2	610	=	8
Torrington ..	M. ..	3	308	..	3	298	=	10
North Walsham ..	— ..	2	911	..	2	896	=	15
Chard	M. ..	2	291	..	2	276	=	15
Calne	P. ..	5	195	..	5	179	=	16
Boston	M. ..	14	733	..	14	712	=	21
Sandwich	M. ..	2	966	..	2	944	=	22
Market Harborough	— ..	2	325	..	2	302	=	23
Wimborne	— ..	2	295	..	2	271	=	24
Wallingford ..	M. ..	2	819	..	2	793	=	26
Great Marlow ..	P. ..	6	523	..	6	496	=	27
Lymington	M. ..	2	651	..	2	621	=	30
Bideford	— ..	5	775	..	5	742	=	33
Melbourn	— ..	2	227	..	2	194	=	33
Bungay	— ..	3	841	..	3	805	=	36
Nevin	— ..	1	854	..	1	818	=	36
Wirksworth	— ..	2	632	..	2	592	=	40
Beaumaris	M. & P. ..	2	599	..	2	558	=	41
Newport (Salop) ..	— ..	2	906	..	2	856	=	50
Blandford (town)	— ..	3	913	..	3	857	=	56
Whitehaven	P. ..	18	916	..	18	842	=	74
Windsor	M. & P. ..	9	596	..	9	520	=	76
Wells	M. & P. ..	4	736	..	4	648	=	88

The towns of **Ruthin** and **Droitwich**, in an interval of 10 years, each numbered 1 less in population; **Tewkesbury**, 2 less; **Shaftesbury**, 6 less; **Boston**, 21 less in about 15 000 inhabitants, or to 702 inhabitants at the Census of 1851 there were 701 at the Census of 1861. With the exception of the borough of **Tenby**, which returned the same number of inhabitants in 1851 and 1861, **Boston**, **Ruthin**, **Droitwich**, and **Shaftesbury**, have nearly a stationary population. **Windsor** decreased 76 in 10 years, or to 126 persons at the Census of 1851, but 125 were enumerated at the Census of 1861, &c.

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

Showing the Increase in 60 years during the present century, from the Census of 1801 to the Census of 1861, in 62 CITIES, BOROUGHs, and TOWNS, *Alphabetically arranged*. Derived from the most accessible and authentic sources.

In the 19th Century, the Population. (Official Returns).		City, Borough, or Town. <i>Alphabetical.</i>	Increase of Population in 60 Years, 1801-1861.	
Census, 1801.	Census, 1861.		Increase.	Increased in Proportion.
6 391	34 886	Ashton-under-Lyne ..	28 495	4 times and 5-10ths
33 196	52 528	Bath	19 332.	— „ 6-10ths
110	51 649	Birkenhead	51 539	467 „ 6-10ths
70 670	296 076	Birmingham with Aston	225 406.	3 „ 2-10ths
11 980	63 126	Blackburn	51 146.	4 „ 3-10ths
17 966	70 395	Bolton	52 429	3 „ 3-10ths
13 264	106 218	Bradford (York) ..	92 954.	7 „ —
7 440	77 693	Brighton	70 253.	9 „ 4-10ths
61 153	154 093	Bristol with Clifton ..	92 940	1 „ 5-10ths
3 918	28 700	Burnley	24 782.	6 „ 3-10ths
9 152	37 563	Bury	28 411.	3 „ 1-10th
10 087	26 361	Cambridge	16 274.	1 „ 6-10ths
9 415	29 417	Carlisle	20 002	2 „ 1-10th
12 940	36 177	Chatham	23 237	1 „ 8-10ths
3 076	39 693	Cheltenham	36 617.	11 „ 8-10ths
15 052	31 110	Chester	16 058	1 „ 1-10th
16 034	40 936	Coventry	24 902	1 „ 6-10ths
10 832	43 091	Derby	32 259	3 „ —
23 747	50 440	Devonport	26 693	1 „ 1-10th
8 028	25 325	Dover	17 297.	2 „ 2-10ths
10 107	44 975	Dudley	34 868	3 „ 4-10ths
17 412	33 738	Exeter	16 326	— „ 9-10ths
8 597	33 587	Gateshead	24 990	2 „ 9-10ths
12 010	37 014	Halifax	25 004	2 „ 1-10th
7 268	34 877	Huddersfield	27 609	3 „ 8-10ths
29 580	97 661	Hull	68 081	2 „ 3-10ths
11 277	37 950	Ipswich	26 673	2 „ 4-10ths
53 162	207 165	Leeds	154 003	2 „ 9-10ths
17 005	68 056	Leicester	51 051	3 „ —
82 295	443 938	Liverpool	361 643	4 „ 4-10ths
958 863	2 803 989	London	1 845 126	1 „ 9-10ths

CITIES, BOROUGHs, and TOWNS, Increase in Sixty Years—*continued*.

In the 19th Century, the Population. (Official Returns).		City, Borough, or Town. <i>Alphabetical.</i>	Increase of Population in 60 Years, 1801-1861.	
Census, 1801.	Census, 1861.		Increase.	Increased in Proportion.
10 613	36 101	Macclesfield	25 488	2 times and 4-10ths
8 027	23 016	Maidstone	14 989	1 .. 9-10ths
24 867	441 171	Manchester with Salford	416 304	16 .. 7-10ths
10 127	83 875	Merthyr Tydfil	73 748	7 .. 3-10ths
33 048	109 108	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	76 060	2 .. 3-10ths
7 020	32 813	Northampton	25 793	3 .. 7-10ths
36 238	74 891	Norwich	38 653	1 .. 1-10th
28 801	74 693	Nottingham	45 892	1 .. 6-10ths
21 677	72 333	Oldham	50 656	2 .. 3-10ths
11 694	27 560	Oxford	15 866	1 .. 4-10ths
16 040	62 599	Plymouth	46 559	2 .. 9-10ths
33 226	94 799	Portsmouth	61 573	1 .. 8-10ths
12 174	82 985	Preston	70 811	5 .. 8-10ths
9 742	25 045	Reading	15 303	1 .. 6-10ths
8 542	38 114	Rochdale	29 572	3 .. 5-10ths
45 755	185 172	Sheffield	139 417	3 .. 1-10th
24 998	78 211	Sunderland	53 213	2 .. 1-10th
7 913	46 960	Southampton	39 047	4 .. 9-10ths
11 011	35 239	South Shields	24 228	2 .. 2-10ths
14 830	54 681	Stockport	39 851	2 .. 7-10ths
23 278	101 207	Stoke-upon-Trent	77 929	3 .. 3-10ths
10 177	41 606	Swansea	31 429	3 .. 1-10th
13 171	34 021	Tynemouth	20 850	1 .. 6-10ths
10 581	23 350	Wakefield	12 769	1 .. 2-10ths
10 399	37 760	Walsall	27 361	2 .. 6-10ths
11 321	26 431	Warrington	15 110	1 .. 3-10ths
10 989	37 658	Wigan	26 669	2 .. 4-10ths
30 584	60 860	Wolverhampton (town)	30 276	1 .. —
11 460	31 227	Worcester	19 767	1 .. 7-10ths
16 573	34 810	Yarmouth	18 237	1 .. 1-10th
16 846	40 433	York	23 587	1 .. 4-10ths

The Scilly Islands,—situated about 30 miles to the S.W. of Cornwall,—at the last census, 1861, numbered in population 2 431 persons:—

Showing a decrease of 196 inhabitants on the former census of 1851. The principal island is St. Mary's, population 1 532; then Trescoe, 399; St. Agnes, 200; St. Martin's, 195; and Bryher, 115. In the interval of the Censuses, 1851-61, the mortality was 466, and shows a highly salubrious climate of 18 deaths only per 1 000 of the living, on an average of 10 years.

Of the **INCREASE** in Size and Population in 60 years—1801-1861.
The results of the former interesting calculations are given in *Numerical Order*.

INCREASED in 60 years.

Birkenhead	467 times and 6-10ths	Ipswich	2 times and 4-10ths
Manchester & Salford	16 .. 7-10ths	Oldham	2 .. 3-10ths
Cheltenham	11 .. 8-10ths	Hull	2 .. 3-10ths
Brighton	9 .. 4-10ths	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2 .. 3-10ths
Merthyr Tydfil ..	7 .. 3-10ths	Dover	2 .. 2-10ths
Bradford (Yorks.)	7 .. —	South Shields ..	2 .. 2-10ths
Burnley	6 .. 3-10ths	Carlisle	2 .. 1-10th
Preston	5 .. 8-10ths	Halifax (W. R.) ..	2 .. 1-10th
Southampton ..	4 .. 9-10ths	Sunderland	2 .. 1-10th
Ashton-under-Lyne	4 .. 5-10ths	London	1 .. 9-10ths
Liverpool	4 .. 4-10ths	Maidstone	1 .. 9-10ths
Blackburn	4 .. 3-10ths	Portsmouth	1 .. 8-10ths
Huddersfield ..	3 .. 8-10ths	Chatham	1 .. 8-10ths
Northampton ..	3 .. 7-10ths	Worcester	1 .. 7-10ths
Rochdale	3 .. 5-10ths	Reading	1 .. 6-10ths
Dudley	3 .. 4-10ths	Cambridge	1 .. 6-10ths
Bolton	3 .. 3-10ths	Coventry	1 .. 6-10ths
Stoke-upon-Trent	3 .. 3-10ths	Nottingham	1 .. 6-10ths
Birmingham ..	3 .. 2-10ths	Tynemouth	1 .. 6-10ths
Sheffield	3 .. 1-10th	Bristol with Clifton	1 .. 5-10ths
Swansea	3 .. 1-10th	Oxford	1 .. 4-10ths
Bury	3 .. 1-10th	York	1 .. 4-10ths
Leicester	3 .. —	Warrington	1 .. 3-10ths
Derby	3 .. —	Wakefield	1 .. 2-10ths
Leeds	2 .. 9-10ths	Chester	1 .. 1-10th
Gateshead	2 .. 9-10ths	Devonport	1 .. 1-10th
Plymouth	2 .. 9-10ths	Norwich	1 .. 1-10th
Stockport	2 .. 7-10ths	Yarmouth	1 .. 1-10th
Walsall	2 .. 6-10ths	Wolverhampton ..	1 .. —
Wigan	2 .. 4-10ths	Exeter	— .. 9-10ths
Macclesfield ..	2 .. 4-10ths	Bath	— .. 6-10ths

Increase of TOWN AND CITY POPULATION, in 60 YEARS, 1801-1861.

The town or village of **Birkenhead**, at the Census of 1801, numbered 110, persons, after the lapse of sixty years, so rapid has been the advance in this thriving, vigorous town, that we find the number of inhabitants to be no less than 51 649, at the last Census of 1861. **Manchester (M.)**, with **Salford**, 60 years ago, numbered 24 867 inhabitants; by the last Census (1861), the number rose to 441 171, having increased nearly 17 times in population, during the present century. **Cheltenham**

within the last sixty years, 1801-1861, has increased nearly 12 times; Brighton, 9 times; Merthyr Tydfil and Bradford, 7 times; Burnley and Preston, about 6 times; whilst Southampton and Ashton-under-Lyne, have increased nearly six-fold their population.

The following Cities or Towns have quintupled their population during the first sixty years of the 19th century, namely,—Liverpool and Blackburn, whilst Huddersfield, Northampton, and Rochdale, have very nearly added a five-fold addition.

The following Cities or Towns have quadrupled their population:—

Dudley	Birmingham	Bury
Bolton	Sheffield	Leicester
Stoke-upon-Trent	Swansea	Derby

The following have added nearly a four-fold addition in the last sixty years, 1801-1861, namely,—Leeds, Gateshead, Plymouth, Stockport, and Walsall.

The following Cities or Towns have trebled their population:—

Wigan	Hull	Halifax
Macclesfield	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Sunderland
Ipswich	South Shields	London
Oldham	Dover	Maidstone
	Carlisle	

The following have added nearly a three-fold addition, namely,—Portsmouth, Chatham, Worcester, Reading, Cambridge, Coventry, Nottingham, and Tynemouth.

The following Cities or Towns have doubled their population in sixty years, 1801-1861, namely,—

Bristol	Warrington	Norwich
Oxford	Wakefield	Yarmouth
York	Chester	Wolverhampton

whilst Exeter and Bath have nearly added a two-fold as an addition to their population in the present century, &c.

The Isle of Wight, for its fertility and extreme beauty, has been called the Garden Isle of England; population, 55 362; area, 156 square miles; 34 square miles of surface larger than London, or, if London were to add one quarter more to its area, the Metropolis would be equal to the area of the Isle of Wight. Osborne, the favorite resort and royal domain of the Sovereign of the British empire, is here delightfully placed midway between Ryde and East Cowes; extent, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. to S., and two miles from E. to W.

The Garden Isle of England enjoys as high a degree of health and salubrity as any part of the kingdom, the average annual mortality being as low as 17 per 1 000 of the living. The following favored localities in England are also equally healthy, viz., Broadwater, Bromley, Dorking, Eastbourne, Epsom, Hampstead, Hastings, Helston, Isle of Thanet, Kingston, Leamington, Lewisham, Longtown, Melton Mowbray, Reigate, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, Weymouth, Worthing, &c., &c. Vide p. 44.

ECCLESIASTICAL DIVISIONS.

Population in the Provinces of Canterbury and York, and the 28 Dioceses of England and Wales, on the 8th April, 1861, in numerical order.

Population, Census, 1861.

PROVINCE of Canterbury (21 Dioceses) 14 071 164

Population, Census, 1861.				Population, Census, 1861.			
Inhabitants.				Inhabitants.*			
Diocese of London ..	..	..	2 570 079*	Diocese of Ely ..	..	..	480 716
„ Winchester ..	..	..	1 267 794*	„ Canterbury ..	..	..	474 603
„ Lichfield ..	..	..	1 221 404	„ Saint David ..	..	..	432 689
„ Exeter ..	..	..	953 763	„ Bath and Wclls..	..	..	422 527
„ Worcester ..	..	..	857 775	„ Llandaff ..	..	..	421 336
„ Lincoln ..	..	..	706 026	„ Salisbury ..	..	..	377 337
„ Norwich ..	..	..	667 704	„ Chichester ..	..	..	363 735
„ Rochester ..	..	..	608 914	„ Saint Asaph ..	..	..	246 337
„ Gloucester and Bristol..	..	..	568 574	„ Hereford ..	..	..	232 401
„ Oxford ..	..	..	515 083	„ Bangor ..	..	..	195 390
„ Peterborough ..	..	..	486 977				

PROVINCE of York (7 Dioceses) 6 138 507

Diocese of Manchester ..	..	..	1 679 326	Diocese of Durham..	..	..	858 095
„ Chester ..	..	..	1 248 416	„ Carlisle ..	..	..	266 591
„ Ripon ..	..	..	1 103 394	„ Sodor and Man ..	..	..	52 469
„ York ..	..	..	930 216				

* Upon the next avoidance of the See of Winchester, the following places will become part of the Diocese of London:—The parishes of Battersea, Bermondsey, Camberwell, Christchurch, Southwark, Clapham, Lambeth (except the district of Lambeth Palace), Merton, Rotherhithe, St. George the Martyr, Southwark, St. John, Horsleydown, St. Olave, Southwark, St. Saviour, Southwark, St. Thomas, Southwark, Streatham, Tooting, and Wandsworth. The Population according to the present Census, within the altered boundaries, would be—Diocese of London, 3 067 963: of Winchester, 769 910 (including the Channel Islands).

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in England and Wales, Census, 1861.

	Inmates.	In Proportion to the Population, 1861, One in
In 719 Pauper Institutions for the Relief of the Poor, including Schools for Pauper Children }	124 962	..... 160
In 180 Hospitals for the Relief of the Sick and Maimed }	13 456	..... 1 491
In 144 Lunatic Asylums, not including Private Asylums and some of the Lunatic Poor }	24 207	..... 830
In 180 Prisons and Reformatories... .. . }	26 395	..... 760
In 191 Military Barracks (Soldiers)* }	63 840	..... 314
In 282 Orphan Asylums and other principal Charitable Institutions... .. . }	23 598	..... 850

Educational Institutions—such as Colleges and Schools, whether public or private, are omitted. Almshouses, Model Lodging Houses, Museums, and Police Stations, are also excluded.

The following ratio to the population will vary in proportion as the “seasons” differ and the “years” change. It will thus appear that one in 160 of the population at the time when the Census was taken, the 8th April, 1861, was an inmate of a “Pauper Institution;” one in 830† in a “Lunatic Asylum;” one in 1 491 in a “Hospital;” and one in 760 in a “Prison” or “Reformatory.”

* The British Army abroad in 1860, numbered 128 391 soldiers.

† Including Private Asylums and Pauper Lunatics, the proportion would probably average nearly one in about 500, as returned in the smaller “German States.”

“Census, Official Return,” Vol. I, p. 26.

Seamen and Shipping in Harbours, &c.

The Number of Vessels, and Persons on board Vessels, distinguishing those of the Royal Navy from the Merchant Shipping, in the Harbours, Rivers, &c., of England and Wales, and of the Islands in the British Seas, on the Night of April 7th, 1861.

	Number of Vessels.	Number of Persons.		
		Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL	*10 513	63 288	60 130	3 158
Royal Navy	129	14 437	13 933	504
Merchant Shipping:				
British Seagoing Vessels	8 300	25 171	24 042	1 129
Vessels chiefly engaged in River Navigation, and Fish- ing Smacks		6 665	5 621	1 044
TOTAL—British Vessels	8 429	46 273	43 596	2 677
TOTAL—Foreign and Colonial Vessels ...	1 884	16 157	15 688	469
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.				
TOTAL—British Vessels	200	796	784	12
TOTAL—Foreign Vessels	—	62	62	—

* This number is exclusive of 2 010 Vessels of all classes whose Crews were on shore. Persons in Barges on Canals, &c., are not included.

The Merchant Seamen, or the Mercantile Marine of British origin, with the Royal Navy, at sea or abroad, in the year 1860, numbered 171 592.

Children Born at Sea.

In the year 1860 the Registrar-General informs us that 250 Children were born at Sea in British Vessels, and that the boys were 136, and the girls but 114; or, to 100 girls there were 110 boys born at sea, thus showing the boys largely preponderate at birth, and this is fully confirmed by the reports of the Registrar-General presented to Parliament.

Parochial Registers were established in England by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, by which the dates of Marriages, Births, and Deaths became ascertainable, 28 Henry VIII, 1538.—*Stowe*. A Stamp Tax was laid on them, 23 Geo. III, 1783. Laws for their better regulation were enacted in 1813, *et seq.* The great Registration Act, 6 and 7 Will. IV, passed Aug. 17, 1836, for the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales, by which, within a period little short of *twenty-six* years, the Records at the Central Office, in Somerset House, now exceed *thirty million* of Names; all indexed and arranged in alphabetical order, adding daily to their numbers, and increasing in value to the Public, by having a ready and accessible reference to the Registries of the past, to authenticate the *three* eventful periods of existence, which belong to the lot of man.

APPLICATION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

To assist the invalid in selecting a place of residence, where he may least suffer from the "penalties of Adam," and

"Lengthen out that long disease, his Life."

to aid the retired man of care and toil, to choose the spot where he may best enjoy the calm evening of an active life,—

"till old Age shakes him down,

Like mellow fruit, without the Winter's storm,"

is one of the objects of Vital Statistics. They possess the characteristics of an exact science—and by their aid the insalubrity or the health of districts is ascertained beyond a doubt. Their searching powers compel the charnel house to render up its awful secrets for the benefit of the living:—and although these topics are not those usually presented to the frequenters of a place of fashionable resort, they are too momentous and too essential to their happiness and welfare, to require either apology or excuse.

THE COMPARISON OF HEALTH, or the Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1 000 persons living in the 10 years 1841-50, is taken from the *Registrar-General's 22nd Annual Report*, pp. 162-171.

Average Annual Mortality to 1 000 Inhabitants.

An. Mort. 15.

Eastbourne
Glendale
Rothbury

An. Mort. 16.

Garstang
Guisbrough
Holsworthy
Reigate

An. Mort. 17.

Barnstaple
Brampton
Broadwater
Bromley
Corwen
Dorking
Easingwold
Haverfordwest
Hendon
Isle of Wight
King's Norton
Kingsbridge
Longtown
Melton Mowbray
Launceston
Seaford
St. Columb
Torquay
Worthing

An. Mort. 18.

Epping
Epsom
Eton
Hastings
Helston
Honiton
Kingston
Liskeard
Llanelli

Morpeth
Northallerton
Pembroke
Richmond (Yorkshire)
Ripon
Tunbridge Wells
Utttoxeter
Ulverston

An. Mort. 19.

Andover
Broadstairs
Cardigan
Chippenham
Conway
Isle Thanet
Leamington
Lichfield
Monmouth
Newton Abbot
Owestry
Ramsgate
Rugby
St. Austell
Scilly Islands
Stamford
Swansea
Tamworth
Tavistock
Uppingham
Weymouth

An. Mort. 20.

Carnarvon
Cheltenham
Penzance
Newmarket
Richmond (Surrey)
St. Albans
Tiverton
Truro
Tunbridge

Warwick
Windsor

An. Mort. 21.

Bangor
Brighton
Boston
Chesterfield
Doncaster
Dover
Falmouth
Lincoln
Scarborough

An. Mort. 22.

Cardiff
Halifax
Huddersfield
Leominster
Margate
Neath

An. Mort. 23.

Cambridge
Ipswich
Lancaster
Maidstone
Oxford
Southampton

An. Mort. 24.

Bath
Carlisle
Colchester
Derby
Gloucester
Northampton
Norwich
Reading
Stourbridge
Worcester
York

An. Mort. 25.

Blackburn
Bradford
Dudley
Exeter
Gravesend
Plymouth

An. Mort. 26.

Ashton
Birmingham
Macclesfield
Oldham
South Shields

An. Mort. 27.

Bolton
Coventry
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Leicester
Sheffield
Wolverhampton

An. Mort. 28.

Merthyr Tydfil
Wigan

An. Mort. 29.

Bristol

An. Mort. 30.

Leds

An. Mort. 31.

Hull

An. Mort. 33.

Manchester

An. Mort. 36.

Liverpool

The Average Annual Mortality for all England, was 22·2 in a thousand inhabitants.

On an average of ten years 1851-60, the annual Mortality in London to 1 000 inhabitants, was about 24, and in the districts of

Hampstead	16	Strand	24
Lewisham.. .. .	17	Westminster	25
Kensington	19	Holborn	26
Islington	20	St. Giles	27
Pancras	22	Whitechapel	28
Marylebone	23	&c., &c.	

The Cities in Europe, on an average to 1 000 inhabitants, the annual mortality was, viz.:—

London	24	Hamburgh	36
Berlin	25	Moscow	38
Turin	26	St. Petersburg	41
Paris	28	Vienna	49

DECREASE OF MORTALITY.

It is ascertained, beyond all doubt, through the laborious researches of the Registrar-General's department in Somerset House, that the death-rate in this country is in course of considerable diminution by the sanitary improvements effected under the operation of the Public Health Act.

During the time the Act has been in operation, the reduction in the death-rate, throughout all England, has been about 0·52 per 1 000; or in the year, 1 life saved in every 2 000 of the living.

Dr. Southwood Smith observes, there is reason to believe that the mortality throughout Europe, taking all countries together, including towns and villages, and combining all classes into one aggregate, is 1 in 36. In England it is only 1 in 45.

In France.. .. .	one in 42	In Austria.. .. .	one in 33
In Prussia	„ 38	In Russia.. .. .	„ 28

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

We learn by the Official Returns of the Registrar-General, that the difference between male and female mortality during infancy, is considerable. Out of a million of male births, there will die in the first year, 180 492; whereas, in the like number of female births, there will die but 154 787. This disproportion diminishes up to the age of 10, between which and 15 the death-rate of the females becomes the highest; for then 5·16 males, and 5·40 females, die. The mortality of both sexes then increases, and up to the age of 35, the females die in rather larger proportions than the males. After the age of 45, the mortality of males is considerably higher than that of females.

THE AGES OF THE LIVING.

Dr. Farr takes the natural term of human life to be 100 years, whereas the mean lifetime is, at present, only 41 years.

According to the Census of 1851 there were in Great Britain—

596 030	who exceeded the age of	70 years
129 000	„	80 „
10 000	„	90 „
319	„	100* „

* Averaging between 100 and 119 years old.

ESTIMATED FUTURE POPULATION.

On comparing the persons living in 1801, with those enumerated at the Census of 1851, being the first half of the present century, the addition in 50 years, amounts to 101 per cent., showing that the inhabitants had doubled their number in this period.

The Population of England and Wales (A.D. 1751), was estimated at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions, which rose to nearly 9 millions in 50 years after, at the Census of 1801; and in another half century, to nearly 18 millions. These facts mark the progress of the past, so that if the same annual rate of increase should continue as during the first half of the present century (1'41 per cent.), England and Wales, in A.D. 1901, may be expected to number 36 millions of the human race; which, in the succeeding 50 years, or in 90 years hence, A.D. 1951, may be increased to 73 millions. This, however, is a point which none can determine on; we can but estimate the probabilities of the future by the increase of past years.

The facts collected throw much light on the circumstances affecting the prosperity and health of the people.

Comparatively few persons on looking at the enumerated Population of 1861, contemplate the influence which the Births, Marriages, and Deaths exert on the numerical strength and well-being of a Nation. And probably, a less number feel the inclination, or have the fortitude, to glance at our state in *fifty*,—or, even in *ten* years hence; but so far as the ordinary judgment of the mind can determine by the past progressive accumulation, our present inhabitants will *double* their number in about 50 years,—at that time, twice as many families, twice as many men, women, and children as found room for existence on the territory of England and Wales, in the eventful year of 1861.

Let us now, by the same law which regulate the increase of human beings, during the first half of the present century, endeavour to arrive at the proportion of mortality, or the recorded dead, in the following 50 years, to the end of the present century, estimated in reference to the living; we then find, that *twenty-seven millions and eight hundred thousand* persons will be gathered unto their forefathers, as it were—swept from the face of the earth, to make room for another generation; thus beautifully applied in *Pope's Homer*:—

“ Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
 “ Now green in youth, now withering on the ground:
 “ Another race the following spring supplies,
 “ They fall successive, and successive rise:
 “ So generations in their course decay,
 “ So flourish these, when those are pass'd away.

And probably in very many instances, having left no other vestige; or trace of their mortal career, but that which is found recorded in the Registers, deposited with the Registrar-General, our chief, and important Custodian of all recorded Matrimonial alliances, of the Children born, and the Registries of departed Life; for persons of all religious persuasions, and diversity of denominations.

These Records, the three great events in man's life, are of great value to all classes of the community, and frequently is it of the utmost importance to very many persons, to ascertain when and where a Marriage was solemnized, who were

the persons married; when and where a child was born; also when and where a person died, with the age, and the cause of death: each Record has an individual importance, and no less so is its safe preservation.

By the Registrar-General's 23rd Annual Report, p. 42, it would appear at the present time, that the number of Registered Names is not much under 33 000 000, and yearly adding an addition of a million and a half to this muster roll of the Married, the Children Born, and the Dead, and we further find that in another half century, as population increases, this yearly addition will double its number.

Such, however, is the perfection of the administrative arrangements presided over by Major-Graham, the Registrar-General, at Somerset House, that within five minutes any single Name can be picked out of this vast assemblage, and with wonderful facility, all the particulars are ascertained for a small fee.

So extensive indeed are the ramifications of this public Department, that from all parts of England and Wales during the last five-and-twenty years have these important Registries been collected and gathered together into something like 3 000 volumes, of massive dimensions, in cost not much under £1 000 for each volume; and the time may not be far distant when this immense and increasing collection of valuable records will require some separate building expressly designed for their accommodation and preservation, and so adapted that the public may have convenient and easy access.

The value of these Registers may be estimated in the last 25 years to have cost the public somewhere about three millions of money, and by the end of the present century, this sum may probably reach £8 000 000; and, if we estimate at a commercial valuation; these important registers will be worth the country more than double this amount, as legal, authentic, and official records.

"All the property in this country, or a large part of it, depends on Registers, and we must see our way clear before we shake the authenticity of registers."—*Lord Chief Justice Best.*

By the **REGISTRATION RECORDS**, we find that in England and Wales, the Births are nearly *one-half* more than the deaths.

On an average, to every 1 000 of the inhabitants of this country, 22 annually Die, 33 are annually Born, and 16 persons annually Marry. One Birth is about the daily average to 11 200 inhabitants, and one death to 16 200 of the living.

The Births and Deaths together are rather more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum to the population; therefore, to every 100 registered in any single quarter of the year, it may be estimated that about 7 200 persons are resident in the district, or during the year, 100 Births and Deaths together, average to about 1 800 of the population.

The Registrar-General's Annual and Quarterly Reports of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales, are most valuable in all business transactions founded on the expectation of future lifetime, and in connection with all sanitary arrangements, and exposure to disease and contagion, incidental to the position of life in which we are placed,—of vital concern to the well-being of every individual, "*one and all.*"

CONSUMPTION.

The great privation of human life, within the period ordained for man to live, is painfully brought under our notice by Phthisis, or *Consumption*—the bane "that flesh is heir to" in this variable climate; the rich,—the poor,—the humble,—the great, alike succumb to its consuming influence. When the withered frame yields to this uncompromising antagonist, and the last ray of hope flickers o'er the ebbing power of life; we then deplore, and intensely feel, the bereavement caused by this most fatal malady.

which claims as its victims (between **15** and **60** years of age), *one* in every *three* who Die, bringing to a premature grave

“The bourne from whence no traveller returns,”

our Sons and Daughters, Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Relatives, and Friends,—a mournful reality to the present generation. But, on looking at the great progress in Medical Science, it sheds a halo of hope, that may yet restore the afflicted.

“*Optimum est pati quod emendare non possis.*”

“’Tis hard! but patience must endure,
And soothe the woes it cannot cure.”

The Epochs of Life.

The statistics of the **THREE** great epochs in the career of mankind,—namely, **BIRTH**, **MARRIAGE**, and **DEATH**,—correctly define the **INCREASE** and **DECREASE**, or the variations that take place from time to time, either above or below an average number. These statistics will be found to mark the seasons which influence the disposition either for Marriage, or for deferring its responsibilities, and the other circumstances which tend to the increase or decrease of the Population, and to the prolongation or to the premature decay of Human Life.

Our **Birth** may be considered as created life,—an “influx” to the living; the social state of **Matrimony**, as the source,—to multiply and to replenish the **EARTH**; and the ebb,—the “efflux” by **Death**, as our departure; we have here the **three** great **Epochs** in the career of mankind, and **two** of them without selection fall to the lot of all.

The early fondness of youth ripens with affection, and is matured in love; in our course through life,—in its even tenor,—happy is the dispensation of brotherly love; and how contemplative! how impressive! is this “span of life,”—to a few, lengthened out to a venerable age, whilst, to the greater number, the bud is nipped “ere it blossoms!” and few can gainsay who have not “lost a friend”—

“Friend after friend departs!
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end!”

Thus beautifully expressed by Montgomery:—

“He suffer’d,—but his pangs are o’er;
Enjoyed,—but his delights are fled;
Had friends,—his friends are now no more;
And foes,—his foes are dead.”

Birth.

THE "INFLUX OF LIFE."

Parish Registers were instituted by Cromwell, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Henry VIII, A.D. 1538.

The **BIRTHS** of children were taxed in England (7 William III, 1695), viz., the birth of a Duke, £30; of a common person, 2s.; for the burial of a Duke, £50, and for that of a common person, 4s. A tax was levied on Deaths and Births in England (23 George III, 1783) which are now all repealed.

In **ENGLAND** and **WALES**, to every 1 000 inhabitants, somewhere about 33 children are born every year. It is computed that 1 birth is the daily average for 11 200 inhabitants. 1 mother in every 114 on an average gives birth to twins; and 1 mother in every 15 to illegitimate offspring.

The instances of 3 children at a birth are numerous; 4 are rare.

In England the **BIRTHS** are more numerous during the cold seasons of the year. **MATRIMONY** favours the summer and autumn; and the **MORTALITY**, as the rigour of the seasons increases, swells the number on the records of departed life.

THE PROCREATION OF MANKIND.

"To every 100 women between 15 and 45 years of age; the average is 15 children in the year, or about 1 in every 7 during the year give birth to a child. Nearly 20 boys are born to 19 girls; but in 100 children who die in the first year of life, 51 are boys to 49 girls. The greater mortality among males reduces the number nearly to an equality with females at the age of 20."—*Official Returns of the Registrar-General.*

In England and Wales

9 Children are born daily, on an average to 100 000 persons living.					
63	"	"	weekly	"	"
251	"	"	monthly	"	"
3 262	"	"	annually	"	"

Of the **CHILDREN BORN**—one-fourth die during the first 5 years of life, and one-half perish before attaining the age of 45 years. At birth, the *vie probable*, or after life-time, of a boy is 40 years, of a girl 42 years.

"In 24 years hence, A.D. 1887, it is estimated that as many children will be born as the population enumerated in the year 1861; in the next 49 years, as many persons may enter into a matrimonial alliance; and by the same progression, at the end of another century, the population of England and Wales is estimated to add a fourfold addition to its present number."—*Population Statistics.*

If 250 children are born daily on an average in **LONDON**, it may be inferred that at least *sixty-six thousand*, or 1 in every 10 of the female sex, between the age of 15 and 45 years, are at one and the same time in that interesting state, termed by the French *enceinte*.

The following remarkable issue from a single marriage, is authenticated by a return sent to the Registrar-General in January, 1862 :—

In October, 1849, a labouring man at the age of 19 years, married his wife who was of the same age, and in 12 years, that is to October, 1861, the issue from the marriage was 17 children by eleven confinements, namely, in six of them she gave birth to twins, and the remaining five were single births—all were born before she attained the age of 32 years.

The issue ran thus, the number of children at each birth is shown in figures :—

Birth	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	=	11 Births.
Children	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	=	17 Children.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

In the year 1860, it is ascertained by the 23rd Annual Report, p. 10, of the Registrar-General for England (Major, George Graham), that in 684 048 Births registered, 640 355 were Born in Wedlock, and 43 693 were Born out of Wedlock, in proportion 6·4 per cent., or about one in 15.

In Cumberland the proportion was 12·1 per cent.; in Norfolk it was 10·7; in Westmoreland, 10·6; in Shropshire, 9·6; in Nottinghamshire, 9·1; and in Lancashire, 6·4, the same as the average for England and Wales.

The proportion of natural-born children in London for the year 1860, was 4·2 per cent., about one in 24, and the same proportion was registered in the extra-Metropolitan parts of Surrey and Middlesex, also in Huntingdonshire and Monmouthshire; in Hampshire, 5·1 per cent.; in Kent, 5·2; in Warwickshire, 5·3; in Durham, Gloucester, and Cornwall, 5·4; in Staffordshire, 6·0, &c.

In England, Norway and Sweden, and Belgium, the proportion of Illegitimate Births, is 1 in 15; in France and Prussia, 1 in 14; in Scotland, Denmark, and Hanover, 1 in 11; and in Austria, 1 in 9.

It may be said that very rarely does the Natural-born Child receive any paternal affection, or attention; whilst it lives to shame its mother's virtue; it is thus too often abandoned by the father, and neglected by the mother, so that the standard of life is not so high with children so born, as with those Born in Wedlock. We have here an interesting and important branch of enquiry bearing on infant life, which we must confide to the scientific researches of the Registrar-General and Dr. Farr.

When children are born out of Wedlock, and if the parents in after life marry, would not the wisdom of the Legislature be well directed by legitimizing the offspring, if of the same parents: thus placing them on an equality with the after issue. And would not the social STATUS thus created tend to harmony and concord, and not, as now, to disunion and discord, between children, the issue or offspring of the same parents?

Marriage.

The number who "Marry" to increase, to multiply, and to replenish the Earth.

The first institution of this union between man and wife for life, with certain ceremonies of a binding and solemn nature, is ascribed to Cecrops, King of Athens, B.C. 1554.—*Eusebius' Preface to Chron.*

"**MARRIAGE** was forbidden in Lent, A.D. 364. It was forbidden to Bishops in 692, and to Priests in 1015; and these latter were obliged to take the vow of celibacy in 1073. The celebration of marriage in churches was ordained by Pope Innocent III, about A.D. 1199. It was not until the northern nations had settled themselves in the provinces of the Roman empire that the female character assumed new consequence. They brought with them the respectful gallantry of the North, which inspired generous sentiments hitherto little known to the polished nations of antiquity, and which ultimately led to the institution of chivalry."—*Haydn.*

The following lines beautifully describe Adam's first sight of Eve:—

"He laid him down and slept—and from his side

"A woman in her magic beauty rose;

"Dazzled and charmed he called that woman 'bride,'

"And his first sleep became his last repose."—*Besser, translated by Bowring.*

Among the most beautiful eulogies on "Woman," is the following:—

"Die when you will, you need not wear,

"At heaven's court, a form more fair

"Than beauty at your birth has given;

"Keep but the lips—the eyes we see—

"The voice we hear, and you will be—

"An Angel ready-made for heaven."

In **ENGLAND** and **WALES**, throughout the year, the **MARRIAGES** solemnized, averaged about 400 each day. 16 annually marry in 1 000 inhabitants; or 1 in every 61 persons in a year marry, and nearly *four children* are the average issue from each marriage.

AGE AT MARRIAGE.

Half the Marriages take place between 20 and 25 years of age; and the average age of **MEN** who marry is 27 years, and of **WOMEN** 25 years.

In the Return relating to Marriage for the year 1861—two men above 80, married women of 20, and 21, a contrast in nature—as May is to December.

WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.

In 100 Men who marry, 14 are Widowers; and in 100 Women who marry, 9 are Widows.

In 1861, five widows married a second time at 19, and 23 married again after 70.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

In 100 Men who marry, 6 are minors (under age), and in 100 Women who marry, 19 are under age (vide the Registrar-General's Reports, presented to Parliament, for 1861);—35 girls were married at 15 years of age; 202 at 16; 1 206 at 17, and two women married above 80 years of age, making the marrying time of women to extend over 65 years; and we further find in this country, in a single year, that—ten boys were married at 16; 55 at 17; and 473 at 18, &c.

Marriage.—"Without the sanction of the laws of physiology, or of common sense, a girl may (but in the present day rarely does) marry at the age of 12, and a boy at the age of 14, by the existing laws of England; but the consent of parents and guardians is required where either party is not 21 years of age; and the proportional number of either boys or girls who marry under the age of 20 is happily small."—*Census Report*, p. xxviii.

Aristotle, who possessed a greater knowledge of natural history than any author of antiquity, remarks, that the young of very old, or very young animals are imperfect, and that the children also of very young, or very old people are "imperfect" in mind and body.

The early marriages show that nearly 3 Women marry under 21 years of age to 1 Man; 11 per cent., or 11 in 100 of the persons who marry, had been married before, proportionately 12·8 Men to 8·5 Women. Bachelors who married Spinsters were 82 per cent., Widowers and Spinsters 9 per cent., Widowers and Widows 5 per cent., and Bachelors and Widows 4 per cent.

Many more marry in the Spring and Autumn months, than in the cold and gloomy seasons of the year.

As the seasons of the year advance, and the earth yields its produce to the husbandman, so do men incline to a matrimonial life. September and October may be considered as the marrying months of the year; next in favour are April, May, and June.

HAPPINESS.

"*Nihil est ab omni parte beatum.*"—Horace.

"*Nihil omni ex parte perfectum atque beatum.*"—Cicero.

"Days 'all serene,' and pleasures ever pure

"Are not for man; dark clouds at times obscure

"The sky most favoured with the sun's blest rays;

"The blithest heart will have its sorrowing days."

THE INCREASE OF MARRIAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Marriages in England and Wales, by the Registrar-General's 23rd Annual Report, p. iii., have of late years increased more in proportion than the advance of population, and if we take a period of 16 years, 1844-1860 (both inclusive), it will be found by calculation that the Marriages had increased 29 per cent., and the population 20 per cent.

In the same period, 1844-1860, the Marriages solemnized in the Established Church increased 15 per cent., while the Marriages not in the Established Church, increased 169 per cent.; we have here a large disproportion, and it shows a remarkable appreciation of the Marriage Registration Act, 6 and 7 William IV, c. 85.

As a more recent comparison, we take a range of 5 years, the year 1856 to the year 1860, when it will be found the Marriages in the Established Church increased from 133 619 to 137 370; and not in the Established Church, increased from 25 718 to 32 786; the relative increase in proportion being for the Established Church 2·8 per cent., and not in the Established Church, 27·1 per cent.

Mortality.

THE "EFFLUX" OF LIFE.

In **ENGLAND** and **WALES**, to every 1 000 persons, about 22 die in the year, or 1 in every 45 of the living; and 1 person is computed to die daily in every 16 200 inhabitants. The deaths annually average 689 to 1 000 births, showing an increase in the population of 311.

In England and Wales

6	Die daily, on an average, to	100 000	persons living.
43	„ weekly	„	„
173	„ monthly	„	„
2 248	„ annually	„	„

“ In the deep sorrows of that trying hour,
 When nature totters in her very power;
 When faint and fainter grew thy quiv'ring breath,
 And thy soul panted in the clutch of death,
 Lo! He sustains thee in the last dread shock—
 Thy God thy glory! and the Lamb thy rock.”

In this country, the deaths increase in the winter months. The cold seasons of the year prove unfavourable to those suffering from pulmonary diseases, to those advanced in years, and the diseases arising from a disorganised state of the heart and blood-vessels; whilst typhus fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and other epidemics, are more rife in the warmer months. Of all diseases to which human life is subject to in this climate; *Consumption* still holds the ascendancy; typhus and other fevers stand next, then inflammation of the organs of respiration, and the diseases incidental to childhood, &c., &c.

Thus feelingly expressed to the memory of Dr. Heber—

“ Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
 Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb:
 Thy Saviour has passed through the portal before thee,
 And the lamp of His love is thy guide through the gloom.”

Of the children born, **one-fourth** die during the first 5 years of life, and **one-half** perish before attaining the age of 45 years. At birth, the *vie probable*, or after life-time, of a boy is 40 years, of a girl 42 years. The average age at which persons aged 30 will die is 64 years; and 74 is the average age at which sexagenarians cease to live. At 40 the expectation of future life-time, or the probable after life-time, of which it is an “*even chance*” a person may live, is 27 years. A very interesting account on the duration of Human Life will be found in Part II.

The Registers of Death show, that *one* in every four Children, die from diseases incidental to their tender age, or otherwise preventable, before their *fifth birthday*.

“ Whose all of life, a rosy ray,
 Blush'd into dawn, and pass'd away.”

PLAGUES, AND EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

"The plagues of the Eastern empire, and the 'black death,' depopulated the Western world; the *Egyptian ophthalmia* blinded thousands in Europe; the *febris castrensis*—a typhus called *fièvre meningite catarrhale de congélation*, by Larrey—which broke out in the French army after their disastrous retreat from Moscow, became contagious and committed terrible ravages among the peaceful citizens of Poland, Prussia, Saxony, Germany, and France; the cholera epidemic, generated in the miserable population of Asia, on the banks of the Ganges, traversed England from Sunderland to London and the Land's End. If all nations, however remote, are liable to suffer from each other's maladies, and have, therefore, a direct interest in each other's well-being, the principle holds with tenfold force of the provinces of the same kingdom, and the inhabitants of the same cities."—*Registrar-General's Quarterly Report for England.*

DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

Barrows were the most ancient sepulchres. The Greeks had their burial-places at a distance from their towns; the Romans near the highways; the Jews had their sepulchres in gardens (John xix, 41), and in fields, and among rocks and mountains (Matthew xxvii, 60). Burial places were first consecrated A.D. 210 by Pope Palixtus I.

Many important changes will take place in sepulchral habits and customs before humanity has finished its course upon earth, and these must be determined by the feelings of the people, the sense of propriety, and a deep regard to the health of the living; but so long as death reigns, the bodies of the dead must be disposed of in some mode or other.

Burial in the earth is by far the most universal, and perhaps the most simple and natural mode of disposing of the dead. It has prevailed from the earliest times. Burning was, and still is, in some remote places, a very general practice.

Christianity refused, from the first, to adopt the practice of burning bodies. They prefer the burial, and in so doing the worm, for this is the corruptible portion of the common doom. The fire is the incorruptible. The Gentiles were divided between the two. Even the Egyptian Christians in primitive times refused to adopt the Jewish system of sepulture, and practised the system of embalming peculiar to their ancestors.

Embalming the bodies of the dead was in fact a species of burning, for it dried up the juices of the body by chemical caloric, as if by fire. This disengaged the noxious gases, and rendered the body perfectly innocent, so that the Egyptians did not even resort to the usual practice of depositing the dead under ground. They preserved them in coffins, even in their own houses. The dead ancestors of an Egyptian became, in fact, a species of property, for such was the veneration in which they were held, that a man could even borrow money upon the body of his grandfather or grandmother, the filial piety of the borrower being regarded as sufficient security to the money-lender, that the

coffin would be redeemed with its *in-valuable* contents.

St. Augustine, in the beginning of the fifth century, informs us that in his day it was a common thing for the Egyptian Christians to dry the bodies of the dead by a peculiar process of embalming, which made them as hard as brass, and preserved them from corruption.

We are not aware that any positive law of our religion forbids us to burn the dead any more than to embalm them; and it is somewhat singular, that even in our monumental emblems we still employ the ancient Greek and Roman urn, which contained the ashes of the dead, after they had been purified by fire. This urn had a definite and intelligible meaning in ancient cemeteries, but it has no meaning now. It is a borrowed symbol, deprived of its appropriate signification, like numerous other symbols which we have preserved, and of which our learned men and antiquarians alone can divine the meaning.

Burial is a most important moral question; it is a subject upon which we must all think. It is our final doom, and it cannot fail to present itself to our imagination, and deepen, as with the shadow of a dark cloud, amid the sunshine of our happiest moments. The terrors of death are perhaps pretty equally divided between the horrors of the grave and the fear of judgment to come. The former, however, are in the foreground obvious to our senses, and therefore most striking and appalling to our imaginations. The grave is the first revolting association, and many simple, unreflecting minds, perhaps seldom go beyond it—in their calculations of futurity.

LOCAL OCCUPATIONS.

MINING, MANUFACTURING, &c.

In manufacturing and mining localities, the numbers employed in any distinct branch are sometimes found to differ considerably in a period of ten years; *i.e.*, the interval between one Census and another, and very materially is this influence made evident, either to increase, or, to decrease local population (*vide* pp. 8—25).

Spackman and *Welton* have each devoted a most laborious investigation to the industrial employments of the people, and we shortly shall be furnished with a more elaborate and much improved classification of the occupations by the *Registrar-General*, assisted by *Dr. Farr*, and *J. T. Hammick, Esq.* In the meantime, we give some of the principal localities or districts of **MINES** and **MANUFACTURES**, &c.

MINING POPULATION, in proportion per cent. to the adult male population in Counties (1851):—thus Cornwall, 24·8 per cent.; Durham, 21·8; Monmouth, 21·4; Stafford, 14·0; Northumberland, 11·4; Derby, 10·4; Cumberland, 8·6; Salop, 7·3; Devon, 1·9, &c., &c.

MANUFACTURING POPULATION:—York, W. Riding, 36·6 per cent.; Lancaster, 30·5; Warwick, 24·8; Nottingham, 24·8; Leicester, 24·7; Stafford, 24·1; Worcester, 20·8; Derby, 20·2; Chester, 19·4 &c. &c.

AGRICULTURAL POPULATION:—Hereford, 54·2 per cent.; Huntingdon, 53·9; Bedford, 51·2; Suffolk, 51·1; Lincoln, 50·8; Rutland, 50·1; Cambridge, 49·9; Essex, 48·6; Bucks, 48·3; York, N. Riding, 48·2; Wilts, 47·8; Hertford, 47·4; Westmoreland, 45·9; Oxford, 45·4; Norfolk, 44·6, &c. &c.

Localities or Districts.

Coal and Iron.

C. Coal. I. Iron.
S. Shipping.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, C
Auckland, C. S.
Barnsley, C.
Bradford, C.
Burnley, C.
Burton-upon-Trent, C.
Cardiff, C. S.
Chesterfield, C.
Chester-le-Street, C. S.
Clutton, C.
Coalbrookdale, C. I.
Cockermouth, C.
Dudley, C. I.
Durham, C. S.
Easington, C. S.
Houghton-le-Spring, C. S.
Leigh, C.
Madcley, C. I.
Merthyr Tydfil, C. I.
Monmouth, C. I.
Neath, C. I. S.
Newcastle, C. S.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, C.
Prescot, C.
South Shields, C. S.
Stockport, C.
Stoke-on-Trent, C.
Stourbridge, C. I.
Sunderland, C. S.
Swansea, C. I. S.
Tynemouth, C. S.
Wakefield, C.
Walsall, C. I.
Weardale, C.

West Bromwich, C. I.
Westbury-on-Severn, C. I.
Whitehaven, C. I.
Wigan, C.
Wolstanton, C. I.
Wolverhampton, C. I.
Wrexham, C., &c.

Tin and Copper.

Helston
Liskeard
Penzance
Redruth
St. Austell
St. Columb
Tavistock
Truro, &c.

Lead.

Aberystwith
Hexham
Holywell
Teesdale
Weardale
Whitehaven, &c.

Machinery—Iron,
Steel, and Metals.

Birmingham
Chesterfield
Chorlton
Coalbrookdale
Ecclesall Bierlow
Halifax
Leeds
London
Manchester
Merthyr Tydfil

Newcastle
Oldham
Sheffield
Wortley, &c.

Gold, Silver, and
Watches.

Birmingham
Coventry
London
Manchester
Sheffield, &c.

Earthenware
and Glass.

Birmingham
Bristol
Durham
London
Newcastle-under-Lyme
South Shields
Stafford
Stoke-on-Trent
Stourbridge
Wolstanton, &c.

Cotton.

Ashton-under-Lyne
Blackburn
Bolton
Burnley
Bury
Chorley
Chorlton
Glossop
Haslingden
Leigh
Manchester

Oldham
Preston
Rochdale
Skipton
Stockport
Tadmorden
Wigan, &c.

Woollen and
Worsted.

Bradford
Bury
Dewsbury
Dursley
Frome
Halifax
Haslingden
Huddersfield
Keighley
Kendal
Leeds
Melksham
Rochdale
Saddloworth
Skipton
Stroud
Tadmorden
Wakefield
Westbury, &c.

Silk.

Coventry
Congleton
Leeds
Leek
Leigh
London
Macclesfield

Norwich
Nuneaton
Oldham
Stockport, &c.

Lace and Hose.

Basford
Belper
Derby
Honiton
Leicester
Mansfield
Nottingham
Radford
Sbardlow, &c.

Gloves.

Chipping Norton
Droitwich
Torrington
Wincanton
Woodstock
Worcester
Yeovil, &c.

Straw Plait.

Dunstable
Hemel Hempstead
Hitchin
Leighton Buzzard
Luton
St. Alban's, &c.

Shoemaking.

Daventry
Northampton
Stafford
Stone
Wellingborough, &c.

England and France.

It is interesting to view the comparative progress and the social state of any two nations, advancing in **Civilization**,—in **Science**,—and in **Wealth**; and if we are guided by the number of “Births,” that exceed the “Deaths,” in any given period, as the natural criterion for this progress, or increase of population, we find in 5 years—1856–60—that the absolute increase was—for **France**, 508 768, or 1·41 per cent., and for **England**, 1 226 455, or 6·45 per cent.; this contrast is very remarkable, and we further find by calculation, that in proportion to 1 000 in “**England**,” the increase in “**France**” was but 222, on an average of 5 years 1856–60.

Derived from the 23rd Annual Report of the Registrar-General, p. XL. “M. Legoyt has favoured the Registrar-General with the Returns of France for the years 1856–57–58–59, and 1860.”

At the Census of 1861, in **France** the inhabitants enumerated were 37 472 732, and in **England and Wales**, 20 066 224; so that, had “**France**” increased in like ratio, or kept even in its progress with “**England**,” for 5 years only, 1856–60, instead of 508 768 as an addition to its population, the number would have been increased to 2 289 801,—we have here the large number of 1 781 033 persons as a deficit population in **France**—compared with **England** in the brief space of 5 years—a number equal to, and would create, another **Paris**.

The **Marriages** and the **Children** born in proportion to population, are considerably lower in **France** than in **England**; but the **Death** rate in **France** is higher:—the calculated proportions are given in the following Table.

The following are the proportions to 100 000 Inhabitants in **ENGLAND** and in **FRANCE** for 5 years—1856–60 (*derived from the above Report*):—

In 100 000 of the Population.

A.D.	England.				France.	France compared with England, the difference was		
1856	{	Marriages	.. ..	837	..	785	—	52
	{	Births	.. ..	3 453	..	2 630	—	823
	{	Deaths	.. ..	2 051	..	2 306	+	255
1857	{	Marriages	.. ..	826	..	800	—	26
	{	Births	.. ..	3 443	..	2 562	—	881
	{	Deaths	.. ..	2 180	..	2 323	+	143
1858	{	Marriages	.. ..	802	..	844	+	42
	{	Births	.. ..	3 366	..	2 659	—	707
	{	Deaths	.. ..	2 309	..	2 398	+	89
1859	{	Marriages	.. ..	852	..	819	—	33
	{	Births	.. ..	3 504	..	2 778	—	726
	{	Deaths	.. ..	2 239	..	2 670	+	431
1860	{	Marriages	.. ..	855	..	794	—	61
	{	Births	.. ..	3 437	..	2 605	—	832
	{	Deaths	.. ..	2 124	..	2 189	+	15

Increase to 100 000 of the Population.

A.D.		England.		France.		France compared with England, the difference was
1856	Excess of Births over Deaths ..	1 402	..	324	—	1 078
1857	Excess of Births over Deaths ..	1 263	..	239	—	1 024
1858	Excess of Births over Deaths ..	1 057	..	261	—	796
1859	Excess of Births over Deaths ..	1 265	..	108	—	1 157
1860	Excess of Births over Deaths ..	1 313	..	466	—	847

In France, during the year 1859, the mortality was unusually great, and 1 011 787 persons died, or about 24 per cent. more than in the year 1860; so that, to every 1 000 added to the population of England for the year 1859, for France the number was as low as 85.

$$\text{As } 1\ 265 : 1\ 000 :: 108 = 85$$

This calculation for a single year is so very remarkable, that we are led to extend the investigation, by taking an average of the above five years—1856-1860—both inclusive.

The progress of “England” compared with the progress of “France,” on an average of 5 years—1856-1860.

		England.		France.		France as compared to 100 in England, on an average of 5 years, 1856-1860.
Marriages	.. ..	1 000		969	..	97
Average Annual Rate	.. ..	·834		·808		
Births	.. ..	1 000		769	..	77
„	„ ..	3·441		2·647		
Deaths	.. ..	1 000		1 085	..	109
„	„ ..	2·181		2·367		
Increase of Population in proportion by the excess of Births over Deaths,	}	1 000		222	..	22
on an average of 5 years—1856-60..		1·260		·280		

The progress of increase is thus shown, that to every 1 000 in “England” as an addition to the population, there were only 222 in “France,” or but 22 in 100 increase as compared with England. Thus—

$$\text{As } \begin{array}{c} \text{England.} \\ 1\ 260 \end{array} : 1\ 000 :: \begin{array}{c} \text{France.} \\ 280 \end{array} = 222$$

In France, this small rate of progress of 1·41 per cent., on a comparison of 5 years, almost indicates a stationary population, and shows a low comparative fecundity of its inhabitants.

The average number of **Children to a marriage** in England is somewhere about 3·85, and in France, 3·04: we have thus nearly 4 Births in England as the average issue of a marriage—in France about 3; and we notice the fact, that with the majority of French women, there is an aversion, or dislike from some moral cause, to large families—while we find in **Great Britain** the prevailing desire—is to see the “olive branches round about thy table.”

It is also ascertained, that in **France** the average marrying time, is a period in life more advanced than in **England**; likewise their social life is also less domesticated, and the domestic home less endearing than in this country; so that, with these combined influences, we have an inverse action on the progressive increase of population, which is very manifest, on comparing the official statistics of one nation with another.

Population of France.

100 years ago, the population of **France** did not exceed 22 000 000; this number in 50 years afterwards was increased to 30 000 000, or 36 per cent.

And in another 50 years, from 1811 to 1861, we find the number advanced to 37 472 732, or 25 per cent. in addition. The Census in France is taken quinquennially: thus, for the 5 years ending 1831, the increase was 2·2 per cent.; for the 5 years ending 1836, 3·0 per cent.; 1841, 2·0, 1846, 3·4; 1851, 1·1; 1856, 0·7; and 1861, 4·0 per cent. For the last 5 years the increase has been more than in any period of the former 35 years. *Almanach de Gotha*, 1863, p. 534.

ANCIENT CITIES.

Nineveh was 14 miles long, 8 wide, and 46 miles round, with a wall 100 feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast.

Babylon was 50 miles within the walls, which were 75 feet thick, and 100 feet high, within 100 brazen gates.

Thebes in Egypt presents ruins 27 miles round, and 100 gates.

Carthage was 29 miles round.

Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 350 000 citizens, and 400 000 slaves.

Rome, the walls were 13 miles round.

London is somewhere about 14 miles long; 10 miles broad; and 48 miles in circumference.

London.

The **METROPOLIS** of the **British Empire** is the largest, and the wealthiest City in the World; it was called **Augusta** in Roman times, and was the central point from which all the Roman roads in Britain diverged. After the departure of the “Romans,” it was the capital of the “East Saxons” till A.D. 804, when it became the capital of “England” under **Alfred the Great**.

The **City of London** obtained its first **Royal Charter** from **William the Conqueror**, in the eleventh century.

Tacitus speaks of London as being highly celebrated for the abundance of its merchants and traffic (*copiâ negotiatorum et comœtuum maxime celebre*),

"**LONDON**," the **Metropolis** of the **Universe**, is unrivalled and unsurpassed in the known World, and probably had no equal in any of the great cities of ancient renown,—where again is the city that has added to its numbers in a period of ten years, nearly a half-million of the human family? The exact increase was 441 753 persons over 900 a week, about 130 a day, and accumulating at the rate of 5 each hour.

"Great cities represent the civilization of their age, and offer great facilities for the study of masses of mankind under singular circumstances. But the materials for this study have been only recently collected. Little more than the stony monuments of the cities of antiquity remain. **BABYLON** had vast walls and palaces; **THEBES** had a hundred gates, out of which, Homer tells us, twenty thousand chariots issued. But what was the condition of their people? The numbers are unknown."

"At **ROME** itself, in later days, the citizen gave in his name and age, with the name and age of his wife and children, to the censors in the curule chairs; but the slaves of the city figured only among the property; so that while the census has supplied history with the numbers of Roman citizens it has left no records of the population."

"The deaths of citizens were recorded; but no table of the numbers survives, except those destroyed at intervals by plague."

"The marriages, the births, were not reckoned; and only exceptional social phenomena are depicted in the pages of the poets, antiquarians, and historians. So that while the arts have left monuments, literature masterpieces, and physical science treatises, no remains enable us to solve, with precision, any great social problems; to determine the condition of the people, the frequency of different orders of phenomena, the influence of soil, water, air, climate, food, institutions, on human life, and on the human race."

"The loss is irreparable; but the observations which are now registered in the great cities of the present day—in Berlin, Vienna, Petersburg, New York, Paris, and London—disclose the general circumstances of their populations, supply exact facts, and suggest means for improving the conditions under which the human race lives, and transmits its life to successive generations."—*The Registrar-General's 23rd Annual Report*, p. 33.

A GENERATION.

It is ascertained by calculation, that somewhere about 31 years is the time a generation live in London, or the number of years it will take to deprive of life a number equal to the present population. The usually considered period of a generation in England is 33 years; but, in some selected healthy districts, the term for a generation might be lengthened out, so as to approach even 40 years.

If we refer to the first chapter of the "Gospel according to St. Matthew," we shall find that from "Abraham" to our Saviour "Jesus Christ," was a period of about 1800 years, and at v. 17, "So all the generations from Abraham to David are fourteen generations; and from David until the carrying away into Babylon are fourteen generations; and from the carrying away into Babylon unto Christ are fourteen generations"; there were thus only 42 generations in this period of 1800 years, which average in this very olden time about 43 years to a generation.

Population.—The number of persons in **LONDON** at the Census on the 8th April, 1861, was **2 803 989**; namely, **1 307 781 Males**, and **1 496 208 Females**; in the relative proportion of **47** and **53** per cent.

By the following table the **POPULATION OF LONDON**, between the decennial Census of **1851** and **1861**, **INCREASED 441 753**, or **19** per cent.; while during the previous ten years, **1841** and **1851**, the increase was **21** per cent.—or **2** per cent. less increase against the last Census of **1861**, as compared with the Census of **1851**:—

Population of London for the last Seven decennial Censuses.

Date of each Census, A.D.	Population.* (Official Returns.)	Increase between each Census.	Decennial Rate of Increase. (Per Cent.)
1801	958 863	= 179 952	= 18
1811	1 138 815	= 240 132	= 21
1821	1 378 947	= 276 047	= 20
1831	1 654 994	= 293 375	= 17
1841	1 948 369	= 413 867	= 21
1851	2 362 236	= 441 753	= 19
1861	2 803 989		

INCREASE in Sixty Years 1 845 126 = 193

The **POPULATION OF LONDON** requires about forty years to double its number, and during the present century London in 60 years has trebled its inhabitants.

AREA.—**122** square miles; about **23 000** persons are domiciled on a square mile of surface—extending on the **North** from Hampstead, Stoke Newington, and Stamford Hill; to Norwood, Dulwich, Sydenham, and Streatham, on the **South**. On the **West** from Hammersmith, Paddington, Wandsworth, and Putney; to Bow, Poplar, Woolwich, and Lewisham, on the **East**. In length somewhere about **14** miles, in breadth **10** miles, and in circumference about **48** miles.

Inhabitants to a Statute Acre.—At the Census of **1861**, London had **36** persons to a statute acre; in St. Botolph and Cripplegate, the East London Union, there were **266**; in St. Luke's **259**; Strand **250**; Holborn **229**; St. Giles's **220**; Shoreditch **200**; West London Union **197**, etc. In the District of Lewisham there were but **4** persons to a statute acre; in Wandsworth **6**; Hampstead **8**; Camberwell **17**; Hackney **21**; Kensington **25**; Islington **50**, etc. See Table B.

* Official Return of the Census, dated September 29th, 1862.

By the Registration Act of 6 & 7 Will. 4th, c. 86, London is divided into 37 Metropolitan or Superintendent Registrar's Districts, generally co-extensive with Poor Law Unions or single Parishes, as follows:—

8 Districts have a population exceeding 100 000 persons.

Increase or Decrease in 10 years

1851-61.

Population 1861.

Per cent.

+ 19	Pancras	Parish	198 788	} 1 225 938
+ 55	Kensington .. .. .	..	185 950
+ 16	Lambeth	Parish	162 044	
+ 3	Marylebone	Parish	161 680	
+ 63	Islington.. .. .	Parish	155 341	
+ 18	Shoreditch	Parish	129 364	
+ 29	Greenwich .. .. .	..	127 670
+ 16	Bethnal Green	Parish	105 101	

5 Districts have a population exceeding 75 000 persons.

+ 20	St. George, Hanover Square ..	Parish	87 771	} 411 452
+ 43	Hackney.. .. .	..	83 295
+ 27	Newington	Parish	82 220	
+ 68	Poplar .. .. .	..	79 196
- 0.9	Whitechapel .. .. .	..	78 970

12 Districts have a population exceeding 50 000 persons.

+ 30	Mile End Old Town	73 064	} 759 631
+ 31	Camberwell	Parish	71 488	
+ 39	Wandsworth .. .. .	..	70 403
+ 3	Westminster .. .. .	..	68 213
+ 89	Lewisham .. .. .	..	65 757
+ 1	Clerkenwell	Parish	65 681	
+ 12	Chelsea	Parish	63 439	
+ 21	Bermondsey	Parish	58 355	
+ 5	St. Luke	Parish	57 073	
+ 4	Stepney .. .. .	..	56 572
+ 7	St. George, Southwark	Parish	55 510	
- 0.4	St. Giles.. .. .	..	54 076

8 Districts have a population exceeding 25 000 persons.

+ 1	St. George-in-the-East.. ..	Parish	48 891	} 321 615
- 19	London City .. .. .	..	45 555
- 4	Holborn .. .. .	..	44 862
- 3	Strand .. .. .	..	42 979
- 8	East London .. .. .	..	40 687
+ 0.8	St. Saviour, Southwark.. ..	..	36 170
- 3	St. James, Westminster	Parish	35 326	
- 6	West London .. .. .	..	27 145

4 Districts have a population below 25 000 persons.

+ 38	Rotherhithe	Parish	24 502	} 85 353
- 8	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	Parish	22 689	
+ 59	Hampstead	Parish	19 106	
- 2	St. Olave, Southwark .. .. .	..	19 056

+ 18.7 Total Population of LONDON (Census 1861).. 2 803 989

Of the Metropolitan Population, 2 030 814 are in Middlesex; 579 748 in Surrey; and 193 427 in the county of Kent; the correct increase between the Census of 1851 and 1861 was 441 753 inhabitants, and the exact rate of increase 18·7 per cent., we have here an increase in TEN years that would people another Liverpool, or another Manchester, and would create another Glasgow; during the first sixty years of the present century, London increased 193 per cent., Manchester with Salford 1 674 per cent., and Glasgow 372 per cent. Vide pp. 17, 18.

For Municipal Metropolitan Population, see page 26.

THE MAGNITUDE OF LONDON.

At the Census of 1861 the Population of London was 2 803 989; in the following 15 of the largest Towns and Boroughs, in England, the population added together numbered 2 789 740, and were not equal to the population of London by 14 249 persons:—

To equal London.						Population. Census, 1861.
	LONDON	..	..	..	..	.. 2 803 989
	Total Population of 15 Towns, viz.:—	..	..	..	..	.. 2 789 740
5 times	Liverpool with <i>West Derby</i> and <i>Birkenhead</i>	..	..	..	..	495 587
6	„ Manchester with <i>Salford</i>	..	..	..	..	460 428
9	„ Birmingham and <i>Aston</i>	..	..	..	..	296 076
13	„ Leeds	..	..	M. & P.*	..	207 165
15	„ Sheffield	..	..	M. & P.	..	185 172
18	„ Bristol with <i>Clifton</i>	..	..	..	..	154 093
19	„ Wolverhampton	..	..	P.	..	147 670
19	„ Newcastle-on-Tyne with <i>Gateshead</i>	..	..	..	..	142 695
24	„ Plymouth with <i>Devonport</i> & <i>E. Stonehouse</i>	P.	..	..	..	113 039
27	„ Bradford, York	..	..	M. & P.	..	106 218
27	„ Portsmouth with <i>Gosport</i> , <i>Landport</i> , and <i>Portsea</i>	..	..	..	..	102 588
28	„ Stoke-upon-Trent	..	..	..	..	101 207
29	„ Hull	..	..	M. & P.	..	97 661
29	„ Oldham	..	..	P.	..	94 344
32	„ Sunderland	..	..	P.	..	85 797

Estimated Increase of London.

By the annual rate of Increase between the Census of 1851 and 1861, London doubles its population in about forty years. And should we feel disposed to go further into futurity, and estimate by the annual rate of increase existing on an average during the first fifty years of the present century, 1801—1851, viz., 1·778 per cent., it will be found that the number residing in this metropolis, A.D. 1901, or

* (M.) Municipal Boundary; (P.) Parliamentary Boundary; and (M.P.) Co-extensive, or the same.

about forty years hence, might reach to 5 700 000 human beings. By the same progress, London in 1951 is estimated to contain nearly fourteen millions; more than the population enumerated in all England and Wales, thirty years ago.

The Registrar-General makes some very sensible observations on this enormous aggregation of life: "Whether London," he remarks, "is equal to the task of providing, by new and improved arrangements, for this constant accumulation of human beings within its limits remains to be determined by experience. When a family increases in its narrow lodgings, in circumstances of dirt and squalor, that increase which should be its blessing becomes its bane; and at last fever destroys what slow disease may have spared. And in a city or a state the growth of its population is not a strength to be trusted, but a weakness to be feared, if improvement in its physical and moral condition is not commensurate with its extension."

This is one of the gravest considerations forced upon us, and we feel that the plans of revolutionizing our sewer system, and for relieving our crowded streets with railways, have come not a day too soon for health, when it is ascertained that some 60 000 vehicles enter the City every day, and at mid-day, over 1 000 in the hour traverse Cheapside, or about 17 in the minute pass or re-pass Bow Church.

INCREASE of LONDON in 10 Years.

Between the Census of 1851 and 1861, London increased in Population 441 753 persons, or 18·7 per cent. In the following 14 large Towns, the increase in the same period was 442 985 persons—exceeding London by the small number of 1 232.—*Official Returns of the Census.*

Rate per Cent.
Increase in
10 years.

Increase of
Population in 10
years, 1851–61.

19	London	..	..	..	..	441 753
	Total Increase in 10 years of 14 Towns,					442 985
	viz. :—					
18	Liverpool	..	..	M. & P.	..	67 983
27	Birmingham	..	..	M. & P.	..	63 235
37	Sheffield	..	..	M. & P.	..	49 862
13	Manchester	..	..	P.	..	41 766
20	Leeds	..	..	M. & P.	..	34 895
23	Wolverhampton	..	..	P.	..	27 922
31	Portsmouth	..	..	M. & P.	..	22 703
30	Oldham	..	..	P.	..	21 987
24	Newcastle-upon-Tyne			M. & P.	..	21 324
33	Merthyr Tydfil	..	..	P.	..	20 795
27	Sunderland	..	..	P.	..	18 403
25	Brighton	..	..	P.	..	17 644
30	Nottingham	..	..	M. & P.	..	17 286
20	Stoke-upon-Trent	..	..	P.	..	17 180

* * M. Municipal. P. Parliamentary Boroughs.

Vide pp. 8–25.

INCREASE of LONDON in 60 Years.

Between the Census of 1801 and 1861, London increased in Population 1 845 126, or 193 per cent. In the following 14 large Towns, the increase in the same period was 1 838 917, being 6 209 less in number than London, arranged numerically. See pp. 38, 39.

Rate per Cent. Increase in 60 years.		Increase of Population in 60 years, 1801—61.
193	London	1 845 126
	Total Increase in 60 years of 14 Towns,	1 838 917
	viz. :—	
1 674	Manchester with Salford	416 304
439	Liverpool	361 643
319	Birmingham	225 406
305	Sheffield	139 417
152	Bristol	92 940
335	Stoke-upon-Trent	77 929
230	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	76 060
728	Merthyr Tydfil	73 748
582	Preston	70 811
944	Brighton	70 253
230	Hull	68 081
185	Portsmouth	61 573
213	Sunderland	53 213
46 854	Birkenhead	51 539

COMPARATIVE POPULATION.

All things increase in magnitude or dwindle into insignificance by comparison only. Probably it is not generally known that London, within its boundaries of 122 square miles, contains a number of human beings equal to the population of the entire kingdom of Denmark; and is equal in population to about one-half of the kingdom of Sweden and Norway, of Portugal, of Belgium, of Holland, and of Bavaria; and exceeds the population of the kingdom of Hanover, of Wurtemberg, of Saxony, of Switzerland, and some other Continental States. The population of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, including the Natives, added together, comprise about the one-half of that of London.

The population of Lancashire, at the last Census, with its myriads of human beings, as compared with London, is 374 549 less in number—requiring nearly another Liverpool to make up the difference. The inhabitants of Yorkshire muster a little more than the two-thirds of London.

The population of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, taken together, do not number the one-half that is found in **London**; and if we add all the inhabitants enumerated in the following 14 Counties, verified by the Census Returns of 1861, viz.:—

Counties.	Inhabitants.	Counties.	Inhabitants.
Sussex	363 735	Bedfordshire	135 287
Berkshire	176 256	Cambridgeshire	176 016
Hertfordshire	173 280	Wiltshire	249 311
Buckinghamshire	167 993	Dorsetshire	188 789
Oxfordshire	170 944	Herefordshire	123 712
Huntingdonshire	64 250	Rutlandshire	21 861
Northamptonshire	227 704	Cumberland	205 276

Or, if it were possible, in the aggregate, to collect the above inhabitants of fourteen Counties on an area of 122 square miles, we then should congregate a number of people that would not more than create another London. And finally, Wales with its 12 Counties does not reckon the one-half of the population of “the Metropolis” (*vide page 6 and 7*). We here have some idea of what **London** really is, as to the numbers who live within its boundary,—nearly “three millions of inhabitants,” to be clothed, fed, and sheltered.

LONDON IN THE OLDEN TIME.

The present population of London is supposed to represent the number of inhabitants living in England and Wales five centuries ago, in the reign of Edward III. We read the following passage in Cunningham’s Handbook of London:—

“London, at the accession of James I, was said to contain little more than 150 000 inhabitants.

“At the restoration of Charles II, in 1660, it was calculated by John Graunt, a resident in the City, and Fellow of the Royal Society, that there were about 120 000 families within the walls of London. ‘The trade and very City of London,’ he says, ‘removes westward, and the walled City is but one-fifth of the whole pile.’ ‘Before the Restoration,’ says Sir Wm. Petty, ‘the people of Paris were more than those of London and Dublin put together; whereas now (1687) the people of London are more than those of Paris and Rome, or of Paris and Rouen.’ Petty’s Tables differ occasionally, but the result of his inquiries—and he paid great attention to the subject—seems to have been, that in 1682 there were about 670 000 souls in London, within and without the walls; that in 1684 the burials were 23 202, or 446 per week; that in 1687, the entire population was 696 000. But this, I am inclined to think, is a little above the mark, Gregory King fixing the population, in 1696, at only 530 000, and the Population Returns of 1801 (113 years afterwards) at only 864 845. The burials in 1707 were 21 600; in 1717, 23 446; and in 1718, 26 523—much the same, it will be seen, as Petty’s estimate in 1684. . . . The Fire of London destroyed a fifth of the houses, or 13 000 out of 65 000. In 1687, it was calculated by Sir W. Petty, that London contained about 87 000 houses.”

At a later period, Maitland, in 1738, estimated the inhabitants at 725 903.

TO DOUBLE ITS POPULATION.

In 100 years hence (no long period on the pages of history), the population increasing by the same annual rate, *viz.*, 1·722 per cent., “London” may be increased to rather more than 5½ times its present inhabitants, or probably to 16 000 000 persons; and at the next Census, the population of London is estimated at about half a million more than at present, *i.e.*, the number enumerated at the recent Census taken in 1861, *viz.*, increased to somewhere about 3 200 000 inhabitants at the next Census in 1871.

Which if continued for 14 years, the population is doubled—and it may be said that “Islington” has doubled its inhabitants in the last 14 years, and in all probability at the end of another 14 years there will be as many more.

LEWISHAM.—Comprising the suburban localities of Lee, Sydenham, Eltham, Plumstead, and Charlton; very nearly doubled its population in the last 10 years, viz., between 1851 and 1861. See page 61, and Table E, p. 111, col. 5.

The progressive increase of population is calculated upon the same basis, as if we place £1 at compound interest, to accumulate at 1 per cent. per annum. it will double itself in 70 years:

”	<u>3</u>	”	23 years and 6 months.
”	<u>4</u>	”	17 years and 8 months.
”	<u>5</u>	”	14 years and 2 months.

And thus, £1 accumulating at 1 per cent. in 100 years, is increased to	£	s.
£1 " at 2 " in 100 years, " to	7	5
£1 " at 3 " in 100 years, " to	19	4
£1 " at 4 " in 100 years, " to	50	10
£1 " at 5 " in 100 years, " to	131	10

Accumulation:—This illustration defines and clearly proves—not only the progressive accumulation of wealth, but also the estimated increase of the living in any given period, or number of years, calculated by the rate of increase observed in former times.

Thus £5 placed at compound interest, to accumulate at £5 per cent. per annum, in a period of 50 years is increased to £57, and, extraordinary as it may appear, at the end of 100 years, the sum accumulated is £658, or 132 fold,—thus in a century, but the natural life-time of man, as determined by the eminent *Dr. Farr*, this large increase is obtained by compound interest, a “progressive accumulation.”

At the commencement of the nineteenth century, when London was but one-third its present size, and contained less than a million of inhabitants, had it then been foretold that it would treble its population in the following sixty years, the announcement would have appeared incredible; and had these striking calculations been made, as to the probable future, in the dark, superstitious ages of the 15th and 16th centuries, the penalty for prediction might have met its fate on Tower Hill,—happily now but a subject of past history.

Vital Statistics.

“The science of vital statistics suggests various reflections, in the wise regard for the welfare of the public, and perpetuates many real and important advantages for the benefit of all classes.”

The future enumeration of the **Born**, the **Married**, and the **Dead**, may be truly said to be foreshadowed by the registries of the past;—probably it is but little contemplated by the multitudes of this Vast Metropolis, amidst all its passing scenes and events,—that in every six minutes of the day a Child is born in London; and that in every eight minutes the mortal career of One of its inhabitants is drawn to a close. Such is the reality, and should we presume to reckon, or look to the future; guided by the experience of the past 50 years, the index would point to the conclusion, that in a period little short of thirty-one years to come; as many as now reside within the precincts of the Metropolis of the British Empire will cease to exist, and in rather more than forty years from the present time, **LONDON** may have to make room for as many more inhabitants.—This seems incredible, but resolves itself into a probability, on viewing the retrospect of the last 50 years, as indicative of the progress in the next half-century; and in thus exemplifying the relative laws that govern our existence, from birth, to the closing scene of life; a supernatural Power shows evident signs over the creation and disposal of all.

In the next half century it is computed that nearly four million persons will embrace the ties of Matrimony in London, by assuming that the same proportion of the inhabitants will unite in wedlock, as hitherto, which includes a large immigration from the Provinces, who marry and sojourn in the Metropolis during the honeymoon: in 50 years hence, rather more than six and a quarter millions of Children will be born in London, and nearly five millions of its inhabitants carried to their graves.

“And thou sleepest under the turf alone,
While a void is left in the hearts of those
Who treasured thy life, and watched over its close.”

TRANSITION OF POPULATION,

Or the Outflowing from one District to another, the "Efflux" and
"Influx" of the Living.

In "**London**," to trace the constant immigration, change, and migration—thus, the causes which induce the movement of the people,—which tend to disperse, or, to scatter them,—and the influences, ever constant and active, which bring them together—is a study of some interest, and invites investigation.

The desire to seek new homes—a change of residence—a change of scene—a change of locality, is ever prevalent with a large section of the community.

"How calm and quiet a delight
Is it alone,
To read, and meditate, and write,
By none offended, and offending none!
To walk, read, sit, or sleep at one's ease,
And, pleasing a man's self, none other to displease!"

In the evening of life, we naturally seek repose, and resign the bustle and anxieties of City life—for rural peace, leisure, and tranquillity.

LONDON SUBURBS.

Showing the **Rate per cent. of Increase**, in numerical order, calculated for 10 years, between the Census of 1851 and 1861, of the following London Sub-districts, &c., which sometimes are co-extensive with Parishes, Townships, or Hamlets.

WITHIN the Metropolitan Boundary.

Increase in 10 years—1851 to 1861.

Metropolitan and Suburban District, Parish, Township, or Hamlet.	Increase per cent.	Increase of Inhabitants.
Plumstead and Charlton } Ps. }	150·0 ..	19 783
Sydenham .. D.	135·4 ..	6 094
Kentish Town .. D.	90·0 ..	20 991
Bow and Bromley Ps.	89·9 ..	16 889
Norwood .. D.	87·6 ..	3 485
Battersea .. P.	86·7 ..	9 160

** D. Registrar's District; P. Parish, generally includes a Town of the same name; T. Town; H. Hamlet.

We have thus the incitive motive to transport ourselves: this produces a movement in the population, a transition, a change from one place to another, that whilst it lessens the density of inhabitants in one district, it adds to the increase in that of others, and very probably in very many instances, health is invigorated, and we feel all the better for a change.

It may be inferred from the returns of the last Census (1861), that in ten years, one-half of the population of the Metropolis, in one way or another, change their residences; we have thus a transition of population, and with some persons between this interval of time, a much more frequent change is sought. As an illustration:—

In the Parish of Islington, the population at the Census of 1851 was 95 329 persons, and at the Census recently taken in 1861, the number was 155 341, showing the increase to be 60 012 (or about 63 per cent.), in this interval of time (10 years); the natural criterion for the increase of

London Suburbs—continued.

Metropolitan and Suburban District, Parish, Township, or Hamlet.		Increase per cent.	Increase of Inhabitants.
Kensington Town	D.	77.9	22 727
Paddington, St. Mary and St. John ..	Ps. }	63.7	29 479
Islington ..	P.	62.9	60 012
Hampstead ..	P.	59.4	7 120
Poplar ..	P.	53.4	15 145
Peckham ..	H.	44.7	8 691
Lee ..	D.	39.3	3 329
Wandsworth ..	P.	38.9	3 735
Hammersmith ..	P.	38.1	6 759
Brixton ..	D.	37.4	5 457
Stoke Newington	P.	36.5	1 768
Fulham ..	P.	30.7	3 653
Clapham ..	P.	28.3	4 604
Putney ..	P.	22.7	1 201
Brompton ..	D.	22.4	3 328
Lewisham Village	D.	20.9	1 275
Eltham ..	D.	17.2	441
Streatham ..	D.	11.7	1 059
Dulwich ..	H.	5.6	91

BEYOND the Metropolitan Boundary.

Annerley with Penge	H.	329.0	3 846
Sutton ..	P.	129.7	1 799
Long Ditton ..	P.	113.1	767
West Ham ..	P.	103.7	19 514
Reigate ..	T.	102.5	5 048
Croydon ..	T.	98.1	10 065
Erith ..	P.	85.7	1 912
Hanwell ..	P.	73.7	1 140
Wimbledon ..	P.	72.4	1 951
Caterham ..	P.	67.3	328
Feltham ..	P.	65.6	728
Hounslow ..	T.	63.9	2 246
Mitcham ..	P.	62.2	437
Hornsey ..	P.	55.3	3 947
Moulsey, East ..	P.	51.2	803
Stratford (<i>Essex</i>)	T.	51.1	5 408
Hayes (<i>Middlesex</i>)	P.	49.6	2 365

Continued at page 70

*. D. Registrar's District; P. Parish, generally includes a Town of the same name; T. Town; H. Hamlet.

population, *i.e.*, the Births exceeding the Deaths numbered 15 906—it is thus obvious, that to make up the increase of population, viz., 60 012, no less than 44 106 new comers had taken up their abode in the parish, and probably half this number in pursuing their career in life during ten years had migrated to other localities; we have here the computed number of 60 000 persons, who had either entered, or left the “Parish of Islington,” in a population ranging between 95 000 and 155 000 persons.

It may be mentioned, that very rarely in “London,” at the present time, are persons to be found or known, who were born; had lived; and who died in the same house;—as a rule, the city population would appear to have a radiating tendency—a dispersion—an expansiveness, aided by the means of rapid transit from place to place, unknown to our ancestors; and we may further add in the language of our eminent poet Cowper—

“The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,
Pants for the refuge of some rural shade.”

Thus pleasingly expressed by Young—

“There blessed with health, with business
unperplexed,
This life we relish, and ensure the next.”

The “influx” and “efflux” of city life, at the present time, is unquestionably due to the improved and rapid means—of local inter-communication—accelerated by subterranean locomotion, and probably at no distant period, by pneumatic propulsion—whirling the living, with electric velocity, under the houses we inhabit—and under the streets we traverse, in our daily occupations,—and yet withal—as it were, we feel secured from danger.

With this visible advance of the modern London, where can the eye glance as to its creative means, even in the next half-century, or during the present generation? Nevertheless with all this visible creation of shelter and comfort

London Suburbs—continued.

Metropolitan and Suburban District, Parish, Township, or Hamlet.	Increase per cent.	Increase of Inhabitants.
Kingston-on-Thames	P. 46.6 ..	5 648
Tottenham ..	P. 45.2 ..	4 120
Epsom ..	T. 44.3 ..	1 500
Walthamstow ..	P. 43.9 ..	2 178
Orpington ..	P. 43.6 ..	524
Pinner ..	P. 41.1 ..	539
Walton-on-Thames	P. 39.2 ..	1 129
Hendon ..	P. 38.8 ..	1 211
Bromley (<i>Kent</i>)	P. 33.4 ..	1 378
Willesden ..	P. 32.0 ..	940
Enfield ..	P. 31.4 ..	2 971
Weybridge ..	P. 30.9 ..	378
Twickenham ..	P. 29.2 ..	1 823
Beckenham ..	P. 25.8 ..	436
Barnet, Chipping	P. 25.6 ..	609
Barnes ..	P. 25.5 ..	480
Woodford ..	P. 24.6 ..	683
Leyton ..	P. 22.9 ..	893
Acton ..	P. 22.0 ..	569
Ealing ..	P. 21.7 ..	2 135
Mortlake ..	P. 21.5 ..	668
Isleworth ..	P. 20.4 ..	1 430
Finchley..	P. 19.8 ..	817
Hampton Wick	H. 19.5 ..	326
Richmond ..	P. 18.0 ..	1 671
Malden ..	P. 13.1 ..	37
Edmonton ..	P. 12.6 ..	1 222
Horley ..	P. 12.2 ..	172
Harrow ..	P. 11.6 ..	574
Barking ..	P. 11.2 ..	1 108
Beddington ..	P. 10.9 ..	153
Bexley ..	P. 10.1 ..	454
Chertsey ..	P. 9.4 ..	564
Kew ..	P. 9.2 ..	93
Brentford ..	T. 7.3 ..	651
Hampton Court	P. 7.2 ..	227
Keston ..	P. 7.1 ..	46
Ashted ..	P. 6.6 ..	45
Dartford..	P. 6.0 ..	373
Carshalton ..	P. 5.3 ..	127
Shepperton ..	P. 5.2 ..	42

. D. Registrar's District; P. Parish, generally includes a Town of the same name; T. Town; H. Hamlet.

great as it seemingly appears, in this vast city;—the number of houses building, barely keeps pace with the present increase of population, and even the building of 6 000 houses every year, will not more than meet the existing demand.

London during the last ten years (1851-61) has not come up to the increase in the former decennium (1841-51) by 2 per cent.—equal to 47 000 persons, while on the other hand, all the suburban localities have greatly increased their residents; thereby showing a growing desire with many people to “live out of Town,” and it is thus probable London will not show the large decennial increase as “hitherto,” so that we may look forward to the eighth decennial Census in 1871, as not giving us more than 3 200 000 inhabitants; we are inclined to place some reliance in this estimate, if we look to the great extension, and expansion, of all our internal or arterial means of communication, and the great facilities, combined with personal comfort, we may experience, in a rapid journey within a ten miles radius of St. Paul's, and if obtained at moderate fares, will be highly valued by all classes of the community:—probably some of our railway companies may profit by the figures here placed before them, referring to the Metropolis, and its extending suburbs;—as it is invariably found, with scarcely an exception, on consulting the statistics of the last Census, that the expansion of their dividends, is mainly derived from those localities that thrive and increase with such surprising rapidity, where the means of intercommunication is studied to suit the public convenience; by experience men grow wise in their generation, to meet the locomotive requirements of the public; although it is obvious that great results, are not always within our grasp, without some sacrifice; but when we have wisdom as our fulcrum—we repose every confidence, and await the result.

London Suburbs--continued.

Metropolitan and Suburban District, Parish, Township, or Hamlet.		Increase per cent.	Increase of Inhabitants.
Morden	P.	4.1 ..	26
Teddington ..	P.	3.2 ..	37
Chiswick	P.	3.2 ..	202
Leatherhead ..	P.	1.9 ..	38
Cheam	P.	1.7 ..	19
Esher	P.	1.3 ..	19
Ewell	P.	.4 ..	9

The Suburbs of London.

(Within and beyond the Metropolitan boundary, alphabetically arranged.)

Showing the Population at the Census of 1861 with the Increase in 10 years, between the Census of 1851 and 1861, derived from the Census Return for 1861.

Metropolitan and Suburban District, Parish, Township, or Hamlet,		Census 1861. Official Return Inhabitants.	Increase in 10 years 1851-61.
Acton	P.	3 151 ..	569
Annerley <i>with Penge</i>	H.	5 015 ..	3 846
Ashted	P.	729 ..	45
Barking	P.	10 996 ..	1 108
Barnes	P.	2 359 ..	480
Barnet, Chipping	P.	2 989 ..	609
Battersea	P.	19 600 ..	9 160
Beckenham	P.	2 124 ..	436
Beddington ..	P.	1 556 ..	153
Bexley	P.	4 944 ..	454
Bow and Bromley	Ps.	35 667 ..	16 889
Brentford	T.	9 521 ..	651
Brixton	D.	20 067 ..	5 457
Bromley (<i>Kent</i>)	P.	5 505 ..	1 378
Brompton	D.	18 198 ..	3 328
Carshalton	P.	2 538 ..	127
Charlton <i>near Woolwich</i>	P.	8 472 ..	3 654
Caterham	P.	815 ..	328
Cheam	P.	1 156 ..	19
Chertsey	P.	6 589 ..	564
Chiswick	P.	6 505 ..	202

Continued at page 72.

*. D. Registrar's District; P. Parish, generally includes a Town of the same name; T. Town; H. Hamlet.

We may further add, from the Census Return of 1861—the reasons assigned why so marked an increase has been shown, or a preference given to certain selected neighbourhoods or suburban localities, which we find, is mainly due to the facility of railway communication with London; and the Return adds the following very important considerations for all railway shareholders:—

“To the great facilities of railway communication, the healthiness of the neighbourhood, and the beauty of the scenery, is attributed the large increase of population”—*from Annerley, Hornsey, Reigate, Sydenham, and Wimbledon, &c.*

“The large increase of population is attributed to the extension of the Metropolis in this direction”—*from Battersea, Bow and Bromley, Hampstead, Highgate, Kensal Green, Kilburn, Lee, Lewisham, Norwood, Tottenham, Walthamstow, West Ham, and Willesden, &c.*

“The large increase of population is attributed to the facilities of railway communication with London”—*from Barnet, Bromley in Kent, Caterham, Croydon, Ealing, Epsom, Erith, Feltham, Hounslow, Kingston, Norwood, Putney, Stratford in Essex, Walton-on-Thames, &c.*

Can we say that as yet,—we are but at the beginning of all the creative means and advantages to be realized in this advancing age? It may seem to be so,—if we glance at another 10 or 20 years hence—London may then be said (in a novel sense) to be going out of Town to ruralize in its extending suburbs,—we may instance, within the last 10 years (1851-61), Kingston-on-Thames had increased its population 46.6 per cent.; Annerley with Penge increased 329 per cent.; Sutton, 129.7; Reigate, 102.5; Croydon, 98.1; Erith, 85.7; Wimbledon, 72.4; Hounslow, 63.9; Hornsey, 55.3; Stratford, in the vicinity of London, 51.1; Tottenham, 45.2; Epsom, 44.3, &c. The increase has been chiefly owing to the facilities of railway communication with London.

By the Official Census, 1861, it is

The Suburbs of London—continued.

Metropolitan and Suburban District, Parish, Township, or Hamlet.		Census 1861. Official Return Inhabitants.	Increase in 10 years 1851-61.
Clapham ..	P.	20 894 ..	4 604
Croydon ..	T.	20 325 ..	10 065
Dartford ..	P.	6 597 ..	373
Dorking ..	P.	6 997 ..	1 001
Dulwich ..	D.	1 723 ..	91
Ealing ..	P.	11 963 ..	2 135
Edmonton ..	P.	10 930 ..	1 222
Eltham ..	P.	3 009 ..	441
Enfield ..	P.	12 424 ..	2 971
Epsom ..	T.	4 890 ..	1 500
Erith ..	P.	4 143 ..	1 912
Esher ..	P.	1 460 ..	19
Ewell ..	P.	2 195 ..	9
Feltham ..	P.	1 837 ..	728
Finchley ..	P.	4 937 ..	817
Fulham ..	P.	15 539 ..	3 653
Hammersmith	P.	24 519 ..	6 759
Hampstead ..	P.	19 106 ..	7 120
Hampton Court	} P. {	3 361 ..	227
Hampton Wick		1 994 ..	326
Hanwell ..	P.	2 687 ..	1 140
Harrow ..	P.	5 525 ..	574
Hayes (<i>Middlesex</i>)	P.	7 134 ..	2 365
Hendon ..	P.	4 544 ..	1 211
Horley ..	P.	1 587 ..	172
Hornsey ..	P.	11 082 ..	3 947
Hounslow ..	T.	5 760 ..	2 246
Isleworth ..	P.	8 437 ..	1 430
Islington ..	P.	155 341 ..	60 012
Kensington Town	D.	51 910 ..	22 727
Kentish Town	D.	44 317 ..	20 991
Keston ..	P.	690 ..	46
Kew ..	P.	1 102 ..	93
Kingston-on-Thames	P.	17 792 ..	5 648
Leatherhead ..	P.	2 079 ..	38
Lee ..	D.	11 807 ..	3 329
Lewisham ..	D.	7 372 ..	1 275
Leyton ..	P.	4 794 ..	893
Long Ditton ..	P.	1 445 ..	767
Malden ..	P.	320 ..	37
Mitcham ..	P.	5 078 ..	437

* * D. Registrar's District; P. Parish, generally includes a Town of the same name; T. Town; H. Hamlet.

found that during the same period, within the **Metropolitan area**, the suburb of Plumstead with Charlton, near Woolwich, had increased **150** per cent.; Sydenham, **135·4** per cent.; Kentish Town, including part of Highgate chapelry, **90** per cent. increase; Bow and Bromley, **89·9**; Norwood, **87·6**; Battersea, **86·7**; Kensington town, **77·9**; Islington, **62·9**; Hampstead, **59·4**, &c.

In **1 000** years hence (as a conjectural hypothesis) Mr. Macaulay's "New Zealander" will find **London** to be a wondrous place—within its limits, probably embracing a population stretching on each side of the river Thames, to the "Royal Castle" at Windsor.

"Of all directions in which the Metropolis shoots from its centre; the **westward** seems to have been, ever the most approved; and the early manifestation of this tendency is curiously illustrated by Graunt in the following passage: 'The general observation which arises from hence is, that the city of London gradually removes westward; and did not the Royal Exchange and London Bridge stay the trade, it would remove much faster; for Leadenhall-street, Bishops-gate, and part of Fenchurch-street have lost their ancient trade; Gracechurch-street, indeed, keeping itself yet entire by reason of its conjunction with, and relation to, London Bridge. Again, Canning-street and Watling-street have lost their trade of woollen drapery; to Paul's Churchyard, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street.'

"The unhealthiness of London, or, as Graunt expresses it, of its **smokes, stinks, and close air**, has been long known, especially in regard to young persons and to 'those bodies which (as he says) have not been seasoned to it.' "That morbid habit produced by it, which Sir James Clark has designated *cachexia Londinensis*, drives all who happily possess the means and opportunity, to live, with their

The Suburbs of London—*continued.*

Metropolitan and Suburban District, Parish, Township, or Hamlet.	Census 1861. Official Return Inhabitants.	Increase in 10 years 1851-61.
Morden .. P.	654 ..	26
Mortlake .. P.	3 778 ..	668
Moulsey, East .. P.	1 568 ..	803
Norwood .. D.	7 462 ..	3 485
Orpington .. P.	1 727 ..	524
Paddington .. Ps.	75 784 ..	29 479
Peckham .. H.	28 135 ..	8 691
Penge with An- nerley .. } H.	5 015 ..	3 846
Pinner .. P.	1 849 ..	539
Plumstead & Charlton Ps.	32 974 ..	19 783
Poplar .. P.	43 529 ..	15 145
Putney .. P.	6 481 ..	1 201
Reigate .. T.	9 975 ..	5 048
Richmond .. P.	10 926 ..	1 671
Shepperton .. P.	849 ..	42
Stratford (<i>Essex</i>) T.	15 994 ..	5 408
Stoke Newington P.	6 608 ..	1 768
Streatham .. D.	10 082 ..	1 059
Sutton .. P.	3 186 ..	1 799
Sydenham .. D.	10 595 ..	6 094
Teddington .. P.	1 183 ..	37
Tottenham .. P.	13 240 ..	4 120
Twickenham .. P.	8 077 ..	1 823
* Uxbridge T. with Hillingdon P. pt. }	3 236 ..	..
Walthamstow P.	7 137 ..	2 178
Walton-on-Thames P.	4 010 ..	1 129
Wandsworth .. P.	13 346 ..	3 735
West Ham .. P.	38 331 ..	19 514
Weybridge .. P.	1 603 ..	378
Willesden .. P.	3 879 ..	940
Wimbledon .. P.	4 644 ..	1 951
Woodford .. P.	8 457 ..	683

Decrease in 10 years, 1851 to 1861.

	Decrease, &c.
Edgware .. P.	705 .. 60
Epping .. P.	2 105 .. 150
Merton .. P.	1 822 .. 48
Stamford Hill D.	5 483 .. 66
Thames Ditton P.	2 253 .. 98

* Uxbridge Township, with part of Hillingdon Parish, by the Census Return, p. 293, the population was the same at the Census of 1851 and in 1861, namely 3 236 at each Census. A similar return was made for the town of Tenby, see p. 23.

families, as much out of it as business permits, and as far as carriage accommodation enables them to go, and come. *Mercator laudat rura.*"—*John Angus, Esq., on the London Bills of Mortality.*

Public Institutions by the Census Returns, Vol. I, p. 25, on the 8th April, 1861. Special Inmates, not including Attendants. Ratio to Population

	Males.	Females.	One in
18 Barracks—Soldiers ...	9 115 ..	—	309
44 Hospitals—In-Patients	3 590 ..	2 033 ..	499
23 Asylums for Lunatics	1 485 ..	1 674 ..	890
7 Convents ...	—	404 ..	—
1 Asylum for Deaf & Dumb	169 ..	130 ..	—
2 Asylums for the Blind	107 ..	96 ..	—
1 Foundling Hospital ...	141 ..	129 ..	—
Chelsea Hospital—In-Pens.	521 ..	—	—
Greenwich Hosp.—In-Pens.	1 583 ..	—	—

Debtors' Prisons—

Whitecross-street ...	200 ..	12 ..	—
Queen's Bench ...	119 ..	4 ..	—
TOTAL for DEBT ...	319	16	8 446

Criminal Prisons—

Newgate ...	123 ..	—	—
Milbank Penitentiary ...	456 ..	457 ..	—
Tothill Fields ...	14 ..	545 ..	—
Model Prison, Pentonville	367 ..	—	—
City Prison, Holloway ...	264 ..	90 ..	—
Middx. House of Correction	1 494 ..	—	—
Surrey House of Correction	498 ..	167 ..	—
Horsemonger Lane Prison	126 ..	43 ..	—
Female Convicts, Brixton	—	562 ..	—
TOTAL for CRIME ...	3 342	1 864	539

On Board Vessels in the River Thames and Docks 8 084 persons; namely, 5 324 on Board British Vessels, and 2 760 on Board Foreign and Colonial Vessels.—*Official Returns.*

COMPARATIVE CITY POPULATION.

The following Table—in numerical order, derived from official sources of the latest date—will enable persons to compare the number of inhabitants in London with that residing in other Cities, and large Towns.

Date of Census.	European Cities and Towns.			*Inhabitants at the last Census.	Comparative to 1 000 Inhabi- tants in London.	
1861	LONDON	..	..	2 803 989	=	1 000·0
1861	Paris ..	..	..	1 696 141	=	604·9
1861	Berlin ..	..	..	547 571	=	195·3
1858	St. Petersburg ..	..	..	520 131	=	185·5
1861	Vienna..	..	..	512 000	=	182·6
1859	Constantinople ..	..	..	500 000	=	178·3
1861	Liverpool and Birkenhead..	..	..	495 587	=	176·7
1861	Madrid ..	..	..	475 785	=	169·7
1861	Manchester and Salford ..	..	..	460 428	=	164·2
1859	Naples ..	..	..	417 436	=	148·9
1861	Glasgow ..	..	..	394 864	=	140·8
1858	Moscow ..	..	..	386 370	=	137·7
1861	Lyons ..	..	..	318 803	=	113·7
1861	Birmingham ..	..	..	296 076	=	105·6
1861	Dublin..	..	..	295 964	=	105·5
1858	Lisbon ..	..	..	275 286	=	98·2
1861	Marseilles ..	..	..	260 910	=	93·0
1861	Amsterdam ..	..	..	248 355	=	88·6
1861	Leeds ..	..	..	207 165	=	73·9
1861	Rome ..	..	..	194 587	=	69·4
1861	Sheffield ..	..	..	185 172	=	66·0
1859	Turin ..	..	..	179 635	=	64·1
1860	Brussels ..	..	..	174 829	=	62·4
1861	Edinburgh ..	..	..	168 121	=	60·0
1861	Warsaw ..	..	..	162 777	=	58·1
1860	Copenhagen ..	..	..	155 143	=	55·3
1861	Bristol and Clifton ..	..	..	154 093	=	54·9
1861	Munich ..	..	..	148 201	=	52·8
1861	Wolverhampton ..	..	..	147 670	=	52·7
1861	Newcastle and Gateshead ..	..	..	142 695	=	50·9
1861	Belfast ..	..	..	119 242	=	42·5
1857	Venice ..	..	..	118 172	=	42·1
1861	Plymouth and Devonport ..	..	..	113 039	=	40·3
1860	Stockholm ..	..	..	112 391	=	40·1
1861	Portsmouth and Gosport ..	..	..	102 588	=	36·6
1860	Liege ..	..	..	96 207	=	34·2
1861	Toulon ..	..	..	84 987	=	30·3
1861	Le Havre ..	..	..	74 336	=	26·4

* Taken from the Almanach de Gotha for 1863, and the last Official Returns of the Census.

CONTINENTAL CITIES.

Comparative in Population with **LONDON**. To 1 000 inhabitants in London at the last Census, in relative proportion, there were very nearly 605 in Paris; in Berlin 195; in St. Petersburg nearly 186; in Vienna about 183; in Constantinople 178; in Madrid nearly 170; in Naples 150; in Moscow nearly 138; in Lyons 114; in Lisbon 98; in Marseilles 93; in Amsterdam exceeding 88;—69 in Rome; 64 in Turin; 62 in Brussels; 58 in Warsaw; 55 in Copenhagen; nearly 53 in Munich; 42 in Venice; and 40 in Stockholm, etc.

We here discover by comparison, that the London of 1861, approximates nearly twice in population, as compared with the Paris of 1861, and over five-times the population of "Berlin," of "St. Petersburg," and "Vienna," and rather over six-times, as compared with "Constantinople" and "Madrid," and seven-times with "Naples" and "Moscow;" nine-times "Lyons;" ten-times "Lisbon;" eleven-times "Marseilles;" twelve-times "Amsterdam;" fourteen-times "Rome;" fifteen-times "Turin" and "Brussels;" seventeen-times "Warsaw;" eighteen-times "Copenhagen;" nineteen-times "Munich;" twenty-three-times "Venice," and twenty-five-times "Stockholm," &c.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CITY comparative population, in Great Britain and Ireland, with its Metropolis,—thus to every 1 000 inhabitants in London at the last Census of 1861, in relative proportion, there were nearly 177 in Liverpool including Birkenhead; 164 in Manchester including Salford; nearly 141 in Glasgow; about 106 in Birmingham and in Dublin; close on 74 in Leeds; 66 in Sheffield; 60 in Edinburgh; 55 in Bristol including Clifton; about 53 in Wolverhampton; 51 in Newcastle including Gateshead; 42 in Belfast; 40 in Plymouth and the adjacent Towns; and about 37 in Portsmouth and its surrounding population.

By comparison we here discover that the London of 1861 was very nearly six-times the population of "Liverpool" including "Birkenhead" of 1861, and rather over six-times as compared with "Manchester" including "Salford," and seven-times "Glasgow;" ten-times "Birmingham," and also "Dublin;" nearly fourteen-times "Leeds;" sixteen-times "Sheffield;" seventeen-times "Edinburgh;" and eighteen-times "Bristol" including "Clifton," &c.

The future London.

In this great City, the reality is impressive,—the moving order, that pervades its crowded thoroughfares—through which the tide of human life ebbs and flows,—what then, if our present numbers double themselves in forty years hence, as indicated by the increase of the last 10 years (1851–1861)? In its onward course we have visible demonstrations of the changes within the last 50 years, and within another half-century, or in the next generation, the mind may even picture to itself the growing greatness of the *modern Babylon*. But if we presume to define its greatness at a century hence, the mind is absorbed in its own incomprehensibleness. Such must arrest the attention of the philosopher, and is calculated to impress on all an individual anxiety, when meditating on the future limits of this **leviathan city**; hence it appears to us truly wonderful, that if London should continue to augment its population at the annual rate of increase as during the last 50 years—in 115 years, A.D. 1976, it is calculated that the inhabitants will increase in number somewhere about the population of England and Wales, enumerated at the last Census of 1861, namely 20 066 224.

LONDON IN 1862.

1862. From a recent Return made to Parliament by the Registrar-General, the mortality in London, during the year 1862, was 66 950; and the children born and registered 97 418; equal to 30 468; as an addition to its inhabitants, exclusive of those persons who migrate to the Metropolis from the provinces and from foreign countries, equal to one-half more, making together during the year somewhere about the addition of 45 000 inhabitants. We have here a large Town in itself, equal to the population of York, or of Dudley, or of Derby, or of Limerick, or of another Exeter; and we find that London, between the Census of 1851 and 1861, added to its population about 44 000 on an average every year.

MORTALITY.—The proportion of mortality to the population of London in the year 1862 was 2·349 per cent., and for England and Wales 2·146 per cent., and for Scotland 2·180 per cent. The large towns in England and Scotland, and we may observe the same in all countries, are more unhealthy, more especially to children, of whom under one year of age, 1 in 5 of the boys and 1 in 6 of the girls die annually. To 1 000 of the population about 24 annually die in London; 25 in Berlin; 26 in Turin; 28 in Paris; 36 in Hamburgh; 38 in Moscow; 41 in St. Petersburg; and 49 in Vienna, or more than double the mortality in London, which in the last year, 1862, was 23·49 to 1 000 of the living. This comparison shows that our Metropolis is one of the most healthy cities in the world; pleasantly situated on the banks of a noble river, while the health of its inhabitants is guarded and watched over by a vigilant sanitary administration, consisting of some 50 locally appointed Medical Officers of Health under Government supervision; and may we hope to find this comparative low rate of sickness and death, in this colossal city to result in a still greater saving of life and health, when our great main drainage is in full operation, and the Thames Embankment completed.

POPULATION enumerated in LONDON at the Census of 1861 and 1851.

Date of each Census.	POPULATION.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1861 (April 8th)	2 803 989	1 307 781	1 496 208
1851 (March 31st)	2 362 236	1 106 558	1 255 678
Increase in 10 years	441 753	201 223	240 530
Increase per cent.	18·7	18·2	19·2

It is ascertained by the Census that more than one-half of the resident population of London were born elsewhere, or since their birth had taken up their residence in the great Metropolis. The women and girls exceeded the men and boys by 188 427, or to 100 males there were 114 females, about 7 men and boys to 8 women and girls.

. Official Return of the Census, dated September 29th, 1862.

HOUSES enumerated in **LONDON** at the Census of 1861 and 1851.

Date of each Census.	HOUSES.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
1861 (April 8th)	359 421	15 774	4 027
1851 (March 31st)	305' 933	16 643	4 815
Increase or Decrease in } 10 years	(Inc.) 53 488	(Dec.) 869	(Dec.) 788
Per cent.	+ 17·5	- 5·2	- 16·4

Between the Census of 1861 and 1851, in 10 years, the "INHABITED HOUSES" increased 17·5 per cent.; in the same period the "INHABITANTS" increased 18·7 per cent., and in this we notice that the present houses building are of larger dimensions and more commodious than those built in the previous 10 years, 1841-51. To a casual observer comparatively few houses seem unoccupied in London; the Census Return gives nearly 5 in every 100, not including those building. The last Census shows a decrease of 16·4 per cent. in the houses building, and of the uninhabited houses about 5·2 per cent. less than 10 years ago.

Decrease of Inhabited Houses.

The number of **Inhabited Houses** as a natural sequence decreases with a declining population, but the proportion of the decrease varies very considerably in different districts or localities of London, hence the population decreased 8 per cent. in **St. Martin-in-the-Fields**, and but 1 per cent. in the inhabited houses. In **Holborn**, the decrease of population was 4 per cent., and the decrease of inhabited houses also 4 per cent. See Table A, Cols. 3 and 6, p. 107.

As an illustration—to 1 000 Inhabited Houses at the Census of 1851, is shown the proportion at the Census of 1861, with the rate per cent. of decrease (1851-1861):—

	Inhabited Houses.	Decrease per Cent.		Inhabited Houses.	Decrease per Cent.
London City	872	12·8	St. James, West- } Parish	980	2·0
St. Olave, Southwark	938	6·2	minster		
East London	948	5·2	Whitechapel ..	983	1·7
Holborn	957	4·3	St. Martin-in- } Parish	990	1·0
Strand	966	3·4	the-Fields		
West London	980	2·0	St. Giles	992	0·8

POPULATION TO HOUSES.—On an average, in London, at the Census of 1861—772 persons inhabited 100 houses. In **St. Giles**, the number was increased to 1 158. In the **Strand Union**, to 100 houses there were 1 126 persons. In **Holborn**, 1 088; and in **Camberwell Parish**, 590 persons occupied 100 houses; **Hackney**, 621; **Wandsworth**, 632, &c. See **TABLE D**, Col. 2.

INFLUX OF POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's Returns show, that between the Census of 1851 and 1861, in 10 years, the natural increase of the population of London, by the births being in excess of the mortality, numbered 253 989; whereas the increase of population by the first Census Return, dated the 7th June, 1861, was 440 798 (see Table E),—the difference between these two numbers shows an "influx," or immigration of 186 809 persons into London within the above period, as a redundant increase, and of this addition, a large proportion in all probability will be natives of foreign countries, who have taken up their abode with us—we have here nearly 19 000 persons as an addition to London each year as new comers, or new residents, not including the children born in excess of the mortality (of about 25 000), making together an annual addition to the "Metropolis" of about 44 000 persons, which in its natural course goes on increasing year by year.

The preponderance of "Birth" over "Death," or the number BORN as compared with the number who DIE in any district or locality, indicates a population advancing in numbers; or retrograding in numerical comparison—the results given in the following Table are derived from an average of 10 years, 1851-60 (see Table E, p. 111, Cols. 2 and 4).

"Influx." *

London "Parishes" and Superintendent Registrar's Districts.	The Increase by immigration, exclusive of the Births exceeding the Deaths.		The natural Increase by the Births exceeding the Deaths.		London "Parishes" and Superintendent Registrar's Districts.	The Increase by immigration, exclusive of the Births exceeding the Deaths.		The natural Increase by the Births exceeding the Deaths.	
	Proportion per Cent.		Proportion per Cent.			Proportion per Cent.		Proportion per Cent.	
London	42.5	..	57.5		Hackney	66.5	..	33.5	
Hampstead Parish	83.5	..	16.5		Rotherhithe Parish	63.8	..	36.2	
Kensington	78.6	..	21.4		Camberwell Parish	62.3	..	37.7	
Lewisham	76.7	..	23.3		Newington Parish	42.3	..	57.7	
Islington Parish	73.5	..	26.5		Pancras Parish	38.4	..	61.6	
St. George, } Hanover-square .. }	72.7	..	27.3		Chelsea Parish	37.5	..	62.5	
Poplar	70.4	..	29.6		Stepney & Mile End	23.2	..	76.8	
Wandsworth	70.3	..	29.7		Bermondsey Parish	22.7	..	77.3	
Greenwich	67.1	..	32.9		Lambeth Parish	12.3	..	87.7	
					Shoreditch Parish	8.4	..	91.6	
					&c., &c.				
	Col. 1.	..	Col. 2.			Col. 1.	..	Col. 2.	

In the Parish of Shoreditch it is shown, by the second column, that in every 100 of the increase of the population between the Census of 1851 and 1861, very nearly 92 is returned as the natural increase, viz., the Births exceeding the Deaths; and in Col. 1, rather more than 8 was derived from other sources, by immigration.

In Hampstead the reverse is shown, viz., 83½ per cent. by immigration, and but 16½ per cent. by the excess of Births.

* Derived from the first Official Return of the Census, 1861, for England and Wales. Dated 7th June, 1861.

LOCAL IMMIGRATION.

The foregoing calculation is shown in another way, viz., to 100 Births that exceeded the Deaths on an average of 10 years, 1851 to 1861, the Population increased from other sources, as follows:—

	per cent.		per cent.
London	74	Rotherhithe ..	Parish .. 175
Hampstead ..	Parish .. 504	Camberwell ..	Parish .. 165
Kensington ..	368	Newington..	Parish .. 73
Lewisham ..	329	Pancras ..	Parish .. 63
Islington ..	Parish .. 278	Chelsea ..	Parish .. 60
St. George, Hanover Sq.	Parish .. 266	Stepney and Mile End	.. .. 30
Poplar ..	238	Bermondsey ..	Parish .. 30
Wandsworth ..	236	Lambeth ..	Parish .. 14
Greenwich ..	204	Shoreditch..	Parish .. 9
Hackney ..	198	&c., &c.	

The per-centage is thus obtained for **HAMPSTEAD**, the excess of Births, vide Table E, Col. 4, numbered 1178, and the influx 5940, thus by the simple rule of proportion:

$$\text{as } 1178 : 100 :: 5940 : x = \frac{5940 \times 100}{1178} = 504 \text{ inc.}$$

LONDON as represented in the above Table, to every 100 Births in excess of Deaths registered, there was an addition of 74 persons as admitted residents, or an immigration to the Metropolis from other parts. In **Hampstead** there were no less than 504, to every 100; in **Kensington** 368; in **Lewisham** 329; in **Islington** 278; in **Lambeth** 14; and in **Shoreditch** 9; we have here a clear exposition of the preference given to localities—or the inducements which draw people together in certain favoured districts.

The “**INFLUX**” OF POPULATION—the children born in London average annually about 34 to 1 000 of the population. In **Bermondsey**, **Poplar**, **Shoreditch**, and **Bethnal Green** the proportion is nearly 40; in **Lambeth**, **Rotherhithe**, **Whitechapel**, **East London Union**, and **Clerkenwell** about 35; **Islington**, **Pancras**, and **Westminster** 33; whereas the **London City District**, within its ancient boundaries, the children born average 23 to 1 000 of the resident population; in **St. George, Hanover Square**, and **St. James, Westminster**, the proportion is 26; in **Marylebone**, **Holborn**, **Kensington**, and the **Strand**, about 30, &c. See **TABLE G**, p. 113, Col. 2.

EFFLUX OF POPULATION.

The "Efflux" is the dispersion of the Population between one Census and another, and the natural increase is the excess of Births over Deaths. Vide Table E, Col. 3, p. 111.

Superintendent Registrar's Districts.		Efflux or the dispersion of the Population in 10 years.	Excess of Births registered over the Deaths in 10 years, 1851-60.	Decrease of Population. Census 1851 " 1861.
		Col. 1.	2.	3.
London City	..	13 243	2 861	10 382
East London	..	8 315	4 582	3 733
Whitechapel	..	4 424	3 628	796
Strand	..	3 977	2 516	1 461
St. Giles	..	3 802	3 569	233
Holborn	..	3 788	2 028	1 760
St. James, Westminster	..	2 758	1 676	1 082
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	..	2 461	457	2 004

Col. 1. The outflowing or "Efflux" of the Population between the Census of 1851 and 1861; thus in the Holborn Union, or District, the decrease of inhabitants in 10 years was 1 760, whilst in the same period there was an excess of Births over deaths of 2 028 children, making the total number 3 788, as an efflux or outflowing: had there been no decrease, and the resident population had not migrated, the natural increase would have been 2 028 persons, namely the number of Births that exceeded the Mortality.

In the following Metropolitan Districts and Parishes there was an outflow, "efflux," of population between the Census of 1851 and 1861. See p. 111.

Superintendent Registrar's Districts. (P. Parish.)		The outflow of Population, "efflux."	The Excess of Births registered over Deaths in 10 years, 1851-60.	* Population. The increase or decrease between the Census 1851 and 1861. Inc. Dec.
London City	..	13 243	2 861	— 10 382
St. Luke	..	8 668	11 610	2 942 —
East London	..	8 315	4 582	— 3 733
Clerkenwell	..	7 382	8 236	854 —
Marylebone	..	7 126	11 039	3 913 —
St. George-in-the-East	P.	4 789	5 291	502 —
Whitechapel	..	4 424	3 628	— 796
Strand	..	3 977	2 516	— 1 461
St. Giles	..	3 802	3 569	— 233
Holborn	..	3 788	2 028	— 1 760
St. James, Westminster	P.	2 758	1 676	— 1 082
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	P.	2 461	457	— 2 004
Westminster	..	2 192	4 259	2 067 —
St. Saviour, Southwark	..	1 934	2 229	295 —
St. George, Southwark	P.	1 652	5 337	3 685 —
Bethnal Green	..	1 251	15 963	14 712 —

* Census Return, dated 7th June, 1861

The Table is read thus—In the “London City District” “within the walls,” on comparing the Census of 1851 and 1861, there was shown a decrease of 10 382 persons, but in the same period there was an excess of Births over Deaths registered of 2 861. This number, had there been no decrease, would represent an increase, and as it has to be accounted for, it is added to 10 382, making together 13 243 as the outflow of population in 10 years.

If we take Bethnal Green, the excess of Births was 15 963, or 1 251 more than the increase of Population, 14 712; there was therefore an outflowing, “Efflux,” of the difference, *viz.*, 1 251 persons. Although in the above districts the outflow predominates, in other districts of the Metropolis a greater inflow, “Influx,” of Population was noted, in the favoured localities of Kensington, there was an Influx exclusive of the Births exceeding the Deaths of 52 250 persons; in Islington 44 081; Lewisham 23 702, &c., which is the difference between the excess of Births registered and the increase returned at the Census. See Table E, p. 111, where all the London Districts will be found.

Thus in 1 000 as a decrease, will be found to combine the natural increase, that is the Births in excess of Deaths, and the outflowing, Efflux, of the Resident Population in about the following proportions.

In 1 000 Decrease of Population.

Superintendent Registrar's Districts.	Efflux or emigration of Inhabitants.	The natural Increase by the Births exceeding the Deaths.	The Decrease of the Population Census 1851-61. Rate per cent.
* St. Martin-in-the-Fields	814	186	8.1
London City	784	216	18.6
Holborn	465	535	3.8
East London	450	550	8.4
St. James, Westminster	392	608	2.9
Strand	367	633	3.3
Whitechapel	180	820	.9
St. Giles	61	939	.4

* See Table E. Col. 3.

Col. 6.

$$2\ 461 : 1\ 000 :: 2\ 004 = x = \frac{2\ 004 \times 1\ 000}{2\ 461} = 814.$$

Col. 3.

Col. 4.

$$2\ 461 : 1\ 000 :: 457 = x = \frac{457 \times 1\ 000}{2\ 461} = 186.$$

When the increase of population in any decennial period is shown to be about 16 per cent., it is generally found, with some few exceptions, that the population in any of the London Districts is not in a great degree influenced by immigration or emigration, and that the increase, *viz.*, 16 per cent., was chiefly owing to the excess of Births over the Mortality.

In those districts exceeding 16 per cent. increase of population the additional per centage is acquired by the inflowing of persons, “Influx,” of men, women, and children who were not resident in the District at the former Census of 1851, but since that time had taken up their habitation, or localized themselves in numbers proportionately more, than those who emigrated from the District in the same period.

When the increase is below 16 per cent., it shows in nearly every instance comparatively a declining population, that is the excess of Births over Deaths in the 10 years numbered more than the increase of population returned at the Census, thus indicating an outflow or "Efflux" from the District. Vide Tables A and E, pp. 107, 111.

Density of Population.

In the following **LONDON** Districts is shown the **Inhabitants** to a **Statute Acre** and the **Inhabited Houses** to a **Statute Acre**, returned at the Census 1861. See Table B and C, pp. 108, 109.

Superintendent-Registrar's Districts.					Inhabitants to a Statute Acre. Census 1861.	Inhabited Houses to a Statute Acre. Census 1861.	Area in Statute Acres.
London	..	..	..	..	36	5	78 029
East London Union	..	..	..	..	266	29	153
St. Luke	..	..	..	Parish	259	29	220
Strand	..	..	..	..	250	22	172
Holborn	..	..	..	..	229	21	196
St. Giles	..	..	..	..	220	19	245
St. James, Westminster	..	..	..	Parish	215	20	164
West London Union	..	..	..	..	197	19	138
Whitechapel	..	..	..	..	195	21	406
St. Olave, Southwark	..	..	..	..	113	13	169
London City Union	..	..	..	..	105	13	434
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	..	..	..	Parish	74	8	305
Kensington	..	..	..	..	25	4	7 374
Hampstead	..	..	..	Parish	8	1	2 252
Lewisham	..	..	..	..	4	6	17 224

The East London District or Union, which comprises the Parishes of St. Botolph and Cripplegate, in proportion to its area, is most densely covered with dwellings, on an average 29 to a statute acre; inhabited by 266 persons; next in succession of density is St. Luke, then the Strand Union, Holborn, St. Giles, &c., accommodating twice the number of inhabitants, in a circumscribed area, as are found in the London City District within the Walls, in which centre locality there is nearly 19 per cent. less inhabitants, and about 12 per cent. LESS INHABITED HOUSES than 10 years ago.

The tendency of both public and private improvements is rather to thin the Municipal City population, and for our material increase we glance to the suburban Districts, and they show that within the last 10 years Lewisham has increased nearly 89 per cent. in population, Hampstead 59 per cent., Kensington 55 per cent., or more than half as many again. See page 107, Table A, col. 3.

On comparing the population to a statute acre the Parish of Shoreditch increased, between the Census of 1851 and 1861, 31 persons in density, Newington 28, Islington 20, Bermondsey 15, Kensington 9, Camberwell 4, Marylebone 2, Clerkenwell 2, &c.—we then have a decrease in the three City Districts or Unions of 22 persons to the statute acre: Holborn 9, St. Martin-in-the-Fields 7, Whitechapel 2, St. Giles 1, &c. See p. 112, Table F, cols. 5 and 6.

COMPARATIVE PROCREATION AND MORTALITY.

"Man in his lowest physical and moral condition, the state in which we find him in uncivilized communities, and in the back streets and courts of crowded towns, * * * * we may observe, that this is precisely the state in which he appears most prolific; for whenever from the combined effects of intemperance, dirt, bad ventilation, and drainage, the mortality is greatest, there also the ratio of Births to the population is the highest."—*Appendix to the Fifth Annual Report of the Registrar-General*, p. 406-435, by Dr. FARR.

				Annual Births.		Annual Deaths.
Group No. 1.				To 1 000 Inhabitants in 10 years, 1851-1860.		To 1 000 Inhabitants in 10 years, 1851-1860.
East London Union	..	..	..	34	} average 33 Births	24
St. Giles	..	..	..	33		27
Whitechapel	..	..	..	35		30
Holborn	..	..	..	30		26
Group No. 2.						
London City Union	..	..	..	23	} average 27 Births	18
St. James, Westminster	..	..	..	26		22
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	..	..	..	28		26
Strand	..	..	..	29		24

In Group No. 1. The average Birth rate was 33 annually to 1 000 persons against 27 Deaths, on an average of 10 years, 1851-60.

In Group No. 2. The average Birth rate was 27 annually to 1 000 persons against 22 Deaths.

These combinations or comparisons show extraordinary results. In Group 1 there is the greater mortality existing—at the same time the greater increase of Births. In Group 2, as if in defiance of all "natural law," with a decreased mortality, with more health—more vigour, we have a decrease in the number of Births, and hence the scientific observations of Dr. Farr are here fully confirmed.

The local influences which contribute to life and health are chiefly determined by the actual averages of mortality. On comparing Group No. 1, the districts of "East London," "St. Giles," "Whitechapel," and "Holborn," 27 persons in 1 000 die annually, whilst in Group No. 2, comprising the districts of "London City," "St. James, Westminster," "St. Martin-in-the-Fields," and the "Strand," but 22 persons in 1 000 die annually; showing a difference of 23 per cent. between Groups 1 and 2. Thus to 123 deaths in Group No. 1, there will be 100 in Group No. 2.

The children born in Group 1 are in the proportion of 33 as an annual average to 1 000 persons. In Group 2 the proportion is 27; thus to 11 children born in Group 1 there are 9 born in Group 2 on an average to 333 persons living in each Group. It is very remarkable, the local differences that exist in the creative powers of the population, and the increase of mankind under certain conditions, which we find verified by the Registrar-General's Reports and the Census Returns presented to Parliament.

The Progress of the Daily Mortality in London.

Whiston has calculated that if the ground gave up its dead the surface would be found unequal to contain the accumulation of past generations. It is a serious fact, that in the space of every 24 hours somewhere about 176 persons die in London; and in 10 years hence this number may be increased to 190, in 20 years to 232, in 50 years to 419, and in 100 years to 1 128 deaths daily; so that the number of deaths in one day at the end of a century may equal the weekly mortality of the present period.

“ To die is landing on some peaceful shore,
Where billows never beat, nor tempests roar,
Ere well we feel the friendly stroke 'tis o'er.”

Comparative Mortality.

In the ten years, 1840-49, the annual average rate of mortality, by the Registrar-General's Returns, was 25·1 per 1 000, of the inhabitants of London; in the subsequent decennium, 1850-59, it fell to 23·6 per 1 000; so that to 1 000 deaths in the first decennium—we had but 940 in the second term of ten years, and if we take this average annual rate, viz., 23·6 (the exact rate for the year 1862 was 23·49), and estimate the present population (1863) to be three millions, we shall find that no less a number than 4 500 is the difference, and this number now live that otherwise would have succumbed to death—had the first decennial rate of 25·1 per 1 000 continued in the second decade;—thus the “Records” of departed life testify to mankind;—that under the control of man,—by his skill and science, so is life prolonged and death averted;—and by his neglect, and indifference, so is the “destroying Angel” ever seeking its victims—and chides our folly.

The surrounding circumstances which add to, or detract from the causes that shorten or prolong “human life,” it is not here attempted to determine, but we find—to every 100 persons who die, so the difference of mortality is in Col. 2 locally in London, see page 85, and is impressively suggestive as to the causes which produce these great disparities in the local rates of Death.

Authenticated by the Registrar-General's Official Reports on an average of 10 years, 1851-60, thus in proportion, calculated to the same population, to—

Col 1.

Col 2.

Deaths

100 in Whitechapel,
 100 in St. Saviour, Southwark,
 100 in St. Olave, Southwark,
 100 in St. Geo.-in-the-East,
 100 in St. Giles's,
 100 in St. Geo., Southwark,
 100 in Holborn,
 100 in St. Luke,
 100 in Westminster,
 100 in East London,
 100 in Greenwich,
 100 in Bermondsey,
 100 in Chelsea,
 100 in Rotherhithe,
 100 in Strand,

Deaths

there were 58 in Hampstead.
 „ 61 in Lewisham.
 „ 62 in St. Geo., Hanover Sq.
 „ 67 in Kensington.
 „ 70 in Hackney.
 „ 73 in Wandsworth.
 „ 76 in Islington.
 „ 79 in London City.
 „ 86 in St. James, Westminster.
 „ 87 in Pancras.
 „ 88 in Clerkenwell.
 „ 87 in Camberwell.
 „ 89 in Lambeth.
 „ 93 in Bethnal Green.
 „ 95 in Marylebone.

On referring to the preceding proportions of comparative mortality, at first sight, probably but few persons have any knowledge, or had bestowed a single thought on the subject; thus for instance,—that to 100 persons who die in the parish of **Whitechapel** there were but 58 recorded in the parish of **Hampstead**, within the same time and in proportion to the same, or an equal number of persons in each parish; whilst to 100 who die in **St. Giles's** the comparative number for **Hackney** was 70; and to 100 who die in **Holborn**, for **Islington** the comparative number was 76, &c. We have here the differences—a definition in the rates of death between one District or Parish with another, and why so extraordinary a contrast should exist must be confided to the scientific researches of the local **Medical Officers of Health**, and to **Local Sanitary Administration**. We look to future years for a greater improvement, and a prolongation of life, to the working—the producing classes of the community, to be verified by the **Records** of the **Registrar**.

Our lives are thus preserved from many dire calamities, and our health—thereto is added our happiness—is mainly under the care and the special guidance of this highly educated and scientific class of professional men appointed pursuant to the **Public Health Act**; and it is also ascertained through the Registrar-General's Department, that during the time the Act has been in operation, the death rate throughout all **England** has been reduced about 0·52 per 1 000 in the year, or 1 less now die in proportion to every 2 000 of the living, since the "**Public Health Act**" has obtained the sanction of the Legislature to be applied for the benefit of all classes.

Decrease of Mortality in London.

The Reports of the Registrar-General, *Major George Graham*, and the statistical researches by *Dr. Farr* show that **Death** is not so rife with us as 20 years ago, and that the inhabitants of **London** at the present time annually die on an average of about **24 to 1 000 persons**; whilst 20 years ago the career of human life was shorter, when the death rate was about **25 to 1 000 persons**: by this result one person had escaped the grasp of death, to be added to every **1 000 persons** living: or thus—to every **100 Deaths** 20 years ago, in proportion to population, we now have but **96**.

In this path of advancement much would appear to be untrodden, and as it were unexplored, in equalizing locally the scales of death. So remarkable indeed is the contrast (see page 87) that we find only **16 persons** in **1 000** die annually in the parish of **Hampstead**, whilst **28 persons** in **1 000** die in **Whitechapel**, representing a difference of **75 per cent.**; about **17** die in the parish of **St. George, Hanover-square**, against **27** in **St. Giles**, a difference of **59 per cent.**; about **19** in **Hackney** to **26** in **Holborn**, a difference of **37 per cent.**

In the **London City Union**, the centre of the Metropolis, about **20** in **1 000** of the living, on an average, die annually; whilst in **Marylebone Parish** about **23** die to the same number of inhabitants, and it is thus shown to be **15 per cent.** in favour of life and health to the **City Resident** as compared to the **Marylebone Resident**: or where **100** who depart this life in the **5 City sub-districts** (the ancient London within its walls), by this calculation **115** are gathered unto their forefathers who belong to or reside in the Parish of **Marylebone**. These facts are verified by the **Records** of the **Registrar**, and are very impressively brought to our notice.

“We may never arrive at that redundancy of health which *Lucian* described, when he stated that out of **1000 deaths**, **398** occurred above sixty years of age; but the improvement of the health of London and also of medical diagnosis will be shown, the former by the reduction of the deaths assigned to zymotic diseases, the latter by a decrease of deaths classed under the heads “sudden” and “old age,” and by the relative increase of those referred to paralysis, apoplexy, and disease of the heart; these last indicating that inevitable hardening of the arteries and vessels in natural decay by which man sinks into friendly death as into a sleep.”

The Official Report of the Registrar-General thus states:—“It is a fact well worthy of notice, that the county of **Lancashire** with a population less than that of **London** by about **338 000**, and living on an area nearly seventeen times as large, has returned almost as many deaths, as the Metropolis, the difference being only **180**.”

The *Times* adds:—“This is a testimony to the air of London, and the soil of London, which is valuable, and suggests the idea that the Country is, on the whole, fortunate in the site of its Metropolis.”

The “EFFLUX” of the LIVING.

The “**Efflux of Life**,” the rate for 10 years, 1851-60, a period very nearly corresponding with the interval of the two decennial Censuses of 1851 and 1861. The number is given of those who are annually added to the records of departed life, or that die on an annual average to every **1 000** of the living; obtained by applying the mean population of the two Censuses, and by allowing a correction for the **Mortality in Public Institutions**, explained in the notes to **Table H**, p. 104, derived from the Registrar-General's Reports extending over the above period.

Annual Local Mortality to 1 000 of the Living, on an average of 10 years, 1851-60.

Districts in which the Rate of Mortality was below the average for London.

Districts in which the Rate of Mortality was above the average for London.

London

23·6

			Rate of Death.
Hampstead	P.	16·0	
Lewisham .. ..	..	16·8	
St. George, Hanover Square, P.		17·1	
Kensington .. ..	..	18·6	
Hackney .. ..	..	18·8	
Wandsworth .. ..	..	18·8	
Islington	P.	19·5	
London City .. ..	..	20·0	
St. James, Westminster	P.	21·5	
Pancras	P.	21·7	
Clerkenwell	P.	21·7	
Camberwell	P.	21·6	
Lambeth	P.	22·1	
St. Martin-in-the-Fields	P.	22·2	
Bethnal Green	P.	22·2	
Marylebone	P.	22·5	
Poplar .. ..	..	22·7	
Newington	P.	22·8	
Shoreditch	P.	23·1	
West London .. ..	..	23·5	

			Rate of Death.
Whitechapel .. ..	..	27·8	
St. Saviour, Southwark	..	27·7	
St. Olave, Southwark..	..	27·4	
St. George-in-the-East	P.	27·1	
St. Giles .. ..	..	26·7	
St. George, Southwark	P.	25·8	
Holborn .. ..	..	25·6	
St. Luke	P.	25·4	
Westminster .. ..	..	25·1	
East London .. ..	..	24·9	
Greenwich .. ..	..	24·8	
Bermondsey	P.	24·8	
Chelsea	P.	24·8	
Stepney and Mile End	..	24·0	
Rotherhithe	P.	23·8	
Strand .. ..	..	23·7	

*** P. Entire Parish.

The above table is thus understood:—on an average of 10 years, 1851-60, the average annual mortality to 1 000 of the inhabitants in Hampstead was 16, and in Whitechapel nearly 28, in Shoreditch it was 23·1, and in the Strand 23·7, &c. Vide Table H, col. 4, p. 114.

The First Census of the People.

In the first three chapters of the “Book of Numbers” is given the **Mosaic Census** in the wilderness of “Sinai,” being the earliest on record, and numbered “every male from twenty years old and upwards, all that were able to go forth to war.”

Of the Tribe of Reuben ..	46 500	Of the Tribe of Ephraim ..	40 500
“ “ Simeon ..	59 300	“ “ Manasseh ..	32 200
“ “ Gad ..	45 650	“ “ Benjamin ..	35 400
“ “ Judah ..	74 600	“ “ Dan ..	62 700
“ “ Issachar ..	54 400	“ “ Asher ..	41 500
“ “ Zebulun ..	57 400	“ “ Naphtali ..	53 400

All the 12 Tribes numbered 603 550 males, from 20 years old and upwards.

The Levites were not included in this number "to go forth to war," but were appointed over the Tabernacle of testimony, and over all things that belong to it. All that were numbered of the Levites—all the males from a month old and upwards—were 22 000.

By the "Mosaic Census," every male 20 years and upwards, "all that were able to go forth to war," and if we suppose these ages to be between 20 and 60, as the fighting age of the Israelites, it will represent about the one-sixth of the population; and if we compare this proportion we find it will make the total number of the "Israelities" in the wilderness of Sinai at that time to be somewhere about 3 621 300 of men, women, and children, a number by far exceeding the present population of London, to be supplied with daily food and raiment.

The prolongation of human life.

To prolong life at all times has claimed the sympathy of benevolent men; and the causes which tend to shorten, or to prolong the mortal existence of man, our fellow kindred—has had the aid of science as its—helpmate, and of late years the wise assistance of the Legislature as its—handmaid.

We copy the following from a Report on the Census. "The prolongation of the life of the people must become an essential part of family, municipal, and national policy. Although it is right and glorious to incur risk, and to sacrifice life, for public objects, it has always been felt that length of days is the measure, and that the completion by the people of the full term of natural existence is the groundwork of their felicity. For untimely death is a great evil.

"What is so bitter as the premature death of a wife—a child—a father? What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as the unnatural Death? The poets, as faithful interpreters of our aspirations, have always sung that in the happier ages of the world this source of tears shall be dried up."

Extension of life in after ages.—"Science, indeed, can scarcely apprehend all the results and all the modifications of society that would flow from the extension of life to its natural limit, nor perceive how all the violence, impunity, ignorance, and innumerable diseases which now destroy men can be dispersed. But science offers no justification for despair. When the great changes that have been already wrought in plants and animals of all kinds are considered,—and the infinite capacity of man, the extent to which his nature is modifiable, the probability that healthier parents will give birth to healthier offspring from generation to generation,—the mind is involuntarily disposed to listen with awakened expectations to the voice of the great prophet:—*'And the voice of weeping shall be no more heard, nor the voice of crying. There shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days: for the child shall die an hundred years old; but the sinner being a hundred years old shall be accursed. And they shall build houses, and inhabit them, and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree, are the days of my people, and mine elect, shall long enjoy the work of their hands.'* *Isaiah LXV, 19-22.*"

"Human life is naturally enough divided into two periods: the first terminates at the age of 25, which is now the average age of Marriage in England.

The second period extends from that age to senility, or to the catastrophe of death. In the Roman law 25 was the age of majority, as it is in the present French code for males. By the common law of England all persons under the age of 21 are infants; 21 is the age of majority; and in the five following years, 21-26, half of the marriages in England are now contracted."

The Age and Excess of Female Population.—At the Census of 1861 there were about 114 women and girls to 100 men and boys. Between 20 and 40 years of age, in London, derived from the Census Report (1851), vol. I, p. xxvii, the women are as 119 to 100 men at this age; between the ages of 40 and 60, the women exceed the men in the proportion of 116 to 100; between 60 and 80 the superior longevity of the female sex is more conspicuous, where about 137 women are living to every 100 men at this age; and at 80 years of age and upwards, it is remarkable that in London the proportion of women who have seen four-score and more, should exceed that of any English county; but whatever may be the explanation of the fact, it is certain that 197 women are living at this advanced age to every 100 men.

The Value of Statistics.

The public are much indebted to the works of Halley, Deparcieux, Demoivre, Simpson, Price, Duvillard, Baily, Milne, Gompertz, Davies, Edmonds, De Morgan, and to the talented and scientific researches of Dr. Farr—evinced for the welfare, health, and also for the pecuniary advantages of mankind, much genius and much labour, and, if we instance the exact calculated return of Halley's comet, A.D. 1835, after the lapse of nearly 77 years, it must ensure confidence in the results of their most laborious investigations.

* * * "This enumeration of the people is not merely startling or curious—it is most important for a variety of purposes. In questions of succession to property, Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are most essential. The facts collected under this system throw great light upon the causes that affect the health of the people, thereby tending to show how sickness may be avoided, and life be lengthened. The number of marriages in any given period affords an unerring index to the opinions entertained by the people of their prospects in the world. When they are well off, they marry; when poorly off, matrimony is at a discount: whilst the deaths indicate, by their increase, the past sufferings, or by their comparative fewness, the prosperity of the masses. The returns of the Registrar, therefore, are a kind of barometer of the real state of the nation, valuable alike to the philosopher, the statesman, the physician, the lawyer, and the man of business. * * * In their way, a truly wonderful National Record and national work—the great muster-roll, in truth, of the people of OLD ENGLAND."—*Dickens's Household Words*, No. 36.

By how far the estimated numbers "living"—the "dead"—the "born"—or the "married"—may prove beyond, or fall short of the recorded facts in future ages, it but rests on human forethought to conjecture. And, however truthful the events of the past may be gathered together and illustrated as a lasting memento for our guidance, the future would seem to rest with a beneficent Providence—with its attendant realities, on the present,—and, in like manner, on the destinies of future generations.

On Sickness.

The amount of Sickness is taken from "Observations on Odd Fellows and Friendly Societies, pp. 21, 73, by F. G. P. Neison, Esq."

"One Member with another, in passing from 20 to 30 years of age, will experience about eight and a half weeks' sickness during the ten years; but in passing from 60 to 70 years of age, he will be subject to above 77 weeks' sickness; and in the ten years immediately following age 70, he will experience 205 weeks' sickness.

"On referring to the gross results given in '*Contributions to Vital Statistics*,' it will be found, that taking the population of Friendly Societies in England and Wales as actually distributed, there are 167 weeks' sickness to each death. An extension of these arguments will show that in the male population of England and Wales, above ten years of age, 266 199, or 4·6127 per cent. are constantly sick."

The number suffering from sickness in London is not ascertainable; but, guided by Mr. Neison's statement, we may fairly allow 7 per cent. of the population to be constantly sick, which in round numbers is somewhere about 196 000, or one person suffering from illness in every 14 (including children)—probably it may be borne out by the medical profession, that in London there are, in ordinary times, about 1 000 persons daily sick to every death. We therefore may infer, that one, out of 1 000 sick persons, die daily on an average. The greatest number sick include those advanced in life, and young children, of whom the one-fourth that are born, die before arriving at 5 years of age.

During the year 1860, among 98 000 of British Troops stationed in the United Kingdom, the average number constantly sick was 5 346, in proportion 55 to 1 000, and the mortality about 1 per cent.—*Army Medical Report for 1860. Dated May, 1862.*

The following extract is taken from the "Times":

Obesity.—"We borrow the following curious cases of this inconvenient affection from an interesting book just published by M. Ferdinand Caundiere, entitled *De la Medicine naturelle. Indo-Malgache*:

In a well constituted adult the proportion of fat is not more than about a twentieth of the weight of the whole body; but it becomes a regular disorder when it reaches the proportion of one-half. Persons have been known to weigh from 600 lb. to 800 lb.; a man spoken of by Wadd had attained the enormous weight of 980 lb. or 70 stone.

An Englishman, named Bright, mentioned by Coe in the *Philosophical Transactions*, weighed 616 lb. or 44 stone; at the age of 10 he had weighed 140 lb. Bartholin mentions a child of that age who weighed 200 lb.

Drs. Percy and Laurent mention a young German woman, who at her birth weighed 13 lb. (the average weight of a new born child is about 7 lb.); at the age of six months, 42 lb.; at six years of age she could carry her mother. At 20 she weighed 450 lb. or 32 stone; she measured 5 feet 10 inches in height. The circumference of her arm was 18 inches; she could carry 250 lb. in each hand, was active, and could walk for an hour without feeling fatigued. She did not eat more than an ordinary person, drank tea in abundance, and was remarkable for her good humour.

In general, obesity is not accompanied with longevity; most fat people are of a plethoric habit, and the functions of the principal organs are always more or less impeded.

M. Caundiere's book contains various curious facts and useful hints, derived from his experience of the wonderful cures performed by the natives of Madagascar, who only use medicines drawn from the vegetable kingdom, and to whom bleeding, whether by the lancet or leeches, blisters, and cauteries are unknown."

The Great Plague of London in 1664-65, and the Great Fire in 1666.

All allow that the great **Plague** of London, and the great **Fire** of London were national blessings; they purified the city, and every succeeding generation has experienced the physical and the moral benefits of those great disasters. We further read the historical fact, that the year before the fire (1665), the **Great Plague**, as it was called, was so fatal, as to carry off 68 000 persons in five months; at this time the streets were very narrow, the houses built of wood, and overhanging, so that the upper stories of the opposite sides of a street nearly touched each other.

"This most awful and memorable scourge commenced in December, 1664. In the months of May, June, and July, it had continued with great severity; but in August and September it quickened into dreadful activity, sweeping away 8 000 persons in a week (the greatest number from Cholera, in any week, was 2 026). Then it was that the whole British nation wept for the sufferings of the Metropolis. In some houses carcasses lay waiting for burial, and in others persons were seen doubled up in their last agonies. In one room were heard dying groans, and in the next the ravings of delirium, mingled with the wailings of relatives and friends, and the apprehensive shrieks of children. Infants passed at once from the womb to the grave. The yet healthy child hung upon the putrid breast of a dead mother, and the nuptial bed was changed into a sepulchre. Some of the infected ran about staggering like drunken men, and fell, and expired in the streets; while others calmly laid themselves down, never to rise but at the call of the last trumpet. At length, in the middle of September, more than 12 000 perished in one week; in one night 4 000 died. The hearses were but dead-carts, which continually traversed the streets, while the appalling cry, '*Bring out your dead*,' thrilled through every soul."

Fires were kept up, night and day, to purify the air, and it is thought the infection was not totally destroyed till the great conflagration of 1666, which burned, in three days, 13 000 houses, 89 churches, and a great number of public edifices, distributed over an area of 436 acres of ground;—at the present time, the Monument built by Sir Christopher Wren, stands as a conspicuous memento of this all-consuming Element.

The LONDON COMMISSARIAT.

The daily supply for nearly three millions of inhabitants,—the problem is well stated in *Dr. Wynter's* article on "The London Commissariat," from which the following very interesting extract is taken:

"As far as he could distinguish by the morning light he would behold stretched before him the mighty map of the Metropolis; and could he ascend still higher he would note the stream of life overflowing the brim of hills which enclose the basin in which it stands.

"In the space swept by his vision would lie the congregated habitations of two millions and a half of his species—but how vain are figures to convey an idea of so immense a multitude. If Norway, stretching from the Frozen Ocean down to the southern extremity of the North Sea, were to summon all its people to one vast conclave, they would number little more than half the souls within the London bills of mortality. Switzerland, in her thousand valleys, could not muster such an army; and even busy Holland, within her mast-thronged harbours, humming cities, and populous plains, could barely overmatch the close-packed millions within sound of the great bell at his feet.

"As the spectator gazed upon this extraordinary prospect, the first stir of the awakening city would gradually steal upon his ear. The rumbling of wheels, the clang of hammers, the clear call of the human voice, all deepening by degrees into a confused

hum, would proclaim that the mighty city was once more rousing to the labour of the day, and the blue columns of smoke climbing up to heaven that the morning meal was at hand. At such a moment the thought would naturally arise in his mind,—In what manner is such an assemblage victualled? By what complicated wheels does all the machinery move by which two millions and a half of human beings sit down day by day to their meals as regularly and as quietly as though they only formed a snug little party at Lovegrove's on a summer afternoon?

"As thus he mused respecting the means by which the supply and demand of so vast a multitude are brought to agree, so that every one is enabled to procure exactly what he wants, at the exact time, without loss to himself or injury to the community, thin lines of steam, sharply marked for the moment, as they advanced one after another from the horizon and converged towards him, would indicate the arrival of the great commissariat trains, stored with produce from all parts of these isles, and from the adjacent continent. Could his eye distinguish in addition the fine threads of that far-spreading web which makes London the most sensitive spot on the earth, he would be enabled to take in at a glance the two agents—steam and electricity—which keep the balance true between the wants and the supply of London.

"Dr. Wynter has succeeded in tracing our various edibles to their gathering grounds—the fish to its sea—the beast to its pasture—the game to its cover—and the fruit to its orchard; and has shown how they are netted, fattened, bagged, harvested, and conveyed to their ultimate destination. Some of the incidents of the vast conversion are of unparalleled magnitude, and quite as striking as anything contained in the wonder-books of our ancestors."

The same distinguished author adds,—that the consumption of **Fish** annually in **London** is somewhere about **1 500 000** tons; of **Sheep** **1 500 000**; of **Oxen** **250 000**; of **Calves** **30 000**; of **Pigs** **30 000**; of **Fowls** **2 000 000**; of **Rabbits** imported from **Ostend** **600 000** yearly; in addition, is the estimate of the poulterer's stock, comprising some unknown figures between **6** and **8** million items.

If we take **England and Wales** into the estimate, it is very remarkable how quantities surprise us—thus, about **seven times** of the above, will be the annual consumption for "**England and Wales**," namely of "**Fish**" **10 500 000** tons; of "**Sheep**" **10 500 000**; of "**Oxen**" **1 750 000**; of "**Calves**" **210 000**; of "**Pigs**" the same number; but if bacon and hams are to be included as "**swine-meat**," the consumption may probably come up to that of "**Sheep**," namely **10 500 000**; of **Fowls** **14 000 000**, &c., and could we but get an insight into our agricultural statistical quantities, in this age of figuring all our doings and everything that surrounds us, we might more accurately be able to verify these large numbers, and to show that we have living among us; as many **Sheep** and **Pigs**, taken together, as the whole population.

In **London** we find the daily consumption to be somewhere about **4 200** tons of **Fish**, over **4 000** **Sheep**, nearly **700** **Oxen**, about **90** **Calves**, and of **Pigs**, including **Bacon**, **Hams**, &c., **4 000**, with the addition of **5 000** **Fowls**, &c., daily consumed by the population of **London**, sufficient to supply the town of **Stourbridge**, or **Chichester**, or **Guildford** with provisions for a year; the town of **Hull**, or **Portsmouth**, or **Oldham**, or **Brighton** with provisions for one month; and **Liverpool** or **Manchester** for one week.

We gather from *Mr. Fenwick's* statement, the Member for Sunderland, the quantity of **Fish** sold in **London** in the year 1862, *viz.* half-a-million and upwards of "Codfish" were disposed of at Billingsgate; 25 000 000 of "Mackerel;" upwards of 100 000 000 of "Soles;" and 35 000 000 of "Plaice;" and of "Oysters" upwards of 500 000 000.

"Billingsgate makes provision for this bit of fish on a scale incredible, with the help of the fish which now reaches London by the railways; for by the means of its iron arms, London, while its millions slumber, grasps the produce of every sea that beats against our coast, and ere they have arisen, it is drawn to a focus in this central mart.

"Dr. Wynter describes the scene on board the smacks laden with **sprats**, where the 'costers' hang thick as seaweed from the rigging, throng the decks, and swarm on every available inch of plank, while the men in the hold tumble about the sprats with shovels in silver showers.

"Returning to the normal aspect of the market, he traces the origin of its various contents—the red mullet from Cornwall, the smelts and eels brought by the Dutch boats, the pyramids of lobsters from Norwegian Fiords, the turbot that lately fattened on the Doggerbank; the river fish, including whitebait, of the Wandsworth fishermen; and the series of arrangements to which we owe our different descriptions of oysters.

"As for our lobsters, notwithstanding the catch of our own coasts and of France, two-thirds of those we consume are dragged out of the thousand rock-bound inlets which indent the Norwegian coast. They are conveyed alive in a screw steamer and by smacks, in baskets, sometimes to the extent of 20 000 of a night, to Great Grimsby, and are thence forwarded to town by the Great Northern Railway; another 10 000 arriving, perhaps, from points on our own and the French coast.

"Nearly one-half the fish supply comes by land, and is conveyed from the termini in spring vans, the salmon in boxes, the herrings in barrels, and all other kinds of fish in baskets. It is common enough to find the entrance to Billingsgate quite unapproachable for the crowd of these vans and the attendant legion of costermongers' barrows.

"After the 'trade' has been supplied, and the serge-aproned 'regulars' have loaded their light spring-carts, there comes, especially in certain fish seasons, an irruption of the nomad tribe which, wandering in thousands from market to market, performs such an important part in the distribution of all our cheaper kinds of food.

"The women of this class for the most part have the shellfish market of muscles, whelks, and cockles to themselves, but the men form the audience of the fish salesmen, and some of them, the 'Cræsus' of their class, will lay out their fifty pounds of a morning, reselling to their fellows at a profit. The smaller capitalists combine in threes and fours, and thus manage to get their commodities at wholesale prices; and the energy of these peripatetics is surprising.

"They look in at Billingsgate, and if the supply runs short they are off again immediately to Covent-garden, for they deal in everything, and the barrow which one morning you see filled with fresh herrings the next is blooming with plums.

"If, on the contrary, a large cargo of sprats comes suddenly into London, or if soles should be unusually plentiful, it is known in an incredibly short space of time

all over the town, and the 'costers' flock to the market in thousands. As many as 5 000 is the usual attendance on such occasions.

"These costermongers absorb more than a-third of the whole Billingsgate supply; of sprats and fresh herrings they take fully two-thirds. Turbot, and all the costlier fish, they purchase sparingly, but they buy largely when it chances to be cheap, as in the cholera year of 1849, when prime salmon went begging at 4d. a pound! If the market is dull, and prices are high, the fact is speedily known, and the cry of 'No smacks at the Gate' is sufficient to turn the current immediately.

"The quantities of game and wild birds also consigned to some of the large salesmen almost exceed belief. After a few successful battues in the Highlands, it is not at all unusual for one firm to receive 5 000 head of game, and as many as 20 000 to 30 000 larks are often sent up to market together. Ostend sends annually 600 000 rabbits, which are reared for the purpose on the neighbouring sand-dunes.

"We are indebted to Ireland for flocks of plovers, and quails are brought from Egypt and the South of France. Some 17 000 quails on one occasion descended upon London *via* Liverpool, whither they had been brought from the Roman Campagna.

"Of the 2 000 000 fowls that every year flank the boiled tongues on our London tables, by far the greater number are drawn from the counties of Surrey and Sussex, where the Dorking breed is in favour.

"Ireland also sends much poultry. No less than 1 400 tons of chickens, geese, and ducks are brought to town annually by the Great Western Railway, most of which are from the neighbourhood of Cork and Waterford, whence they are shipped to Bristol. The bulk of the geese, ducks, and turkeys, however, comes from Norfolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Suffolk—four fat counties which do much to supply the London commissariat; the Eastern Counties Railway alone having brought thence in one year 22 462 tons of fish, flesh, fowl, and good herrings.

"It is a common article of our belief that most of our London milk is produced by the pump; nevertheless there are 20 000 cows in the metropolitan and suburban dairies engaged in qualifying the pure drainage of the London clay. Moreover, the railway companies bring up milk from a distance of 30 miles; the Eastern Counties upwards of 3 000 000 quarts annually. But the milk which comes by railway has this disadvantage, that it will not keep nearly so long as the produce of the London dairies, whose cows are chiefly fed upon brewers' grains, and are frequently milked on the second story. The railway jolting tends to churn it, so that the railway companies have been obliged to construct waggons lightly hung on springs to obviate its premature conversion into butter.

"Moreover, many cattle now come to London from the Continent, and chiefly from Holland and Denmark. The rich marshes of Holland have consequently changed their aspect, and turnips and mangel-wurzel creep over fields where once the dairy-maid carried the milking pail; while we also, instead of Hamburg, receive the lowing herds of Jutland, which made so much of the famous Hambro' beef. In addition, the weight of country-killed meat imported by the different railways, which was "pitched," to use the terms of the trade, into Newgate and Leadenhall markets. So that, with other sources of supply, which we do not stop to enumerate, the total value of the flesh imported into London living and dead cannot be less than £14 000 000 annually.

"Nevertheless, if we divide this into its due proportion of carcasses, it fails to explain the remarkable phenomenon of the unlimited supply of chops and kidneys consumed daily by the London cosmopolitan.

"To account for this vast surplus, either **fourfold** the supply of **sheep** must come to London that we have any record of, or in lieu of the ordinary number of vertebræ they must possess as many as the great 'sea serpent', or the country must spare the town a prodigious store of saddles in comparison with other joints less worth the cost of conveyance. The last alternative, as we may suppose, is the explanation of the chop and kidney problem.

"The valley of the Thames produces much of our **vegetables** and **fruit**, in which respect the London market gardens are miracles of high culture. Dr. Wynter mentions some extraordinary devices to assist production, but we pick only a few out of the general results. Exclusive of the provinces and the continent, it is supposed that no less than **35 000** persons are engaged in the service of filling the vegetable and dessert dishes of the Metropolis. When we require further aid to shell our peas and walnuts, Covent-garden enlists the denizens of the neighbouring poor-houses by hundreds.

"Whenever there is a dearth of vegetables or fruit in this country, the telegraph appeals to Holland, France, and Belgium.

"In answer to its appeal France has sent by the South-Eastern as many as **100** tons of **peas**, **25** tons of **plums**, and **10** tons of **black currants** in a single night. Nearly **50 000** tons of **potatoes** come annually by the Great Northern; and **fresh walnuts** come in shiploads by the boats from Antwerp. Any superfluity, especially of perishable articles, is as quickly worked off by re-export to the provinces, whose requirements are consulted by telegraph when waggon after waggon, say of **peaches** and **apricots**, arrives, in excess of the Metropolitan capacity of consumption.

Some of the larger items of the market sales are exclusively of modern date, such as the **3 000 000** **pinies** which come yearly into the port of London, or the hundreds of tons of **rhubarb** which are now sold in Covent-garden, in lieu of the original three bunches which found hesitating purchasers some **40** years ago.

"The lineage of our modern **strawberries**, from the 'Hautboy' to the 'British Queen', is a story of horticulture which might be expanded to the dimensions of an epic.

"To wash down all our descriptions of food or *opsonia*, including **413 000 000** of half-quartern loaves, and buns and tarts in proportion, London, in addition to its wine, consumes nearly a **thousand million** tumblers of **ale** and **porter**, chiefly in the shape of the mixture devised by an ingenious publican in the year **1730**, who spun what was called "three threads," or a drink combined from three several taps, and which mixturo we now get direct from the brewers under the familiar description of 'entire.'

"Such is the scale of the greater brewing vats, and so many millions of barrels of water do they consume yearly, that, drawing as they do from their respective wells, it is thought probable that they are an appreciable item in the reduction of the London supply. At all events, the depth of water in the London wells has for the last **25** years been diminishing at the rate of a foot a-year; and Calvert and Barclay, finding themselves rivals for the same spring, are now obliged to pump on alternate days

"It is no less remarkable that particular classes have their special diseases, like the colliers, or the grinders of Sheffield. The lucifer match makers inhale phosphorus to the destruction of their lower jaws, and even their clothes are so saturated that they appear luminous in the dark. The water gilder becomes afflicted with mercurial paralysis. The painter is susceptible to the poison from white lead, but by drinking a solution of sulphuric acid in water he may escape its injurious effects. So also the tailors, bakers, milliners, compositors, and chimney-sweepers have their several visitations, more or less deadly."—*Abridged from "The Times."*

POPULATION AND OCCUPATION.

The professional man,—the man of business, of energy and commercial enterprise, in seeking information will be greatly assisted in ascertaining the average population that supports a business, or the number of inhabitants that requires a trade or a profession to supply its wants—its requirements—its commissariat.

For a comparison with the population of London at the last Census, we adopt the classification of "Trades," contained in the "London Directory," for the Census year 1861, pages 1361—1831, to be considered, literally, as "householders," or "shopkeepers," in business. We then find that to supply the two millions and eight hundred thousand persons in London with "Food and Drink," on an average it requires 1 206 to support a Baker in his business, or 1 Baker to 1 206 of the population; 1 Butcher in business to 1 553 of the population; 1 Fishmonger to 6 301; 1 Cheesemonger to 3 291; 1 Dairyman to 2 175; 1 Greengrocer and Fruiterer to 1 541; 1 Grocer and Tea Dealer to 1 030; 1 Beer and Wine Retailer to 2 062; and 1 Licensed Publican to 668 of the population, in proportion 1 publichouse to every 87 inhabited houses.

Lastly, we have a list of curiosities in names given to "Licensed Victualling Houses," by which they are known, as a "sign," handed down from very olden time, found at pages 1679—1695, and probably their history, and their sponsors to this peculiar nomenclature, might even prove more curious and interesting.

We therefore, in a merry mood, and with pleasing reminiscences of an old lady in Threadneedle-street, find, by the colossal Directory of London, that this venerable dame has a rival synonyme located at South Wharf-road, Paddington, and if we wend our way to No. 29 we there discover the rival "*Bank of England*," stored with viands to comfort and to cheer the inward man, kept by one "Turner," a licensed victualler, who "promises to pay," on demand, all amounts on deposit, in full, with permission to be drunk on the premises or elsewhere.

We then feel in a vein of good humour and visit our old friend the "*Bank of Friendship*," in Bancroft-place, Mile-end; and next, by way of diversion, drop on a "*Tippling Philosopher*," in Liquorpond-street, Holborn, one of the sages of the past ages. We then sober down, and with grateful feelings find a "*Good Man*" at 75, Bolsover-street, a "*Good Samaritan*," at Oxford-terrace, with a "*Horn of Plenty*," at 18, Globe-road, and a "*Jubilee*," at 3, Gee-street, Somers-town,

and then, with jubilant exhilaration, and a hearty "*Salutation*," we patronize the "*Kentish Wag*"—

"To walk, read, sit, or sleep at one's ease,
And, pleasing a man's self, none other to displease!"

We then bid a short adieu to the "*City of London*," and with "*Sir John Barleycorn*" accompany the "*Lads of the Village*" in a "*Locomotive*" to the "*Man in the Moon*,"—verily a "*Merry Monarch*!" and we ascend together "*Hand in Hand*" to the "*North Pole*," and there recognize an "*Old Centurion*." Onward journeying;—intruding hunger,—so suggestive, that we seek the staff of life at the "*Baker and Basket*," not forgetting the "*Old Cheshire Cheese*" in Mount Pleasant; then with amusing recollections, we take a cool draught at the "*Pump*," in Paul-street, Portman-market, and, for the sake of renewing an old acquaintance, we next visit the "*Fountain*," and sip its exhilarating waters. Onward on our way to "*Balmoral Castle*"—after a Bacchanalian revelry, we find ourselves in "*Jacob's Well*," and imbibe its strong waters freely; we then resolve in sober thought on a "pilgrimage."

As a "*Pilgrim*" with staff in hand, a descendant of "*Adam and Eve*," in quest of a "*Rosemary Branch*," and having found an "*Olive Branch*," and a "*Nightingale*," in "*Noah's Ark*," with the assistance of a "*Friend in Need*," we had a "*Regalea*"—

"Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity;
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple sleek;
Sports that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his sides;
Come, and trip it as you go
On the light fantastic toe."—*Milton's L' Allegro*.

"The muses still require
Humid regalement, nor will aught avail,
Imploping Phoebus with unmoistened lips."—*Philips*.

At the morning dawn;—by the "*Rising Sun*," we view the "*Sun in Splendour*,"—with a "*Tally Ho*!" and a "*Tankard*," we pass the "*Loggerheads*," and as "*Merry Boys*," having met with a "*Friend at Hand*" in one "*Simon the Tanner*,"—we settle down at the "*World's End*" at Stepney, and look with "*Surprise*" at the "*World Turned Upside Down*" in Nelson-place, Old Kent-road: and here with oblivious meditations the weary "pilgrim" takes his rest.

"Whence come ye, jolly satyrs? whence come ye,
So many, and so many, and such glee?
Why have ye left your forest-haunts, why left
Your nests in oak-tree cleft?

"For wine, for wine, we left our kernel tree,
For wine we left our heath and yellow homes,
And cold mushrooms,
For wine we follow Bacchus, through the earth,
Great god of breathless cup and chirping mirth,
Come hither, lady fair! and joined be
To our mad minstrelsy."—*Milton*.

After an interval of time,—with lively sensations imbibed from a "*Punch Bowl*,"

we drink to the "*Queen*" our "*Royal Sovereign*," and, being on exceeding good terms with our individual selves, we adjourn to the "*Fortune of War*," and there, supported by "*Hereules Pillars*," declare war for one *idea* with one—"Napoleon III" in Great Earl-street, Seven Dials,—by the valiant "*Hero of Waterloo*," kept by one Wagstaff, a licensed victualler, and a *corps d'armée* of "*Generals Abererombie*," "*Elliott*," "*Havelock*," "*Hill*," "*Picton*," "*Townsend*," "*Wolfe*," and a "*Knight of St. John*," "*Guy Earl of Warwick*," and a "*Highlander*;"—we make sail in 57 "*Ships*," in command of the gallant "*Admirals Benbow*," "*Carter*," "*Codrington*," "*Duncan*," "*Hawke*," "*Hood*," "*Kepple*," "*Napier*," "*Rodney*," "*Tyrrrel*," "*Vernon*," and 24 "*Lord Nelsons*"—the "*Old Commodore*," with 71 Kings, 64 Princes of Royal Blood, 114 Dukes, 26 Marquesses, 17 Earls, 2 "*Jolly Anglers*," 2 "*Jolly Farmers*," 2 "*Jolly Millers*," 3 "*Jolly Sailors*," and 1 "*Jolly Waterman*," supported in the rear by 65 "*King's Heads*," 87 "*King's Arms*," 47 "*Queen's Heads*," 23 "*Queen's Arms*," 14 "*Duke's Heads*," and, in reserve, by our old friend "*Robinson Crusoe*" with 15 "*Green Dragons*."

We then get a refresher at the "*Globe*," and having restored the *entente cordiale* between the "*Spread Eagle*" and the "*British Lion*," we look to our "*Hour Glass*," at 89, Upper Thames-street, and by the light of 6 "*Half Moons*" watch over the "*Sun Dial*" in its nocturnal repose, at 47, Goswell-road, London.

Thus ends our pleasing episode on Philosophers, Pilgrims, Merry Boys, Heroes, Kings, Queens, Dukes, and Lords to be found in the **Public Licensed Houses** of London.

To supply clothing and dress—the habiliments of men and women:—

By continuing the inquiry, we find by the "London Directory," that 1 064 of the population supports a Tailor in business, or 1 Tailor (not including journeymen) to 1 064 of the population; 1 Boot and Shoe Maker in business to 1 031 of the population; 1 Milliner and Dressmaker to 2 077; 1 Hatter to 6 000; 1 Draper to 3 000; 1 Hair Dresser to 3 738; and to alleviate the sufferings and infirmities of human life, we have 1 Surgeon or General Practitioner to about 1 712 of the population, and 1 Physician to 5 552; 1 Dentist to 8 247; 1 Chemist to 3 505; and for disposing of the dead, 1 Undertaker to about 5 043 of the population, and as 24 in 1 000 of the Metropolitan population on an average, die during the year, it will allow 121 to each.

In London there are about 10 000 of the population to 1 Pawnbroker; 1 Tobacconist to 2 062; 1 Watchmaker and Jeweller to 3 300; and to support our position, to settle our disputes, to enforce our claims, to adjust our wrongs—our contentions, and to injure one another as much as the law can do, we have no less than 1 Solicitor to 825 of the population, and 1 Barrister to 1 752, or about one in 560 of the inhabitants of London belong to the "legal profession," to be found in the "London Directory;" about one in 1 120 to the "Medical Profession," including Dentists; and to somewhere about one to every 900 of the population, there is a "Minister of the Gospel."

Local Occupations.—We find the greater number of Silk Weavers to be in Spitalfields, Bethnal Green, and Whitechapel; Watchmakers in Clerkenwell and St. Luke; Engine and Boiler Makers in Poplar, Stepney, and Lambeth; Gunsmiths in Whitechapel, Stepney, and St. George-in-the-East; Sugar Refiners in Whitechapel and St. George-in-the-East; Cabinet and Chair Makers in Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, &c.; and Tanning in Bermondsey, &c., &c.

The ISLANDS of Jersey and Shetland.

The longest day in "Jersey" is three hours shorter than in "Shetland," where, at the summer solstice, it is 19 hours long. Here a bright twilight continues all night, and books of a small type may be easily read at midnight; we also find that the sun rises on the east coast of "England" 49 minutes earlier than on the west coast of "Ireland," it thus follows that **Greenwich time**, which is now kept on all the railways of Great Britain, would be greatly at fault if extended to the sister Isle.

Local Differences of Time.

When it is 12 o'clock at London by **Greenwich time**; at **Dover** (E. lon. $1^{\circ} 19'$) it is $12^h, 5^m, 16^s$; and at **Paris** (E. lon. $2^{\circ} 20'$) it is $12^h, 9^m, 21^s$; a difference of $5^m, 16^s$, and $9^m, 21^s$ respectively: in advance of London time.

Liverpool (W. lon. $2^{\circ} 59'$) shows the opposite, viz., $11^h, 48^m, 7^s$; and at **Dublin** $11^h, 34^m, 39^s$; a difference of time $11^m, 53^s$, and $25^m, 21^s$ respectively, slower than London time.

In E. lon. watch fast; in W. lon. watch slow as compared to **Greenwich time**.

We find how frequently to our discomfort in our travels—whether it be East or West of the Metropolis, in our locomotive movements, that our pocket regulator of time is not in keeping with the time then present; as we recede **E.** or **W.** of London, and *vice versâ*, to be "slow," or "fast." It is to reckon this difference, and to ascertain in this age of rapid locomotion, by some simple rule to regulate local time with London (or railway time) that the annexed tabular form is given, which will assist us in the reckoning, as a check on time, when we find ourselves fast; and as an impulse, or impetus, when we find ourselves slow.

In the latitude of "London," $51^{\circ} 30'$, somewhere about 43 English miles is equivalent to a degree of longitude, and as we have (by the rotation of the Earth) 15 degrees of longitudinal space revolving within the hour, the lineal longitudinal extent of surface in this period

Longitude.			Time.	
			min.	sec.
0	5	=	0	20
0	6	=	0	24
0	7	=	0	28
0	8	=	0	32
0	9	=	0	36
0	10	=	0	40
* 0	15	=	1	0
0	20	=	1	20
0	25	=	1	40
0	30	=	2	0
1	0	=	4	0
1	15	=	5	0

* Thus 15' or the one-fourth of a degree, is equal to 1 minute of time; or 1 degree to 4 minutes, which in the latitude of London is about 43 miles; revolving at the rate of 645 miles per hour, and 15 480 miles per day.

In making any calculation, the following scale of English miles to a degree of longitude, in different latitudes, will greatly assist in obtaining correct results:—

Latitude.		Miles to a degree of Longitude.
0		
50	=	44.43
51	=	43.50
52	=	42.55
53	=	41.60
54	=	40.63
55	=	39.64
56	=	38.65
57	=	37.64

is 630 miles, estimating the degree of longitude to be equal to 42 English miles, and as 1 degree of longitude is again equal to 4 minutes of time, it follows that **one minute** of time is equal to $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles direct E. or W., and that 5 seconds of time is equal to about 1 mile of superficial extent.

Time.—The most precious of all possessions is, commonly, the least prized. It is like health, regretted when gone; but rarely improved while present.

We know time is fleet, yet fail to catch the current moment. It is the space of life, where, withal, all mankind runs its course, and while we never properly occupy its limits, we nevertheless murmur at its narrowness.

It is the field of exertion, and while we continually leave it "fallow," we yet sorrow over our stinted "harvest." With some, how slow time is passing, it lingers and quits its victim, with slothful negligence,—while it too often escapes in a hurried manner—the grasp of the more watchful, and speeds its rapid course. We would therefore suggest the following rather remarkable illustration. Could it be possible to travel at the rate of $64\frac{1}{2}$ miles **an hour** (a mile a minute) for 10 days, without any impediment, in a strait **eastern** direction from **London**, it will be found that at the end of the journey we had traversed the circumference of the Earth, about 15 480 miles (in this latitude, $51^{\circ} 30'$), exactly within the 10 days, or 240 hours by the clock; but there would appear to be a gain of a day on the reckoning in this race against time, or rather the traveller going **East** on his journey, had **gained a day** of time by the Earth's rotation; as the sun was at its meridian for 9 days only, or had only risen to light the traveller on his path but **nine** times, although the watch would indicate 240 hours, or 10 days, as the time elapsed.

But if we take the opposite, the route direct **West** from **London**, and follow the sun, as it were, and go along at $64\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, without impediment, due west,—we find, after the expiration of 240 hours, or 10 days, we make the circuit of the Earth, at the above latitude, while the sun had come to its meridian 11 times, and as it were a day would be **lost** on the reckoning, as we all know that in New Zealand (our antipodes) when it is 12 o'clock at noon with us, it is 12 o'clock at night with them.

Local Differences of Time.

Places **West** of the meridian of Greenwich, the Watch is **SLOWER** than Greenwich time by:—

		Watch slow.		
		h.	min.	sec.
Aberdeen	..	0	8	24
Abergavenny	..	0	12	8
Abingdon	..	0	5	7
Alnwick	..	0	6	48
Appleby	..	0	10	0
Bangor..	..	0	16	14
Bath	..	0	9	26
Bedford	..	0	1	52
Belfast..	..	0	23	40
Birmingham	..	0	7	33
Bridport	..	0	11	24
Bristol..	..	0	10	24
Buckingham	..	0	3	57
Cardigan	..	0	18	40
Carlisle..	..	0	11	38
Carmarthen	..	0	17	6
Cheltenham	..	0	8	16
Chester..	..	0	11	32
Chesterfield	..	0	5	40
Cork	..	0	33	44
Croydon	..	0	0	26
Derby..	..	0	5	52
Devizes..	..	0	7	55
Dorchester	..	0	9	43
Dublin..	..	0	25	21
Edinburgh	..	0	12	43

Diff. of Time—*continued.*

			Watch <i>slow.</i>		
			h.	min.	sec.
Exeter	0	14	18		
Falmouth	0	20	12		
Gibraltar	0	21	24		
Glasgow	0	17	4		
Gloucester	0	8	58		
Guildford	0	2	18		
Halifax, N.S. ..	4	14	28		
Hampton Court ..	0	1	20		
Hereford	0	10	52		
Hertford	0	0	16		
Holyhead	0	18	36		
Huntingdon	0	0	45		
Kendall	0	11	0		
Lancaster	0	11	10		
Leeds	0	6	4		
Leicester	0	4	33		
Leominster	0	10	54		
Lichfield	0	7	18		
Limerick	0	34	24		
Lincoln	0	2	4		
Lisbon	0	36	32		
Liverpool	0	11	53		
Macclesfield	0	8	30		
Madrid	0	13	58		
Manchester	0	9	0		
Marlboro	0	6	53		
Melton Mowbray ..	0	3	33		
Monmouth	0	10	48		
Newcastle	0	6	24		
New York	4	56	4		
Northampton	0	3	36		
Nottingham	0	4	41		
Oxford	0	5	1		
Penrith	0	10	56		
Peterboro	0	0	58		
Plymouth	0	16	30		
Portsmouth	0	4	24		
Quebec	4	44	52		
Shrewsbury	0	10	56		
Southampton	0	5	36		
Stafford	0	8	40		
Tamworth	0	6	49		
Taunton	0	12	21		
Tring	0	2	38		

Diff. of Time—*continued.*

			Watch <i>slow.</i>		
			h.	min.	sec.
Truro	0	20	6		
Warwick	0	6	20		
Waterford	0	28	28		
Windsor	0	2	22		
Worcester	0	8	41		
York	0	4	24		

Places **East** of the meridian of Greenwich, the Watch is **FASTER** than Greenwich time by:—

			Watch <i>fast.</i>		
			h.	min.	sec.
Alexandria	1	59	32		
Antwerp	0	17	36		
Berlin	0	53	32		
Boulogne	0	6	28		
Brighton	0	0	32		
Brussels	0	17	28		
Calcutta	5	53	8		
Cambridge	0	0	23		
Chelmsford	0	1	52		
Colchester	0	4	24		
Constantinople ..	1	56	0		
Copenhagen	0	50	16		
Darlington	0	6	12		
Dover	0	5	16		
Durham	0	6	16		
Ely	0	1	4		
Florence	0	45	0		
Hamburg	0	39	44		
Hastings	0	2	20		
Ipswich	0	4	38		
Maldon	0	4	42		
Malta (Valetta) ..	0	58	0		
Marseilles	0	21	28		
Naples	0	57	0		
Norwich	0	5	12		
Paris	0	9	21		
Pekin	7	45	52		
Rome	0	49	48		
Rotterdam	0	17	56		
St. Petersburg ..	2	1	16		
Tunbridge Wells ..	0	1	1		
Venice	0	49	20		
Vionna	1	5	22		

The following is from Dr. Wynter's "*Curiosities of Civilization*," abridged from the "*Times*:"—

"It is only in times comparatively recent that we have acquired the habit of looking to the things about us for the means of satisfying our faculty of wonder. It is remarkable, however, to what an extent the practice now obtains of working what we may term the diggings at our feet. On all sides our assiduity is rewarded by results to which our ancestors had no equivalent, and which compensate to us for their superior picturesqueness. Nor is this exuberance due alone to our improvement in the faculty of collecting and grouping the remarkable facts which surround us. We are not only more introspective as regards our social arrangements, but these have become richer in diversified phenomena, as our civilization itself has become vaster and more complex. The sources of the larger accumulation in these days are of two distinct kinds, but they work in very natural sequence and conjunction.

"In these days an ordinary number of the '*Times*' shows this invention in full swing, and we cannot imagine the infinite arrangements of society to be manageable without it. Dr. Wynter counted in the '*Times*,' the usual 16-paged paper, 2 575 advertisements; 129 ships were announced to depart for the chief emporia of the globe; 429 servants of all grades proffered their services, constituting a 'mop' or 'statute fair,' without the inconveniences of actual concourse; 136 auctioneers notified their intention of poisoning their impatient hammers, when we should have favoured them with our company; 195 new volumes, 'without which no gentleman's library is complete,' were offered by a circle of enterprising publishers; 378 houses, shops, and establishments invited inspection; 144 lodging-house keepers, or 'ladies having houses larger than they require,' were ready to take in and do for Cœlebs in search of a home; 144 preceptors proffered education to male or female pupils; while the hair, the skin, the feet, the teeth, and the inward man were offered the kind attention of 36 professors, who possessed infallible remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to; and in the midst of this competition the column which we devote to the domestic affections and afflictions contained its usual enigmatical announcements. The one-winged Dove implores the Crane to return, or Flo and Cenerentola correspond in cipher, or Little Pickle is informed that all will be forgiven by the same open agency—an agency which is now a necessary supplement to our senses, which is, as it were, the eyes, ears, and mouth of the public, as essential to its intercourse and its myriad operations.

"And yet the Englishman of Charles I's time, whatever may have been his wants, had no equivalent whatever to this universal medium. As early as June 28th, 1660, His Majesty himself begins advertising for a lost dog, and such advertisements on behalf of the King's favourite quadrupeds are frequently repeated afterwards. A second advertisement for the same dog looks, from its tone of raillery, as if it had been penned by the Merry Monarch himself; for it states that the dog 'is His Majesty's own dog, and doubtless was stole, for the dog was not horn or bred in England, and would never forsake his master;' also adding a remonstrance, which runs literally thus:—'Will they never leave robbing His Majesty? Must he not keep a dog? His dog's place (though better than some imagine) is the only place which nobody offers to beg.' Following the King's example, his Highness Prince Rupert, or Buckingham, or 'my Lord Albemarle,' resort to the '*London Gazette*' to make known their canine losses; and at the same time—a sign that field sports were reviving—we have inquiries for lanners, terrels, and gerfalcons. The King, moreover, announces in May, 1664, that he will only touch for the evil in that month, and then 'give over to Michaelmas next, that the people may not come up to town in the interim and lose their labour.' But the traces of the Great Fire are remarkably faint, and the current advertisements show in no respect the dimensions of this vast calamity, although nearly the entire population of the City was rendered houseless, and obliged to encamp in the surrounding fields.

"Were such a fire to occur now, as Dr. Wynter observes, our columns would be immediately full of the new addresses of the burnt-out shopkeepers, or those who had escaped would improve the occasion to their own advantage.

"The London of our day is as it were a new world, from which we are getting daily fresh information, from which new phenomena crop out wherever we turn, which is actually widening underneath our feet, and multiplying its curiosities as fast as, if not faster than, we are able to observe them."

NOTES TO TABLES, pp. 107-115.

These Tables are printed as a reference to test the accuracy of the comparisons here given; and the compiler had some hesitation, in presenting them in their imperfect form, as compared with the tabulation of similar facts in the Reports prepared by the Registrar-General, and presented to Parliament: in those valuable Reports a considerable amount of information is accessible to the public, within a range of the last five and twenty years.

The population is taken from the first "Official Return" (presented to Parliament) of the Census of 1861, prepared by the Registrar-General *Major George Graham*, assisted by *Dr. Farr* and *J. T. Hammick, Esq.*, dated the 7th June, 1861. A revised Return has since been published, which slightly alters the numbers first given, but not in any appreciable degree, so as to affect the calculations here given.

The Metropolitan, or Superintendent-Registrar's Districts, are generally co-extensive with Poor Law Unions, or single parishes.

TABLE A., p. 107.—London to 1 000 Persons, and to 1 000 Inhabited Houses, at the Census of 1851, the number enumerated at the Census of 1861, showing the Increase and Decrease in 10 years numerically arranged, with the rate per cent.

Cols. 2 and 5 are numerically arranged in proportion to the increase or decrease, taken from the First Official Return, dated the 7th June, 1861. See Table E, cols. 5 and 6.

TABLE B., p. 108. London.—Area in Statute Acres. Inhabitants to a Statute Acre, 1861, and the mortality to a Statute Acre in 10 years, 1851-60, with the Elevation of each London District above High Water Mark.

Cols. 2 and 6 are obtained from the Ordnance Government Survey.

Col. 3 is derived from the First Report of the Census of 1861, dated 7th June, 1861. See Table E.

Col. 4, obtained from the Registrar-General's Annual Summary of the Weekly Returns for the year 1860, p. VIII, with a correction for deaths in Public Institutions. See Table H, cols. 2 and 4, and pp. 104-106.

TABLE C., p. 109.—Density of Inhabited Houses to a Statute Acre in the London Districts at the Census of 1861, and 1851, with the Increase or Decrease numerically arranged.

Cols. 5 and 6 represents the difference between cols. 2 and 3, showing the increase or decrease of Inhabited Houses to a Statute Acre between the Census of 1851 and 1861.

TABLE D., p. 110.—London house accommodation, the number of persons inhabiting 100 houses at the Census of 1861 and 1851, with the Increase or Decrease.

Cols. 2 and 3 represent the number of persons living in 100 Houses at the Census of 1861 and 1851, and is obtained by the persons enumerated in proportion to the Houses Inhabited.

Cols. 5 and 6 show the difference between cols. 2 and 3, and indicate the increase or decrease of persons living in 100 Houses in a period of 10 years.

TABLE E., p. 111.—The "Influx" and "Efflux" of population in the London Districts, with the Increase and Decrease between the Census of 1851 and 1861.

Col. 2. Influx of Population, the numerical difference between the excess of Births over Deaths (col. 4), and the actual increase of Population (col. 5), *viz.*, the excess of Births (col. 4) subtracted from the increase of Population (col. 5) represents an increase of Inhabitants more than is shown by the natural criterion of the excess of "Births" over "Deaths," or the migration of persons into the district within a period of 10 years—Census of 1851 and 1861.

Col. 3. Efflux of Population, *viz.*, the excess of Births (col. 4) added to the decrease of Population (col. 6) represents a decrease of Inhabitants, or the excess of Births registered to be greater than the actual increase of Population, arising probably from an excess of mortality or by the number of persons who had migrated from the district to other localities.

TABLE F., p. 112.—Density of Population to a statute acre at the Census 1861 and 1851, with the Increase and Decrease.

Cols. 5 and 6 show the difference as compared with cols. 2 and 3 between the Census of 1851 and 1861, showing the increase or decrease of Persons to a Statute Acre.

TABLE G., p. 113.—London, the rate per cent. of Births and Deaths registered in 10 years, 1851–60, including the rate per cent. of “Births” exceeding the “Deaths” in the same period, numerically arranged.

Cols. 2 and 5. † The parish of St. Luke contains the “City of London Lying-in Hospital,” which adds nearly the one-half to the Births registered in the district.

Col. 3. * These districts owe a great excess of mortality to the following large Hospitals, *viz.*, “Guy’s,” “St. Thomas’s,” “The London,” and “St. Bartholomew’s.” The deaths in 10 years, 1851–60, is obtained from the Annual Summary of the Registrar-General’s Weekly Returns for the year 1860. See Table H, col. 3.

TABLE H., p. 114.—The Mortality per cent. for 10 years, 1851–60, or annually to 1 000 persons living in each of the Metropolitan Registration Districts derived from the mean population of the Census of 1851 and 1861.

Col. 2 represents the registered Death Rate in 10 years, 1851–60, derived from cols. 3 and 5, or the number registered annually in 1 000 persons living in each district.

Col. 3. The number of Deaths registered in 10 years, 1851–60, both inclusive, taken from the Registrar-General’s Annual Summary of the Weekly Returns for the year 1860, p. VII.

Col. 4. The revised rate of mortality; in the calculation a correction is made in col. 3. See the Deaths in Public Institutions, explained in the annexed Notes having reference to the letters affixed to each District. The mean population (col. 5) is applied, by which a very near approximation of the rate of Mortality is obtained in each locality.

Explanatory Note, referring to TABLE H, Cols. 2 and 4, showing the Rate per Cent. of Mortality for 10 years, 1851–60, in the Metropolitan Registration Districts, pursuant to the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4th, c. 85.

London (within the limits of the Metropolis Local Government Act) is divided into 37 Superintendent-Registrar’s Districts, generally co-extensive with Poor Law Unions or single parishes, and in calculating the Death-rate in Col. 4 from Cols. 3 and 5, Table H, an allowance is made for the deaths registered, that occur in Hospitals or Workhouses, not belonging to the district in which the Hospital or Workhouse is situated.

It is obvious that if persons who are removed from their own district, and then die in a Public Institution situated in another district, this additional mortality may influence considerably the Local Death Rate, and without some allowance, or correction, will lessen the expectation, or probably duration of the years of life, in any particular locality, far beyond its due relative proportions.

HOSPITALS.

Example.—In the West London District the deaths registered in 10 years (1851–60) numbered 12 585 (col. 3, No. 18), including the deaths in St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, estimated to be about 6 000,—shewing the large rate of mortality for this district in 10 years to be 44·97 per cent., or about 45 in 1 000 persons die annually, whereas by excluding, or assigning the deaths of persons in St. Bartholomew’s Hospital to the districts from whence they came, whose residences were situated in other districts of London, or in the country, thus the Death Rate in 10 years will be 23·5 per cent. (col. 4, No. 18), or about 23 annually in 1 000 persons living, which approximates to a very near average rate of mortality, corrected for the West London Union.

No attempt is here made to classify, or to assign the non-resident admissions, which to topographically adjust is a task of no ordinary labour,—but by being simply excluded; the London Districts are all placed on an equality for comparison.

The Deaths in St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 10 years numbered between six and seven thousand persons; it is ascertained that somewhere about 9 in 10 persons who had died in the hospital had no *locus standi* in the City Precincts,—by this accurate analyzation of the Deaths in public institutions by the City Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Letheby) from the City Returns (compiled by permission of the Registrar-General), the Hospital Deaths are assigned to their respective City Districts or Unions, and all those not belonging to the City are excluded, and thus the City portion of London is more correctly represented in the scientific reports of the Medical Officer of Health, than is shown, if no local corrections for public institutions in the Death returns were made.

DEATHS exceeding the BIRTHS registered.

In the West London District in which St. Bartholomew's Hospital is situated, as represented in the first Official Return of the last Census (1861), p. 8, col. 7, the Deaths exceeded the Births registered in 10 years by 4 647, or 59 per cent.

Also in the District of St. Olave, Southwark, comprising the parishes of St. Olave, St. Thomas, and St. John, Horsleydown, in 10 years (1851-60) the Deaths exceeded the Births registered by 5 447, or 94 per cent.

In this district (St. Olave, Southwark), the greater portion of the extensive Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's are situated, and the death rate, without any allowance for the Hospital Deaths is found by calculation to be 58·67 per cent. This high rate by making a correction for the Hospital Deaths, is reduced to 27·4 per cent. (col. 4, No. 27, Table H).

WORKHOUSES.

A correction in calculating the Death rate in Table H, col. 4, is made for the Deaths in Workhouses not belonging to the district in which the Workhouse is situated; for instance, the Deaths in the "Chelsea Workhouse," situated in the District of St. George, Hanover-square, and there registered, are transferred to "Chelsea" as properly belonging to that district.

The "Strand Workhouse," in the Pancras District, to the "Strand" District.

The "East London Workhouse," in Hackney, to "East London."

The "St. Luke's Workhouse," in Shoreditch, to "St. Luke's."

The "London City" Union House, situated in the Stepney and Poplar District, to "London City" District, as belonging to the City Union, and not to Stepney and Poplar in which the Workhouse is placed.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

But a small portion of the Deaths in the London Hospitals, in Lunatic Asylums, and in Prisons, are persons who belong or resided in the District in which the Institution is situated:

In calculating the Death rate by the number of Deaths registered within a given time, if a correction is not made for the admitted mortality, that is, the non-localized Deaths (where the number is large), the Death rate so calculated is in excess of the

natural mortality of the district, and, for comparison, does not represent its health and sanitary condition, as explained by the following corrections to adjust the Death-rate in certain districts of London. See Table H, p. 114.

a. In the Kensington District, the Deaths in the Consumption Hospital and in St. Mary's Hospital, the first situated in Brompton, and the second in Paddington, both within the Kensington District, the deaths together amount to the estimated number 2 400 in 10 years (1851-60), equal to 01·6 to 1 000 persons living, calculated by the mean population Census 1851-1861; this number, viz., 2 400, is subtracted from 30 945 (col. 3, No. 1), the death rate is thus reduced from 20·2 per cent. to 18·6 per cent. for 10 years (1851-60), or to an annual average of 18·6 deaths to 1 000 persons residing in the Kensington District. A similar estimated correction deduced from the Registrar General's Return of Deaths in Public Institutions is made for other districts. Col. 2 and 4, the difference - minus, or + plus, to 1 000 persons.

<i>b.</i> St. George, Hanover Square—for St. George's Hospital,	3 000	deaths, a difference of	03·7	—
<i>c.</i> Westminster—for Westminster Hospital.	1 000	„ „	01·5	—
<i>d.</i> St. Martin-in-the-Fields—for Charing Cross Hospital ..	800	„ „	03·3	—
<i>e.</i> Marylebone—for Middlesex Hospital	2 000	„ „	01·2	—
<i>f.</i> Pancras—for University College Hospital, and the Work- house belonging to the Strand Union (see <i>i</i>) ..	2 000	„ „	01·0	—
<i>g.</i> Islington—for Smallpox Hospital and the London Fever Hospital	1 500	„ „	01·2	—
<i>h.</i> Hackney—Workhouse belonging to the East London Union (see <i>k</i>)	600	„ „	00·8	—
<i>i.</i> Strand—for King's College Hospital	1 000	„ —	} =	00·0
Workhouse located in St. Pancras (see <i>f</i>) ..	1 000	„ +		
<i>j.</i> St. Luke—for Workhouse in Shoreditch (see <i>n</i>) ..	1 300	„ a difference of	02·3	+
<i>k.</i> East London—for Workhouse in Hackney (see <i>h</i>) ..	600	„ „	01·4	+
<i>l.</i> West London—for St. Bartholomew's Hospital ..	6 000	„ „	21·4	—
(The deaths in this hospital are about one-half of the deaths registered in the district.)				
<i>m.</i> London City—for Workhouse in Poplar (see <i>p</i>) ..	1 200	„ „	02·3	+
<i>n.</i> Shoreditch—for Workhouse belonging to St. Luke (see <i>j</i>)	1 303	„ „	01·1	—
<i>o.</i> Whitechapel—for London Hospital	2 000	„ „	02·5	—
<i>p.</i> Poplar—for Workhouse belonging to London City (see <i>m</i>)	1 200	„ „	01·9	—
<i>q.</i> St. Saviour—for Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospital ..	1 000	„ „	02·8	—
<i>r.</i> St. Olave—for Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospital ..	6 000	„ „	31·2	—
(The deaths in these hospitals are more than one-half of the deaths registered in the district.)				
<i>s.</i> Wandsworth—for Surrey County Lunatic Asylum ..	1 000	„ „	01·6	—

In other districts where the number of (non-resident) Deaths in Public Institutions are small, the calculated rate of mortality is not appreciably affected.

(The mean Population Census 1851 and 1861 is applied.)

Table I., p. 115.—LONDON.—The relative Proportions, Density of Population, Deaths, and Births registered, &c., in each district.

Col. 1 is derived from Table B, Col. 3, or Table F, Col. 2.

Col. 3 is derived from Table H, Col. 2.

Col. 4 is derived from Table G, Col. 2.

Cols. 5 and 6 show the excess on comparing Cols. 3 and 4.

TABLE A.—LONDON. To 1 000 Persons, and to 1 000 Inhabited Houses; at the Census of 1851, the number enumerated at the Census of 1861; showing the Increase and Decrease in 10 years (numerically arranged), with the Rate per cent.

LONDON (within the limits of the Metro- polis Local Government Act)				LONDON (within the limits of the Metro- polis Local Government Act)			
Metropolitan Registration Districts.				Metropolitan Registration Districts.			
To 1 000 Persons at the Census of 1851, the number enumerated at the Census of 1861.				To 1 000 Inhabited Houses at the Census of 1851, the number enumerated at the Census of 1861.			
Persons.				Inhabited Houses.			
Rate per cent.				Rate per cent.			
Col. 1.	2.	3. Inc.		4.	5.	6. Inc.	
London	1 187	19		London	1 175	18	
1 Lewisham	1 888	89		*1 Lewisham	1 637	64	
2 Poplar	1 679	68		2 Poplar	1 634	63	
3 Islington	P. 1 629	63		4 Hampstead	P. 1 543	54	
4 Hampstead	P. 1 594	59		3 Islington	P. 1 528	53	
5 Kensington	1 554	55		5 Kensington	1 507	51	
6 Hackney	1 426	43		6 Hackney	1 366	37	
7 Wandsworth	1 386	39		7 Wandsworth	1 346	35	
8 Rotherhithe	P. 1 376	38		9 Camberwell	P. 1 288	29	
9 Camberwell	P. 1 308	31		8 Rotherhithe	P. 1 264	26	
10 Greenwich	1 285	29		10 Greenwich	1 239	24	
11 Newington	P. 1 268	27		11 Newington	P. 1 225	23	
12 Bermondsey	P. 1 213	21		13 St. George, Hanover-sq.	P. 1 185	19	
13 St. George, Hanover-sq.	P. 1 198	20		14 Pancras	P. 1 180	18	
14 Pancras	P. 1 191	19		12 Bermondsey	P. 1 172	17	
15 Shoreditch	P. 1 184	18		18 Lambeth	P. 1 125	13	
16 Stepney and Mile End	1 170	17		15 Shoreditch	P. 1 124	12	
17 Bethnal Green	P. 1 163	16		16 Stepney and Mile End	1 121	12	
18 Lambeth	P. 1 163	16		17 Bethnal Green	P. 1 114	11	
19 Chelsea	P. 1 122	12		19 Chelsea	P. 1 096	10	
20 St. George, Southwark	P. 1 071	7		22 Westminster	1 036	4	
21 St. Luke	P. 1 054	5		20 St. George, Southwark	P. 1 035	4	
22 Westminster	1 032	3		23 Marylebone	P. 1 034	3	
23 Marylebone	P. 1 025	3		25 St. George-in-the-East	P. 1 007	7	
24 Clerkenwell	P. 1 013	1		21 St. Luke	P. 1 003	3	
25 St. George-in-the-East	P. 1 010	1					
26 St. Saviour, Southwark	1 008	8					
		Dec.					
27 St. Giles	996	4		27 St. Giles	992	8	
28 Whitechapel	991	9		34 St. Martin-in-the-Fields	P. 990	1	
29 St. Olave, Southwark	983	2		28 Whitechapel	983	2	
30 St. James, Westminster	P. 971	3		24 Clerkenwell	P. 981	2	
31 Strand	967	3		30 St. James, Westminster	P. 980	2	
32 Holborn	962	4		33 West London	980	2	
33 West London	941	6		26 St. Saviour, Southwark	977	2	
34 St. Martin-in-the-Fields	P. 919	8		31 Strand	966	3	
35 East London	916	8		32 Holborn	957	4	
36 London City	814	19		35 East London	948	5	
				29 St. Olave, Southwark	938	6	
				36 London City	872	13	

* * * Explanatory reference, see p. 103. P. Entire Parish.

* The number in this Column refers to the position in Col. 1.

TABLE B.—LONDON.—Area in Statute Acres;—Inhabitants to a Statute Acre, 1861; and the Mortality to a Statute Acre in 10 years, 1851-60; with the Elevation of each London District above high-water mark.

LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.			Area in Statute Acres.	Inhabitants to a Statute Acre. Census of 1861.	Mortality to a Statute Acre in 10 years, 1851-60.	LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.			Average Elevation in Feet above High-water Mark.
Col. 1.			2.	3.	4.	5.			6.
London			78 029	36	7·8	London			39
1	Lewisham .. ..	..	17 224	4	·5	*11	Hampstead	P.	350
2	Wandsworth .. ..	..	11 695	6	1·0	12	Marylebone	P.	100
3	Kensington .. ..	..	7 374	25	3·9	8	Islington	P.	88
4	Greenwich .. ..	..	5 367	24	3·3	10	Pancras	P.	80
5	Camberwell	P.	4 342	17	3·1	28	St. Giles .. ..	..	68
6	Lambeth	P.	4 015	40	8·3	24	Clerkenwell	P.	63
7	Hackney .. ..	..	3 929	21	3·4	7	Hackney .. ..	..	55
8	Islington	P.	3 127	50	7·8	31	Holborn .. ..	..	53
9	Poplar .. ..	..	2 918	27	4·9	32	Strand .. ..	..	50
10	Pancras	P.	2 716	73	14·6	30	St. Luke	P.	48
11	Hampstead	P.	2 252	8	1·1	20	Shoreditch	P.	48
12	Marylebone	P.	1 509	107	23·8	3	Kensington .. ..	..	44
13	Stepney and Mile-end..	..	1 257	103	23·0	34	St. James, Westminster P.	..	43
14	St. George, Hanover-sq. P.	..	1 161	76	11·9	35	East London .. ..	..	42
15	Westminster .. ..	..	917	74	18·2	22	London City .. ..	..	38
16	Rotherhithe	P.	886	28	5·7	18	Bethnal Green	P.	36
17	Chelsea	P.	865	73	17·2	25	St. Martin in the Fields P.	..	35
18	Bethnal Green	P.	760	138	28·6	14	St. George, Hanover-sq. P.	..	34
19	Bermondsey	P.	688	85	19·2	36	West London .. ..	..	28
20	Shoreditch	P.	646	200	42·7	23	Whitechapel .. ..	..	28
21	Newington	P.	624	132	26·8	1	Lewisham .. ..	..	28
22	London City .. ..	..	434	105	23·4	2	Wandsworth .. ..	..	22
23	Whitechapel .. ..	..	406	195	54·4	13	Stepney and Mile-end..	..	16
24	Clerkenwell	P.	380	173	37·3	29	St. George in the East P.	..	15
25	St. Martin in the Fields P.	..	305	74	17·2	17	Chelsea	P.	12
26	St. George, Southwark P.	..	282	197	49·1	9	Poplar .. ..	..	10
27	St. Saviour, Southwark.	..	250	144	39·8	4	Greenwich .. ..	..	8
28	St. Giles .. ..	..	245	220	58·9	5	Camberwell	P.	4
29	St. George in the East P.	..	243	201	54·2	6	Lambeth	P.	3
30	St. Luke	P.	220	259	64·1	15	Westminster .. ..	..	2
31	Holborn .. ..	..	196	229	59·8	27	St. Saviour, Southwark	..	2
32	Strand .. ..	..	172	250	60·1	33	St. Olave, Southwark ..	..	2
33	St. Olave, Southwark ..	..	169	113	31·2	19	Bermondsey	P.	0
34	St. James, Westminster P.	..	164	215	47·0	26	St. George, Southwark P.	..	0
35	East London .. ..	..	153	266	69·3	16	Rotherhithe	P.	0
36	West London .. ..	..	138	197	47·7	21	Newington	P.	2 below

*. * Explanatory reference, see p. 103. P. Entire Parish.

* The number in this Column refers to the position in Col. 1.

TABLE C.—Density of Inhabited Houses to a Statute Acre in the London Districts at the Census of 1861 and 1851, with the Increase or Decrease numerically arranged.

LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.	Inhabited Houses to a Statute Acre. Census of		LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.	Inhabited Houses to a Statute Acre, in 10 years. Cols. 2 and 3.	
	1861.	1851.		Increase.	Decrease.
Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
London	4·7	3·9	London	·8	—
1 East London	29·4	31·0	*9 Newington P.	3·7	—
2 St. Luke P.	29·0	28·9	3 Shoreditch P.	3·0	—
3 Shoreditch P.	26·7	23·7	16 Mile End	2·8	—
4 St. George, Southwark P.	25·7	24·8	27 Islington P.	2·3	—
5 St. George-in-the-East P.	25·4	25·3	11 Bethnal Green P.	2·0	—
6 Strand	22·2	23·0	20 Bermondsey P.	1·7	—
7 Whitechapel	21·4	21·7	30 Poplar	1·5	—
8 Holborn	21·1	22·0	23 St. George, Hanover-sq. P.	1·4	—
9 Newington P.	20·5	16·8	24 Pancras P.	1·3	—
10 St. James, Westminster P.	20·3	20·7	31 Kensington	1·2	—
11 Bethnal Green P.	19·5	17·5	32 Hackney	·9	—
12 St. Giles	19·0	19·2	4 St. George, Southwark P.	·9	—
13 West London	19·0	19·1	22 Chelsea P.	·8	—
14 Clerkenwell P.	18·7	19·0	29 Rotherhithe P.	·8	—
15 St. Saviour, Southwark	18·0	18·4	28 Lambeth P.	·6	—
16 Mile End	15·8	13·0	34 Camberwell P.	·6	—
17 London City	14·7	16·8	33 Greenwich	·6	—
18 St. Olave, Southwark	13·1	14·0	25 Westminster	·5	—
19 Stepney	13·0	12·8	21 Marylebone P.	·4	—
20 Bermondsey P.	11·9	10·2	35 Hampstead P.	·4	—
21 Marylebone P.	10·9	10·5	36 Wandsworth	·3	—
22 Chelsea P.	9·6	8·8	37 Lewisham	·3	—
23 St. George, Hanover-sq. P.	9·0	7·6	19 Stepney	·2	—
24 Pancras P.	8·1	6·8	2 St. Luke P.	·1	—
25 Westminster	7·5	7·0	5 St. George-in-the-East P.	·1	—
26 St. Martin-in-the-Fields P.	7·5	7·6	26 St. Martin-in-the-Fields P.	—	·1
27 Islington P.	6·6	4·3	13 West London	—	·1
28 Lambeth P.	5·7	5·1	12 St. Giles	—	·2
29 Rotherhithe P.	4·0	3·2	14 Clerkenwell P.	—	·3
30 Poplar	3·8	2·3	7 Whitechapel	—	·3
31 Kensington	3·5	2·3	10 St. James, Westminster P.	—	·4
32 Hackney	3·4	2·5	15 St. Saviour, Southwark ..	—	·4
33 Greenwich	3·3	2·7	6 Strand	—	·8
34 Camberwell P.	2·8	2·2	8 Holborn	—	·9
35 Hampstead P.	1·2	·8	18 St. Olave, Southwark ..	—	·9
36 Wandsworth	1·0	·7	1 East London	—	1·6
37 Lewisham	·6	·3	17 London City	—	2·1

** Explanatory reference, see p. 103. P. Entire Parish.

* The number in this Column refers to the position in Col. 1.]

LONDON:—HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

TABLE D.—The number of Persons inhabiting 100 Houses, in each of the METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, at the Census of 1861 and the Census of 1851, with the Increase or Decrease.

LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.				In 100 Inhabited Houses the number of Persons at the Census of		LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.				In 100 Inhabited Houses the Increase or Decrease of Persons in 10 years. Cols. 2 and 3.	
				1861.	1851.					Increase.	Decrease.
Col. 1.				2.	3.	4.				5.	6.
London				772	772	London					—
1	St. Giles	..	..	1 158	1 154	*33	Lewisham	..	..	88	—
2	Strand	..	..	1 126	1 125	31	Rotherhithe	..	P.	56	—
3	Holborn	..	..	1 088	1 081	21	Islington	..	P.	46	—
4	St. James, Westminster	P.		1 061	1 071	13	St. Luke	..	P.	44	—
5	West London	..	..	1 038	1 080	32	Mile End	..	..	41	—
6	Marylebone	..	P.	996	987	14	St. Olave, Southwark	..	..	40	—
7	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	P.		992	1 068	22	Shoreditch	..	P.	38	—
8	Westminster	..	..	984	988	29	Bethnal Green	..	P.	30	—
9	Clerkenwell	..	P.	926	897	9	Clerkenwell	..	P.	29	—
10	Whitechapel	..	..	911	905	18	St. George, Southwark	P.		26	—
11	Pancras	..	P.	907	898	36	Hackney	..	..	26	—
12	East London	..	..	905	937	25	Greenwich	..	..	25	—
13	St. Luke	..	P.	895	851	20	Stepney	..	..	25	—
14	St. Olave, Southwark	..	..	861	821	16	St. Saviour, Southwark	..	..	25	—
15	St. George, Hanover-sq.	P.		842	833	27	Bermondsey	..	P.	24	—
16	St. Saviour, Southwark	..	..	802	777	30	Lambeth	..	P.	23	—
17	St. George-in-the-East	P.		793	787	24	Hampstead	..	P.	23	—
18	St. George, Southwark	P.		767	741	23	Kensington	..	..	21	—
19	Chelsea	..	P.	762	745	34	Newington	..	P.	21	—
20	Stepney	..	..	758	733	28	Poplar	..	..	19	—
21	Islington	..	P.	751	705	35	Wandsworth	..	..	19	—
22	Shoreditch	..	P.	751	713	19	Chelsea	..	P.	17	—
23	Kensington	..	..	721	700	15	St. George, Hanover-sq.	P.		9	—
24	Hampstead	..	P.	720	697	11	Pancras	..	P.	9	—
25	Greenwich	..	..	716	691	6	Marylebone	..	P.	9	—
26	London City	..	..	715	767	37	Camberwell	..	P.	9	—
27	Bermondsey	..	P.	711	687	3	Holborn	..	..	7	—
28	Poplar	..	..	709	690	10	Whitechapel	..	..	6	—
29	Bethnal Green	..	P.	708	678	17	St. George-in-the-East	P.		6	—
30	Lambeth	..	P.	704	681	1	St. Giles	..	..	4	—
31	Rotherhithe	..	P.	694	638	2	Strand	..	..	1	—
32	Mile End	..	..	679	638	8	Westminster	..	..	—	4
33	Lewisham	..	..	676	588	4	St. James, Westminster	P.		—	10
34	Newington	..	P.	641	620	12	East London	..	..	—	32
35	Wandsworth	..	..	632	613	5	West London	..	..	—	42
36	Hackney	..	..	621	595	26	London City	..	..	—	52
37	Camberwell	..	P.	590	581	7	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	P.		—	76

* * Explanatory reference, see p. 103. P. Entire Parish.

* The number in this Column refers to the position in Col. 1.

TABLE E.—The “Influx,” and “Efflux,” of Population in the London Districts and Parishes, between the Census of 1851 and 1861, showing the increase, and decrease, numerically arranged, and the excess of Births over Deaths, derived from the 1st Official Return of the Census, dated the 7th June, 1861.

LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.	Migration in 10 years.		The Excess of Births registered over Deaths, in 10 years, 1851-1860.	* Population. The Increase or Decrease between the Census of 1851 and 1861.	
	The inflowing of Population. The Increase, Col. 5, exceeding the excess of Births over Deaths, Col. 4. INFLUX.	The outflowing of Population. The Decrease of Per- sons, Col. 6, added to the excess of Births, Col. 4. EFFLUX.		Increase.	Decrease.
Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
London	186 809	..	253 989	440 798	..
1 Kensington	52 250	..	14 209	66 459	..
2 Islington P.	44 081	..	15 881	59 962	..
3 Lewisham	23 702	..	7 215	30 917	..
4 Poplar	22 554	..	9 466	32 020	..
5 Greenwich	18 985	..	9 312	28 297	..
6 Hackney	16 528	..	8 338	24 866	..
7 Wandsworth	13 782	..	5 835	19 617	..
8 Pancras P.	12 277	..	19 649	31 926	..
9 St. George, Hanover Sq. P.	10 548	..	3 969	14 517	..
10 Camberwell P.	10 474	..	6 348	16 822	..
11 Newington P.	7 326	..	10 015	17 341	..
12 Hampstead P.	5 940	..	1 178	7 118	..
13 St. Olave, Southwark ..	5 125	..	5 447	..	322
14 Stepney and Mile End ..	4 380	..	14 476	18 856	..
15 Rotherhithe P.	4 273	..	2 422	6 695	..
16 West London	2 958	..	4 647	..	1 689
17 Lambeth P.	2 799	..	19 884	22 683	..
18 Chelsea P.	2 583	..	4 302	6 885	..
19 Bermondsey P.	2 324	..	7 903	10 227	..
20 Shoreditch P.	1 680	..	18 402	20 082	..
21 Bethnal Green P.	..	1 251	15 963	14 712	..
22 St. George, Southwark P.	..	1 652	5 337	3 685	..
23 St. Saviour, Southwark ..	..	1 934	2 229	295	..
24 Westminster .. ..	..	2 192	4 259	2 067	..
25 St. Martin-in-the-Fields P.	..	2 461	457	..	2 004
26 St. James, Westminster P.	..	2 758	1 676	..	1 082
27 Holborn .. ..	..	3 788	2 028	..	1 760
28 St. Giles .. ..	..	3 802	3 569	..	233
29 Strand .. ..	..	3 977	2 516	..	1 461
30 Whitechapel .. ..	..	4 424	3 628	..	796
31 St. George-in-the-East P.	..	4 789	5 291	502	..
32 Marylebone P.	..	7 126	11 039	3 913	..
33 Clerkenwell P.	..	7 382	8 236	854	..
34 East London .. ..	..	8 315	4 582	..	3 733
35 St. Luke P.	..	8 668	11 610	2 942	..
36 London, City .. ..	..	13 243	2 861	..	10 382

* * Explanatory reference, see p. 103. P. Entire Parish.
* Derived from the first Report of the Census, dated June 7th, 1861.

TABLE F.—Density of Population to a Statute Acre in the London Districts at the Census of 1861 and 1851, with the Increase or Decrease, numerically arranged.

LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.	Inhabitants to a Statute Acre, Census of		LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.	Density of Popu- lation to a Statute Acre in 10 years. Cols. 2 and 3.	
	1861.	1851.		Increase	Decrease.
Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
London	36	30	London	6	—
1 East London	266	290	*8 Shoreditch P.	31	—
2 St. Luke P.	259	246	15 Newington P.	28	—
3 Strand	250	258	26 Islington P.	20	—
4 Holborn	229	238	14 Bethnal Green .. P.	19	—
5 St. Giles	220	221	20 Bermondsey P.	15	—
6 St. James, Westminster P.	215	222	19 Stepney and Mile End ..	15	—
7 St. George-in-the-East P.	201	199	21 St. George, Hanover-sq. P.	13	—
8 Shoreditch P.	200	169	2 St. Luke	13	—
9 West London	197	209	10 St. George, Southwark P.	13	—
10 St. George, Southwark P.	197	184	25 Pancras P.	12	—
11 Whitechapel	195	197	29 Poplar	11	—
12 Clerkenwell P.	173	171	30 Kensington	9	—
13 St. Saviour, Southwark ..	144	143	28 Rotherhithe P.	8	—
14 Bethnal Green .. P.	138	119	24 Chelsea P.	8	—
15 Newington P.	132	104	32 Hackney	6	—
16 St. Olave, Southwark ..	113	115	27 Lambeth P.	5	—
17 Marylebone P.	107	105	31 Greenwich	5	—
18 London City	105	129	33 Camberwell P.	4	—
19 Stepney and Mile End ..	103	88	34 Hampstead P.	3	—
20 Bermondsey P.	85	70	22 Westminster	2	—
21 St. George, Hanover-sq. P.	76	63	17 Marylebone P.	2	—
22 Westminster	74	72	12 Clerkenwell P.	2	—
23 St. Martin-in-the-Fields P.	74	81	7 St. George-in-the-East P.	2	—
24 Chelsea P.	73	65	35 Wandsworth	2	—
25 Pancras P.	73	61	36 Lewisham	2	—
26 Islington P.	50	30	13 St. Saviour, Southwark ..	1	—
27 Lambeth P.	40	35	5 St. Giles	—	1
28 Rotherhithe P.	28	20	11 Whitechapel	—	2
29 Poplar	27	16	16 St. Olave, Southwark ..	—	2
30 Kensington	25	16	23 St. Martin-in-the Fields P.	—	7
31 Greenwich	24	19	6 St. James, Westminster P.	—	7
32 Hackney	21	15	3 Strand	—	8
33 Camberwell P.	17	13	4 Holborn	—	9
34 Hampstead P.	8	5	9 West London	—	12
35 Wandsworth	6	4	1 East London	—	24
36 Lewisham	4	2	18 London City	—	24

** Explanatory reference, see p 104. P. Entire Parish.

* The number in this Column refers to the position in Col. 1.

TABLE G.—LONDON.—Rate per cent. of the Births and Deaths registered in 10 years, 1851-60, including the Rate per cent. of Births exceeding the Deaths in the same period, numerically arranged.

LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.				Rate per cent.		LONDON Metropolitan Registration Districts.				Rate per cent. of the Births exceeding the Deaths, registered in 10 years, 1851-60. Cols. 2 and 3.
				Births registered in 10 years to the mean Population. 1851-60.	Deaths registered in 10 years to the mean Population. 1851-60.					
Col. 1.				2.	3.	4.				5.
London				34	24	London				42
1 St. Luke	P.			44	23	†1 St. Luke	P.			91
2 Bermondsey	P.			40	25	24 Lewisham				86
3 Shoreditch	P.			40	24	5 Bethnal Green	P.			74
4 Poplar				40	25	3 Shoreditch	P.			64
5 Bethnal Green	P.			39	22	19 Islington	P.			61
6 St. George-in-the-East	P.			38	27	4 Poplar				61
7 St. Saviour, Southwark				37	31	23 Hackney				60
8 Newington	P.			36	23	8 Newington	P.			60
9 Stepney and Mile End				36	24	13 Lambeth	P.			60
10 St. George, Southwark	P.			36	26	2 Bermondsey	P.			60
11 Whitechapel				35	30	15 Clerkenwell	P.			58
12 Rotherhithe	P.			35	24	9 Stepney and Mile End				50
13 Lambeth	P.			35	22	12 Rotherhithe	P.			48
14 East London				34	24	34 Hampstead	P.			47
15 Clerkenwell	P.			34	22	16 Pancras	P.			47
16 Pancras	P.			34	23	28 Wandsworth				47
17 St. Giles				33	27	22 Camberwell	P.			47
18 Westminster				33	27	29 Kensington				46
19 Islington	P.			33	21	14 East London				46
20 Greenwich				33	25	6 St. George-in-the-East	P.			40
21 Chelsea	P.			32	25	10 St. George, Southwark	P.			39
22 Camberwell	P.			32	22	20 Greenwich				33
23 Hackney				31	20	36 London City				32
24 Lewisham				31	17	25 Marylebone	P.			29
25 Marylebone	P.			31	24	21 Chelsea	P.			29
26 St. Olave, Southwark				30	*59	17 St. Giles				25
27 Holborn				30	26	30 Strand				24
28 Wandsworth				30	20	18 Westminster				24
29 Kensington				29	20	33 St. George, Hanover Sq.	P.			24
30 Strand				29	24	32 St. James, Westminster	P.			22
31 St. Martin-in-the-Fields	P.			28	26	7 St. Saviour, Southwark				20
32 St. James, Westminster	P.			26	22	27 Holborn				17
33 St. George, Hanover Sq.	P.			26	21	11 Whitechapel				15
34 Hampstead	P.			24	16	31 St. Martin-in-the-Fields	P.			8
35 West London				24	*45	*35 West London				—
36 London City				23	18	*26 St. Olave, Southwark				—

* * Explanatory reference, see p. 104. P. Entire Parish.

* Deaths exceed the Births.

† The number in this column refers to the position in Col. 1.

TABLE H.—London. The Mortality per cent. for 10 years, 1851-1860, or annually to 1 000 Persons living in each of the Metropolitan Registration Districts, derived from the mean Population of the Census 1851 and 1861.

London (within the limits of the Metropolitan Local Government Act) Superintendent Registrar's Districts.				Registered Mortality. Rate per cent. for 10 years, 1851-1860, or an- nually to 1 000 Persons.	Deaths registered in 10 years, 1851-1860.	Revised Mortality. Rate per cent. for 10 years, 1851-1860, or an- nually to 1 000 Persons.	The Mean Population, derived from the Census of 1851 and 1861.
Col. 1.				2.	3.	4.	5.
London				23·6	609 994	23·6	2 582 635
1	Kensington .. ..	..	..	<i>a</i> 20·2	<i>a</i> 30 945	18·6	153 233
2	Chelsea .. ..	..	P.	24·8	14 851	24·8	59 980
3	St. George, Hanover Sq.	..	P.	<i>b</i> 20·8	<i>b</i> 16 777	17·1	80 488
4	Westminster .. ..	..	..	<i>c</i> 26·6	<i>c</i> 17 705	25·1	66 642
5	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	..	P.	<i>d</i> 25·6	<i>d</i> 6 043	22·2	23 638
6	St. James, Westminster	..	P.	21·5	7 707	21·5	35 865
7	Marylebone .. ..	..	P.	<i>e</i> 23·7	<i>e</i> 37 845	22·5	159 652
8	Hampstead .. ..	..	P.	16·0	2 487	16·0	15 545
9	Pancras .. ..	..	P.	<i>f</i> 22·7	<i>f</i> 41 611	21·7	182 919
10	Islington .. ..	..	P.	<i>g</i> 20·7	<i>g</i> 25 985	19·5	125 310
11	Hackney .. ..	..	..	<i>h</i> 19·6	<i>h</i> 13 898	18·8	70 862
12	St. Giles .. ..	..	..	26·7	14 431	26·7	54 097
13	Strand .. ..	..	..	<i>i</i> 23·7	<i>i</i> 10 333	23·7	43 686
14	Holborn .. ..	..	..	25·6	11 717	25·6	45 741
15	Clerkenwell .. ..	..	P.	21·7	14 167	21·7	65 205
16	St. Luke .. ..	..	P.	<i>j</i> 23·1	<i>j</i> 12 806	25·4	55 526
17	East London .. ..	..	..	<i>k</i> 23·5	<i>k</i> 9 999	24·9	42 539
18	West London .. ..	..	..	<i>l</i> 45·0	<i>l</i> 12 585	23·5	27 988
19	London City .. ..	..	..	<i>m</i> 17·7	<i>m</i> 8 956	20·0	50 741
20	Shoreditch .. ..	..	P.	<i>n</i> 24·2	<i>n</i> 28 898	23·1	119 298
21	Bethnal Green .. ..	..	P.	22·2	21 699	22·2	97 549
22	Whitechapel .. ..	..	..	<i>o</i> 30·4	<i>o</i> 24 091	27·8	79 361
23	St. George-in-the-East	..	P.	27·1	13 167	27·1	48 627
24	<i>a</i> Stepney .. ..	..	}	24·0	28 883	24·0	120 203
24	<i>b</i> Mile End Old Town ..	..				
25	Poplar .. ..	..	..	<i>p</i> 24·6	<i>p</i> 15 545	22·7	63 172
26	St. Saviour, Southwark	..	..	<i>q</i> 30·5	<i>q</i> 10 943	27·7	35 878
27	St. Olave, Southwark	..	..	<i>r</i> 58·7	<i>r</i> 11 273	27·4	19 214
28	Bermondsey .. ..	..	P.	24·8	13 226	24·8	53 241
29	St. George, Southwark	..	P.	25·8	13 856	25·8	53 666
30	Newington .. ..	..	P.	22·8	16 730	22·8	73 486
31	Lambeth .. ..	..	P.	22·1	33 216	22·1	150 666
32	Wandsworth .. ..	..	..	<i>s</i> 20·4	<i>s</i> 12 366	18·8	60 572
33	Camberwell .. ..	..	P.	21·6	13 619	21·6	63 078
34	Rotherhithe .. ..	..	P.	23·8	5 036	23·8	21 152
35	Greenwich .. ..	..	..	24·8	28 164	24·8	113 513
36	Lewisham .. ..	..	..	16·8	8 434	16·8	50 293

* * Explanatory reference and notes, see pp. 104-106. P. Entire Parish.

TABLE I.—LONDON.—The Relative Proportions.
Density of Population with the Births and Deaths in each District.

Density of Population. The Proportion to the Area in each District, Census 1861.	LONDON Superintendent Registrars' Districts. (Generally co-extensive with single Parishes or Unions.)	Relative Proportion.			
		To 100 Deaths or Births registered in London, on an average of 10 years, 1851-60.			
		Deaths.	Births.	Excess of Deaths.	Excess of Births.
Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
100	London	100	100	—	—
	West Districts—				
70	Kensington	86	88	—	2
240	Chelsea P.	105	96	9	—
210	St. George, Hanover Square .. P.	88	77	11	—
205	Westminster	113	99	14	—
207	St. Martin-in-the-Fields .. P.	108	82	26	—
600	St. James, Westminster .. P.	91	78	13	—
	North Districts—				
298	Marylebone P.	100	92	8	—
24	Hampstead P.	68	71	—	3
204	Pancras P.	96	100	—	4
138	Islington P.	88	100	—	12
59	Hackney	83	94	—	11
	Central Districts—				
613	St. Giles	113	100	13	—
695	Strand	100	88	12	—
637	Holborn	109	90	19	—
481	Clerkenwell P.	92	103	—	11
721	St. Luke P.	98	131	—	33
740	East London	100	103	—	3
548	West London	190	85	105	—
292	London City	75	70	5	—
	East Districts—				
557	Shoreditch P.	103	116	—	13
384	Bethnal Green P.	94	115	—	21
541	Whitechapel	129	104	25	—
560	St. George-in-the-East .. P.	115	114	1	—
	Stepney and Mile End	102	108	—	6
76	Poplar	104	118	—	14
	South Districts—				
401	St. Saviour, Southwark	129	110	19	—
314	St. Olave, Southwark	248	91	157	—
236	Bermondsey P.	105	119	—	14
548	St. George, Southwark .. P.	109	107	2	—
367	Newington P.	96	109	—	13
112	Lambeth P.	93	105	—	12
16	Wandsworth	86	90	—	4
46	Camberwell P.	91	95	—	4
77	Rotherhithe P.	101	105	—	4
66	Greenwich	105	99	6	—
11	Lewisham	71	93	—	22

* * Explanatory reference, see page 106. P. Entire Parish.

LONDON

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.



