

ed 11,525; 2,560,791 tons. Vessels cleared, 11,637; 2,686,402 tons:

IMPORTS, 1869—£50,943,191 stg.

EXPORTS, do—£53,706,839 stg.

EMIGRATION from British India, 13,358.

RAILWAYS—Total amount expended, £82,135,589.

POST OFFICES—Number of offices, 3,710.

Letters and papers transmitted, 74,664,817.

TROOPS—Europeans, 64,858; Natives, 120,000.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 23,300.

PUPILS, 757,667

Expenditure by Government for education, £590,452 stg.

In 1867 (since which time there have been no returns) there were 13,371 miles of telegraph, with 159 stations; from which the receipts for that year (including Government messages) were £142,978 stg.

The principal exports are raw cotton, opium, grains and pulse, jute and jute manufactures, dyes of all kinds, seeds of all sorts, cotton manufactures, raw silk, hides and skins, and coffee, &c.

The thermometer ranges from 52° to 99° Fah. in the shade; January being the coolest month, and June the hottest.

In the Bengal Presidency, is the Province of Assam, which promises to be a great tea country; and the other productions of commercial value in this Province are almost unequalled in variety and abundance.

In the Madras Presidency, Timber is the most valuable product; rice and sugar are largely cultivated.

The Bombay Presidency boasts of the richest cotton fields and the greatest manufacturing industry.

Ceylon.

Situated S. E. of Hindostan, between 5° 55' and 9° 51' N. lat., and 79° 41' and 81° 54' long.

Area 24,700 square miles, about 15,800,000 acres.

Under cultivation, 1,580,078 do acres.

Population 1868, 2,081,395; of whom the most numerous were Singhalese.

Revenue in 1869, £946,494 stg.

Expenditure do., £881,373 stg.

Public Debt do., £700,000 at 6 per cent.

Imports do., £4,635,025.

Exports do., £3,631,065.

Police, (840) at a cost of £39,250 per annum.

The Government is by a Governor, with an Executive Council of five, and a Legislative Council of fifteen, including the Executive. No measure to be proposed without permission of the Governor.

The climate is comparatively healthy.

The mean temperature on the coast about 80°; further back varying from 74° to 91°. The quantity of rain is three times as great as in England.

This island pays £160,000 a year to Imperial Government, as military contribution.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND MALACCA.

SINGAPORE, an island south of Malay Peninsula.

Area, 275 square miles.

PENANG—An island west of Malay Peninsula, 14 miles long, and 9 broad, with a strip on the main land opposite 28 miles long and 8 wide.

MALACCA—West Coast of Peninsula.

Area, about 1,000 square miles:

Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, being held first by the

Portuguese, then by the Dutch, and since 1824 by the English.

Population in 1868, 273,000.

In Malacca and Penang the Malays form nearly three-fourths of the population, the Chinese ranking next in number. In Singapore the Chinese are far the most numerous.

Revenue, 1868, £276,642.

Expenditure, do., £299,295.

Imports, do., £42,119,708.

Exports, do., £37,993,856.

The exports consist principally of gutta-percha, gambier, black pepper, India-rubber, Buffalo horns, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tea, coffee, opium, &c.

The Government consists of a Governor, and Executive Council of nine members, and a Legislative Council of 10, nominated by the Crown. In each of these the Lieut.-Governors of the Islands are included.

The number of vessels which arrived in these settlements in 1868, was 2,280, with a tonnage of 874,042.

LABUAN.

An island in the Malay Archipelago, N. W. of Borneo, 5° 14' N. latitude, and 115° 19' E. longitude; ceded to Great Britain in 1846, by the Sultan of Bruni:

Area, 45 square miles.

Population in 1867, 3,828

Revenue 1869, £5,349 stg.

Expenditure 1869, £6,237 stg.

Imports 1868, £229,725 stg.

(Chiefly cotton goods and hardware from Singapore, Pepper, Sago, &c., from Borneo.)

Exports (Beeswax, camphor, hides, birds-nests and trepang) £203,852 stg.

Coal of good quality is abundant:

The temperature varies little during the whole year; extreme ranges being from 71° to 90°.

Government by a Governor and Legislative Council.

HONG KONG:

Situated off the S. E. Coast of China, between 22° 9' and 22° 1' N. latitude, and 114° 5' and 114° 18' E. longitude; ceded to Great Britain in 1841.

Area, 29 square miles:

Population 1869, 117,235, mostly Chinese.

Revenue do., £192,469.

Expenditure do., 192,309 stg.

Public Debt, do., 15,625.

The harbour is one of the finest in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills that rise 3,000 or 4,000 feet. It is a military and naval station, and a great centre of trade.

The number of vessels entered in 1869, was 25,480, with a tonnage of 2,525,408 tons.

The annual range of the thermometer is said to be from 40° to 93°.

The Government is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council composed of the Executive and four other members nominated by the Crown.

There is a large Police force numbering 628 men.

The colony pays £20,000 stg. a year to the Imperial Government as military contribution.

ADEN.

A Peninsula of Arabia, 118 miles from the entrance of the Red Sea, 12° 47' N. latitude, and 45° 9' E. longitude.

Area of from 18 to 20 miles, with a population of 50,000.