THE OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE POPULATION FOR 1826.

*Householders having the Qualification of Electors.* Nobility, including men, women, and children... 1,440,000 Citizens and farmers, &c 1,560,000

*Heads of Families, viz.*

Magistrates and advocates 5,883

Notaries 9,683

Attorneys and clerks of law-courts 13,274

Medical men 17,990

Public functionaries and clerks 27,243

Merchants 6,824

Agricultural proprietors 364,514

Heads of families 445,411

Women and children 1,128,275

1,573,686

*Agricultural Population.*

Agricultural proprietors 364,514

Farmers . 527,423

Labourers 805,235

Proprietors of flocks and herds 25,530

Shepherds 113,628

Heads of families and others 1,836,330

Women and children 6,777,140

Total agricultural population 8,613,470

*Merchants and Manufacturers.*

Merchants 6,824

Retail dealers 18,851

Manufacturers and labourers 489,493

Heads of families 515,168

Women and children 1,803,088

Total manufacturing population 2,318,256

*Other Classes.*

Domestics (one in thirty-seven inhabitants) 276,000

Vagabonds (one in seventy) 140,000

Smugglers (one in a hundred) 100,000

Customhouse officers 40,000

Officers of the Inquisition 22,000

Wandering beggars 36,000

Convicts 2,000

All other classes, or one in thirteen inhabitants 700,000

*Extent and Population of the Colonies of Spain in* 1827.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Square**  **Miles.** | **Inhabitants.** |
| **Philippine Islands** | 7,451 46,700  36 | 2,525,000  210,000  704,487  284,957  4,000 |
| **Canary Islands** |
| Cuba |
| Porto Rico J  Presidencies of Africa |
| Total inhabitants... |
| *...* | 3,528,444 |

The population of Spain, according to the royal decree of August 1837, being 12,168,572, if we add the 3,528,444 of the colonies, the entire population of Spain and its dependencies will be 15,697,016.

The Roman Catholic religion exclusively prevails in Spain, and here in all ages it has assumed its most bigoted

and intolerant form. The church establishment includes eight archbishops and seventy-two bishops, 2393 canons, and 1869 prebendaries, together with an immense multitude of other ecclesiastics, under various denominations. In the year 1835 there still remained 1940 cloisters, containing 30,906 monks. Of these the Franciscans alone possessed 651 cloisters, with 11,232 monks and lay-brothers. But by a royal decree of the above year, all the religious houses which did not contain more than twelve monks were abolished. The number of monasteries thus condemned amounted to 900. Their revenues were applied to the extinction of the national debt. The whole income of the church is valued at L.12,500,000 sterling, and the portion of the income which is consumed by the spirituality exceeds the collective income of the state by about L.2,000,000.

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*Education.*

The institutions for public instruction in Spain are the universities of

Valencia, established in 1411 Students in 1827 1569

Valladolid 1346 1247

Saragossa 1474 1175

Santiago...,. 1532 , 1054

Seville 1504 807

Granada 1531 812

Cervera 1717 573

Huesca 1354 537

Oviedo 1580 420

Salamanca 1404 418

Alcala. 1490 364

Onate 270

Toledo 257

Palma 177

Orihuela 124

There are two artillery schools, and a hundred and sixty three colleges and seminaries of a higher order, containing 3810 pupils. The common schools throughout the country have been estimated at about 20,000.

There are numerous public libraries in the more important towns, some of them of considerable extent. One at Madrid contains about 130,000 volumes, numerous manu scripts, and a rich collection of medals. The prohibition, however, of many standard works greatly limits their value.

*Finances.*

According to the budget of 11th February 1837, the

expenditure amounted to 1,929,300,795 reals.

The income to 800,000,000 ditto.

With regard to the national debt of Spain it is impossible to obtain any thing like a correct estimate. For the last eight or nine years it has continued to accumulate with fearful rapidity, and loan after loan has been negociated. It seems almost impossible that so large an amount as from two millions to two millions and a half sterling, can be annually collected to pay the interest of the national debt in a country already grievously oppressed with taxes, and where trade is in some measure stagnant. The balance of her trade, ever since the loss of her colonies, has been in the ratio of two to one against Spain, while the whole value of her exportable produce, even in the most prosperous periods, has not exceeded three millions and a half ; and this is now supposed to be greatly reduced, since the exports to Eng 1and, which is the greatest consumer of her fruits, wine, and wool, have barely averaged for the last four or five years one million sterling. In 1833, the public debts amounted to L.165,000,000, and as the expenditure exceeded the income, and various loans have since been nego ciated, it has now materially increased. Taxation in Spain is very heavy, and is levied with little regard to the well­