attention to the breeds of horses, but the chief seat for rearing them is in the north riding. The horses of Cleve­land being clean made, strong, and active, are well calcu­lated for draft ; those of the vale of York, by the introduc­tion of the racing bl∞d, are fitter for the saddle. The vales of the eastern moorlands rear many horses of a smaller but useful breed.

The mineral productions of this division of Yorkshire are not of great account. To the west of Richmond some lead mines are advantageously worked. Iron and copper have been formerly raised. The former metal is still produced near Whitby and Scarborough, but the mines of the latter are abandoned. Coal is found in various parts of the riding, but the quantity is small and the quality bad ; and hence thc chief supply of fuel is obtained from Durham. The most valuable mineral production is alum, which is collected and prepared in large quantities at different works on the northern shore of the riding.

This division of Yorkshire can scarcely be viewed as a manufacturing district. The greatest portion of those employed in making goods are weavers of linen, which is a kind of domestic industry, in no one place employing more than 120 persons, and the whole of them not exceed­ing 400. Ship-building, and the attendant operations of making ropes, sail-cloth, and iron-work, employ many hands in and near Whitby; and on that part of the coast, at the proper season, the herring-fishery affords some oc­cupation.

The most striking remains of antiquity in the riding are Scarborough Castle, and the abbeys of Rievaulx, Byland, and Whitby.

Among a vast number of seats of noblemen and gentle­men, some of the most conspicuous and celebrated are, Bishopsthorpe, archbishop of York; Castle Howard, earl of Carlisle; Duncombe Park, Lord Feversham ; Hornby Castle, duke of Leeds; Kirkleatham Hall, Sir Charles Turner, Bart. ; Marske Hall, Honourable L. Dundas ; Mulgrave Castle, the marquis of Normanby ; Newby Park, Earl de Grey ; Brompton, Sir George Cayley, Bart. ; Rokeby, J. B. S. Morritt, Esq. ; Gersham, duke of Cleveland ; and Aske, earl of Zetland.

The largest towns in the riding, and thc population of them in 1831, were these: Scarborough, 8369; Whitby, 7763; Malton, 4173; Richmond, 3900; Northallerton, 3004 ; Thirsk, 2838 ; Pickering, 2555. The elections for the riding are held at the city of York ; and the other polling places are Malton, Scarborough, Whitby, Stokes- ley, Gaisborough, Romaldkirk, Richmond, Askrigg, Thirsk, Northallerton, and Kirby Moorside.

The east riding of the county of York is divided into six wapentakes, the borough of Beverley, and the town and borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. The area of this thc smallest of the three ridings, as measured on the map, is 716,160 acres, but the returns from parishes is only711,360 acres, the difference probably arising from roads and rivers not being included in the computation.

The population at the four decennial enumerations has been found to be, in 1801, 110,992; in 1811, 133,975; in 1821, 153,854 ; and in 1831, 168,891. At the last of these periods, the males were 82,142, and the females 86,749. The number of families was 36,960, of whom 13,025 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 10,825 in trade, manufac­tures, and handicraft, and 13,110 were not comprised in either of these classes. The number of males at that time twenty years of age was 41,184. The occupiers of land employing labourers were 3331, and those not employing labourers were 1661 ; the labourers employed in agricul­ture were 12,727 ; the persons employed in manufactures, or in making machinery, were 175; those employed in re­tail trade or handicraft, as masters or workmen, were 12,017 ; **the** capitalists, bankers, professional or other educated men.

were 2398 ; the labourers employed in other than agricul­tural work were 4663 ; other males twenty years of age (except servants) were 2627 ; the male servants twenty years of age were 625, and those under that age 234 ; the female servants were 6285.

This division of Yorkshire is not marked by any strong or peculiarly striking features, though in some few parts the scenery is good, and, including the sea-views, the pros­pects near the coast are rather pleasing. The riding may be divided into three parts, as far as regards its productive powers. The first is a tract of level land, extending from the river Humber to nearly the northern boundary of the district. This is in part a rich soil, and, including Holder- ness, contains some of the best feeding land in this island. The next division is the Wolds, running from north to south, parallel to the former. They are a range of chalky hills, elevated above the level country about 600 feet. The soil is rather a light and chalky loam, in some places mixed with gravel, in others with clay. The extent is from 300,000 to 400,000 acres. Thirty years ago, a very small portion of these Wolds was cultivated ; but of late years much of it has been enclosed, and converted into corn-land. The want of good roads is still felt in this part of the country, though the materials for making such roads are abundant and near at hand. The third natural division of the east riding extends from the western foot of the Wolds to the boun­daries of the north and west ridings. This tract, com­monly called the Levels, is everywhere flat and unpic- turesque. The soil is various, but in general of a clayey nature. From Gilberdike to Howden it is very heavy ; and though the country is well covered with villages and ham­lets, it is extremely dirty, disagreeable, and difficult to travel over.

No part of England shews more proofs of recent agricultu­ral improvements than this riding of Yorkshire. The Wolds have been, by paring and burning, changed from sheep pasture into corn-bearing land. In the low lands great improvements have also been made ; extensive tracts, for­merly flooded a great part of the year, and scarcely pro­ducing any thing but rushes, have been drained, and are covered with such crops of grain that the value of the land has been increased in a most extraordinary degree. The Wolds, in their former state, were very well adapted for breeding horses ; but in their present improved state are more profitable as affording pasture for sheep and as grow­ing com. The warrens for rabbits were formerly very nu­merous and extensive, but, for the most part, are now more productive by being covered with herbage of a better quality. The farms, especially on the Wolds, and in the southern parts of Holdemess, are generally large, renting from L.200 to L.2000 per annum. The climate of the east riding varies considerably. Near the coast, thc air is cold, and frequently charged with dense fogs. On the Wolds the cold is more severe, and the snow lies longer ; but to the westward of the hills, the air is warm and moist, and tends to produce agues. There are no mines in this riding, and no manufactures, except the spinning of flax, which is performed by the ancient method, and is carried on by ali the females in the farm houses at their leisure hours. The foreign and internal commerce of the riding is wholly carried on through the port of Hull, a place which has thriven during the last forty years as much as any portion of the kingdom. During that period, its po­pulation has been more than doubled, and its mercantile shipping and other property have been increased far beyond that ratio.

Extensive docks have been constructed for the reception of vessels, and for affording facilities in the landing and storing of their cargoes. Around these docks a new tow n has arisen, on what was formerly a swamp, and it surpasses the ancient part in cheerfulness and beauty. The foreign