

	No. of Persons Employed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cotton	157,186	222,027	379,213
Wool	45,583	33,508	79,091
Worsted	30,023	57,771	87,794
Flax	23,446	56,816	80,262
Silk	16,899	39,238	56,137
	273,137	409,360	682,497

Mr. Redgrave estimates that there are 682,497 persons employed in establishments subject to the factory act, and 887,369 persons employed upon textile fabrics—in establishments not under the provisions of the factory act, which two classes of persons have dependent upon them at least 3,000,000 of unemployed persons, representing a total of 4,568,082 persons dependent upon the textile fabrics for their maintenance; being in the proportion of 16 per cent., or one-sixth of the population. But there are others, though not directly employed upon the fabrics themselves, equally dependent upon the prosperity of textile manufactures for their subsistence—for instance:—

Those engaged in the procuring of coal (at least 3,000,000 tons are consumed per annum in factories, print-works, &c.). Those engaged in the procuring of iron, engine and machine makers. Those engaged in the leather trade, in the manufacture of grease, in the procuring of oil, dry wares, paper, skips, or baskets, and of various minor articles used in manufacturing establishments. Those employed in warehouses, &c., &c.

At a moderate computation, the above persons and their families would raise the number of those dependent upon the textile fabrics to 20 per cent., or one-fifth of the population.

The following table shows the relative strength of the different countries in relation to cotton fabrics.

COUNTRIES	No. of Factories.	No. of Spindles.	No. of Persons employed.
Austria	202	1,500,000	30,020
Bavaria	18	558,700	12,000
Belgium	169	600,000	12,000
France	2,394	3,457,552	244,579
Prussia	132	194,290	5,201
Russia	70	1,400,000	50,000
Saxony	134	604,646	12,000
Switzerland	132	1,112,625	20,000
The smaller States of } Germany	30	440,000	8,000
	3,281	9,867,813	393,800
Great Britain & Ireland	2,210	28,010,217	379,213

The above number of spindles, say in round numbers 10,000,000, are known to be in operation in

certain countries in Europe, being those most engaged in industrial pursuits, and containing an aggregate population of 160,000,000. If to the remaining countries, containing a population of 55,000,000, we give 4,000,000 spindles, which is a very large estimate for Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Denmark, Holland, &c., it will be found that the continent of Europe gives employment to 14,000,000 spindles. To this number must be added the probable number in operation in America, which has been estimated not to exceed 7,000,000. There will then be a total of 21,000,000 out of England, tended by every variety of race, each with their different characteristics and habits, while in Great Britain alone there are 28,000,000, tended by industrious, intelligent, and steady operatives.

From a comparison of the Table just quoted with the first Table, the following results are obtained:— That in the United Kingdom there is one person employed in a cotton factory to every 72 of the population.

In Switzerland	One in every 100
France	“ 132
Saxony	“ 141
Prussia	“ 300
Belgium	“ 350
Bavaria	“ 416
The smaller States of Germany ...	“ 625
Austria	“ 1,313

The following shows the value of the textile fabrics manufactured in the United Kingdom in 1856:—

	Estimated value of Goods manufactured	Quantity exported	Estimated quantity consumed in the country.
	£	£	£
Cotton	55,298,778	38,233,770	17,015,008
Wool	23,942,976	5,985,744	17,975,232
Worsted	12,715,569	6,415,569	6,300,000
Flax	15,100,000	6,262,588	8,837,412
Silk	18,900,000	2,966,938	15,933,062
Total	125,957,323	59,914,609	66,060,714

It is commonly believed that notwithstanding all the appliances of science, art, and marvellous skill, the hand looms of the East surpass in the beauty and delicacy of their productions the most elaborate efforts of the British manufacturer.

The beauty, softness, and delicacy of the fabrics of India have long been celebrated. We are accustomed to think of them with wonder, and to despise somewhat their coarser but cheaper rivals of Manchester and Glasgow. But these exquisite productions have been created in satisfaction of the law of supply and demand. The rajahs and princes of India, swathed in riches and steeped in luxurious pleasures, require in their enervating climate the softest and most delicate tissues for themselves as well as for their Zenana.