

number 15,464,000 people, existing in an area of 195,782 square miles, thus giving a population of nearly seventy-nine for every square mile, a density about one-third that of Great Britain. Four cities of the realm contain over one hundred thousand, namely, Madrid, with 281,170, Barcelona, with 183,787, Seville, with 112,529, and Valencia, with 106,435. The proprietors of rural properties are said to number 2,433,301, the proprietors of urban properties, 1,807,899, the farmers 505,635, and the graziers, 840,528, the same persons being often included in two or more of these classes. Some idea of the number engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits may be gathered from the list of those contributing to the licensing tax :

Industrial pursuits	148,043
Commercial pursuits	119,234
Scientific occupations	35,786
Artists and artisans	88,728
Manufacturers	67,327

Total 459,068

The Chief colonies of Spain are Cuba, the Philippine Islands, and Porto Rico. Of these, Cuba has a population of 479,491 whites, 172,584 free blacks, and 371,929 slaves, or a total population of 1,024,004 ; the Philippine Islands contain 4 319,269 inhabitants, and Porto Rico 492,121. The subjects of Isabella II. number, therefore, more than 21,000,000 of souls.

It will surprise those who have been accustomed to look upon Spain as one of the poorest of civilized countries, to learn that the income of her central government in 1859 was estimated at no less than \$87,548,300, while her expenditures only slightly exceeded that sum. This amount, added to the provincial and municipal budgets, makes the estimated governmental receipts for that year a little over \$117,000,000. The national debt, exclusive of seventy-eight millions of unacknowledged claims, is \$524,565,000, paying a yearly interest of \$12,474,110. One of the noticeable items in the ministerial budget is the pension-list, which foots up \$7,168,700, paid to 49,345 civil, clerical, and military pensioners. The army, doubtless somewhat augmented during the late contest with Morocco, sank from 147,929 men in 1848, upon which \$9,035,600 were expended, to 117,616 in 1858, requiring an expenditure of \$8,682,000. The navy numbered, at the commencement of 1859, including vessels in process of construction, ninety-seven men-of-war of all classes, carrying 942 guns.

The commercial interests show a startling progress, and are one of the best indices of the growing national prosperity. In the year 1850, the value of articles imported into the ports of Spain from all countries amounted to \$32,928,000 ; seven years later, in 1857, the imports had increased 131 per cent., being in value \$76,214,600. The total