

“FACTS AND FIGURES.”

NO. I.

TEN TABLES

TELLING TALES OF “MY LANDLORD” AND “THE CHURCH.”

ENGLAND’S RENT ROLL,

1538, £4,000,000 ; 1844, £37,503,146.

CHURCH REVENUES,

1538, £568,000 ; 1844, £15,000,000.

“MY LANDLORD,” THE LION’S SHARE OF TITHES,

£11,000,000.

“THE FARMER’S MENTOR,”

AT THE NEXT ELECTION.

“NO TITHES,” “AN IMPROVED TENURE,” “NO GAME LAWS,” &c. &c.

BY TOBY VECK, *pseud.*

LONDON:

LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, AND LONGMANS.

1846.

Apr. 30, 1940

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DEAR PUNCH,

If I do know you right, you once did say, that if ever I did do anything in the way of "Facts and Figures," you would do (something) for me. Let it be done.

Passing by your establishment in Fleet-street the other day I saw you at your window, and did propose to call, but "a Leaguer" said its o' no use talking to him—"none whatever;" send him a copy, for, "ye Gods," he sits and "sings on" his pro—fun—ditty, and "doth bestride" this little world like a Colossus. "What!" I exclaimed, "a little Chap like that." "Judge not from his stature," he replied; "send him a copy, and invite his scan,

'The mind's the measure of the man.'

Guided by this advice, I send a copy, and regret I did not send the bishop undefiled, to have been made a better handle of.

I remain, dear Punch,

Your constant admirer,

TOBY VECK.

P.S.—"Another Job soon."

FACTS AND FIGURES.

(SEE THE TABLES.)

It is preliminarily announced that the leisure of the writer has for some time past been occupied in preparing for the press a Treatise upon Taxation and the National Debt, which is nearly ready for publication. Measures are therein proposed for the immediate adjustment of the latter, and its ultimate redemption, without violation of the public faith. It also comprises a scheme for establishing a reformed representation of the people and property in Parliament, a developement of new and true principles of taxation, and the simplification of it, with observations upon other subjects of great national importance. Under the head of taxation in the work referred to will be found a proposition for the total abolition of tithes—church rates, poor, highway, and county rates, the present income-tax, and the window duties, with a provision for the payment of those imposts out of the general revenue of the country; these, with the land tax, which is also included, amount, it is computed, to about eighteen per cent. upon the annual rental of Great Britain; (Ireland excluded, for reasons to be stated;) and it is proposed that a tax to that amount be levied upon all incomes arising out of property, whether landed, funded, or personal, to be equitably adjusted, according to a principle therein laid down; and that the whole produce of the tax be applied to the payment of the interest of the national debt, and it will be found fully adequate to that end—this is the first and fundamental principle of taxation, the pivot upon which all our fiscal arrangements must ultimately turn, and statesmen, tax payers, property men, party politicians, may shrink from it as they please; “to this” opinion “they must come at last,”—that the general capital of the country must provide the interest of the national debt, and that an active population, aided by machinery and capital, must redeem it. Until these principles are established we shall have no sound legislation. Real property already pays full eighteen per cent., in petty, paltry, party, piecemeal contributions, which are applied to petty, party, piecemeal, parochial, and other purposes; and another eighteen per cent. at least upon those contributions is applied to the payment of the expenses of their collection and distribution. Oh! legislators and property men, open your eyes, your hearts,

your still dearer purses, and let your minds expand until you can comprehend the *whole* system of true government; divest yourselves of party considerations, and "let all the ends you aim at be your country's, your God's, and truth" (does not the sentence run so?) "then if you fall," is it not? but you know the rest, and the author does not expect to hear of any martyrdom among you. "Adieu, he'll meet you at Philippi."

It was not originally intended to separate the consideration of the corn duties from that of general taxation, but the subject having become one of paramount and pressing importance, let us proceed to it at once, for if any new light can be thrown upon it, now is the time, seeing that the Corn Law Leaguers and the Protectionists are so rancourously pitted against each other, the one party bent upon maintaining its unwarrantable position at all risks, and the other as *determinedly* bent upon the total abolishment of those cruel and unjust laws, without compensation or commiseration for those who have so unjustly upheld them for a series of years, regardless of the cries of a starving population for cheap bread; or, if not regardless, at least unwilling to sacrifice any portion of what they have been very foolishly considering to be their individual interests. The leaguers would visit these grave offences against God and man with retributive justice; nay, perhaps, with intolerant and unjust punishment, if it lay in their power, so, perhaps, would a suffering people, but the laws of that Great Being, whether natural, moral, or revealed, which carry with them, and within themselves, the power and certainty of punishment, to all offenders, high or low, will they not vindicate themselves? and will the invaders of them, the supporters of those oppressive institutions, the Corn Laws and cruel Poor Laws, go unpunished? No, they have already produced great demoralization in the masses of the people, and the consequences are certain, unless timely averted. The Corn Laws were framed for the protection of landed property and interests against foreign competition, and for the encouragement of the home growth of corn; and to a certain extent they were good, but in their excess they became cruel and wicked. The landed interests have been unduly represented in our Parliaments and National Councils; perhaps they have not much abused the power delegated to them by their own party and constituents their tenant farmers. The appetite of that party for peculiar protection has always been insatiable, not knowing their own interests, they have always identified them with those of their landlords. They have exercised their skill, their capital, their utmost exertions, as a laborious and trading portion of the people, upon unprofitable soil—not their own; and, having made it fruitful, their landlords have reaped the benefit of its fruitfulness; not as tenants for years, but in perpetuity. The thing was not done all at once, probably if the tenant farmer were very subservient to the will of his lord, he would get his lease renewed, from time to time, upon what he considered to be even liberal terms; that is to say, if he had in seven years improved his farm ten per cent., the landlord would lease it to him for other seven years, at an improved rent of seven and a-half per cent., so that, by this process, all the farmer's improvements

were gradually added to the landlord's rent roll; and, having once got there, they became unalienably his property, forming part of that untaxable and untouchable thing, accumulated capital, secured to him by the law of vested rights, to prevent the diminution or depreciation, of which a high price for corn and other produce must be obtained and secured. Foreign corn and produce must be taxed with prohibitory duties, all consumers must suffer, and the poor must starve; all this has been effected and kept up by the unjustly preponderating influence of landed proprietors in Parliament, aided, as they have been, by their dupes, the tenant farmers. A reaction is taking place, which, if not speedily checked, or directed in its progress, will bring certain, and perhaps not undeserved, destruction, upon the heads of the whole body of agriculturists in this country, and effectually undermine that undue influence which they have so long misused in Parliament. All this will be effected in the natural order of things; for when evils become intolerable, they are removed in time without violence, but whether they "bide their time" or not they are removed; and by this means are the perfect laws of God, justified, vindicated, and made manifest to men. Is there an individual among those corn duty protectionists possessing an ordinary share of discrimination, sound judgment, and candour, who can profess ignorance of the evil consequences which have arisen chiefly from these obnoxious Corn Laws, and from the perverse party spirit of their interested advocates? Is there a man possessing a common share of moral rectitude and humanity who does not shudder when he contemplates the havoc they have made in society? Have not the corn monopolists seen, have they not encouraged, the progress of steam power and machinery? Have they not witnessed their frightful conflict with manual labour? Are they not aware that the movement will not retrograde? that its progress will be continued until their ascendancy in the labour market shall be fully established? until mere manual labour shall, for the most part, be driven out of the field of competition? It cannot compete with machinery, therefore it must retire from the unequal conflict, and in its retirement, the owners of it must be compensated, supported, and provided for, *out of the honey which is in the hive*—namely, property.

The charge against the land-owner and law-giver is this, that he was twenty or thirty years ago fully acquainted with the approaching evil—he was well aware of the perilous situation of the labouring classes, yet he insisted upon maintaining his monopoly of food and his heavy rent roll,—he insisted upon these, and has ever since been aiming to secure them and the agricultural interests, at the expense of every other class of society; and has he not signally failed?—the first sufferers were the manufacturers and the merchants. The landowners' monopoly shut the British ports against foreign corn, and the corn-producing countries shut their ports against British manufactured goods, and manufactured for themselves. The next sufferer was the manufacturing labourer, his sufferings and privations were dreadful in the extreme, and thousands perished through absolute want. About the time of the

peace, 1814 and 1815, and for some years afterwards, anarchy, confusion, and starvation, reigned triumphant throughout the great manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire; the cry of the multitude was for bread—they were perishing—they committed depredations, destroying machinery, which they considered inimical to their interests, but they could not destroy the corn monopoly that continued to flourish. Machinery was replaced, the disaffected were “put down” by the military at the point of the bayonet, and the cries of the hungry for bread were stifled amid charges of yeomanry cavalry; and the Corn Laws still remained.

At length “the demon stalked” into their own hitherto peaceful hamlets and villages, and the entire rural population was converted into a population of paupers, England’s “bold peasantry, their country’s pride, which once destroyed, can never be supplied.”

Hundreds of these have become incendiaries, poachers, peace-breakers, and nearly all the rest are guilty of pauperism, or the crime of poverty; yet the Corn Laws still remain in force, although the upholders of them cannot advance a single reasonable argument in their favour, and the operation of them is universally condemned.

The monopolist has no adequate remedy to propose for those evils; but he knows they cannot exist much longer, that they will ultimately, and at no very distant period, furnish their own remedy—all other interests have suffered, he and his supporters must suffer next. As machinery progresses, mere manual labour is becoming more and more unprofitable, and he knows that man must be supported out of property, yet the only refuge provided for him is the workhouse. Food at the cheapest rate would not effectually meet the present difficulty, and that, it appears, can only be procured by sacrificing the agricultural interests entirely; at least, so say the Corn-Law Leaguers. Now, the object of this treatise is to show how the one may be secured without sacrificing the other; but it is a weary subject, and so intimately connected with the subject of tithes, that to get at the bottom of it we must dive deeply into English history.

If long possession give a title to property, the right of the church to tithes cannot be disputed, for it is very ancient. Offa, a Saxon king of Mercia, probably first gave property in tithes to the church, about the year 800, then Ethelwulff, in Wessex, about the year 855, then Alfred, Athelstane, Edgar, Ethelred, nearly all the Saxon monarchs were choused by the Church of Rome into the payment of tithes. Canute, the Dane, confirmed the law, about the year 1030, and their right was fully recognised by Edward the Confessor, in his new code of laws. The Conqueror encouraged the payment of them, and the right of the church, that is to say, the right of the Roman Catholic church to tithes was acknowledged by all the kings and governments in this country, from the Conquest down to the Reformation, in 1538; but, observe, up to that period the church had principally supported the poor out of the revenues of the monastic foundations, but when these were suppressed, and Henry VIII. got pos-

session of their lands and revenues, God knows who supported the poor, for we hear very little of them; but in the reign of Elizabeth we hear that the country was overrun with "sturdy beggars, mendicants, and vagabonds." Perhaps these were the poor whom want and ill-usage had driven to desperation, and who, having become desperate, were disposed to advance their natural right to be supported out of property, and more particularly their ancient customary right to temporary support, by way of alms, which they had enjoyed at the hands of the monks time immemorial. Probably they might have even gone so far as to lay claim to this their portion of the property of the despoiled church, and to dispute the title of the usurpers of it. Evil disposed persons, no doubt they were, with a hankering after other people's goods, and not disposed to starve and die in peace and quietness; fugitives they must have been, for every man spurned them from his door, vagabonds having no fixed abode or habitation, "homeless wanderers;" in short, poor, and, consequently, obnoxious to property, however that property might have been obtained, and no wonder if there were deer stalkers and "Will Ferns" among them; but, at all events, they were all criminals, all guilty of the crime of poverty, and, consequently, it became necessary, for the security of property, to "put them down," as in the present day, and property, in general—mind, not the tithe and church land holders' property in particular—had to provide for them, for, about the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, some sixty years after the Reformation, an act was passed, compelling every parish to maintain its own poor, *so that, by this happy expedient, the tithe holders, and the holders of land impropriations, whether churchmen or laymen, got rid of their liability to support the poor out of their very ample tithehold and landed property, their unqualified right to which, or, rather, their title, was confirmed to them by several acts of Parliament, for King Henry VIII. retained for the crown, or sold or granted to those who assisted him in his work of spoliation of the Catholic church, all the land, revenues, and tithes belonging to the suppressed monasteries, and his and their title to them in fee and perpetuity were ratified and confirmed during his reign by several acts of Parliament, or, rather, by several acts of his own, confirmed by Parliament, for in his arbitrary reign Parliament must indeed have been a non-entity. Is it not a pity that such wicked deeds should become less wicked by time, and the multiplication of them, and that by virtue of acts of Parliament?*

However, the tithe holder and the church land holder got rid of their undoubted individual liability to support the poor. "Queen Mary's" persecutions were not directed against tithes, but merely against the appropriation of them to secular purposes, and the Protestant church; "Elizabeth" confirmed the possessor's title free of poor-rate, as above; "James" supported; Charles I. was, perhaps, disposed to transfer it to the Catholics; Oliver Cromwell, that radical purifier of church and state, permitted it; Charles II. sanctioned every thing that did not interfere with his own profligacy; James II., for showing symptoms of a disposition

to restore to the Roman Catholic church its ascendancy, together with the loaves and fishes, so dear to every church establishment, and for other interferences, lost his throne, and a right down regular scion of the pure stock of Protestantism, from Holland, was put in his place, chiefly through the instrumentality of the church party, and "Orange Boven" resounded throughout the land—these were glorious days for "Mother Church." Well, immediately after the Revolution, 1689, or, at all events, during the reign of our first (chosen) foreign monarch, William III., of blessed memory ("blessed pudding") the land tax was first levied, and the blessed foundation of our first permanent national debt was first laid, for the blessed purpose of settling, by force of arms, a few continental squabbles with which that monarch had previously been "mixed up," and with which this country had nothing whatever to do, and for carrying on a war to compel the continental powers of Europe to acknowledge his just title to what they looked upon as the usurped throne of these realms. In those palmy days all our ancient, wicked, and worn out institutions were taken in hand by *three* parties, no fourth party had much to do with the business, but those three parties combined "the king," the clergy, and the aristocracy, that is to say, the "landed interest," for nearly all the land in the country belonged to the crown, the church, and the aristocracy, therefore the landed proprietors took the matter entirely into their own hands, and "*did for*" *their country*. Had they admitted to their councils the representatives of our even then great manufacturing, farming, and commercial classes of the community, with those of their numerous dependants, the labouring classes, mechanical, commercial, and agricultural—had they permitted those interests to have had their due weight and influence, things would have been settled quite differently, and posterity would not now have to do what they then left undone, namely, to obtain for those excluded classes their legitimate right, a proper weight and influence in the government of their country. Until these are obtained we shall have no good government, and obtained they will be; let us hope *without* another revolution; but obtained they will be; and then let all party considerations be "thrown overboard," let all be united for the public good, and may justice guide, sound judgment direct, and wisdom govern us. Let not our old institutions be brought forth like old garments to be botched, "clobbered," and renovated, as in the "olden time," and then be delivered down to posterity for new, but let every distinct branch of the community furnish its own quota of materials; let those be spun and wove together into one compact fabric, and of this let all our new institutions be composed; let them be adapted and fitted to the existing state of society, and although in after ages they may occasionally require a "*leetle*" alteration, yet, let them be well constituted and constructed of good fabric and texture, they will never want renewing, but will wear well to the last.

Well, in those good old days of good King William III., of blessed memory, as aforesaid, our blessed landowners, titheowners, and clergy, that is to say, the landed proprietors, for divers good

considerations to them secured, did grant unto the said king a certain land tax, to enable him to wreak his vengeance in wars upon his former kingly neighbours and friends on the continent; and no doubt they did duly secure to him and his successors certain crown lands, &c. &c., and enable him to get rid of certain encumbrances with which the said lands and himself were encumbered; but what did these disinterested parties secure for themselves, and first the reformed clergy and tithe holders, churchmen and laymen?

They secured for themselves the confirmation of all that good King Harry VIII. did give, grant, sell, and guarantee to their predecessors out of the spoliation of the Roman Catholic Church, and particularly church lands and tithes unencumbered with poor-rates, which lands and tithes the former monarch, James II., and sundry of his predecessors, had at times shown a disposition to restore to the Catholics. They secured also a preponderating influence in Parliament, which enabled them to crush and humble the Roman Catholics in this country, and to persecute and butcher them in Ireland.

Next, let us take collectively the whole landed interest, that is to say, the landowner and titheowners (church and lay). What did they acquire? They acquired a right to supply foreigners with cheap corn and to starve their countrymen, for the Corn Laws of Charles II. remained in force, which imposed a duty of 16s. 6d. per quarter upon the importation of foreign wheat (other corn in proportion), and, in fact, they got the import duty advanced to 18s. 6d. per quarter; and, in addition, they obtained a bounty of 5s. 1d. per quarter on wheat (other corn in proportion), to be paid out of the general revenue upon all corn exported to foreign parts, and thus was the whole community taxed for their exclusive benefit, and doubly taxed, because corn could not be imported at a low duty until it reached a famine price, say wheat 82s. 6d., whereas it might be exported at any time, whatever the price might be, and the exporter was entitled to the bounty. So that, by introducing to the throne of these realms a foreign prince, to the exclusion of our native princes, our ancestors got established among them the Protestant ascendancy, accompanied with an eight years' continental war, a land tax, a permanent national debt, and the new feature of bounty in the already starvation Corn Laws, which rendered them doubly oppressive; and, would it be believed? those odious bounties were allowed on exportation through years of plenty and of famine up to 1814, when they were repealed, and that, from 1697 to 1773, the bounties so allowed amounted to £6,000,000. The cost of this unjustifiable eight years' war absorbed nearly the whole revenue of the country, during that period amounting to many millions, principally raised by a tax upon land; and, in addition to this amount of taxation, our first permanent national debt of about 20 millions was contracted, together with an itching for interference with foreign political affairs, which led to a series of wicked, bloody, and unprofitable wars, in succeeding reigns. The expulsion of our native princes from the throne was, doubtlessly, justifiable, for they acted

most unconstitutionally; but did not the introducers of William III. act much more so? Did they not betray their country? Could not their work have been accomplished without foreign assistance? Had they no Englishman worthy to succeed the profligate and unprincipled Stuarts? or could not the reigns of Charles and James have been *put in parenthesis*, and a strong form of government have been engrafted upon the old stock left by Oliver Cromwell? But these remarks are foreign to our subject of the Corn Laws. It cannot be doubted but that the import duty and export bounty greatly encouraged the growth of corn in this country, and greatly improved the property of the clergy and the landowners; all will be ready to acknowledge this fact, yet few comprehend the full extent of the improvement of the landed interests arising from this and other causes; but it shall be our business to enlighten all men upon this important subject; and, as it is an affair of "facts and figures," the author begs to refer the reader to his First Table, marked A, in which he has endeavoured to show, from period to period, what that progressive improvement has actually been, according to the best authorities, which, in this hastily prepared Treatise, he has had opportunity of consulting.

And to commence at the Reformation. Period first, 1538, landed rental, £4,000,000, see Table, authority, "Hume." Period second, "The Revolution, 1689," landed rental, about this period, £13,000,000, authority, "Land-tax Accounts," &c., and "Essays on the Revenues of the Church of England." Period third, "War of the French Revolution, 1794, or thereabouts," land in cultivation, 32,000,000 acres, "Arthur Young," value, 15s. per acre. "Essay on the Revenues of the Church," which, by computation, will amount to £24,000,000 rental. Produce three times rent, "Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations," produce, £75,000,000. Essays on the Revenues, and see Table B. Period fourth, "Lands, England and Wales, 28,749,000 acres, annual rental, £32,655,146. Authority, 'the census 1841,' and Poor-law Commissioners' reports." Average rent, per acre. England, £1 3s. 4d.; Wales, 14s. 2d.; England and Wales, 22s. 8½d. and a fraction; Scotland, 18s. 5d. Average, Great Britain, £1 2s. 0½d., and a fraction, by computation. Produce "four times rent," besides wool, or £133,953,918, from good information, collected by the author, and corroborated by "The Statistics of the British Empire," in which it is stated that "the total annual land produce of England and Wales (exclusive of wool), is £132,000,000; Scotland, 5,265,600 acres, rental, £4,848,000. From census and reports, average rent, per acre, 18s. 5d., by computation, produce taken at four times the rental, as in England, which is probably excessive, but this would only increase the amount of the ratio of produce and the amount of tithes in England and Wales, as Scotland pays no tithes to the Church of England. Lands in England, in round numbers, arable and garden, 10¼ millions, meadow, 15¾ millions, waste, capable of improvement, 3½ millions, incapable of ditto, 3¼ millions of acres; Wales, arable, 890,570, pastures, 2¼ millions, waste, capable of improvement,

530,000, incapable, 1 and 1-10th million; Scotland, arable, &c., $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, pasture, &c., $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions, capable of improvement, 6 millions, incapable, $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Ireland is not introduced here; her unhappy condition requires a separate consideration, but she possesses about 14 millions of acres of cultivated land, and 7 millions uncultivated, all capable of great improvement; and there would be no necessity for the emigration of her sons and daughters if attention were paid to her internal affairs, not only by Government, but by her absentee as well as resident landowners, who take not sufficient interest in her prosperity and the cultivation of her naturally-intended-to-be fertile lands; and if half the amount which is now paid out of the "general revenue" for her police and unnecessary naval and military establishments were to be added to the surplus and unprofitable portion of the revenues of her Protestant Church establishment, and properly applied to domestic and peaceful purposes, and the improvement of her soil and capabilities, we should not have to complain of increased poor-rates in England, through Irish immigration, and she would become one of the most prosperous countries in Europe. Concede to her—not a repeal of the union, but the privilege enjoyed in our colonies—a representative government at home, to manage her domestic affairs; but if her repealers require a separation from England in the executive portion of the government, they are personally ambitious, and not only are they enemies, but they would be traitors to their common country and to Ireland; for an executive power cannot be too much concentrated, but the power of legislation upon the internal affairs of the isolated parts of our empire may be divided and subdivided without disparagement to the integrity of the whole.

Having established, on good authority, the correctness of the totals in Table A, the author begs leave to refer the reader to what he terms a Speculative Table, No. VIII, speculative it is in detail, although tolerably well corroborated, as will be hereafter shown; but in the totals, it agrees exactly with the preceding statement, and with Table A.; therefore we may use it without danger to our general argument; and if we take the original lands, that is to say, the lands in cultivation in 1538, at £4,000,000 per annum rental, we find them in 1689 worth £9,600,000; in 1794, worth £12,000,000; and in 1841, we find them worth £18,169,540; that is to say, they have improved in value since 1538, as 18 is to 4, since 1689, as 2 is to 1 nearly, and since 1794, as 3 is to 2, and newly enclosed lands have improved in value in the same ratio. Farmers, how is this? How is it that all the skill and capital which yourselves and your ancestors have exercised upon this land—all the industry of your labourers for three hundred years are lost to you and to them, and added to your landlords' rent roll? you know how it is well enough; it arises out of the badness of the tenure by which you have held, and are still holding your lands. Will you permit these things to continue as they have been? The author fears you must unless the legislature step in between yourselves and your landlords. He fears you must, until some such holding as that which prevails in Guernsey, Jersey, and

the Channel Islands, shall prevail here also; whereby, if a man take lands at a certain rent, they are as well secured to him as a freehold so long as he pays the rent originally reserved; had this system of tenure been obtained in this country three centuries ago, what a very different face the country would now have borne; how freely would you have embarked your skill and capital upon such estates; what a happy, enviable condition yours would now have been to what it is, and not your own only, but that of your labourers. Where would have been the ill-feeling which now exists and converts you and your labourers into fierce antagonists? Where your Poor-laws? Why, instead of a few hundreds of leviathan landlords holding lands worth $37\frac{1}{2}$ millions per annum rent, the country would have been filled with happy, opulent gentlemen, farmers, and yeomen, such as one that shall shortly be feebly pourtrayed to you if the limits of this treatise do permit; but it is not you and your *ancestors alone* that have enhanced by your exertions the value of lands, *not your own*—other parties have contributed to it; the people have been badly fed on bad food through the operation of the rascally Corn Laws. How dare the protectionists assert that they have been enacted for your benefit? What can benefit you beyond the term of your leases, under the tenure by which you now hold your farms? you all know too well that when your leases expire you must either quit your happy homes—your long cherished friendships—your favourite lands, as the Indian does his “prairy lands,” and fly to “others that you know not of,” or you must renew on the landlord’s terms, and this you usually do, and “bear the ills you have,” as probably the ancestors of some of you may have done ever since the Reformation in 1538. Is it not time to have some reformation in these matters? But this is not all, look at Table, No. VIII. Behold, more than half their lands have come into their possession through new enclosure acts, quere the title of a freeholder to commonright lands conferred by such parliaments; and thus collectively has their original rent-roll been multiplied by nine since the Reformation, by four since the Revolution, and by three since 1794; for in 1538 it stood at £4,000,000, whereas it now amounts to £37,503,146.

But look at the table again, refer to the tithe column, you will find another party has contributed largely to the aggrandizement of the “Rent Roll”—a party that has the reputation of never parting with anything without receiving full value in return—“the Church,” which, to avoid the odium of being the recipient of £13,392,510 per annum in tithes, and £2,000,000 more from glebe, and other lands and revenues sits down with something less than £4,000,000, whilst the landowner unblushingly receives £11,000,000 of tithes, under the denomination of rent, and asks for protection and compensation. No doubt some few millions have been paid to “the Church” within the last 300 years in moduses, compositions, and the like; but if we could personify the two parties, the one as “my landlord,” *vide* Sir Walter Scott’s “Tales of my Landlord,” the other as the “Ancient Lady,” she is sometimes represented to be, we should find that the lady had occasionally

stepped out, probably for fear of her old dwelling "falling about her ears, but "My Landlord" never—he has always remained at Gandercleugh, happy to entertain all customers, and to receive the "smallest contributions" from every party.

That "ancient lady" is not ashamed to receive the poor man's last penny for the baptism of his child, nor a pauper's burial fee; but the retention of 15 millions a-year tithe, &c., was more than she could bear, she blushed and curtesied, and "tipt" over 11,000,000 to "my landlord." Don't you fancy you see the old gentleman, "my landlord," sitting snugly in his kitchen "ingle," his hand-maiden on her knees before him toasting a Welch rabbit at his bright red waistcoat, mistaking it for the fire? and our Mother Church just retiring from the apartment, *minus* 11,000,000? How he "chuckled" in his sleeve. But it is beyond a joke; "my landlord" has to account for this, and about 20 millions more, to his country. No doubt he will say he obtained it partly by purchase, &c., but the writer is disposed to dispute the equity of every, even legalised conveyance of plunder, from the Norman Conquest downwards; he considers, that if the whole, or any portion of the goods and property in this country, be required for the good of the country; and if the portion required can be procured by taking it from the whole in equable proportions from each proprietor, it may justly be taken; and if property have been amassed through the operation of bad and invidious laws—the framers of these laws being the benefitters by them, it may justly, he opines upon proof, be restored to the sufferer—"the public," and be applied to public purposes; and he would advocate a very heavy property tax upon landed property exclusively, after the proofs of plunder hereinbefore advanced, did he not consider that nearly the whole of that untaxable thing, "Capital," has accumulated in the self same way; and, therefore, he advocates an impartial tax upon all property as a permanent measure, not as a temporary expedient; and to prevent the evil above referred to for the future, he advocates the mode of tenure which prevails in Guernsey; and in order to check the aggrandizement of the church revenues, which is a necessary consequence of improved cultivation; he is an advocate for transferring the claim of the church to tithes from land to the consolidated fund, seeing that she is no match for "my landlord;" and as regards her burial fees, &c., they only bring "the lady" into disrepute, which, at her advanced age, must be very disagreeable, and he would suggest the total abolition of all such petty fees and emoluments without compensation beyond the satisfaction of an improved reputation; he would permit her to retain all her "gotten" wealth in common with others who have "gotten" wealth (*minus* the property tax); and would recommend her attention to the cure of souls in preference to the securing of new benefices, as a surer means of maintaining her true dignity;—but he was addressing himself to you tenant farmers, and begs pardon for having lost sight of you, even for a short time; he merely wishes to remind you of your "onslaughts" with the town lamps, &c., in the "good old times," when the prices of corn were highly remunerating, and then, to ask if you consider him a party man? or whether he "tars

all with the same brush? for he wishes to do so, and has other 'honest classes' waiting to be done for."

He wishes briefly to state that he, at one time, did propose that an account should be taken next and at future harvests (and certificates given to you) of your growth of corn; that a duty of one shilling per quarter should be levied upon colonial, and two shillings upon foreign wheat; and a further duty of three shillings per quarter upon *all corn* imported. The proceeds of the latter duty to be annually divided among the British corn growers as a drawback of taxes; so that the more corn imported the more you would have to receive; and to show what he means, if the same quantity were imported as you held certificates of having grown (which is not very likely), it would place eight shillings per quarter between you and the foreigner, whilst only four shillings would fall on the consumer; but it "won't do;" the relief to the home grower must be administered in the form of encouragement, not as a protection; all protective imposts flow into the common sink, "my landlord's" rent-roll; all the produce of them gets some how or other to "Gandercleugh;" and it is to be feared the farmer will, in the first instance, have to bear the full brunt of foreign competition if the Corn Laws be repealed, but he will not feel it until after harvest, 1846; and then, in spite of all corn-law-league arguments, it must fall heavily upon him, particularly if the foreign harvests be abundant and ours less so; and if Sir Robert Peel dare attempt it he would, doubtless, propose a property-tax, concurrent with the free importation of corn, but he cannot do it *yet* and keep his place; and, "hereditary bondsmen" know, that according to Daniel O'Connell and some earlier authority, "who would be free, 'himself' must strike the blow."

A minister entirely independent of parties, if such a creature ever did exist, and "carry measures" (and, farmers, you are the men must constitute a wanted party), would propose the immediate repeal of the Corn Laws, and, as a temporary expedient—mind, until a better and more general property tax could be arranged—a property tax of from 10 to 20 per cent. upon all land, to enable the farmer to break through "my landlord's" petty acts of Parliament, namely, the conditions of your leases, which tax should be charged on the farmer, to be deducted from his rent; and, next, that the poor-rates, county-rates, and tithes, should be transferred from land to the Consolidated Fund; and then, he believes, the British farmer might compete with *any* foreign grower. If the printer have room, the writer will conclude with a short political drama and a long song, which he learned in his youth, from a relative, a fine "old English gentleman" farmer,* "one of the olden time, who was competent to sing from Robin Hood's garland "six hours at a stretch," and who flourished—and he did flourish (towards the end of the last and the beginning of the present century), as every farmer ought to do—for he tilled his own freehold land, and, on account of his superior skill in agriculture, he was generally known under the familiar appellation of "His

* The late Thomas Andrews, Esq., of Scrooby, near Bawtry, Yorkshire.

Grace the Duke of Bedford." His place was not assumed, but assigned to him, at the head of every market table. His new corn, and every produce, were usually the first at market after harvest, and second to none in quality. He "elevated," as the Yankees say, a fine family of about fourteen or fifteen "stout lads and bonnie lasses." His maxim "was to keep a good house, and keep it as cheap as he could;" and, although his daughters were highly accomplished, they did not consider it beneath the station of an opulent farmer's daughter to superintend the dairy, or any other department of a farmer's household; nor did they or he abhor the sound of a piano. Well, the author learned from him a song of "Sherwood Forest" origin, his relative having formerly been a tenant of my Lord Byron, at Newstead, on the forest, which he cannot sing, but which political events have recently recalled to memory. It contains several characters—Robin Hood under the name of Locksley, a Free Trader in opinion, and, tired of mutton and sheep, is determined to eat venison, and having joined a party of foresters, he marshalled them as follows, expecting to require their immediate services:—Addressing Little John—"Where is the Miller?" "On the road towards Rotherham." "With how many?" "With six men, and good hope of booty, if it please St. Nicholas." "Devoutly spoken," said Locksley; "and where is Allen-a-Dale?" "Walking up towards the Watling-street, to watch the Prior of Jorvaulx." "That is well thought on, also," said the Captain: "and where is the Friar?" "In his Cell." "Thither will I go," said Locksley. "Disperse and seek your Companions." "Collect what force you can," FOR THERE IS GAME AFOOT THAT MUST BE "HUNTED HARD," AND "WILL TURN AT BAY."

ROBIN HOOD.

ANCIENT MELODY.

Oh some they will talk of bold Robin Hood,
 And some of the barons bold,
 But I'll tell you how he served the Bishop of Hereford,
 And robb'd him of his gold.

As it befel in merry Barnsdale,
 All under a greenwood tree,
 The Bishop of Hereford was to come by
 With all his company.

"Come, kill me a ven'son," said bold Robin Hood,
 "Come, kill me a good fat deer:
 The Bishop of Hereford's to dine with me to day,
 And he shall pay well for his cheer.

We'll kill a fat ven'son," said bold Robin Hood,
 "And dress it by the highway side,
 And we will watch the Bishop narrowly,
 Lest some other way he should ride."

Robin Hood dress'd himself in shepherd's attire,
 With six of his men also,
 And when the Bishop of Hereford came by
 They about the fire did go.

"Ah! ah! what's the matter?" said the Bishop,
 "Or for whom do you make this ado?
 Or why do you kill the king's fat ven'son,
 When your company is so few?"

"We are shepherds," said bold Robin Hood,
 "And we keep sheep all the year,
 And we are disposed to be merry this day,
 And to kill of the King's fat deer."

"You are brave fellows," said the Bishop,
 "And the King of your doings shall know;
 Therefore make haste and come along with me,
 For before the King you shall go."

"O pardon, O pardon," said bold Robin Hood,
 "O pardon I thee pray,
 For it becomes not your Lordship's coat
 To take so many lives away."

"No pardon, no pardon," said the Bishop,
 "No pardon I thee owe;
 Therefore make haste, and come along with me,
 For before the King you shall go."

Then Robin set his back against a tree,
 And his foot against a thorn,
 And from underneath his shepherd's coat
 He pulled out a bugle horn.

He put the little end unto his mouth,
 And a loud blast did he blow,
 Till three score and ten of bold Robin's men
 Came running all on a row.

All making obeysance to bold Robin Hood,
 'Twas a comely sight for to see;
 "What's the matter, master?" said Little John,
 "That you blow so hastily?"

"O here is the Bishop of Hereford,
 And no pardon we shall have—"
 "Cut off his head, master," said Little John,
 "And throw him into his grave."

"O pardon, O pardon, said the Bishop,
 "O pardon I thee pray;
 For if I had known it had been you,
 I'd have gone some other way."

"No pardon, no pardon," said bold Robin Hood,
 No pardon I thee owe;
 Therefore make haste, and come along with me,
 For to merry Barnsdale you shall go."

Then Robin he took the Bishop by the hand,
 And led him to merry Barnsdale,
 And made him stay and sup with him that night,
 And to drink wine, beer, and ale.

“Call in a reck’ning,” said the Bishop,
 “For methinks it grows wondrous high—”
 “Lend me your purse, master,” said Little John,
 “And I’ll tell you by and-by.”

Then Little John took the Bishop’s cloak,
 And spread it upon the ground.
 And out of the Bishop’s portmanteau
 He told three hundred pound.

“Here’s money enough, master,” said Little John,
 “And a comely sight ’tis to see;
 It makes me in charity with the Bishop,
 Tho’ he heartily loveth not me.”

Robin Hood took the Bishop by the hand,
 And he caused the music to play;
 And he made the old Bishop to dance in his boots,
 And glad he could so get away.

EXPLANATIONS.—“Bishop of Hereford and Company,” the Protectionists and their leader; “ven’son” means cheap corn; six of his men, Repealers in the disguise of Conservatives; “Lives away,” to turn ’em out; a Tree, “public opinion;” “a thorn,” the League; “the horn of Repeal,” three score and ten Leaguers; “cut off his head,” immediate Repeal; “staying at Barnsdale,” delay of three years, during which they are in a state of alarm; and at the expiration of that period comes “the reckoning.”

When the pressure of the Norman sway drove “the English” from “their homesteads,” or compelled them to submit to the tyranny of their oppressors, the boldest took refuge in forests abounding with deer, which, with the addition of an occasional Norman purse, yielded a precarious but independent existence to these bold foresters and outlaws, who were always ready to join any party in making head against the invaders. The latter could keep the towns in awe by means of their strongholds and fortifications, and to get at the “outlaws” they established the “bloody forest laws,” which were the origin of our present demoralizing and destructive game laws. These laws were originally invented more for the destruction of man than for the preservation of game; and as the forests afforded protection and subsistence to the “outcast owners of the land,” whose “right” had been subdued by “might,” they were scourged from time to time by the Norman lords and their inheritors, down to the days of Robin Hood, towards the close of the twelfth century, and to a much more recent period, the offenders being punished with “death without benefit of clergy.” Such were the game laws; such they remain, cruel, oppressive, and destructive to man, and by man must they be destroyed. Waste lands, whether capable of cultivation or not, according to our present knowledge of agriculture, will all be ultimately enclosed and cultivated. “Land, Animals,” bad men, “must be subdued by man;” everything that disturbs the peace and welfare of the great family of mankind must be subdued, for it appears designed that man shall fulfil the great command—“Replenish the earth and subdue it.” Some of the most ornamental and productive lands in China are “made lands,” near the summit, perhaps, of what was originally a barren rock. Farmers, you have much to learn in “agricultural matters:” get an improved “tenure,”

a property tax, an alteration in our commercial relations with other states, a free trade upon sound principles, equitable to all nations, but not free of contribution to the state revenue of this country. Remove your malt tax, your soap tax, nearly all, if not entirely all, excise duties, and completely remodel the excise establishment, turning it to other and more useful purposes. (To be considered in in our next.)

Let the interest of our national debt be paid by a property tax, for property owes the debt; let there be little or no connexion between that and "the general revenue;" and let that revenue be principally derived from a duty on imports, but not a random duty. When war, bloody destructive war, ceases to rage, we say we are at peace; whereas we are always at war—commercial—war, with every nation under Heaven. The writer, in his next, will venture his opinions on this and other subjects; meantime, farmers, at the next election, remember you are a trading and almost manufacturing body; politically separate yourselves from "my landlord;" consider your own interest. "Get an Improved Tenure!" No Game Laws! no Corn Laws! no Land Tax! no Tithes! no Window Duty! no Poor County or Church Rates! Transfer all these to the Consolidated Fund. Let them be paid out of the general Revenue of the country; and let the Interest of the National Debt be paid by a Property Tax. Support those who will support these measures, and prosper.

The author, with great deference and respect for the modern "Robin Hood," and his new colleagues or co-leaguers, "Little John," "The Miller of Mansfield," "Allen-a-Dale," "The Friar," or "Holy Clerk of Copmanhurst," not forgetting "The Pindar of Wakefield," and Co., concludes by calling their attention to the example of "Ancient Robin," who, it is said, always spared the "Middle Classes," levying "his friendly contributions" upon the "Rich," duly distributing a considerable portion of his revenues among the "Poor."

TABLE A

An Authenticated Statement, showing the progressive increase and improved annual value of Lands and Tithes in Great Britain, from 1538 to 1844. Period first, 1538, wheat, 10s. per quarter Period second, 1689, wheat, 48s. 6d. per quarter, and produce twice the rent. Period third, 1794, wheat, 60s. per quarter, rent, 15s. per acre, produce three times the rent. Period fourth, 1841 to 1844, wheat, 56s. 8d. per quarter, rent as below, produce four times rent.

Description.	Acres.	Rental.	Produce.	Tithes.	Periodical	Improvement
					Rent.	Tithes.
1538, Lands .....	...	4,000,000	...	..	4,000,000	...
1689, ditto ....	...	13,000,000	26,000,000	2,400,000	9,000,000	2,400,000
1794, ditto.....	32,000,000	24,000,000	75,000,000	6,375,000	11,000,000	3,975,000
1844, England, Rent, 23s. 4d. per acre	25,632,000	30,419,000	...	...	...	...
Wales, Rent, 14s. 2d. per acre...	3,117,000	2,206,146	...	...	...	...
England and Wales, Rent, 22s. 8½d. per acre	28,749,000	32,655,146	130,620,584	13,062,058	8,655,146	6,687,058
Wool, ditto .....	...	...	3,333,334	333,333	...	333,333
England and Wales .....	...	...	133,953,918	13,395,391	32,655,146	13,395,391
Scotland. Rent, 18s. 5d. per acre	5,265,600	4,848,000	20,058,666	none	4,848,000	...
Great Britain	34,014,600	37,503,146	154,012,584	13,395,391	37,503,146	13,395,391

TABLE B.

A Computation of the average value of the gross Produce of the Kingdom, arising from Land and Animals, 1794.

Ten Millions of Acres of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats Peas, Beans, &c. at £4, per Acre	£40,000,000
Four Millions Acres of Hay, Clover, artificial Grasses, Vetches, &c., 50s. per Acre.....	10,000,000
Eight Thousand Tons Hops, calculated from the Duty of 7 years, at £50 per Ton, uncured	400,000
Eighteen Millions Acres of other Land, producing One Million Beeves, one with the other fattening 20 weeks on Grass, Turnips, &c., at 1s. 6d. per week	1,500,000
Six Millions Sheep, fattening 13 weeks on Grass, Turnips, &c., at 6d. per week,	1,950,000
Two Millions Milch Cows, the Milk of each for 40 weeks, 2s. 6d. per week	8,050,000
Wool, in nearest whole numbers	3,200,000
Ten Millions Lambs at 5s. ... } when able	2,500,000
Two Millions Calves, at 20s. } to live with-	2,000,000
Four Millions Pigs, at 5s. ... } out the Dam	1,000,000
	<hr/>
	£70,600,000
To which add Vegetables and Fruits for the annual consumption of Eight Millions of People, at a farthing and a half per day for each person, according to the allowance of the Author of the Encyclopædia Britannica, under "London" ... }	4,500,000
	<hr/>
	<u>£75,100,000</u>

Add also the value of all other Land and Animal produce not before included, as Colts, Poultry, Eggs, Wood, Flax, Hemp, Clover, Turnip, Cole and Rape Seeds, Madder and other Dyer's Weeds, Drugs, &c., and the Grass and Vegetables consumed by Horses, young and working Cattle, Pigs, &c.

TABLE No I. Period first. The Reformation, 1538. A Speculative Statement (corroborated by facts) of the Cultivated Lands in England and Wales, with their probable Distribution; Rent, Produce, and Tithe. Rent, 5s. per acre. Produce, one Rent and a-half. Wheat, 10s. per quarter.

Description, &c.	Acres.	Rent.	Produce.	Tithe.
No. I. Lands, formerly Priory Lands, &c., but now belonging to Episcopal Sees, and to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	160,000	40,000	60,000	6,000
No. II. Glebe Lands, belonging to the Parochial Clergy ...	80,000	20,000	30,000	3,000
Total Church Lands.....	240,000	60,000	90,000	9,000
No. III. Other Lands paying Tithes to the Church or to Lay Impropriators, (see No. V)	14,160,000	3,540,000	5,310,000	499,000
Total Church Tithe .....	...	...	...	508,000
No. IV. Lands formerly part of the Property of the greater Abbies, &c., but conferred or sold by Henry VIII., (Tithes included) to Lay Impropriators	1,600,000	400,000	600,000	
No. V. Tithes arising out of Lands No. 4, £60,000, add Lay Impropriations of Tithes arising out of Lands No. III, with Glebes, £32,000. Total Lay Impropriations of Tithe and Glebe Land .....	...	...	...	92,000
Total original Lands in England and Wales.....	16,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000	600,000

TABLE No. II. Period second. The Revolution, 1689. A Speculative Statement, corroborated by facts of the Cultivated Lands in England and Wales in 1538, Table No. I, taken at their improved rental value in 1689; distribution as before. Rent 12s. per acre. Produce twice the Rent. Wheat 48s. 6d. per quarter.

Description.	Acres.	Rent.	Produce.	Tithe.
No. I. Lands, formerly Priory Lands, but now belonging to the Episcopal Sees, and to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	160,000	96,000	192,000	19,200
No. II. Glebe Lands belonging to the Parochial Clergy.....	80,000	48,000	96,000	9,600
Church Lands	240,000	144,000	288,000	28,800
No. III. Other Lands paying Tithes to the Church, or to Lay Impropriators. See No. V.	14,160,000	8,496,000	16,992,000	1,597,200
Church Tithes .....	...	...	...	1,626,000
No. IV. Lands, formerly part of the Property of the greater Abbies, but conferred or sold by Henry VIII. (tithes included) to Lay Impropriators	1,600,000	960,000	1,920,000	...
No. V. Tithes arising out of Lands No. IV., £192,000; add Lay Impropriations of Tithes arising out of Lands No. III., with Glebes, £102,000. Total Lay Impropriations of Tithes and Glebe Lands .....	...	...	...	294,000
Total original Lands, England and Wales.....	16,000,000	9,600,000	19,200,000	1,920,000

TABLE No. III. Period second. A Speculative Statement (corroborated by facts) of the Cultivated Lands in Great Britain, as increased by enclosures, &c., 1689. The quantity of Land in cultivation at the Reformation, 1538, having been increased by the addition of new enclosures, &c., between that period and 1689; the amount of that increase is computed in this Table, and is supposed to have been principally apportioned to the owners of the original lands, their heirs or assigns. The increase is taken at one-fourth the original quantity. Rent, 12s. per acre, wheat, 48s. 6d. per quarter, and the produce twice the rent. The tithes, of course, were payable to the church.

Description.	Acres.	Rental.	Produce.	Tithe.
No. I. Lands, formerly Priory Lands, but now belonging to Episcopal Sees, and to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	40,000	24,000	48,000	4,800
No. II. Glebe Lands belonging to the Parochial Clergy ...	20,000	12,000	24,000	2,400
Church Lands	60,000	36,000	72,000	7,200
No. III. Other Lands paying Tithes to the Church or to Lay Impropriators, (see No. V.)	3,540,000	2,124,000	4,248,000	424,800
No. IV. Lands formerly part of the Property of the greater Abbies, &c., but conferred or sold by Henry VIII. (Tithes included) to Lay Impropriators	100,000	240,000	480,000	48,000
Total Increase England and Wales.....	4,000,000	2,400,000	4,800,000	480,000
Original Lands per Table No. 2.....	16,000,000	9,600,000	19,200,000	1,920,000
Total Lands in England and Wales	20,000,000	12,000,000	24,000,000	2,400,000
Scotland (Land 5s. per Acre)	4,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	No Tithe
Total Great Britain	24,000,000	13,000,000	26,000,000	2,400,000

TABLE No. IV. Period third. War of the French Revolution, 1794. A Speculative Statement (corroborated by facts) of the Cultivated Lands in England and Wales in 1538, Table No. I, taken at their improved rental value in 1795; distribution as before. Rent, 15s. per acre. Produce three times Rent. Wheat on the average of six years, 60s. per quarter.

Description.	Acres.	Rent.	Produce.	Tithe.
No. I. Lands, formerly Priory Lands, but now belonging to the Episcopal Sees, and to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	160,000	120,000	360,000	36,000
N. II. Glebe Lands belonging to the Parochial Clergy	80,000	60,000	180,000	18,000
Total Church Lands	240,000	180,000	540,000	54,000
No. III. Other Lands paying Tithes to the Church, or to Lay Impropriators. (See No. V.)	14,160,000	10,620,000	31,860,000	2,994,000
Total Church Tithes, <i>exclusive of Wool</i> .....	...	...	...	3,048,000
No. IV. Lands, formerly part of the Property of the greater Abbies, &c., but conferred or sold by Henry VIII. (tithes included) to Lay Impropriators	1,600,000	1,200,000	3,600,000	
No. V. Tithes arising out of Lands No. IV., £360,000; add Lay Impropriations of Tithes arising out of Lands No. III., with Glebes, £192,000. Total Lay Impropriations of Tithes and Glebe Lands.....	...	...	...	552,000
Wool .....	...	...	1,500,000	150,000
Total original Lands, England and Wales.....	16,000,000	12,000,000	37,500,000	3,750,000

TABLE No. V. Period third. A Speculative Statement (corroborated by facts) of the cultivated Lands in Great Britain, as increased by enclosures, &c., 1794. Additional Lands brought into cultivation since 1538, are supposed to have been apportioned to the owners of the original Lands, their heirs or assigns, and to have increased in quantity since that period, as 16 is to 27, and in value three times. The produce is taken at three times the Rent, besides wool, and the Rent at 15s. per acre; wheat, 60s. per quarter.

Description.	Acres.	Rent.	Produce.	Tithe.
No. I. Lands, formerly Priory Lands, but now belonging to the Episcopal Sees, and to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	110,000	82,500	247,500	24,750
No. II. Glebe Lands belonging to the Parochial Clergy ...	55,000	41,250	123,750	12,375
No. VI. Augmentation Lands, purchased out of Queen Anne's Bounty since 1714, at £15,000 per annum	66,666	50,000	150,000	15,000
Church Lands	231,666	173,750	521,250	52,125
No. III. Other Lands paying Tithes to the Church, or to Lay Impropriators	9,668,334	7,251,250	21,753,750	2,175,375
No. IV. Lands, formerly part of the Property of the greater Abbies, &c., but conferred or sold by Henry VIII. (tithes included) to Lay Impropriators	1,100,000	825,000	2,475,000	247,500
Wool, proportion of three millions .....	...	...	21,750,000	2,475,000
Wool, proportion of three millions .....	...	...	1,000,000	100,000
Total new Enclosures, England and Wales	11,000,000	8,250,000	25,750,000	2,575,000
Add original Lands and Revenues per Table IV	16,000,000	12,000,000	37,500,000	3,750,000
England and Wales	27,000,000	20,250,000	63,250,000	6,325,000
Scotland—1794, original 15s. per acre	4,000,000	3,000,000	9,000,000	No Tithe.
„ „ increased	1,000,000	750,000	2,225,000	„
Wool .....	...	...	500,000	„
Total, Great Britain	32,000,000	24,000,000	75,000,000	6,325,000

TABLE No. VI. Period fourth, Census 1841. A Speculative Statement (corroborated by facts) of the cultivated Lands in England and Wales in 1538, per Table No. I, taken at their improved value in 1841; distribution as before. Rent, 22s. 8½d. and a fraction per acre; produce four times rent. Wheat, on an average of ten years, 56s. 8d. per quarter.

Description.	Acres.	Rent.	Produce.	Tithes.
No. I. Formerly Priory Lands, but now belonging to the Episcopal Sees, and to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	160,000	181,690	726,760	72,676
No. II. Glebe Lands belonging to the Parochial Clergy.....	80,000	90,850	363,400	36,340
Church Lands	240,000	272,540	1,090,160	109,016
No. III. Other Lands paying Tithes to the Church, or to Lay Impropriators. (See No. V.)	14,160,000	16,080,000	64,320,000	6,048,000
Total Church Tithes, <i>exclusive of Wool</i>				6,157,016
No. IV. Lands, formerly part of the Property of the greater Abbies, &c., but conferred or sold by Henry VIII. (tithes included) to Lay Impropriators	1,600,000	1,817,000	7,268,000	
No. V. Tithes arising out of Lands No. IV., £726,800; add Lay Impropriations of Tithes arising out of Lands No. III, with Glebes, £384,000. Total Lay Impropriations of Tithes and Glebe Lands .....	...	...	...	1,110,800
Wool .....	...	...	2,000,000	200,000
Total original Lands in England and Wales.....	16,000,000	18,169,540	74,678,160	7,467,816

TABLE No. VII. Period fourth. A Speculative Statement (corroborated by facts) of the cultivated Lands in Great Britain, as increased by enclosures, &c., in 1841. Additional Lands brought into cultivation since 1538, are apportioned to the owners of the original Lands, their heirs or assigns, and have increased in quantity and value to the amount below stated. Produce taken at four times the Rent, besides wool; and the Rent at 22s. 8½d. and a fraction per acre in England and Wales, and at 18s. 5d. per acre in Scotland.

Description.	Acres.	Rent.	Produce.	Tithe.
No. I. Lands, formerly Priory Lands, but now belonging to the Episcopal Sees, and to Cathedral and Collegiate Churches	127,490	144,800	579,200	57,920
No. II. Glebe Lands belonging to the Parochial Clergy.....	63,745	72,400	289,600	28,960
Augmentation Lands since 1714, at £15,000 per annum exclusive of enclosures	90,000	102,200	408,800	40,880
Church Lands	281,235	319,400	1,277,600	127,760
No. III. Other Lands paying Tithes to the Church, or to Lay Impropriators. See No. V.....	11,192,865	12,711,000	50,844,000	5,084,400
No. IV. Lands formerly part of the Property of the Greater Abbies, &c., but conferred or sold by Henry VIII, (Tithes included, to Lay Impropriators	1,274,900	1,448,000	5,792,600	579,200
Wool .....	...	...	57,913,600 1,333,334	5,791,360 135,334
Total, New Enclosures, England and Wales...	12,749,000	14,478,400	59,246,934	5,924,694
Original Lands, per Table VI.	16,000,000	18,169,540	74,678,160	7,467,816
Fractions .....	...	7,206	...	...
Total, England and Wales	28,749,000	32,655,146	133,925,094	13,392,510
Scotland, Wool included	5,265,600	4,848,000	20,058,666	Tithe free.
Total Lands in Great Britain	34,014,600	37,503,146	153,983,760	13,392,510

TABLE No. VIII. A Summary of the preceding Tables, showing the distribution of Lands in Great Britain at the time of the Reformation, and the progressive increase and improvement of Rent and Tithes from 1538 to 1844.

	Rental 1538, Table No. 1.	Rental, 1689, Table 2 & 3.	Rental, 1794, Table 4 & 5.	Rental, 1844 Table 6 & 7.	Total Rent 1844, Table 6 & 7.	Amount of Tithes included in Rent, 1844, Table 6 and 7.
Rent	5s. per acre.	12s. per acre.	15s. per acre.	22s. 8½d. pr. a.		
Wheat	10s. per qr.	48s. 6d. per qr.	60s. per qr.	56s. 8d. per qr.		
No. I. Original Lands	£10,000	96,000	120,000	181,690	181,690	72,676
„ New, do. ....	...	21,000	52,500	144,800	144,800	57,920
„ Improvements	16,000	51,200	96,000	193,802	...	...
„ Total Episcopal, &c.	£56,000	171,200	298,500	520,292		
No. II. Original Glebes.....	20,000	48,000	60,000	90,850	90,850	36,340
„ New Lands .....	...	12,000	41,250	72,100	72,100	28,960
„ Church Glebes	20,000	60,000	101,250	163,250		
No. VI. Augmentation Lands ...	...	...	50,000	102,200	102,200	40,880
„ Increase not included ...	...	..	...	...
Total Rental of Church Lands, 1844, Tithes included					591,940	236,776

		1538	1689	1791	1841		
	Brought forward,					591,940	236,776
No. III.	Original Lands	3,540,000	8,496,000	10,620,000	16,080,000	16,080,000	6,432,000
„	New, do. ....	...	2,124,000	7,251,250	12,711,000	12,711,000	5,084,400
	Paying Tithes, &c.	3,540,000	10,620,000	17,871,250	28,791,000		
No. IV.	Original Lands	400,000	960,000	1,200,000	1,817,000	1,817,000	726,800
„	New, do. ....	...	240,000	825,000	1,448,000	1,448,000	579,200
„	Tithe and Glebe	32,000	102,000	192,000	384,000		
	Total, Lay Improvements	432,000	1,302,000	2,217,000	3,649,000		
	Wool and Fractions.....	...	...	...	...	7,206	333,334
	England and Wales.....	...	...	...	...	32,655,146	13,392,510
	Scotland .....	...	1,000,000	3,750,000	4,848,000	4,848,000	
	Total, Great Britain, Rental and Tithes					37,503,146	13,392,510
	Total original Lands	4,000,000	9,600,000	12,000,000	18,169,540	18,169,540	7,467,816
	New, enclosures .....	...	3,400,000	12,000,000	19,333,606	19,333,606	5,924,694
	Great Britain	4,000,000	13,000,000	24,000,000	37,503,146	37,503,146	13,392,510
	Acres.....	16,000,000	21,000,000	32,000,000	34,014,600	Rent.	Tithe.