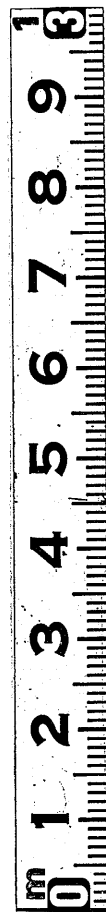


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STATISTICAL
ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
TERRITORIAL EXTENT
AND
POPULATION;
COMMERCE TAXATION, CONSUMPTION, INSOLVENCY,
PAUPERISM, AND CRIME,
OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.

"Every line a moral:—every page a history."

London:
J. MILLER, 5, BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.
1825.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE privation and misery endured by the productive classes of society in Great Britain in 1816 and 1817, led to the formation of an Association in London, for the purpose of investigating the nature and extent of that misery; and of ascertaining, if possible, how far it resulted from avoidable or from unavoidable causes; and how far repetitions of similar ills were likely or not to occur.

A regard for the welfare of man, in the sincerest and largest acceptance of the term, actuated by no motive but the love of truth, and the delight and gratification inspired by its development—the Association imposed upon themselves the task of the investigation, with a determination to dismiss from their minds all preconceived notions, to disregard all prevailing *opinion*, to adopt no position unsupported by *fact*, to draw no conclusion until their several deductions had been rendered demonstrative, as well by synthesis as by analysis; they therefore commenced their proceedings by a progressive examination of every authentic document which had been presented to the British Parliament during the last forty years; and after selecting all matter that related to *Territory, Population, Production, Consumption, Manufactures, Commerce, Finance, Taxation, Parochial Assessments, Pauperism, Crime, &c.* diffused, without any regard to method or order, through more than one hundred folio volumes of Journals and Papers, and comparing them with all such other information relating to the several subjects as they could obtain, the Association next proceeded to digest and arrange their selections and extracts into something like order. The accompanying statements are a part of their labours; and as they comprise some of the most prominent features of the several subjects, it is anticipated that they will prove acceptable, as well to the man of business, as to the man of general inquiry, and the statesman.

As the interest of all statistical information depends on the authenticity of its source, and the accuracy of its details, the Association were at first desirous of quoting their authority of every item; but as some of the Statements have been compiled from ten, twenty, or more documents,

all parliamentary, they found that the notes of reference would exceed in extent the text, and in some cases tend to perplex rather than inform; and being desirous on the other hand to exhibit every subject at one point of view, the notes of reference to authorities proved inadmissible to the order of arrangement, which after much reflection they deemed it best to adopt. They are not aware that they can offer any additional observation in testimony of the general correctness of every statement; they can only repeat that they have been actuated by no motive or desire but that of the exhibition of facts; that some inaccuracies of detail, and probably some of construction, may not be detected, is more than they dare venture to question; but, if any are detected, it is trusted that they will be but few; and as the Association feel desirous that the succeeding generation should have the benefit of a comprehensive extent of accurate information on all the great practical pursuits of social economy, and having in reserve a still more valuable collection of matter arranged, if by the publication of the present collection, public feeling should seem to justify them in incurring the expence, (the extent of which, on the ordinary principle of book-making, cannot be imagined,) they will be ready to offer it to the public; and any notice of inaccuracy real or supposed, that may in the meantime be detected, which may be left with, or transmitted free, to Mr. Miller, the publisher, shall be duly regarded.

On comparing one account with another relative to the same subject, apparent discrepancies will present themselves, when it will be proper to see whether the two accounts are made up to the same dates in the year—and whether, one may not apply to Great Britain, and the other to the United Kingdom,—or one to England and Wales only, and the other to Great Britain. These sort of differences have occasioned the Association all sorts of perplexities, which as far as possible they have endeavoured to obviate in this publication. The Statement at page 36, however, which the Association consider as one of the most important in the collection, they discovered when too late to remedy, is involved in the perplexity, the exports of the last nine years, include the amount to Ireland, which the previous years do not: it does not, however, materially alter the general conclusion drawn in the Note.

*** Some inferences of fact, as curious as they are extraordinary and important, deducible from the facts exhibited in the Statistics, will be found stated in the Preface.*

PREFACE.

THE History of Great Britain, through a period of nearly 2000 years, is marked by a succession of events, in a high degree striking and interesting; and although she exhibits no monuments of human art, or of human labour, to compare with those of Thebes or of Ellora; in the accompanying *Statistics*, she exhibits features, without any parallel within the entire range of human knowledge; and she may, at the present time, be justly regarded as a phenomenon in Social Economy.

The several subjects exhibited may be considered as ranging under four general heads: viz. *Population, Administration, Commerce, Finance*. As regards the first of these general subjects, viz. *Population*, the practice of enumeration has been too recently adopted, and too imperfectly performed, to justify any absolute conclusion being drawn from it; but as far as conclusions are justified, a progressive deterioration in the comfort and condition (physical, mental, and moral,) of the people at large is the result. It is however uniformly contended, that the people are quiet; (and such appears to be the fact:) and it is therefore inferred that they are contented and happy; but, as far as the position applies to the great body of the British people, it is not the quiet of happiness that prevails, but of apathy, resulting from a broken and subdued spirit.

In all recent considerations of this subject, an oversight, fatal to a correct view of it, seems to have prevailed. The fact of the present generation having been born in misery, appears to be entirely overlooked, whilst the survivors of the past generation have been completely subdued to the change. The diminution in the money amount of the parochial assessments since 1817, has also been adverted to, as evidencing an improved condition of the people since that period. How far those assessments have decreased is shewn in the accompanying *Statistics* with all the circumstantiality of detail and illustration, of which the accounts are susceptible; but, if that diminution should have been effected in the aggregate, as the association know that it has, in innumerable instances, as a

consequence of a progressive increase of privation on the part of the miserable objects relieved, whatever additional comforts the contributors to those assessments may have derived in consequence of the diminished demand upon them for parochial purposes, the general inference to be drawn from the subject, is any thing but an improved condition of the people, in the comprehensive and legitimate sense of the term. But the space prescribed to this preface, if it was intended further to elucidate (which it is not) will not admit of it: the object has been to exhibit facts, and such authentic data, as could be obtained, for the purpose of enabling the enquirer in Social Economy to exercise his own judgment, and to draw his own conclusions.

The effect of privation, however, on the physical construction of the human frame, is too curious and interesting not to be noticed. On comparing the statement of the ratio of children in every 10,000 of the total population in each county, with the exhibition of pauperism in each county; it will be seen that population tends to increase in a ratio corresponding with the severity of oppression or increase of privation; hence it may be inferred, that there is a tendency in poverty and misery to accelerate their own increase. Nature, never inattentive, however, seems to interpose; for on reference to the synoptical view of the ages of the population of Ireland, compared with the ages of those in Great Britain, it will be seen, that the duration of life tends to diminution, in a ratio corresponding with the increase of numbers, resulting from poverty and misery;—which facts appear not less deserving the attention of the physiologist, than the enquirer in Social Economy.

There is also another feature, which to a right understanding of the subject, it will be necessary to bear in mind,—the statement at page 11 represents the total population in England and Wales in 1801 to have been 8,872,980, and 11,997,663 in 1821, being an increase in the 20 years of 3,104,683, whilst the statement at page 7 represents the aggregate number of Baptisms during the same period to have been 6,133,963 and the burials 3,960,547 being an excess of Baptisms over burials in the 20 years of only 2,173,416, leaving an excess in the population of England and Wales during the 20 years in question of 931,267 beyond the excess of baptisms over burials, which excess will have to be accounted for under the three following heads, viz. 1st. Imperfection of the returns, 2nd. Excess of unentered baptisms over unentered burials, and 3rd. Emigrations into England and Wales from Ireland. As far as the latter circumstance has contributed towards that increase, it will be seen to alter

the inferences to be drawn from the Synopses of the Ages of the two countries in ratios the inverse of each other, that is, it tends to make the natural increase of the population in England and Wales somewhat less, in proportion as it adds to that of Ireland, and affects the Synopses of the Ages alike in each country, more particularly between the ages of 15 to 30, and thereby more or less the whole series of the 13 gradations.

The fitness of the present order of *Administration*, to the peculiarly involved and artificial condition of society, may be best inferred from the fact, that, whilst the people have manifested an energy and an extent of labour without any parallel in any former period, in any part of the world; and whilst, in an unparalleled degree, all the means of comfort and of social order have multiplied around them, *Pauperism*, the consequent of Poverty, and its inseparable concomitant—*Crime*, with all its train of disorder, has increased in a corresponding ratio. The reality as well as the cause of this strange and lamentable perversion, in the condition of the people, will be however apparent enough, as the *Commercial* part of the accompanying Statistics are examined and understood. It will be seen, that reciprocity has formed no part of the basis upon which commerce has attained its present unparalleled extent; but that its progress, during the last thirty-five years, has been marked by alternate extremes of high and low prices; gleams of hope and expectation at one time, and the severest reverse at another time: whilst all the sad consequences of each succeeding alternation have fallen upon the productive classes, in a progressive diminution of reward for their labour.

On bestowing a becoming attention to the subject, it will be seen, that, whilst the external distribution of the products of British industry have more than doubled, notwithstanding an increase of more than one third in the number of consumers, the commodities received in exchange, calculated to add to the comfort of the people, and to reward them for the increase of toil, to which they have been subjected, (after allowing for the increase of raw materials of manufacture worked up for re-exportation) have rather decreased than otherwise; nor has an increase of internal production in any degree compensated them for the destitution of supply of external production, as the consumption of all articles for which Taxation supplies any data conducive to the comfort of society, will be seen, if not to have decreased, to have remained stationary (see the articles *Malt, Tea, Tobacco, Spirits, Wine, &c.*) whilst the number of consumers has increased full 40 per cent., thereby demonstrating an increase of privation on the part of the great body of the

people, in a ratio more than proportionate to the increase of their numbers.

The Association are well aware, that in drawing these conclusions, they stand alone and opposed to all prevailing opinion; and they are well aware also, that numerous circumstances might be adduced, as abstract positions, to justify diametrically opposite conclusions; but it is not by the balance of abstract and special interests that the welfare of a great community is to be weighed.

On referring to the Statement at page 75, it will be seen that the *Official Value*, or Quantity, (which is what Official Value implies) of the Products of the labour of the British people, *Exported* in the year 1824, was £48,030,046, a quantity considerably exceeding that of any previous year; but, it will be seen, by a parallel column of the same page, that the *Declared Value*, which implies the *bona fide Value* of equivalent in exchange for the quantity of the products of labour, was only £37,573,718; whilst the Statement at page 36 shews that during the 10 years 1798—1807, an annual average quantity or official value of the products of labour of £24,457,271, obtained a real value of £40,707,491, in comparison with which, the depreciation in the relative real value of the quantity exported in 1824, when compared with the value on an average of the 10 years 1791—1807, amounts to the enormous sum of £42,368,863.

If, as may be imagined, the quantity of Foreign Products received in exchange, has increased in a corresponding ratio, and at a corresponding depreciation, then all that can be drawn from the fact of the depreciation, is a mere denominative change or difference of value equally on both sides; but, it has been previously stated, that whilst the quantity given has doubled, the quantity received has remained stationary; and the Statement at page 49, which exhibits quantity given against quantity received, exhibits also the progressive increase of excess of quantity annually given; the origin of this violation of all reciprocity in the external relations of the country, and the illusive and insidious means by which it has attained its present enormous disparity, were developed by the Association, at the commencement of 1824, in a concise Report of the result of their proceedings up to that time: (see its announcement among the Advertisements of works published by Mr. Miller.) It is therein shewn, that the external expences of the war from 1793 to 1815 were sustained by the Products of Manufacturing labour Exported, the Ac-

counts of the parties engaged in the Exportation of those products, beyond the Value of the Products received as equivalents in exchange, being balanced by the nominal representations of amount on paper, addressed, or drawn by the agents of the British government abroad, on the Treasury or its agents at home, and which, possessing no means of payment in substance, created to a corresponding amount, by a process called *funding*, another species of ideal or nominal representation of amount, which they called "The NATIONAL DEBT;" and such was the illusion arising from the involution and complication of the combined operations, and such the benefit derived by the parties more immediately concerned in the transactions, that the whole community became blind to their ulterior consequences. Even those who suffered under the operation, were unable to point out the cause of the evil, and ascribed it to every thing but the right one; and when the issue of the nominal representations of amount of the government in the shape of bills of exchange ceased, with the cessation of the war in 1814—1815, the products of the labour of full 3,000,000 of the British people were at one fell swoop exposed to a depreciation equal in the aggregate to the amount of those bills, which during the four or five last years of the war, averaged from £30,000,000 to £35,000,000 per annum.

The magnitude of this depreciation not only paralyzed those more immediately engaged in the transactions, but deranged the whole interior economy of the country, involving all who depended upon their labour for subsistence in one common calamity, more general, extensive, and severe, than was ever before experienced by any community. Earthquakes, conflagration, and inundations, the ravages of war, and its concomitants, pestilence and famine, have all, at times, spread desolation and woe over certain and insulated districts; but it may, without fear of refutation, and in the face of the most earnest desire to compare and decide justly, be further stated, that the whole range of history furnishes no example of distress and misery so extensive, general, and severe, as that experienced by the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with but little intermission from the period of 1816 to 1822.

It may, perhaps, be alleged, (even admitting the fact,) that such a declaration is here, and at this time, alike out of place, and uncalled for: in answer to which the Association say, that they would indeed have been happy in endeavouring to cast a veil over the circumstances of the period adverted to, did they not most clearly see, that the external commerce of the country is running a career, and in an accelerating degree somewhat

different in circumstance, but precisely the same in effect, as during the period 1798—1815; and that in its ultimate result, it will bring on a calamity more severe than all that has preceded it, in proportion to the increased, and still increasing magnitude of the operations; and the longer the revulsion may be protracted, the more general, extensive, and severe will be its ultimate consequences. This part of the case too the Association would have been happy to have passed over in silence, content with the axiom "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," were they not equally well satisfied that the consequences are still avoidable.

It is not the intention of the Association on this occasion to advance any proposition, as a mean for avoiding the portentous consequences which again threaten to derange the whole social fabric. Not from any desire of concealment, or affected scrupulosity, but from a conviction that the pedantry and mawkish pretension at present prevailing on the subject of *political economy*, cherished as it is by the density of the illusion which pervades alike all classes of the community, is such, as to preclude a due regard being paid to any proposition, having the public weal, in the legitimate sense of the term, for its object.

Indeed, so sensible are the Association of the indifference, the obloquy, and even the despite, to which the inferences deduced from the accompanying collection of facts are liable to subject them (from the time-serving, who at present so unhappily constitute the influential portion of the community), that had they been actuated by any personal considerations, either of interest or of convenience, they would have dedicated them to the shrine "of things as they are, and to the powers that be." But, as stated in the preceding Advertisement, a regard for the welfare of man, in the legitimate, the sincerest, and largest acceptation of the term, and the delight and gratification inspired by the development and demonstration of facts, has induced them to place their hopes and expectations of a beneficial result to emanate from the worthy and purely intelligent few, who may still remain uncontaminated by the prevailing illusion, and who still retain virtue enough to think, to decide, and to act for themselves.

To all who possess those desirable qualities, it will be unnecessary to offer any further remarks, either of illustration or of proof, the extensive range of facts in themselves will suffice to enable them to draw their own conclusions, whilst to the pretending and time-serving politicians of the day, all efforts to instruct and to convince are a mere waste of time.

Abstracted, however, from all considerations of inference and consequences, but, as a mere record of facts, the accompanying *Statistics*, it is trusted, will prove acceptable to a great portion of the community. To the man of business, in almost every pursuit of life, some information will be found to serve as a rational guide, in his individual occupation; in addition to the satisfaction of possessing a correct knowledge on all the great practical subjects of social life.

It may, perhaps, be thought, that the increase of mechanical and scientific power has been overlooked, and it may be contended, as it is, by the pseudo political economists of this pretending and speculative age, that by the aid and power of machinery, we are enabled to multiply the amount of production with diminished human labour, and, that the depreciation in the value of the manufactured productions exported, is to be accounted for as a consequence of the vastly extended application of machinery; but let all be admitted that is contended for on this score, and what does it amount to?

Had an increased quantity given occasioned a corresponding increase of quantity to be received, then, as previously stated, *price* would have been of no moment, and the application of machinery might have been hailed as a blessing; but so long as it is permitted to operate to produce an increase of quantity without obtaining any increase of equivalent in exchange, it must be obvious, that in an aggregate sense it operates uselessly, and so far as it tends to depreciate the value of human labour, either by diminishing or controlling the demand for it, whilst prohibitory or excessive duties, and partial restrictions, materially enhance not only all the means of enjoyment, but of subsistence. The increasing application of machinery, must be considered, if not the exclusive, as one of the conjoint causes of the deterioration in the condition of society; and as such deserves to be regarded as a curse rather than a blessing.

In deference to their own feelings, the Association would here willingly conclude, but the stress that has been laid on the expansion of commerce and increase of revenue within the last twelve or eighteen months, as resulting from the legislative measures of the sessions of 1824-5, and as evidencing the growing prosperity of the country, urges them to say that both are equally fallacious. Look at the Statement of Income and Expenditure from the period of 1793 downwards prefixed; and at the Statement exhibiting the progress of commerce since 1798, at

page 36, and it will be seen, that expansion both of commerce and of revenue followed expansion, previous to 1816, in degrees, much more prominent than in the later period; and which, as evidences of the power and efficiency of society, are as gratifying to behold, as they unquestionably are extraordinary; but to the shame (and harsher terms might be used) of those whose duty it is to control and direct the public energy, with all the flattering evidence which that expansion exhibits on one side, privation and misery, pauperism and crime on the other side, are found to have expanded in a still greater ratio. A return presented to Parliament in the session of 1825, paper No. 197, represents 21,025 persons to have been committed for various crimes to the several gaols of the kingdom in the year 1822, and 22,099 in 1823; let this be compared with the Statement at page 29, when it will be seen, that whilst commerce has increased one half, crime has nearly quadrupled. As an isolated fact, this will be sufficiently painful to every well regulated mind; the decrease in the money amount of pauperism, however, may be regarded as an indication of better times; but when it is considered that foreign loans, and an increasing absentee expenditure, and other extraneous money transactions, are operating precisely in the same way as did the Bills drawn on account of the external war expenditure previous to 1816; and as corresponding causes of necessity produce corresponding effects, whenever a cessation takes place in either the one or the other or from whatever cause; a cessation in the demand for labour again ensues, and pauperism, with all its baneful concomitants, again bursts forth to still further derange the whole social compact; and whatever temporary indications of advantage may appear to result from the recently adopted and proposed measures, (as both the commercial and financial policy of Great Britain are founded on a speculative basis,) their ultimate result must be a still further increase of privation and distress on the part of the great body of the people, or, in other words, a progressively converging ascendancy of money influence, at the expence of a divergence of misery, as more fully exemplified in the diagrammatical Illustration, at page 30.

* * The alteration in the rate of duty on Licences, exhibited at page 74, took place in 1815; a general alteration again took place in 1824-5, as well as in the rates of duty on nearly all the articles charged to the Customs, and some to the Excise, the extent and effects of which will be exhibited in a supplementary sheet.

Erratum.—At the conclusion of the Advertisement page iv, which states that the Expenditure of the last nine years in the Statement at page 36, include the amount to Ireland—should have been, exclusive of the amount to Ireland in the last nine years, which are included in the previous years.

No. I.—STATEMENT of the ANNUAL INCOME and EXPENDITURE

Heads of INCOME & EXPENDITURE.	From the Commencement of the WAR to the Bank Restriction Act.					From the period of the Bank Restriction to the Peace of Amiens.			
	1793.	1794.	1795.	1796.	1797.	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.
INCOME.									
1 Excise	8,950,225	8,560,670	9,723,424	9,166,828	9,844,882	12,451,300	14,412,697	12,996,659	13,628,628
2 Customs	3,506,200	4,101,431	3,340,031	3,532,539	3,797,060	7,983,229	10,226,717	9,425,882	10,053,327
3 Stamps	1,402,942	1,416,647	1,413,634	1,558,361	1,746,484	2,684,114	3,036,478	3,016,916	3,267,493
4 Land & Assessed Taxes	2,897,976	2,969,398	3,081,458	3,151,174	3,481,719	4,608,144	5,031,755	5,051,939	4,893,336
5 Post Office	392,000	455,000	425,030	467,000	542,000	1,140,689	1,153,725	1,070,011	1,336,900
6 Duty on Pensions	93,117	103,676	105,051	79,429	106,692	128,648	98,931	88,490	90,000
7 Hackney Coaches & Hackney Carriages	32,580	28,309	26,550	27,810	28,765	34,573	35,275	36,204	35,000
8 Crown Lands &c. [Workers]	967	967	967	967	967	101,590	96,152	114,511	132,000
9 WAR Taxes { Customs						2,359,528	437,496	530,772	127,000
10 { Excise						1,487,148	1,599,648	.....	.....
11 { Property						112,800	192,000	210,700	.....
12 { Income						823,286	2,672,065	4,888,216	6,011,000
13 Lottery	248,836	171,830	314,053	415,000	.....	271,368	339,217	332,870	210,000
14 Miscellaneous	182,140	91,367	26,100	149,520	304,077	286,744	322,398	343,672	1,990,000
15 Total Gross Receipt	£ 17,707,983	£ 17,899,295	£ 18,156,298	£ 18,548,628	£ 19,852,646	£ 30,492,995	£ 35,311,018	£ 34,069,457	£ 35,516,336
16 DRAWBACKS	3,925,000	11,000,000	17,300,000	28,354,817	29,814,170	17,075,734	17,915,678	20,321,744	27,611,400
17 BALANCES	.....	1,907,451	1,490,674	17,256,126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 Total Deduction	488,000	.....	3,669,700	.....	149,800	942,000	6,050,300	5,719,400	.....
19 Actual TAXATION	250,000	250,000	.....	250,000	500,000	236,743	426,237	625,687	803,800
20 On Account of LOANS	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 Exchequer Bills &c. Funded	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22 Excess of Do. Issued	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23 Received from IRELAND	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24 Total INCOME	£ 22,376,983	£ 31,056,745	£ 40,916,672	£ 64,409,871	£ 50,316,616	£ 48,747,472	£ 59,703,233	£ 60,736,288	£ 63,931,500
EXPENDITURE.									
25 Annuities	8,921,835	9,226,247	9,871,826	10,856,632	12,923,263	15,251,184	15,689,143	15,888,263	17,139,700
26 Management	1,630,615	1,672,000	2,143,596	2,639,724	3,369,218	4,294,325	4,649,871	4,767,992	5,310,500
27 Sinking Fund	163,491	182,912	330,565	186,772	112,921	356,848	1,021,626	766,480	1,121,800
28 Int. on Ex. Bills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29 Total on Account of Debt	£ 10,715,941	£ 11,081,159	£ 12,345,987	£ 13,683,129	£ 16,405,402	£ 20,108,885	£ 21,572,867	£ 21,661,029	£ 23,808,800
30 Propor. on Acct. of Old	9,208,496	9,208,496	9,208,496	9,208,496	9,169,915	9,169,915	8,805,914	8,635,254	8,578,030
31 Do. Created since 1792	1,507,445	1,872,664	3,137,493	4,474,633	7,235,487	10,938,970	12,766,953	13,025,775	15,230,866
32 Civil List { England	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33 { Scotland	1,021,535	1,017,761	1,025,842	1,125,053	1,081,046	1,111,076	1,136,424	1,166,213	1,220,750
34 Bounties &c.	17,957	18,743	21,407	18,779	14,837	.....	71,633	78,207	69,390
35 NAVY	2,464,307	4,219,156	8,135,140	7,788,868	11,984,031	12,591,728	13,036,490	14,809,488	17,303,370
36 Ordnance	843,603	1,500,767	1,968,008	2,500,000	2,121,552	1,715,355	2,221,516	1,918,967	2,165,900
37 ARMY { Ordinary	4,167,312	9,209,236	14,562,737	13,738,350	16,208,600	7,986,297	9,898,716	9,971,889	8,838,200
38 { Extraordinary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39 SUBSIDIES	2,198,200	4,000	810,500	99,500	.....	3,165,854	4,241,433	3,906,000	5,347,170
40 Remitted to IRELAND	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,012	825,000	2,613,178	200,114
41 Miscellaneous	1,125,512	517,654	881,468	1,245,454	1,470,239	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
42 Charges of Collection	.....	1,737,000	.....	.....	.....	827,600	1,177,953	1,255,589	2,305,427
43 Exchequer Bills diminished	.....	.....	.....	562,400	.....	1,614,990	1,629,770	1,828,124	2,025,469
44 Total EXPENDITURE	£ 22,754,366	£ 29,305,477	£ 30,751,091	£ 40,761,533	£ 50,739,857	£ 51,241,798	£ 59,296,081	£ 61,670,988	£ 73,072,468

ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the Government of GREAT BRITAIN, from the Commencement of the War against the French Republic

Table with columns for years (1794-1817) and categories: From the Commencement of the WAR to the Bank Restriction Act, From the period of the Bank Restriction Act to the Peace of Amiens, Peace of Amiens, From the Renewal of the WAR subsequent to the Peace of Amiens, to the Convention of Paris in March, 1814, Suspension of WAR, Termination of the WAR, General PEACE. Includes detailed financial data in pounds sterling.

BRITAIN, from the Commencement of the War against the French Republic in 1793 to 1824, both Years inclusive.

Table with columns for years 1807-1824 and categories: WAR (from Renewal of the Peace to Convention of Paris), Suspension of WAR, Termination of the WAR, General PEACE, and From the Union of the Exchequer of IRELAND with that of GREAT BRITAIN. Includes a 'Numbers to facilitate reference' column on the right.

No. II. STATEMENT of the INCOME & EXPENDITURE of the Government of IRELAND, from the Period of its Union with GREAT BRITAIN in 1800, to the Union of the two EXCHEQUERS on the 5th. of Jan. 1817.

Table with columns for Years (1800-1816) and rows for Income (1-16) and Expenditure (17-31). Includes sub-headers for 'Heads of Income & Expenditure' and 'Actual Taxation'.

Table with columns for Years (1817-1824) and rows for Income (1-9) and Expenditure (10-14). Includes sub-headers for 'Heads of INCOME' and 'Actual Nett Reven.'.

No. III. * On the 5th January 1817, the Exchequer of IRELAND was united with that of GREAT BRITAIN, and the charge for Int. and management on the Loans raised in England was consolidated with the Public debt of England on that date, and no distinct account of the Army expenses of Ireland have since then been published. The annexed is a Statement of the revenue raised in Ireland in each Year since the union of the two Exchequers on the 5th of January, 1817. The Net proceeds of which will be found included (line 23) in the Total Income of the United Kingdom. The Amount will be seen to be less, than the charge created on the loans raised since 1798.

Table with columns for Years (1817-1824) and rows for Income (1-9) and Expenditure (10-14). Includes sub-headers for 'Heads of INCOME' and 'Actual Nett Reven.'

On first ended from the comment ever been submitted of the proceeding Parliament had of investigating the arrangement and Navigation and C xiii. and xiv. of a Report of the Fin for the year 1797; same, for the year members or other account, both of I sented to Parliam Income and Expe

After very cons of the war from it ment on the 19th an account; in re were not made ou made without muc account from Mic to be printed in correct view of the in the first five ye balances, and cha accounts of the r what are termed and charges of co gross receipt not from which the p termed the Treas the totals with th

There is also an with the totals of amount in line 22 (line 27,) the mon Union, it was stip the United Kingd land (see line 40 re-remitted back and not to revenu

So far in expla The first item der year 1796, by wh accounted for in t charge for Annuit 1825, has never l or less between t tend to equalizati less a sum than £

Great Britain in 1800, to the Union of the two EXCHEQUERS on the 5th. of Jan. 1817.

	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
3,208,771	2,382,462	2,533,624	2,898,565	2,988,906	2,634,864	2,764,592	2,194,715	
2,282,277	2,749,159	3,004,984	3,242,358	3,244,085	4,262,165	4,509,908	4,071,345	
818,469	831,709	887,676	910,343	953,307	928,398	761,329	755,605	
207,259	235,255	238,881	238,879	250,656	252,884	264,948	260,039	
34,777	35,639	33,372	36,775	41,978	40,466	35,209	10,578	
158,738	188,951	112,937	126,208	132,168	126,961	106,438	180,616	
2,838	3,389	4,041	.....	44,483	49,370	52,765	52,274	
115,285	102,123	121,705	162,938	163,246	203,093	160,280	208,437	
6,328,414	6,528,086	6,937,215	7,616,066	7,819,284	8,498,202	8,665,469	7,733,599	
212,198	505,702	313,378	195,471	129,345	207,748	170,498	369,477	
1,125,873	1,052,236	1,173,094	1,116,220	1,185,381	1,136,384	1,160,185	1,159,337	
1,338,071	1,557,938	1,486,472	1,311,691	1,314,726	1,344,132	1,330,683	1,528,814	
5,490,343	4,970,148	5,450,743	6,304,375	6,504,558	7,154,070	7,334,786	6,204,785	
1,250,000	6,198	2,600,000	1,513,000	2,000,000	2,678,700	330,500	6,600	
3,011,919	5,647,359	3,406,599	4,778,137	5,575,862	5,059,098	10,761,189	2,752,322	
9,752,262	10,623,705	11,457,342	12,595,512	14,080,410	14,891,868	18,426,474	8,964,207	
2,659,954	2,761,032	3,028,099	3,054,946	3,416,362	3,724,223	3,990,534	4,399,461	
19,999	18,450	20,687	23,505	22,771	24,594	28,441	30,305	
1,173,133	1,286,144	1,430,801	1,560,316	1,687,038	1,997,801	2,230,351	2,434,428	
29,940	32,118	18,451	96,196	122,648	123,354	119,844	126,500	
583,266	1,965,822	1,664,725	3,143,268	3,252,762	4,496,937	9,033,928	3,836,869	
10,139	21,814	28,276	53,290	38,489	40,157	48,802	43,691	
432,798	429,873	448,536	474,301	481,637	471,460	500,915	584,066	
168,113	186,314	150,216	143,083	123,055	133,036	64,964	35,524	
680,200	525,405	512,579	514,547	563,005	437,868	424,556	140,000	
3,314,477	2,750,234	2,940,583	3,206,879	3,057,592	2,819,206	2,545,767	2,172,641	
176,935	190,918	216,662	470,398	54,717	195,705	177,715	196,187	
397,872	55,172	728,441	.....	536,459	659,022	576,671	592,626	
222,433	169,804	172,568	33,532	41,622	37,276	54,209	20,261	
788,318	377,681	898,264	895,121	897,654	969,561	1,039,731	1,014,373	
10,662,578	11,231,082	12,258,890	13,671,402	14,295,813	16,130,203	20,836,433	15,626,933	
1824.								
1,885,100								
2,049,256								
643,005								
Repealed								
244,579								
9,748								
370,026								
5,201,714								
274,266								
268,559								
726,754								
1,269,579								
3,932,135								

** Notes illustrative of the preceding Statements.

ON first endeavouring to obtain a connected view of the financial operations of Great Britain, from the commencement of the war in 1793, it was found that no uniform order of account had ever been submitted to Parliament or the public, prior to the year 1801. On examination, however, of the proceedings of Parliament in each session since 1792, it was found that a Committee of Parliament had been appointed in 1797, denominated "the Finance Committee," for the purpose of investigating the public accounts, reporting thereon to the house, and for devising an order of arrangement and form of account, as well of the public Income and Expenditure as of the Navigation and Commerce of the country, to be presented to Parliament annually; and volumes xiii. and xiv. of a series of sixteen vols. of Reports in the Commons library, contain an elaborate Report of the Finance Committee, with a circumstantial account of the Income and Expenditure for the year 1797; and in the Journals Office of the Commons were found printed accounts of the same, for the years 1798 and 1799, but which do not appear to have been distributed among the members or otherwise made public. Since 1800 a tolerably circumstantial and uniform order of account, both of Income and Expenditure as well as of Navigation and Commerce, has been presented to Parliament, and published annually. From these accounts the preceding statement of the Income and Expenditure of Great Britain since 1797 has been compiled.

After very considerable research, it was feared that a complete view of the financial operations of the war from its commencement would prove unattainable, for by a return presented to Parliament on the 19th of June, 1815 (paper No. 412), it appeared that application had been made for an account; in reply to which, a note states that "previously to the year 1798, the public accounts were not made out or laid before Parliament, in such a collected form as to enable a return being made without much investigation and labour." However, at the close of the session of 1822, the account from Michaelmas, 1792, to Michaelmas, 1797, was obtained from the Treasury, and ordered to be printed in the following session. (Vide Paper, No. 567 of 1823.) And thus, a tolerably correct view of the financial proceedings of the war are at length obtained. The form of the accounts in the first five years will be seen to be different from that of the following years, the drawbacks, balances, and charges of collection not being brought into view, which is the case with all the accounts of the revenue that are published and copied into the newspapers quarterly, which are what are termed the *Exchequer Accounts*, and which, in addition to the drawbacks, balances and charges of collection, are also, exclusive of about £1,500,000 annually, payments out of the gross receipt not returned to the Exchequer, whilst the accounts presented to Parliament annually, from which the preceding statement relating to Great Britain has been compiled, are what are termed the *Treasury Accounts*. This, it will be seen, is important to be understood in comparing the totals with the totals of what may be the *Exchequer Accounts*.

There is also another circumstance important to be understood in comparing the totals of income with the totals of every account published by the government, which has uniformly included the amount in line 22, received from Ireland as *revenue*; whilst, like the charge for the Sinking Fund, (line 27,) the money was first borrowed wherewith to make payment. By a clause in the Act of Union, it was stipulated that Ireland should bear two-sevenths of the public expenditure of the United Kingdom, and to accomplish this, *loans* were raised in England, and remitted to Ireland (see line 40 in the statement relating to Great Britain, and 15 relating to Ireland), to be re-remitted back to England, and as such, clearly belong to the extraneous branch of the income, and not to revenue.

So far in explanation of the general construction of the accounts, with reference to the details. The first item demanding attention is the disparity between the Income and Expenditure of the year 1796, by which it will be seen that the receipt of the first five years exceeded the sum accounted for in the Expenditure by £25,837,263 !!! The next most glaring discrepancy is in the charge for Annuities in 1816, being upwards of £3,000,000 more than was due, but up to the year 1825, has never been questioned by Parliament: almost every year presents a discrepancy more or less between the Receipt and Expenditure, but which, in a series of four, five, or seven years, tend to equalization: however, in the aggregate of the 30 years; 1793—1822, there proves to be no less a sum than £36,641,517 totally unaccounted for.

An examination of the accounts of the respective years, in detail, present other discrepancies equally glaring and discreditable (to use no harsher term), to those already adverted to; such, for instance, as during the whole period of funding for one and twenty years; whilst, on the credit side of the account, the amount for which Stock has been created, and Annuities paid, has been credited less the amount deducted, for discount on prompt payment, and the amount charged by the Bank for receiving the subscriptions to the respective loans, *a corresponding amount has been regularly charged on the debit side of the account*, making a sum total of nearly four millions of excess of charge, or a short credit in the receipts to that amount, which resolves itself into the same thing. Again, in 1815 and 1816, the sum of £786,698 is charged for debentures created in 1813, paid off, which sum has never been accounted for in the receipts. As a contrast to this gulping by millions, it cannot fail to be equally amusing and interesting to the British people to see the affected solicitude and regard manifested in their favour by the public administrators of their interests.—Turning over, indiscriminately, the accounts of the respective years, the following items of credit presented themselves:—

In the accounts for the year 1806, folio 61, is the following credit, under the head of Monies, paid into the Exchequer:—Paid by Fludyer Maitland and Co. on account of woollen cloths sold for the public service - £0 3 5

And, at the same page, is a further credit of monies received from Colonel Thomas Nepean; on account of building a Court-house and Gaol in Newfoundland, in 1788 - 0 9 11

And in 1807, folio 62, there is credited, Imprest Monies repaid by Lord Castlereagh - 0 13 0

Ditto, ditto, ditto, by Lord Melville - 0 11 6

And in 1809, folio 36, is the following:—Imprested from the Earl of Liverpool between the 11th of May, 1804, and the 6th of February, 1806, on account of Secret Service - 0 0 6

The amounts in line 12, subsequent to 1815, noted by *a*, are unclaimed dividends, which by Act of Parliament, in 1816, were availed of for the public service; but in 1823 and 1824, the amounts reclaimed exceeded the amounts remaining unclaimed.

The arrears of Income Tax subsequent to 1815 are included with the Assessed Taxes, and subsequent to 1822 the arrears of both Income and Property Tax are so included.

The amounts received from, and remitted to, Ireland, lines 23 and 40, have been previously explained. In 1817, the two Exchequers were united, since when, only one account of expenditure has been made out, the amounts in the line received from: noted by *b*, subsequent to 1816, are the net amount of taxes collected in Ireland. See statement annexed and note.

Lines 30 and 31 are a recapitulation of the five preceding ones, line 30, in 1793, shews the amount of charge on the debt as it stood at the commencement of the war in 1793, which consisting partly of terminable annuities, and about £780,000 per annum having been cancelled from 1798 to 1825, by the redemption of part of the Land Tax, that line (30) shews the progressive diminution of the charge for debt, and the amount at which it would have stood at the termination of the war, had the supplies been raised within the year; for an exposure of the absurdity and ultimate ruinous consequences of the wanton and collusive system of borrowing and of the Sinking Fund, see the statements relating thereto under the head "*National Debt*."

In 1820, there appears a considerable increase in the Excise, and a diminution in the Customs. Part of the latter were transferred to the Excise and new Excise, duties enacted in 1819, calculated to produce upwards of £3,000,000 per ann.

Since 1820, various reductions and alterations have taken place in every branch of taxation. for the particulars of which see the several statements and notes relating to the various branches of taxation in detail.

The amounts remitted from Ireland to England, on account of the quota of two-sevenths of the Expenditure of the United Kingdom, are included under the head of issues, line 21, in the first of the annexed statements relating to Ireland.

preceding Statements.

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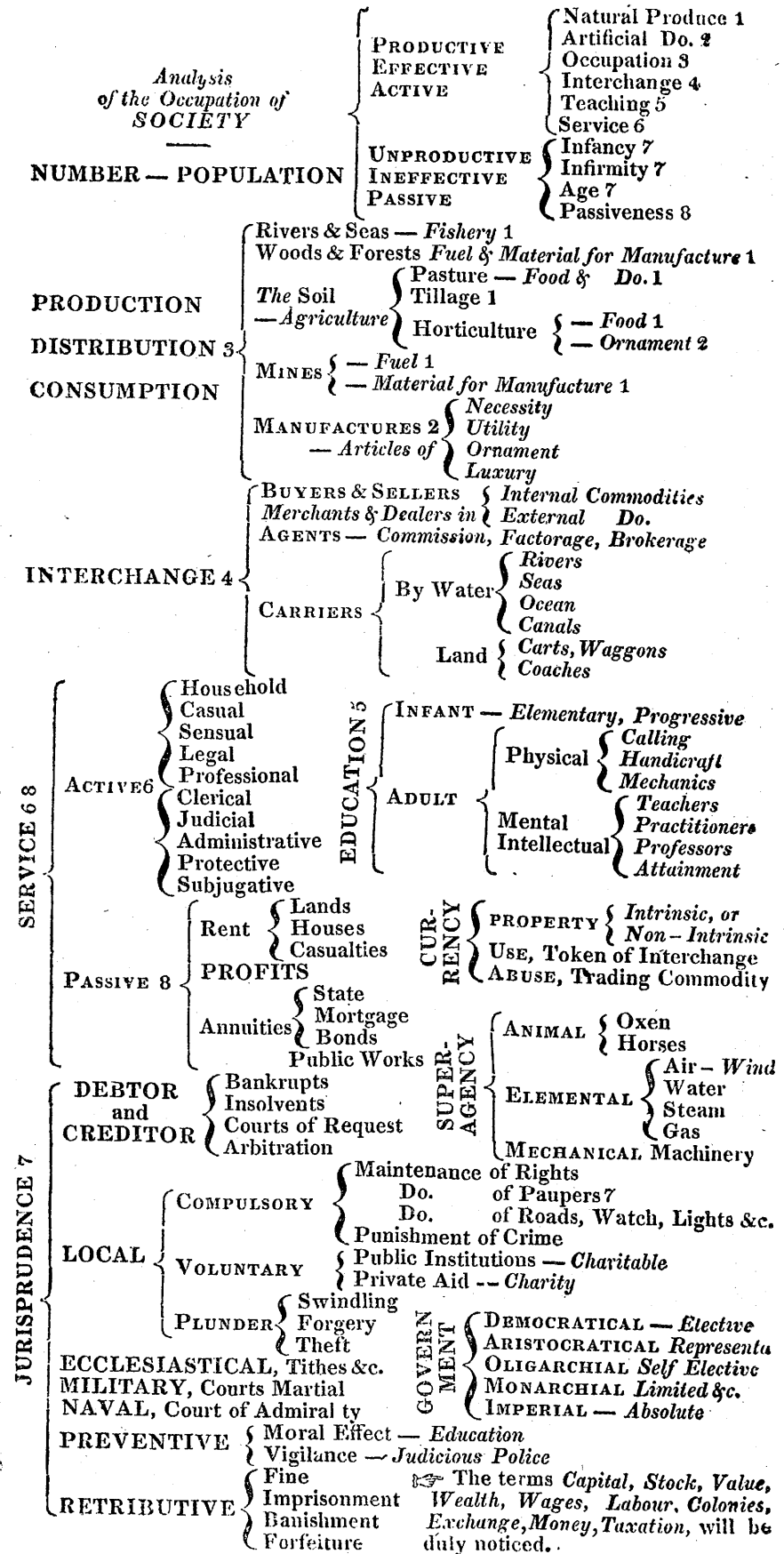
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The amounts remitted from Ireland to England, on account of the quota of two-seventeenths of the Expenditure of the United Kingdom, are included under the head of issues, line 21, in the first of the annexed statements relating to Ireland.



STATEMENT shewing the progressive increase of the POPULATION of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, in Ireland since 1672, in England & Wales since 1700, and in Scotland since 1781, shewing also the Annual Average Number of Marriages, and of Baptisms to every 100 MARRIAGES in England and Wales, according to the Parish Register Returns, from time to time made to Parliament since the passing of the Act of the 26th Geo. II. for Registering and "the better preventing of Clandestine Marriages, &c."

Total Number of PERSONS, &c. England & Wales.				IRELAND.		
PERIODS		Annual Average Number of Marriages	Ratio of Baptisms to every 100 Marriages	Periods.	PERSONS.	Authorities.
	1700	5,475,000		1672	1,320,000	Sir W. Petty
	10	5,240,000		95	1,034,102	Captain South
	20	5,565,000		1712	2,099,094	Thos. Dobbs
	30	5,796,000		18	2,169,048	Do.
	40	6,064,000		25	2,317,374	Do.
	50	6,467,000		26	2,309,106	Do.
1755 to	1760	6,736,000	52,666	31	2,010,221	Estab. Clergy
60 to	65		59,883	54	2,372,634	Tax Collectors
65 to	70	7,428,000	59,043	67	2,544,276	Do.
70 to	75		60,741	77	2,690,556	Do.
75 to	80	7,953,000	64,238	85	2,845,932	Do.
80 to	85		66,722	88	4,040,000	G. P. Bushe
85 to	90	8,675,000	71,363	91	4,206,614	Tax Collectors
90 to	95		72,205	92	4,088,226	Doct. Beaufort
95 to	1800	9,168,000	74,998	1805	5,395,456	T. Newenham
1800 to	5		83,465	14	5,937,856	Census of 1812
5 to	10	10,502,500	82,953	21	6,801,827	Do. of 1821
10 to	15		89,012			
15 to	20	12,218,500	93,073			

Year	ARMY & Navy.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	TOTAL Gt. Britin
1781	250,000	7,473,000	480,000	1,470,000	9,673,000
91	200,000	8,175,000	500,000	1,500,000	10,175,000
1801	470,958	8,331,424	541,546	1,599,208	10,942,646
11	640,500	9,538,827	611,788	1,805,688	12,596,803
21	319,300	11,261,437	717,438	2,033,456	14,391,631

	Agriculture	Interchange*	Manufactures	Subsisting by means insidiously despoiled from the preceding.	TOTAL
	773,732	74,223	130,700	978,656	
	334,563	21,680	59,264	415,507	
	773,732	20,000	130,700	924,432	
	454,690	30,801	126,997	612,488	

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	TOTAL
TOTAL Number of FAMILIES	2,346,717	146,706	447,966	2,941,383
Inhabiting HOUSES.	1,951,973	136,183	341,473	2,429,630
Number of Houses Unoccupied	66,055	3,652	12,657	82,369
Do. Do. Building	18,289	985	2,405	21,679
Total Number of Houses in 1821	2,036,317	140,820	356,536	2,533,673
No. of Houses Assessed to House TAX at Rentals of				
£20 to £30 p Annum	63,756	894		64,650
30 to 40 p Do	37,285	331		37,616
40 to 50 p Do	21,611	207		21,818
50 to 110 p Do	35,431	77		35,508
110 to 160 p Do.	4,608	2		4,610
160 and all above	3,526	1		3,527
Total No. Assesd at £ 20 p Ann. and up.	166,417	1,412		167,829
Total RENTAL of same.	£ 7,357,108	36,468		7,393,575

* The number of Families specified above, as employed in interchanging and Manufactures, in the return made to Parliament, are included under one head, as employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft; a little reflection however will serve to shew that that amalgamation precludes a just or satisfactory conclusion being drawn from it. By referring to the Note which follows the Statement of the total Population exhibited in 28 Classes, it will be seen, that the aggregate of production resolves itself into two elemental parts, and consequently the aggregate productive Population in like manner resolves into two great elemental Classes, viz. Producers of the commodities for subsistence, and Producers of commodities for comfort and enjoyment;

2
GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, &c.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Counties of England arranged in Alphabetical order with Nos. of reference to their order, 1st. of Territorial Extent, 2nd. to their order of Total Population in 1821, 3rd. to their order of the Number of Families returned in 1821, as employed in Agriculture, and 4th. to their order of the Number of Families returned in 1821, as employed in Agriculture, and 4th. to their order of the Estimates of the Annual Value of the Property on Profits upon which Assessments were made for Property Tax in the Year ending April 5th, 1815; shewing the Geographical Position of each County by the distance and bearing of the Chief Town from London; the proportion of Land in each County to each House, and to each Inhabitant thereof, according to the Numbers in 1821; and shewing also the Number of Persons of each Sex in each County in that Year.
† The Counties noted with a § are Inland, and those with a * Maritime. Those noted with a ¶ are mainly Inland, but have openings to the Sea.
‡‡‡ In 32 of the Counties, the Number of Females will be seen to exceed the Number of Males, those most considerably so are noted by a †, and those in which the Number of Males exceed the No. of Females are noted by ‡.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, Territorial Extent, Total Population, Agricultural Population, Property TAX, Distance & bearing of the chief TOWN from LONDON, Proportion of LAND to each (House, Inhabitant), Total Number of PERSONS of each SEX (Male, Female). Includes counties from Bedford to West Do. and North/South Wales.

ENGLAND & WALES 57,960 Sq. Miles

3
TERRITORIAL EXTENT, RENTAL &c.

STATEMENT EXHIBITING the COUNTIES of ENGLAND, arranged in ORDER of AGRICULTURAL POPULATION with No. of reference to their Order of Total Population; and, Shewing in Column —

- No. 1 The No. of FAMILIES employed in AGRICULTURE in each County.
2 The TERRITORIAL EXTENT of each County in Statute Acres deduced from the Trigonometrical Surveys.
3 The Proportion in a State of TILLAGE.
4 Do. Do. PASTURE.
5 The ANNUAL RENTAL of the Land in each County, according to the Property Tax returns of 1811.
6 The Amount of Real Property assessed for Property Tax in 1815.

† In Columns No. 3 & 4 the three right hand places of Figures have been dispensed with for the sake of brevity; by deducting the No. of Acres as in those two columns from the Total in No. 2 the extent of the Wastes and Uncultivated Lands in each Co. may be ascertained.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6. Lists counties from Devon to Rutland with numerical data for agricultural population, territorial extent, tillage, and pasture.

CIRCUITS JURISDICTIONS.

STATEMENT Exhibiting the Counties of ENGLAND and WALES, arranged in order of their JURISDICTION, with the Numerical Ratio of their Total Population; The No. of Divisional Meetings or PETTY SESSIONS, and of acting MAGISTRATES in each County.

Table with 7 columns: CIRCUITS, COUNTIES, Num. Ratio of Total Population, No. of Petty Sessions, No. of acting Magistrates, CIRCUITS, COUNTIES, Num. Ratio of Total Population, No. of Petty Sessions, No. of acting Magistrates. Rows include Middlesex, Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surrey, Berks, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Salop, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Northampton, Rutland, Lincoln & City, Nottingham & Town, Derby, Leicester & Borough, City of Coventry, Warwick, Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Isle of Ely, Norfolk, Suffolk, York & City, Durham, Northumberland, Newcastle & Town, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancaster, Chester, Flint, Montgomery, Denbigh, Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Haverford West, Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor, Anglesea, Caernarvon, Merioneth.

England exclusive of Wales and the Counties of Middlesex and Chester, is, for Judicial Purposes, as is shewn above, divided into Six Circuits, which, the Four Judges of the Court of King's Bench, the Four Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and the Four Barons of the Court of Exchequer, traverse twice a Year [April & August] in Pairs to adjudge both Civil & Criminal Charges; The Criminal Charges in the County of Middlesex are adjudged by the Recorder or Common Sergeant of the City of London at Sessions held every Six Weeks, and the Four Judges of the Courts of King's Bench & Common Pleas and the Four Barons of the Exchequer sit in their respective Courts at Westminster in November, January, May and June; for about three Weeks at each Sitting, [denominated Michaelmas, Hilary, Easter & Trinity Terms] for the adjudication of Civil Cases only; The Lord High Chancellor also sits at Westminster during Term, and the Lords Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, sit separately in the Guildhall of the City of London, before and after Term, for the like purpose of adjudicating Civil Cases only, and The Lord High Chancellor and Vice Chancellor also sit out of Term in judging Civil Cases only, and The Lord High Chancellor and has a Separate Jurisdiction, the Chief Judge the Hall of Lincoln's Inn. Chester is a County Palatine and has a Separate Jurisdiction, the Chief Judge however presides at the Assizes for three of the Counties of Wales. Wales in other respects forms a separate Jurisdiction and has a Judge for each of the three remaining Circuits. For the Counties of Durham Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmoreland in the Northern Circuit there is only one Assize Annually - in August, and for the Home Circuit, in 1822, a third Assize Annually in January was established. There are 183 Cities & Towns in England & Wales which have Magistrates who lay claim to an exclusive Jurisdiction but most of them exercise only a concurrent Jurisdiction with the Magistrates of their respective Counties, and some of them none at all. All the places holding separate Assize are included in the Circuits Jurisdictions. The Numerical Ratio of the Total Population of the several Counties has been inserted for the purpose of more distinctly marking the Ratio of Crime in comparison therewith in the respective Counties. In the Counties where the name of the Assize Town and County is different, the Assize Towns are inserted within a (Parenthesis) where no notice is taken, the Assizes are held at the Town of the same name as the County, and in those marked with the following Notations the LENT Assizes in April are held permanently at the places inserted within the Parenthesis, and the SUMMER Assizes in August at the places affixed to their respective Counties as follows Viz. - For SUSSEX at Lewes [Croydon] For SOMERSET alternately at Bridgewater & BUCKINGHAM at the Town of Buckingham BERKS at Abingdon NORFOLK at the City of Norwich. [Ham CORNWALL at Bodmin

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTIONS.

STATEMENT of the Diocesan JURISDICTIONS of ENGLAND & WALES, shewing in Col. No. 1 The No. of PARISH CHURCHES in each Diocese 2 Do. of BENEFICES in Do. in the PATRONAGE of the Diocesan 3 Do. Do. in Do. of Dean & Chapters 4 The Amount at which each Benefice is rated for First Fruits in the Book of Tenth

Table with 6 columns: DIOCESE, JURISDICTION, 1, 2, 3, 4. Rows include Canterbury, Bath & Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Winchester, Worcester, Bangor, Landaff, St. Asaph, St. David, York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester.

By the above Statement there appears to be only 9,284 PARISH CHURCHES, in all ENGLAND & WALES, whilst by a preceding Statement there appears to be 10,693 PARISHES, consequently 1409 without Churches. In numerous Parishes however there is more than one Church, so that there are 11,593 BENEFICES. - 1290 of which appear by the above Statement to be in the Patronage of the Bishops, 1005 more in the patronage of the Dean & Chapters of the respective Dioceses, 103 in the patronage of the Dean & Chapters of the five Collegiate Churches of MANCHESTER RIPON, SOUTHWELL, WESTMINSTER, & WINDSOR. Total 2,398 In the PATRONAGE of the UNIVERSITY, and 17 Colleges & Halls, Cambridge. 231 Do. Do. 16 Do. Do. Oxford 248 Leaving in the PATRONAGE of LAY IMPROPRIATORS. 7,597 The Ecclesiastical Revenue of England & Wales has been a subject of frequent discussion, in which exaggeration has uniformly prevailed, one party aiming to make it appear exorbitantly great, and the other extremely inadequate to its object. It is not the Amount, so much as the source from whence it is derived, and the means by which it is obtained, that renders it an object of regard in the investigation of the scale of Social Polity. As regards the incomes of the several Dioceses, and Dignitaries of their respective Dioceses, consisting, as their Emoluments do, of Commodious, and some of them Magnificent Residences, Glebes, Improvements, &c. it is difficult to assign any thing like a correct amount, nor do the amounts in Col. No. 4 afford any just criterion of their present Value. The 11,593 BENEFICES, are of two very distinct characters, Viz: - Rectories, & Vicarages. The Rectors enjoy the whole of the emoluments accruing to the Benefice, whilst the Vicars enjoy only a part, usually about a third, consisting generally of the Small Tithes with part of the Glebe. The Vicarages had their origin in the Ages of Monkish rule, when the Monks by Money, by Masses, and by other craft, obtained possession of about one-third of all the advowsons in the Kingdom, Vicarating one of their own body to perform Masses, administer Sacraments, &c. allowing the officiator a trifling stipend for such performance, appropriating the greater part of the emoluments to the enrichment of the Monastery: abuses growing out of such a system, the legislature interposed, rendering the Vicar independant of the Monastery, making him perpetual, and assigning to him a right in a part of the Glebe and Tithes. At the dissolution of the Monasteries in the marauding age of Hen: VIII. these advowsons, subject to the same conditions, were distributed among the Court panders and favorites of the time, from whom have descended, some by inheritance, and some by purchase the present numerous class of VICARIAL LAY IMPROPRIATORS.

STATEMENT showing the Geographical Position, Territorial extent in Statute Acres, the Valued & Real Rent of, and Number of Superiorities in each County of SCOTLAND, with the distance and bearing of the Chief Town of each from EDINBURGH.

Table with 6 columns: COUNTIES, Geographical POSITION, Distance & bearing of Chief Town, Territorial Extent in Sta. Acres, RENTS Valued and Real, Superiorities. Lists 33 counties including Aberdeen, Argyll, Banff, etc., with their respective statistics.

* The Territorial Extent, and actual Rents in the above Statement have been compiled from Mr. David Webster's Topographical Dictionary of Scotland. The Total Number of Acres will be seen to exceed the Number usually assigned to the Superfices of that Section of Great Britain...

STATEMENT showing the Number of Houses, and Total Number of Persons in each County of IRELAND, at each of the two Periods 1813 and 1821, according to the returns made to Parliament in the latter Year, shewing also the Chief Town of each County, and its distance and bearing from DUBLIN.

The Thirty two Counties of IRELAND, and the Cities of DUBLIN and CORK, which are noted by a †, each send two Members to the Parliament of the United Kingdom and there are four other Cities, Twenty-seven Boroughs, and the University of Dublin, all of which (except Kinsale, and Bandonbridge in the County of Cork, which were omitted for want of space) are noted by †, in a line with the Counties in which they are situate...

Table with 5 columns: PROVINCES COUNTIES, Bishopric or Borough Chief Towns, Dist. from DUBLIN, Geograph. Position, No. of HOUSES (1813, 1821), No. of PERSONS (1813, 1821). Lists counties from Antrim to Waterford with their respective statistics.

* * * There are in Ireland Two hundred and nineteen Titles of Nobility, Viz.— 1 Duke, 12 Marquises, 81 Earls, 48 Viscounts, 73 Barons, and 4 Peersesses; who elect from their own body for life, Twenty-eight to sit in the Peers House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Counties of IRELAND arranged in Alphabetical order, with Numbers of Reference to their order of Territorial extent, and of Total Population, shewing the Number of Baronies into which each County is divided, and the Number of Enumeration returns, received from each County; The Territorial Extent of each, and the proportion of Land to each House and to each Inhabitant; shewing also the Number of Houses and of Families in each County, according to the Return presented to Parliament in 1823.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, Nos. in order of Ter. Ext., Nos. in order of Tot. Pop., Number of BARONIES, Enumeration RETURNS, Territorial EXTENT in IRISH Plantation ACRES, Proportion to each House, Inhabitant, and Total NUMBER, in each COUNTY, of HOUSES, FAMILIES, PERSONS.

** The Number of Houses and of Persons in the above Statement, if compared with the Numbers in the preceding Statement, will be seen to differ in some instances very considerably, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim & Sligo more, and Cork & Meath less in the above than in the preceding Statement, which was compiled from the return made to Parliament in the Session of 1822, (Paper No: 36) a note to which states, that " though generally accurate, the returns were in some instances defective; but not to such a degree as materially to effect the results." The above Statement having been compiled from the amended and corrected Returns presented to Parliament, and ordered to be Printed July 18, 1823, and completed late in the Year 1824, it will of course be most entitled to regard for its authenticity.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Counties of IRELAND arranged in order of their Total Population; shewing the Number of Persons of each Sex, and the proportion effectively employed in each of the three branches of Occupation, Viz. 1st. in Agriculture; 2nd. Trade, Manufacture, &c.; and 3rd. all others not comprised in either of the two preceding Classes; the Number under Education, the number of Children under 10 Years of Age, and the proportion thereof in every 10,000, of the Total Number of Persons in each respective County.

Table with columns: COUNTIES, Number of Persons of each SEX (Male, Female), No. of Persons effectively employed (Agriculture, Trade &c., all other Occupation, TOTAL employed), Number of Children receiving Education, and Proportion in every 10,000.

The return of Persons employed in IRELAND differs from that of GREAT BRITAIN, which states the Number of Families employed, whilst the above statement represents the Number of Persons effectively employed. The proportion of the Total Population between the Ages of 5 and 15 is 1/48,653, out of which 394,813 only appear to have the advantage of Education, whilst in the State of New York, according to a return made to the Legislature of that State in 1820, 304,599 out of 317,633 between the Ages of 5 and 15 were receiving the advantages of a sound and rational Education.

STATEMENT of the Official Value (which implies Quantity, — Vide note to Statement of Imports) of MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED from the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, to all parts of the WORLD in each of the six Years 1817-1822, distinguishing the several Countries to which Exported, and the proportion to each respective Country, shewing also the Total Amount of Imports in each of the said six Years; the excess of Export to EUROPE and AMERICA, over and above the amount of IMPORTS from thence; and a hypothetical Illustration of the ways and means whereby the Commercial party obtain EQUIVALENTS for that Excess, at the Expence of the productive labour, and distress and privation of the Artizans and Labourers of GREAT BRITAIN.

Table with columns for years 1817-1822 and rows for countries like U.S. of America, Brazil, For. West Indies, etc. Includes sub-sections for 'Exports from Do.' and 'Imports from Do.' with various commodity and financial details.

STATEMENT of the TOTAL Official Value of MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED from and IMPORTED into all the Ports of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND, during the Six Years 1817-1822, distinguishing the proportion of Value to and from the several Countries of the WORLD; shewing also the Excess of Value EXPORTED over and above the Value IMPORTED, from each respective COUNTRY

Table with columns for 'COUNTRIES', 'British Produce & Manufactures', 'Colonial & Foreign Produce', 'TOTAL Value EXPORTED', 'TOTAL Value IMPORTED', and 'EXCESS of Value EXPORTED'. Rows include British West Indies, East Indies & China, The Whale Fishery, United States of America, Brazil, Germany, Italy, etc.

Quantity of British Produce

TABLE (F) of BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN to all PARTS of the WORLD (except Ireland), in each of the Nine Years 1814-22, stated at the Official Rates of Valuation adopted in 1694; the Amounts, therefore, require to be regarded in reference to Quantity instead of Value.

Table with 9 columns representing years from 1814 to 1822. Rows list various commodities such as Cottons, Woollens, Linens, Silks, Cotton Yarn, Iron, Brass and Copper, Tin, unwrought, Tin Plates & Pewterware, Hardwares, Plate, &c., Leather, Saddle and Harness, Earthenware, Glass, Lead and Shot, Bacon and Hams, Beef and Pork, Beer and Ale, Bread and Biscuit, Butter and Cheese, and Corn.

and Manufactures Exported, 1814-22.

Table with 9 columns representing years from 1814 to 1822. Rows list various commodities such as Fish, Oil, Coals, Salt, Alum, Cabinet Wares, Haberdashery, Stationery, Musical Instruments, Hats, Beaver, Felt, Silk, &c., Soap and Candles, Hops and Seeds, Tobacco and Whalebone, Cordage, Saltpetre, Molasses, Refined Sugar, Unenumerated, Total quantity Exported Colonial and Foreign do., Grand Total, Imports, Excess of Export in quantity, and Ditto at Real Value.

Real Value of British Produce

TABLE (K) of the DECLARED OF REAL VALUE OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM GREAT BRITAIN to all PARTS of the WORLD (except Ireland), in each of the Nine Years 1814-1822, specifying the several Articles Exported, and the Value of each.

Table with 9 columns (1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822) and rows for various commodities like Cottons, Woollens, Linens, Silks, Cotton Yarn, Iron, Brass and Copper, Tin, unwrought, Tin Plates & Pewterware, Hardwares, Plate, &c., Leather, Saddlery, Earthenware, Glass, Lead and Shot, Bacon and Hams, Beef and Pork, Beer and Ale, Bread and Biscuit, Butter and Cheese, Corn.

and Manufactures Exported, 1814-22.

Table with 9 columns (1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822) and rows for Fish, Oil, Coals, Salt, Alum, Cabinet Wares, Haberdashery, Stationery, Musical Instruments, Hats, Beaver, Silk, &c., Soap and Candles, Hops and Seeds, Whalebone, Tobacco Manufactured, Cordage, Saltpetre, Molasses, Refined Sugar, Unenumerated, Total, Colonial and Foreign, Imports, Excess of Export at Real Value, Ditto at Official Value.

STATEMENT of the several articles of the Produce and Manufactures of IRELAND, Exported from thence to all parts of the World, in each of the Ten Years 1814-1823, shewing the REAL VALUE of each article according to the average Current Price.

Table with multiple columns listing various articles (Wheat, Oats, etc.) and their values in pounds sterling for each year from 1814 to 1823. A 'TOTALS' row at the bottom sums the values for each year.

TOTALS £ 13,096,063

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of MERCHANDISE, Exported to and Imported from IRELAND, from and into GREAT BRITAIN, and also the Number of Tons of SHIPPING, Entered inwards from, and Cleared outwards to Ireland, in each of the Nine Years, 1814-1822, according to the accounts annually presented to Parliament.

Table showing the quantity and value of merchandise exported and imported from Great Britain to Ireland, along with shipping statistics (Tons of Shipping entered and cleared) from 1814 to 1822.

There has been no detailed account of the trade from G. Britain to Ireland presented since 1820.

Small table showing the annual average official value of exports from Great Britain to Ireland and imports from Ireland into Great Britain for various periods between 1769 and 1813.

STATEMENT of the Official and Real Values, of the PRODUCTS and MANUFACTURES of IRELAND EXPORTED from thence, and of the Number of Tons of SHIPPING Cleared Outwards, to all parts of the WORLD in each of the Ten Years, 1814-1823, distinguishing the proportion to GREAT BRITAIN from the proportion to all other parts.

Table detailing the official and real values of Irish exports to Great Britain and other parts of the world, and the corresponding shipping statistics (Tons of Shipping cleared outwards).

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS Built, and of the Number and Tonnage Belonging to, on the 30th day of September, the Official Value of MERCHANDISE IMPORTED, and of the Number of Tons of SHIPPING, Entered Inwards, into IRELAND, distinguishing the proportion Imported and Entered from GREAT BRITAIN from the proportion from all other parts, in each of the Ten Years, 1814-1823.

Table showing the number and tonnage of vessels built and belonging to Ireland, the official value of merchandise imported from Great Britain and other parts, and shipping statistics (Tons of Shipping entered inwards).

Note relative to the Statements on the Commerce of IRELAND.

The three preceding Statements, whether considered abstractedly, or in relation to the general policy of the United Kingdom, will be found replete with interest, being in themselves conclusive of the ruinous tendency of the Commercial System of Great Britain as well as of Ireland, and of the fallacy and delusion which at present prevails (1824-5) in regard to the expatiations on the measures recently adopted, and reiterated assertions of the prosperous career which Commerce is now pursuing.

STATEMENT of the BRITISH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS in the WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA, shewing the Geographical Position of the Chief Town or Port, and Territorial Extent of each Colony, the number of SLAVES in each, and the Quantity in Cwts. of SUGAR & COFFEE and Gallons of RUM, IMPORTED from each into GREAT BRITAIN in the Year 1823.

Table with columns: COLONIES, Geographical Position of Chief Town or Port (N. Lat. W. Lon.), Territorial Extent in Stat. Acres, Productions Imported from into GREAT BRITAIN in 1823 (Sugar, Coffee, Gallons of Rum), and Number of SLAVES (Male, Female, Total).

STATEMENT of the Quantity, in Ells, of RUSSIA LINEN, and in Cwts. of LINEN YARN, FLAX, HEMP, and TALLOW, and Tons, of IRON, Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, from all parts of the WORLD (except Ireland) in each of the Ten Years 1814-23, shewing also the lowest and highest selling prices of Flax, Hemp, Tallow, and Iron, (exclusive of Duty) in each Year.

Table with columns: Years, Quantity Imported (Russia LINEN Ells, Linen YARN Cwts.), FLAX (Quantity Imported Cwts., lowest & highest price), HEMP (Quantity Imported Cwts., lowest & highest price), TALLOW (Quantity Imported Cwts., lowest & highest price), and IRON (quantity Imported Tons, lowest & highest price).

** In addition to the Quantities of Linen Yarn, and Flax, in the above Statement, there is some of both, and also a trifling quantity of Tallow, Imported into Great Britain from Ireland, (Vide Statement of Exports from Ireland.) The Annual average Quantity of Flax, Hemp, and Tallow, Imported into Great Britain from all parts of the WORLD including Ireland, in the 25 Years 1788-1812, was, 328,133 Cwts. of Flax, 624,273 Cwts. of Hemp, and 342,800 Cwts. of Tallow; for the Countries from whence Imported see page 57, 8vo. edition, and for the Official Values assigned to each article in each Year, see pages 38, 39, of same edition.

STATEMENT of the Quantity in lbs. weight of CLOVES, MACE, and NUTMEGS, Imported into, and Re-exported from GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Twenty-seven Years 1797-1823, shewing also the Annual average Price, at which each sold at the Sales of the Hon. East India Company in each Year.

Table with columns: Years, Imported (lb), Reexported (lb), price (s d), and sub-columns for CLOVES, MACE, and NUTMEGS.

** By the above Statement it appears that the Annual average Consumption of MACE in all Great Britain & Ireland in the 27 Years 1797-1823, was about 10,500 lbs, or 1 Oz. amongst every 25 Families, and the consumption of NUTMEGS during the same period about 25,000 lbs. Ann. In 1813 the Custom House in London with all the accounts of Imports & Exports of that Year were destroyed by Fire.

STATEMENT of the thousands of Bricks & Tiles; lbs. Weight of Tallow & Spermuceti Candles; and of Hard & soft Soap & Starch, charged with Excise Duty in each of the 42 Years 1782 — 1823.

Table with columns: Years, Thousands of BRICKS, Thousands of TILES, lbs. of CANDLES (Tallow, Wax), lbs. of SOAP (HARD, SOFT), lbs. of STARCH. Data spans from 1782 to 1820.

* * * The progressive increase of production exhibited in the above Statement, abstractedly viewed as an evidence of the productive power of Society, is as gratifying to behold as it is conclusive of the fact of their adequacy to supply their wants; and had the physical, the moral, and the social condition of the People of GREAT BRITAIN, but have kept pace with the increased supply which the above Statement exhibits, it might justly be regarded as proud an evidence of prosperity as the best friend to humanity and social order need wish to see exhibited, but what is the fact? Why, it proves on a full and fair investigation that the increased supply of Soap has not contributed to increasing cleanliness and comfort of the great mass of the People; nor has the increased quantity of Bricks, the bulk of their habitations more airy and agreeable; the furious spirit of mistaken predilection for foreign trading has triumphed over, and subverted all regard for Domestic and Social comfort; whilst the increase of Candles shews a vast increase of night labour; and every thing relating to Manufacture for external distribution shews a vast increase, not only Malt, and Beer, and Tea, as exhibited in the preceding Statement, but Wine, and Spirits, and Tobacco, as exhibited in succeeding Statements, and indeed every article calculated reciprocally to reward the People for their increase of toil, shew at the best, but a Stationary supply, and in some cases a vast diminution. While Barracks, Gaols, Workhouses, and other Public Works and Factories of Commodities for Export, will suffice to account for a great portion of the vast increase of Bricks, an increasing use of Stoves, as a substitute for Tiles, will account for the apparent diminution of Tiles during the last 10 or 12 Years of the above Period. The excess of Soap, used in the Manufacture of Commodities for Export, for which no corresponding equivalent has been obtained, will suffice to account for the greater portion of the above increase.

STATEMENT of the Number of Bushels of MALT, Barrels of BEER, and lbs Weight of LEATHER, charged with Excise Duty; the Number of lbs Weight of TEA sold at the quarterly Sales of the Hon. E. India Company, and the Number of CATTLE & SHEEP sold in Smithfield Market, and the Number of Commissions of Bankruptcy, in each of the 42 Years. 1782 — 1823.

Table with columns: Years, Bushels of MALT, Barrels of BEER, lbs. of TEA, Number of CATTLE, Number of SHEEP, lbs. LEATHER, Number of Commissions of Bankruptcy. Data spans from 1782 to 1820.

* * * The Quantities of Malt, Beer, & Leather charged with Excise Duty in the above Statement are for England and Wales and do not include the quantities for Scotland, and the respective accounts have been made up to the 5th of July in each Year; whilst the Quantities in the following accounts for the last 10 Yrs. include Scotland, except when exhibited separately, the amount of Beer for the last Seven Years, is as it will be seen made up to the 5th of April in each Year. The most important feature however of the above Statement is the Stationary consumption of Malt, the average of the 5 Yrs. 1819-23, having been less than the Average of the 5 Yrs. 1792-6, whilst the Number of Consumers have increased 40 to 50 per cent; it has been usual in both houses of Parliament, and by the partizans of the powers that be, whenever the Stationary consumption of Malt has been adverted to, to wave the fact, by expatiating on the vast increase in the Consumption of Tea and by going back to the commencement of the above period and by viewing the subject abstractedly it may appear sufficient to serve the purpose of subtlety; but taking into consideration the period and circumstances of the introduction of Tea into England as an article of general Consumption, it will prove, that the annual average Consumption of the 4 Yrs. 1807-1810 exceeded the consumption of any other four Yrs. in succession since that time, although the Number of consumers have increased full 20 per Cent. and by Documents of an earlier Period it appears, that the Consumption of Malt during the first 50 Yrs. of the preceding Century averaged 26,365,460 Bushels Annually, and of the 10 Yrs. 1713-1723, 28,337,258, Bushels; and, although by the above Statement the increased supply of Animal Food seems considerable, it proves an annual privation, or diminution of Supply to the extent of 36,500 Head of CATTLE and 50,000 SHEEP, comparing the supply of the five Years 1818-1822 with the five Years 1798-1802, in relation to the Number of Consumers at the two Periods

STATEMENT shewing the Number and Tonnage of VESSELS cleared outwards from all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN for the GREENLAND & the DAVIS' STRAITS WHALE FISHERY, and of the Quantity of BLUBBER, OIL, & WHALEBONE imported therefrom in each of the thirty Years 1793-1822.

Table with columns: Years, No. of Vessels, Tonnage, Tons of 252 Gallons each of Blubber, Oil, Cwts. of Whalebone.

The following is a STATEMENT of the Quantity of BLUBBER & OIL, and the Amount of CUSTOMS DUTY paid on the same, imported into Great Britain from Newfoundland, the Coast of Labrador, Canada, and Nova Scotia, in each of the Nine Years 1814-1822.

Table with columns: TOTAL Tons Years, Blubber, Oil, Newfoundland, Custom DUTY.

The following is a Statement of the Total Produce of the Whale FISHERIES, including the South Sea, as well as the Newfoundland specified above, and also of Palm Oil in each of the Ten Years 1814-1823.

Table with columns: TUNS of 252 Gallons (Blubber, Train, Sperm), Tons of 20 Cwt. (Palm).

STATEMENT of the Official Values assigned to the Produce of the GREENLAND, DAVIS' STRAITS, & SOUTH SEA FISHERIES, the amount of BOUNTIES paid, and of CUSTOMS DUTIES charged on the same and also on Palm OIL, and the Official, and Declared Values of the proportion of both Oil and Whale-fins, re-exported in each of the Eleven Years 1814-1824.

Table with columns: Official Values of BOUNTIES on, Customs Duties on, Official Value, Declared Value.

The Greenland Whale Fishery was first resorted to by the Dutch, who were immediately followed by the English. At the commencement of the seventeenth Century, in 1617 the produce of Oil to the English was 1,910 Tuns...

STATEMENT of the Number of Public Brewers, and of Licensed Victuallers, in each COLLECTION of EXCISE, in England and Wales, distinguishing the proportion of the Licensed Victuallers who Brew their own Beer, and of the Number of Barrels of STRONG & TABLE BEER, Brewed in each Collection, in the Years ending April the 5th, 1818 & 1824...

Large table with columns: EXCISE COLLECTIONS, Number of Pub Brew, Number of Lic Victual, Number of Barrels of BEER Brewed (Public, Licensed, Total).

The following is a Statement of the Total Number of Barrels of STRONG & TABLE BEER Brewed in all England & Wales in each of the Seven Years ending April the 5th, 1824.

Table with columns: 1817-18, 1818-19, 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24.

In SCOTLAND in 1823 there were 236 Public Brewers, and 11,455 Licensed Victuallers, and the Total Number of Barrels of BEER Brewed in that Year was 114,272 Strong & 229,100 Table.

STATEMENT of the Number of Bushels of MALT, lbs weight of HOPS, Barrels of BEER, and Gallons of WINE, charged with EXCISE DUTY in all GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Ten Years 1814-1823.

Table with columns: Years, Bushels of MALT in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, lbs. of HOPS, Barrels of BEER STRONG, TABLE, CAPE, GALLONS OF WINE FRENCH, all other. Rows for years 1814-1823.

RATES OF DUTY 5th. of July 1816 4/4 3/8 ... The Duties on BEER & WINE continued unaltered until the Session of Parliament 1825, when a reduction of the Duty on WINE, as stated above, took place.

STATEMENT of the Number of lbs. Weight of TEA & TOBACCO, & of Irish & Foreign SNUFF Imported; Barrels of SWEETS, Gallons of MEAD, Hhds. of CYDER & PERRY, Gallons of VINEGAR, Cwts. Weight of Stone BOTTLES, and Ounces of GILT and SILVER WIRE, charged with Excise Duty in each of the Ten Years 1814-1823.

Table with columns: Years, lbs. weight of TEA, TOBACCO, SNUFF Irish, For., Barrels Sweets, Galls. Mead, Hhds. of C. & Perry, Gallons of VINEGAR, Cwts. of St. Bottl, Gilt & Sil. WIRE. Rows for years 1814-1823.

** On comparing the quantities of TEA, in the above Statement, with the quantities in the Statement at page 61, it will be particularly important to notice, that that statement represents the quantities sold at the quarterly Sales of the East India Company, whilst the above represents the Quantity actually charged with Duty for Home Consumption.

STATEMENT of the Quantity in Gallons of Wash Spirits, made from Grain in England, the No. of Gallons of Rectified SPIRIT Imported into England from Scotland and Ireland; the Number of Gallons of WASH made in Scotland, with the Number of Gallons of Rectified SPIRIT distilled from the same; and also the Number of Gallons of BRANDY, RUM, & ARRACK, charged with Excise Duty in each of the 10 Years, 1814-1823.

Table with columns: Years, Gallons of WASH made in ENGLAND, Rectified Spirit Imported into England from Scotland, Ireland, GALLONS OF WASH made in SCOTLAND, Gallons of SPIRIT Distilled from same, Gallons of Foreign SPIRITS Charged with EXCISE DUTY BRANDY, RUM, ARRACK. Rows for years 1814-1823.

** In addition to the EXCISE DUTY on Foreign Spirits, they have also been charged with the following rates of CUSTOMS DUTY, viz. — Arrack 2/1, Brandy 1/11, & Rum 1/3 & 1/4 per Gallon.

STATEMENT of the Number of Distillers, and Rectifiers of, and Dealers in SPIRITS, in SCOTLAND, and Retailers of BEER, in all GREAT BRITAIN, according to the Number of Licences issued for those purposes, in each of the Ten Years 1814-1823.

Table with columns: Years, ENGLAND (Distillers, Rectifiers), SCOTLAND (Dealers in BRANDY, WHISKEY, in the Highlands, all other pa. of Scot.), Retailers of BEER in all GREAT BRITAIN in Houses Rated, at RENTALS & Annua Under £15, £20, all above, SWEETS (Makers of, Dealers in). Rows for years 1814-1823.

Table with columns: Years, Retailers of SPIRITS, and WINES, in ENGLAND & WALES (assessed at RENTALS & Annua under £15, £20, £25, £30, £40, £50, all above), Wines on y., Class, Retailers of WINE in SCOTLAND (1, 2, 3). Rows for years 1814-1823.

Importation, and DUTY on HIDES, SKINS, & Manufacture of LEATHER.

STATEMENT of the Number of HIDES, and of CALF & GOAT SKINS, Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, from all parts of the WORLD, in each of the Ten Years, 1814 - 1823: the Official Values assigned, and amount of CUSTOMS DUTY charged on the same in each of those Years.

Table with columns: Years, Number Imported (Hides, Calf Skins, Goat Skins), Official Value (from Ireland, from all other parts), CUSTOMS DUTY (Raw, Tanned, Skins). Includes a detailed section for Rate of Duty with various sub-categories like 'Cwt', 'Bri. Ship', 'F.S.', etc.

Up to the 10th. of October, 1823, the duty on Hides was levied by the hide, and on Calf and Goat skins by the dozen, on which date Hides & Calf skins became rateable at 4d Cwt. weight, Goat skins continuing to be rated at 4d dozen. The first of the above lines, were the rates from the 5th of April, 1814 to the 5th July, 1819, when the general alteration in the rates of Customs duties took place, the lowest rate for hides applies to those Imported from Africa, the second to those from all other parts, and the high rate of both Hides & Skins, applies to the Importation in FOREIGN SHIPS

STATEMENT of the Number of Persons who have taken out LICENCES for Tanning, Tawing, Dressing, and Curring of LEATHER, and for the making of Parchment, in all GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the Ten Years 1814 - 1823; shewing the Rates of Duty for each LICENCE, and the quantities of each kind of Leather Tanned, Tawed, Dressed, and Curried; the rates of DUTY, and the total amount of EXCISE DUTY paid on the same, and also the Official & Real VALUE of LEATHER, and of SADDLERY & HARNESS, EXPORTED in each of those Years.

Table with columns: Years, Tanners (London, Country), Tawers, Dressers in Oil, Curriers, P. Makers, lbs. wt. of LEATHER Tanned from Hides & Skins, Dozens of Goat Ski. Tanned with Shumac., TAWED HORSE Hides, Number of all others, lbs. of Doz. of Calf Kips & in the Seal Sk., Hair. Includes a summary for Average rate of VALUE and Average amount of Do.

** The reduction in the rates of Duty, exhibited in the above and following statement, took place on the 5th of July, 1822. The progressive decrease in the Number of Tanners, Tawers, Dressers in Oil, & Parchment Makers, is particularly deserving of notice, as tending to exemplify the effects of the overwhelming and converging ascendancy of Money Influence, a consequence of the perversion of the Monetary System, and the speculative and temporising system of Finance, which at present so unhappily prevails. Vide Classification, and note thereto, page 30.

STATEMENT, No. III. Manufacture of LEATHER Continued.

Table with columns: Years, SHEEP & LAMB SKINS (Tanned for Roans, TAWED lbs. weight, Dressed made into in Oil Parchment Dozens), all other SKINS and parts or parcels of Skins Dressed in Oil (lbs. wt.), all other Skins Tawed (lbs. wt.), Slink Calf Dog & Kid (Dozens), Dozens of Veilum, Doz. of Goa & Rea Tawed. Includes a section for Rates of DUTY with sub-categories like '4/6', '2/3', 'd2 1/2', etc.

** It was endeavoured to ascertain the rate, and amount of VALUE, of each description of LEATHER specified in the above and preceding Statement, but the necessary information, worthy of being depended upon, could not be obtained for insertion in this place: indeed such is the prevalence of pretension and speculation, and utter disregard to matters of fact, that no person can imagine the difficulty of obtaining worthy information but by experience in the task. The rate of Duty on the 5th. Col. of the above Statement, and first of that below, appear not to have been reduced in common with the others on the 5th. of July, 1822.

STATEMENT, No. IV. EXCISE DUTY on LEATHER Drawback on, and Value of LEATHER EXPORTED.

Table with columns: YEARS, lbs. weight Dressed, in Oil Buck, Deer, & Elk, Doe., Amount of EXCISE DUTY (England, Scotland, TOTAL), Drawback on the proportion EXPORTED, VALUE EXPORTED (Official, Real, SADDLERY & HARNESS), both Leather & Saddlery to Ireland. Includes a detailed section for Rate of DUTY with various sub-categories like '1s. 4d.', '6d.', '4d.', etc.

The rate of DUTY on both the above descriptions of LEATHER, was 1s. 4d. up to the 5th. of July 1822, on which date the rate on the Buck & Doe was reduced to 6d. 4d. whilst those in the other Columns appear not to have been reduced. The Official Valuation of SADDLERY for Exportation, is taken from the Declared Value. The proportion of Saddlery to Ireland, does not exceed an average of £ 5,500 4/ Annum.

** There is no means of ascertaining by any Return that has yet been made to Parliament, the extent of the Leather Manufacture in IRELAND, By a Return made in the Session of 1824, (Paper No. 363, and from which the preceding Statements have been compiled,) it appears that in the Year ending on the 5th July, 1816, 1102 Licences for Tanning were taken out at a Duty of one Guinea each, and that the Tanning of Leather was subject to a Duty of 9d. 4d Cubic Foot on the Pits or Vats used for that Purpose, and the Amount of Duty at that Rate in the Year ending July 5th, 1815 was £ 45,543. 17s. 6d. the Rate of Duty has continued without alteration, but the Receipt has progressively decreased down to £ 28,528 12 0 in the Year ending July 5th, 1823, and the Number of Tanners decreased to 475. There does not appear to have been any other description of Licence granted in Ireland relating to the Manufacture of Leather, and only Six for making of Parchment.

Although the method of Taxing in Ireland, precludes a just conclusion from being drawn as to the actual extent of the Leather Manufacture in that part of the United Kingdom, but a reference to the Quantity of BARK, and of HIDES & SKINS, imported and exported, in the Statements pages 51 - 53 will throw some light on the subject.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity in TONS Weight of BRITISH IRON & STEEL, specifying the several kinds; and of Hard Wares & Cutlery, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to all parts of the WORLD, including IRELAND, and the OFFICIAL and DECLARED VALUES thereof, in each of the 10 Yrs. ending the 31st of December, 1824; shewing also the quantity of Foreign Iron, Imported and Re-exported, the OFFICIAL value of the same, and the amount of duty paid on the portion Retained for Home Consumption, in each of the aforesaid 10 Years.

Table with 11 columns for years (1815-1824) and rows for various types of iron (Bar, Bolt & Rod, Castings, Hoops, Nails, Pig, Anchors, Wire, Old, All other STEEL) and summary rows for Total TONS, Official Val., Tons Imported, Tons Reexported, and Off. Val. of do. DUTY.

STATEMENT shewing the Declared Value of Hard Wares and Cutlery Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to all parts of the WORLD in each of the Six Years 1819-1824; and also the Quantity in Tons Weight of IRON & STEEL, also the Declared Value of the same Exported in the latter Year, shewing the several Countries to which exported, and the proportion to each respective Country in each Year.

Table with columns for Countries to which EXPORTED (Germany, Russia, Sweden & Norw., Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Flanders, France & Madeira, Portugal, Azores, Spain & Canaries, Gibraltar, Italy, Malta, Turkey, Asia, Africa, U.S. of America, British Do., Do. West Ind., Foreign Do., Brazils, South America, Guern. Jer. Man.) and columns for Declared VALUES of HARDWARES and CUTLERY EXPORTED in the Years (1819-1824), and IRON & STEEL Exported in 1824 (Tons and Value).

STATEMENT shewing the REAL VALUE of each description of British IRON and STEEL, Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to all parts of the WORLD, in the Year 1819, shewing the several Countries to which exported, and the proportion of each to each respective Country; the total REAL VALUE of each kind of Iron and Steel exported to all parts in each of the five following Years, Viz. 1820-1824; the maximum and minimum of price of each kind during that period, and also the Total Quantity in Tons Weight of each kind Exported in each of the Ten Years 1815-1824.

Table with columns for DESCRIPTION of IRON EXPORTED (Pig, Bar, Bolt & Rod, Hoops, Castings, Anchors & Grap., Nails, IRON, STEEL) and rows for COUNTRIES to which EXPORTED (France, Italy, Turkey, Europe, Northward of France, Peninsula, Malta, Asia, Africa, U.S. of America, British Do., Do. West Ind., Foreign Do., Brazils, South America, Gne. Jer & Man).

Table showing Grand Totals of REAL VALUES in the Years (1819-1824) and Average PRICE of IRON and STEEL in each of the 10 Years (1815-1824).

STATEMENT of the Total Quantity in Tons Weight and the Official and Declared Values of IRON & STEEL, and of Hardwares and Cutlery Exported from GREAT BRITAIN to all parts of the WORLD in each of the Eleven Years 1814-1824; shewing also the average Rate per Ton of the IRON & STEEL, and the annual depreciation in Value of the same deduced from the Rate of Value in the Year 1815.

Table with columns for Years, Tons, IRON & STEEL VALUES (Official, Declared), Rate per Ton, Annual Depreciation, and HARD-WARES & CUTLERY VALUES (Tons Weight, Official, Declared).

STATEMENT of the Quantity of WOOD, — Timber, Deals, &c. Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year 1821, specifying the various kinds, the several Countries from whence Imported, and the proportion from each respective Country and also the amount of Customs Duty, paid on each description, in each of the Three Years 1821, 1822, 1823.

Table with columns for Descriptions, Countries (Norway, Sweden, Russia, Prussia, America, TOTAL), and CUSTOMS DUTY (1821, 1822, 1823). Includes sub-sections like Fir, Deals, Battens, Handspikes, etc.

Total Amount of Customs DUTY: in 1818 £ 1,202,631 1,023,467 1,207,376 1,449,890
Total Official Values Do. 565,060 602,425 609,150 672,204

STATEMENT of the Quantity of FLAX Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN, in each of the four Years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1822, and also of the Quantity of HEMP, and TALLOW Imported in the latter Year, the Amount of Customs Duty paid, and the Official Value assigned to each article, according to the accounts annually presented to Parliament.

Table with columns for COUNTRIES from whence IMPORTED, FLAX (1818, 1819, 1820), HEMP, TALLOW (1822), and Official Value. Includes sub-sections like Flax, Hemp, Tallow.

* * The Official Value assigned to the above articles, will be seen to be at the rate of about 38/4 per Cwt. for Flax, 18/4 per Cwt. for Hemp, and 21/4 per Cwt. for Tallow, which rate when compared with the consuming prices exhibited above, may seem considerably below the Real Import Value, and as such when viewed in conjunction with the undervaluation of Wool, Wine, &c. exhibited in preceding Statements, they may seem in some measure to subvert the conclusion drawn in the Statement Hypothetically Equalizing the excess of Value Exported, but, as previously expressed, it will be seen by the sequel of these Illustrations, that although some articles will prove to be considerably undervalued, the aggregate Real Value of the Imports, in so far as they constitute fair and legitimate Equivalents in Exchange for Commodities Exported will prove not materially if at all to exceed the aggregate Official Value assigned to them. For instance as regards Equivalent. — The Consuming value of the Timber, Deals, &c. Imported will prove to exceed £ 4,000,000 per Annum but the value is mainly composed of Duty, Charges, & Freight, none of which except the Freight of Foreign Ships constitute any Equivalent against the value EXPORTED.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of the several kinds of WOOD, and of TAR, & TURPENTINE, Imported into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN from all parts of the WORLD in each of the ten Years 1814 — 1823, and the Official Values assigned, and amount of Customs Duty paid on each, in each of the eleven Years 1814 — 1824.

Large table with columns for Years, Quantities Imported, Official VALUES, and Customs DUTIES. Includes sub-sections like Fir, Deals, Masts, Yards, Turpentine, etc.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of the several kinds of BRICKS & TILES charged with Excise Duty in all Great Britain in each of the Ten Years 1814 — 1823, and also the rate and total Amount of Duty on each, and drawback on the proportion Exported.

Table with columns for BRICKS, TILES, Amount of Excise Duty, Drawback for Export, and Values of GLASS EXPORTED. Includes sub-sections like Common, Large, Polishd, Extra, Supr.

STATEMENT of the Quantity (in Cwts. weight) of GLASS made in, and Imported into, all GREAT BRITAIN, charged with Excise Duty, specifying the several kinds, and the rates of Duty charged on each, the total amount of Duty, and the amount of Drawback on the proportion Exported, and also the amount of Customs Duty paid on the Foreign Glass Imported in each of the Eleven Years 1814 — 1824.

Table with columns for Cwts. of British GLASS charged with Duty, IMPORTED, Total Amount of Excise Duty, Drawback on proportion Exported, and Customs Duty on Foreign Bottles. Includes sub-sections like Green, Broad, Crown, Plate.

STATEMENT of the Number of LICENCES granted in each of the 10 Years 1814--1823 to Auctioneers & to Makers of Tallow Candles, Wax and Spermaceti Candles, Soap, Starch, Glass, and Paper; and to Dealers in Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Chocolate and Pepper, Tobacco and Snuff in London and Edinburgh; distinct from those granted to all other parts of the Country; and to Dealers in Wax and Spermaceti Candles; to Printers of Calicoes and Drawers of Gold and Silver Wire; and LEAR Licences; shewing the rate of Duty of each Licence.

Table with columns for Years, Auctioneers, Makers of Candles (Tallow, Wax, Soap, Sta., Glass, Paper), Tea &c., Dealers (Tobacco & Snuff, Wax, Calico Printers, Wire, LEAR), and Dealers in Plate & Wax (Under, b. & Pawd).

STATEMENT of the Number of LICENCES granted to Manufacturers of TOBACCO, Public BREWERS, Fine-ear Makers, and MALTSTERS, in each of the 10 Years 1814 - 1823. The Manufacturers of Tobacco exhibited in 12, the Public Brewers in 10, and the Maltsters in 12 Classes, shewing the Number and rate of Duty of each Class.

Table with columns for Years, Manufacturers of TOBACCO (not exceeding 20,000 lbs., 30,000, 40,000, 50,000, 60,000, 70,000, 80,000, 90,000, 100,000, 120,000, 150,000, all above), Public BREWERS (not exceeding 1,000 Bar, 2,000, 5,000, 7,500, 10,000, 20,000, 30,000, 40,000, all above), and MALTSTERS (making not exceeding the following Number of QUARTERS).

Table with columns for Yrs., lbs. weight of Paper (2nd. Class, 1st. Class), Cwts. weight of Pasteboard, Glazed Paper, Millboard, &c., Gross Receipt of Excise DUTY (England, Scotland), Draw-back, Allow-ances, Customs DUTIES on IMPORTED Goods (Books, Paper, Rags), and Stamp Duty on Newspapers.

STATEMENT of the Number of 1st. and 2nd. Class PAPER, Cwts Weight of Pasteboard, Button Board, and Glazed and Sheathed PAPER, made and Charged with EXCISE DUTY in each of the ten Years 1814 - 1823, shewing also the Total Amount of DUTY charged thereon, distinguishing the proportion paid on Scotland from the proportion paid in England and Wales, and the Amount of Drawback and Allowances out of the same, and the Amount of Customs Duty on Foreign BOOKS, & PAPER & RAGS for the Making of Paper Imported, and also the Amount of Stamp Duty on Newspapers in each of those Years.

Table with columns for Years, lbs. weight of Paper (2nd. Class, 1st. Class), Cwts. weight of Pasteboard, Glazed Paper, Millboard, &c., Gross Receipt of Excise DUTY (England, Scotland), Draw-back, Allow-ances, Customs DUTIES on IMPORTED Goods (Books, Paper, Rags), and Stamp Duty on Newspapers.

STATEMENT of the Official and Declared Values of 50 Classes of articles of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, EXPORTED from GREAT BRITAIN to all parts of the WORLD (except Ireland) in each of the two Years 1823 and 1824, contrasted with the Values in 1814, for the purpose of shewing on one side, the vast increase of Quantity exported, the vast depreciation in Value on the other. Vide Statement and Note thereto, Page 36.

Table with columns for Specification of Articles EXPORTED, OFFICIAL VALUES (1814, 1823, 1824), and DECLARED VALUES (1814, 1823, 1824). Categories include Clothing, PROVISIONS, METALS, Miscellaneous, Class V, and Class VI.

Grand Total of EXPORTS !!! 56,624,229 56,234,663 63,225,271 68,362,890 48,128,087 53,341,699. * * * The Articles noted by an * it will be seen are entered under the Official head at the declared Values; the articles blank in 1814 were included with the unenumerated articles; there is no declaration of Value made on the re-exportation of Colonial & Foreign Produce. The Quantity Exported in 1824 will be seen to have been at a depreciation of upward of 60 % Cent., on the Value in 1814, and of near 90 % Cent., or a total amount of £ 42,368,863 compared with the average Values of the 10 Years 1798 - 1807. Vide statement mentioned above, page 36.

STATEMENT of the Official Value of 45 enumerated articles of Merchandise IMPORTED into all the Ports of GREAT BRITAIN from all parts of the WORLD; (except Ireland) the OFFICIAL VALUE of each article RE-EXPORTED, and the Amount of Customs Duty paid on the proportion of each retained for Home Consumption in the Years 1823 and 1824. The + denotes an increased Importation in 1824 and - a decrease.

Table with columns: Specification of ARTICLES, IMPORTED 1823, 1824, REEXPORTED 1823, 1824, CUSTOMS DUTY 1823, 1824. Rows include 1 Tea, 2 Indigo, 3 Piece Goods, etc., categorized by East India Produce, W.I. Produce, and Exclusively FOREIGN.

** For the origin and nature of the term Official Value, Vide notes to Statements, Pages 31-33. On attention to the above Statement, it will be seen that the Value Re-exported of some Articles is nearly equal to the Value Imported, for instance, Indigo and Tobacco, and Piece Goods, Pepper, Spices, Salt Petre and Rum Re-exported, will be seen considerably to exceed the Values Imported, this apparent anomaly for one or two Years might arise from the Re-export being made from an accumulated Stock; in addition to which however, it must be borne in mind, that some of the commodities are considerably enhanced in Value on Re-exportation, by the Import Charges of Freight, Insurance, and incidental Charges, but after all, the whole system of the Government Accounts is bad, and demands revision.

** The 42 following articles are Imported Chiefly for Home Consumption, such portion as may be Re-exported are included in the unenumerated Articles in the preceding Statement. Those noted by an * are exclusively Colonial productions; there are 97 other Articles enumerated as charged with Customs Duties, the Quantities, and thereby their Real Value, as well as the Real Value of the 85 articles here specified, may be pretty correctly ascertained by the Statement of the rates and amount of Customs Duties on each. Vide Pages. The Import and Duties of 1818 are exhibited for the sake of comparison: it will be seen that the increase in 1824 is only £ 331,551, although the increase of Export is £ 5,419,305.

Table with columns: Specification of ARTICLES, IMPORTED 1818, 1823, 1824, CUSTOMS DUTY 1818, 1823, 1824. Rows include 46 Almonds, 47 Bark, Oak, 48 Borax, etc., categorized by Woods.

The above, and two preceding pages, have been compiled from the Accounts annually presented to Parliament, which are made up to the end of each Year, but not published till May, June, or July. In the Government Accounts the articles are arranged Alphabetically, the transposition and Classification here exhibited, will it is trusted shew the Commercial transactions of the Country in a more intelligible and important point of view.

STATEMENT of the Number & Tonnage of VESSELS Built & Registered in, and belonging to all the ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, and of the Number and Tonnage, with the Number of Men Navigating the same, that Cleared outwards from, and Entered inwards into all the Ports of the UNITED KINGDOM to and from all parts of the WORLD, (exclusive of the intercourse between GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND) distinguishing the Foreign from the British and Irish cleared outwards and entered inwards in each of the Eleven Years 1814 — 1824

Table with columns: Vessels built and Registered in each Year (In 1814, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 1820, 1, 2, 3, 4), Total belonging to BRITISH EMPIRE on the 30th. of Sep. in each Year (Num., Tonnage, Men), Cleared Outwards (Years, Num., Tonnage, Men), Entered INWARDS (Years, Num., Tonnage, Men). Includes sub-tables for BRITISH & IRISH and FOREIGN.

The following Statement shews the proportion of Tonnage cleared Outwards to each respective Country from all the ports of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Year 1824, the Countries divided into two Classes.

Table showing proportion of Tonnage cleared outwards to various countries (Russia, Germany, France, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Unitt. States of America, All other parts) divided into two classes: 1st. Those with which the intercourse is maintained exclusively by British; 2d. Those with which the intercourse is maintained both by British and Foreign.

For the Tonnage of SHIPPING employed between Great Britain & Ireland, — Vide Page 53. Those Statements will be seen to exhibit still greater discrepancies than the above and to evidence great imperfection in the Accounts of the Ship Registry Department. The Tonnage cleared outwards to Ireland in 1824 is stated at 905,449 Tons, making a total of 2,492,402 nearly equal to the whole Tonnage of the Empire, but as a great number of Ships make multiple Voyages within the Year, there is left about 750,000 Tons employed in Coasting. The New Ships built in 1824 will be seen to have been considerable, but on the other hand not to have materially exceeded the annual average wear and tear, or decay of the last 10 years; and the Stock of Shipping in 1825 will be seen still to be 220,000 Tons less than in 1816.

STATEMENT of the Quantity (in Bushels of 56 lbs. Weight) of SALT, charged with Excise Duty, and the Total Amount of Duty paid on the same, and also the quantity EXPORTED in each of the 19 Years ending the 5th of July, 1817.

Table with columns: Years, Bushels for Home CONSUMPTION (Domestic purposes, making of Alkali, for the Fishery), Bushels EXPORTED (White, Rock), TOTAL, Total Amount of Excise Duty (£). Rows for years 1799-1817.

STATEMENT of the Quantity (in bushels of 56 lbs. Weight) of White and Rock SALT, and Tons weight of Mineral Alkali and Muriate of Potash made from British Salt, charged with Excise Duty in each of the Ten Years ending the 5th of July, 1824; distinguishing the proportion charged in Scotland from the proportion charged in England, and specifying the proportion for feeding of Cattle and Salting of Provision for Naval use, with the Rates of Duty on each.

Table with columns: Years, Bushels for Domestic use (England, Scotland), for Salt Provis. (Scotland), Bushels of Rock Salt EXPORTED, for Feeding of CATTLE, for Salt Provision (England, Scotland), Tons weight of Potash (England, Scotland), Gross receipt of Excise DUTY (£). Rows for years 1814-1820 and Ra. of Duty.

STATEMENT of the Total Gross Receipt of the EXCISE DUTY on SALT, and of the Nett. Proceeds, distinguishing the proportion paid in Scotland from the proportion paid in England: the Official and Declared Value of the SALT EXPORTED, distinguishing the proportion to IRELAND, from the proportion to all other parts of the WORLD, in each of the Eleven Years 1814 — 1824; and also the Amount of PROPERTY sold by AUCTION, distinguishing the proportion of Estates of Lands and Houses, from all other Property, and the total Amount of Excise Duty paid on the same in each of the beforementioned Eleven Years.

Table with columns: Years, Net Proceeds of EXCISE DUTY (England, Scotland), VALUE of SALT EXPORTED (to Ireland, to all other parts), Value of Property sold by AUCTION (Lands & Houses, Furniture &c., First Sale Merchants), Total Amount of DUTY (£). Rows for years 1814-1824.

STATEMENT of the EXCISE REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN in each of the seven Years 1817 — 1823.

Table with columns for years 1817-1823 and rows for various excise categories like Auctions, Beer, Bricks & Tiles, etc. Includes sub-sections for Discharges and Balances.

Of the £ 14,000 Annum PENSIONS, £ 9,000 are paid to the Duke of GRAFTON, who receives also £ 4,700 Annum out of the Revenue of the POST OFFICE, of the remainder of the £ 14,000, £ 3,000 was granted to an Earl of BATH, as far back as 1694, now received by Lord Melbourne, and Charles Toone, Esq. by virtue of purchase, the remaining £ 2,000 was granted to Henry Nassau Seigneur D'auverquerque in 1796, now received by Earl Cowper, by virtue of purchase.

STATEMENT of the Gross Receipt of the STAMP DUTIES, of GREAT BRITAIN in each of the seven Years 1817 — 1823, shewing the proportion of Gross Receipt in SCOTLAND in 1823, and the proportion of Nett Proceeds in each Year, and a detailed Statement of the expence attending the Collection of the same.

Table with columns for years 1817-1823 and rows for stamp duty categories like Deeds Law Proceedings, Legacies, Probates, etc. Includes sub-sections for Discharges and Balances.

* * * There are 68 Country Distributors of STAMPS in England & Wales, and 26 in Scotland, who receive collectively, as is shewn above, about £ 65,000 Annum. The Rate at which the exaction was made, prior to the 5th. of April 1822 was 4 Annum. since that date the rate in England & Wales has been 4 Annum. where the Distribution has not exceeded £ 10,000 Annum. and for every Sum after the first £ 10,000 and under £ 20,000 3 Annum. and for every Sum above £ 20,000 and under £ 30,000, 2 1/2 Annum. and for every Sum above £ 30,000 2 Annum. In Scotland with the exception of Edinburgh & Glasgow which are on the same terms as in England & Wales, the Rate is 6 Annum. In addition to this emolument the Distributors derive a further benefit by trading with the Money, a measure prejudicial in various ways to the public weal! and as, since the facility of intercourse of all parts of the Country with the METROPOLIS, the medium of the 96 Distributors tends rather to retard than promote the convenience of the public, it ought to be instantly and unconditionally dispensed with.

STATEMENT of the REVENUE of the POST OFFICE of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, in each of the Seven Years 1817—1823.

Table with columns for years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823. Rows include Unpaid Letters outwards, Country Postmasters, Unpaid Letters inwards, Bye, and Cross Road Letters, Letters charged to the Postmasters in the West Indies and British North America, Passage Money and Freight of Specie by the Packets, Miscellaneous Receipts, TOTAL RECEIPT, and UNITED KINGDOM Balances in hands of Receiver General & Dep. in Ireland.

Discharged as stated below. On a fair examination of the above Statement, it will be seen, that notwithstanding the reiterated assertions during the two last Years, of the Country being in a career of unexampled Prosperity, the Revenue of the Post Office, affords no evidence of any such Prosperity, on the contrary, if the increased rate of Postage since 1805 be taken into account, the number of Letters passing through the Post-Office hath not increased since that time, a period of Twenty Years. — Vide Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Government in each Year since 1792, — prefixed. Of The £ 13,700 PENSIONS charged below £ 5,000 are paid to the Duke of Marlborough, £ 4,700 to the Duke of Grafton, (Vide Excise) and the remaining £ 4,000 to the Heirs of the Duke of Schomberg.

Table with columns for years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823. Rows include Returns for Overcharges &c., Salaries, Wages & Allowances, Charges of Conveyance, MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES, and Payments into EXCHEQUER BALANCES. Total Discharge of INCOME is also shown.

The General Department of the POST OFFICE in LONDON employs about 200 Superintendants, Clerks, and Sorters, 220 in Delivering. The Twopenny Department, about 50 Clerks and Sorters and 34 in delivering. The General Offices in EDINBURGH and DUBLIN employ a proportionate number of persons. There are 544 Deputy Postmasters in England & Wales, 278 in Scotland, and 415 in Ireland most of whom have their Sub-agents for collateral distribution. Twenty-one Coaches and four, leave London every evening (except Sundays) with about 40,000 Letters and 20,000 Newspapers, while a corresponding Number of Coaches arrive with nearly the same number of Letters for Distribution every morning in London, to maintain this order of distribution and interchange of correspondence between London and all parts of the Country, requires about 85 Coaches and 2,000 Horses, and the Cross distribution about the same number, to which 500 additional Horses may be added, employed by Bye Posts, forming a Total of about 170 Coaches, 4,500 Horses, and 3,000 persons constantly engaged in the Distribution of Letters in GREAT BRITAIN.

STATEMENT shewing the Number of each Item of Assesment, under the Assesed Taxes in the Year ending April the 5th. 1822, according to a return made to Parliament in the Session of that Year, and also the Amount of the Assesment under each respective head, in each of the Two Years 1822 and 1823, according to the accounts annually presented to Parliament.

Table with columns for Number Assesed, Amt. of Assesment, and Duty Paid. Rows include Servants (Schedule No. 1), Four Wheeled Carriages, Two Wheeled Carriages, Stage Coaches, Taxed Carts, Carriage Makers, Riding or Pleasure Horses, Race Horses, Horses & Mules, Dogs, Packs of Hounds, Hair Powder, Armorial Bearings, Game Certificates, Composition Duty, and Arrears, Income Duty, Property Duty, &c. Total Gross Receipts within each Year are also shown.

Table with columns for 1822 and 1823. Rows include Salaries & Allowances to Officers & Clerks of Office in London, Centage to Receivers General, Collectors, & Clerks to Comm, Day Pay & Wages to Extra Clerks, Porters &c., Allowances for Travelling Charges, Rates, Taxes, and Tithes, Law Charges, Stationery, Postage, Carriage, &c., Superannuations, and Allowances for Offices and Fees abolished, Payments out of the Gross Receipt not constituting Chas of Collection, and Payments in each Year into the EXCHEQUER. Proportion of Gross Receipt in each Year in Scotland is also shown.

STATEMENT of the Charges of Collection on, and other Payments out of the PUBLIC INCOME of GREAT BRITAIN, in its Progress to the EXCHEQUER, in the Year 1823; shewing the proportion of Charge on, and Payments out of each respective department, or source of INCOME, and also the several Items of Charge, and of Payments.

Table with columns: Heads of INCOME, Customs, Excise, Stamps, A. Tax, P. Off., C.Lds., all oth., TOTAL. Rows include Salaries & Allowances, Centage, Day Pay, Special Services, Tradesmen's Bills, Rent, & Taxes, LAW CHARGES, Stationary &c., Superannuations, Compensation, Incidents, Conveyance of Mails, Packets, Transit Postage, & Ship Let.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Nett. Produce of the REVENUE of GREAT BRITAIN in the Years 1823 and 1824, shewing also the Gross Receipt of each article assessed under the EXCISE in 1823, and the increase noted by +, or decrease noted by -, of each article

Table with columns: EXCISE, Gr. Rec. 1823, Nett. Proceeds 1823, 1824, Increase/Decrease, TOTAL Nett. REVENUE 1823, 1824. Rows include Auctions, Beer, Malt, Hops, Spirits, Bricks and Tiles, Candles, Cocoa & Coffee, Cyder & Perry, Glass, Hides & Skins, Licences, Paper, Pepper, Printed Calicoes, Salt, Soap, Starch, Stone Bottles, Sweets, Tea, Tobacco and Snuff, Vinegar, Wine vide Customs, Wire.

In further Illustration of the FINANCE ACCOUNTS of the Government of GREAT BRITAIN, it may be observed generally, that "if Suspicion itself had dictated the plan" it could not possibly have been more calculated to confuse and deceive than the plan which they at present pursue...

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Table listing various topics and their corresponding page numbers. Topics include: Ages, Synopsis of, of the Population of Great Britain in 1821 in 13 gradations; Agriculture, Total number of families occupied therein; Analysis of, or Analytical exhibition of the various occupations of Society; Annuitants, Number of, in ten Classes, who received Dividends at the Bank of England; Amuties, Amount of, on the 5th January, 1823; Assessed Taxes, Specification of the Items of, and the Amount assessed on each, in the years 1821-3; Assizes, Towns in which held in each County of England and Wales; Auctions, Amount of Property sold by, distinguishing Lands, Furniture, and Merchandise; Bankruptcy, Number of Commissions of, in each year of the 34 years, 1790-1823; Baptisms, Annual average Number of, in each County of England and Wales, in each of the 10 years 1811-20; Barley, Annual Average Price of, in each year since 1791; Beer, Strong and Table, Barrels of, charged with Excise Duty in England and Wales, in each of the 42 years 1782-1823; Benefices, Ecclesiastical, Number of, in each Diocese of England and Wales, Patronage and Impropriation of; Births. See Baptisms; Bounties on sail cloth, and Irish and British linens, on each, Exported in each of the 11 years, 1814-1824; Bricks and Tiles, Thousands of, charged with Excise Duty in England and Wales, in each of the 39 years, 1785-1823; British Isles, Guernsey, Jersey, and Man, Population of; British Produce and Manufactures, Official and declared Value of each, to 25 different Countries, proportion to each, Exported in each of the 6 years, 1817-1822; Totals, in each of the 30 years 1798-1822, and progressive amount of Depreciation thereof; Comparative view of both Official and Declared Value of each, of 48 enumerated Commodities in each of the 9 years, 1814-1822; Increase of, Exported, contrasted with Taxation, Pauperism, and Crime, since 1782; Burials, Annual Average Number of in each County of England and Wales, in each of the ten years, 1811-20; Total Number of, in England and Wales, in each of the 20 years, 1801-20.

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SUPPLEMENT to INDEX

of the STATISTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS of the Territorial Extent, and Population, Commerce, Taxation, Consumption, Insolvency, Pauperism, and Crime of the BRITISH EMPIRE.

Published by J. MILLER, 5, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

Containing an Alphabetical list of 250 articles; the Quantities of which in Weight, Measure, or Tale, Imported Charged with Excise Duty, or Exported, in each of the Ten Years 1814 - 1823, are included, with reference to the Page at which inserted. * The Items noted with an * are charged with Excise Duty, those with a § are Exported, and those in blank Imported.

Table listing various goods and their quantities, including Arrow Root, Ashes, Auctions of Estates, Barrilla, Bark, Beer, Borax, Bricks, Brimstone, Butter, Calicoes, Candles, Cassia, Cheese, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cochineal, Cocoa Nuts, Coffee, Copper, Cork, Corn, Cotton Wool, Glass, Hides, Hops, Indigo, Iron, Leather, Linens, Malt, Melasses, Nutmegs, Oil, Paper, Parchment, Pepper, Piece Goods, Pimento, Printed Goods, Quicksilver, Raisins, Rice, Rhubarb, Safflower, Saltpetre, Seeds, Silk, Skins, Soap, Spirits, Stone Bottles, Sugars, Tar, Turpentine, Vinegar, Whalefins, Wine, and Wood.