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No. 215

H I N T S,

ADDRESSED TO THE

P U B L I C;

ON THE

STATE OF OUR FINANCES.

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BY

JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq.

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SECOND EDITION.

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A T T E N T I O N

TO THE

MEMBERS

OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

ON THE

STATE OF THE

REVENUE

AND THE

EXPENDITURE

OF THE

H I N T S, &c.

THE attention of Parliament is likely to be distracted for some time to come, by the variety and importance of the different Questions which will require its consideration. Without adverting to Reforms in Parliament; to the necessity of improving the only mode of Military Defence by which the Liberties of this Country can be safely protected; to the new system of Commercial Regulations, which must sooner or later be devised; and indeed to a variety of other points; one subject will require early and deliberate attention, namely,

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what steps ought to be taken to support the Credit, and to improve the Finances of the Country.

It is the more necessary to investigate this subject, as it has been of late too common for even respectable Individuals to amuse themselves, and to terrify the Public, with exaggerated accounts of the dangerous state of the National Finances. The more our difficulties increased, the greater pleasure they seemed to take in publishing our situation to our Enemies ; in damping the exertions of those, by whose judgment and abilities alone, we could be extricated from the difficulties in which we were involved ; and in proving to what fatal lengths even valuable Characters may be led, in support of a favourite hypothesis.

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As an individual anxious for the honour and prosperity of his Country, I must take the liberty of entering my Protest against the general tendency of such Performances. Every attempt to assign a period, however remote, for the ruin of a large Community, strikes me as highly impolitic. Nature has wisely rendered the existence of the individual uncertain, lest the fear of death should embitter his days, and discourage him in every pursuit, even the most laudable : and what reason can be assigned why the order of Nature should be reversed, when Empires are in question? Dispirited Nations, like dispirited individuals, are incapable of successful efforts to extricate themselves from danger : besides, the apprehension of evil is justly accounted more dreadful than its actual existence.

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Neither ought such performances to be countenanced in a country, which has long been conspicuous for popular discontent ; even in the most flourishing circumstances, that perhaps a nation ever knew. Whether it originates from the natural turbulence of a free People, or from the gloomy atmosphere that we breathe ; certain it is, that the inhabitants of this Island have long been discontented with their situation ; and the World has been stunned with their perpetual prognostications of ruin upon ruin, for at least a century past.

But fortunately, numerous Taxes, and Debts, however enormous, are not sufficient of themselves to render a Nation miserable ; and there is still reason to imagine, that, as we now ridicule the ill-founded despondency of our ancestors, who

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who imagined that fifty or a hundred millions would reduce them to a state of bankruptcy ; so our posterity will laugh at the folly, the ignorance, or the want of political skill and judgment in the Statesmen and Politicians of these times, who presume to assert, that we have totally exhausted our Resources ; and that the period is at last arrived, when the Nation must either destroy her Debts, or her Debts will destroy the Nation.

Among the many gloomy Prophets of the Day, a respectable Nobleman has, in a particular manner, distinguished himself, by an almost annual offering at ~~the~~ **the** Shrine of Despondency. His former Speculations had this merit to recommend them, that they tended to demonstrate the fatal policy of continuing the American War, from which, *considering the manner in which it was conducted*, we could expect no advantage :  
but

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but his last Publication cannot be so easily justified. Our public distresses had been before sufficiently announced; and it was highly improper, by questioning the solidity of our public securities, to prevent Government from being able to obtain, on favourable terms, the money which it required for the exigencies of the State; and still more so, by exaggerating the weakness of the Country, to give encouragement to our Enemies to break off the Peace, and renew the conflict with a country, supposed to be already exhausted.

Far different is the hypothesis I mean to support; and if it can be proved by incontrovertible evidence, that our distresses have been too deeply coloured—that our Financial Resources are not totally destroyed; and that Britain may still retain her elevated rank among the Potentates of Europe

( 11 )

Europe—I shall not despair of finding the Earl of Stair himself, among the happiest of its Citizens.

But to enter, without farther preface, upon the intended subject.—There are four Points insisted on by the Noble Lord, which I beg leave to controvert. The first is, That the annual Income of this Country (by which I understand the produce of the existing Taxes) does not exceed, or will not yield much above Twelve Millions net yearly.\* Secondly, That the enormous sum of 16,371,346l. is but *scarcely sufficient* to defray the National Expence.†—Thirdly, That the Unfunded Debt is at least Forty Millions; the interest of which will amount

\* See An Attempt to Balance the Income and Expence of the State, by John Earl of Stair, page 4.

† Ditto, page 9.

amount to full Two Millions.\* And fourthly, That to raise additional Taxes to the amount of 4,371,346l. were it necessary, is among the barest of all bare possibilities. †

### I. NATIONAL INCOME.

THE present is the most unfavourable period that could possibly be pitched upon, for inquiring into the real amount of the National Income : just at the conclusion of an unfortunate War, in the course of which we lost the principal channels of our Trade, and the most valuable of our Colonial Possessions—of a War carried on at a great distance, for the support of which War, large bodies of our fellow-subjects had been sent abroad, and

\* An Attempt to Balance the Income and Expenditure of the State, by John Earl of Stair, page 5.

† Ditto, page 12.

considerable sums in the current specie of this country had been exported ; and the last year of which was distinguished by the most unfavourable season, for the production of every kind of human sustenance, that for many years had been remembered. If at such a period, there happened to exist some defalcation in the different revenues of the State, no individual, who was not wrapt up in some favourite hypothesis, would have founded any uniform train of reasoning upon so casual an event. Indeed, no controversy of this nature, could possibly be brought to a conclusion, were the exuberance, or the scantiness of a single year, to be accounted a sufficient basis for forming a System. The question therefore is, not what was the Income of the State for the year 1782, but what *will be the produce* of the different Taxes at present laid upon the Public, should the Peace continue,

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and should no unforeseen Public calamity diminish the wealth, and consumption of the People. That produce, judging from analogical reasoning, I am convinced, will exceed in the year 1785, or at farthest in the year 1786, fourteen millions per annum.

The present Income of the State may be divided into four different Branches : First, into the Old Taxes, which were consolidated by 3 Geo. I. c. 7. and the surplusses of which compose the Original Sinking Fund. Secondly, into the Taxes which were added to the Sinking Fund before the commencement of the present War. Thirdly, into the Taxes which have been laid on in the course of the War. And fourthly, into the Land and Malt Taxes, which are only annually granted.

There

There cannot be a better sign of the flourishing state of our National Finances, than when the Old Taxes annually produce a considerable addition to the Public Revenue. New Taxes may be improperly laid on ; or from the erroneous calculations of the Proposers, may not yield so much as might be expected, and consequently cannot be considered as a basis sufficiently solid on which to lay the foundation of an incontrovertible System. But the Produce of old and established Taxes is well known, and nothing can increase them, but the increasing wealth and population of the country.

Uniform Increase of the Old Taxes.

The Old Taxes to which I allude, are usually distinguished by the names of the Aggregate, the General, and the South-Sea Company's Funds. The Surplusses of these three great Funds, after paying the Civil List, and the Interest and An-

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nuities



nunities charged upon them, are directed by the said Act 3 Geo. I. c. 7. to be accumulated together into a Sinking Fund, for the purpose of diminishing the National Debt. It will appear, from the following State, that during the space of thirty years, the excesses of these Funds have almost uniformly increased.

STATE of the SURPLUSES of that Part of the Public Revenue, commonly called the AGGREGATE, GENERAL, and SOUTH-SEA COMPANY'S FUNDS, since 10th October, 1751,\* after satisfying the Annuities and other Charges payable out of the same.

Surplusses of the said Funds			
for one year, ending	£.	s.	d.
10 Oct. 1752	1,451,050	0	2
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1753	1,541,397	7	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Surplusses

\* Within this period, it is to be remarked, that the Surplusses received some addition, by the reduction of Interest upon certain of these Annuities, and by the Civil List Revenues being added to the Aggregate Fund.

Surplusses of the said Funds			
for one Year, ending	£.	s.	d.
10 Oct. 1754	1,503,298	13	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1755	1,614,505	0	1
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1756	1,566,943	11	6
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1757	1,665,237	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1758	1,835,044	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1759	1,831,260	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1760	2,308,505	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1761	2,301,527	17	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1762	1,768,242	9	1
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1763	2,209,434	9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1764	2,172,828	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1765	2,224,094	18	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1766	2,372,313	18	5
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1767	2,217,068	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1768	2,036,436	9	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1769	2,368,906	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1770	2,596,967	16	8
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1771	2,523,536	13	4
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1772	2,276,096	15	1
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1773	2,850,913	3	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1774	2,528,662	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1775	2,730,439	12	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1776	2,788,713	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Surplusses

Surplusses of the said Funds				
for one year, ending		£.	s.	d.
	10 Oct. 1777	2,625,277	10	2½*
Ditto	10 Oct. 1778	2,486,122	2	5
Ditto	10 Oct. 1779	2,759,428	4	11
Ditto	10 Oct. 1780	2,756,502	3	7
Ditto	10 Oct. 1781	2,672,248	4	4
Ditto	10 Oct. 1782	2,762,549	8	10½

The above State will afford much room for curious speculation. From thence it appears, that the Surplusses of the Old Taxes have nearly doubled within the space of thirty-one years.—That is surely no sign of a decayed Commonwealth.

It is also not a little remarkable, that the Surplusses ending 10 Oct. 1762, the last

\* By 17 Geo. III. c. 21. an additional 100,000l. was given to the Crown, payable out of the Aggregate Fund. As it commenced 5th January, 1777, I have added three quarters payment, or 75,000l. to the surplus for the year 1777, and 100,000l. to the surplusses in each of the following years; as this was a burden to which, prior to the year 1777, that Fund was not liable.

last year of the former War, amounted only to 1,768,242l. 9s. 1d.—With much greater justice, therefore, might it have been alleged, that the Nation was then on the eve of Bankruptcy, than at present, when the excesses on the same Funds amount to about one million more. The great and immediate increase, as soon as Peace was concluded, fully proves the real fallacy of such visionary speculations.

But the important inference to be drawn from the above State is this, that had it not been for the American War, the Surplusses of these three great Funds would have been greatly augmented; and when the present Peace is firmly established, we have every reason to hope, that the excess may be fairly estimated at 3,250,000l. per ann.; and that it may afterwards increase. It has been already stated, that these Surplusses accrue to the Public after paying

no less a sum than 1,428,196l. 3s. 10d. per annum, to the Civil List and to the Public Creditors.

Taxes laid on during the last War, and prior to 16 Geo. III.

The Taxes carried to the Sinking Fund, with those laid on during the course of the last War, or afterwards, to defray the Expence with which that War was attended, are the next point to which it will be necessary to advert; and it is a singular and important circumstance, that they have also been upon the increase; and that the only deficiency is in the Fund created 31 Geo. II. nor is that of any material consequence. The following State commences Anno 1762, that the Reader may perceive the essential difference between the Produce of the same Taxes in time of War, and in time of Peace.

STATE

STATE of the Produce of the Taxes which were added to the SINKING FUND, to defray the Expences of the last War, from 10 Oct. 1761, to 10 Oct. 1782.

Produce for one year, ending	£.	s.	d.
10 Oct. 1762	1,876,019	11	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1763	2,133,049	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1764	2,650,772	15	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1765	2,727,736	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1766	2,724,732	7	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1767	2,640,188	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1768	2,888,352	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1769	3,031,384	18	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1770	3,192,655	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1771	3,003,072	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1772	2,960,206	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1773	2,937,630	3	10
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1774	2,961,325	19	1
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1775	2,969,329	19	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1776	3,283,924	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1777	3,038,139	8	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1778	3,114,328	14	10
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1779	3,049,831	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1780	3,323,909	13	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1781	3,121,785	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto - 10 Oct. 1782	3,126,776	11	5

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The above State must be not a little satisfactory to those who pride themselves in the prosperity of their country. From thence it appears, that the Taxes carried to the Sinking Fund, with those laid on for defraying the Expences of the last War, increased from 1,876,019l. 11s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3,126,776l. 11s. 5d. and have not been injured (which there was some reason to apprehend) in consequence of the new burdens to which we have been subjected: and if thus an increase of no less a sum than 1,250,000l. took place, notwithstanding the unfortunate circumstances of the Country, to what amount would they not have arisen, had that War never existed? and how much more is it not probable, they will increase, when the Peace is fully re-established?

From the above State, it is also evident, that it is impossible to calculate the produce of Taxes in time of Peace, from their incom-

come in time of War. The difference is almost astonishing; and can only be credited by those, who have computed the difference in regard to Revenue, between times of rapine and bloodshed, and times of tranquility.

It is not proposed to trouble the Reader with any State of the produce of the Taxes which have been laid on in the course of the present War, for reasons which have been already hinted at in the preceding pages.

Taxes laid on during the present War.

In fact, it must appear sufficiently evident, from the State of that part of the National Income which originated during the last War, that the difference between Taxes when they are at first laid on, and when they are firmly established, is hardly to be conceived. Thus the Taxes laid on last War, in the space of two years, increased

increased from 1,876,019l. 11s. 8¼d. to 2,650,772l. 18s. 4¼d. making a difference of little less than 800,000l. per annum.

It is also hardly possible for any Fund, however judiciously it may be contrived, to yield for some time, the income which may be expected. Thus the Taxes which were laid on during the last War, and are now in so flourishing a state, yielding a considerable surplus, were formerly not a little deficient. Anno 1759, no less than 225,281l. 19s. 4d. Anno 1760, 127,404l. 19s. 8½d. And Anno 1761, 166,839l. 16s. 9½d. As these deficiencies have now in a great measure vanished, why may we not expect, that the same happy circumstance should take place in regard to the recent Taxes?

Lastly, the Taxes alluded to, are daily increasing in point of produce: particular instances

instances will be found at the bottom of the page.\* And if the other duties improve in the same proportion, which from past experience we have reason to expect, the Taxes laid on since the commencement of the present War, will at last yield the full income that was expected. What that income ought to be will appear from the following State.

STATE

\* The following Account will explain, how much the Income of some of the New Taxes have increased.

	Anno 1778	Anno 1779	Anno 1780	Anno 1781	Anno 1782
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Auctions	26,485	34,691	36,644	36,903	43,367
Men Servants		24,486	43,899	46,970	52,446
Post Horses		952	25,845	92,921	96,933
House Tax		26,392	69,955	117,835	108,728

And in Scotland, which is not supposed to be the most productive part of the Island, in point of revenue, but where the Taxes at the same time are very rigorously levied, the Excise Duties have rapidly increased within the space of eight years.

STATE of the NET PRODUCE of the SCOTCH EXCISE.

	£.		£.
1775	90,889	1779	139,888
1776	101,381	1780	174,651
1777	111,355	1781	190,860
1778	122,679	1782	211,672

STATE of the calculated Produce of the NEW TAXES (laid on since the Commencement of the present War) when they were originally imposed.

	Anno	£.	s.	d.
Taxes imposed	1776	64,500	0	0
Ditto	1777	225,000	0	0
Ditto	1778	330,000	0	0
Ditto	1779	472,000	0	0
Ditto	1780	697,500	0	0
Ditto	1781	660,000	0	0
Ditto	1782	793,155	0	0
Total		£. 3,242,155	0	0

The Taxes laid on Anno 1776, already yield a considerable Surplus: and though the others have not as yet been equally productive, yet it is supposed that the excesses arising from some of these Funds will make up for the deficiencies of others; and that the whole will yield an annual produce of 3,240,000l.

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The Produce of the Taxes on Land and Malt, when the Land is charged at four shillings in the pound, is well known. The first is supposed to yield 2,000,000l. and the other 750,000l. As to the deficiencies to which they are liable, if it does not proceed from negligence in the collection, it ought to be made up, by a small addition, to either, or to both.

It will now be proper to give a short State of the probable amount of the National Income, from the existing Taxes.

STATE of the supposed Produce of the EXISTING TAXES, when Commerce revives, and Peace is fully re-established.

	£.	s.	d.
1. To the fixed Payments upon the Aggregate, the General, and the South Sea Company's Funds, for One Year	1,428,196	3	10
2. To the additional 100,000l. granted to the Crown, and charged on the Aggregate Fund	100,000	0	0
Carry over	£. 1,528,196	3	10

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	1,528,196	3	10
3. To the Surplusses of the said three great Funds, being the sum they yielded Anno 1773	2,750,000	0	0
4. The Surplus on the said Three Funds Anno 1763, being only 2,200,000l. and in the space of ten years, namely, Anno 1773, having produced 650,000l. more; it is supposed that they will now produce, in time of peace, an increase of income to the amount of at least	500,000	0	0
5. To the produce of the Taxes laid on to defray the expences of the last War, being the sum they yielded Anno 1780	3,300,000	0	0
6. Probable increase on the same	200,000	0	0
7. To the calculated produce of the Taxes laid on in the course of this War, prior to the year 1783	3,240,000	0	0
8. Land Tax at 4s. in the pound	2,000,000	0	0
9. Malt Tax	750,000	0	0
Total supposed income from the present Taxes	14,268,196	3	10

I am very ready to confess, that the above State is partly founded upon conjecture

jecture and analogy; but it is hardly possible to judge of future events upon different principles; and if I happen to be wrong in asserting, that the existing Taxes of this Country will yield, two or three years hence, a revenue of above Fourteen Millions per annum, the calculation will not be proportionably more erroneous, than the mistake which the Earl of Stair has fallen into, who, in his state of the Public Debts, published Anno 1783, (See Account No. 3.) says, that 931,945l. (after allowing the half year's difference of interest on a sum reduced from three and a half to three per cent.\*) is more than the Sinking Fund would probably produce, for the half year ending 10 Oct. 1782; whereas it was taken for no less a sum than 2,057,681l. 6s. 5½d. It is, indeed, a circumstance that ought to be particularly attended to, by those who

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\* That sum included, it would amount to 1,340,120l.

employ their time and attention, with investigations into the state of our Finances, that the Taxes are almost uniformly more productive in the half year ending on the 10th Oct. than in the half year ending on the 5th of April; which may principally be attributed to this, that the six months preceding the former term, is more favourable to Commerce and Navigation than the latter; on the Duties arising from which, so large a share of the Revenue of this Country depends.

II. NATIONAL EXPENCE.

THE National Expence, so far as it can be yet ascertained, may be considered under four Heads.—The Interest of the Funded Debt—The Peace Establishment—The Civil List—Miscellaneous Services. As to the Unfunded Debt, and the concluding Expences of the War, it will be proper to treat of them in a separate article.

The

The Funded Debt is involved in such confusion, owing to the different Companies to whom the same is paid, the different rates of Interest which the Public Creditors receive; (some part of the Debt being at three, and some at four per cent. ;) the various periods at which the same was contracted; and the great difference between the Real, and the Nominal amount of the Debt, that it is very difficult to form a just idea of the subject.

Interest of the Funded Debt, prior to 1783.

The National Funded Debt may be divided into two Branches. First, into that part of it which consists in Temporary Annuities, that die away of themselves: And secondly, into those Annuities which must remain a perpetual burden upon the Nation, unless they are paid off.

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Temporary Annuities. The Temporary Annuities consist, first, in the Annuities payable at the Exchequer, the Capital of which is called 2,001,245l. 11s. 10d. and the Annual Interest and charges of which amount to 150,640l. 4s. 8d. The other Annuities of a temporary nature, were all granted by way of Premium, to those who advanced money to the Public: the nature and extent of which, will appear sufficiently evident, from the following account of them.

STATE of the Temporary Annuities payable by the Public.

	£.	s.	d.
1. Annuity for One Life, originally granted Anno 1745, on 5th Jan. 1782 reduced to —	13,104	5	0
2. Ditto, granted Anno 1746, for One Life, now reduced to —	24,400	10	0
3. Ditto, granted Anno 1757, for One Life, now reduced to —	27,069	0	0
Carry over —	£. 64,573	15	0

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	64,573	15	0
4. Ditto, granted Anno 1761, for 99 years — —	130,053	10	3
5. Ditto, granted Anno 1762, for 98 years — —	121,687	10	0
6. Ditto, granted for 10 years, from 10th of April 1777 — —	25,351	11	3
7. Ditto, granted for 30 years, from 5th January 1778 — —	149,219	13	0
8. Ditto, granted Anno 1778, for One Life, now reduced to — —	2,819	13	0
9. Ditto, granted for 29 years, from 5th January 1779 — —	260,797	13	7
10. Ditto, granted Anno 1779, for One Life, now reduced to — —	5,276	18	7
11. Ditto, granted for 80 years, from 5th January 1780 — —	220,558	11	10 ½
12. Ditto, granted for 78 years, from 5th January 1782 *	118,125	0	0
Carry over —	£. 1,098,463	16	6 ½

\* In the Report of the Finance Committee, p. 12, this Annuity is said to be for only twenty-eight years:—an error of the Press, which I take the liberty of remarking, left their respectable Authority should be adduced in opposition to this Statement.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	1,098,463	16	6 ½
Add the Long Annuities payable at the Exchequer, all which expire Anno 1807, and some of them sooner	150,640	4	8
Total Temporary Annuities	1,249,104	1	2 ½

STATE of the different Perpetual Annuities.

	£.	s.	d.
1. To the East India Company, including Management, and other charges	127,687	10	0
2. To the South Sea Company, including ditto	794,642	9	5
3. To the Bank, including the Annuities payable to the Bank and all the 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. Annuities, with the charges payable for the same, including also the Loan 1782	5,314,235	9	9 ½
4. To the Expence of managing certain Funds not yet allowed to the Bank, supposed to amount to	20,000	9	0
Total Perpetual Annuities, prior to 1783	6,256,565	9	2 ½

Such is the real state of the National Funded Debt: from thence it appears, that the Nation is liable to Temporary Annuities, amounting to 1,249,104l. 1s. 2½d. and

and to Perpetual Annuities, amounting to 6,256,565l. 9s. 2½d. the Nominal Capital of which is commonly stated at 195,301,183l. 6s. 10d.—But the Real Capital, if we suppose the money borrowed at five per cent. would only be 125,131,309l. 4s. 2d. Great as such a burden is, it does not appear so formidable, as when the Nominal and Real Capital, and the Temporary and Perpetual Annuities, are blended, without distinction, into one mass.

There is no point, to which it will be more necessary for the Nation in general to attend, than to take special care, that those to whom the government of our affairs is intrusted, do not begin with a higher Peace Establishment, than this Country can with ease and certainty afford. It is, therefore, with no small degree of concern, that I have heard it commonly

Peace Establishment.

monly asserted, that we must be put to greater expences than at the conclusion of the last War, notwithstanding the immense extent of territory of which we have been deprived. It is indeed much to be feared, that, *unless Parliament steadily interposes*, that will be the case. Each servant of the Crown, attentive only to his own department, will be desirous of ingrossing as much of the National Income as he can; and thus the Public, attacked from so many quarters, and each claim having some plausible pretensions to support it, every demand will be too easily assented to; and the Nation will remain involved in difficulties, from which, by a different conduct, it might have been extricated.

There are but two modes by which this evil can be prevented. The first is, by Parliament fixing upon some particular Sum for the Peace Establishment, beyond which

which the Minister shall not be permitted to proceed; leaving, however, the arrangement of the Sum so fixed upon, to be divided among the different Departments, as he may think proper to direct: and the second, for Parliament to ascertain the specific Sum to be appropriated to each particular Department. If we wish to have an Economical Peace Establishment, one or other of these Plans, I am convinced, must be adopted: for we can hardly expect to see a Minister like Grenville, again placed at the Head of our Affairs; possessed of firmness of mind sufficient, without any assistance from Parliament, to stem the torrent of public Profusion.

The Peace Establishment consists of three Branches—the Navy, the Army, and the Ordnance.

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Navy. That a formidable Navy ought to be kept up, I am very ready to acknowledge; but I hope, that its strength will consist more in having a number of Ships ready for immediate service, than in a great body of Seamen. We shall suppose, however, that 20,000 Seamen, including Marines, are retained in pay, (4,000 more than during the former Peace) the wages and victualling of which, will amount to 1,040,000*l.*

The remainder of our estimated Naval Expences is absurdly divided into the Ordinary and Extraordinary. the Ordinary includes the Salaries of the different Officers, and the General Expence of the Establishment; together with some part of the money expended in building and repairing ships: the remainder of the Building Expences is thrown together into the Account of Extraordinaries, which frequently

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frequently contains the names of ships, and the sums proposed to be laid out on them, which are never expended for that purpose; whilst no mention is made of other vessels on which part of that very money is laid out. The proper mode of giving these Accounts to Parliament would be, for the Ordinary Account to state merely the Expence of the Establishment, Salaries of Officers, Half-pay, &c. whereas the Extraordinary should contain the whole Estimate of what may be necessary for the Building and Repairing of the ships, and providing Stores for that purpose. In that view, the Ordinary of the Navy may be calculated at 300,000*l.* per annum; and if 660,000*l.* is appropriated for the Extraordinaries, these two sums, joined to the charge of 20,000 Seamen, would make, in all, an expence of Two Millions per annum; which, if properly laid out, would furnish us

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with

with the most formidable Navy in Europe.

Army. Our Military Expences are, with great propriety, less popular than those which are laid out on the natural strength, and bulwark of the Country. It would be dangerous, however, to countenance prejudices against the Army, so as to discourage men of family, of character, and of merit, from making it a Profession.—The Art of War is still in a gradual progress to much greater perfection; and unless we reward, with some degree of liberality, the services of those who improve the Art of War among ourselves, or who adopt and make known the Improvements of other Nations, we shall not be able long to retain the Military character we have obtained, among the States of Europe.—It is a fact, however, which, were it necessary, it would

not

not be difficult to prove, though it might require entering a good deal into detail, that 1,200,000l. per annum, frugally and properly expended, would support a Military Establishment, sufficient to form the basis of an army, which, when a new War takes place, may be fit to contend in the field with the Enemies of this Country.\*

I know no arrangement by which the confuted extravagance of the Ordnance Department can be prevented, except by a parliamentary declaration, that a larger sum than Two Hundred and Fifty, or 300,000l. at the utmost, is all that can possibly be expended in services of that nature. It does not proceed from any personal extravagance in those, who of late years have been at the Head of that Department, that such loud complaints have been uniformly stated against the  
Estimates

\* In the Appendix, No. I. the proposed Establishment for the Army is stated, that the Public may judge how far the above idea is practicable.

Estimates they have produced ; but the fact is, that progressive profusion is the very principle of a Board of Ordnance—Powder and Ball indeed, and all the appendages of Artillery, are easily estimated, and may be kept within proper bounds ; but to Fortification there is no limit. One Ditch is the fruitful parent of another : and when we think that we are completely defended, we find that a thousand ramparts must yet be raised, before we can expect any advantage or protection, from the works which have been already constructed.

Civil List. It is with much pleasure that I recal a hasty opinion, stated in the former Edition of this Tract, that it would be found impossible to confine the Civil List Expences within the sum of 900,000l. On the contrary, it will appear from the following Abstract of the Plan of the Establishment of his Majesty's Civil List Revenues, as laid

laid before Parliament, that, since the late Economical Regulations, 850,000l. per annum is sufficient for that purpose ; and that 50,000l. remains for paying off the Debts due on the Civil List, and for defraying the Expences of the Prince of Wales's Establishment.

ABSTRACT of the CIVIL LIST EXPENCES, 1782.

	£.	s.	d.
1st Class. Allowances to the Royal Family	162,204	12	7
2d Class. To the Judges	33,055	0	0
3d Class. Foreign Ministers	60,913	11	5
4th Class. Tradesmen's Bills	181,400	0	0
5th Class. King's Menial Servants	84,503	3	0
6th Class. Pensions and Compensations	136,306	15	4
7th Class. Salaries of all the other Places } payable out of the Civil List	79,902	17	10½
8th Class. Commissioners of the Treasury	13,822	0	0
Unclassed occasional Payments	104,292	18	10
	£.856,400	19	0½

Even in this state, it was found that there was an overcharge of 6,648l. 9s. 6d.

The Miscellaneous Services are of a nature so various and discordant, that it is impossible, consistently with these short Hints, to examine them with the accuracy that

Miscellaneous Services.

that might be necessary. I must therefore recur to the old observation, that it would be proper for Parliament to fix a particular sum, beyond which the Minister of the Day shall not be suffered to go; which sum, at a medium, ought not to exceed 200,000 l. per annum.

The following then will probably be the full amount of the National Expences in time of Peace, provided a wise and prudent System of Economy is enforced, in the different departments of the State.

STATE of the NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, when Peace is fully re-established.

	£.	s.	d.
1. The Temporary Annuities payable by the Public	1,249,104	1	2½
2. The Perpetual Annuities	6,256,565	9	2½
3. The Navy	2,000,000		
4. The Army	1,200,000		
5. The Ordnance	300,000		
6. Miscellaneous Services	200,000		
	<hr/>		
	3,700,000	0	0
7. The Civil List	900,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£. 12,105,669	10	5

The

The National Income, according to preceding Calculations, it was supposed would yield a revenue of 14,368,196 l. 3 s. 10 d. from which, deducting the Peace Establishment above stated, there would remain a Sinking Fund, amounting to 2,262,526 l. 13 s. 5 d. per annum, which, with any tolerable management, will, in process of time, relieve the Country from no inconsiderable part of the burdens with which it is loaded.

It will next be proper to consider what is the probable amount of the Unfunded Claims against the Public, including the Loan of this Year: and how far there are resources in the Country, sufficient to pay the Interest of those Debts, without making any farther encroachment upon the Sinking Fund.

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III. UN-

### III. UNFUNDED NATIONAL DEBT.

IT is impossible to give, with any degree of certainty, an accurate account of the Unfunded Claims against the Public, or the concluding Expences of a War, carried on at such a distance. Twelve Millions, however, have been already borrowed, which, it is probable, will clear off that great mass of Expences with which the conclusion of such remote Hostilities must be accompanied. The Temporary Annuity, in consequence of this Loan, amounts to 80,000l. and the Perpetual Annuities to 480,000l.

But if we suppose, that the money borrowed this year is able to pay the concluding Expences of the War, yet it is well known that the Public is indebted in a large sum, now circulating under the name of Exchequer Bills; and that the enormous

enormous Debts of the Navy and the Ordnance, continue undiminished.

The Exchequer Bills, remaining undischarged at this particular period, and which it will be necessary either to pay off, or to renew, may be calculated at Ten Millions: such, however, is still the flourishing state of the Credit of this Country, that Bills, to that amount, may be circulated at the rate of from 3 to 4 per cent. and consequently will not require a Fund so very considerable, to defray the Interest.\*

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\* The Exchequer Bills, on 16th May, 1783, were as follow :

In General Circulation	£. 3,900,000
Due the Bank, at 3 per cent.	2,000,000
Due on the Land-Tax	£. 3,382,000
Due on the Malt-Tax	1,652,000
	<hr/>
	5,900,000
	<hr/>
	5,034,000
	<hr/>
	£. 10,934,000

But since that period, Funds have undoubtedly been prepared, and appropriated Taxes have come in, sufficient to reduce this sum to at least Ten Millions, and to pay off 794,682l. of the Exchequer Bills, issued on Aids, 1784.

There



Navy and  
Ordnance  
Debts:

It is a singular circumstance, that, in a Country where the Public Revenue is supposed to be so carefully protected—in which it is asserted, that no Money can be raised upon the Subject, without the interposition of Parliament; and where even the formality of a Vote of Credit is necessary, to enable the Sovereign to raise any sum of money, for the exigencies of the State, a few subordinate Commissioners should have it in their power to run the Nation in debt, with scarcely any controul or restriction.—No man wishes less to make the Naval Department unpopular: but, if in addition to what is called the Ordinary Estimate of the Navy—in addition to the Extraordinary Expences (a confused and inextricable

There is also due 262,500l. in Exchequer Bills, for which the Civil List is liable. The Four Millions due upon Land and Malt, ought not, strictly speaking, to be included in the Unfunded Debt; but it is commonly the case.

cable account of which is annually laid before Parliament)—if, in addition to the 4l. per man, per month, for every Seaman and Marine that is voted, various unknown charges are to be permitted, formed we know not how, and demanded we know not for what; I tremble to think, that the time may come, when it were almost to be wished, that the pride, the darling, and the principal bulwark of this Country were to be annihilated.

It is not proposed at present to point out the means by which this destructive evil, in future, may be prevented: suffice it to remark, that it is a system which has accumulated a debt upon this Country, still unpaid, amounting to about Twelve Millions.\* The Ordnance has fortunately had

\* The Navy Debt at present is rather above Fourteen Millions; but it has not increased since Christmas last; and it is hoped, that at least Two Millions will be paid off from this year's Loan.

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had less plausible grounds for issuing forth its Debentures; and consequently has only run about One Million in debt. But as the Navy and Ordnance Bills, at the conclusion of the last War, were funded at the rate of four per cent. and as the same operation may now be repeated, at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. the Interest on this species of Public Security, may be stated at 585,000l. per annum.

Some other unfunded demands upon the Public may, perhaps, remain unobserved; but, if the idea of selling the Royal Forests, and disposing of a variety of unproductive, but troublesome claims belonging to the Crown, is persevered in, it will more than counterbalance any farther Sum that can possibly be adduced.

The following, then, will be the amount of the Annual Interest that must be paid on

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on the Unfunded Incumbrances of the Public.

STATE of the Interest on the LOAN, 1783, and on the UNFUNDED DEBT.

1. Temporary Annuities for 77 years, from 5th January 1783, in consequence of the Loan this year	} £. s. d. 80,000 0 0
2. To the Perpetual Annuities granted this year	} 480,000 0 0
3. To the Interest of 10,000,000l. of Exchequer Bills, at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.*	} 350,000 0 0
4. To the Interest of 13,000,000l. of Navy and Ordnance Bills, which may be funded at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.	} 585,000 0 0
5. To the Annual Expences which will be incurred, if 10,000,000l. of Exchequer Bills are kept in circulation	} 4,000 0 0
6. To the supposed Charges of the Bank, for managing the Loan 1783, and the next Loan, if the Navy and Ordnance Bills are funded	} 15,000 0 0
Total Interest and Charges of the Unfunded Debt	} £ 1,514,000 0 0

Such

\* Two Millions due the Bank, are at 3 per cent. but the whole may be estimated at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Such is the nature and extent of the Unfunded Debt, which, it is hoped, will be brought into some kind of order, as soon as possible ; for whilst it remains in an unfettled state, no judicious plan can be carried into execution, for discharging our burdens: but when once we know *the real nature, and the full amount,* of all our National Incumbrances, then it may be expected, and not till then, that means will be proposed, for relieving the State of a load, which cannot be too speedily diminished.

IV. NATIONAL RESOURCES.

BUT the situation of the Country would be deplorable indeed, were there not still Resources in it, sufficient to pay the Interest of the Debts above-stated, without making any farther encroachments upon the Sinking Fund. High as this Country

Country is taxed, no individual can survey, for a moment, the splendor in which so many of its inhabitants live, without perceiving, that though the State is poor, yet Individuals are wealthy, and that they can probably bear some additional burdens, without being reduced to distress. It would be improper for me, however, to interfere with those, whose particular province it is to investigate this Subject. It is in their power alone to obtain that knowledge of facts, without which, the best conceived ideas are mere visionary speculation: I shall therefore confine myself to very cursory and general Observations.

The Income of the People of this Country, arising from Lands, from Commerce, and from Manufactures, is commonly calculated at 100,000,000l. per annum: I am inclined, however, to think  
H even.

even that sum is rather a low valuation. But if the inhabitants of this Island have but 80,000,000l. to expend, that sum, if charged with Four Shillings in the Pound, would yield an annual Income to the State of 16,000,000l.

There is also a considerable difference between a large Revenue lavished in the Operations of War, and the same Revenue expended in time of Peace. Money laid out in carrying on Wars, is spent in Articles which the War consumes, or in purchasing Provisions, at an enormous rate, perhaps from your Enemies, for the Sustainance of your Forces. Whereas, money, spent in time of Peace, reverts immediately into circulation; and even the Public Creditor, in consequence of the different Articles which he consumes, which are liable to various Duties, returns to the Public, in process of time, a considerable

considerable part of that money which he receives.

But the material Point, upon which my hopes of an Increase of Public Revenue are founded, is this, that a very small proportion of the Public Debt is the Property of Foreigners. I know well, that this matter is considered to be one of the great Mysteries of the State; and that the Share, which Foreigners have in our Funds, is concealed, as if the Fate of the Nation depended upon the Disclosure. From any information I have been able to obtain, there is no reason to prevent that matter being fully known: the fact, I am convinced, would turn out, that of the 9,000,000l. per annum, due by the Public to its Creditors, Funded and Unfunded, not One Million is the Property of Persons living out of this Island. If that is the case, the Resources of this Country,

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Country, for Additional Revenue, will be not a little increased, by the Additional Consumption of those Individuals, to whom the Income of the New Taxes must be paid.\*

I shall

\* The following State of the India Stock and Annuities, may be depended upon:

	£.	s.	d.
India Stock	3,200,000	0	0
India Annuities	3,000,000	0	0
India Stock belonging to Foreigners	757,128	13	3
India Annuities belonging to do.	159,447	11	10
	<hr/>		
	916,576	5	1
Total Stock and Annuities belonging to English Proprietors	<hr/>		
	£.5,283,423	14	11

Consequently, of India Stock and Annuities, Foreigners have only about one-seventh. They have hardly any share of the Unfunded Debt, or of the Four per Cents; and supposing they are possessed of one-seventh of the Three per Cents, amounting, as they do, to 170 Millions, they cannot have, including their share of India Stock, above 25 Millions of Capital: their share of the Interest is therefore highly stated at a Million per Annum.

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I shall now state what appears to me, the real situation of the Finances of this Country.

GENERAL VIEW of the NATIONAL INCOME and EXPENDITURE.

NATIONAL INCOME.

	£.	s.	d.
1. To the supposed Produce of the Taxes laid on prior to 1783	11,618,196	3	10
2. The Land Tax at 4s.	2,000,000	0	0
3. Malt Tax	750,000	0	0
4. New Taxes which must be laid on to pay the Interest of the Debt not yet funded or borrowed, including the Taxes to be laid on this year	1,514,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£. 15,882,196	3	10

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

1. Temporary Annuities, payable by the Public prior to 1783	1,249,104	1	2 1/2
2. Temporary Annuities, Anno 1783	80,000	0	0
Total Temporary Annuities	£ 1,329,104	1	2 1/2
Carry over	£ 1,329,104	1	2 1/2
	<hr/>		
	£ 15,882,196	3	10

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	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	1,329,104	1	2½	15,882,196	3	10
3. Perpetual Annuities, } prior to 1783 — —	6,256,565	9	2½			
4. Perpetual Annuities, } Anno 1783 — —	480,000	0	0			
5. Supposed Interest of } the remainder of the Un- } funded Debt in Perpetual } Annuities, exclusive of Loan } 1-83 — —	954,000	0	6			
Total Interest due to the } Public Creditors — —	9,019,669	10	5			
6. Peace Establishment	3,700,000	0	0			
7. Civil List —	900,000	0	0			
				13,615,669	10	5
Total Balance, or SINK- } ING FUND — —				£. 2,262,526	13	5

This, it must be confessed, is as favourable a View, as the Finances of this Country can well be placed in; but if the Conjectures on which it rests, are without foundation; if the Old Taxes do not increase, as they have done formerly; if the New Taxes do not yield their original calcu-

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calculated Produce, and were the Propositions this year—nay, future Budgets, to prove a little unproductive; yet, still a Sinking Fund may be excepted, capable of great Effects, with Attention and Economy.

I hope it will appear sufficiently evident, from the preceding short Hints, that the Finances of this Country are not in so desperate a state as they are commonly represented; and our situation will be still more prosperous, if wise and judicious Plans are entered into, for discharging the most burthenome of our Incumbrances; which a Sinking Fund, possibly amounting to Two Millions, joined to the gradual accessions, from the falling in of the Temporary Annuities, will enable us to effect.

Conclu-  
sion.

It

It is unnecessary, however, to enter at present into the Examination of such a Question, as some time must undoubtedly elapse, before any Scheme of that nature can be carried into execution. The present object of Administration ought to be, to know what is the utmost extent of the National Incumbrances, and to put them on a footing, that may enable Zealous and Public-spirited Men to form Plans for their Liquidation. When that period arrives, the Writer of this Tract will probably again amuse himself with Speculations upon the subject: Some ideas having occurred to him, which he imagines, may be of some use in promoting so desirable a Work; and which, indeed, cannot fail to be effectual, if there are any remains of Public Virtue in the Country.

A P P E N D

A P P E N D

Twenty shillings per ton, French wines, 29th Sept. 1715	10,383	5	5½
One Shilling, and Three-pence Additional Subsidy on Tonnage, 8th March, 1706	87,229	11	10½
Soap, Paper, and Callico, Customs, 10th June, 1712	1,158	19	1
Ditto, Excise, ditto	232,956	17	—
Coals, 29th Sept. 1710	169,621	2	2½
Halfpenny Subsidy, 31st July, 1712	78,946	10	4
Spices and Pictares, 24th June, 1714	5	15	8½
Additional Spices and White Callicoes, ditto	175	5	7½
Coffee, 24th June, 1724	15,597	19	3
Additional ditto, 5th April, 1759	802	—	—
Chocolate, 24th June, 1724	588	3	11½
Additional ditto, 5th April, 1759	312	9	7½
Tea, 24th June, 1745	332,360	7	5
Pepper and Raifins; 6th Feb. 1709	34,434	16	3
Hides (Customs) 24th June, 1711	5,101	—	6½
Ditto, Excise, ditto	128,934	19	6
Additional Hides, Starch, &c. Customs, 10th June, 1712	4,098	6	9
Ditto, Excise, ditto	76,677	—	—
Halfpenny Subsidy, 31st July, 1714	78,946	10	3
Additional Impositions on Goods, 31st July, 1716	79,819	7	3
Five per cent. ditto, 5th April, 1779	159,784	8	10½
Five per cent. ditto, 1780	—	—	—
Five per cent. ditto, 5th and 25th July, 1782	—	—	—
Two Shillings and Three-pence Subsidy on Tonnage, 8th March, 1711	17,033	1	8
Goods exported, 8th March, 1710	87,542	4	5
Coals, since ditto	27,964	16	1
Coals exported, 2d August, 1714	113,273	12	4½
Coals, 25th March, 1719	3,763	3	—½
Coals exported, 5th July, 1757	98,454	18	6½
Coals exported, and East India Goods, 1st June, 1765	4,890	11	7½
Additional Soap, Customs, 2d Aug. 1714	7,706	11	7½
Ditto, Excise, ditto	575	7	2½
	160,656	—	—
Carry forward	2,541,072	4	4½

A P P E N D I X. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

PLAN OF AN ECONOMICAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE ARMY.

NUMBER OF MEN.	GUARDS AND GARRISONS.	EXPENCE.		
		£.	s.	
119034	Horse, consisting of Five Regiments	83,106	8	
22542	Dragoons, consisting of Eleven Regiments, at 231 Men each N.B. This supposes that the first Regiment of Dragoon Guards is to be reduced from 345 to 231 Men, which makes a Saving of 5,997l. 16s. 9d. per Annum.	142,297	14	
4462	Light Dragoons, consisting of Two Regiments, 231 Men each	25,864	0	
33174	Foot Guards, consisting of Three Regiments, at 1,058 Men each N.B. This supposes that the first Regiment of Guards is diminished 59 Men, so as to stand on the same Footing with the other Two Corps, which makes a Saving of 8,160l. 5s. 6d.	44,761	16	
77536	Foot, consisting of Sixteen Regiments, at 471 Men each	161,479	11	
11815	Invalids, consisting of One Regiment and Twenty-five Companies N.B. This is the Number voted Anno 1754; and as it proposes a Reduction from the present Number, of 225 Men, it consequently produces a Saving of 7,220l. 15s. 10d.	32,491	1	
	Staff, in Great Britain N.B. The Staff, Anno 1765, was only 11,291l. 8s. 6d. This supposes that there is to be a Commander in Chief responsible for the Discipline of the Army; but with that Additional Expence, it ought not to exceed 14,000l. per Ann. which makes a Saving, in the Establishment voted this Year, of 2,263l. 7s. 4d. The Fire and Candles for Garrisons ought always to be included with the Extraordinaries of the Army.	14,000	0	
166563	PLANTATION SERVICE.		504,000	11
77536	Foot, consisting of Sixteen Regiments, at 471 Men each, in America and the West Indies N.B. Anno 1754, there were only 33755 Men in America, and 33,260 in Minorca, making in all but 7,015 Men. This Plan proposes an Addition of 5500 Men to that Number: the whole to be sent to America and the Islands.	161,479	11	
238266	Foot, consisting of Six Regiments, at 471 Men each, at Gibraltar N.B. Anno 1765, only 22,116 Men were voted for Gibraltar; and perhaps the Garrison may yet be reduced to that Establishment. Staff and Garrisons in America and the West Indies, 59,000l.—Officers at Gibraltar, 33,700l. N.B. There are thirty-eight Regiments of Foot stated above; and if Sixty-four are to be kept up, Twenty-six will fall to the Share of Ireland, which, at 471 Men each, will amount to 12,226 Men.	60,554	14	
	ADDITIONAL MILITARY EXPENCES.		12,700	0
269235	Chelsea Hospital, and Half-pay to Land Forces and Marines, after deducting what may be expected from Ireland, will probably amount to	7738,734	16	
	The Extraordinaries of the Army, Anno 1754, amounted only to 31,900l. 11s. 11d. and at the utmost, if the Plantation Estimate is on the Plan above stated, they ought not to exceed, including the Expence of Garrisons, &c. the Sum of	320,600	0	
		150,000	0	
		1,208,734	16	



A P P E N D I X. N<sup>o</sup> 1.

PLAN OF AN ECONOMICAL PEACE ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE ARMY.

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GUARDS AND GARRISONS.

EXPENCE.

Horse, consisting of Five Regiments  
 Dragoons, consisting of Eleven Regiments, at 231 Men each  
 N. B. This supposes that the first Regiment of Dragoon Guards is to be reduced from 345 to 231 Men, which makes a Saving of 5,997l. 16s. 9d. per Annum.  
 Light Dragoons, consisting of Two Regiments, 231 Men each  
 Foot Guards, consisting of Three Regiments, at 1,058 Men each  
 N. B. This supposes that the first Regiment of Guards is diminished 591 Men, so as to stand on the same Footing with the other Two Corps, which makes a Saving of 8,160l. 5s. 6d.  
 Foot, consisting of Sixteen Regiments, at 471 Men each  
 Invalids, consisting of One Regiment and Twenty-five Companies  
 N. B. This is the Number voted Anno 1754; and as it proposes a Reduction from the present Number, of 225 Men, it consequently produces a Saving of 7,220l. 15s. 10d.  
 Staff, in Great Britain  
 N. B. The Staff, Anno 1765, was only 11,329l. 8s. 6d. This supposes that there is to be a Commander in Chief responsible for the Discipline of the Army; but with that Additional Expence, it ought not to exceed 14,000l. per Ann. which makes a Saving, in the Establishment voted this Year, of 2,263l. 7s. 4d. The Fire and Candles for Garrisons ought always to be included with the Extraordinaries of the Army.

£.	s.	d.
83,106	8	0
142,297	14	9
25,864	0	0
44,761	16	0
161,479	11	0
32,491	1	8
14,000	0	0

PLANTATION SERVICE.

Foot, consisting of Sixteen Regiments, at 471 Men each, in America and the West Indies  
 N. B. Anno 1754, there were only 33,755 Men in America, and 3,260 in Minorca, making in all but 7,015 Men. This Plan proposes an Addition of 5000 Men to that Number: the whole to be sent to America and the Islands.  
 Foot, consisting of Six Regiments, at 471 Men each, at Gibraltar  
 N. B. Anno 1765, only 22,116 Men were voted for Gibraltar; and perhaps the Garrison may yet be reduced to that Establishment.  
 Staff and Garrisons in America and the West Indies, 99,000l. — Officers at Gibraltar, 33,700l.  
 N. B. In several thirty-eight Regiments of Foot stated above; and if Sixty-four are to be kept up, Twenty-six will fall to the Share of Ireland, which, at 471 Men each, will amount to 12,246 Men.

504,000	11	5
161,479	11	0
60,554	14	0
12,700	0	0

ADDITIONAL MILITARY EXPENCES.

Chelsea Hospital, and Half-pay to Land Forces and Marines, after deducting what may be expected from Ireland, will probably amount to  
 The Extraordinaries of the Army, Anno 1754, amounted only to 31,900l. 11s. 11d. and at the utmost, if the Plantation Estimate is on the Plan above stated, they ought not to exceed, including the Expence of Garrisons, &c. the Sum of

738,734	16	5
320,600	0	0
150,000	0	0
1,208,734	16	5

NUMBER OF MEN.

GUARDS AND GARRISONS.

119034  
22542  
4462  
33174  
77536  
11815

Horse, consisting of Five Regiments  
 Dragoons, consisting of Eleven Regiments, at 231 Men each  
 N. B. This supposes that the first Regiment of Dragoon Guards is to be reduced from 345 to 231 Men, which makes a Saving of 5,997l. 16s. 9d. per Annum.  
 Light Dragoons, consisting of Two Regiments, 231 Men each  
 Foot Guards, consisting of Three Regiments, at 1,058 Men each  
 N. B. This supposes that the first Regiment of Guards is diminished 391 Men, so as to stand on the same Footing with the other Two Corps, which makes a Saving of 8,160l. 5s. 6d.  
 Foot, consisting of Sixteen Regiments, at 471 Men each  
 Invalids, consisting of One Regiment and Twenty-five Companies  
 N. B. This is the Number voted Anno 1754; and as it proposes a Reduction from the present Number, of 225 Men, it consequently produces a Saving of 7,220l. 15s. 10d.  
 Staff, in Great Britain  
 N. B. The Staff, Anno 1765, was only 11,291l. 8s. 6d. This supposes that there is to be a Commander in Chief responsible for the Discipline of the Army; but with that Additional Expence, it ought not to exceed 14,000l. per Ann. which makes a Saving, in the Establishment voted this Year, of 2,263l. 7s. 4d. The Fire and Candles for Garrisons ought always to be included with the Extraordinaries of the Army.

83,106	8	0
142,297	14	9
25,864	0	0
44,761	16	0
161,479	11	0
32,491	1	8
14,000	0	0

106563  
77536  
238266

PLANTATION SERVICE.  
 Foot, consisting of Sixteen Regiments, at 471 Men each, in America and the West Indies  
 N. B. Anno 1754, there were only 33,755 Men in America, and 3,260 in Minorca, making in all but 7,015 Men. This Plan proposes an Addition of 500 Men to that Number: the whole to be sent to America and the Islands.  
 Foot, consisting of Six Regiments, at 471 Men each, at Gibraltar  
 N. B. Anno 1765, only 22,116 Men were voted for Gibraltar; and perhaps the Garrison may yet be reduced to that Establishment.  
 Staff and Garrisons in America and the West Indies, 9,000l. — Officers at Gibraltar, 33,700l.  
 N. B. There are thirty-eight Regiments of Foot stated above; and if Sixty-four are to be kept up, Twenty-six will fall to the Share of Ireland, which, at 471 Men each, will amount to 12,246 Men.

504,000	11	5
161,479	11	0
60,554	14	0
12,700	0	0

269935

ADDITIONAL MILITARY EXPENCES.  
 Chelsea Hospital, and Half-pay to Land Forces and Marines, after deducting what may be expected from Ireland, will probably amount to  
 The Extraordinaries of the Army, Anno 1754, amounted only to 31,900l. 11s. 11d. and at the utmost, if the Plantation Estimate is on the Plan above stated, they ought not to exceed, including the Expence of Garrisons, &c. the Sum of

773,734	16	5
320,000	0	0
150,000	0	0
1,208,734	16	0

A P P E N D I X. No 11.

An ACCOUNT of the NET PRODUCE of all the TAXES, from Michaelmas 1781 to Michaelmas 1782; distinguishing the PRODUCE of each

GUARDS AND GARRISONS.

Horse, consisting of Five Regiments  
 Dragoons, consisting of Eleven Regiments, at 231 Men each  
 N.B. This supposes that the first Regiment of Dragoon Guards is to be reduced from 345 to 231 Men, which makes a Saving of 5,997l. 16s. 9d. per Annum.  
 Light Dragoons, consisting of Two Regiments, 231 Men each  
 Foot Guards, consisting of Three Regiments, at 1,058 Men each  
 N.B. This supposes that the first Regiment of Guards is diminished 591 Men, so as to stand on the same Footing with the other Two Corps, which makes a Saving of 8,160l. 5s. 6d.  
 Foot, consisting of Sixteen Regiments, at 471 Men each  
 Invalids, consisting of One Regiment and Twenty-five Companies  
 N.B. This is the Number voted Anno 1754; and as it supposes a Reduction from the present Number, of 225 Men, it consequently produces a Saving of 7,220l. 15s. 10d.  
 Staff, in Great Britain  
 N.B. The Staff, Anno 1765, was only 11,291l. 8s. 6d. This supposes that there is to be a Commander in Chief responsible for the Discipline of the Army; but with that Additional Expence, it ought not to exceed 14,000l. per Ann. which makes a Saving, in the Establishment voted this Year, of 2,263l. 7s. 4d. The Fire and Candles for Garrisons ought always to be included with the Extraordinaries of the Army.

PLANTATION SERVICE.

Foot, consisting of Sixteen Regiments, at 471 Men each, in America and the West Indies  
 N.B. Anno 1754, there were only 3,775 Men in America, and 3,260 in Minorca, making in all but 7,015 Men. This Plan proposes an Addition of 500 Men to that Number: the whole to be sent to America and the Islands.  
 Foot, consisting of Six Regiments, at 471 Men each, at Gibraltar  
 N.B. Anno 1765, only 22,106 Men were voted for Gibraltar; and perhaps the Garrison may yet be reduced to that Establishment.  
 Staff and Garrisons in America and the West Indies, 99,000l. Officers at Gibraltar, 33,700l.  
 N.B. There are thirty-eight Regiments of Foot rated above; and if Sixty-four are to be kept up, Twenty-six will fall to the Share of Ireland, which, at 471 Men each, will amount to 12,246 Men.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY EXPENCES.

Chelsea Hospital, and Half-pay to Land Forces and Marines, after deducting what may be expected from Ireland, will probably amount to  
 The Extraordinaries of the Army, Anno 1754, amounted only to 31,900l. 11s. 11d. and at the utmost, if the Plantation Estimate is on the Plan above stated, they ought not to exceed, including the Expence of Garrisons, &c. the Sum of

EXPENCE.		
£.	s.	d.
83,106	8	0
142,297	14	9
25,864	0	0
44,761	16	0
161,479	11	0
32,491	1	8
14,000	0	0
504,000	11	5
161,479	11	0
60,554	14	0
12,700	0	0
738,734	16	5
320,600	0	0
150,000	0	0
1,208,734	16	5

A P P E N D I X. No 11.

A P P E N D I X N O 11.

An ACCOUNT of the NET PRODUCE of all the TAXES, from Michaelmas 1781 to Michaelmas 1782; distinguishing the PRODUCE of each TAX.

TAXES.		PRODUCE.			TAXES.		PRODUCE.		
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
Imposition Wines, 31st July, 1716		78,374	11	7	Brought forward		2,541,072	4	4½
Tobacco, since ditto		81,827	12	8½	Nine-pence Additional Excise, 17th May, 1697, per Annuities, 1706		182,492	—	—
East India Goods, since ditto		155,065	11	6½	Three thousand seven hundred Pounds per Week Excise, 25th Dec. 1705		192,400	—	—
Whale Fins, since ditto		9	5	—	Two-sevenths of 9d. per Barrel Excise		52,140	17	3
Fifteen per cent. on Muffins, 24th June, 1714		—	—	—	Five-sevenths of ditto		130,352	2	8
Twenty-five Pounds per Ton, French Wines, 29th Sept. 1715		16,383	5	5½	Additional 3d. per Barrel Excise, 25th March, 1710		60,701	—	—
One Shilling and Three-pence Additional Subsidy on Tonnage, 8th March, 1706		87,229	11	10½	Wire and Starch, 10th June, 1712		32,432	6	7
Soap, Paper, and Callico, Customs, 10th June, 1712		1,158	19	1	Additional Starch, 6th July, 1780		26,243	—	—
Ditto, Excise, ditto		232,956	17	—	Sweets, 25th June, 1737		10,096	—	—
Coals, 29th Sept. 1710		169,621	2	2½	Additional ditto, 5th July, 1780		5,111	—	—
Halfpenny Subsidy, 31st July, 1712		78,946	10	4	Nine-pence Excise, per 99 Years, 25th Jan. 1695		182,493	—	—
Spices and Pictures, 24th June, 1714		5	15	8½	Seven hundred Pounds per Week, Letter Money, 1st June, 1711		36,400	—	—
Additional Spices and White Callicoes, ditto		175	5	7½	Candles, 25th March, 1711 (Customs)		2	9	5
Coffee, 24th June, 1724		15,597	19	3	Ditto, Excise		95,927	5	2
Additional ditto, 5th April, 1759		802	—	—	Ditto, 1st May, 1715 (Customs)		2	9	5
Chocolate, 24th June, 1724		588	3	11½	Ditto, Excise		95,805	—	—
Additional ditto, 5th April, 1759		312	9	7½	Apprentice Duty, 1st May, 1715		5,158	—	10
Tea, 24th June, 1745		32,360	7	5	Hops, since ditto, (Customs)		103,759	—	—
Pepper and Raisins, 6th Feb. 1709		34,434	16	3	Pamphlets and Stamp Papers, 10th June, 1712		45,301	1	4
Hides (Customs) 24th June, 1711		5,101	—	6½	Paper and Parchment, 31st July, 1710		33,663	18	11
Ditto, Excise, ditto		128,934	19	6	Paper, Cards, and Dice, 24th June, 1711		16,289	10	11
Additional Hides, Starch, &c. Customs, 10th June, 1712		4,098	6	9	Policies of Insurance, 10th June, 1712		7,235	7	3
Ditto, Excise, ditto		76,677	—	—	Additional ditto, 1st June, 1765		3,063	6	7
Halfpenny Subsidy, 31st July, 1714		78,946	10	3	Additional Paper and Parchment, 1731		37,771	11	7
Additional Impositions on Goods, 31st July, 1716		79,819	7	3	Paper, per Lottery, 1714		16,086	16	6
Five per cent. ditto, 5th April, 1779		159,784	8	10½	Brandy, 29th Sept. 1736 (Customs)		23,573	1	4
Five per cent. ditto, 1780		—	—	—	Ditto, Excise		313,955	—	—
Five per cent. ditto, 5th and 25th July, 1782		—	—	—	Additional ditto, 21st April, 1760, and 1st July, 1766		96,176	—	—
Two Shillings and Three-pence Subsidy on Tonnage, 8th March, 1711		17,033	1	8	Additional Brandy, 21st January, 1762		18,093	—	—
Goods exported, 8th March, 1710		87,542	4	5	Ditto, 30th May, 1780		80,329	—	—
Coals, since ditto		27,964	16	1	Low Wines, 29th Sept. 1736		12,939	—	—
Coals exported, 2d August, 1714		113,273	12	4½	Ditto, 25th March, 1743		14,488	—	—
Coals, 25th March, 1719		3,763	3	½	Ditto, 1746		7,912	—	—
Coals exported, 5th July, 1757		98,454	18	6½	Ditto, 1st July, 1751		21,414	—	—
Coals exported, and East India Goods, 1st June, 1765		4,890	11	7½	Ditto, 21st April, 1760		80,426	—	—
Additional Soap, Customs, 2d Aug. 1714		7,706	11	7½	Ditto, 21st Jan. 1762		16,178	—	—
Additional Soap, Customs, 2d Aug. 1714		575	7	2½					
Ditto, Excise, ditto		160,656	—	—					
Carry forward		2,541,072	4	4½	Carry forward				

150,000	0	0
1,208,734	16	5

# A P P E N D I X. No II.

ACCOUNT of the NET PRODUCE of all the TAXES, from Michaelmas 1781 to Michaelmas 1782; distinguishing the PRODUCE of each TAX.

TAXES.
Wines, 31st July, 1716
do ditto
Goods, since ditto
do ditto
Duty on Muslins, 24th June, 1714
Pounds per Ton, French Wines, 29th Sept. 1715
and Three-pence Additional Subsidy on Tonnage, 1706
and Callico, Customs, 10th June, 1712
Excise, ditto
Sept. 1710
Subsidy, 31st July, 1712
Pictures, 24th June, 1714
Wines and White Callicoes, ditto
June, 1724
do, 5th April, 1759
do, 4th June, 1724
do, 5th April, 1759
do, 1745
Raisins, 6th Feb. 1709
(Hops) 24th June, 1711
do ditto
Wines, Starch, &c. Customs, 10th June, 1712
Excise, ditto
Subsidy, 31st July, 1714
Impositions on Goods, 31st July, 1716
do ditto, 5th April, 1779
do ditto, 1780
do ditto, 5th and 25th July, 1782
Wines and Three-pence Subsidy on Tonnage, 8th March, 1710
do ditto
do ditto, 2d August, 1714
do ditto, 1719
do ditto, 5th July, 1757
do ditto, and East India Goods, 1st June, 1765
Wines, Customs, 2d Aug. 1714
Excise, ditto
Carry forward

PRODUCE.		
£.	s.	d.
78,374	14	7
81,827	12	8½
55,065	11	6½
9	5	—
16,383	5	5½
87,229	11	10½
1,158	19	1
232,956	17	—
169,621	2	2½
78,946	10	4
5	15	8½
175	5	7½
5,597	19	3
802	—	—
588	3	11½
312	9	7½
32,360	7	5
34,434	16	3
5,101	—	6½
128,934	19	6
4,098	6	9
76,677	—	—
78,946	10	3
79,819	7	3
159,784	8	10½
17,033	1	8
87,542	4	5
27,964	16	1
113,273	12	4½
3,763	3	—½
98,454	18	6½
4,890	11	7½
7,706	11	7½
575	7	2½
160,656	—	—
2,541,072	4	4½

TAXES.
Brought forward
Nine-pence Additional Excise, 17th May, 1697, per Annuities, 1706
Three thousand seven hundred Pounds per Week Excise, 25th Dec. 1705
Two-sevenths of 9d. per Barrel Excise
Five-sevenths of ditto
Additional 3d. per Barrel Excise, 25th March, 1710
Wire and Starch, 10th June, 1712
Additional Starch, 6th July, 1780
Sweets, 25th June, 1737
Additional ditto, 5th July, 1780
Nine-pence Excise, per 99 Years, 25th Jan. 1695
Seven hundred Pounds per Week, Letter Money, 1st June, 1711
Candles, 25th March, 1711 (Customs)
Ditto, Excise
Ditto, 1st May, 1715 (Customs)
Ditto, Excise
Apprentice Duty, 1st May, 1715
Hops, since ditto, (Customs)
Ditto, Excise
Pamphlets and Stamp Papers, 10th June, 1712
Paper and Parchment, 31st July, 1710
Paper, Cards, and Dice, 24th June, 1711
Policies of Insurance, 10th June, 1712
Additional ditto, 1st June, 1765
Additional Paper and Parchment, 1731
Paper, per Lottery, 1714
Brandy, 29th Sept. 1736 (Customs)
Ditto, Excise
Additional ditto, 21st April, 1760, and 1st July, 1766
Additional Brandy, 21st January, 1762
Ditto, 30th May, 1780
Low Wines, 29th Sept. 1736
Ditto, 25th March, 1743
Ditto, 1746
Ditto, 1st July, 1751
Ditto, 21st April, 1760
Ditto, 21st Jan. 1762
Carry forward

PRODUCE.		
£.	s.	d.
2,541,072	4	4½
182,492	—	—
192,400	—	—
52,140	17	3
130,352	2	80½
60,701	—	—
32,432	6	7
26,243	—	—
10,096	—	—
5,111	—	—
82,493	—	—
36,400	—	—
2	9	5
95,927	5	2
2	9	5
95,805	—	—
5,158	—	10
103,759	—	—
45,301	1	4
33,663	18	11
16,289	10	11
7,235	7	3
3,063	6	7
37,771	11	7
16,086	16	6
23,573	1	4
313,955	—	—
96,176	—	—
18,093	—	—
80,329	—	—
12,939	—	—
14,488	—	—
7,912	—	—
21,414	—	—
80,426	—	—
16,178	—	—

An ACCOUNT of the NET PRODUCE of all the TAXES, from Michaelmas 1781 to Michaelmas 1782; distinguishing the PRODUCE of each

T A X E S.	PRODUCE.			T A X E S.	PROD
	£.	s.	d.		£.
Impost on Wines, 31st July, 1716	78,374	11	7	Brought forward	2,541,072
Tobacco, since ditto	81,827	12	8½	Nine-pence Additional Excise, 17th May, 1697, per Annuities, 1706	182,492
East India Goods, since ditto	155,065	11	6½	Three thousand seven hundred Pounds per Week Excise, 25th Dec. 1705	192,400
Whale Fins, since ditto	9	5	—	Two-sevenths of 9d. per Barrel Excise	52,140
Fifteen per cent. on Muslins, 24th June, 1714	—	—	—	Five-sevenths of ditto	130,352
Twenty-five Pounds per Ton, French Wines, 29th Sept. 1713	16,383	5	5½	Additional 3d. per Barrel Excise, 25th March, 1710	60,701
One Shilling and Three-pence Additional Subsidy on Tonnage, 8th March, 1706	87,229	11	10½	Wire and Starch, 10th June, 1712	32,432
Soap, Paper, and Callico, Customs, 10th June, 1712	1,158	19	1	Additional Starch, 6th July, 1780	26,243
Ditto, Excise, ditto	232,956	17	—	Sweets, 25th June, 1737	10,096
Coals, 29th Sept. 1710	169,621	2	2½	Additional ditto, 5th July, 1780	5,111
Halfpenny Subsidy, 31st July, 1712	78,946	10	4	Nine-pence Excise, per 99 Years, 25th Jan. 1695	182,493
Spices and Pictures, 24th June, 1714	5	15	8½	Seven hundred Pounds per Week, Letter Money, 1st June, 1711	36,400
Additional Spices and White Callicoes, ditto	175	5	7½	Candles, 25th March, 1711 (Customs)	2
Coffee, 24th June, 1724	15,597	19	3	Ditto, Excise	95,927
Additional ditto, 5th April, 1759	802	—	—	Ditto, 1st May, 1715 (Customs)	2
Chocolate, 24th June, 1724	588	3	11½	Ditto, Excise	95,805
Additional ditto, 5th April, 1759	312	9	7½	Apprentice Duty, 1st May, 1715	5,158
Tea, 24th June, 1745	32,360	7	5	Hops, since ditto, (Customs)	—
Pepper and Raisins, 6th Feb. 1709	34,434	16	3	Ditto, Excise	103,759
Hides (Customs) 24th June, 1711	5,101	—	6½	Pamphlets and Stamp Papers, 10th June, 1712	45,301
Ditto, Excise, ditto	128,934	19	6	Paper and Parchment, 31st July, 1710	33,663
Additional Hides, Starch, &c. Customs, 10th June, 1712	4,098	6	9	Paper, Cards, and Dice, 24th June, 1711	16,289
Ditto, Excise, ditto	76,677	—	—	Policies of Insurance, 10th June, 1712	7,235
Halfpenny Subsidy, 31st July, 1714	78,946	10	3	Additional ditto, 1st June, 1765	3,063
Additional Impositions on Goods, 31st July, 1716	79,819	7	3	Additional Paper and Parchment, 1731	37,771
Five per cent. ditto, 5th April, 1779	159,784	8	10½	Paper, per Lottery, 1714	16,086
Five per cent. ditto, 1780	—	—	—	Brandy, 29th Sept. 1736 (Customs)	23,573
Five per cent. ditto, 5th and 25th July, 1782	—	—	—	Ditto, Excise	313,955
Two Shillings and Three-pence Subsidy on Tonnage, 8th March, 1711	17,033	1	8	Additional ditto, 21st April, 1760, and 1st July, 1766	96,176
Goods exported, 8th March, 1710	87,542	4	5	Additional Brandy, 21st January, 1762	18,093
Coals, since ditto	27,964	16	1	Ditto, 30th May, 1780	80,329
Coals exported, 2d August, 1714	113,273	12	4½	Low Wines, 29th Sept. 1736	12,939
Coals, 25th March, 1719	3,763	3	½	Ditto, 25th March, 1743	14,488
Coals exported, 5th July, 1757	98,454	18	6½	Ditto, 1746	7,912
Coals exported, and East India Goods, 1st June, 1765	4,890	11	7½	Ditto, 1st July, 1751	21,414
Additional Soap, Customs, 2d Aug. 1714	7,706	11	7½	Ditto, 21st April, 1760	80,426
Ditto, Excise, ditto	575	7	2½	Ditto, 21st Jan. 1762	16,178
	160,656	—	—		
Carry forward	2,541,072	4	4½	Carry forward	4,597,482

TABLE of the NET PRODUCE of all the TAXES, from Michaelmas 1781 to Michaelmas 1782; distinguishing the PRODUCE of each TAX.

T A X E S.

31st July, 1716  
 to  
 since ditto  
 ditto  
 Muslins, 24th June, 1714  
 s per Ton, French Wines, 29th Sept. 1715  
 Three-pence Additional Subsidy on Tonnage,  
 Callico, Customs, 10th June, 1712  
 Excise, ditto  
 31st July, 1712  
 24th June, 1714  
 and White Callicoes, ditto  
 1724  
 1st April, 1759  
 1724  
 1st April, 1759  
 1745  
 6th Feb. 1709  
 4th June, 1711  
 ditto  
 Starch, &c. Customs, 10th June, 1712  
 Excise, ditto  
 31st July, 1714  
 on Goods, 31st July, 1716  
 5th April, 1779  
 1780  
 5th and 25th July, 1782  
 Three-pence Subsidy on Tonnage, 8th March,  
 1710  
 August, 1714  
 1719  
 1st July, 1757  
 and East India Goods, 1st June, 1765  
 Customs, 2d Aug. 1714  
 Excise, ditto  
 Carry forward

PRODUCE.		
£.	s.	d.
78,374	11	7
81,827	12	8½
155,065	11	6½
9	5	—
16,383	5	5½
87,229	11	10½
1,158	19	1
232,956	17	—
169,621	2	2½
78,946	10	4
5	15	8½
175	5	7½
15,597	19	3
802	—	—
588	3	11½
312	9	7½
332,360	7	5
34,434	16	3
5,101	—	6½
128,934	19	6
4,098	6	9
76,677	—	—
78,946	10	3
79,819	7	3
159,784	8	10½
17,033	1	8
87,542	4	5
27,964	16	1
113,273	12	4½
3,763	3	—½
98,454	18	6½
4,890	11	7½
7,706	11	7½
575	7	2½
160,656	—	—
2,541,072	4	4½

T A X E S.

Brought forward  
 Nine-pence Additional Excise, 17th May, 1697, per Annuities,  
 1706  
 Three thousand seven hundred Pounds per Week Excise, 25th  
 Dec. 1705  
 Two-sevenths of 9d. per Bank Excise  
 Five-sevenths of ditto  
 Additional 3d. per Barrel Excise, 25th March, 1710  
 Wire and Starch, 10th June, 1712  
 Additional Starch, 6th July, 1780  
 Sweets, 25th June, 1737  
 Additional ditto, 5th July, 1780  
 Nine-pence Excise, per 99 Years, 25th Jan. 1695  
 Seven hundred Pounds per Week, Letter Money, 1st June, 1711  
 Candles, 25th March, 1711 (Customs)  
 Ditto, Excise  
 Ditto, 1st May, 1715 (Customs)  
 Ditto, Excise  
 Apprentice Duty, 1st May, 1715  
 Hops, since ditto, (Customs)  
 Ditto, Excise  
 Pamphlets and Stamp Papers, 10th June, 1712  
 Paper and Parchment, 31st July, 1710  
 Paper, Cards, and Dice, 24th June, 1711  
 Policies of Insurance, 10th June, 1712  
 Additional ditto, 1st June, 1765  
 Additional Paper and Parchment, 1731  
 Paper, per Lottery, 1714  
 Brandy, 29th Sept. 1736 (Customs)  
 Ditto, Excise  
 Additional ditto, 21st April, 1760, and 1st July, 1766  
 Additional Brandy, 21st January, 1762  
 Ditto, 30th May, 1780  
 Low Wines, 29th Sept. 1736  
 Ditto, 25th March, 1743  
 Ditto, 1746  
 Ditto, 1st July, 1751  
 Ditto, 21st April, 1760  
 Ditto, 21st Jan. 1762  
 Carry forward

PRODUCE.		
£.	s.	d.
2,541,072	4	4½
182,492	—	—
192,400	—	—
52,145	17	3
130,352	2	8
60,701	—	—
32,432	6	7
26,243	—	—
10,096	—	—
5,111	—	—
182,493	—	—
36,400	—	—
2	9	5
95,927	5	2
2	9	5
95,805	—	—
5,158	—	10
103,759	—	—
45,301	1	4
33,663	18	11
16,289	10	11
7,235	7	3
3,063	6	7
37,771	11	7
16,086	16	6
23,573	1	4
313,955	—	—
96,176	—	—
18,093	—	—
80,329	—	—
12,939	—	—
14,488	—	—
7,912	—	—
21,414	—	—
80,426	—	—
16,178	—	—
4,597,482	10	2½

T A X E S.		P R O D U C E.			T A X E S.		P R O D U C E.	
		£.	s.	d.			£.	s.
	Brought forward	4,597,482	10	2½		Brought forward	7,527,932	15
Ditto,	30th May, 1780	11,013	—	—	Hawkers and Pedlars, 23d June 1710		4,498	13
British Spirits,	29th Sept. 1736	26,448	—	—	Rent of Hackney Coaches, 1st August 1711		11,024	17
Ditto,	25th March, 1743	30,254	—	—	Ditto Chairs		—	—
Ditto,	1746	14,674	—	—	Six-Pence per lib. on Penfions, 24th July 1721		40,060	—
Ditto,	1st July, 1751	44,705	—	—	One Shilling Deductions on Salaries, &c. 5th April 1758		36,261	12
Ditto,	21st April, 1760	148,617	—	—	First Fruits of the Clergy		4,371	4
Ditto,	21st Jan. 1762	29,834	—	—	Tenths of Ditto		9,858	15
Ditto,	30th May, 1780	22,099	—	—	Houses before 25th March 1747		913	11
Licences for Retailing Spirituous Liquors,	25th March, 1743 and 1752	70,677	6	3	Ditto, since ditto		20	10
All Wines, 25th March, 1745		48,064	6	4	Ditto 5th April 1758		9	6
Ditto, 31st March, 1763		48,795	3	2½	Windows, 5th April 1762		8	5
Ditto, 5th April, 1778		42,054	19	1	Houses and Windows, 10th October 1766		454,960	10
Ditto, 10th May, 1780		46,731	12	3½	Houses, 5th July 1778		108,728	8
Glaſs, 25th March, 1746 (Customs)		—	—	—	Additional Subſidy on Tonnage, 25th October 1760		261,770	17
Ditto, Excife		—	—	—	Hereditary and Temporary Excife, ditto		344,281	16
Coaches, 25th March, 1747		94,332	15	—	Seizures ditto		41,492	14
Ditto, 5th July, 1776		22,457	—	—	Proffers ditto		659	12
Ditto, 1782		679	—	—	Letter Money ditto		92,000	—
Additional Subſidy on Poundage, 1st March, 1747		221,394	9	10½	Rent of Allum Mines ditto		960	—
Ditto, 5th April, 1759		154,889	4	3	Alienation Office ditto		1,848	18
Stamp Duty on Parchment, per Han. Office, 24th June, 1750		3,175	14	10	Fines and Fofeitures ditto		681	14
Additional Stamps on Paper and Parchment, 5th July, 1757		80,399	18	4	Rent of Light Houſes ditto		6	13
Ditto, 1759		9,438	12	9	Compoſitions ditto		—	—
Ditto, 1762		429	9	5	Fine of a Grant ditto		—	—
Ditto, 1765		950	11	1	Fines of Leaſes ditto		2,460	—
Ditto, 1776		59,445	2	7	Wrought Plate, 1st June 1720, Customs		—	—
Ditto, 1777		41,498	—	—	Enumerated Duties, 1715		—	—
Ditto, 1779		21,192	5	9	Glaſs, 5th July 1777, Customs		3,311	3
Ditto, 1st June, 1780		16,941	18	9	Ditto Excife		86,340	—
One Penny per Ell on Foreign Sail Cloth, 29th Sept. 1715		176	6	2½	Auctions, 29th September 1777		43,367	—
Silver Plate, 5th July, 1756		—	—	—	Men Seruants, 5th July 1777		22,285	4
Additional Duty on Cards and Dice, 15th April, 1756		9,054	15	3	Ditto 21st May 1781 (Excife)		52,446	—
Ditto, 5th July, 1776		8,780	7	9	Rum from Newfoundland, 1775		—	—
Ale Licences, ſince Eaſter, 1756		52,435	3	11	Five Pounds per cent. on ſeveral Duties, and Fifteen Pounds per cent. on Malt Excife, 5th April 1779		164,029	—
Wine Licences, 5th July, 1757		19,021	14	6	Five Pounds per cent. Excife, 1780		45,339	—
Plate Licences, 5th July, 1758		6,258	17	6	Ditto 1781		115,741	—
Salt, 5th April, 1759		300,929	19	10	Ditto 5th and 25th July 1782		2,482	—
Additional ditto, 10th May, 1780		79,232	5	0½	Poſt Horſes, 5th July 1779		—	—
Ditto, 22d June, 1782		1,738	11	9½	Ditto 1st Auguſt 1780		96,933	18
Additional Malt, 8th February, 1760		356,243	—	—	Tea Licences, 6th July 1780		7,690	—
Ditto, 30th May, 1780		109,363	—	—	Cotton Wool, 1st January 1780		19,620	11
Additional 3s. Excife on Ale, 24th January, 1761		598,955	—	—	Additional Tobacco, 1st January 1781		12,258	5
Sugars, &c. 29th September, 1764		4,205	9	10	Tobacco and Sugars, 5th April 1781		306,680	19
Gum Senega, 5th April, 1752		12	8	8½	Tobacco, Snuff, and Brandy, 1782		26,369	—
Ditto, 24th June, 1765		—	—	—	Verdigreaſe, 24th June 1781		1	16
Ditto, 1765 and 1774		51	4	5	Duty on Almanacks, 24th June 1781		1,752	—
Cyder, 1763		—	—	—	Old Cocoa Nuts, 5th July 1781		5,435	—
Additional Cyder, 5th July, 1766		8,473	—	—	Additional Ditto, ditto		2,717	—
East India Wrought Silks, 1st August 1766		—	—	—	Additional Soap Excife, 5th July 1782		4,310	—



E S.

PRODUCE.

£.	s.	d.
4,597,482	10	2½
11,013	—	—
26,448	—	—
30,254	—	—
14,674	—	—
44,705	—	—
148,617	—	—
29,834	—	—
22,099	—	—
70,677	6	3
48,064	6	4
48,795	3	2½
42,054	19	1
46,731	12	3½
94,332	15	—
22,457	—	—
679	—	—
221,394	9	10½
154,889	4	3
3,175	14	10
80,399	18	4
9,438	12	9
429	9	5
950	11	1
59,445	2	7
41,498	—	—
21,192	5	9
16,941	18	9
176	6	2½
9,054	15	3
8,780	7	9
52,435	3	11
19,021	14	6
6,258	17	6
300,929	19	10
79,232	5	0½
1,738	11	9½
356,243	—	—
109,363	—	—
598,955	—	—
4,205	9	10
12	8	8½
51	4	5
8,473	—	—

T A X E S.

Brought forward	-	-
Hawkers and Pedlars, 23d June 1710	-	-
Rent of Hackney Coaches, 1st August 1711	-	-
Ditto Chairs	-	-
Six-Pence per lib. on Penfions, 24th July 1721	-	-
One Shilling Deductions on Salaries, &c. 5th April 1758	-	-
First Fruits of the Clergy	-	-
Tenths of Ditto	-	-
Houfes before 25th March 1747	-	-
Ditto, fince ditto	-	-
Ditto 5th April 1758	-	-
Windows, 5th April 1762	-	-
Houfes and Windows, 10th October 1766	-	-
Houfes, 5th July 1778	-	-
Additional Subfidy on Tonnage, 25th October 1760	-	-
Hereditary and Temporary Excife, ditto	-	-
Seizures ditto	-	-
Proffers ditto	-	-
Letter Money ditto	-	-
Rent of Allum Mines ditto	-	-
Alienation Office ditto	-	-
Fines and Fofeitures ditto	-	-
Rent of Light Houfes ditto	-	-
Compositions ditto	-	-
Fine of a Grant ditto	-	-
Fines of Leafes ditto	-	-
Wrought Plate, 1st June 1720, Customs	-	-
Enumerated Duties, 1715	-	-
Glas, 5th July 1777, Customs	-	-
Ditto Excife	-	-
Auctions, 29th September 1777	-	-
Men Servants, 5th July 1777	-	-
Ditto 21st May 1781 (Excife)	-	-
Rum from Newfoundland, 1775	-	-
Five Pounds per cent. on feveral Duties, and Fifteen Pounds per cent. on Malt Excife, 5th April 1779	-	-
Five Pounds per cent. Excife, 1780	-	-
Ditto 1781	-	-
Ditto 5th and 25th July 1782	-	-
Post Horfes, 5th July 1779	-	-
Ditto 1st August 1780	-	-
Tea Licences, 6th July 1780	-	-
Cotton Wool, 1st January 1780	-	-
Additional Tobacco, 1st January 1781	-	-
Tobacco and Sugars, 5th April 1781	-	-
Tobacco, Snuff, and Brandy, 1782	-	-
Verdigreafe, 24th June 1781	-	-
Duty on Almanacks, 24th June 1781	-	-
Old Cocoa Nuts, 5th July 1781	-	-
Additional Ditto, ditto	-	-
Additional Soap Excife, 5th July 1782	-	-

PRODUCE.

£.	s.	d.
7,527,932	15	11
4,498	13	4
11,024	17	10
40,060	—	—
36,261	12	3½
4,371	4	7½
9,858	15	10¼
913	11	4
20	10	9
9	6	4½
8	5	10½
454,960	10	1¼
108,728	8	10
261,770	17	9
344,281	16	4
41,492	14	7
659	12	1
92,000	—	—
960	—	—
1,848	18	8
681	14	9½
6	13	4
2,460	—	—
3,311	3	8
86,340	—	—
43,367	—	—
22,285	4	9½
52,446	—	—
164,029	—	—
45,339	—	—
115,741	—	—
2,482	—	—
96,933	18	—
7,690	—	—
19,620	11	1½
12,258	5	2
306,680	19	6½
26,369	—	9½
1	16	—
1,752	—	6
5,435	—	—
2,717	—	—
4,210	—	—

liquors, 25th March, 1743 and

ft March, 1747  
th April, 1759  
an. Office, 24th June, 1750  
rchment, 5th July, 1757  
1759  
1762  
1765  
1776  
1777  
1779  
1st June, 1780  
Cloth, 29th Sept. 1715

e, 15th April, 1756  
5th July, 1776

760  
h January, 1761

d 1774

British Spirits, 29th Sept. 1730					ence per lib. on Pensions, 24th July 1721	40,060
Ditto, 25th March, 1743					Shilling Deductions on Salaries, &c. 5th April 1758	36,261
Ditto, 1746	44,705				First Fruits of the Clergy	4,371
Ditto, 1st July, 1751	148,617				Tenths of Ditto	9,858
Ditto, 21st April, 1760	29,834				Houses before 25th March 1747	913
Ditto, 21st Jan. 1762	22,099				Ditto, since ditto	20
Ditto, 30th May, 1780					Ditto 5th April 1758	9
Licences for Retailing Spirituous Liquors, 25th March, 1743 and 1752	70,677	6	3		Windows, 5th April 1762	8
All Wines, 25th March, 1745	48,064	6	4		Houses and Windows, 10th October 1766	454,960
Ditto, 31st March, 1763	48,795	3	2½		Houses, 5th July 1778	108,728
Ditto, 5th April, 1778	42,054	19	1		Additional Subsidy on Tonnage, 25th October 1760	261,770
Ditto, 10th May, 1780	46,731	12	3½		Hereditary and Temporary Excise, ditto	344,281
Glas, 25th March, 1746 (Customs)					Seizures ditto	41,492
Ditto, Excise					Proffers ditto	659
Coaches, 25th March, 1747	94,332	15			Letter Money ditto	92,000
Ditto, 5th July, 1776	22,457				Rent of Allum Mines ditto	960
Ditto, 1782	679				Alienation Office ditto	1,848
Additional Subsidy on Poundage, 1st March, 1747	221,394	9	10½		Fines and Fofeitures ditto	681
Ditto, 5th April, 1759	154,889	4	3		Rent of Light Houses ditto	6
Stamp Duty on Parchment, per Han. Office, 24th June, 1750	3,175	14	10		Compositions ditto	
Additional Stamps on Paper and Parchment, 5th July, 1757	80,399	18	4		Fine of a Grant ditto	
Ditto, 1759	9,438	12	9		Fines of Leafes ditto	2,460
Ditto, 1762	429	9	5		Wrought Plate, 1st June 1720, Customs	
Ditto, 1765	950	11	1		Enumerated Duties, 1715	
Ditto, 1776	59,445	2	7		Glas, 5th July 1777, Customs	3,311
Ditto, 1777	41,498				Ditto Excise	86,340
Ditto, 1779	21,192	5	9		Auctions, 29th September 1777	43,367
Ditto, 1st June, 1780	16,941	18	9		Men Servants, 5th July 1777	22,285
One Penny per Ell on Foreign Sail Cloth, 29th Sept. 1715	176	6	2½		Ditto 21st May 1781 (Excise)	52,446
Silver Plate, 5th July, 1756					Rum from Newfoundland, 1775	
Additional Duty on Cards and Dice, 15th April, 1756	9,054	15	3		Five Pounds per cent. on several Duties, and Fifteen Pounds per cent. on Malt Excise, 5th April 1779	164,029
Ditto, 5th July, 1776	8,780	7	9		Five Pounds per cent. Excise, 1780	45,339
Ale Licences, since Easter, 1756	52,435	3	11		Ditto 1781	115,741
Wine Licences, 5th July, 1757	19,021	14	6		Ditto 5th and 25th July 1782	2,482
Plate Licences, 5th July, 1758	6,258	17	6		Post Horfes, 5th July 1779	
Salt, 5th April, 1759	300,929	19	10		Ditto 1st August 1780	96,933
Additional ditto, 10th May, 1780	79,232	5	0½		Tea Licences, 6th July 1780	7,690
Ditto, 22d June, 1782	1,738	11	9½		Cotton Wool, 1st January 1780	19,620
Additional Malt, 8th February, 1760	356,243				Additional Tobacco, 1st January 1781	12,258
Ditto, 30th May, 1780	109,363				Tobacco and Sugars, 5th April 1781	306,680
Additional 3s. Excise on Ale, 24th January, 1761	598,955				Tobacco, Snuff, and Brandy, 1782	26,369
Sugars, &c. 29th September, 1764	4,205	9	10		Verdigreafe, 24th June 1781	
Gum Senega, 5th April, 1752	12	8	8 ½		Duty on Almanacks, 24th June 1781	1,752
Ditto, 24th June, 1765					Old Cocoa Nuts, 5th July 1781	5,435
Ditto, 1765 and 1774	51	4	5		Additional Ditto, ditto	2,717
Cyder, 1763					Additional Soap Excise, 5th July 1782	4,310
Additional Cyder, 5th July, 1766	8,473				Table Beer ditto	943
East-India Wrought Silks, 1st August, 1766	4,431	18	11		Stamp Duty on Policies, 24th June 1782, and Bills of Exchange, 1st August 1782	11,923
Cambricks and Sugars, since ditto	576	18	4			
Silk Crapes, &c. since ditto	7,500					
Melaffes, &c. since ditto	1,522	12	0½			
Drillings and Broad Linens, 1st August, 1767	3,106	5	6			
Canvafs and Lawns, since ditto	10,024	6	4½			
Glas, Paper, &c. imported into America, since ditto						
Rice exported, since ditto						
Ditto, since 1772						
Ditto, since 1773						
Coinage Duty on Spirits	5,275	7	3½			
Ditto on Wines	5,723	10	6			
Unrated Goods imported, undervalued, 25th March, 1725						
Apples imported						
Four Pounds and a Half per cent. Plantation Duty, 29th September 1715						
	26,164	18	2½			
					Land and Malt, according to the Common Computation	9,976,786
					Unrated Customs, due by the East-India Company, 1st December 1781	2,750,000
					Ditto, due by ditto, 23d January 1782	£ 163,368
					Rated Customs, due by ditto, February 1782	191,868
						41,230
					Profits of a Lottery for one year	396,466
						150,000
					Total of National Income, Anno 178½	13,273,282
					Thus, if £.270,000 is allowed for Deficiencies of Land and Malt, still the Net P	

y, 1780  
 Sept. 1736  
 March, 1743  
 1746  
 y, 1751  
 April, 1760  
 Jan. 1762  
 May, 1780  
 g Spirituous Liquors, 25th March, 1743 and  
 rch, 1745  
 rch, 1763  
 ril, 1778  
 ay, 1780  
 1746 (Customs)  
 Excise  
 n, 1747  
 1776  
 1782  
 n Poundage, 1st March, 1747  
 5th April, 1759  
 nment, per Han. Office, 24th June, 1750  
 a Paper and Parchment, 5th July, 1757  
 1759  
 1762  
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 1776  
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 1st June, 1780  
 n Foreign Sail Cloth, 29th Sept. 1715  
 y, 1756  
 Cards and Dice, 15th April, 1756  
 5th July, 1776  
 Easter, 1756  
 July, 1757  
 July, 1758  
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 th May, 1780  
 1st June, 1782  
 h February, 1760  
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 fe on Ale, 24th January, 1761  
 eptember, 1764  
 pril, 1752  
 June, 1765  
 1765 and 1774  
 5th July, 1766  
 t Silks, 1st August, 1766  
 ars, since ditto  
 nce ditto  
 e ditto  
 l Linens, 1st August, 1767  
 s, since ditto  
 mported into America, since ditto  
 ce ditto  
 Spirits  
 mported, undervalued, 25th March, 1725  
 a Half per cent. Plantation Duty, 29th Sep-

11,024  
 26,448  
 30,254  
 14,674  
 44,705  
 148,617  
 29,834  
 22,099  
 70,677  
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 598,955  
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 1,522  
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0083  
 One Shilling Deductions on Salaries, &c. 5th April 1758  
 First Fruits of the Clergy  
 Tenths of Ditto  
 Houses before 25th March 1747  
 Ditto, since ditto  
 Ditto 5th April 1758  
 Windows, 5th April 1762  
 Houses and Windows, 10th October 1766  
 Houses, 5th July 1778  
 Additional Subsidy on Tonnage, 25th October 1760  
 Hereditary and Temporary Excise, ditto  
 Seizures ditto  
 Proffers ditto  
 Letter Money ditto  
 Rent of Allum Mines ditto  
 Alienation Office ditto  
 Fines and Fofeitures ditto  
 Rent of Light Houses ditto  
 Compositions ditto  
 Fine of a Grant ditto  
 Fines of Leafes ditto  
 Wrought Plate, 1st June 1720, Customs  
 Enumerated Duties, 1715  
 Glafs, 5th July 1777, Customs  
 Ditto Excise  
 Auctions, 29th September 1777  
 Men Servants, 5th July 1777  
 Ditto 21st May 1781 (Excise)  
 Rum from Newfoundland, 1775  
 Five Pounds per cent. on several Duties, and Fifteen Pounds per  
 cent. on Malt Excise, 5th April 1779  
 Five Pounds per cent. Excise, 1780  
 Ditto 1781  
 Ditto 5th and 25th July 1782  
 Post Horses, 5th July 1779  
 Ditto 1st August 1780  
 Tea Licences, 6th July 1780  
 Cotton Wool, 1st January 1780  
 Additional Tobacco, 1st January 1781  
 Tobacco and Sugars, 5th April 1781  
 Tobacco, Snuff, and Brandy, 1782  
 Verdigreafe, 24th June 1781  
 Duty on Almanacks, 24th June 1781  
 Old Cocoa Nuts, 5th July 1781  
 Additional Ditto, ditto  
 Additional Soap Excise, 5th July 1782  
 Table Beer ditto  
 Stamp Duty on Policies, 24th June 1782, and Bills of Exchange,  
 1st August 1782  
 Land and Malt, according to the Common Computation  
 Unrated Customs, due by the East-India Company, 1st December  
 1781 £ 163,368  
 Ditto, due by ditto, 23d January 1782 191,868  
 Rated Customs, due by ditto, February 1782 41,230  
 Profits of a Lottery for one year  
 Total of National Income, Anno 1781

17  
 40,060  
 36,261  
 4,371  
 9,858  
 913  
 20  
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 454,960  
 108,728  
 261,770  
 344,281  
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 2,460  
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 86,340  
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Sugars, &c. 29th September, 1764  
 Gum Senega, 5th April, 1752  
 Ditto, 24th June, 1765  
 Ditto, 1765 and 1774  
 Cyder, 1763  
 Additional Cyder, 5th July, 1766  
 East-India Wrought Silks, 1st August, 1766  
 Cambricks and Sugars, since ditto  
 Silk Crape, &c. since ditto  
 Melasses, &c. since ditto  
 Drillings and Broad Linens, 1st August, 1767  
 Canvas and Lawns, since ditto  
 Glass, Paper, &c. imported into America, since ditto  
 Rice exported, since ditto  
 Ditto, since 1772  
 Ditto, since 1773  
 Coinage Duty on Spirits  
 Ditto on Wines  
 Unrated Goods imported, undervalued, 25th March, 1725  
 Apples imported  
 Four Pounds and a Half per cent. Plantation Duty, 29th September 1715

Carry forward

51	4	5
8,473	—	—
4,431	18	11
576	18	4
7,500	—	—
1,522	12	0½
3,106	5	6
10,024	6	4½
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
5,275	7	3½
5,723	10	6
—	—	—
1	14	—
26,164	18	2½
7,527,932	15	11

m, and Brandy, 1782  
 24th June 1781  
 Snacks, 24th June 1781  
 Old Cocoa Nuts, 5th July 1781  
 Additional Ditto, ditto  
 Additional Soap Excise, 5th July 1782  
 Table Beer ditto  
 Stamp Duty on Policies, 24th June 1782, and Bills of Exchange, 1st August 1782  
  
 Land and Malt, according to the Common Computation  
 Unrated Customs, due by the East-India Company, 1st December 1781  
 Ditto, due by ditto, 23d January 1782  
 Rated Customs, due by ditto, February 1782  
  
 Profits of a Lottery for one year  
  
 Total of National Income, Anno 178½

26,369	—	9
1	16	—
1,752	—	6
5,435	—	—
2,717	—	—
4,310	—	—
943	—	—
11,923	—	—
9,976,786	—	3
2,750,000	—	—
£ 163,368	—	—
191,868	—	—
41,230	—	—
396,466	—	—
150,000	—	—
13,273,282	—	3

Thus, if £. 270,000 is allowed for Deficiencies of Land and Malt, still the Net Produce of Taxes, ending at Michaelmas 1782, amounted to the sum of Thirteen Millions.

1764  
 1765  
 1765 and 1774  
 1766  
 1st August, 1766  
 ditto  
 1st August, 1767  
 ditto  
 into America, since ditto  
 undervalued, 25th March, 1725  
 per cent. Plantation Duty, 29th Sep-  
 forward

4,205	9	10
12	8	8 1/2
51	4	5
8,473	—	—
4,431	18	11
576	18	4
7,500	—	—
1,522	12	0 1/2
3,106	5	6
10,024	6	4 1/2
—	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
5,275	7	3 1/2
5,723	10	6
—	—	—
1	14	—
26,164	18	2 1/2
7,527,932	15	11

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 Old Cocoa Nuts, 5th July 1781  
 Additional Ditto, ditto  
 Additional Soap Excise, 5th July 1782  
 Table Beer ditto  
 Stamp Duty on Policies, 24th June 1782, and Bills of Exchange,  
 1st August 1782  
 Land and Malt, according to the Common Computation  
 Unrated Customs, due by the East-India Company, 1st December  
 1781 £ 163,368  
 Ditto, due by ditto, 23d January 1782 191,868  
 Rated Customs, due by ditto, February 1782 41,230  
 Profits of a Lottery for one year  
 Total of National Income, Anno 178 1/2

20,309	—	9 1/2
1	16	—
1,752	—	6
5,435	—	—
2,717	—	—
4,310	—	—
943	—	—
11,923	—	—
9,976,786	—	3
2,750,000	—	—
—	—	—
—	—	—
396,466	—	—
150,000	—	—
13,273,282	—	3

Thus, if £.270,000 is allowed for Deficiencies of Land and Malt, still the Net Produce of the Taxes, ending at Michaelmas 1782, amounted to the sum of Thirteen Millions.

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