fund d debt unredeemed of 21,224,585l. together with long annuities to the amount of 9,791l.

3. That the total amount of the Public Funded Debt, created in Great Britain for account of the Emperor of Germany, was, on the 1st of February, 1803, 7,502 633l. of which 375,137l. had been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt; leaving a funded debt unredeemed of 7,127,495l. together with Annuities to the amount of 230,000l. which will expire in 1819.

4. That the amount of the outstanding demands, unprovided for on the 5th of January, 1803, exclusively of unfunded debt, and of the anticipation of certain duties annually voted, was 292,630l. That the deficiency of ways and means for the year 1802, was 171,431l. making the amount of demands unprovided on the 5th January, 1803, 764 091l.

5. That the unfunded debt, exclusive of the anticipation in the usual form of certain duties annually voted, and of those provided for by the aids of 1802, amounted on the 5th of January, 1803, to 9,435 218l. exclusive also of 3,003,000l. advanced by the bank without interest, for the renewal of their Charter, to be repaid in 1806.

6. That the total amount of the public funded debt of Great-Britain, was on the 1st of February, 1804, 533 008,978l. of which 77,693,467l. had been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt; and 21,147,383l. had been transferred to them on account of land tax redeemed; leaving a funded debt unredeemed of 434,163,522l. and that the amount of annuities charged on Great-Britain (after deducting what have fallen in,) was on the 1st of February, in short annuities, and for lives, 516,383l. and in long annuities, 1,047,494l. and that a further debt, amounting to 18,200,000l. capital stock, has been created by the sums borrowed in the present session of parliament.

7. That the total amount of the Public funded debt, created in Great-Britain, for account of Ireland, was, on the 1st of February, 1804, 25,548 000l. of which there had been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, long annuities to the amount of 16,258l. and that a further debt amounting to 8 190,000l. Capital stock has been created by sums borrowed in the present session, in Great-Britain, on account of Ireland.

8. That the total amount of public funded debt, created in Great-Britain, for account of the Emperor of Germany, was on the 1st of February, 1804, 7,502,633l. of which 459,828l. has been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt; leaving a funded debt of 7,042,305l. together with annuities to the amount of 230,000l. which will expire in 1819.

9. That the amount of the outstanding demands, unprovided for on the 5th of January, 1804, exclusive of unfunded debt, and of the anticipation of certain duties annually voted, was 2,024,085l. that the surplus of ways and means for the year 1803, was 1,370,664l. reducing the amount of demands unprovided for on the 5th of January, 1804, to 652,421l. the whole of which has been paid off or provided for in the present session.

10. That the unfunded debt, exclusive of the anticipation in the usual form of certain duties annually voted, and of Exchequer bills provided for by aids in 1803, amounted on the 5th of January, 1804, to 16,305,607l. exclusive also of 3,000,000l. advanced by the Bank, without interest for the renewal of their charter, to be repaid in 1806, of which sum of 16,305,607l. 2,768,800l. has been paid off or provided for in the course of the present session.

11. That the annual charge on account of the public debt of Great Britain, after deducting the charges of management on loans redeemed by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and the interest on the stock transferred for the redemption of the land tax, was, on the 1st of February, 1804, 24,110,475l. and that a further charge has been incurred on account of the sum borrowed in the present session, amounting to 736,195l.

12. That the sum annually applicable to the reduction of the national debt of Great Britain, in pursuance of the several acts relating thereto, was, for the year 1803, 6,311,626l. being about 1-77th part of the unredeemed debt existing in 1803, and may for the year 1804, be estimated at 6,851,192l. being about 1-73d part of the unredeemed debt existing in 1804.

13. That the net produce of the permanent taxes existing previous to the 5th January, 1793, was

In the year ended	
on 5 January 1793	£. 14,234,000
on 5 January 1794	13,941,000
on 5 January 1795	13,858,000
on 5 January 1796	13,557,000
on 5 January 1797	14,292,000
on 5 January 1798	13,332,000
on 5 January 1799	14,275,000
on 5 January 1800	15,743,109
on 5 January 1801	14,194,539
on 5 January 1802	14,497,225
on 5 January 1803	15,429,000
& on 5 January 1804	14,900,000

Which last sum exceeds the net produce of the permanent taxes on the 5th January 1793, by 617,000l. and is exclusive of a large increase of arrears outstanding.

14. That the total net produce of the permanent taxes, in the year ending 5th January, 1803, amounted to 23,246,681l. including, 713,325l. paid for bounties on corn and rice, imported in the year 1802: and on the 5th January 1804, the total net produce of permanent taxes amount to 37,754,724l. including 43,977l. for bounties on corn and rice imported in the year 1803.

15. That the official value of all imports into Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January 1803, was 31 442 318l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January 1803, was 28,419,626l. That the official value of all imports into Great Britain in the year ending 5th January, 1804, supposing the imports from the East Indies (of which no account has yet been made up) to be the same as in the preceding year, was 27,441,874l. and on an average of 6 years, ending the 5th January, 1804, was 29 490 945l.

16. That the official value of the British manufactures exported from Great-Britain, in the year ending the 5th of January 1803, was 25,993,129l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January, 1803 was 22,942,800l. That the official value of British manufactures exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th of January, 1804, was 22,252,101l. and on an average of six years, ending the 5th of January 1804, was 23,834 240l. And that the real value of British manufactures exported in the year ending the 5th of January 1803, may be estimated at 48,500,633l. and in the year ending the 5th of January 1804, at 40 100 870l.

17. That the official value of foreign merchandize exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th January 1803 was 19,127,833l. and on an average of six years ending the 5th January 1804, was 15,402,959l. That the official value of foreign merchandise exported from Great Britain in the year ending the 5th January 1804, was 11,537,148l. and on an average of six years ending the 5th January 1804, was 15 328,500l. And that the real value of foreign merchandize exported in the year ending the 5th January 1803, may be estimated at 14,418,337l. and in the year ending on the 5th of January 1804, at 9,323 257l.

18. That in the year ending 5th January 1803, the number of British vessels entered inwards in Great Britain, was 10 347; their tonnage 1,378,620 and the number of men employed in them 38,035. That the number of British vessels cleared outwards was 10,282, their tonnage 1,345,621, and the number of men employed in them 87,304. That in the year ending 5th January 1803, the number of foreign vessels entered inwards, in Great Britain was 5,497, their tonnage 730,155, and the number of men employed in them 40,520; & that the number of foreign vessels cleared outwards, was 5,629, their tonnage 804,880 and the number of men employed in them 42 414.

19. That in the year ending the 5th of January 1804, the number of British ships entered inwards in Great Britain, was 11,396, their tonnage 1,614,365, and the number of men employed to navigate them 93 004. That the number of British ships cleared outwards was 11,072, their tonnage 1,444,810, and the number of men employed to navigate them 92,940. That in the same year the number of foreign ships entered inwards, in Great Britain was 4,252, their tonnage 638,034, and the number of men employed in them 33,660. That the number of foreign ships cleared outwards was 3652, their tonnage 574,542, and the number of men employed 30,414, making an increase in the year 1803, as compared with the year 1802 of British vessels enterwards, viz. 1049 ships 235,745 tons, 4669 men; and an increase of British vessels cleared outwards, of 790 ships, 99 319 tons, 5636 men; and making a diminution in the year 1803, compared with the year 1802, in the number of foreign vessels entered inwards, viz. ships 1,245, tons, 142,121, men 6860; and a diminution of foreign vessels cleared outwards, of ships 1974, tons 230,338, men 12,000.

20. That the number of Registered vessels belonging to the British dominions, employed in trade in the year 1802, was 20,563; their tonnage 2,128 055, and number of seamen navigating the same, 154 530: And in the year 1803, the number of vessels was 21,445; their tonnage 2 238 249; and the number of men 155,445; being an increase of 877 ships, of 110,194 tons, and of 915 men.

21. That the total sum to be raised in Great Britain, in the year 1804, may be estimated as follows:

Interest on public funded debt, charges of management, and sinking fund on the 5th of Feb. 1804.	24,110,475
Interest, charges of management, &c. to be paid between the 5th of Feb. 1804, and the 5th Jan. 1805, on stock created by loans of the present session to the amount of 18,200,000l.	487,000
Civil government of Scotland, pensions on revenue, militia and deserters, warrants, bounties for promoting fisheries, &c. estimated to be the same as in the year ending Jan. 5, 1804.	723,056
Charges of collecting and management of the revenue, estimated to be the same as in the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1804.	1,955,368
Proportion to be defrayed by Great Britain of the civil list and other charges on the consolidated fund of Great Britain (the charges on the consolidated fund of Ireland which is likewise a joint charge, being included in the supplies) 15 17ths of 1 346,043l.	1 187,690
Supplies voted in 1804, for Great Britain exclusively.	2,292,578
Supplies voted in 1804, for G. Britain and Ireland, proportion to be defrayed by Great Britain 15 17ths of 40,510,699l.	35,744,735
Advance to Ireland	4,500,000
Interest for loans to the Emperor of Germany.	497,528
Making in the whole	71,498,431

22. That the funds applicable to discharge the sum required for the service of the year 1804, may be estimated as follows:

The gross receipt of the permanent revenue (after deducting the repayment of over entries, drawbacks, &c.) estimated to be the same as in the year ending 5th Jan. 1804.	35,440,278
Add excess of permanent duties outstanding and under bond on 5th Jan. 1804, beyond their amount on 5th January 1803, after deducting 250,000l. the proportion of wine duty bonded beyond the average importation of the last five years.	712,000
Allowed to brewers, which ceased in June 1803.	95,000
Further produce of taxes 1803, to 5th Jan. 1804, taking as estimated for the whole year at 680,000l.	430,000
Estimated produce to the 5th Jan. 1805, of the permanent taxes imposed in the present session, taken as estimated for the whole year at 800,000l.	200,000
Small branches of the hereditary revenue, and imprest monies repaid, estimated to be the same as in the year ended 5th Jan. 1804.	350,000
Lottery, after deducting the proportion of Ireland.	270,000
War taxes, estimated to produce to 5th April, 1805.	15,440,000
Surplus ways and means for the year 1803,	1,370 000
Loan.	14,500,000
Vote of credit for Great Britain.	2,500,000
Making in the whole	£.71 307,278

From the Aurora.

TO THE FRENCH INHABITANTS OF LOUISIANA.

A publication having the appearance of a memorial and remonstrance, to be presented to Congress at the ensuing session, has appeared in several papers. It is therefore open to examination, and I offer you my remarks upon it. The title and introductory paragraph are as follows:

"*To the Congress of the United States, in Senate, and House of Representatives convened.*

"We the subscribers, planters, merchants, and other inhabitants of Louisiana, respectfully approach the Legislature of the United States, with a memorial of *our rights*, a remonstrance against certain laws which contravene them, and a petition for that redress to, which the laws of nature, sanctioned by positive stipulations have entitled us."

It often happens that when one party, or one that thinks itself a party, talks much about its rights, it puts those of the other party upon examining into their own, and such is the effect produced by your memorial.

A single reading of that memorial will shew it is the work of some person who is not of your people. His acquaintance with the cause, commencement, progress, and termination of the American revolution decides this point; and his making *our* merits in that revolution the ground of *your* claims, as if *our* merits could become *yours*, shews he does not understand *your* situation.

We obtained our rights by calmly understanding principles, and by the successful event of a long, obstinate, and expensive war. But it is not incumbent on us to fight the battles of the world for the world's profit. You are already participating, without any merit or expence in obtaining it, the blessings of freedom acquired by ourselves; and in proportion as you become initiated into the principles and practice of the representative system of government, of which you have yet had no experience, you will participate more, and finally be partakers of the whole. You see what mischief ensued in France by the possession of power before they understood principles. They earned liberty in words but not in fact. The writer of this was in France through the whole of the revolution, and knows the truth of what he speaks; for after endeavoring to give it principle he had nearly fallen a victim to its rage.

There is great want of judgment in the person who drew up your memorial. He has mistaken *your* case and forgotten his *own*; and by trying to court your applause has injured your pretensions. He has written like a lawyer, straining every point that would please his client, without studying his advantage. I find no fault with the composition of the memorial, for it is well written; nor with the principles of liberty it contains considered in the abstract. The error lies in the misapplication of them, and in assuming a ground they have not a right to stand upon. Instead of their serving you as a ground of reclamation against us, they change into a satire on yourselves. Why did you not speak thus when you ought to have spoken it. We fought for liberty when you stood quiet in slavery.

The author of the memorial injudiciously confounding two distinct cases together, has spoken as if he was the memorialist of a body of Americans, who after sharing equally with us in all the dangers and hardships of the revolutionary war had retired to a distance and made a settlement for themselves. If in such a situation, Congress had established a temporary government over them in which they were not personally consulted, they would have had a right to speak as the memorial speaks. But your situation is different from what the situation of such persons would be, and therefore *their* ground of reclamation cannot *of right* become *yours*. You are arriving at freedom by the easiest means that any people ever enjoyed it; without contest, without expence, and even without any contrivance of your own. And you already so far mistake principles that under the name of *rights* you ask for *powers*: *power to import and enslave Africans*; and *to govern* a territory that *we* have *purchased*.

To give color to your memorial you refer to the treaty of cession (in which *you were not* one of the contracting parties) concluded at Paris between the governments of the United States and France.

"The third article (you say) of the treaty lately concluded at Paris declares that, the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted *as soon as possible, according* to the *principles* of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and, *in the mean time*, they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the exercise of the religion they profess."

As from your former condition you cannot be much acquainted with diplomatic policy, and I am convinced that even the gentleman who drew up the memorial is not, I will explain to you the ground of this article. It may prevent your running into further errors.

The territory of Louisiana had been so often ceded to different European powers that it became a necessary article on the part of France, and for the security of Spain the ally of France, and which accorded perfectly with our own principles and intentions, that it should be ceded no more; and this article, stipulating for the incorporation of Louisiana into the union of the United States stands as a bar against all future cession, and at the same time as well as "in the mean time;" secures to you a civil and political permanency, personal security and liberty which you never enjoyed before.

France and Spain might suspect (and the suspicion would not have been ill founded had the cession been treated for in the administration of John Adams, or when Washington was President, and Alexander Hamilton President over him) that we had bought Louisiana for the British government, or with a view of selling it to her; and though such suspicion had no just ground to stand upon with respect to our present President Thomas Jefferson, who is not only not a man of intrigue, but who possesses that honest pride of principle that cannot be intrigued with, and which keeps intriguers at a distance, the article was nevertheless necessary as a precaution against future contingencies. But you, from not knowing the political ground of the article, apply to yourselves personally and exclusively what had reference to the territory to prevent its falling into the hands of any foreign power that might endanger the Spanish dominions in America, or those of the French in the West India islands.

You claim (you say) to be incorporated into the union of the United States, and your remonstrances on this subject are unjust and without cause.

You are already incorporated into it as fully and effectually as the Americans themselves are, who are settled in Louisiana. You enjoy the same rights, privileges, advantages and immunities which they enjoy, and when Louisiana, or some part of it shall be erected into a constitutional state, you also will be citizens equally with them.

You speak in your memorial, as if you were the only people who were to live in Louisiana, and as if the territory was purchased that you exclusively might govern it. In both these cases you are greatly mistaken. The emigrations from the United States into the purchased territory, & the population arising therefrom will, in a few years exceed you in numbers. It is but twenty six years since Kentucky began to be settled, and it already contains more than double your population.

In a candid view of the case, you ask for what would be injurious to yourselves to receive, and unjust in us to grant.—*Injurious*, because the settlement of Louisiana will go on much faster under the government and guardianship of congress than if the government of it were committed to your hands; and consequently the landed property you possessed as individuals when the treaty was concluded, or have purchased since, will encrease much faster in value—*Unjust to ourselves*, because as the reimbursement of the purchase money must come out of the sale of the lands to new settlers the government of it cannot suddenly go out of the hands of congress. They are guardians of that property for *all the people of the United States*. And besides this, as the new settlers will be chiefly from the U. States it would be unjust and ill policy to put them and their property under the jurisdiction of a people whose freedom they had contributed to purchase. You ought also to recollect that the French revolution has not exhibited to the world that grand display of principles and rights that would induce settlers from other countries to put themselves under a French jurisdiction in Louisiana. Beware of intriguers who may push you on from private motives of their own.

You complain of two cases, one of which you have *no right*, to concern with; and the other is founded in direct injustice.

You complain that Congress has passed a law to divide the country into two territories. It is not improper to inform you, that after the revolutionary war ended, Congress divided the territory acquired by that war, into ten territories; each of which were to be erected into a constitutional state when it arrived at a certain population mentioned in the act; and in the mean time, an officer appointed by the President, as the governor of Louisiana now is, presided, as governor of the western territory, over all such parts as have not arrived at the maturity of *statehood*. Louisiana will require to be divided into twelve states or more; but this is a matter that belongs to the purchaser of the territory of Louisiana, and with which the inhabitants of the town of New Orleans have no right to interfere: and besides this it is probable that the inhabitants of the other territory would chuse to be independent of New-Orleans. They might apprehend, that on some speculating pretence, their produce might be put in requisition, and a maximum price put on it; a thing not uncommon in a French government—as a general rule, without refining upon sentiment, one may put confidence in the justice of those who have no inducement to do us injustice; and this is the case Congress stands in with respect to both territories, and to all other divisions that may be laid out, and to all inhabitants and settlers of whatever nation they may be.

There can be no such thing as what the memorial speaks of, that is, *of a governor appointed by the President, who may have no interest in the welfare of Louisiana. He must from the nature of the case*, have more interest in it than any other person can have. He is entrusted with the care of an extensive tract of country, now the property of the United States, by purchase. The value of those lands will depend on the encreasing prosperity of Louisiana, its agriculture, commerce, and population. You have only a local and partial interest in the town of New-Orleans and its vicinity; and if, in consequence of exploring the country, new seats of com-