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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3.

WE are enabled, by a late London print, to lay before our readers, in our subsequent columns, a condensed as well as comprehensive view of the receipts and expenditures of the British government; of that government whose policy we are called upon to imitate, whose splendid career we are called upon to pursue. *Splendid*, indeed, it is, when adorned with the gold it accumulates from the labour of its subjects! From this source (for ultimately there is no other) is derived the annual sum of 83,374,728 pounds sterling, or, to make the amount more intelligible to an American reader, the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine millions of dollars.

It will not be uninteresting or uninstructive to our readers, to take a few of the many views of which this statement is susceptible. We shall limit our present observations to three views: 1. Contemplating its direct effects upon the people of G. Britain. 2. Its effects on her, in her relations with European powers; and 3. Its effects on her, compared with the effects of our system on us.

The most striking result, under the first view, is the operation of this immense sum on her subjects individually. To make it up, reckoning the population at 11 millions, requires an annual tax of 35 dollars and 40 cents, to be paid by every man, woman and child in the kingdom, or a tax of 283 dollars by every family consisting of eight persons.

But this pressure, severe as it would be, is in fact greatly increased by the number of unproductive hands in England.

By returns made in the year 1801, it appeared that the whole population of England and Wales was 9,343,178.—That of this number there were,

Engaged in agriculture,	1,713,289
trade and manufactures,	1,843,353
Amounting to	3,556,642
Engaged in the army and navy,	469,188
Convicts on board hulks,	1,410
And—*Other persons*,	4,873,103

From this official return it will be perceived, that those employed in agriculture, in trade and in manufactures, were only between a half and a third of the whole population; and that the class of *other persons* exceeded one half of the whole population. This class must be composed of the nobility, the clergy, physicians, lawyers, school masters, monied men without a profession, household servants, and public officers, from the king down to the tide waiter, all of whom are totally unproductive; and probably of infants and adults unable to work. The taxes consequently fall on the labor of the class engaged in agriculture, trade and manufactures, each individual of which, making a due allowance for Scotland, must be charged with the quota of 97 dollars.

Further—Of the 3,556,642 persons engaged in agriculture, trade & manufactures, about one half may be computed to be females. It will be remarked, that in consequence of withdrawing from the body of the community 469,188 men for the army & navy, much more than half the residue consists of females. This would reduce the number of the males to 1,778,321, of which it will be a high calculation to consider one million as adults. This then is the body on whom the chief pressure operates. It follows that there is a burthen equivalent to 339 dollars on every adult laboring man!

Some other facts merit notice.

The sum required to be raised in 1806 exceeds the whole amount of imports 52 millions sterling.

It exceeds the value of the whole exports of British manufactures 42 millions sterling.

It exceeds the whole annual amount of taxes 23 millions sterling, or one hundred and two millions of dollars.

The increase of the debt for the three last years is about 86 millions sterling, which averages an annual increase of near 29 millions, or about 130 millions of dollars.

It further appears that the imports into G. Britain for the last year given, fall short 1,654,000 pounds sterling of those of 1802.

And that the value of British manufactures exported in the year ending Jan. 5, 1806, fell short of the value of those exported in the year ending Jan. 5, 1803, the large sum of 7,462,000 pounds sterling, or about 33 millions of dollars.

Let it be recollected that it is from these two sources that Britain draws the greater part of her wealth and revenue.

Finally, it appears that there has been an immense diminution since the year 1803 in the entry of British vessels into G. Britain, in their tonnage and the number of men employed in them, as well as in those which cleared outwards. A similar diminution is discoverable in the number and tonnage of British ships built and registered in her ports. The average of these diminutions will be found to exceed one-fifth part of the whole.

II. Viewing this statement in its effects on G. Britain in her relation to European powers, the first circumstance that attracts our attention is the disparity between her debt and that of any other nation of Europe. The debt of France, her great opponent, is so trifling as scarcely to merit notice; and the collective debts of all the other nations in Europe are much inferior to that of G. Britain alone. The sum annually required to provide for this debt exceeds twenty-eight millions sterling, or one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars, which sum may be considered as a burthen entailed upon the nation, diminishing its effective power to that extent.

While the burthens, imposed on the subjects of G. B. amounting to eleven millions, are eighty-three millions sterling; those imposed on the subjects of France, amounting to thirty millions, are less than thirty-millions sterling. These burthens, considered in their effects, on the individual of each nation, are about as eight to one, viz. an individual in France is required to pay only an eighth part of that which an individual in G. Britain is called upon to pay.

The apologists of the British system contend, that all this is more than countervailed by the great commerce of that nation. But how can this be, when her annual expenditure exceeds her exports thirty-one millions, and her imports fifty-two millions, and exceeds both imports and exports added together?

But we are most interested in the THIRD VIEW. Between our system and that of G. Britain the points of dissimilitude are almost infinite. The effects may, therefore, be expected to vary correspondently.

Instead of each man, woman, and child, as in England, being required to contribute thirty five dollars annually, in the United States they are only required to pay about two dollars.

The whole amount of our taxes, so far from nearly trebling, as in England, the whole amount of imports, is but about a seventh part of it; being relatively to them but about a twenty fifth part of that of G. Britain.

Instead of exceeding in a two fold degree, as in England, the amount of British manufactures exported, they do not amount to more than a third of our domestic productions, being relatively to them but a ninth part of those of G. Britain.

Instead of our debt increasing annually, as that of Britain does, one hundred and thirty millions of dollars, it annually decreases about five millions.

Instead of the sum required to be raised in the U. States exceeding the amount of taxes, as in Britain, one hundred and two millions of dollars, it actually falls short of it.

Instead of our imports being in a state of diminution, they have since the year 1802 increased above ten millions.

And our exports of domestic productions, so far from having, as in England, declined in the sum of thirty-three millions of dollars, they have in fact advanced between four and five millions.

And, finally, it appears that we, so far from having pursued the retrograde steps of Britain, have rapidly progressed in the number of our merchant vessels, in their tonnage, and in the seamen required to navigate them.

The statement follows:—

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

FINANCIAL STATE OF THE NATION.

From official documents laid before the House of Commons.

(1.) That the total amount of the public funded debt of Great-Britain was, on the 1st February 1803, 557,008 978l,——of which 67,255 945l. had been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and 19,180,587l had been transferred to them on account of land tax redeemed; leaving a funded debt unredeemed of 480,572,476l. and that the amount of annuities charged on Great-Britain, (after deducting what have fallen in) was on the 1st Feb. in short annuities and for lives 539,979l. and in long annuities 1,015,410l.

(2.) That the total amount of public funded debt created in Great Britain for account of Ireland was, on the 1st Feb. 1803, 22,318,000l of which there had been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, 1,123,415l. leaving a funded debt unredeemed of 21,224,585l. together with long annuities to the amount of 9,791l.

(3.) That the total amount of public funded debt created in Great Britain for account of the Emperor of Germany was on the 1st 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 7,127,496l. 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 January 1803, exclusive of unfunded debt and of the anticipation of certain duties annually voted, was 592,630l.—That the deficiency of ways and means for the year 1802 was 171,431l.——making the amount of demands unprovided for on the 5th January 1803, 764,031l.

(5.) That the unfunded debt, in excequer bills unprovided for, or charged upon funds which proved insufficient, was, on the 5th January 1803, 9 827 100l. including 3,000,000l. in the Bank, which bear no interest, in consideration of the renewal of the charter.

That the unfunded debt in navy bills was, on the 5th January 1803, 3,105,648l.

(6.) That the total amount of the public funded debt of Great Britain was, on the 1st February 1805, 640,752,108l of which 101,145,806l had been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, and 22,325,740l had been transferred to them on account of land tax redeemed leaving a funded debt unredeemed, of 517,280,561l. And that the amount of annuities charged on Great-Britain (after deducting what have fallen in) was on the 1st February in short annuities and for lives 485 167l and in long annuities 1,047,494l——And that a farther debt amounting to 29 880,000l. capital stock has been created by the sums borrowed in the present session of Parliament out of which 975,256l five per cent. annuities, created in 1797, have been paid off.

(7.) That the total amount of the public funded debt created in Great Britain for account of Ireland, was, on the 1st February 1806, 38 398,0 0l. of which there had been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt 2,913,948l leaving a funded debt of 35,484,052l. together with long annuities to the amount of 91,208l. And that a further debt amounting to 3,320 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 February 1806, 7,502,633l. of which 642,249l. had been purchased by the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, leaving a funded debt of 6,860,381l together with annuities to the amount of 320,000l. which will expire in 1819.

9. That the amount of outstanding demands unprovided for on the 5th Jan. 1806, exclusive of unfunded debt, and of the anticipation of certain duties annually voted, was 1,923,890l. That the deficiency of ways and means for the year 1804, was 1,707,589l. making the amount of demands unprovided for on the 5th January 1806, 3,631,479l.—the whole of which has been paid off or provided for in the present session.

10. That on the 5th of January 1806, there were 341,000l. in exchequer bills charged upon the aids of 1805, to the discharge of which the aids of 1805 were insufficient; 12,000,000l. charged on the aids of 1806; and 3,000,000l. payable in 1805, which are with the bank, and bore no interest in consideration of the renewal of the charter; making a total of exchequer bills unprovided for, of 15,341,000l. of which sum 341,000l. has been paid off in the present session.

That the unfunded debt in navy bills was on the 5th January 1806, 5,912,588l.

11. That the variations in the state of the public debt between the 5th Jan. 1803, and the 5th January 1807, being four years of war, may be estimated as follow:

The public funded debt of G. Britain unredeemed, which on the 1st Feb. 1803, was 480,572,476l. will amount to 538,584,805l. after deducting 12,600,000l. for the operation of the sinking fund and the redemption of land tax during the current year; being an increase of capital stock of 58,011,829

The public funded debt created in Great Britain for account of Ireland unredeemed, which on the 1st Feb. 1803, was 21,224,585l. will amount to 87,990,252l. after deducting 813,800l. for the operation of the sinking fund during the current year; being an increase of capital stock of 16,755,667

The long annuities of G. Britain, which on the 1st of Feb. 1803, were 1,015,410l. will amount to 1,047,494l.; being an increase of annual charge of 32,084

The long annuities created in G. Britain for account of Ireland, which on the 1st of Feb. 1803, were 9,791l. will amount to 91,207l. being an increase of annual charge of 81,416

The unfunded debt in exchequer bills, which was on the 1st Feb. 1803, 9,827,400l. will amount to 15,000,000l. being an increase of 5,172,600

The unfunded debt in navy bills, which on the 1st of Feb. 1803, was 3,005,648l. will amount to 8,511,588l. being an increase of 5,405,940

The funded debt created in G. Britain for account of the emperor of Germany unredeemed, which on the 1st of Feb. 1803, was 7,127,496l. will be reduced to 6,770,384l. after deducting 90 000l. for the operation of the sinking fund during the current year; being a diminution of capital stock of 357,112

The short annuities of Great Britain, which on the 1st Feb. 1803 were 539,979l. will be reduced to 477,391l. being a diminution of annual charge of 62,588

The sum applicable to the redemption of debt, which on the 1st Feb. 1803, was for the debt of G. B. 5,334,988l for debt created in Great Britain for account of Ireland 258,434l. for debt created in Great Britain for account of the emperor of Germany 47,947l. making a total of 6,151,367l. will amount to 8,273,049l. for the debt of G. Britain; 537,154l. for the debt granted in G. Britain for account of Ireland; 58,660l. for the debt created in G. Britain for account of the emperor of Germany; making a total of 8,308,860l. being an increase of 2,727,493

12. That the annual charge on account of the public funded 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 and charges of management on stock transferred for the redemption of the land tax, was on the 1st Feb. 1803, 26,380,938l. and that a further charge has been incurred on account of the sum borrowed in the present session, amounting to 1,138,000l.

13. 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 1805, be estimated at 8,273,049l. being about 1-66th part of the unredeemed debt existing in 1805.

14. That the total net produce of the permanent taxes in the year ending the 5th January 1803, amounted to 28,246,681l. including 715,323l. paid for bounties on corn and rice imported in the year 1802; and on the 5th January 1806, the total net produce of the permanent taxes amounted to 31,795,110l.

15. That the net produce of the war taxes was in the year ending the 5th April, 1804;

Customs and Excise,	L. 3,377,442	
Property tax,	363,877	
		3,741,319
5th April 1805, Customs and Excise,	L. 7,868,078	
Property tax	3,919,108	
		11,787,186
5th April 1806, Customs and Excise	L. 8,496,550	
Property tax,	4,481,958	
		12,978,508

16. That the official value of all imports into G. Britain, in the year ending 5th January 1803, was 31,142,318l; and on an average of 6 years, ending the 5th Jan. 1803, was 28,419,626l.

That the official value of all imports into Great Britain, in the year ending 5th January 1803, 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 29,488,072l. and on an average of six years, ending 5th January 1805, was 30,248,417l.

17. That the official value of British manufactures, exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th January 1803, was 26,993,129l. and on an average of six years, ending 5th January 1803, was 22,942,800l.

That the official value of British manufactures exported from G. Britain in the year ending 5th January 1806, was 25,003,308l. and on an average of 6 years, ending 5th January 1805, was 24,698,058l.

And that the real value of British manufactures, exported in the year ending 5th January 1803, may be estimated at 48,500,683l and in the year ending the 5th January 1806, at 41,038,94[illegible]

18. That the official value of Foreign Merchandize exported from G. Britain in the year ending 5th Jan. 1803, after deducting the excess arising from valuation of coffee, was 14,418,837l, and on an average of 6 years ending the 5th January 1803, was 11,651,333l.

That the official value of foreign merchandise exported from Great Britain in the year ending 5th January 1806, after deducting the excess arising from the valuation of coffee, was 9,950,508l. and on an average of 6 years, ending 5th January 1806, was 11,685,711l.

19. That in the year ending the 5th January 1803, the number of British vessels entered inwards in Great Britain, was 13,622; their tonnage 1,793,333; and the number of men employed in them 108,669: that the number of British vessels cleared outwards was 13,012; their tonnage 1,020,966; and the number of men employed in them 102,427.

That in the year ending 5th January, 1803, the number of foreign vessels entered inwards in G. Britain was 3,733; their tonnage 180,211; and the number of men employed in them 27,737; and that the number of foreign vessels cleared outwards was 3,352: their tonnage 461,823; and the number of men employed in them, 26,749.

That in the year ending 5th January 1806, the number of British ships entered inwards in G. Britain, was 11,409; their tonnage 1,494,075; and the number of men employed to navigate them 87,148:—that the number of British ships cleared outwards, was 11,603; their tonnage 1,494,968; and the number of men employed to navigate them 94,388.

That in the year ending the 5th of January 1806, the number of foreign ships entered inwards in G. Britain, was 4,515; their tonnage 691,703; and the number of men in them 34,119:—That the number of foreign ships cleared outwards was 3,930; their tonnage 603,641; and the number of men employed in them, 30,910.

20. That the number of British ships built and registered in the several ports of the British empire, in the year ending

5th Jan. 1803 was	1,281	tonnage 137,508
5th Jan. 1804	1,402	135,349
5th Jan. 1805	991	95,979
5th Jan. 1806	966	89,975

21. That the total sum to be raised in G. Britain, within the year 1806, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Interest on public funded debt; charges of management, sinking fund, on 5th Feb. 1806;		£ 26,350,998
Interest, charges of management, &c. to be paid between the 5th Feb. 1805 & 5th Jan. 1807, on stock created by loans of the present session, to the amount of 29,880,000*l*. after deducting interest at 5 per cent. 1797, paid off,		943,890
Interest for loans to the emperor of Germany,		497,528
Civil government of Scotland, pensions on revenue, militia and deserters' warrants, bounties for promoting fisheries, &c. estimated to be the same as the year ending 5th January 1806,		864,330
Charges of collecting and management of the revenue, estimated to be the same as the year ending the 5th Jan. 1806,		2,357,185
Proportion to be defrayed by G. Britain, of the civil list and other charges on the consolidated fund of G. Britain, estimated to be the same as in the year ending the 5th January, 1806, 15-17ths of 1,827,184*l*.		1,612,221
Supplies voted in 1806, for G. Britain exclusively,	5,030,806	
Supplies voted in 1806 for G. Britain and Ireland, 43,737,910		
Deduct proportion to be defrayed by Ireland, 2-17ths 5,145,636		
	38,592,274	
		43,623,080