

BRITISH REVIEW.

Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century, or a Cursory View, with Comparative Statements of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce, of Great Britain.

While the Croakers of opposition, and while even many well-disposed men are abandoning themselves to despondent views of our financial situation, the Author of the work now before us has undertaken to show that there is little foundation for their fears, and that the situation of England in 1800, compared with what the gloomy class to whom we allude admit to have been its situation in 1700, is relatively improved: that the weight of Taxes is compensated by the increased means of the people to support them: and that if the pressure appears enormous, it must appear so only to those who are ignorant of the progress of our Commerce and Manufactures. The labours of writers on Financial subjects, like those of the historian, cannot, from the nature of the subject, be original, and it is no inconsiderable praise to the Author of *Financial Facts*, that the facts which he advances rest on the authority either of official papers, or the most approved works on political economy. The combination and the arrangement of materials have however such original merit, that most readers will give him credit for having furnished them with new ideas upon the subject.—We do not remember to have seen the following tables, so well contrasted in any former publication:

"The following is an abstract of the receipts and payments for one year, from Michaelmas 1700 to Michaelmas 1701:

PAID INTO THE EXCHEQUER.	
For Customs	£. 1,539,100
Excise	986,004
Health-money and Post office, &c.	130,399
Land Tax, 2s. in the pound	835,405
Poll Taxes,	14,814
Promiscuous Taxes	249,737
Sundry other receipts	13,916

Total Revenue the first year of the Eighteenth Century	3,769,375
The estimated, permanent, and temporary Revenue for the last year 1800	36,728,000

Total additional Revenue in 100 years	£. 32,958,625
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"The following is an abstract of the sums issued or paid from Michaelmas 1700 to Michaelmas 1701:

Sea-service	£. 1,046,397
Land service	425,998
Ordnance for Sea and Land Services	704,339
Miscellaneous Services	1,411,912

Total issued	£. 3,638,586
At the close of King William's reign, the annual value of Exports amounted to	£. 3,525,906
And the value imports to	3,482,480

The Balance in our favour amounted to	£. 43,326
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"The total value of Exports and Imports therefore, amounted to little more than Seven Millions. The total value of the Exports of Great Britain for the year ending 5th January, 1800, including no less than the value of more than 24 Millions in British Manufactures, amounted to

Total value of Imports into Great Britain for the year ending 5th of January, 1800	£. 35,990,000
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Amount of Exports and Imports	65,935,808
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The balance in our favour	£. 6,044,192
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The proprietors of East India Stock will be gratified at seeing the increase of Commerce which a century has produced in their individual concerns.

"These facts are obvious, since we find that our exports now, compared with those in the beginning of the eighteenth century, have, from the most accurate computation, increased nearly in a twelfthfold proportion: that the aggregate amount of Exports and Imports has increased in a tenfold proportion; and that the apparent balance of Trade in our favour at this pe-

riod compared with it a century ago, is augmented in the incredible proportion of one hundred and forty fold. It is to be observed, that the annual public sales of Teas by the East India Company, did not in the beginning of the 18th century, much exceed 50,000 pounds weight:—the Company's annual sales now approach to 20 millions of pounds weight, being an increase of four hundred fold in one hundred years. It is also worthy of remark, that the late Tax on Imports and Exports alone, is estimated to produce for 1800, no less a sum than 1,250,000l. which is nearly one half the amount of public revenue in the year 1700."

We should not do justice either to the author or to our readers, did we not extract a passage which, though our limits compel us to make it short, is sufficient to show that the credit and resources of England have no weak advocate in the gentleman who has here taken up their cause:

"From every consideration of all the propitious circumstances; have we not therefore, cause for exultation rather than despondency? In thus having the sources developed whence such immense revenue is drawn, it must convey conviction to the most sceptical mind, of the increasing wealth and prosperity of the country: at the same time it will exhibit to our enemies the increased energy excited in the nation from a continuance of the contest in which we are now, from dire necessity engaged; and will tend to impress our accumulated foes with a proper idea of our extensive power, resulting from the wonderful resources of the kingdom, fairly brought into action.

"Another criterion of the wealth and prosperity of a nation is, the lowness of interest and augmented value of land. In France, at the present moment (1801,) money produces from 11 to 12 per cent and landed property is only valued from fourteen to fifteen years purchase. In this country, about an hundred years ago, interest was from 8 to 9 per cent. and landed property from fifteen to eighteen years purchase. But now, as exemplified by the Loan of last year, Government may raise money under 5 per cent. and landed property is increased from twenty-eight to thirty years purchase. Lowness of interest, as Mr. Hume observes, proceeds from three circumstances, viz. the small demand for borrowing, great riches to supply that demand, and small profits, arising from commerce. And these circumstances are all connected together, and proceed from the increase of Industry and trade, not of gold and silver. Lowness of interest, therefore, we find raises the value of land, and the contrary in an inverse ratio.

"The value of land has progressively increased in consequence of improvements in Agriculture, as well as lowness of interest, and the increased consumption of the produce of the land. Before England became a trading nation, we find the general price of land to have been twelve years purchase; and we see it is little more at the present day in France, since their trade has been almost annihilated. In the beginning of the Seventeenth century, land sold in England from fourteen to sixteen years purchase, and at the commencement of the eighteenth century it had advanced to about eighteen years purchase; in half a century more it rose to about twenty-four years purchase; and at present, as we have already observed, it is generally valued from twenty-eight to thirty years purchase.

"This increase of the number of years purchase of land, is the best and most obvious proof of its augmented value, and is the effect of lowness of interest and the increased consumption of its produce, combined with the general trade of the nation.

"The progressive influx of wealth into Great Britain, bears a proportion still much greater than the most sanguine calculator could expect; since, according to Sir Wm. Petty's computation in the year 1664, the total wealth of the nation, consisting of land, houses, shipping, gold and silver coin, wares, merchandize, plate, furniture, &c. amounted only to two hundred and fifty millions, and the whole annual profit he computed at fifteen millions: Mr. Hook computed the whole value of real and personal property about fifty years ago, at two thousand one hundred millions sterling. Sir Wm. Pulteney, in about thirty years after, valued the landed and personal property at two thousand millions. The total amount of the wealth of Great Britain, consisting of the value of articles above enumerated, is at present computed (and we have reason to believe with sufficient correctness) to be no less than the enormous sum of two thousand seven hundred millions; and its whole annual produce may be fair-

LAND FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND,

LAYING on Mountain Run, in the county of Culpeper, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing 1130 acres and well improved, with buildings for a large and genteel family; orchards, barns, corn houses, &c. a large proportion of meadow land, which is now in grass sufficient to cut 50 or 60,000wt. of hay annually; 5 or 6 acres of highly improved red clover lots, the first cutting this spring and very luxuriant; the whole of the cleared land in good farming order and in a progressive state of improvement; the tract may with great convenience be divided into two good farms with equal advantages except that of buildings. The buildings on one of them would be small, but might with no great expence be made comfortable for a small family with the necessary buildings now on it, with a very productive garden; convenient to church, court house and three valuable merchant mills, two of them within one mile and an half and the other seven and an half miles, immediately on the road leading to Fredericksburg; distant 50 miles from Alexandria and the Federal City; 30 miles from Fredericksburg and Falmouth. As to its healthfulness of situation and agreeableness of neighbourhood, I am fully persuaded no one will be disappointed in them. Wishing to sell the land to make a more equitable division among my children, and as some of them are young, the payments will be made easy on paying the interest annually; one third or one fourth of the purchase money will be expected on giving possession, which may take place on or about Christmas next, or perhaps sooner if required, with the liberty of feeding this fall. All kinds of stock, plantation utensils, corn, fodder, hay, household and kitchen furniture, except beds, may be had with the plantation: Also a parcel of likely NEGROES in families, who can be well recommended for their honesty, &c. Any person wishing to retire from trade, and set himself in the farming line, will seldom find an opportunity of doing it more to his mind than the present one.

One other tract of nearly 700 acres of Land, laying on the river, 4 or 5 miles above Fredericksburg, known by the name of Sutherland's tract of land, the greater part of which is now in wood, containing a quantity of valuable timber, and its vicinity to so thriving a town as Fredericksburg, will render it truly valuable; there is a small plantation on it now in cultivation and may be converted into a small grass farm to great advantage. It is needless to say much on its quality or other advantages, presuming any one wishing to purchase, will chuse to satisfy themselves by taking a view of them. The payments for the last tract of land will be one third on giving possession on or about Christmas next, the other two thirds in two equal annual payments. The price of each tract may be known on application to the subscriber, either by letter or otherwise; the price of the latter tract may also be known of Mr. D. Grinnan, of Fredericksburg, or my son, living with Mr. Stone, of Fredericksburg.

R. SLAUGHTER, jun.

Culpeper, Virg. August 21.

Whereas a commission of Bank-

ruptcy has been awarded and issued against ISAAC SMITH, of Hiram, resident in Boston, in the District of Massachusetts, trader; and the said Isaac Smith has been declared a bankrupt; he is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said commission named, or to the major part of them, on the 5th day of September next, on the 24th day of said September, and on the 9th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, at the office of Nathan Goodale, Esq. in Tremont-street, Boston, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects.—When and where his Creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees, and at the last meeting, said bankrupt is required to finish his examination. And at said last meeting, any of the creditors of said bankrupt may be heard before said commissioners, against the making or allowing of a certificate to the judge of said district, to entitle the said bankrupt to a certificate of discharge.—All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are to make payment, and those who have any of his effects are to deliver the same to such persons only as the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN HEARD, Sec'y.

Dated August 28, 1801.

The subscriber respectfully acquaints the public, that he has removed to the corner of Ninth and E streets, where he continues to manufacture and sell all kinds of Ornaments for Chimney pieces, Door Caps, Frontispieces Metal Sashes, &c. which may also be had at his store No. 51, Barclay street, New-York, and at Mr. Wild's store, Market street, Baltimore.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

Who has gold leaf for sale by the package or book
May 2, 1801

Bag of Feathers mislaid.

IN December last JAMES MITCHELL received from Messrs. McCulloch and Birkhead, at Baltimore, a Bag of Feathers, directed to Samuel H. Smith, Washington, which he engaged to deliver to Mr. English, George-Town. Mr. Mitchell did not deliver the Feathers according to the direction, owing, as is supposed, to the obstruction of ice. In the spring he was at Baltimore, when he stated that he still had the Feathers.

The Feathers belong to the subscriber, who requests Mr. Mitchell to forward them to him, or to Mr. English, George-Town.

The subscriber will feel grateful for any information respecting the residence of Mr. Mitchell.

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

City of Washington.

September 25.

CONVEYANCERS OFFICE,

AND

OFFICE FOR SALE OF CITY LOTS,

On the Pennsylvania Avenue fronting the President's Square, near Rhodes's tavern, City of Washington,

THOMAS HERTY has connected with the business of drawing Conveyances of Land, Wills, Mortgages, Leases, Bonds, Assignments, powers of Attorney, petitions, and every other species of deed or contract in the profession; that of buying, selling and leasing lots and houses in the City, negotiating loans, &c.

His long experience as a draftsman, and knowledge of the laws relative thereto—the knowledge which he has acquired by residence of the situation of City Lots, and how their titles have been acquired, or are liable to be affected; together with his impartial and strict regard to the interest of those who may be pleased to employ him, will, he hopes, secure to him a continuance of public patronage.

Titles to real property investigated, and opinions given thereon when required.

For sale a great variety of Lots, in desirable situations in the City.
N. B. At the above office may be had, his Abridgement of the Laws of Maryland, price 6 dollars. Also his Digest of the Laws of the United States, price 3 dollars. As the Laws of Maryland are in full force on this file the reader, it behoves settlers to avail themselves of that information which affects their lives, liberties and property. He who is without a knowledge of his "rule of conduct" is like a stranger in his native land.

May 4.

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Was committed on the 20th September, as a runaway, to the jail of Washington county, District of Columbia, a Negro who calls himself DAVID BULLER, about 20 or 35 years old, of bright complexion, rather high forehead, and high cheek bones, about 5 feet 10 inches high, one of his under fore teeth out, and a small space between two of his upper fore teeth; he says he is a free man—his clothes are a brown down waistcoat, double breasted, with yellow buttons, a sport d. Marseilles ditto, with white and yellow stripes, a white Marseilles ditto, down his shirt, and brown linen country ditto. a pair of snaburg trousers, and a kersey upper jacket.—The owner, if any, is desired to come forward, prove his property, pay his charges, and take him away.

DANIEL C. BRENT,

Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Sept. 28

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This day is Published

OR

RAPINE, CONRAD & Co.

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Nocturnal Visit—A tale in 2 vols. by Maria Regina Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey, &c. &c.

Acts passed at the second session of the sixth Congress, began and held at the city of Washington, on Monday the 17th of November 1800

Also just received,

A very handsome assortment of NEW NOVELS, of the first merit, with a good collection of LAW and miscellaneous HISTORY, and a very elegant assortment of Ladies' and gentlemen's POCKET BOOKS, of various prices and qualities

R. C. & Co. Have always on hand a general assortment of Stationary, such as writing and letter paper, quills, wafers, sealing wax, ink-powder, pen knives, slates, parchment, playing cards, blank and account books, inkstands, black lead pencils, &c. &c. All which they will sell at the most moderate prices. Almanacs for the year 1802, just published.

Sept 16, 1801

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To be Rented.

THE subscriber will rent by the year, or during the session of Congress, four large, convenient three-story BRICK HOUSES—they are well calculated for Boarding Houses, being all situate on the Capitol Hill, and the nearest houses to the Capitol; two of them adjoin the well known Tavern occupied by Mr. Stille the other two are situate equally convenient to the Capitol. Any person qualified to keep such house may know the terms by applying to

DANIEL CARROL, of Dud'n.

Sept. 28.

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