

custom to issue Deficiency Bills to meet the demands of the consolidated fund. On the 5th of January, 1823, these Bills amounted to £5,920,354; but on the 5th of April, the period when the last account had been made up, they had been reduced to £3,793,291. There was a reduction therefore of more than £2,000,000 under that head. It is sufficiently gratifying to know that notwithstanding the government has made great sacrifices of revenue, yet nevertheless the resources of the Country are so solid and substantial, that the government is enabled to provide amply for the public service, and at the same time to effect a progressive reduction of debt. Within the two last years, reduction has taken place of the undermentioned taxes, to the following amount:—

Husbandry Horses,	£480,000
Malt,	1,400,000
Salt,	1,295,000
Hides,	300,000
Assessed taxes,	2,300,000
Ditto Ireland, about,	100,000
Tonage duty,	160,000
Windows—Ireland,	180,000
Spirits—Ireland,	380,000
Ditto—Scotland,	340,000
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	£6,935,000

Reductions had also been affected upon minor items of taxation, which if added to the sum which has just been stated, would make a total reduction of seven millions and a half.

Upon a statement so gratifying, says the *London Courier*, upon facts so broad and plain, we need not comment at any length. They shew the improving state of the Country—and they give the Excellent Monarch under whose mild sway we have the happiness to live, and the Ministers who have been the objects of his choice, additional claims to the gratitude, the affection, and the admiration of the British people.

The papers relative to the Trade, Navigation, and Commerce of the United Kingdom during each of the three years, ending the 5th of January, 1821, 1822, and 1823, have also been laid on the table of the House of Commons. Our readers will undoubtedly feel great pleasure in perusing an abstract of them. It appears that the foreign trade is greatly on the increase; and that the exports of domestic manufactures, have increased more than three millions and a half within the last year. This is the surest test of commercial prosperity. The exports are necessarily made up of the principal manufactures of the Country,—of cotton, woollens, hardware, linen, silk, &c. They become therefore an indubitable test of internal wealth and prosperity—of the activity of the manufacturers, and the industry of the people. But we give an abridgement of this interesting document.