

In computing the expence of government in New Spain, I may take that of Peru as a standard. There the annual establishment for defraying the charge of administration, exceeds one half of the revenue collected, and there is no reason for supposing it to be less in New Spain.

I have obtained a calculation of the total amount of the public revenue of Spain from America and the Philippines, which, as the reader will perceive from the two last articles, is more recent than any of the former.

Alcavalas (Excise) and Aduanas (Customs), &c. in pesos fuertes	-	2,500,000
Duties on gold and silver	-	3,000,000
Bull of Cruzado	-	1,000,000
Tribute of the Indians	-	2,000,000
By sale of quicksilver	-	300,000
Paper exported on the king's account, and sold in the royal warehouses	-	300,000
Stamped paper, tobacco, and other small duties	-	1,000,000
Duty on coinage of, at the rate of one real de la Plata for each mark	-	300,000
From the trade of Acapulco, and the coasting trade from province to province	-	500,000
Affiento of negroes	-	200,000
From the trade of <i>Matbé</i> , or herb of Paraguay, formerly monopolized by the Jesuits,	-	500,000
From other revenues formerly belonging to that order	-	400,000
		Total 12,000,000

Total in sterling money £. 2,700,000

Deduct half, as the expence of administration, and there remains net free revenue - - - - - £. 1,350,000

NOTE CXCVII. p. 427.

An author, long conversant in commercial speculation, has computed, that from the mines of New Spain alone, the king receives annually, as his fifth, the sum of two millions of our money. Harris' Collect. of Voy. ii. p. 164. According to this calculation, the total produce of the mines must be ten millions sterling; a sum so exorbitant, and so little corresponding with all accounts of the annual importation from America, that the information on which it is founded must evidently be erroneous. According to Campomanes, the total product of the American mines may be computed at thirty millions of pesos, which, at four shillings and sixpence a peso, amounts to 7,425,000l. sterling, the king's fifth of which (if that were regularly paid) would be 1,485,000l. But from this sum must be deducted what is lost by a fraudulent withholding of the fifth due to the crown, as well as the sum necessary for defraying the expence of administration. Educ. Popular. vol. ii. p. 131. note. Both these sums are considerable.

NOTE CXCVIII. p. 427.

According to Berr. de Ulloa, all foreign goods exported from Spain to America, pay duties of various kinds, amounting in all to more than 25 per cent. As most of the goods with which Spain supplies her colonies are foreign; such a tax upon a trade so extensive must yield a considerable revenue. Retablif. de Manuf. & du Commerce d'Esp. p. 150. He computes the value of goods exported annually from Spain to America, to be about two millions and a half sterling, p. 97.

NOTE CXCVIX. p. 428.

The Marquis de Serralvo, according to Gage, by a monopoly of salt, and by embarking deeply in the Manilla trade as well as in that to Spain, gained annually a million of ducats. In one year he remitted a million of ducats to Spain, in order to purchase from the Condé Olivares, and his creatures, a prolongation of his government, p. 61. He was successful in his suit, and continued in office from 1624 to 1635, double the usual time.

THE END.