

and REVENUES of SPAIN.

221

XEBECs, 14.

	Guns.	Years.	Gunners.	Marines.	Crews.
El Aventurara	30	1758	6	50	400
El Cazador	18	1750	4	30	240
El Volante	18	1750	4	30	240
El Garcota	18	1750	4	30	240
El Galgo	16	1750	4	30	240
El Liebre	16	1750	4	30	240
El Gavilan	16	1753	4	30	240
El Majorquino	16	1744	4	30	240
El Gitano	14	1753	4	30	240
El Valenciano	14	1754	4	30	240
El Catalano	22	1754	6	40	300
El Ivifenco	22	1754	6	40	300
Another	22	1754	6	40	300
Another	22	1754	6	40	300
The total,	264		66	480	3760

FRIGATES, 21.

La Esparanza	50	1736	8	60	460
El Bizarro	50	1737	8	60	460
El Flor	30	1747	6	50	400
La Esmeralda	30	1753	6	50	400
* El Venganza	30	1755	6	50	400
El Liebre	26	1755	4	40	360
La Industria	26	1755	4	40	360
La Ventura	26	1755	4	40	360
La Venus	26	1755	4	40	360
La Pallas	26	1755	4	40	360
La Junon	26	1755	4	40	360
La Aftrea	26	1753	4	40	360
La Hermoza	24	1754	4	40	360
La Vitoria	24	1751	4	40	360
La Galga	22	1752	4	40	360
La Dorada	22	1753	4	40	360
La Perla	22	1753	4	40	360
La Aquila	22	1753	4	40	360
La Flecha	22	1753	4	40	360
La Reyna	22	1755	4	40	360
* La Thetis					
The total,	552		94	870	7520

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## A GENERAL SUMMARY of the NAVAL FORCES.

Ships of the Line	—————	—————	—————	47
Frigates	—————	—————	—————	21
Xebecs	—————	—————	—————	14
Packet-boats	—————	—————	—————	4
Bomb Veffels	—————	—————	—————	7
Guns	—————	—————	—————	4016
Gunners	—————	—————	—————	712
Marines	—————	—————	—————	6870
Crew	—————	—————	—————	45,960

## N O T E.

At CADIZ there is established an academy of marine guards, who are maintained there, to the number of 150, at the expence of the finances of his Catholic Majesty.

The marines who are embarked on board the whole navy are drawn from the marine regiment, comprehended in the list of the land forces in the Royal service of his Catholic Majesty. For this reason, they ought not to be reckoned to belong to this general summary. The same ought to be remarked in regard to the marine gunners, who are drawn from the regiment of artillery, likewise included in the same list of land forces.

In the docks of GUARNIZO, FERROL, and CARTHAGENA, they are building four other ships of the line, five frigates, and some other ships of war, which may be ready for the sea the ensuing year 1761.

N. B: The ships marked \* were taken by us at the HAVANNA, besides two others on the stocks, not finished. Those with this mark \*\* were sunk in the mouth of the harbour.

## AN ESTIMATE of the EXPENCE of the NAVAL FORCES.

## The Particulars of the Expence of 47 SHIPS of the LINE.

	L.	s.	d.
<b>T</b> O the Governor-general of the navy annually,	2000	0	0
7 Lieutenant-generals of marine, 450 crowns vellon each, per month, is per annum	4200	0	0
6 Admirals, 225 crowns per month, each, is annually	1800	0	0
5 of them, when embarked, by way of gratification, during the campaign,	666	13	4
47 Captains of ships, 100 crowns per month each, is annually	6450	0	0
32 who are cruifing, as a gratification,	4000	0	0
47 Lieutenants of ships, 75 crowns per month each, is annually	4837	10	0
32 who are cruifing, as a gratification,	768	0	0
47 Enfigns of ships, 30 crowns per month each, annually	1935	0	0
32 who ferve on a cruife, as a gratification,	768	0	0
140 Marine-guards officers, annually,	2240	0	0
The fame, by way of gratification,	1803	8	9
5 Intendants of the marine, 60 crowns per month each, is per annum,	400	0	0
The fame, by way of gratification,	146	13	4
32 Clerks of ships, 40 crowns per month each, is annually	1506	13	4
The fame, by way of gratification,	188	17	6
47 Masters of the rigging, 30 crowns per month each, is per annum	1935	0	0
3 Chaplains majors, 50 crowns per month each, is annually	200	0	0
47 other Chaplains, 30 crowns per month each, is per annum	1935	0	0
Carried over,	37,780	16	3
G g			To

## ESTIMATE of the EXPENCE of

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	37,780	16	3
To 47 first Surgeons, 30 crowns per month each, annually	1935	0	0
47 other Surgeons, 25 crowns per month each, is annually	1612	10	0
47 first Pilots, 30 crowns per month each, is annually	1935	0	0
47 second Pilots, 25 crowns per month each, annually	1612	10	0
47 third Pilots, 15 crowns per month each, is per annum	967	10	0
47 first Master-gunners, 25 crowns per month each, is annually	1612	10	0
47 other Master-gunners, 15 crowns per month, is per annum,	967	10	0
47 first Mates, 30 crowns per month each, is per annum	1935	0	0
47 second Mates, 25 crowns per month each, is annually	1612	10	0
45 other Master-gunners, 20 crowns per month each, is per annum	1260	0	0
270 Gunners, 9 crowns each per month, is per annum	3233	6	8
7000 Sailors, $4\frac{1}{2}$ piastres, or 15 shillings per month each, is annually	68,250	0	0
8250 Boys, $4\frac{1}{2}$ vellon crowns each, per month, is annually	49,500	0	0
7150 Swobbers, 3 crowns each per month, is per annum	28,600	0	0
70 Sergeants, 9 crowns per month each, is annually	833	0	0
3770 Marines of the same fleet, annually,	18,303	0	0
The Purser-general, for 9,577,600 rations, which they furnish every year for the subsistence of 26,240 men, of which the ma-			

Carried over, 221,950 2 11  
rines



the NAVAL FORCES of SPAIN. 225

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	221,950	2	11
rines and crew of the said fleet are composed,	225,355	4	6
To 47 Carpenters of ships, 30 crowns per month each, is annually	1,887	15	0
An annual expence of 173 short cwt. of gun-powder, 53 ditto of balls, and 31 ditto of match, at the rate of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the cwt. of powder, 10 s. 6 d. the balls, and 1 l. 3 s. the match,	633	6	8
For extraordinary careenings and repairs,	11,189	0	0
<b>The whole expence of 47 Ships of the Line,</b>	<b>461,015</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
The expence of 21 frigates,	117,851	0	0
The expence of 14 xebecs,	75,093	4	6
Of 7 bomb veffels,	22,483	13	0
Of 4 packet boats,	18,992	0	0
<b>The whole expence of the fleet,</b>	<b>695,435</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

The Expence of the MARINE DEPARTMENTS.

To 3 Intendants of the 3 departments of the marine, 450 crowns each per month, per annum,	1800	0	0
6 Commiffaries, 150 crowns vellon per month each, annually	1200	0	0
3 Great Treasurers, 180 crowns per month each, is per annum	720	0	0
3 Treasurers, 200 crowns per month each, is annually	800	0	0
30 Major, or first officers, 60 crowns per month each, per annum	2800	0	0
Carried over,	7320	0	0
G g 2		To	

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	7320	0	0
To 40 second Officers, 40 crowns per month each, annually,	3133	6	8
43 Supernumeraries, 18 crowns per month each, is per annum	1511	0	0
92 Clerks, employed at the arsenals, 21 crowns per month each, is per annum	633	6	8
Others, maintained at the boards, according to their pay, annually	622	4	5
The Officers who enrol on the books, or Clerks of the check, by way of gratification,	918	0	0
46 Clerks of the book office, 50 crowns per month each, per annum,	1115	11	0
3 Chiefs of ditto, 60 crowns per month each, annually	400	0	0
3 Porters of the chamber of accounts, 18 crowns per month each, is per annum,	72	0	0
The Master-builder at CADIZ, annually	304	3	0
The Master-builder at FERROL, annually	304	3	0
The Master-builder at CARTHAGENA, annually	608	6	8
16 Draughtsmen, designed as Assistants to the Builders, 20 Crowns per Month each, is annually	426	13	4
3 naval Store-keepers, 60 crowns per month each, is annually	671	0	0

## The Tribunals of the MARINE.

To 3 Marine Auditors of war, 100 vellon crowns a-month each, per annum	400	0	0
3 Secretaries of the marine, 60 crowns per month each, annually	240	0	0
12 Alguazils of the marine, 15 crowns per month each, per annum,	192	0	0
Carried over,	18,871	14	9
3			To

SALARIES of the GREAT OFFICERS. 227

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	18,871	14	9
To 3 Porters, 25 crowns per month each, is	100	0	0
For Extraordinaries, annually	154	13	4
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The sum of the marine department and tribunals,	19,126	8	1
The whole expence of the fleet,	695,435	6	7
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The expence of the whole marine,	714,561	14	8

The salaries of the members of the great offices, and tribunals, are as follows.

The COUNCIL of STATE.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Dean of the council annually	1466	13	4
3 other Ministers, ditto,	4400	0	0
The Secretary, per annum,	444	9	0
The first Porter,	40	0	0
The second Porter,	22	4	5
For extraordinaries annually, that is, paper, ink, pens, refreshments, and for furnishing the apartments in summer and winter,	488	17	10

SECRETARIES of STATE, and of universal dispatches.

To the Secretary of State, and of universal dispatch,	1333	6	8
The Secretary of State, and of the dispatch of Favour,	1333	6	8
The Secretary of State, and of the dispatch of Favour and Justice,	1333	6	8
The Secretary of State, and of the dispatch of the marine,	1333	6	8
The Secretary of State, and of the dispatch of the Finances,	1333	6	8
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Carried over,	13,528	17	11
			To

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	13,528	17	11
To 5 first Officers, 202 vellon ducats per month each, is annually	-	-	1481 0 0
5 second Officers, 150 ducats per month each, is annually	-	-	1100 0 0
30 other Officers, 60 ducats per month each, per annum,	-	-	2640 0 0
20 Supernumeraries, 30 ducats per month each, is per annum	-	-	880 0 0
5 first Porters, 30 ducats per month each, is annually	-	-	293 6 0
5 second Porters, 25 ducats per month each, is per annum	-	-	183 6 0
For extraordinaries annually,	-	-	1294 9 0

Royal and Supreme Council of his Majesty.

The first HALL of GOVERNMENT.

To the President annually,	-	-	1333 6 8
7 other Commissioners, 200 ducats per month each, is per annum,	-	-	2053 6 8
The Fiscal, annually	-	-	333 6 8
The Secretary, annually	-	-	244 9 0
The first Porter,	-	-	66 13 4
The second Porter,	-	-	44 9 4
For extraordinaries,	-	-	266 13 4

The Second HALL of GOVERNMENT.

This Hall consists of 4 Commissioners, a Secretary, 2 Porters; and the whole expences of it, extraordinaries included,	-	-	1951 0 0
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The HALL of MIL Y QUINIENTAS.

This Hall consists of 5 Commissioners, a Secre-

Carried over,	27,694	3	11 tary,
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GREAT OFFICERS of SPAIN. 229

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	27,694	3	11
tary, and other officers; and the whole expences of it, extraordinaries included, are	2133	6	8

The HALL of the PROVINCE.

This Hall consists of 4 Commissioners, a Governor, the Judges of the several Provinces, a Fiscal, three Secretaries, and other officers; and the expence of the whole is - 6826 13 4.

The HALL of the GRAND PREVOTS of the House and Court.

This consists of a Governor, two other Commissioners, a Fiscal, Secretary, and other officers; the expence of the whole being - 2283 6 8.

The HALL of JUSTICE

Consists of 3 Commissioners, a Fiscal, a Secretary, and Porter; the expence is - 1411 11 0.

The GRAND COUNCIL of WAR

Consists of 6 Commissioners, a Fiscal, an Assessor, a Secretary, &c. the expence is 4115 11 0

The GRAND COUNCIL of the INQUISITION.

To the Inquisitor-general, annually,	-	489	0	0
7 other Inquisitors, annually,	-	2566	13	4
The Fiscal	-	333	6	8
The Secretary of the chamber,	-	333	6	8
The Alguazil major,	-	166	13	4

Carried over, 48,353 12 7  
To





## SALARIES of the

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	48,353	12	7
To 2 Inquisitors of the council, 200 ducats per month each, is per annum	-	533	6 8
The first Porter,	-	66	13 4
The Porter of the Tribunal,	-	122	4 5
For extraordinaries,	-	477	17 0

## The GRAND COUNCIL of the INDIES.

To the great Chancellor of the INDIES,	-	489	0 0
17 other Commissioners, 200 ducats per month each, is per annum,	-	4986	13 4
The Fiscal respecting PERU,	-	333	6 8
The Fiscal respecting NEW SPAIN,	-	333	6 8
The Secretary respecting PERU,	-	333	6 8
The Secretary respecting NEW SPAIN,	-	333	6 8
The Lieutenant of the Chancellor,	-	400	0 0
2 Porters,	-	111	0 0
Extraordinaries,	-	888	17 10

## The GRAND COUNCIL of MILITARY ORDERS

Consists of a President, 8 other Commissioners, a Fiscal, a Secretary, a great Treasurer, Treasurer, Alguazil, Procurator-general of the order of St. JAMES, several other officers of that order, and two Porters; the expence of the whole, with extraordinaries, being	5910	0	0
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## The COUNCILS of the FINANCES.

## I. The HALL of GOVERNMENT.

To 15 Commissioners, 200 ducats each per month, is per annum,	-	4400	0 0
Carried over,	68,072	11	10
To			

GREAT OFFICERS of SPAIN. 231

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	68,072	11	10
To the grand Treasurer-general of the Chamber of Valuations,	333	6	8
To the grand Treasurer-general of the Distribution,	333	6	8
A Fiscal, Secretary, two Porters, and extraordinaries, are	1064	9	0

The HALL of the MILLONES

Consists of 8 Commissioners, a Secretary, Fiscal, 2 Porters; the expence of the whole, including extraordinaries, is	2771	0	0
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The HALL of JUSTICE

Consists of 6 Commissioners, and officers as above; the expence, with extraordinaries, is	2066	13	4
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The TRIBUNAL of the GREATER CHAMBER of ACCOMPTS.

14 Commissioners, and officers as above; the expence, including extraordinaries,	4468	6	1
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The General Commission of CRUSADE.

A Commissary, 2 Assessors, a great Treasurer, and other officers, as above; the expence of the whole, including extraordinaries,	1866	13	4
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The BOARD of WORKS and FORESTS.

7 Commissioners, a Judge of the Wood by Commission, and other officers, as above; the expence of which, with extraordinaries, is	1999	0	0
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Carried over, 82,975 6 11

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## SALARIES of the,

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	82,975	6	11

**The COUNCIL of COMMERCE, MONEY,  
and MINES.**

Consists of a President, 12 other Commissioners, and officers as above; the expence of the whole, including extraordinaries, being	2771	0	0
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**The ROYAL JUNTA de FACULTADES.**

3 Commissioners, a Secretary, and 2 Porters; the expence, with extraordinaries, -	949	0	0
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**The ROYAL APOSTOLIC ASSEMBLY.**

6 Commissioners, and officers as above; the ex- pence, with extraordinaries, being -	1413	6	8
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**The ROYAL JUNTA of TOBACO.**

A President, 7 Commissioners, 4 Fiscals, a Se- cretary, and two Porters; the expence, in- cluding extraordinaries, -	2969	0	0
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**The ROYAL JUNTA of PROVISIONS.**

7 Commissioners, and officers as above; the ex- pence, with extraordinaries, -	1621	0	0
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**The ROYAL ASSEMBLY of the SINGLE  
CONTRIBUTION.**

5 Commissioners, and officers as above; the ex- pence, including extraordinaries, -	1444	6	8
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Carried over,	94,143	0	3
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The



GREAT OFFICERS of SPAIN. 233

Brought over,  $\begin{matrix} l. & s. & d. \\ 94,143 & 0 & 3 \end{matrix}$

The TRIBUNAL of PHYSIC.

A Prefident, Vice-prefident, first Physician, Af-  
fessor, Fiscal, Secretary, and 2 Porters; the  
expençe, including extraordinaries, = 1001 0 0

COMMISSIONERS, and others employed in  
the PROVINCIAL TRIBUNALS.

The ROYAL CHANCERY of VALLADOLID

Confists of a Prefident, 16 Commiffioners, 4  
Prevots, a Judge, 4 other Prevots, 2 Fiscals,  
a Secretary, 2 Porters; and the expences, with  
extraordinaries, are = 5262 5 5

The ROYAL CHANCERY of GRENADA

Confists of a Prefident, 16 other Commiffioners,  
8 Prevots, 2 Fiscals, an Alguazil major, and  
2 Porters; and, with the extraordinaries, is 4851 0 0

The GRAND COUNCIL of NAVARRE

Is compofed of a Viceroy, and Captain-general  
of NAVARRE, of a Regent, 6 other Commif-  
fioners, and a Fiscal, = 2420 0 0

The HALL of GRAND PREVOTS

Confists of 4 Prevots, = 533 6 8

Carried over, 108,210 12 4

## SALARIES of the

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	108,210	12	4

**The TRIBUNAL of the CHAMBER of  
ACCOMPTS**

Consists of 5 Commissioners, a Patrimonial of the Kingdom, a Treasurer, 3 Secretaries, and 4 Porters; and, with extraordinaries, is

	1887	11	0
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**The AUDIENCES.**

**The ROYAL AUDIENCE of CORUNNA.**

A Governor, a Regent, 7 other Commissioners, a Fiscal, Secretary, and two Porters; the expence, including extraordinaries, is

	3121	0	0
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**The ROYAL AUDIENCE of SEVILLE.**

A Regent, 8 Commissioners, 4 Prevots, and other officers, as above; the expences, with the extraordinaries, are

	2733	6	8
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**The ROYAL AUDIENCE of OVIEDO.**

A Regent, 4 grand Prevots, an Alguazil major, and other officers, as above; the expence, including extraordinaries,

	1755	11	0
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**The ROYAL AUDIENCE of the CANARIES.**

A Governor, or Commandant-general, a Regent, 3 other Commissioners, and other officers, as above; the expence, with extraordinaries, is

	2571	0	0
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	120,279	1	0
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The

GREAT OFFICERS of SPAIN. 235

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought over,	120,279	1	0

The ROYAL AUDIENCE of COMMERCE  
to the INDIES, at CADIZ.

A President, 4 Commissioners, a Fiscal, Great  
Treasurer, a Depositary, a Comptroller, a Se-  
cretary, and 2 Porters; the expence, with ex-  
traordinaries, - - 3301 0 0

The ROYAL AUDIENCE of ARRAGON.

A Governor, or Captain-general, a General-com-  
mandant, a Regent, 8 other Commissioners,  
4 Judges, two Fiscals, an Alguazil major, a  
Secretary, and two Porters; the expence,  
with extraordinaries, being - 4446 13 5

The ROYAL AUDIENCE of VALENCIA.

A Governor, or Captain-general, a Regent, 8  
other Commissioners, 4 Criminal Commis-  
sioners, 2 Fiscals, an Alguazil, Secretary, and  
2 Porters; the expences, including the extra-  
ordinaries, are - 4024 9 0

The ROYAL AUDIENCE of CATALONIA.

A Governor, or Captain-general, a Regent,  
10 other Commissioners, 6 Criminal Judges,  
2 Fiscals, a Secretary, 2 Porters; the expen-  
ces, including extraordinaries, are - 4817 16 0

The ROYAL AUDIENCE of MAJORCA.

A Governor, or Captain-general, a Regent, 5 other  
Commissioners, a Secretary, Fiscal, and 2 Port-  
ers; the expences, with extraordinaries 2796 13 4

Carried over, 139,665 12 9  
The

236 PENSIONS paid out of the FINANCES

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	139,665	12	9
The GOVERNORS, SENESCHALS, and INTENDANTS of the Kingdom, are 139 in number.			
The amount of all their salaries is	= 30,327	6	8
The PRESIDIO's, or GARRISON'D FORTS.			
First of ORAN, consisting of a General Com- mandant, a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Major, two Aid Majors, Captains Intendant, Secretary, and other Officers	-	2,825	0 0
The expence of the Convents there	-	410	13 4
The expence of the Hospital	-	921	0 0
The Castle of SANTA CRUZ	-	366	13 4
Castle of ST. PHILIP	-	366	13 4
Castle of ST. GREGORY	-	366	13 4
Castle of ST. ANDERO	-	366	13 4
ROZALCAZAR	-	394	9 0
ALMARZAQUIVIR	-	14,954	9 0
CEUTA	-	3,211	3 0
The Hospital	-	11,879	4 0
PEGNON	-	5,920	0 0
To the above must be added MELILLA, ALU- ZEINAS, and the Arsenals of CARTHAGENA	124,428	0	0
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	336,403	11	1
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PENSIONS paid out of the FINANCES of his CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

	l.	s.	d.
To the Queen Mother	= 100,000	0	0
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Carried over,	100,000	0	0
			To



	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	100,000	0	0
To the Infant Don PHILIP (probably now discontinued.)	33,333	6	8
the Infant Don LEWIS	50,000	0	0
two Ministers of State, retired	2,666	13	4
two Widows of General Officers	266	13	4
several Persons employed in the Royal Service, by way of gratification during their life	5,666	13	4
other Widows	844	9	0
two superannuated Confessors	266	13	4
Alms fixed by his Majesty annually	1000	0	0
To the Great Treasurer of the Chamber of Pensions	244	9	0
the Officer Major	166	13	4
the second Officer	89	0	0
the Officer of the Books	66	13	4
other Officers	333	6	8
four Officers charged with the correspondence of the Kingdom	400	0	0
ten Clerks board-wages	166	13	4
a Treasurer, annually	139	0	0
an Intendant	222	5	5
a Porter of the Chamber	44	9	0
Extraordinaries annually	222	4	5
An annual payment of three per cent. of arrears of the Finances	6,889	0	0

The King's LIBRARY.

An annual assignment made by his Majesty for literary assemblies	1,555	11	0
To the first Librarian	333	6	8
four second Librarians	311	2	2
an Interpreter of Oriental Languages	111	2	2
six Clerks annually	133	6	8
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Carried over,	205,472	12	2
To			





## PENSIONS paid out of the FINANCES

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	205,472	12	2
To three Porters	-	83	6 8
Extraordinaries	-	18	17 11

## The ACADEMIES of the King.

To the support of the Academy of the Spanish Language	-	444	9 0
Do. of History	-	666	13 4
Do. of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture	-	1,333	6 8
Do. of Mathematics at CADIZ	-	1,888	17 10
Do. of Mathematics at BARCELONA	-	1,444	9 0

## The PALACE and ROYAL FAMILY.

To the Squire of the Body	-	333	6 8
the Majordomo Major	-	333	6 8
the first Equerry	-	333	6 8
the second Equerry	-	167	0 0
the first Equerry of the Camp	-	167	0 0
the second Equerry of the Camp	-	111	2 2
the first Equerry of the Queen	-	167	0 0
the second	-	111	0 0
four Gentlemen of the Chamber of his Majesty peculiarly	-	444	9 0
six others of the Table	-	666	13 0
four Wardrobe Keepers	-	444	9 0
four Physicians	-	1,778	0 0
two Surgeons	-	666	13 4
two Apothecaries	-	333	6 8
the Household of the Pages	-	2,100	0 0
the Patriarch	-	1,111	2 2
two Confessors	-	889	0 0

Carried over, 221,509 7 11

To

of his CATHOLIC MAJESTY.

239

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought over,	221,509	7	11
To the Curate of the Palace	--	1,033	6 8
thirty-two Honorary Priests	-	3,555	11 0
the annual expence of the Sacristy, and of the Fabrick of the Chapel	-	3,666	13 4
For the subsistence of the Band of Musick for the Chapel	-	1,089	0 0
Gratuities to Ambassadors and other Ministers residing at foreign Courts	-	11,144	9 0
To the Camarera Major, or first Lady of the Bed-Chamber	-	333	6 8
four Camaristas	-	266	13 4
thirty-nine Ladies besides	-	1,266	13 4
800 other Domestics	-	39,111	2 2
The annual expence of the Kitchen by contract	-	4,444	9 0
The annual expence of the Pastery-Cook	-	1,433	6 8
Ditto of the Side-Board	-	333	6 8
Ditto of the Bake-House	-	333	6 8
Ditto of the Wardrobe	-	333	6 8
Ditto of the two Stables of the King and Queen	-	39,722	4 8
To small articles of House-keeping at the Palace	-	2,100	0 0
two Taylors	-	544	9 0
two Goldsmiths annually	-	666	13 4
four Painters of the King's Chamber	-	1,333	6 8
The annual expence of Counterpanes	-	777	15 0
Ditto of Tapestry and Furniture	-	555	11 0
The wages of the Grooms of the Stable	-	14,655	11 0
To four Valets de Chambre, Perruquiers	-	666	13 4
Coal, oil, wax-lights, wood, &c. annually	-	3,366	13 4

The APOTHECARY'S OFFICE.

To the Apothecary	-	333	6 8
a second Apothecary	-	111	2 2
different persons employed in that department	-	555	11 0

Carried over, 355,242 16 3

240 PENSIONS paid out of the FINANCES, &c.

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	355,242	16	3
The annual expence of the Shop	-	2,444	9 0

The BOTANIC GARDENS of the King.

To the first Botanist annually	-	200	0 0
the second	-	66	13 4
the people employed in cultivating the same gardens	-	44	9 0

BUEN RETIRO.

To the first Gardener annually	-	66	13 4
four other Gardeners	-	44	9 0
extraordinaries for cultivation and planting	-	66	13 4
the first Gardener for flowers	-	66	13 4
four other Gardeners	-	44	9 0
extraordinaries	-	88	17 10
For the maintenance of the house where the Lion, Tygers, Eagle, and other animals are kept	-	88	17 10
To an Assistant	-	33	6 8
the subsistence of the said animals	-	644	9 0

ARANJUEZ,

To the Governor of ARANJUEZ	-	366	13 4
the Keeper of the Magazine	-	133	6 8
the Guard Major	-	100	0 0
fifty-four other Guards	-	1,100	0 0
four Gardeners	-	533	6 8
ten supernumerary Gardeners	-	333	6 8
six Keepers of the Palace	-	200	0 0
extraordinaries	-	3,500	0 0

Carried over, 365,409 10 3

PARDO.



Annual Produce of **T O B A C C O**, &c. 241

l. s. d.  
Brought over, 365,409 10 3

P A R D O.

For supporting the woods and gardens at the Pardo annually - 2,100 0 0

S A N I L D E P H O N S O.

For supporting the Gardens of SAN ILDEPHONSO annually - 2,666 13 4

The E S C U R I A L.

For supporting the Gardens of the Escorial 889 0 0

C A S A D E L C A M P O.

For the support of the Casa del Campo annually 14,622 4 8

385,687 8 3

The Annual Produce of **T O B A C C O** in each Province.

	l.	s.	d.
In the CANARIES	17,386	13	4
MADRID	217,152	0	0
BURGOS	82,222	4	9
VALLADOLID	137,666	13	4
SORIA	13,505	11	0
CORUNNA	34,111	2	2
the FOUR CITIES	12,222	4	5
SEGOVIA	26,811	2	2
AVILA	10,125	11	0
TOLEDO	12,127	15	7
GUADALAXARA	19,777	15	4

Carried over, 483,108 13 1  
I i 2 In

242 Annual Produce of the Post-Office

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought over,	483,108	13	1
In CUENÇA	-	-	-
TALAVERA	-	-	-
MANCHA	-	-	-
SALAMANCA	-	-	-
ESTREMADURA	-	-	-
GALICIA	-	-	-
ASTURIAS	-	-	-
SEVILLE	-	-	-
CORDOVA	-	-	-
JAEN	-	-	-
CADIZ	-	-	-
GRANADA	-	-	-
MALAGA, and the Garrifons	-	-	-
MURCIA	-	-	-
ARRAGON	-	-	-
CATALONIA	-	-	-
VALENCIA	-	-	-
MAJORCA	-	-	-
NAVARRÉ	-	-	-
	<u>1,221,820</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>

The Annual Produce of the Post-Office in every Province.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
LA MANCHA	-	-	-
MADRID	-	-	-
GALICIA	-	-	-
ASTURIAS	-	-	-
VALLADOLID	-	-	-
ZAMORA	-	-	-
SEVILLE	-	-	-
GRANADA	-	-	-
Carried over,	195,889	19	11

CORDOVA

in the SPANISH PROVINCES. 243

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Brought over,	195,889	19	11
CORDOVA	8,888	17	10
JAEN	4,777	15	7
SORIA	1,944	13	4
SEGOVIA	1,100	0	0
BISCAY	17,777	15	6
GUIPUSCOA	11,966	13	4
ALAVA	11,555	11	0
ARRAGON	12,348	17	10
VALENCIA	21,177	17	10
CATALONIA	16,700	0	0
MAJORCA	8,451	2	2
BURGOS	9,393	6	8
TOLEDO	10,314	8	10
LEON	961	2	2
SALAMANCA	10,333	6	8
AVILA	753	6	8
PALENCIA	555	11	0
TORO	411	2	3
CANARIES	9,638	17	10
BADAJOS	4,488	17	10
MURCIA	7,777	15	0
GUADALAXARA	588	17	10
CUENZA	766	13	4
	<u>368,562</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>

The Annual Produce of the PROVINCIAL FARMS, or MILLIONS, by Provinces.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
LA MANCHA	22,888	17	10
MADRID	45,500	0	0
GALICIA	45,222	4	5
ASTURIAS	22,822	4	5
Carried over,	<u>136,433</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>
	VALLA-		

244 Annual Produce of the GENERAL FARMS

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	126,433	6	8
VALLADOLID	45,377	15	5
ZAMORA	22,555	11	0
SEVILLE	34,588	17	10
GRANADA	24,657	15	5
CORDOVA	27,080	0	0
JAEN	33,555	11	0
SORIA	45,444	8	10
SEGOVIA	45,333	6	8
BISCAY	22,975	11	0
ALAVA	47,066	13	4
GUIPUSCOA	49,111	2	2
ARAGON	70,004	8	10
VALENCIA	68,890	0	0
CATALONIA	66,786	13	4
MAJORCA	35,343	6	8
BURGOS	23,777	15	5
TOLEDO	22,888	17	10
LEON	23,500	0	0
SALAMANCA	22,888	17	10
AVILA	23,477	15	7
PALENCIA	48,222	4	5
TORO	50,888	17	10
CANARIES	18,262	4	5
BADAJOS	45,333	6	8
MURCIA	55,888	17	10
GUADALAXARA	56,333	6	8
CUENCA	34,222	4	5
	<u>1,310,888</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>

The Annual Produce of the GENERAL FARMS in each Province.

	l.	s.	d.
MADRID	150,000	0	0
GALICIA	182,222	4	5
Carried over,	332,222	4	5
			ASTURIAS

in the SPANISH PROVINCES.

245

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	332,222	4	5
ASTURIAS	- 108,888	17	10
VALLADOLID	- 110,000	0	0
ZAMORA	- 54,444	8	10
SEVILLE	- 57,777	15	6
GRANADA	- 91,111	2	2
CORDOVA	- 70,000	0	0
JAEN	- 52,222	4	5
SORIA	- 24,444	8	10
SEGOVIA	- 42,222	4	5
BISCAY	- 48,888	17	10
ALAVA	- 42,222	4	5
GUIPUSCOA	- 40,066	13	4
ARAGON	- 217,933	6	8
VALENCIA	- 230,262	4	5
CATALONIA	- 221,130	0	0
MAJORCA	- 54,222	4	5
BURGOS	- 38,288	17	10
TOLEDO	- 40,144	8	10
LEON	- 21,222	4	5
SALAMANCA	- 29,111	2	2
AVILA	- 15,888	17	10
PALENCIA	- 21,666	13	4
TORO	- 21,777	15	7
CANARIES	- 98,777	15	7
BADAJOS	- 47,888	17	10
MURCIA	- 110,177	15	7
GUADALAJARA	- 32,435	11	0
CUENZA	- 19,377	15	7
LA MANCHA	- 235,811	2	2
	<u>2,530,627</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3</u>

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*A GENERAL RECAPITULATION of the receiving and issuing of  
the FINANCES.*

The Annual REVENUE.

	l.	s.	d.
<b>B</b> Y the produce of Tobacco - - -	1,221,820	0	6
Ditto of the Post-Office - - -	368,562	10	5
Ditto of the Provincial Farms, under which are included all kind of taxes that are paid upon the following six kinds of vivres : bread, oil, wine, fat, flesh meat, soap ; which taxes are renewed every six years ; and under this head is also comprehended the Alcavalas, and other rights and taxes	1,310,888	17	2
Ditto of the General Farms, in which are in- cluded, besides the customs, the duties on wool, the admiralties, rights of sanity, cards, mercuries, brandy, lead, gun-powder, &c.	2,530,627	15	3
Total of the Revenue	<u>5,431,899</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

The Annual EXPENCE.

For the subsistence of the Land Army of 91,311 men, including the general officers of Artillery - - -	1,035,488	19	7
Ditto of the Naval Forces, consisting of 45,810 men, in pay - - -	714,561	6	7
Ditto of the Tribunals at MADRID, and through the whole kingdom, with the sa- laries of the Seneichals, Governors, and In- tendants, in all 1800 men, in actual pay	169,992	19	5
Ditto of the Garrisons, 7158 men - - -	166,410	11	8
Carried over,	<u>2,086,453</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>3</u>

\*

For



CONSEJERIA DE CULTURA

OF THE SPANISH REVENUES. 247

	l.	s.	d.
Brought over,	2,086,453	17	3
For the subsistence of 23,300 men, employed in the farms of Tobacco	-	317,402	4 5
Ditto of 18,000 men, employed in the Post-Office	-	50,368	9 0
Ditto of 11,500 men, employed in the Provincial farms	-	53,240	0 0
Ditto of 19,000 men, employed in the General Farms	-	64,458	17 10
Pensions paid out of the Finances	-	211,352	12 7
The expence of the Palace and Royal Family	-	174,334	5 8
Total of the Annual Expence,	2,957,610	6	9

The RECAPITULATION.

The Annual Revenue	-	5,431,899	3 4
The Annual Expence	-	2,957,610	6 9
Remains free	2,474,288	16	7

R E M A R K S.

THE *General Farms* are the customs, the sale of tobacco, salt, lead, and quick-silver; the post office; licences to vessels which trade to AMERICA; stamped paper; and some other particulars, specified at full length in USTARITZ. The greatest number of the taxes called general, such as tobacco, salt, and the customs, are under the management of a board for the King's behalf, and increase daily since they have been so regulated. The revenue from tobacco in particular, has increased annually a million of crowns vellon, or 111,111 l. sterling, since 1739, that the management was regulated according to the plan drawn up by Don MARTIN DE LOYNAZ. That Administrator-General gave security for the augmentation, which he proposed, but was freed from all obligation at the end of one year, when he proved, that the sales had amounted to eleven millions of rials more than usual. He increased the tax upon the best sorts of tobacco ten rials, and in the same degree lessened the tax upon the worst, which are purchased by the common people. The clergy, as

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well

well as the other members of the state, are subject to the general taxes, because they are looked upon as rights of regality or sovereignty. They pay besides, the taxes of the *Crufado*, *Subsidio*, and *Efcufado*, valued at 155,555 l. sterling.

THE farm of the *Provincial Taxes* respects only the twenty-two provinces of the crown of CASTILLE, and includes several branches. 1st, The tax of *Alcavala*, established in 1341. This is ten *per cent.* upon every thing sold or exchanged, even upon land revenues, and all kinds of rents, with an augmentation of four additional taxes of one *per cent.* imposed each, successively in 1639, 1642, 1656, 1664.

UPON sales at first hand, the farmer of the Revenues requires only ten *per cent.* but upon sales in retail, fourteen *per cent.* is required. The regulation however does not appear to be uniform, since, according to USTARITZ, there is not more than between six or seven *per cent.* collected by this tax. Later writers nevertheless estimate this tax as I have done. After all, as the tax is repeated upon each sale, we may reasonably conclude, that every thing has at least paid the whole tax once, notwithstanding any abatement in the valuation. The clergy are not subject to this tax in their sales; on the contrary, they are allowed a discount in valuing the produce of their lands, or upon those things which are designed for their own consumption; and when they again sell that produce, they have the advantage of the rest of the King's subjects in the proportion of the whole tax. Those of the clergy, who have no lands, or who buy in retail, pay the tax, as it is included in the price of the commodity.

THE second branch is the tax called *Millones*, with the additional taxes, known under the name of the new imposts. This tax began in 1590, when a service or subsidy of eight millions of ducats was granted to PHILIP II. by the States of CASTILE. In 1601 the same States granted an annual service of four millions of ducats during the course of six years. It was called the service of twenty-four millions, and the necessities of the monarchy have obliged it to be continued ever since. Of these  
twenty-



twenty-four millions, four and one half were laid upon the price of salt, and the payment of the remainder was laid upon the price of wine, vinegar, oil, and butchers meat. The liquid measure called an *arrobe*, is composed of eight parts, named *azumbres*. One of these eights belongs to the King, and the proprietor is obliged to pay it according to the valuation of the seven remaining parts, including even the advance of price, by reason of this excise; by which means the *arrobe* sold under the name of eight *azumbres*, really contains only seven, and its subdivisions are in the same proportion. These taxes are farmed at 892,888 l. sterling.

THERE are also other taxes that may be included under the general title of provincial taxes, such as the tax upon brandy, upon soap, upon snow, upon cards, and other small articles. These taxes are farmed at 91,244 l. sterling.

ALMOST all the taxes of SPAIN, we may observe, are laid upon things consumed by the people, in the manner of a general excise; and those included under the name of provincial taxes, in a more particular manner affect the necessary and daily consumption of all ranks of men. In SPAIN the general outcry, and the groans of the people, have been excited by these provincial taxes. At present the ministry are labouring to make some reformation upon them, and they are only continued till something better can be established in their place.

DON MIGUEL DE ZABALA, in a memorial presented to PHILIP V. in 1734, demonstrates, that though the provincial taxes, on the lowest computation, amount to *seventy-six millions of rials vellon*, and though there is reason to think that sum is raised upon the people, yet only *seven millions* come into the King's exchequer.

THE *Juros* are perpetual rights of propriety, or in other words, pensions which the King pays to his subjects out of his own finances, by a temporal favour, by the endowment of some foundation, or for the reward of merit and services. Sometimes the





Juros mean a deduction of three *per cent.* from all the King's finances.

THE *Media Annata*, which is the same as our *First Fruits* is a tax of one half of the first years revenue, paid on every new succession to any ecclesiastical dignity or benefice. All lucrative or honourable employments, held from the King during life, are subject to this tax.

BESIDES the above-mentioned revenues, a general view of which (exclusive of the *Juros* and *Media Annata*) I have given in the *Recapitulation*; SPAIN likewise receives others that are very considerable from the *Indies*. The amount of these *per annum* is about 900,000 *l.* sterling, consequently there is said to remain free annually in the royal treasury, about 3,373,288 *l.* sterling.



JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalif  
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

LETTER

## L E T T E R XIII.

A short View of the *Commerce and Manufactures* of  
SPAIN, so far as they relate to GREAT BRITAIN.

I HAVE been informed from good authority, that our trade with Old and New SPAIN is full one third less than it was about forty years ago; and that the balance and exchange, between SPAIN and GREAT BRITAIN, are every day more and more turning against the later kingdom. The causes of this decrease are indeed not at all difficult to be discovered or accounted for. Part of it is owing to the extreme avarice and extortion of our own merchants, who, not contented with moderate profits, have kept up the prices of their goods beyond their just proportion, and thereby opened a door for the French and Dutch to undersell us at the Spanish markets. Another reason is, that the price of labour in those two countries, is considerably lower than in our own, which enables them likewise to afford their goods to the Spaniards at a much cheaper rate than we can do. A third reason is, the alteration introduced during the Spanish war in Queen ANNE's time, when the French crept into that trade, and deprived us of a greater share of it than we shall probably be ever able to recover. A fourth reason may be, the progress which the Spaniards themselves have made in some branches of manufacture; for the encouragement which the Kings of the House of BOURBON have given to manufactures and arts, has excited some few Spaniards to apply themselves to industry and trade. For several years past, the ministry in SPAIN have endeavoured, by means of foreign workmen, to set on foot various manufactures; and

and the great attention they have given to that object, has not been altogether without effect. But at present, by a strange infatuation, the minister to whose department the care of the manufactures belongs, not only neglects, but discourages them; and they consequently decline very fast.

THE state of trade between GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, in the time of JOSHUA GEE, was as follows. Our *Exports* to SPAIN were, 1. Broad cloths. 2. Druggets. 3. Callimancoes. 4. Bays. 5. Stuffs. 6. Leather. 7. Bacalao, or salted fish. 8. Tin. 9. Lead. 10. Corn. Our returns from SPAIN were in, 1. Wines. 2. Oil. 3. Fruits. 4. Wool. 5. Indigo. 6. Logwood. 7. Cochineal. 8. Materials for dying. Mr. GEE has taken no notice of *silk* in this account, and for a good reason; for the exportation of it from SPAIN was not permitted till 1760, and then limited to the ports of BARCELONA, ALICANT, and CARTHAGENA, from the 16th of November to the 16th of May every year, there being no exportation allowed during the other six months, that the manufacturers may have leisure to take care of their fabrics.

WE used about that period to take off at least two thirds of all the produce of SPAIN, which made our manufactures an easy purchase to the Spaniards, who nevertheless paid us a very considerable balance in bullion.

SINCE the accession of the House of BOURBON, this balance in our favour has been daily declining. For many years past we have ceased to be considered as *the favoured nation*; and FRANCE now shares a great part of the gold and silver of the Spanish West-Indies, in return for her silk, her linen, and other manufactures introduced into SPAIN.

THE infamous peace of UTRECHT was hardly signed, when we began to feel the effects of a *predilection*, which the Spaniards discovered towards the French nation; so that a *Family Compact*, if things be justly considered, will appear no novelty. This will be evident enough from the following curious extracts from

the letters of several English gentlemen, relating to that point :  
 —Mr. POULDON, the English Consul at the CANARIES, in a letter dated from TENERIFF, the 22d of March 1715, and addressed to Sir PAUL METHUEN, then minister at MADRID, says, “ Since the suspension of arms, the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, in the CANARIES, have been continually oppressed. The bishop of GERONDA had published an order in the name of the King, in virtue of which order all British vessels were to pay only the ordinary duties ; but since the arrival of the new General, this order is explained in a new manner. They exclude from being comprehended in it all kinds of merchandize, which, as they pretend, are not properly English manufactures, although transported by and in English vessels. In consequence of this explanation of the order, the subjects of his Majesty have paid lately, upwards of 3000 pounds sterling.”

THE following are the words of Mr. KEEN, our consul at ALICANT, in a letter to Mr. STANHOPE at MADRID. “ By an express order of the court, published here by the governor of VALENCIA, all foreigners are obliged in lieu of the Alcabalas and Millones, to pay a duty named *quartals*, which amounts to 14 *per cent.* and is to begin with the year 1714, for merchandize, on which the duties have already been paid, at the rate of 15 *per cent.* so that we must at present pay 29 *per cent.* for the entry of all kinds of merchandize. Besides the exorbitancy of these duties, this proceeding is attended with another inconvenience ; for the factors have already regulated their accounts with the merchants, on the footing of 15 *per cent.* Moreover, those who refuse to pay these duties, are exposed to be quartered upon by soldiers, and to give them so much *per day* till such time as the duties be paid. These are unheard of demands, which were never before made upon any subjects of GREAT BRITAIN; who never paid more than 7½ *per cent.* under the reign of CHARLES II. the last prince of the Austrian line.”

SIR

SIR MARTIN WESTCOMB, and consul RUSSEL, in a letter to Sir PAUL METHUEN, at MADRID, dated the 22d of May 1715, express themselves thus: "The alteration they have made in regard to the duties which were paid in the reign of CHARLES II. has interrupted our trade, and will infallibly ruin it. Don JUAN ANTONIO ZAVALOS has caused an order to be published, by which all the favours granted to our merchants, and constantly enjoyed by them, are revoked; so that for the future all merchandize must pay all the duties of entry and export, according to the valuation of the tariffs, which in some kinds of merchandize will amount to 25 per cent. and in others even to 28."

THE rigorous and oppressive impositions, complained of in these letters, were not only contrary to several treaties, made and concluded between GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, but also to the engagements of LEWIS XIV. who, in the name of SPAIN, and in quality of plenipotentiary of his Grandson, previous to the suspension of arms, promised to the English,

"FIRST, That all the advantages, rights, and privileges, which the Spaniards had granted, or might in time to come grant to the French, or to the *most favoured nation*, should be granted to the subjects of GREAT BRITAIN.

"SECONDLY, That all merchandize of the growth and manufacture of GREAT BRITAIN, that should be sent to the INDIES from the ports of SPAIN, should be exempt from the duties of entry and export in SPAIN, and from those of entry in the INDIES. And that these conditions and these promises should be extended in the treaty of peace, in the most ample and convenient manner."

LEWIS and PHILIP had hardly gained their ends, by these promises, than they took off the mask, and interpreted them, as it best suited their own advantage; for even before the peace between the two Crowns was entirely settled, Lord LEXINGTON wrote home to the following purpose: "Affairs are not here  
upon

“ upon the same footing on which they were before the suspension of arms; for the King has told me in express terms, We know that peace is as necessary to you as to us, and that you will not break with us for trifles.”——

THE chief of the *Treaties*, mentioned above as infringed upon by PHILIP, and which relates to the general state of commerce between GREAT BRITAIN and SPAIN, is that of 1667: for the treaty of 1670 chiefly respects AMERICA. It was regulated by the treaty of 1667, that the trading subjects of either crown should reciprocally pay no higher imposts and duties, than the inhabitants of the places themselves, where the goods were bought or freighted, usually paid; that they should enjoy the same privileges as the natural subjects of each country enjoyed; that it should not be lawful in either kingdom, under any pretence whatever, to detain the traders in the ports or harbours, or after their departure to sue at law their factors or merchants, on account of any merchandize put on board their vessels; that English vessels arriving in the ports of SPAIN, or others, subject to the dominion of that crown, should be exempted from all visit or search of officers of contraband merchandize; that any ships belonging either to SPAIN or ENGLAND, might, if it suited their convenience, land part of their cargo, in any road, and proceed to sea with the remainder, without giving any account to the custom-house; and that, in return for merchandize sold, the payments should not be made in *copper money*, or in any other specie, but what the merchants should actually agree for. There is no occasion to mention any more articles of this famous treaty, since from those already given, it is sufficiently evident, that the trade was settled upon a footing very advantageous to both parties: and I cannot help wishing, that each nation saw so clearly their mutual interest in the observance of every article of this treaty, as might tempt them to form, upon the same principles, such a solid *Commercial Compact*, as should never be dissolved.

NOTWITHSTANDING the arts of French insinuation, our traffic with SPAIN is very considerable, and chiefly in the following articles.—We export to that country large quantities



of dried and salted fish, called by them *bacalas*; likewise broad cloths, and woollen stuffs of various kinds to a great amount; silk stuffs, cutlery ware, warlike and naval stores, particularly cables and anchors; also watches, wrought brass, and prince's metal, toys, mathematical instruments, cabinet work, particularly of mahogany, wrought and unwrought tin, leather, lead, corn, dry and salted meat, cattle, butter, cheese, beer, hats, linen, vitriol, pepper, rice, and other products of our American Colonies; and, if we attended to it, we might supply them with great quantities of timber from those Colonies, as the Spaniards, tho' they have in some parts fine woods of excellent oak, yet from their inexpertness in felling trees, and want of roads, are in a manner entirely deprived of the use of them.

FROM SPAIN we receive the following articles: Wines, oil, vinegar, fruits of various kinds, viz. olives, raisins of the sun, raisins dried with ashes, called by them *passas de lexia*; raisins from ALMUNEGAR, a city on the coast of ANDALUSIA, famous for that produce; chestnuts, almonds, figs, citrons, lemons, oranges, cacao-nuts, Spanish pepper, pomegranates, fine wool, indigo, cochineal, materials for dying, kali, or barillia, and soda, for the making of soap and glass, chiefly from ALICANT; quicksilver; some wrought silks, particularly from VALENTIA; and of late raw silk, balsam of Peru, vanillas, cake-chocolate of GUAJACA, salsaparilla, salted sea-brizzle, saltpetre, salt from CADIZ, salt from PORT ST. MARY'S, woollen counterpanes, and a remarkable fine sort of blankets from SEGOVIA, iron from BISCAY, sword blades, particularly from TOLEDO, gun and pistol barrels from GUIPUSCOA and BARCELONA, vermilion, borax, hams, snuff from SEVILLE and the HAVANNAH, soap, formerly a considerable article, but as we now make it ourselves, only a trifle, tho' there is still much of it annually run into SCOTLAND; and several roots and drugs of the growths of SPAIN and AMERICA, employed in medicine.

I HAVE not specified the *logwood* as an article of importation from SPAIN; for however it may have been such formerly, we may now hope to supply ourselves with it; as it appears by the



XVI. article of the present Preliminaries of Peace, that we have at length happily obtained the free and unmolested liberty of cutting it in the Bay of HONDURAS, on condition of demolishing all our fortifications erected there, and in other parts of Spanish AMERICA. But I could wish, that the liberty of cutting it had also been extended in express terms to the Bay of CAMPEACHY. Those who know the value of this article, will receive great pleasure on seeing it now well settled; for whatever our pretensions were, we certainly had but a very disputable title to this important branch of trade; and this will even appear from the perusal of the memorial of the Board of Trade, laid before his Majesty GEORGE I. and drawn up expressly to prove that claim.

THE Spanish trade to SOUTH AMERICA is carried on by annual ships, usually divided into three classes, the *Flota*, the *Register Ships*, and *Galleons*; of which the following is the most accurate account I could meet with.

THE *Flota* is a fleet consisting of three men of war, and fourteen or fifteen merchant ships, from 400 to 1000 tons burthen; they are loaded almost with every sort of goods which EUROPE produces for export; all sorts of woollens, linens, silks, velvets, laces, glass, paper, and cutlery; all sorts of wrought iron, watches, clocks, quicksilver for the use of their miners, horse-furniture, shoes, stockings, books, pictures, military stores, wines, fruits, &c. so that all the trading parts of EUROPE are highly interested in the cargo of this fleet. SPAIN itself sends out little more than the wine and fruit; this, with the freight, and commissions to the merchant, and the duty to the King, is almost all the advantage, which that kingdom derives from her commerce with the INDIES. This fleet is fitted out at CADIZ, and bound to LA VERA CRUZ: they are not permitted to break bulk on any account, till they arrive there. When all the goods are landed and disposed of at LA VERA CRUZ, the fleet takes in the plate, precious stones, cochineal, indigo, cocoa, tobacco, fugar, and hides, which are the returns for Old SPAIN. From LA VERA CRUZ they sail to the HAVANNA in the Island of CUBA, which is the place of their rendezvous, where they meet the

*Galleons*. These are another fleet, which carry on all the trade of TERRA FIRMA, by CARTHAGENA, and of PERU, by PANAMA and PORTOBELLO, in the same manner as the *Flota* serves for the trade of New SPAIN. When the Flota arrives at the HAVANNAH, and joins the *Galleons* and Register ships, which assemble at the same port from all quarters, some of the cleanest and best sailing vessels are dispatched to Old SPAIN with advice of the contents of these several *fleets*, as well as with treasure and goods of their own, that the court may judge what *indulto*, or duty, is proper to be laid on them, and what convoy is necessary for their safety.

REGISTER *ships* are sent out by merchants at CADIZ or SEVILLE, when they judge that goods must be wanted at any certain port in the WEST-INDIES. The course is, to petition the council of the INDIES for licence to send a ship of 300 tons burthen, or under, to that port: they pay for this licence 40,000, or 50,000 dollars, besides presents to the officers, in proportion to the connivance necessary to their design. For tho' the licence runs only to 300 tons at most, the vessel fitted out is seldom less than 600. This ship and cargo are registered at the pretended burthen. It is required too, that a certificate be brought from the King's officer at the port to which the register ship is bound, that she does not exceed the size at which she is registered; all this passes of course. These are what they call *Register ships*, and by these the trade of Spanish AMERICA has been carried on principally for some years past: which practice has been thought as much to the prejudice of their trade, as it is contrary to all their former maxims for carrying it on.

LA VERA CRUZ is situated on the south-west part of the Gulph of MEXICO, and to the south-east of that city.

THE fleet which is called *the Galleons*, consists of eight men of war of 500 tons each, designed principally to supply PERU with military stores; but in reality laden, not only with those, but with every other kind of merchandize on a private account, so as to be in too weak a condition either to defend themselves,

or

or protect others. Under the convoy of these are twelve fail of merchant ships, not inferior to the Galleons in burthen. This fleet of the *Galleons* is regulated in much the same manner with the *Flota*, and is destined for the *exclusive* commerce of TERRA FIRMA, and the SOUTH-SEA, as the *Flota* is for that of MEXICO.

As soon as this *Galleon* fleet arrives at CARTHAGENA, expresses are dispatched to PORTOBELLO, and to all the adjacent towns, but particularly to PANAMA, that they may get ready all the treasure which is deposited there, to meet the *Galleons* at PORTOBELLO; at which place all the persons concerned in the various branches of this extensive trade, assemble. There is no part of the world where business of such great importance is negotiated in so short a time; for in a fortnight the fair is over. During the fair, heaps of wedges and ingots of silver are thrown about upon the wharfs, as things of no value. The display of gold, silver, and precious stones on one hand, and of the various and rare workmanship of the several ingenious fabrics of EUROPE on the other, are truly astonishing.

CARTHAGENA is situated on the most northern point of TERRA FIRMA: PORTOBELLO and PANAMA are on the opposite sides of the Isthmus of DARIEN; the first on the north-east side, and the other on the south-west.

THE whole trade between the EAST INDIES and Spanish AMERICA, is carried on by one great *Galleon*, which arrives at ACAPULCO from the PHILIPPINE islands, on the coast of CHINA, in the month of December. They see no other land in their whole voyage of 3000 leagues, which they perform in five months, than the LITTLE LADRONES. The ship is laden with all the rich commodities of the East, as cloves, pepper, cinnamon, nutmegs, mace, china, japan wares, calicoes plain and painted, muslins of every sort, silks, precious stones, rich drugs, and gold dust. At the same time the rich ship from LIMA comes

comes in, and is not computed to bring less than two millions of pieces of eight in silver, (450,000 l. Sterl.) Several other ships, from the different parts of CHILI and PERU, meet upon the same occasion; and besides the traffic for the Philippine commodities, this causes a very large dealing for every thing which those countries have to exchange with one another, as well as for the purchase of all sorts of European goods. The fair at ACAPULCO lasts sometimes for thirty days. As soon as the goods are disposed of, the galleon prepares to set out on her voyage to the PHILIPPINES; with her returns, chiefly in silver, but with some European goods too, and some other commodities of AMERICA. I speak here, as though there were but one vessel on the trade with the PHILIPPINES; and in fact there is only nominally *one* trading vessel, the galleon itself, of about 1200 tons; but another attends her commonly as a sort of convoy, which generally carries such a quantity of goods, as in great measure disables her from performing that office. The galleon has often above 1000 people on board, either interested in the cargo, or merely passengers; and there is no trade in which so large profits are made; the captain of the vessel, the pilots, the mates, and even the common sailors, making, in one voyage, what in their several ranks may be considered as easy fortunes. It is said by the writer of Lord ANSON'S voyage, that the Jesuits have the profits of this ship to support their missions.

THIS commerce to so vast a value, though carried on directly between different parts of the King of SPAIN'S own dominions, enriches them in proportion, but very little; the far greater part of every thing which comes from the PHILIPPINES, being the produce, or fabric of other countries. The Spaniards add none of the artificial value of labour to any thing. The Chinese are largely interested in this cargo; and it is to them they are indebted for the manufacturing such of their plate, as is wrought into any better fashion than rude ingots, or inelegant coins. When this ACAPULCO Fair is over, the town is comparatively deserted; however, it remains for the whole year the most considerable port in MEXICO for the trade with PERU and CHILI, which is not very great.

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