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SIR,



INCE all our main Discourse is for Peace on the one Side, and many are mightily pushing forward a War on the other; it is high Time to say something in Vindication of such true *English* Patriots as are mighty desirous of Peace, I mean for the Landed-Men, the Men of Substance & of Bulk, that are likely at all Times to feel and bare the Burthen of an Unnecessary, Expensive, and Bloody War.

And to what End is it carried on? is it not meerly to gratify the felonious Humours of a Company of Plunderers of the Nation? Do they not at this Day stand indebted, at least they have not accounted for Thirty Five Millions of Money, that they have actually received of the Nation? Have they not deducted from the *Irish* Army in one Year, above One Hundred Thousand Pounds out of their Pay? And what may they not have cheated the *English* one of in *Flanders, Spain, and Portugal?*

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I say,

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I say, if such were the Methods they took; then 'tis Time to leave off the War, when the Nation had been fleeced so finely, and trick'd; certainly, when Trading is almost ruined, our Merchants undone, and none enriched by the War but a Parcel of *Jews, French, Dutch, and English* Stock-Jobbers, 'tis high Time for *England* to redress this National Distemper, lest the People that are almost beggar'd, the Soldiers and Seamen that are unpaid, should unite and join together, and maurode all such Sharpers, Stock-Jobbers, and Plunderers of the Nation; who do unite in one Strength, and endeavour to oppose and hinder this Kingdom from so happy a Blessing, as a Noble, Generous Lasting and Glorious Peace; which is for the Benefit and Advantage of *England* in particular, and for the Good of all the C-----s, if they'll please to accept the same.

Pray what is the Reason the C-----s, the late Ministry, and the Low-Church, are so very hot and violent for carrying on this unnecessary and expenfive War, I say unnecessary and expenfive to *England*? Is it not for their Lucre, Benefit and Advantage; and that 'tis very plain, there are none but raptious Cormorants and Plunderers of the Kingdoms on this Side of the Water, that are so forward for pushing it on; and also such as draw from hence many vast Sums of Money on the other Side, which is to
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screen themselves, whilst we are beggar'd and undone, and so by no means will accept of Peace, tho' it were upon very reasonable and advantageous Terms.

If the People of *England* are now come to their Senses, 'tis I believe Time to look about'em, after the Expenche of One Hundred Twenty Three Millions of Pounds *Sterling*; the butchering of so many Hundred Thousand Souls, and the vast Loss we have met with in our Shipping, in our Merchant Men, and in our Trading: So that it is now (one would think) high Time to put an End to this Expensive, Extravagant and Unnecessary War, which has not, nor will be of any Advantage to this Kingdom, after the Rate it is now managed; and 'tis too visible, that our present Junto is in a deep Confederacy with potent A---s, as are agreed to drain this Kingdom, both of their Men and Money on one Side, that they on the other may the easier ruin the Government both in Church and State.

This, if I fairly prove, I hope the Honourable *House of Commons* will take great Care of the main Chance, and by taking away the Effect, the Cause of itself will cease; which that they may do, shall be the constant Prayer of him that is,
S I R,

Your very humble Servant,
D. L.
The

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THE
PLAIN CASE
OF
Great-Britain
FAIRLY STATED, &c.

TO begin then with this Plain Case relating to *England*, I shall make it so demonstrable, that it shall visibly appear to be a very sad one to any unprejudiced Person; nay, what I treat of, you may find in the very Votes of the Honourable *House of Commons*, and it looks as if it stood upon Record; that on the Fifth of *December*, 1710. it was then Resolved, that 40000 Men, at 4 *l. per Mensen*, including 8000 Marines, for 13 Months, should be employed in the Sea Service for the Year 1711.

Now 40000 Men at 4 *l.* a Month comes to *per Annum*, 2080,000 *l.*

That

[7]

That there be allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy for one Year, 120,000 *l.*

December 23. Resolv'd that 40000 Land-Men be to act in Conjunction with the Allies for one Year; and that their Pay be, 919,092 *l.* 3 *sh.* 6 *d.*

January 4. Resolv'd that 10000 Men, Additional Forces, be continued for one Year longer, and that their Pay be, 177,511 *l.* 3 *sh.* 6 *d.*

That 3000 *Palatines* be continued for one Year, at 34,251 *l.* 13 *sh.* 4 *d.*

That 4639 *Saxons* be continued for one Year, at 43,251 *l.* 12 *sh.* 6 *d.*

That 800 Men of *Bothmar's* Regiment of Dragoons be continued for one Year, at 9,269 *l.* 16 *sh.* 6 *d.*

That the Augmentation Troops be continued for one Year, at 220,000 *l.*

For defraying Guards and Garrisons in *Great-Britain*, for one Year, at 546,198 *l.* 17 *sh.* 8 *d.*

To the Office of Ordnance for the Land-Service, for one Year, at 130,000 *l.*

January 8. a Years Interest on *Irish* Debentures, comes to 49,357 *l.* 17 *sh.* 2 *d.*

For transporting the Land-Forces into *Flanders*, comes to *per Annum* 144,000 *l.*

For Remittance-Money to *Flanders*, 100,000 *lib.*

To defray a Year's Subsidies to the Allies, comes to 478,956 *l.* 16 *sh.* 7 *d.*

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January 16. to make good *Exchequer* Bills granted Yearly, comes to 45,000 l.

February 15. granted to carry on the War in *Spain* and *Portugal* this Year, 1500,000 l.

February 21. granted to the Bank to make 45000 l. per Ann. good, 157,500 l.

To make good 2900000 l. *Exchequer* Bills granted per Ann. 45,000 l.

Now this is a very plain *English* Case, that there has been actually raised to carry on the last Years War, the Sum of 6799,300 l. 9 d.

The manner how it was raised is thus, on the	
Land-Tax,	2000,000 l. 0 d.
On the First Lottery,	1500,000 l. 0 d.
On the Second Lottery,	1500,000 l. 0 d.
On Stamps, Hackney-Coaches, Chairs, Leather, &c. the	} 1799,300 l. 9 d.
Sum of	

Proof, 6799,300 l. 9 d.

Now a Question will naturally arise here, What the Nation has got this Year, for so vast a Sum of Money expended?

The Answer will be very plain and convincing; all that the great G---l has taken this Year, is that Important Town called *Bouchain*; which the *French* don't stick to call no bigger in Comparison than an *English* Dove-House, or some

some such Thing, which may perchance be also worth 360,000 l. 9 d.

If so, then there is clear Loss to *England*, if they had this mighty great Town in their Hands (which the *D---h* have) the Sum of, 6400,000 l.

And the *N---e D---e*, for this Exploit, has been rewarded with an extraordinary rich Present, it seems, it is the Statue of the present Monarch of *France*, so fine and curious a Piece of Workmanship; that it can't be valu'd at less than, 9000 l.

If so, then is it not worth while to expend Six Millions, Four Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling for one Year, to learn the *English* Statuaries, the *French* Art of Carving such an extraordinary and curious Piece of Workmanship? Nay, this is a vast lesser Sum than One Hundred Twenty Three Millions lately spent for only a Company of *French* Rags of Honour, with which the Nation was bless'd with the glorious Sight thereof in *Westminster* & *Guild-hall*.

But I think it is high Time to descend to the most Potent and Convincing Reasons of the *D---h*, and the rest of our dear *A---s*, the late Ministry, and the Low-Church, why they are at this Time so strenuously against making Peace with *France*, which are as follows.

The first Potent and Convincing Reason is the *D---h*, for should they make Peace with

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France, it would be to their Damage and Loss, per Annum, from England, as follows:

Imprimis, If the said Peace should be concluded with France, then 40000 Land-Men, which are English, and in Conjunction with the Allies in Flanders, would be withdrawn from thence; whose Pay that is spent amongst them, comes to per Annum, 919,092 l. 3 sh. 6 d.

Secondly, 10000 Additional Forces from England, whose Pay comes to per Ann. 177,511 l. 3 sh. 6 d.

Thirdly, For transporting the said Forces out of England into Flanders, costs the English Yearly, 144,000 l.

Fourthly, For Remittance of their said Pay in Flanders, costs Yearly, 100,000 l.

Now are not these strong and potent Reasons, nay, so powerful and convincing, that how can any one in Conscience think that the Dutch will consent to a Peace with France to so great a Loss per Ann. as 1340,603 l. 7 sh.

The Second potent and convincing Reason, is the Palatines, 3000 Annually of them are continued in the States Service on English Pay, and should Peace be made with France, 'twould be to their Loss per Ann. 34,251 l. 13 sh. 4 d.

The Third potent and convincing Reason, is the Saxons, 4639 Annually of them are continued in the said States Service on English Pay,

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and should Peace be made with France, 'twould be to their Loss per Ann. 43,251 l. 12 sh. 6 d.

The Fourth potent Reason, are the several Troops of our A--s, called the Augmentation-Troops, who are upon English Pay, the Palatines, the Saxons, and those Troops of Augmentation, are all paid by the English; and should Peace be made with France, it would be to the Loss of these our A----s, the Sum, per Annum, of 220,000 l.

The Fifth potent Reason is, that if Peace be made with France, the Money which we Annually lend the said A----s to defray their own Subsidies, will be to their Loss per Annum, 478,956 l. 16 sh. 7 d.

The Sixth potent Reason is that of King Charles III. now Emperor, and the King of Poland, and if Peace should be made with France, it would be to their Loss from England at per Annum of 1500,000 l.

And 'tis also very plain and visible, that the Dutch, and the rest of our dear A----s, will, if a Peace should be made with France, lose from England a per Annum of 3617,063 l. 9 sh. 5 d.

Now these are such potent and convincing Reasons, that no Person can believe that our C----s will ever make a Peace with France, so long as England is able to raise and pay 'em this Money annually.

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The *D---b* has actually got in *Specie* by *England*, since the War with *France* began, (besides all the Prizes they have taken, and their Trade all the War with that Kingdom, for Twenty Two Years last past, the Sum of 29,493,273 *l.* 14 *sb.*

And 'tis also very observable, that if a Peace should be made with *France*, the *D---b* would in Seven Years Time lose the Sum of 9384,223 *l.* 9 *sb.*

Now, pray what Recompence could the High-Church make our dear *A---s*, the *D---b*, for so great a Loss as this would be to them? Would it not be very unkindly done? Certainly it would, without doubt.

The King of *S---n*, viz *C---s III.* in Twelve Years Time, has actually had in *Specie* for that Service, the Sum of 18,000,000.

And 'tis also demonstrable, that the said *K---g*, or now the *E---r*, in Seven Years time would actually lose the Sum of 10,500,000 *l.*

By this Account you may easily guess, what, in Proportion all our *A---s* have got, and will lose should they make a Peace with *France*; which is by no means at all for their Benefit and Advantage, and therefore not in the least fit to be done.

Having now done with the *D---b*, and our dear *A---s* on the other Side the Water, it will be very necessary to hasten Home to the late

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Ministry, and Plunderers, the Low-Church, and Stock-Jobbers, of this Nation, and see of what Strength their potent Reasons are against making a Peace with *France*.

And first of all, the Seventh potent Reason is the late Ministry's, or Plunderers of the Nation, who have an Account to make up of 35000,000 *l.*

In one Article from *Ireland*, they have actually deducted out of the *Irish* Army for one Year, 100,000 *l.*

And if what be true, as we find in the Letter to a new Member of the Honourable *House of Commons*, touching the Imbazlements and Mismanagements of the late Ministry, there has been imbazled, or misapplied, as followeth;

There has been over-paid to the Army, the Sum of 2756,911 *l.* 13 *sb.* 4 *d.*

To the Navy, 1652,659 *l.* 15 *sb.* 11 *d.*

To the Civil List, 455,302 *l.* 8 *sb.*

And yet the Debt on the Army, Navy, Ordnance, &c. and the Civil List, amounted at that Time to the Sum of 6,000,000.

So that in Five Years Time there was actually imbazled, or misapplied, 10,864,873 *l.* 17 *sb.* 4 *d.*

And he makes an Observation worth the taking Notice of, and that is, how much was paid to the Army, Navy, &c. short of these Proportions allowed by Parliament, will also

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be worth the Enquiry of the Honourable *House of Commons*. Vide *Letter*, Fol. 16, 17.

Again, a certain late Lord T—r, if Fame speaks Truth, hath fallen down and crack'd, as they say, about 2500,000 *l*.

That Sir T—L—n, a late Paymaster to the Navy, has died indebted to the Sailors about Three Years Wages, amounting to the Sum of 5400,000 *l*.

And lastly, that a certain Lord C—or was impeach'd not long since for a considerable Sum of Money that he had illegally gotten, he being not contented with his Place, that brought him in *per Annum*, 4,000.

But the late King *William*, beside, allowed him a Pension *per Annum* of 4,000.

And yet he procured to himself the Grants of several Mannors, Fee-Farm Rents, Quit-Rents, &c. to the Value of 33,600 *l*.

This is a small trifling Account to let the Nation into a sight of what the late Ministry cheated, not only the Sailors and Soldiers of, but how finely for several Years last past they may have plunder'd the Nation of considerable Sums of Money, yet not discovered; and we may remember, when such Paymasters used to tell their Money over Gird-irons, and all that went thro' they kept for their own use, and therefore there could be but very little Remain behind to pay the Army and Na-

[15]

Navy with: And are not some of these very potent and convincing Reasons, why the late Ministry are so unwilling to have a Peace, lest they should be call'd to an Account for their Imbezlements and Misapplications, and therefore 'tis Death for them to come to a general Peace.

The Eighth and last potent Reason is the Bank of *England's*, or the Low-Church Men; for these, with *Jews, Dutch, French, and English* Stock-Jobbers, not only draw great Sums of Money from the Government for advancing Money on the Taxes, which are called Loans; but do also sharp and bite the People of *England*, by their rising and falling of Stocks, which, in its Nature, is, as it were, devouring Men alive; as for Example,

The Parliament of *England* raises, by way of Lottery, to carry on the War against *France* and *Spain*, in the Year 1711. the Sum of 3000,000 *l*.

Now the Government is forced (to bring this Money in quickly, to pay the Army and Navy with) to allow a *Premium* out of every 100 *l*. to such Persons as will readily advance the same: Now suppose this *Premium* to be but 3 *l*. *per Cent.* and no more, (yet it is a great deal more) let's see what it stands the Government in to advance those Three Millions of Money, it comes to 90,000 *l*.

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Which is so much Loss to the Government out of 3000000 *l.* of Money; but if they should allow 15 *l. per Cent.* then the Sum in 3000000 *l.* would come to 450,000 *l.*

And for Six Millions in one Year, the Loss would be to the Queen 900,000 *l.*

And in Twelve Years Time, the Loss appears to be to the Government 10800,000 *l.*

And this is one of their potent Reasons, why the Bank, or Low-Church Men, do so vigorously oppose a glorious Peace with *France.*

Again, if what *De Foe* says be true, that upon the late Rumour, and flying Report, that there would be a Change at Court in the late Low-Church Ministry, her faint-hearted Friends the Whigs, in this very great Fright, sold off 300,000 *l.* their Stocks (Goods) at 59 *l.* or 100 *l.* for what cost 'em 129 *l.* so lost 29 *l.* to 34 *l. per Cent.* upon all that Money, which is at least 80000 *l.* which Money he calls it was lost to the Tories (which I rather take to be the Jewish Stock-Jobbers, or other cunning Snaps like them) who bought the same; and in some Time after the said Stock, or Goods, was sold back again at 105 *l.* which is 10 *l. per Cent.* and is 30000 *l.* clear to the Purchaser; so that upon the whole Matter, there was 110000 *l.* clear Gain by this wise Bargain. *Vide Review, 21 December 1710. Fol. 463.*

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And therefore if such great Advantages can be made by falling and rising of Stocks, we are sure these very Low-Church Men, or Stock-Jobbers, will never be for a general Peace so long as their Trading is thus suffered to go on.

But to blind the Eyes of the World, (that they might not see through this hidden Piece of Villany) they cover over these Matters with other spacious Reasons and pretended Objections, which shall be in this place all fairly answered.

And First of all it seems *K--g C----s III* of *S---n*, now *E-----r*, is resolved he wont make Peace with *France*, till he has the *S---sb M-----y* put into his Hands, for it will otherwise be to the Ruin of him and his *E-----e.*

The *D---h*, the rest of the *A--s*, the late Ministry, and the Bank, or Low-Church, are of the same Opinion, for without this Kingdom they say 'tis contrary to the Agreement made with the *A---s*, and our *G---t* is responsible for the same.

Secondly, If a Peace be made with *France*, that Monarch, who was able to Top a King on the *Spanish* Crown, no question but will soon Top the Pretender on *England*, whenever he pleases.

Thirdly, That by joining with their *H---h M-----s* in this *C-----y*, they have rescued these Kingdoms from Popery, Slavery, and
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Arbitrary Government; and have preserved the Protestant Religion in the Worship of the Church of *England*, as it now stands by Law Established.

And Lastly, it is not convenient to make a Peace with *France*, unless it be an Honourable one, for that King will keep his Word no longer, than till he has an Opportunity of breaking it.

To the first pretended Reason, I answer, if the E-----r is so very zealous to carry on the War against *France*, as he seems to be, who shall be Security for the Payment of the 18000000 *l.* that he has already had, and for the 1500000 *l.* that he Annually receives from *England* as Money lent? What Towns? (Nay, is his whole E-----e worth the Money we have already lent him?) And in whose Hands shall they be put as a Security, for the Payment of the said Money? Or what Persons will be responsible for the same?

Will their H—h M-----s Covenant, or enter into Articles for the Security thereof? If not, then pray why should not our Government be as careful of the Ruining, Impoverishing, and Beggering our Nation, as the E-----r is of his own, if such a Peace should be made, which he wont comply to for that very Reason. I think, we have spent upwards of an Hundred Twenty Three Millions of Pounds Ster-

[19]

Sterling; and have nothing to shew for it but a Parcel of poor *French* Rags of Honour; so naturally is it for *English* Men to part with their Money for Baggatels.

And whereas it is said, it is contrary to the Agreement made with the said A---s; How can that be? Did not they enter on the said War to bring the King of *France* to Reason, and to such a general Peace, as was for the good and benefit of all the A---s? And don't the E-----r say in his Circular Letter to the S--s of H---d, that it will be to the Ruin of his Country if Peace be made; and to preserve his Country, he vigorously incites all the A---s to push on the War against *France*; so that Natural Preservation is the E-----r's Case; And is it not *England's* Case also? For if we carry on the War at such disadvantageous Terms, as drawing out of the Purses of the People of *England* Six Millions Yearly, and no Returns, and take a *Jack Haddoway's* Security for it, is the ready way not only to ruin our Government, but to beggar our Kingdoms; and 'tis as natural and justifiable for the Q---n of G---t-B-----n to preserve her Country from Ruin, as 'tis for His I---l M---y to preserve his own.

As to the Topping a King upon the Throne of *Spain*, so by the same Reason the King of *France*, by his Power, may Top the Pretender

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on *England* when he pleases; yet I am of a contrary Opinion, for I am perswaded, should *England* and the Confederates refuse the Peace *France* has offer'd, who knows but it might so enrage that Monarch, as to exasperate him to do it; but I am sure 'tis more to be fear'd from the Low-Church-Men, who no doubt but are in a Confederacy with *Papists*, *Jacobites* and *Nonjurors*; who, if they obtain not their Ends, they have vowed, and are resolved to do it, and who knows but they may be already imbarck'd in the said potent Design.

By joining with the *D—b*, 'tis said, that they help'd to rescue these Nations from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Government, by which means they preserv'd the Protestant Religion in the Church of *England*: 'Tis true, they did help to relieve these Kingdoms from Popery, for which great Piece of Service the Nation paid them 600000 l. according to their Demands, and therefore not so much beholding to them as the Low-Church would make us; but if a certain pious Lord had not happily renounced the Northern Heresy, and turn'd Roman Catholick on purpose to outwit King *James* of his Kingdoms, I question very much whether ever the *D—b* would voluntarily have undertook so daring and hazardous an Enterprize, but that Lord too was very well rewarded for being so great an Hypocrite and Impostor, and

[21]

for serving the then good Old Cause. He had 800000 l. for his said Service.

But this Nation, Church and State, are far off from being delivered of an Arbitrary Government, for their Rights Liberties, and Properties, are so visibly invaded by the Low-Church-Men, who daily gives them new Plagues, not only in the City of *London*, but all over *England* too; by creeping into their Government by Occasional Conformity, nay, are not only insulting the Church, but would thrust the Church-Men out of their Places of Power in the Government, and very fain would Top the Conventicle on the Church, and a Common-wealth on the Kingdom both at a Time.

Nor is it convenient it seems for *England* to make a noble and generous Peace with *France*, unless it be a safe and honourable one: Now who are to be Judges of this Matter is easily guess'd; for the Low-Church-Men have assum'd the Baldness to direct Her Majesty in this Affair, for they tell you there is no trusting to the Word or Honour of *France*; and why? Because that King broke it with them first: But the World may remember, 'twas after they had made a Felonious Partition of the Monarchy of *Spain*, contrary to their former Articles of Peace settled with *France* upon that Condition.

If

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If the E---r, the D---h, and the rest of the A---s, are so hot and violent to carry on the War against France and Spain, and the D---h have so much Money to spare to lend England to carry it on, a God's Name let them have our Army and Navy to their Assistance, conditionally, the D---h will pay the Q---n Three Millions *per Annum* for them, (tho' hitherto it has cost the Nation annually Six Millions to equip 'em and send 'em thither) and the E---r be engaged to repay the S---s again that Money so expended. And this will encourage the People of England to push forward a War, and be as hot and violent for carrying it on, as any one of the C---s, let them be whom they will.

And I'll venture to lay an even Wager there will be no repining thereat in this Kingdom, if the C---s then are willing to carry it on to the End of the World; and the hoarded Money that is kept up for advancing Loans on the Taxes and Stock-Jobbing, will quickly appear to assist the Merchants and Tradesmen at easy Rates; and this will quiet all Persons, nay, the Nation will save Six Millions *per Ann.* ready Cash, so that all our Taxes will at once cease from being collected, and the Kingdom will gain also Three Millions *per Ann.* which will then be happily Circulating in our Bowels; and this is the only way to
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make Peace and Plenty in England; while the War is carried on at their Charge against France and Spain without grumbling.

Certainly, since his I---l M---y has so great a Prospect, (and it may be for an Universal Monarchy too) who knows but it may be worth his while to be at the Charge thereof? And there's no question but the S---s will greatly get by it in assisting so just a Cause; nay, who knows but the Bank, the late Ministry, and all our raptious Stock-Jobbers may transplant themselves into the E---re, if but Ways and Means can be found out there to raise Funds to carry on the said War? I am of Opinion that then none will be more ready to advance Loans on the Taxes than they, conditionally, his I---l M---y will give but as large *Premiums* for the Advancement of ready Money, as Her M---y of G---t B---n, and also suffer 'em to fall and raise the Stocks there, as they have done in England; and I don't question but they will be as ready to stay there to suck the Heart's Blood out of the E---r, as they have already done for Two and Twenty Years last past in England.

But to carry on the War, (as we have done hitherto) at our own Charge and Expences, is monstrously ridiculous, especially when we sit down to consider what Advantage the English has got by it, whilst the D---h they get all the
Towns,

Towns, and the rest of the C———s & Stock-
Jobbers all the Money, and nothing but Ho-
nourable *French* Rags or Beggary is left for the
Nation to subsist on: And are not these potent,
strong and perswasive Reasons for carrying on
the War to the Ruin of *Britain*.

Troth, if the Nation are in their Senses, 'tis
now Time to look about them, after the Ex-
pence of an Hundred Twenty Three Millions
of Pounds Sterling, the Butchering of so many
Hundred Thousand Souls, and the vast Loss
we have had in our *English* Men of War, our
Merchants in their Effects and Shipping, & our
Nation in their Trading; so that it is now
some would think) high Time to put an End
to this Expensive, Unnecessary and Bloody
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Advantage to *England*, and especially when
'tis so visibly plain, that our Junto are in a
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and Money on the one Side, while on the other
the late Ministry may the easier Ruin the Go-
vernment both in Church State. Which GOD
of his Infinite Mercy prevent.

F I N I S.