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Extract of the King's Speech December 3<sup>rd</sup> 1782

I must recommend to you an immediate attention to the great Objects of the public Receipts and Expenditure, and above all, to the State of the public Debt - Notwithstanding the great increase of it during the war, it is to be hoped that such regulations may be still established, such savings made, and future Loans so conducted, as to promote the means of its gradual redemption by a fixed course of payment - I must, with particular earnestness, distinguish for your serious consideration that part of the Debt which consists of Navy Ordnance, and Victualling Bills; the enormous discount upon some of these Bills shews the mode of payment to be a most ruinous expedient -

I have ordered the several Estimates made up as correctly as the present practice admits to be laid before you - I hope that such further Corrections as may be necessary will

will be made before the next year. It is  
my desire that you should be apprised of  
every expence before it is incurred, as far  
as the nature of each Service could  
possibly admit - Matters of account can  
never be made too public -

Resolution of the House of Commons  
12<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1724

Resolved, That for any person or persons in  
His Majesty's Treasury, or in the Exchequer  
or in the Bank of England, or for any  
person or persons whatsoever, employed in  
the payment of public Money, to pay, or direct  
or cause to be paid any Sum or Sums of  
Money for or towards the support of Services  
voted in the present Session of Parliament  
after the Parliament shall have been pro-  
rogued or dissolved; if it shall be dissolved or  
prorogued before any Act of Parliament  
shall have passed appropriating the Supplies  
to such Services, will be a high Crime and

misdeemeanor, a daring breach of a public trust  
contrary to the fundamental Privileges  
of Parliament, and subversive of the  
Constitution of this Country

Resolution of the House of Commons  
15<sup>th</sup> May 1711

Resolved, That the applying any Sum of  
unappropriated Money, or Surplusage of  
Funds to uses not voted or addressed for by  
Parliament, hath been a misapplication of  
the public Money

Extract from Petition to the Supply  
Page 134

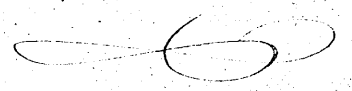
Notwithstanding every precaution which can  
be taken to confine the expences of the different  
Services within those Sums, which, after  
consideration of the Estimates laid before  
them, appear to the House of Commons  
to be fully sufficient, - we learn, from  
factual experience, that this has been  
found to be impossible - In all the  
different

different services, the Navy, the Army, and  
 the Ordnance, there has always been an  
 exceeding, or debt, contracted upon cases  
 which has been brought before Parlia-  
 ment in a subsequent Session, under  
 the Title of Navy Debt, or of Extraordi-  
 naries incurred and not provided for.  
 Formerly these exceedings were confined  
 within some limits, as appears from  
 the accounts entered in the Journals  
 during the war of the Succession; and  
 even in the war which terminated  
 in 1748. In what is commonly called  
 the German war, these sums first  
 became very large; but in the late  
 war, carried on in America, they  
 exceeded all bounds. There was a  
 degree of negligence or extravagance, or  
 both, in those who had the conduct  
 of this Department, which rendered  
 all

" all the votes of the House of Commons,  
 " on Bills for appropriating the Supplies,  
 " ridiculous and nugatory. The sums  
 " demanded, upon the head of extracordi-  
 " naries of the Army incurred and not  
 " provided for, during this period, fell  
 " not very much short of the whole sums  
 " voted by Parliament upon Estimate for  
 " that Service; nay, in the year 1782 they  
 " appear to have actually exceeded them.  
 " This was such a shameful prostitution  
 " of the Money of the public, that - though  
 " perhaps the distance, and magnitude  
 " and nature of the American war might  
 " be pleaded as some alleviation & excuse  
 " for the Generals abroad who commanded,  
 " or for the Ministers at home who ought  
 " to have controlled those Commanders -  
 " Nothing can justify the House of Commons,  
 " who permitted this practice to continue  
 uncorrected

uninterrupted thro' several Sessions; and  
 whose more immediate duty it was to  
 have examined into the Contracts, and  
 other Services, pretended to have been  
 performed, and to have pointed out and  
 punished those frauds and abuses, which  
 were afterwards with no great difficulty  
 detected by the Commissioners of Public  
 Accounts.

Extract from the Reports of the Committee  
 1782.



Your Committee cannot help observing, that the  
 enormous amount of extraordinary in the foregoing  
 account, incurred without the consent of Parliament  
 is an abuse of the most alarming nature, enabling  
 Ministers to deceive the nation, by keeping back  
 the great expence of the war, and concealing  
 thereby the extent of its engagements. It has been  
 stated by Parliament when the object was  
 inconsiderable to what it was at present, as

a dangerous invasion of the rights, and little differing  
 from levying money without the consent of Parliament.  
 The debt is not only incurred, but paid also, by  
 the sole authority of the Ministers, and that  
 too out of money appropriated to other Services  
 leaving no option to the House when the account  
 comes to be laid before them. This abuse has  
 risen to such a height as calls for immediate  
 correction. It amounts, in less than seven years  
 want to more than <sup>32,385,834</sup> fifteen millions, whilst in  
 every years accounts we see the appointment  
 of useless Officers with large Salaries, contingent  
 Bills allowed even to inferior Officers, and drafts  
 to a great amount allowed without controul  
 from Governors of Colonies and Plantations: a  
 part of which we confess, may indeed arise  
 necessarily from the nature & circumstances of  
 the war; but to demands of this nature, no  
 revenue, no resources, can be adequate, if such  
 exorbitant expences are subject to no controul.

The Committee therefore submit to the  
 wisdom of the House, whether probable of amends  
 laid before the House, of Provisions, Freight and the  
 expence of provincial troops; whether the limiting  
 contingent Bills to be allowed only to principals  
 or

in Office; some proper Checks upon the drafts  
 of foreign governments, requiring to be laid before  
 the House the grounds of their demand, and  
 mode of expenditure; a prohibition to create  
 unnecessary Offices; the making up to the 31<sup>st</sup>  
 December in every year, in the form manner  
 as the Navy, the Account of the Living  
 extraordinary, and that the same, which  
 has been hitherto delayed, be presented in ten  
 days after the Meeting of Parliament, or other  
 more effectual regulations to the same  
 purposes; may not be necessary to restrain these  
 abuses-

Extract of a Clause of Appropriation  
 31<sup>st</sup> December 1689-

After enacting Penalties on the Collectors, Receiver  
 General, Officers of the Treasury, Exchequer &c,  
 if the Monies are not applied to the purposes  
 for which they are appropriated, It is enacted  
 And it is hereby further enacted, That the  
 Treasurer of the Navy for the time being shall  
 the sum of Four hundred thousand  
 pounds appropriated as aforesaid by virtue of  
 this Act, be the sum shall be paid into some  
 distinct and separate from all other Monies;  
 and shall issue and pay the same by  
 warrant of the Principal Officers & Commissioners  
 of the Navy, or any three or more of them  
 and mentioning and expressing that the  
 same is for the respective uses for which  
 the same is appropriated as aforesaid, and  
 for no other use intent or purpose  
 whatsoever - And it is hereby further  
 enacted, That the Principal Officer &  
 Commissioners of the Navy, or any of  
 them, shall not sign any warrant  
 or Navy Bill, or do any other Act

or thing, for the issuing and paying any part of the said sum of four hundred thousand pounds, so appropriated by this Act, to any use intent or purpose whatsoever, other than for the respective uses for which the same is appropriated as aforesaid and to be so mentioned and specified in such warrant or Navy Bill. And it is further enacted, That if any of the Officers which are appointed by this Act to receive the said sum of four hundred thousand pounds, hereby appropriated, or any part thereof, shall after the Receipt of the said Money, divert or misapply the same, or any part thereof, by virtue of any warrant from the Commissioners of the Treasury, or from the Lord Treasurer, or other Superior Officers for the time being, contrary to the true intent of this Act, that then such Officer or Officers, so diverting or misapplying the said Money shall forfeit the like sum so diverted or misapplied; which said forfeiture shall be recovered by Action, Debt, Bill, plaint or Informations in any

or

of their Majesty's Courts of Records at Westminster, whereon no favour, protection, or wagen of Law shall be allowed; the one moiety of which forfeiture, so to be recovered, shall be to the Informer, or him who shall sue for the same; the other moiety thereof to be distributed to the poor of the parish where such offence shall be committed. And be it further enacted, That if any Officer or Officers mentioned in this Act, or in any ways belonging to the Exchequer or Navy shall wilfully and unlawfully offend against this Law, or any Clause thereof, by diverting or misapplying any part of the said sum of four hundred thousand pounds, appropriated as aforesaid; contrary to the true intent of this Act, that for any and every such offence, such Officer and Officers so offending shall forfeit his Office and place, and is and be hereby disabled and made incapable to hold, or execute the said Office, or any other Office whatsoever for the future. Provided also, and be it enacted, That no stay of prosecution, upon any command, warrant or motion

motion, order or direction, by non-vult. ulterius  
 prosequi, shall be had, made, admitted, received  
 or allowed by any court whatsoever, in any  
 suit or proceedings by action of debt, bill  
 plaint or information, or otherwise, for the  
 recovery of all or any of the pains, penalties  
 or forfeitures, upon any person or persons  
 by this act inflicted, or therein mentioned,  
 or for or in order to the conviction or  
 disability of any person offending against  
 this act.

See also the clause in the Statute 6 & 7  
 William the Third 6 & 7<sup>th</sup>

*Raising Money by Funding*

*R. Shackland Letter to C. Gulliver*

This mode of raising Money is the least displeasing to the people,  
 because large Sums are obtained for small annual Taxes; and  
 even when these annual Taxes are multiplied, the expenditure of the  
 Sums raised upon them furnishes occupations which benefit the Mass of the  
 people, and is a source of great and interesting events, which  
 amuse and fill their imaginations, even when the events, upon  
 the whole, are unfavourable to the public interests. The contempts  
 of a great war are the Caparisons and halts, which by their  
 show and jangle induce a poor animal to jog on cheerfully  
 under a great load.

*Extracts from Mr. Burke's Speech on Reform*

"But what I despise, was apparent with me,  
 what I bent the whole force of my mind to, was the  
 reduction of that corrupt influence, which is itself the  
 perennial Spring of all prodigality, and of all disorders,  
 which loads us, more than millions of Debt; which  
 takes away vigour from our Arms, wisdom from our  
 Councils, and every shadow of authority and credit from  
 the most venerable parts of our Constitution."

This, Sir, is almost always the case, whose  
 the plan has completed success. But how stands the  
 matter in the mere attempt? Nothing you know is  
 more common, than for men to wish, and call  
 loudly too, for a Reformation, who when it arrives  
 do lay no means like the severity of its aspect. —  
 Reformation is one of those pieces which must be put at  
 some distance in order to please. Its greatest followers  
 love it better in the Abstract than in the Substance.  
 When any old prejudice of their own, or any Interest that  
 they value, is touched, they become scrupulous, they  
 become captious, and every man has his separate  
 exception. Some pluck out the black hairs, some  
 the

the way; one point must be given up to one, another point must be given yielded to another; nothing is suffered to prevail upon its own principle: the whole is so fiddled down, and disjointed, that scarcely a trace of the original scheme remains! Thus, between the resistance of power, and the unsystematical process of popularity, the undertaking and the undertaker are both exposed, and the poor reformer is helped off the stage, both by friends and foes."

I have no wish to deny, that our resources are as brilliant as any one chooses to make them; our resources too may, for me, lie as unfathomable as they are represented; indeed they are just what our people profess, and will submit to pay. Taxing is an easy business. Any projector can contrive new impositions: any bungler can add to the old. But is it altogether wise to have no other bounds to your impositions, than the patience of those who are to bear them?

All I claim upon the Subject of your resources is this, that they are not likely to be increased by wanting them. I think I shall be permitted to assume, that a System of Frugality will not lessen your Revenues, whatever they may be; — I believe it will not be hotly disputed, that those resources which lie heavy on the Subject, ought not to be objects of preference; that they ought not to be the very first choice, to an honest Representative of the people —

If there is any one eminent criterion, which, above all the rest, distinguishes a wise Government from an Administration weak and improvident, it is this; — "well to know the best time and manner of yielding, what is impossible to keep." There have been, Sir, and there are many who choose to choose with their situation, rather than be instructed by it. These Gentlemen argue against every desire of reformation upon the principles of a criminal prosecution. It is enough for them to justify their adherence to a pernicious System, that it is not of their contrivance; that it is an inheritance of absurdity, derived to them from their Ancestors; that they can make out a long and unbroken pedigree of mismanagers that have gone before them. They are proud of the Antiquity of their House; and they defend their errors, as if they were defending their inheritance: afraid of derogating from their Nobility; and carefully avoiding a spot of blot in their parchment, which they think would degrade them for ever —



No 3.

An ACCOUNT of all Sums of Money that have been issued by the Barrack Master General, &c. for the Erection of BARRACKS in Great Britain; specifying the Places in which such Barracks have been erected, and the Sums expended upon each, and for providing Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils for the same, from the 1st Day of January 1790 to the 1st December 1795: Together with an Account of all Sums of Money due upon the same Account, and also an Estimate of the Sums necessary for completing such Barracks as are now Building.

BARRACKS.		Amount paid for Building Barracks prior to 1st Dec <sup>r</sup> 1795.	Sums due, as per Accounts in the Barrack Master General's Office, and by Reports of the Surveyors.	Sums that will probably be wanting to complete the said Barracks, as per Estimates of the Surveyors.
Aberdeen	On Account of erecting Barracks for Officers and Men, with the necessary Guard Houses, Hospitals, Store Rooms, and other Buildings requisite for the Accommodation of Infantry, with Charges for Boundary Walls, levelling Ground, forming Parades, Roads, &c.	7,530	5,800	1,506
Ayr	D° — D° — D°	3,170	1,510	5,536
Barnstaple	On Account of erecting Barracks for Officers and Men, and Stables for Horses, with the necessary Guard Houses, Infirmarys, Hay Sheds, Forges, Store Rooms, and other Buildings requisite for the Accommodation of Cavalry, with Charges for Boundary Walls, levelling Ground, forming Parades, Roads, &c.	5,894	1,926	535
Bridport	D° — D° — D°	5,144	1,876	435
Birmingham	D° — D° — D°	12,766	2,433	759
Brighton	D° — D° — D°	11,000	8,951	18,070
Canterbury	D° — D° — D°	14,450	11,485	1,296
Christchurch	D° — D° — D°	4,144	1,930	1,542
Coventry	D° — D° — D°	8,801	1,671	523
Chelmsford	D° — D° — D°	16,314	1,315	881
Colchester	D° — D° — D°	29,066	3,398	1,623
Croydon	D° — D° — D°	19,737	5,363	1,255
Deal	D° — D° — D°	4,700	3,226	7,824
D°	D° — D° — D°	4,851	1,185	301
Dorchester	D° — D° — D°	12,840	8,000	1,640
Dundee	D° — D° — D°	550	1,300	9,238
Eatbourne	D° — D° — D°	1,351	2,014	4,368
Exeter	D° — D° — D°	14,840	4,760	2,303
Edinburgh	D° — D° — D°	17,836	8,842	1,811
Guildford	D° — D° — D°	8,482	2,040	526
Glasgow	D° — D° — D°	14,325	5,140	1,603
Hounslow	D° — D° — D°	27,081	1,994	1,453
Hyde Park	D° — D° — D°	25,500	5,790	6,779
Hamilton	D° — D° — D°	6,579	8,305	2,508
Ipswich	D° — D° — D°	14,220	7,040	1,063
Manchester	D° — D° — D°	16,484	3,610	1,004
Modbury	D° — D° — D°	5,144	2,046	548
Norwich	D° — D° — D°	18,500	1,791	1,014
Northampton	D° — D° — D°	10,750	2,202	836
Nottingham	D° — D° — D°	9,667	1,534	560
Porchester	D° — D° — D°	10,560	642	560
Perth	D° — D° — D°	9,203	6,170	1,755
Romford	D° — D° — D°	21,970	10,218	1,609
Sheffield	D° — D° — D°	5,760	1,313	353
Southampton	D° — D° — D°	5,144	1,841	538
Sunderland	D° — D° — D°	12,742	2,040	1,127
Taunton	D° — D° — D°	2,500	1,870	3,280
Totnes	D° — D° — D°	5,144	1,976	545
Trowbridge	D° — D° — D°	4,394	2,526	540
Wareham	D° — D° — D°	5,144	1,986	546
Weymouth	D° — D° — D°	3,500	1,696	2,370
Windfor	D° — D° — D°	7,500	10,630	12,152
York	D° — D° — D°	12,000	10,000	2,453
		£. 457,277	170,485	107,188

Paid for the Purchase of Land, &c. for the Purpose of erecting Barracks thereon	£.	29,053
Paid on Account of Bedding for the above Barracks	—	28,530
Paid on Account of Furniture and Utensils for D°	—	45,210
Estimate of the Sum necessary to complete Furniture and Utensils	—	13,056

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Erection of Barracks in the Sums  
of BARRACKS in the Sums  
expended upon each, at the Day of  
January 1790 to the 1st of Decr 1795, and also an Estimate of the Sums necessary for completing such Barracks as are now Building, and the Account,

BARRACKS.		Amount paid for Building Barracks prior to 1st Decr 1795.	Sums due, as per Accounts in the Barrack Master General's Office, and by Reports of the Surveyors.	Sums that will probably be wanting to complete the said Barracks, as per Estimates of the Surveyors.
Aberdeen	On Account of erecting Barracks for Officers and Men, with the necessary Guard Houses, Hospitals, Store Rooms, and other Buildings requisite for the Accommodation of Infantry, with Charges for Boundary Walls, levelling Ground, forming Parades, Roads, &c.	7,530	5,800	1,506
Ayr	D° — D° — D°	3,170	1,510	5,536
Barnstaple	On Account of erecting Barracks for Officers and Men, and Stables for Horses, with the necessary Guard Houses, Infirmaries, Hay Sheds, Forges, Store Rooms, and other Buildings requisite for the Accommodation of Cavalry, with Charges for Boundary Walls, levelling Ground, forming Parades, Roads, &c.	5,894	1,026	535
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Brighton	D° — D° — D°	11,000	8,951	18,070
Canterbury	D° — D° — D°	14,450	11,485	1,296
Christchurch	D° — D° — D°	4,144	1,930	1,542
Coventry	D° — D° — D°	8,801	1,671	533
Chelmsford	D° — D° — Infantry	16,314	1,315	881
Colchester	D° — D° — D°	29,066	3,398	1,623
Croydon	D° — D° — Cavalry	19,737	5,363	1,255
Deal	D° — D° — Infantry	4,700	3,226	7,824
D°	D° — Cavalry	4,851	1,185	301
Dorchester	D° — D° — D°	12,840	8,000	1,640
Dundee	D° — D° — Infantry	550	1,300	9,238
Eatbourne	D° — D° — Cavalry	1,351	2,014	4,368
Exeter	D° — D° — D°	14,840	4,760	2,303
Edinburgh	D° — D° — D°	17,836	8,842	1,811
Guildford	D° — D° — D°	8,482	2,040	526
Glasgow	D° — D° — D°	14,325	5,140	1,603
Hounslow	D° — D° — Cavalry	27,081	1,994	1,453
Hyde Park	D° — D° — D°	25,500	5,790	6,779
Hamilton	D° — D° — D°	6,579	8,305	2,508
Ipswich	D° — D° — Cavalry	14,220	7,040	1,063
Manchester	D° — D° — D°	16,484	3,610	1,004
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Taunton	D° — D° — Cavalry	2,500	1,870	3,280
Totnefs	D° — D° — D°	5,144	1,976	545
Trowbridge	D° — D° — D°	4,394	2,526	540
Wareham	D° — D° — D°	5,144	1,986	546
Weymouth	D° — D° — D°	3,500	1,696	2,370
Windfor	D° — D° — D°	7,500	10,630	12,152
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	£.	457,277	170,485	107,188

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Paid on Account of Bedding for the above Barracks	—	28,530
Paid on Account of Furniture and Utensils for D°	—	45,210
Estimate of the Sum necessary to complet Furniture and Utensils	—	13,056

Of: De Lancey,  
Barrack Master General.

0304

AN ACCOUNT

OF ALL

Sums of Money that have been issued by  
the Barrack Master General, &c. for  
the Erection of BARRACKS

*In GREAT BRITAIN:*

Specifying the Places in which such Barracks  
have been erected, and the Sums expended  
upon each, and for providing Bedding, Fur-  
niture, and Utensils for the same, from the  
1<sup>st</sup> Day of January 1790 to the 1<sup>st</sup> Decem-  
ber 1795: Together with an Account of all  
Sums of Money due upon the same Account,  
and also an Estimate of the Sums necessary  
for completing such Barracks as are now  
Building.

*Ordered to be printed 3d. February 1796.*