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A
LETTER
TO
A New MEMBER
Of the Honourable
HOUSE of COMMONS;
Touching the Rise of all the
Imbezlements and Mismanagements
OF THE
KINGDOM'S TREASURE,
From the Beginning of the
REVOLUTION
Unto this Present
PARLIAMENT.

WITH
An Account, from Time to Time, of the many Oppositions the
House of Commons met with about Redressing the said Publick
Grievances.

AND LASTLY,
A Proposal humbly offer'd to their Consideration, how to prevent the
like Miscarriages for the future.

To which is added,
A Parallel Account of the National Expences, from *Novem-
ber 3. 1640. to November 1659. And from November 5.
1688. to Michaelmas 1700.*

Amsterdam: Printed in the Year 1710.

LETTER

TO A NEW MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

IN PARLIAMENT

ASSEMBLED

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE 17th of February 1701

By Sir John Mordaunt

Printed in the Year 1701

of the Parliament in satisfying former Engagements, and

LETTER

FROM A
Commoner of England,
TO A
New Member of this Honourable
House of COMMONS.

S I R,

YOU being a New Member of this Honourable House, I presume you are not so well acquainted with the Transactions of several former Parliaments, in relation to the Miscarriages and Imbezlements of the Publick Monies of this Kingdom, because I perceive you are somewhat surpriz'd at her Majesty's Speech, touching that Paragraph, wherein She complains to your House, *That She cannot, without great Concern, mention to you, That the Navy and other Offices are burthen'd with heavy Debts;* which so far affect the Publick Service, that She most earnestly desires you to find some Way to answer those Demands, and to prevent the like for the Time to come: The Justice of Parliament in satisfying former Engagements being the certain Way for Preserving and Establishing Credit.

I say, being a New Member, you are utterly at a loss in this Matter, and want thoroughly to be instructed in Mismanagements of the Ministry; for you are earnestly desired by the Queen to find out now some Way to answer those Demands, and to prevent the like Imbezlements and Misapplications for the Time to come; it being but Justice

of the Parliament in satisfying former Engagements, and it is the most certain Way for Preserving and Establishing of Credit.

Is this the Way of Establishing and Preserving of future Credit? Then 'tis plain, That by her Majesty's Confession, the Credit of the Nation begins now to flag: And if so, the Question will be, Whether it is occasion'd by the Funds not answering the intended End they were rais'd for, or whether the Credit of the Nation is sunk by crafty Ministers, that have lick'd themselves into fair Estates, and so have imbezzled and misapplied the Kingdom's Publick Treasure? Now, if you can find out but where this Shooe pinches, you have done your Work; for her Majesty's earnest Desire is to prevent the like Practices for the Time to come.

In order to which, give me Leave to inform you, That the Right H— the H— of P—, in their Address to her Majesty, do as frankly complain of Mismanagements and Imbezzlements in several of the Queen's Offices heretofore committed, as well as her Majesty; which, at your leisure, you may read in their Address to the Queen, printed in the Year 1705.

And I must beg your Patience to shew also, That the Honourable the House of Commons have formerly made as hearty and heavy Complaints as most have done, and publicly declared; That common Justice was refused to be done this Honourable House, when so often desired to redress the Publick Grievances of the Nation, especially touching the Mismanagements and Imbezzlements of the Publick Monies of the Kingdom. *Vide* their Votes of *March 24. 1701.*

Since they have had every one their Turn of Complaining, don't you admire where the Fault lies all this while, and *that there is no Remedy as yet found out*; that is to say, from the Year 1701, to this present Year 1710, being full 9 Years?

One would think at first Dash, That the Queen, the Lords, and the Commons, were all at a Loss, and willing, hearty, and ready to embrace any Expedient, and listen to any Proposal that could be found out to put a Stop, and to prevent the like Mismanagements and Imbezzlements of the Kingdom's Money for the future; or else they would never certainly make their Complaints so often: But alas! Sir, there lies the Mystery.

Now,

Now, Sir, to unriddle this grand Secret, is, to let you into our former Miscarriages, and the Way that was then taken to stop and redress those grand Grievances, and the many Obstructions former Parliaments met with, tho' they heartily espous'd, and design'd to go thorough Stitch with the Remedy; and then you will find where this great Fault has lain all the while, and perceive who are blameworthy, such as complain'd, or those very Persons that refused to punish the Transgressors when they were first catch'd offending. And give me leave to add; That all Mismanagements and Losses that have since happen'd to this Kingdom, are owing to such as refus'd to do common Justice, when so often importun'd thereto.

The great Mismanagements of the Kingdom's Publick Treasure, and the Misapplications thereof, fell out in the Reign of the late *K. William*; which was then observ'd for several Years together to be a growing Evil upon the Government, and at last it did produce several Annual Commissions by Act of Parliament, for Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom; but what Success these Commissions had, will be worth our Time to examine.

Tho' it has been publickly objected, that by these Commissions little was done towards the adjusting the Accounts of the Nation, and Inferences have been thence drawn, that such Commissions are of little or no Use; yet certainly 'tis the Duty of our Representatives (especially since desired from the Throne) to make it their earnest Endeavour to find out proper Remedies for this fatal Distemper, lest it end in the Ruin of the Monarchy, the Church and the State: For the Commons have complain'd of these Miscarriages; the Lords in their Turn have complain'd of 'em; and now at last, her Majesty, in her most Gracious Speech, is heavily complaining of these Miscarriages. And, since they have all had their Turns of Complaint, one would think it were high Time to redress this Common and Publick Grievance, which has, in short, almost ruin'd the Credit of the Parliament; and there will be no retrieving of it, till a Stop be put to those growing Evils. It will scarcely be pretended by any Man, that such an Adjustment of Accounts is in its own Nature impracticable. If then the former Commissions had not altogether the desired Success, the Fault must lie either

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in the Scheme laid down, as probably it might be for the first Year or Two; or in the Commission, if they wanted either Skill, Application, or Integrity, sufficient for the Business they were employ'd about.

Now all these Wants have been charged upon some of them; but whether with Justice, or not, I am not yet well satisfy'd: But I am sure there were two other Impediments, of which I may speak with more Certainty, either of which was enough to hinder the Execution of that Commission.

The first of these was, That divers great Men that had mighty Accounts to pass, and perhaps had little Stomach to do it, had such a Power and Influence in the House of Commons, as were able to cramp the Commissioners in their Power, and discountenance them in their Report; and even to banter them in the Execution of their Trust.

That this was openly practis'd, is notorious to all that were then Members of the House; and how much the Commissioners must needs be discouraged in the Execution of so difficult a Task, the Performance of which was to be laid before such Judges so possess'd, I'll leave any one to guess.

The Influence of these Men perhaps produc'd another Difficulty, which was a Flaw in the Commission itself; for the Commissioners were not empowered sufficiently to require Proof of suspected Vouchers; they could not commit Persons for Contempt of their Authority, and consequently were expos'd to the Hazard of being abus'd by false Vouchers. These were Difficulties almost, if not absolutely, insuperable.

Now, that never-to-be-forgotten Parliament, in the Year 1701, took Care to remove most of these Obstructions, by providing a Bill with larger Power, appointing Commissioners of known Worth and Integrity, who were willing, without Recompence, to take the Trouble upon 'em, and having such an House of Commons (as God be thanked we now have,) dispos'd to hear, and enquire strictly into those Miscarriages; and there was great Reason to expect a good Issue.

But perhaps this very Expectation (pray God it don't again) defeated the Bill, because some of those very Persons who had heretofore born such Sway in the House of Commons, were then grown so powerful in another Place, and

Accounts

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Accounts were still as terrible as ever; it was not therefore their Interest to suffer such a Bill to pass, for those very Reasons before-mentioned.

First, Because such a Commission, with such Powers, was as hard to be resisted, as, on the other side, some Mens Accounts were to be made up; and consequently, such an Enquiry, as the Commissioners were thereby empowered to make, might have ruin'd the Credit, and perhaps the Fortunes of some Great Men.

Secondly, The same Persons knew, that there were no Bantering the Commissioners named in the Bill, because they knew 'em to be Men of Sense, Honour and Courage, and that knew, and were resolv'd to execute their Commission; and as they were Volunteers in that Service, had given Earnest of their Resolution to unriddle that Mystery which divers good Men had before lost their Labour in, and thereby perhaps might have made Discoveries, at that Time, very Unseasonable to some Great Men. And,

Lastly, The Disposition of the House of Commons itself, who were resolv'd as fast as possible, to extricate this Nation from that Labyrinth of Debts, Interest, Deficiencies, and other Incumbrances she was then in, and is at present in a manner lost; was a Error to those who knew by what Steps and Artifices she was led into, and left in it.

I say, it was not safe for them, either to let the Bill pass, or to have it rejected in Gross; and therefore such Expedients were to be found out, as might embroil the two Houses about it, a Practice in which they had not long before shewn a great deal of Mastery.

They knew, That the Commons, as they had the sole Power of granting Money, so also of taking an Account of the Disposition of all Money by them granted, and of appointing Commissioners for that Purpose. This was laid hold on as a proper Handle, to introduce those Amendments which they knew the Commons could not agree to, without departing from those Rights which they were sure they would never relinquish.

Divers Amendments therefore were made, not perhaps so much to alter the Bill, as to lay upon the Commons a Necessity of throwing it out; thereby hoping to shift the *Oidium* of such an Action from their own Door.

But

But the Commons, who were aware of this Drift, and saw the Conclusion of the Session so near at hand, appointed a Committee to draw up their Reasons, why they could not agree to the Amendments made by the Lords, and afterwards order'd them to be printed, for the Satisfaction of the People whom they represented; which I shall give you in the very Words of the House, as they stand in their Votes *March 24. 1701.*

The Commons do disagree to the first Amendment made by the Lords.

Because it is notorious, that many Millions of Money have been given to his Majesty *K. William* by the Commons, for the Service of the Publick; which remains yet unaccounted for, to the great Dissatisfaction of the good People of *England*, who cheerfully contributed to those Supplies; And their Lordships first Amendment prevents any Accounts being taken of those Monies by the Commissioners appointed by the Commons for that Purpose.

The Commons do disagree to the second Amendment made by the Lords.

Because *John Parkhurst*, and *John Pascal*, Esqs; have for several Years been Commissioners of the Prizes taken during the late War, and are accountable for great Sums of Money arising thereby, which ought to be applied to the Use of the Publick.

That the said *John Parkhurst*, and *John Pascal*, were frequently press'd to account for the same, by the late Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament; but by many Artifices and Evasions delay'd and avoided giving any such Account as was requir'd by the said Commissioners.

That the Clause, to which their Lordships have disagreed by their second Amendment, requires them to account before the first of *September* next; but by their Lordships Amendment, the said *John Parkhurst* and *John Pascal* are exempted from giving any such Account, which is highly unreasonable.

The Commons do disagree to the fourth Amendment.

The Commons cannot agree to the Clause sent down by the Lords, marked with X, because their Lordships have therein directed the Commissioners to allow and certify a pretended Debt to Colonel *Baldwin Leighton*; whereas the Disposition,

sposition, as well as granting of Money by Act of Parliament, hath ever been in the House of Commons; and this Amendment relating to the Disposal of Money, does intrench upon that Right.

The Commons do disagree to the fourth Amendment,

Because it is notorious, that *Edward Whitacre*, mention'd in —, left out by their Lordships, hath by Colour of his Employment (as Solicitor to the Admiralty) receiv'd the Sum of Five and Twenty Thousand Pound and upwards, of publick Monies, without producing any just or reasonable Vouchers for the Expence thereof; and therefore ought to be accountable for the same.

And that by reason of their Lordships disagreeing to the several Parts of this Bill, the Supplies provided by the Commons for paying the Arrears due to the Army, must of Necessity be ineffectual, till another Session of Parliament.

These Reasons were order'd to be insert'd in the Votes of the Day: And tho' I have seen many Attempts to answer them, yet never met with one that bore a good Face, or a true Reason, for the Occasion of 'em; and till somebody shall produce others more justifiable and probable, the Commons will stand clear of all Imputation for the Miscarriage of that Bill, and the evil Consequences that have attended the Nation ever since the Want of it.

But tho' King *William* thank'd this good Parliament for their quick Dispatch of those necessary Supplies which they had granted for the publick Occasion, and for the Encouragement they had given him to enter into Alliances, for the Preservation of the Liberty of *Europe*, and the Support of the Confederacy; and made no doubt, that whatsoever he should do during their Recess, for the Advantage of the Common Cause, in this Matter, wou'd have their Approbation at their Meeting again in the Winter. *Vide* the Speech he then made at the Conclusion of that Session of Parliament, 1701.

Yet so diligent were the then Ministers of State, that for fear of being call'd to Account by the said Commissioners, they got the Consent of King *William* to dissolve that Parliament, by reason they did assure him they would get him a better, and such a one as should not question the Imbezlements of his Ministers, being now able to carry all Things

before them; which was then the Language of that State Ministry: And the good King assur'd 'em he would do it, when he next came from *Holland*, and was as good as his Word; and then the Ministry were safe in their Affairs: And upon the Death of King *William*, some of the Ministry being changed, we never heard a Word of them more till their L——ps began to take up the Cudgels.

You must know, at that Time, some of the late Ministry being turn'd out, had set up that which they now call a *Junto*, in opposition to the Court Party, and who should be more forward in pushing on the said H—— of P——s into an Enquiry of Mismanagements and Imbezlements, than certain noble Persons who had run the same way the new Courtiers had just enter'd, to lick themselves into as fair Estates, as other antiquated Courtiers had done.

I say, these Persons, having set up a *Junto* in opposition to the Court Interest, press'd forward an Enquiry into a Three Years Imbezzlement and Misapplication of the publick Treasure, under her Majesty's Administration. And is as follows.

	l.	s.	d.
1 st . Their L——ps were pleas'd to observe, That in Three Years Time the Navy had exceeded its Charge, allow'd by Parliament, the Sum of ————	366032	17	2
2 ^{dly} . That the Officers had issued for the Use of the Navy, short of the Sum allow'd to that Service, the Sum of ————	1142361	2	4
3 ^{dly} . The Debt of the Navy in Two Years has increased to the Sum of ————	1250097	14	1
4 ^{thly} . There wanted of the Compliment of Men, which was then allowed for the Sea Service, 1566 Persons			
5 ^{thly} . There were the last Year 10 Flags in Pay of the Navy; and three were not in their Posts, viz. The H—— Churchill, Esq; <i>Graydon</i> , and Sir <i>Jam. Wisheart</i> .			
6 ^{thly} . The Pensions of the Navy since the Year 1697 are increas'd; that the Estimate for 1705 comes to ————	18011	0	0
7 ^{thly} . That			

	l.	s.	d.
7 ^{thly} . That Sir <i>John M——n</i> , (whom her Majesty was pleas'd to turn out for not doing his Duty) has a Pension of ————	319	17	6
8 ^{thly} . The Pension of Admiral <i>N——l's</i> Widow, which is set down Continued, has not been paid her these Two Years last past.			
9 ^{thly} . The Prince of <i>Denmark's</i> Council to him as Lord High Admiral, are allow'd per Ann. ————	7000	0	0
And yet there is paid but 1000 l. per Ann. to each Council; and in the Years ————	1702	1703	1704
10 ^{thly} . The H—— <i>Churchill</i> , Esq;'s Appointments for the Navy, are, first Council to the Prince per Ann. ————	1000	0	0
2 ^{dly} . A Pension to him per Ann. ————	0500	0	0
3 ^{dly} . As Admiral of the Blue per Ann. ————	1277	0	0
4 ^{thly} . For his Table Money per Ann. ————	0365	0	0
Tot.	3142	0	0

And lastly, Tho' by Parliament there are allowed 43 Cruisers and Convoys for our Merchant-men, there has not been employ'd at any Time 22, and they have not done the Duty of 3 Ships for the Protection of our Trade: All which Obstructions they have humbly laid before the Queen, and do rest assur'd, that her Majesty, in her great Wisdom, and tender Concern for the Happiness of her Subjects, will dispose herself to apply the proper Remedies. And they humbly beseech her to give Commands, that all possible Methods may be taken for the Encouragement of Seamen, the Guarding of the Coasts, and the Protection of Trade.

Now you may perceive, Sir, that here is a mighty Imbezzlement and Misapplication among the Navy to a considerable Sum, as you may perceive in the aforesaid Articles; and would not one believe that their L——ps were concern'd at this Matter in good Earnest; and that they had nothing more at Heart than the Preservation of the Merchants Trade, they so sensibly complain for Want of due Protection: But, alas! Sir, this is nothing but a mere Pretence, as I shall prove

prove to you anon. But I must beg your Patience till I have let you into a Commoner of England's Observation thereon, by way of Reply to each Particular, as he then wrote from Braintree, Feb. 19. 1705, to a certain Member of Parliament, and printed the same Year.

First then, says he, their Lordships observe, That in 3 Years Time the Navy has exceeded its Charge, allowed by Parliament, the Sum of 366032 17 2

This, at first View, he says, was a very heavy Charge on the Government; but with humble Submission, it is presum'd their Lordships are not all bred Accomptants, and therefore not so much blameable as some are. I confess it startled me at this time of Day, to see so Good, so Gracious, so Mild, and so Gentle a Government, charg'd with such an inconsiderable Sum, not worth mentioning. considering the length of Time, viz. 3 Years. We cannot forget the Miscarriages of a late Reign so soon, when some of the Lords of a Country were impeached for the Imbezzlement of the Kingdoms Treasure. Let them but look back, and they will find twice as much exceeded in the same Service for the same Time.

When E. Russell, Esq; (now Lord O. d) was Treasurer and Paymaster of the Navy, there was then actually received out of the Exchequer for that Service, from Michaelmas 1691, to Michaelmas 1694, viz. 3 Years Time, the Sum of 6170359 10 3 1/2

The Estimate allowed by Parliament for the Navy, amounts for the same Time but to 5400000 0 0

So that the Charge of the Navy did exceed, what was design'd by Parliament, the Sum of 770359 10 3 1/2

And then no Complaint was made of it; yet our 3 Years inconsiderable Sum, viz. 366033 17 2 is a monstrous Charge now: Yet theirs exceeds this by 404325 13 1 1/2

What would not the Saints have said! if such a Sum as this had fell upon the Party the Lords are now accusing. Secondly,

Secondly, That the Admiralty have issued short of the Sum, allotted by Parliament for that Service, the Sum of 1142361 2 4

But their Lordships wisely observe, That the Navy Accounts makes the Sum, receiv'd by the Treasurer of the Navy, between Michaelmas 1701, to Michaelmas 1704, to amount to the Sum of *6193094 15 0 5420700 11 1

Which if substracted from the Provisions intended by Parliament * which I have placed above the last Sum; and then it will come to but 772394 3 11

So that their Lordships have overcharg'd the Admiralty in this Article, by the Sum of 369966 18 5

Proof 1142361 2 4

Now, Sir, if the Sum of 366033 17 2

Be added with the Sum of Provisions, 772394 3 11

Intended by Parliament for the Navy's Use, then the Sum will be 1138428 1 1

Which is all their Lordships can pretend to charge the Treasurer of the Navy with; and we hope their Honours think it in safe Hands, so long as Sir T. L. is of Ability to make it good; if not, pray let 'em speak.

But their Lordships not speaking, shew'd they thought him to be of Ability; but now it seems he's dead, and indebted to the Navy, the Nation will find whether he was of Ability or not.

Thirdly, It appears at Michaelmas 1704, the Debt of the Navy to be 2266864 17 10

And the Navy Debt at Michaelmas 1702, came but to 1016767 3 9

So that it has increas'd in two Years Time to 1250097 14 1

And well it may, for it appears by the Treasury-Books, that the Sums given by Parliament, have fallen short; and by the extraordinary Expences of the War, viz. the taking of Gibraltar, and beating of the French Fleet, must needs increase the Debt considerably, as the Treasury-Books observe, to the Sum of 1194249 16 5

And

And if any Complaint ought to be made, it was on the Government's Side, and not on their L_____ps, as if a Mismanagement; but those L_____ of the C_____, I presume, knew which way they crept into fair Estates, by Fingering the Publick Treasure of the Nation; and now would make all Persons as guilty, &c. that they might come off the easier.

To the 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 Articles, if there be any Mismanagement or Imbezzlement in them, they are so inconsiderable, not worth taking notice of, and especially by the H_____ of P_____

Allow the 3 Flag-Officers Pay and Table, comes to, per Ann. 4927 l. 10 s. for 3 Years comes to _____

14781 10 0

We'll allow a Misapplication of the Navy's Pensions to amount for 3 Years (tho' in Truth it is not so) to _____

3000 0 0

And the P_____ Council for 3 Years have imbezzled the Sum of _____

6000 0 0

Now what a mighty Sum is this, viz. 23681 10 0 for 3 Years Time to complain of? Says he, Sir, this is but a Flea-bite to what I shall demonstrate to you.

You cannot forget, Sir, that a Lord C_____ was impeach'd, not long since, for a considerable Sum of Money he had; yet he was not contented with his Place that brought him 4000 l. per Ann. but the late K. William allow'd him besides, a Pension of 4000 l. per Ann. more: And yet he procur'd to himself the Grants of several Mannors, Free-Farm-Rents, Quit-Rents, &c. to the Value of _____

33600 0 0

So that this Person has exceeded all their Imbezzlements, viz. _____

23681 10 0

By the sum of _____

9918 10 0

But give me Leave to sum up their L_____ps whole Charge, as well as the Imbezzlements, &c. against those Persons, and you will find they appear not so great a Charge as made.

First then as for the Debt of the Navy of 2266864 17 2 I will leave it as I found it, to be made good by Parliament.

Secondly, As for what the Navy has exceeded its Charge by Act of Parliament, viz. _____

0366032 17 2

I will make it a Charge as Money overpaid for the Use of the Navy above the Sum allow'd by Parliament.

Thirdly, As for what the Navy has issued short of the Sum allotted by Parliament, I have sufficient Warrant to charge it _____

0672394 3 11

Fourthly, The unnecessary Pay of three Flag Officers I'll charge; which comes to _____

0014781 10 0

Fifthly, A supposed Misapplication of the Pensions for 3 Years, which comes to _____

0003000 0 0

And Lastly, An Imbezzlement of 3 Years Money for the Prince's Council, comes to _____

0006000 0 0

So that the whole Cash in Hands, the Misapplications and Imbezzlements for 3 Years Time, comes to but _____

1062211 11 1

To which may be answer'd; first, as their L_____ps do find by the Navy Accounts, the Money exceeded, did amount in 3 Years Time to a considerable Sum: Yet they don't say it wan't apply'd to that Use; therefore I presume, I have good Warrant to discharge the Navy of that Sum as paid; which is _____

0366032 17 2

Secondly, The 3 Flag Officers are paid the Sum of _____

0014701 10 0

And Lastly, The pensions are paid, viz. _____

3000 0 0

Total 0383814 7 2

Therefore all as can be pretended to be in Hands, misapply'd or imbezzled, for 3 Years Time, is but _____

678397 3 11

And whether this mighty Sum be not issued to the Yards and Victuallers, is the Question; and those Ministers best know whether it be so or no, for I shan't justify 'em in't: But what I have to offer may mollify this great Offence.

Sir, I can't but remind you; and give me leave to shew what considerable Charges and Imbezzlements there was brought on the Nation in so small a Time as five Years.

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The Lord R— hath actually received out of the Exchequer, for the Army from Michaelmas 1691, to Michaelmas 1695, (not computing the Pay for the Army in Ireland.) the Sum of 9256911 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Estimate allowed by Parliament for the Army, came at the same Time but to 6500000 0 0

So that the Army has been over-paid by 2756911 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

E— R— Esq; (now L— O—) hath received out of the Exchequer, for the Pay of the Navy for the same Time, 9108833 10 2

The Treasurer of the Ordinance for Sea and Land Service, hath received for the said Time the Sum of 1543826 5 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total of both 10652659 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Now the Estimate of the Navy, Yards, Ordinance, and Victuallers, for the same Time, come to but 9000000 0 0

So that the Navy and Ordinance, &c. have been over-paid 1652659 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

There has been actually received out of the Exchequer, for the Civil List, for the same Time, the Sum of 3455302 8 0

The Estimate of the Civil List comes for the said Time but to 3000000 0 0

So that the Civil List has been over-paid by 455302 8 0

Upon these Heads there has been over-paid as follows.

To the Army 2756911 13 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Navy and Ordinance, &c. 1652659 15 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

To the Civil List 455302 8 0

Total 4864873 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

And

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And yet the Debt of the Army, Navy, Ordnances, &c. and the Civil List, amounted to that Time to the Sum of 6000000 0 0

So that in 5 Years, there was actually embezzled, or misapply'd 10864873 17 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Now, Sir, how much was paid to the Army, Navy, &c. short of these Proportions allow'd by Parliament, will also be worth the Enquiry of your Honourable House.

But to their L—ps last Observation: They say that 43 Cruisers and Convoys are allow'd by Parliament to protect our Merchants from the Enemy (do they mean Abroad, or at Home?) and that not 22 have been employ'd at any Time; nor have they done the Duty of 3 Cruising Ships, which they think is a great Hardship on the Subject, and endangers their Trade; and beseeches Her Majesty, that all possible Methods may be taken for the Encouragement of Seamen, the Guarding of the Coast, and the Protection of Trade.

Certainly their L—ps think this Nation has a very treacherous Memory, to forget so soon the Complaint your H— H— of C— made to their L—ps upon this very Subject.

Let 'em remember, that one Article of their Impeachment against A— R— was this: That when several Complaints were made by the Old East-India Company to the Lords of the Admiralty (his Lordship being chief C—) of divers Pyracies in the South Seas, to the Destruction of their Trade, that he rejected their Request, and procur'd a C— for Capt. K— d, who went a P—; and that the said C— commanded Capt. S— to deliver several able Seamen out of the D— (when the Nation was threaten'd with an Invasion from France) to Capt. K— d, and they went a P—ing.

Secondly, That the L—ds S— and B—nt, &c. got a Grant under the G— S— in 97, to have all the Ships, &c. Goods, Treasures, &c. taken since April 30, 1696, by P—cy without Account.

And that said L— S— put the Great S— unto a Treaty with F—, whereby great Dominions were given that King, to the Prejudice of the Merchants Trade in general

But I am very glad their L—ps begin to be so vigilant in National Miscarriages; for, with humble Submission, I think 'tis high Time they were all redress'd. I am sure, your Honour-

C

Honourable House has been many Years labouring hard to bring it to pass, and have been as often prevented therein by their L——ps not being at leisure, or, at least, not in a Humour to do it; which Refusal, your Honourable House not long since voted to be a Denial of J—— (in their Lordships.) to the Common Cause, and an Hindrance to the Publick Benefit of this Kingdom in general. And since they have publickly begun to address Her Majesty, that this Publick Grievance may be redress'd, tho' very inconsiderable, yet if not nipp'd in the Blossom, who knows what an Height it may at last come to? I think now Time offers to redress 'em all; and once your H—— H—— desired such an Opportunity; and you can't do less for your Country's Service, than vigorously, and with all Diligence, to prosecute this Affair, and to go Hand in Hand with their L——ps, to accomplish it. For, as I am an High-Church Man, Sir, I am not for having the Government impos'd on, nor the Nation's Treasure embezzled, or profusely spent in needless Pensions, &c. by any manner of Persons, either High-Church, Low, or No-Church. And whoever is catch'd in the Transgression, and spar'd by one Side or t'other, can be no good Subject, nor an hearty Lover of Her Majesty's Government.

It mightily rejoices me to see their L——ps Eyes begin to be open'd, and that they can spy Faults and Mismanagements in Government, as well as other Persons; tho' I must confess, there is no Government so infallible, but may err in some Matters; which Errors are very visible in the late Reign as well as in this: And since it so often happens, it may be convenient to re-mind their L——ps of your late Impeachments, that all Offenders and Embezzlers of the Publick Treasure may be brought to a strict Account. This is what you always aim'd at for the Nation's Service, and have always continued so to do by your constant Addressing Her Majesty; and since I have made it so visible in four Heads, that upwards of Ten Millions of Money has been embezzled in 5 Years Time, 'tis to be hop'd their L——ps will be pleas'd to condescend, that the late Ministers of State be brought to an Account as well as the present.

I hope, by this Time, their L——ps are thoroughly convinc'd in their Judgments, that it is high Time they were brought to an Account; which, if done, I am sure would be of great Service to the Nation, and would deserve the publick

publick Thanks of the Kingdom. This would encourage the Nation and Seamen chearfully to go on in the Common Cause; the one with their Purfes, and the other with their Lives: But if their L——ps will contentedly sit down only with the Accusation of the Navy, of a *Churchill*, a *Greydon*, or a *Munden*, for so inconsiderable a Sum (which all their Lordships can pretend to charge is not an Imbezzlement) of 678397 l. 3 s. 11 d. will look only like a Party-Quarrel, and shew they take delight in exposing their small Mismanagement, when they meekly suffer an O——, a R——, a S——, &c. to go away unpunish'd with upwards of Thirty Millions of the Kingdom's Money unaccounted for. This I hope their L——ps will take care to avoid like English Patriots, and not suffer the Government and Nation to be miserably oppress'd and beggar'd.

It cannot enter into my Thoughts but their L——ps will do all Things for the Good of the Nation in general: Yet I am somewhat surpriz'd to see their A——s to the Q——, printed by their Authority; I cannot tell what to make of it, it looks so much like the Observator's appealing to the People designing to expose the smallest Miscarriages in Government on one Side, and let the greatest Embezzlements on the other go free. But their L——ps have mightily mis'd their Ends in it, if they intend so; for the Address is so seasonably come out, that it will very much open the Eyes of the Nation; and if the Grievances ben't redress'd on all Sides, 'twill look like a Party Address, dissenting from the Kingdom's true Interest, and so they may become the Odium of the Nation; but let us hope for better Things from their H——s.

Another Thing to me seems very odd, and looks just like the Stranger and Satyr in the Fable, that blew both Hot and Cold in a Breath; or what can be the Meaning of settling a grateful Reward on His Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* for his eminent Service done to the Publick in general; and yet at the same Time, to repine at his Brother *Churchill's* inconsiderable *per Ann.* of 3142 l. 10 s. which their L——ps have caused to be printed at large in their late A——s to Her Majesty? One would think, that what his Grace had done, might have easily swallowed up so small a Trifle as his staying at Home, without their L——s' publick Notice thereof. If the Nations Grievances are heartily design'd to be redress'd, I think 'twould be very convenient their L——ps should

should join with your Honourable House, to call all evil Ministers of State to a speedy Account.

Secondly. In the next Place, to secure the Government, and the Church of England, as by Law Establish'd; and not suffer 'em to be insulted and bully'd by the Whiggish Enemies of State, both at Home and Abroad. And,

Lastly. To secure to our Merchants their Trade: And this, in some Measure, will enable you to secure the whole State.

But, if we must tumble into Faction, and only accuse one Party, because the least Transgressors, and let the other go free, because the greatest Offenders; 'tis just like Alexander's Pyrate, that was condemned to be hang'd for robbing in a small Vessel, whilst he himself, with his great Fleets, triumph'd in Spoiling and Ruining of the greatest of Kingdoms.

To conclude. I must be bold to say, had the first Transgressors been severely punish'd, when catch'd in the Offence, it would have deterr'd others from doing the like Mischiefs; and all Mismanagements and Losses that have since happen'd to this Kingdom, are owing to that H— of P—, that refused, upon your Complaint, to do the Nation Common Justice; when so often importun'd thereto by your Honourable House.

I am,
Braintree, Feb. 19.
1705.
Sir,
Your most devoted Servant,
W. L.

And thus I have led you, Step by Step, through all this Commoner of England's Observations thereon; and I think he has handled the Ministry to Purpose.

But, perchance, you may desire to know what Effect these Observations wrought on their L—ps at that Time? Even none at all; for the Design, it seems, lay here: As soon as this Address had brought over the Court Interest to their Party, all Matters of Complaint were laid aside, and the Ministry were as brisk at their old Sport of Embezzlements and Misapplications as ever, and so would have gone on to the End of the Chapter. Had not some true Old English Heroes open'd the Eyes of her Majesty, the whole Kingdom had been sunk into an eternal Ruin, without Redemption; and that occasion'd the Queen to change the Low-Church Ministry: And this brought to our Assistance our Deliverers from this Slavery, our present New Parliament, and occasion'd that Excellent Speech from the

the Throne at the opening of this Sessions; where Her Majesty (tho' sensibly) complains of the heavy Debts of the Navy, and other Offices.

And now, Sir, what if I should let you into some other new Embezzlements and Misapplications, which I may truly say were occasioned by their L—ps, for want of their seasonable and annual Addressing of the Queen.

For, if Fame speaks Truth, 'tis reported, that Sir T— L—n, T—r of the N—vy, has died indebted to the Sailors 3 Years Wages: If so, according to the Estimate of the Navy, it amounts to about 5400000 0 0 Which is one Article, without doubt, your Honourable House is to make good.

And a certain late L—d T—r, they say, has embezzled or misapply'd } 2500000 0 0
the Sum of _____

Which Embezzlements are grown a new Debt on the several Offices complain'd of.

The Total of both comes to _____ 7900000 0 0

And for the Year ensuing you are to provide no less than _____ } 6000000 0 0

To carry on the War against France and Spain, in all _____ } 13900000 0 0

A pretty little inconsiderable Sum. These you are to raise, and make good as desired. And whether with these Spunges (as De Foe says) you will be pleased to wipe out the Scores and Debts of the Nation the Low-Church Ministry have contracted, I think will be very much worth your while to try the Experiment of.

It would not be amiss to squeeze these Low-Church Spunges heartily, till they drop again to purpose; and who knows but you may get out of them 10 Years Embezzlements (rather than part with the whole ill-gotten Sum for 20 Years last past) which comes to about 15875893 17 4 1/2

So that you will clear the Nation from the Debt of the late L—d T—r, and Sir Thomas L—n, the T—r of the N—y, and have in their Pockets clear, to begin the next Year's War with, the Sum of _____ 1975893 17 4 1/2

But here lies the greatest Difficulty. In whose Hands will your Honourable House entrust the remaining Money, and all that you shall raise for the future, since 'tis so apparent how

how difficult it is to bring such Ministers of State to account for their Embezzlements and Mismanagements of the Kingdom's Publick Treasure? This is a Matter will require your whole Thoughts. For if that can be but effected to your Liking, Content and Satisfaction, it will for ever make the Queen easy, the Funds well look'd after, the Seamen and the Army well paid. And this will be the Means to restore the lost Credit, which evil Ministers of State have been long hammering at to ruin, or at least to bring it to such a low Ebb on the Governments Side, that the said Ministry might have new modell'd any Scheme of Government they had most Inclination to, having so often all the publick Cash of the Nation in their Hands, and that they set up the Bank with most feloniously, for that End and Purpose.

In my humble Opinion (not that I am going to direct) it were not amiss, if your Honourable House would not suffer one single Minister, or Officer of State, to have of the publick Money so raised to carry on the War against *France* and *Spain*, above 50000*l.* a Man, and good Security given, that he should no Ways embezzle or mis-employ the said Money, but solely pay it to that publick End it was rais'd for: But to trust one Man with One, Two, or Three Millions at a Time, is a Temptation to cheat the Publick, at least one Quarter Part of it, if not of the whole Sum: And when you come to look into the Man's Estate, he has none; or other wise made it away, on purpose to become a Cheat to the Nation.

But you may, perchance, object, and say that you cannot find any Minister that can give such Security; or if he could, he ought not to do it, for 'tis an Infringement of Her Majesty's Prerogative; for 'tis fit and convenient, that as she is entrusted with all the Monies so raised, 'tis her sole Right to appoint such Ministers or Officers as she can confide in with the said Money.

To which I answer, it customarily has been so; but it is also too visible, for upwards of 20 Years last past, that all that have been entrusted with the Publick Treasure, have made it their Business to fleece the Government of the Publick Treasure, to embezzle and misapply the same; and how hard and difficult it has been to bring such Ministers to account, the whole Kingdom is very sensible of; and sure 'tis but reasonable to secure the Publick Treasure at all Times: And if the House of Commons don't put a Stop to this great Evil, the Nation will be utterly beggar'd at last. And there can be no other Expedient found out as can preserve the Credit of the Kingdom, but by appointing Commissioners of their own, viz. Gentlemen of known Estates; and to entrust them with 50000*l.* a Man, and no more, they giving Security not to embezzle or misapply the same; if they do, their Estates and Security to make it good. And certainly, 'tis impossible that any one of these Persons should miscarry in their Discharge of the Trust repos'd in them by the Honourable the House of Commons.

But I very much wonder, at this time a-Day, why the Low-Church Party should stand so tightly for the Queen's Prerogative, by saying, that such an Expedient, if found out, will be an Infringement of the same. Time was, that none were more violent against the Prerogative of the Crown than these very People; and now, in a Trice, they are highly defending the Prerogative. This, at first sight, looks mysterious; but I will unriddle this Matter in a Trice.

It seems, the Prerogative they stand so tightly for is to screen themselves, and that they might not be put out of that sweet and old Arbitrary Way of cheating the Soldiers and the Navy, and fleecing the Kingdom

dom of those few trifling Millions, not worth the Parliaments taking notice, which they had only gotten by Cunning, Oversights and Negligences in Accounts, by such as, perchance, at first were not able to check 'em. This makes them stand so violently for the Prerogative of the Crown, which, by no means, they say, ought not to be lessen'd; and it is what Her Majesty will never consent to.

Now give me Leave a little. I think they talk for the Queen, but would act for themselves: Their Business is only to dive dexterously, and to take care that no other Sharpers should come at the Pocket of the Nation but themselves: They have often found it full, and have as often left it empty; yet still they are struggling to continue in their old Game, and now are cursed mad that any but themselves should be in the Government, and are preparing Gibbets for *Mordecais*. And what not do such Ministers deserve, that deprive the Queen of the Service of the Pick-Pockets and Sharpers of the Nation?

These pretended Friends to the Government have indeed stuck fast to it, but it was like Leeches, sucking almost the very Hearts Blood of the Nation; but a little Salt from the Hands of the Parliament will soon shew what it was they adher'd so close to the Government for.

Are we not almost driven to the very Brink of Destruction? our Treasures are riotously wasted; our Constitution in Danger of being subverted; and the Nation almost in general corrupted. And all this under a Colour of a false pretended Zeal for Her Majesty's Person and Government; when some Men have arrived to such a height of Favour in Court, and such a degree of Popularity in the City, that they have at last took upon 'em, with an audacious Front, to direct the very Monarchy.

They have been able, for many Years past, to brand all those who took any Care of our Constitution, or offer'd to require any good Husbandry in the Disposition of the Publick Treasures, with odious unpopular Names, and almost to stir up the Mob against 'em: Thus, had they succeeded, the Old *English* Constitution had expired. And since the Majority of the Nation have, by their Choice, sent us up such worthy Patriots, 'tis to be hop'd they will effectually take care of the Monarchy, the Church and State, and set the Kingdom out of Debt, and see that the Army and the Navy are well-paid; and keep out, for the future, such ravening and devouring Wolves, that has brought the Credit of the Nation to so low an Ebb by their Misapplications and Embezzlements of the Kingdom's Treasure.

Is it not a strange and wonderful Thing, that while the Nation is almost Bankrupt, wealthy Men should shoot up in several Offices like Mushrooms; and while the Government was endanger'd to be beggar'd, that all its Servants should riot in such Wealth and Plenty, that the bare handling of a Brush in any Office was the ready way to a plentiful Fortune; as if the Publick Treasure had been thrown in there only for the Officers to brush it into their Pockets? These Abuses call loudly for Reformation; and our Representatives, no doubt, will do their utmost Endeavour to amend the same.

And since some People may question to what Ends and Purposes Members of Parliament are elected by the People to represent them, I shall presume to give 'em these following Instructions.

The Business therefore of a House of Commons, is, to represent the whole Commonalty of *England*; that is, They are to do all such Things, and exercise all such Powers, for the Welfare and Safety of the Publick, which the whole Common People would be supposed to do and exercise, could

could they meet together, to counsel and debate orderly and quietly, and deliberate maturely, for their own Common Good and Safety.

They are to appoint all Publick Disbursements, the Quantity, Time, and Manner of their Payments; the Uses to which they are to be dispos'd; and, if they please, the Officers through whose Hands it shall pass. If so, now is the Time then to appoint such Officers of your own; and not suffer the Nation any more to be cheated by Upstarts, and such as have no visible Estates to come at, when they embezzle the Kingdome's Treasure, as such have done for 20 Years last past, without any Publick Remedy. This requires your Publick Amendment; for the War has left us very low in Purse, the Credit of the Nation almost eclips'd by the late Ministry, our Funds anticipated and deficient; and to complete all, is left us a new Debt of several Millions. These Considerations will oblige you certainly to prevent the like grand Miscarriages for the future, by appointing, as we hope you will, such Gentlemen of Estates, as may give sufficient Security to perform that important Trust, which will be so very necessary for the Kingdom's Preservation and Benefit in general.

2dly, They are to enquire how such Sums have been applied; and if they find any Misapplication, to bring the Offenders to Punishment: And this is a second Reason why you ought to appoint Officers of your own. For have not your Honourable House endeavour'd, for 20 Years last past, to bring such evil Ministers to Account, and how often have been prevented by cunning Stratagems, and Delays of some great Persons, whose Interest appear'd too great for you to cope with in another Place.

3dly, They are to advise with, and assist the other two Sovereign Estates in all arduous Affairs, especially in making and contriving good Laws, for the Security of our Religion, Liberties and Properties, of which, at this Time, we stand in great need; for our Occasional Conformists, if not well look'd after, will swallow up our Government by this cunning Hypocrisie; which is a villanous Artifice, on purpose to bring in Ruin to the Church and State.

4thly, They are to revive such good Laws as are antiquated, and to repeal them, if the Reasons be ceas'd, and the Laws themselves of no longer Use and Benefit to the Publick. And,

Lastly, They are to protect and preserve entire, the Rights and Privileges of the whole People, whom they represent as a third Estate of the Kingdom. And this loudly calls to you for Amendment; what Insolencies and Affronts have been offer'd our Church and State, by those very tender-conscienc'd People, our Moderate Dissenters? How often have they been for Roasting, Gutting, Dewitting, Mobbing, Hanging, Drawing and Quartering, one poor Priest of the Church of England, because he preach'd up Passive-Obedience, a Doctrine of the Church; which, it seems, did a little too much grate upon the scrupulous Consciencies of our tender Brethren, the most Religious Dissenters?

I say, this brought on all those Affronts and Insolencies which our Holy Church and Constitution met with in a late famous Tryal, of ever-glorious Memory, in which Her Majesty did not escape their vile Tongues in their Imperious and Rebellious Language. This also highly calls for your Amendment, that it may never more be in the Power of such Persons to be so monstrously rude and uncivil as heretofore.

Now, if such Offenders are not corrected according to their Merits, the Lord have Mercy on the Nation; for the Government both in Church and State, are in a very dangerous Condition, and won't be long before they are brought to Destruction; which God of his infinite Mercy prevent.

A Parallel Account of the National Expences, from November 3. 1640, to November 1659; and from November 5. 1688, to Michaelmas 1700.

The Long-Parliament's ACCOUNT.

	l.	s.	d.
Subsidies, six comes to	600000	0	0
Assessments to disband the Scotch and English Armies	800000	0	0
Tonnage and Poundage, 19 Years	5700000	0	0
Captives 9 Years	27000	0	0
Ditto 5 Years	75000	0	0
Sail of Irish-Lands	1200000	0	0
Second Sail	92500	0	0
Third Sail	30000	0	0
Contribution for Irish Protestants	100000	0	0
Second Contribution	50000	0	0
Third Contribution	30000	0	0
Assessments through England for the British Army in Ireland, for 5 Years	1200000	0	0
Twentieth Parts of Goods, &c. to raise an Army for the Earl of Essex, for the Defence of England	2745055	0	0
Ditto Second Time	2745055	0	0
Weekly Assessments towards Payment of the said Army, 3 Years	5617583	8	0
Weekly Meal to raise Auxiliaries, 6 Years	608400	0	0
Monthly Assessments towards Payment of the said Army, 2 Years	488064	0	0
Sir William Waller's Army's Weekly Assessment, 1 Year	84258	5	0
The Scots Army's Weekly Assessment, 2 Years	168000	0	0
Brown's Army's Weekly Assessment, 1 Year	38400	0	0
Firfax's Army's Mo. Assessment at 36366 l. 3 Years	1127726	4	0
Ditto at 60000 l. per Mo. for 2 Years	1620000	0	0
Ditto at 90000 l. per Mo. for 1 Year, &c.	1890000	0	0
Forces rais'd on particular Counties, &c.			
Exon, for 5 Years, comes to	12000	0	0
Herford 1 Year, then associated	4800	0	0
Ile of Wight, 4 Years	1900	0	0
Warwick, &c. associated 5 Years	133650	0	0
Plymouth, 4 Years	28800	0	0
Yarmouth, 4 Years	19200	0	0
Ailsbury, 5 Years	1000	0	0
Buckingham, 4 Years	76800	0	0
Eastern, Association 5 Years	1234962	10	0
Dorset and Poob, 2 Years, and then associated	24780	0	0
Kent, &c. associated 5 Years	270000	0	0
North-Wales, &c. 5 Years	38652	0	0
Northton, 5 Years	119200	0	0
Huntington, 2 Years, and then associated	13200	0	0
Southton, 4 Years	115200	0	0
Newport-Pannel, 1 Year, then associated	49000	0	0
London, &c. 5 Years	5600	0	0
Hull, 5 Years	46600	0	0
Chester County and City, 1 Year, then associated	6944	0	0
Gloucester County and City, 3 Years	162400	0	0

Brought over	29403730	3	0
Pembroke, &c. associated 3 Years	20090	0	0
Sallop, 3 Years	57000	0	0
Leicester, 3 Years	86400	0	0
Wilts and Malmsbury, 1 Year, then associated	2900	0	0
Western, associated 4 Years	502160	0	0
Worcester, &c. 3 Years	51597	12	0
Middlesex, 3 Years	108000	0	0
London, to set up Posts and Chains.	96000	0	0
Lincoln, 3 Years.	117600	0	0
Darby, 3 Years	48000	0	0
Northern Association, 3 Years	433831	14	0
Rutland, 3 Years	29000	0	0
Surry, 3 Years	44000	0	0
Newark to be reduc'd, cost	9916	12	0
Lancaster, 2 Years	72000	0	0
Newport, 2 Years	89904	0	0
Comte London to Asses for Horses and Arms	10000	0	0
Provision for maim'd Soldiers, &c.	18180	0	0
Excise for 17 Years	10200000	0	0
Duty on Coals, 17 Years	850000	0	0
Duty on Currans, 17 Years.	51000	0	0
Sequestrations of Delinquents Estates, viz.			
Bishops Lands, 4 Years	884089	16	7
Dean and Chapters Lands, 4 Years.	564740	18	6
Inferiour Clergy's Lands, 4 Years	2077802	1	3
Temporal Estates, 4 Years	280000	0	0
Crown-Lands, 4 Years	280000	0	0
Composition for Court of Wards, 4 Years	400000	0	0
Deans Forrest, 4 Years	16000	0	0
Fee-Farm-Rents, 4 Years	1054392	0	0
Tenths of the Clergy, 4 Years	400080	0	8
Prince of Wales's Income	80000	0	0
Timber for the Navy out of Delinquents Woods	7750	0	0
Postage of Lettesr, 14 Years	301000	0	0
Wine Licence, 14 Years	312200	0	0
Compositions for Court of Wards, 10 Years	1000000	0	0
Income of Offices for Public Service, 15 Years	850000	0	0
Vintners Delinquency	4000	0	0
Compounding with Delinquents for their Estates	1277226	0	0
Disbanding the Army	900000	0	0
Militia of England kept up, 13 Years	3120000	0	0
Oliver's Expedition to Ireland	150000	0	0
Sale of Lands, viz.			
Bishops Lands at 10 Years	2420224	11	6 1/2
Dean and Chapters Lands, 10 Years	1411852	6	8
Rectory and Gleab Lands, 12 Years	6203586	3	9
Crown Lands, 13 Years	9152000	0	0
Prince of Wales's Lands, 13 Years	260000	0	0
Fee-Farm-Rents, 8 Years	1908784	0	0
New-River Water, 8 Years	8000	0	0

Brought over	77631107	19	11 1/2
Tenths of the Clergy, 8 Years	1200240	2	0
Lord Craven and others Estates, at 13 Years	700000	0	0
Gifford and others Estates, at 13 Years	900000	0	0
Sir John Stawell and others, 5 Years	560000	0	0
Forrest-Lands, 13 Years	56000	0	0
Houses and Castles of the Kings	600000	0	0
John and William, Peter, and divers others, viz. 171 Persons, their Estates to pay Prime Palatine of Rhine 5000 l. in Arrear, and 8000 l. per Ann.	85000	0	0
Oliver made Capt. Gen. of Fairfax's Forces, and the Assessment for the Army's of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 90000 l. per Mo. for 2 Years	2160000	0	0
Assessments of 120000 l. per Mo. for the said Army and Navy, 1 Year	1440000	0	0
Drums and Colours 90000 l. per Ann. for 10 Years	0900000	0	0
Irish Delinquents to compound for 2 Years Rents	1000000	0	0
Oliver voted Protector, and he assessed for the Army 120000 l. and 90000 l. for 3 Mo.	630000	0	0
Agreed 60000 l. per Mo. be the Pay of the Arms for 6 Years	4320000	0	0
To defray the Charges of Justice 200000 per Ann. 6 Years	1200000	0	0
Free Gifts to the Saints in Money	679800	0	0
In Places (excluding the Army and Navy) per An. 7 Years	306110	0	0
In Estates per An. for 11 Years	189365	0	0
Besides, the House of Commons voted each of their Members 4 l. per Week, and count but 256 Members, and no more, for 14 Years.	745472	0	0
Total			95303095 1 11 1/2

A General Abstract of Money rais'd in England by the Long-Parliament, from November 3. 1640. to November 1659.

Subsidies	600000	0	0
The Armies	32780721	13	0
Tunnage and Poundage	5700000	0	0
Captives	102000	0	0
Sail of Irish Lands	1322500	0	0
Contributions for Irish Protestants	180000	0	0
Forces for Defence of particular Counties	4141088	8	0
Excises	10200000	0	0
Duty on Coals	850000	0	0
Ditto on Currans	51000	0	0
Sequestrations of Estates	6044924	17	0
Postage of Letters	301000	0	0
Wine Licences	312200	0	0
Composition for Court of Wards	1000000	0	0
Offices to Publick Service	850000	0	0
Vintners Delinquency	4000	0	0
Compositions for Estates	1277226	0	0
Sail of English Lands	25380687	3	11 1/2
Settled out of Gentlemen's Estates to pay P. Palatin	85000	0	0
Total			62585434 18 0

Brought over	62585434	38	0
Compound with Irish Delinquents	1000000	0	0
Charge of Justice, 6 Years	1200000	0	0
To the House of Commons, 14 Years, comes to	745472	0	0
Free Cuts to the Saints, viz. in Money	679800	0	0
in Offices	306110	0	0
in Estates, per An.	189365	0	0
Total	95303095	1	11

A General Abstract of the Receipts and Issues of the Publick Revenues, Taxes and Loans, that has been granted to the late K. William, from November 5, 1688, to Michaelmas 1700.

The Receipts.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
Customs	10997955	6	3	
Excise	12105151	19	7	0
Hearth and Letter Money, &c.	01769653	1	4	3
Land-Tax	17520100	14	5	0
Poll-Tax	02527983	12	9	0
Promiscuous Taxes	07170903	17	9	1
Divers Receipts	00466999	1	4	0
State of Loans	13348680	5	10	1
Remain'd Nov. 5. 88, with which the Treas. began	80138	18	3	0
Total	65987566	17	8	0

The Issues

To the Treasurer of the Navy, viz. Ld. Faulkland, in K. James's Time.	198068	0	1	0
To Admiral R. ... in K. W. ...'s Time, Treas. of the Navy	16940497	1	10	1
To Sir Tho. L. ... Treas. of the Navy	818659	5	10	1
Total to the Navy	17957224	7	9	1
To the Army Ld. Ranelagh	21239723	6	11	1
To the Ordinance	02889001	1	6	2
To the Civil List	07882391	10	2	3
Divers Services	15693555	11	0	0
Remain'd at Michaelmas 1700	325671	0	2	0
Total	65987566	17	8	1

Memorandum. There was issued more than receiv'd the Sum of Two Farthings; a very nice Account I'll assure you.

The Total of the Long-Parliament 95303095 l. 11 s. 8 d. Of K. W. 65987566 l. 17 s. 8 d. Of both 161290661 19 s. 7 d. An inconsiderable Sum, considering our great Deliverance from Popery and Slavery, and Arbitrary Government. And yet the Saints want to deliver us of as much more, if we please but to be so good natur'd as to let 'em set up a Common-wealth.