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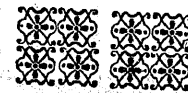


SOME
Matters of FACT
RELATING TO THE
REVOLUTION,
THE
ANNUITIES,
THE
Civil List BRANCHES,
AND
NATIONAL DEBTS;

Taken from the Most

Authentick Records:
In REPLY
To ARCHIBALD HUTCHESON, Esq;

By JOHN CROOKSHANKS.



LONDON:
Printed in the YEAR MDCCXX.



TO THE R E A D E R.

UPON the first Perusal of Mr. Hutcheson's Answer to my Remarks on his Treatise in 1718, relating to the Publick Debts and Funds; instead of making a formal Reply, I intended to call upon this Ingenious Author, to be my Second in the Controversy, in the most important Points thereof; and to bring his Arguments plainly in Opposition to each other, on a fair View, as follows; viz.

Strongly against me.

Generously for me.

I. His "State of the Increase of the National Debt since the Peace concluded at Utrecht." Which he has, by a Method peculiar to Himself, represented as a Sum amounting to Fifteen Millions and upwards; as in Appendix N^o. I.

At Page 15. of his Answer, "He will allow, That the King's Reign is to be charged only, as I have done, with ——— l. 2,478,047: 00: 09; provided the last Two Years of the Queen be charged only with the Money raised for the Service of the Years 1713, and 1714."

II. "The Civil List being now made good to His Majesty, on all Events, an effectual 700,000 l. per Annum, for which purpose there is 120,000 l. per Annum taken from the Funds of the Bank (or so much thereof as shall be found necessary) and thereby the Funds for the Payment of the Publick Debts are so much lessen'd; and the said Allowance of 700,000 l. per Annum, being likely to continue the Establishment of the Civil List in all Times to come, it is, at the Rate of 20 Years Purchase, equivalent to the Additional Incumbrance on the Nation of 2,400,000 l." See Appendix N^o. I.

At Page 6. of his Answer, is this Paragraph: "If Mr. Crookshanks can shew, that a less Sum than 120,000 l. per Annum, has been hitherto sufficient, or can point out the happy Time, when the Debts of the Nation shall be discharged, and the ancient Revenues of the Crown disincumbred; I will readily agree, that the Debt I have charged, is accordingly to be diminished; and that instead of 120,000 l. per Annum, a less Sum is to be stated; and that instead of valuing it as a Perpetuity, it is to be computed only as a Charge for a certain Number of Years: But as Things do yet appear, I can state this Debt no otherwise, than in the manner I have done."

III. Mr.

P R E F A C E.

III. Mr. Hutcheson contends strenuously, That the Civil List Lottery Anno 1713, is not a National Debt, chargeable on the late Queen's Reign; because 'tis paid out of the Civil List Funds, and therefore must be charged to the present Reign.

At Page 12. of his Treatise 1718, he says: "The foregoing Fourth State has relation only to such Debts as by Acts of Parliament are a Charge on the Publick Funds." In this State the 120,000 l. per Ann. is included.

In his Sixth State of the Sinking Fund, wherein that of the Civil List Lottery is comprehended, are these Words: "Total Annual Produce of the Funds appropriated for the Payment of the Publick Debts—l. 2,797,775:18:04."

As to Article I. The Debts contracted or provided for since the Peace of Utrecht, amounted to—l. 6,568,585 : 01 : 07 1/2, as I have stated them in Conformity to Acts of Parliament.

Those contracted in the present Reign being by the same Rule ascertain'd—l. 2,478,047 : 00 : 09 1/4, The Remainder amounts to—l. 4,090,538 : 00 : 10 1/4.

And it may easily be determin'd to what Period and Reign the Creators of the Publick must have Recourse for this Remainder; either to the late Reign for the Real Articles, or to Mr. Hutcheson Himself, for those he has augmented. And I am hopeful, that at Pages 78, and 79. of this Reply, it will appear, That I have honestly comply'd with the Condition of his proposed Alternative, in proving, the Money raised in 1713, and 1714, was for the Current Service of those Two Years.

With regard to Article II. I have, at Page 71. of this Reply, produc'd an Act 5 Geo. c. 3. wherein, for cancelling Exchequer-Bills, is apply'd the Sum of l. 196,444:18:3 1/2 which remain'd in the Exchequer at Michaelmas 1718, for the Overplus of the Aggregate Fund, being over and above the Excess of the Civil List Funds for Three Years then ending; which, by a Medium of a Third, would be l. 65,481:12:09 Yearly, and would have reduc'd his Incumbrance of 2,400,000 l. to 1,090,367 l. 5 s. And as Trade increases, the Revenue will augment; and as Interest falls, this pretended Incumbrance will come to nothing: And so much the rather, because at Michaelmas 1718, the Surplus of the Civil List Funds themselves, amounted to l. 163,046:00:8 1/2 and at Michaelmas 1719, to l. 82,187:12:00 1/4; after the Bank had had the Preference in Payment, as I have Reason to believe.

As to Article III. By his Proposal, he would exclude the Civil List Lottery l. 500,000 Principal, augmented—l. 133,010 by Prizes, which were the immediate Consequence attending the same; and yet charges them all to the King's Reign, tho' Her late Majesty did fairly acknowledge it to be Her own Debt, and generously thanked the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for enabling Her to be just to Her Servants; as appears Page 72. of this Reply.

Mr. Hutcheson continues very resolute in his Opinion, That this was not, and cannot be esteem'd a National Debt, because it was charg'd on the Civil List Funds during Her Majesty's Life; and because Mr. Lowndes did not, before Her Death, bring it into the Account of the Publick Debts: In which case, I am govern'd by Opinions of greater Authority than Mr. Hutcheson; for, since Her Majesty's Demise, the Parliament and the Nation have esteem'd it a Publick Debt, and as such, the South Sea Company and the Bank of England have made their Offers for its Redemption; and Mr. Lowndes, to whom we have appealed, has given under his Hand to Parliament, what I have thought, or ventur'd to assert on this Point; as will appear Page 55. of this Reply.

By a further Consequence of Mr. Hutcheson's Proposal, the Prizes on the Lottery 1714, amounting to 476,400 l. would be excluded out of the Account, tho' he allows the Principal, being 1,400,000 l. to be charg'd. Now, if for the Advance of this last

Sum,

P R E F A C E.

Sum, the Nation was to repay 1,876,400 l. I humbly conceive, that whoever is Debtor for the Principal, will be esteem'd likewise answerable for the Interest, or Præmium, which does inseparably attend that Loan.

These Matters might have pleaded an Excuse of a short Reply, and have justify'd my Silence it self: But finding that Mr. Hutcheson did not only think he was intitled to write to me in a lofty Strain, but to use very great Freedoms with those who were, and are, infinitely our Superiors, and who were concerned in the Management of the Revenue since the Revolution; I thought it might be of Use to set forth the History of the Civil List Branches, of the Publick Revenue, and of the Annuities, as they do appear in Acts of Parliament and Votes of the Honourable House of Commons; from whence the Managers will receive their Character; and from whence will result a certain State of the National Debts: Which are accordingly brought into View, in order to answer, by plain and establish'd Facts, whatever has been said, or may hereafter be alledged, against the Conduct of those Excellent Patriots, who were assisting and subservient to the Great King WILLIAM in the Glorious Work of our Deliverance, and our Security by the Protestant Succession, which has rescu'd us from all Apprehensions of Thralldom.

In pursuing this Design, when I came to the Revolution, I found so many Proofs of King William's tender Affection to these Nations, and to the Protestant Interest in general; with such Marks of consummate Prudence of Parliament, in seconding His Glorious Designs; and such a hearty Concurrence in both, that the Crown Revenues and Publick Taxes were so promiscuously apply'd, that it was very difficult to distinguish, whether the King or the Nation was most intent and ready to contribute Money for our Welfare: And these Methods and Maxims being so successfully pursu'd by Queen Anne, and by those Great Men who were concern'd in the Management of the Revenue during both Reigns, that I was in a Rapture carry'd away in reading the harmonious Speeches of our Sovereigns, and of the loyal Addresses, with the noble Resolutions of their several Parliaments; which I thought might be more improving than Mr. Hutcheson's Dispute with me, to all Readers; especially to those who have not a perfect Knowledge of these Transactions, and may want a Collection of these valuable Records; And for that purpose, I have presum'd to reprint them, that every Protestant may be enabled to reason upon the Point with full Cognizance of the Facts.

The Gentlemen who have a mind to divert themselves with the Dispute between Mr. Hutcheson and me, and those who delight in Matters more sublime, will readily find the respective References in the annexed Table.

I must here pray Leave to do Mr. Hutcheson Justice in a Point whereon I have not sufficiently explained my-self in the following Reply, at p. 66. relating to the Predecessors of King William and Queen Anne. My Meaning was, King James II. and King Charles II. and I think my-self oblig'd to own, upon Re-perusal of the Sheets after they came from the Press, that his Meaning appears to be, The Predecessors of those last-mentioned Princes, when he says, "I could not imagine, they could allow any thing like 700,000 l. for their Civil List." Taking the Case in his Sense, and in these Circumstances, I believe, he will not gain much by the Matter, when he does, in like manner, impartially consider, what large Revenues our Monarchs had, when the Lands of England depended upon the Crown, and what King James I. says in his Proclamation concerning Asserts, quoted p. 12. of this Reply; what the Act of Parliament 1 Annæ, c. 7. mentions with reference to the ancient Land-Revenues of the Crown, quoted at the same Page; and what the Consequences of the single Article of Purveyance might amount unto. If the Managers of the Treasure at those Times did not reserve an Equivalent to 700,000 l. now, for the Crown, it was plainly their Fault; for I am sure it was in their Power.

b

If

If Mr. Hutcheson will likewise impartially consider, his severe Animadversions on Great Men, and his changeable Opinions publicly own'd, he cannot in Justice charge me with any Desire or Design to expose him, when he has taken so much Pains to monopolize the Merit and Satisfaction of such a Conduct; affording me so many Advantages, that I cannot with Decency or Humanity improve them.

Would he not be more severe with any Person who should think or say, Wise Men are in a Frenzy, because they think England is Terra firma, and themselves sure of Dividends in Broadstreet, arising from the Publick Revenues of Great Britain, without waiting for Remittances or Returns from the South Sea? And would he not think a Man fond of particular Opinions, who should prognosticate Violent Death to him who concludes, that 3 times 5 is 15; and that when he has put 10l. gained by the Capital, in his Pocket, leaves the 5l. Annuity without Incumbrance? And he who by Right of Redemption, claims this 5l. Yearly, stands engaged to pay the Money thereon advanced. This being the Case upon One Share, the other Two will hold the same Proportion, and will be cleared off by the Payment of the intire Sum at first lent upon the whole 15: And a Child may reckon it upon his Fingers, without puzzling his Brains with Numbers and Fractions: Neither is there any Occasion for steering by the Comps to remote Countries for Gain, nor of a perplexing Study about the Longitude; because a Weekly Correspondence between the Exchequer and Broadstreet, effectually does the Business. Yet, I do not blame a Senator's professed Concern for the Publick Good, tho' his Computations should be wrong.

Having taken the Freedom to declare my Opinion with an affectionate Regard for the Protestant Interest in general, I hope it will not give any Offence to the most scrupulous in this Number; and I must own, That in Matters of common Conversation and mutual Commerce, I have been pleas'd with the Probity of Men of All Persuasions, when they consider'd their Obligations to Honour and Humanity, and did not confine themselves to Religious Distinctions: On which Subject, I could give very good Examples of Men, from whose imperfect Knowledge of Religion it could be least expected. And so I shall conclude with my hearty Wishes for the Prosperity of these Nations, and of the Protestant Interest.



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T O
ARCHIBALD HUTCHESON, Esq;
Member of PARLIAMENT for HASTING;

THE SUBMISSIVE
R E P L Y
O F
John Crookshanks.

S I R,

N Your late Answer to my Remarks on your Treatise relating to the Publick Debts and Funds, you are pleas'd to charge me with Two heavy Articles; viz.

- 1st. A Design of blasting your Character as an Honest Man.
- 2^{dly}. An anxious Desire of loading the late Queen's Reign.

Until such time as I have clear'd my self in these Two important Points, by explaining fairly my genuine Thoughts, I can ask no Favour from You, nor from any Gentleman, who spares Time to read this Reply.

As to the First Article, It's humbly conceiv'd, that those who have read the Three Paragraphs at the beginning of my Remarks, will absolv'e me from the imputed Design of blasting your Character as an Honest Man, in your proper Concerns and Commerce: However, for shunning Repetitions of them, and of several other Articles in my Treatise, wherein great Tenderness and Respect is shewn to your Character; I shall here, for your further Satisfaction, make these frank Declarations.

That you never did, in any Case, nor upon any Occasion, disoblige me in my particular Concerns; on the contrary, in those few Times wherein I have had the Honour of your Conversation, it was very polite and engaging.

That I never heard any Man censure your Probity in Dealing with him; on the contrary, I have frequently been pleas'd with my late worthy Friend Mr. Brown's Commendations of your Punctuality to Correspondents, of your affectionate Regard to Relations, and of your Friendship to Acquaintances: And upon his Veracity I could confidently rely for a just Character of any Person in Dealing.

I hope, this will convince You and Others, that I had no Design to blast your Character as an Honest Man; and I desire these Declarations may be receiv'd by You and All Men, with the most extensive Construction in favour of your Character; hoping we are both beyond the Reach of Malice, as to our Probity in our particular Concerns: And tho' we differ in Speculative and Politick Matters, our Honesty in private Affairs may reciprocally remain unblemish'd and untouched.

As to the second Charge relating to the late Reign, I think my self, in Duty, bound to make this Declaration.

That, The late Queen ANNE was justly intitled to my Allegiance, to which I was by Oaths strictly bound, and to Fidelity in the Post wherein I had the Honour to serve Her Majesty several Years: Besides these Obligations, I reckon my self and Posterity indebted for that Glorious Part which She acted upon the REVOLUTION, for the Protestant Interest, and Succession consequentially: And I can never be so unjust to Her Memory, as to forget her exemplary Piety and Charity, nor the Glorious Things which were done in Her Reign, when I have seen Her Throne surrounded with Stars of the First Magnitude. So that I must inevitably retain a dutiful Respect to Her high Birth, good Qualifications, and great Actions; among which, the Union of the Two Kingdoms will have its deserved Place: And sorry I am, that it is not in my Power to persuade censorious Criticks to treat the Fair-Sex with Delicacy, and to forbear their Reflections on Female Frailties, which they think liable to Compassion and Repentment in opposite Extrems.

I am therefore hopeful, that, without derogating in the least degree from my declar'd Obligations to the Memory of the late Queen, it may be allowable, according to the best of my Capacity, to distinguish the Debts which were contracted or provided for in Her Reign, and, in my humble Opinion, thereto properly belonging, without any Censure of Partiality, or affected Compliments to His Majesty.

In your Preface to the Reader, my Words are transcribed, viz. "One would think that Mr. Hutcheson aims at something more, than the Reconciliation of His Majesty's Subjects in Great-Britain."

From hence you are pleas'd to make this Inference; viz.

"Many Readers apprehend them to be intended to insinuate an Opinion of you, as favouring the Interest of the Pretender" (which you disclaim). "And therefore think me in Justice obliged to explain that dark Insinuation."

Sir, Give me Leave to complain of Two Hardships in this Article: One, That you would constitute me Guarantee for every Reader's just Interpretation of our genuine Meanings: And the other, That you have not transcrib'd the whole Paragraph of my Book; as I did that of yours, before I made my Observation.

However, that you may have entire Satisfaction in this Point, I shall fairly declare what my Meaning was; viz.

For composing of Party-Quarrels, I thought you propos'd the Example of what was done at the Restoration; and this I took to be the Act of Indemnity, so heartily press'd, and given by King Charles II. which inclin'd me to believe, you had herein some friendly Regard to the late Duke of Ormond.

This was really my Apprehension of that Matter; and therefore in the Paragraph whereof you have quoted a Part, I said thus: "I am convinc'd, that the King's Clemency gives a Lustre to his Reign, and shall never be displeas'd with the further Effects of it."

When I wrote these Words, I had principally in my Thoughts and View the said late Duke: But his most inexcusable Mismanagements since, have constrain'd me (and, probably, your self) to change Opinion.

If my Words in that Paragraph affect You as to the Pretender, they must leave Me, at the same time, very criminal, by my Insinuation for the King's further Clemency. Sure, no Person will think, that I durst entertain the least Thought of the Pretender, contrary to my Allegiance and Interest; unless they think me capable of a greater Enthusiasm, than an Italian Missionary (Anglic, Lent-Preacher) was, who propos'd a Week's Fasting and Humiliation to his Auditors, in order to qualify them for obtaining perpetual Happiness in this World. What their Devotion might be in this Case, I shall not say; but it is reasonable to believe, that they came dispos'd for Attention and Compliance, until they heard the Preacher open his Project; which was, To pray earnestly, That God would receive again into Favour the Son of Perdition, without which Clemency, they never could expect to remain in Quiet in Mind or Estate.

That I have express'd my genuine Sentiments on this Point, will plainly appear, if you consider the Scope of what I wrote in answer to your Parallel at the Restoration; which was to this purpose: That King GEORGE was not in the same Circumstances with King CHARLES II. and had not the same Motives for granting an Act of Indemnity, without which the Restoration could not have been accomplish'd, because the Rebels then were in Possession of the Kingdom, with Sword in Hand; whereas now, King GEORGE had defeated all his Enemies, and those who had enjoy'd his Clemency, should ascribe it to generous Motives, and not to Necessity.

In the said Paragraph which I transcrib'd from your Dedication, are these your Words: "And we should then be intirely free from all future Dread of those Princes and States, who in their several Turns of Repentment, may threaten to play the Pretender upon us." I should have mistaken the Point egregiously, if from hence I had argued, that you favour'd the Pretender's Interest; and so much the more, because it would have been inconsistent with my own Remarks, wherein, at Page 12. I say, 'Tho' I am by Reason constrain'd to differ with the worthy Mr. Hutcheson in some Points, yet I agree with him in one main Article, which he publish'd in April, 1717, and re-prints in July, 1718, and is very ingenuously express'd at the end of Page 28.' "Should the Pretender ever succeed

"ceed in any Attempt, the Funds would fall the first Sacrifice to his Rage; and the Money which was expressly given to defeat his Pretensions, would never by him be esteem'd a Debt of Honour."

Having given you reasonable Satisfaction in the Points wherein You think, or the Readers fancy, you may be aggriev'd, I shall, before entering on the Subject in Debate between us, pray Leave to address my self to the Readers of your Calculations and Answer, and of my Remarks and Reply, or of any, or either of them, praying them to believe, that I am very far from thinking my self a Match equal to Mr. Hutcheson, in the Art of Reasoning; and that, to supply this Defect, they would permit me to present them with plain Facts, and known Truths; and then to leave the Conclusions to their favourable Decision; hoping You and I may be allow'd to enter into, and espouse the Subject we contend for, with a decent Zeal and Warmth, without any personal Rancor or Prejudice.

I am to pray for one preliminary Article, before we enter upon the Points in Controversy between us; That if any unguarded Expression should drop, you would call to your Remembrance, as I do, a Proverb very frequently used by Frenchmen, *Il n'ya que les verites que nous sachent*. And we must allow every Reader the same Liberty that the Gentlemen in France claim at Plays, publicly to banter or applaud the Actor according to his Performance, because he ought to be perfectly Master of his Roll; before he make his Appearance on the Stage.

To divert the Readers, and for putting our selves into a good Humour, I hope they will indulge me in entertaining them with a pleasant Passage, which I saw in the Year 1698. The Italian Troop having displeas'd Madam de Maintenon, were forced to stroll in the Provinces; and at *Marseilles*, they were acting a Play, wherein the Country-man serenading his Mistress with a Guitar, for the better Symphony, accompany'd it with his Voice, imitating several Sounds of Birds and Beasts.

At last the Actor came to mimic an Ass; when, upon a sudden, a Gentleman from the Pit bray'd, and so much the more naturally, that many of the Auditors shouted and whistled; and as the Actor began to proceed, he was often interrupted by the like Noise: And after having several times endeavour'd to appease them, with a *Je vous en prie, Messieurs*; he was stop't: At last they gave him Leave to speak, when he told them, *Messieurs, Par Dieu, celuy la est un Original*; which chang'd the Scene into Mirth and Applause.

Sir, I do not intend, nor desire, any personal Application of the Word *Original*, &c. because, by Consequences fairly drawn, I shall remain the *Original*, under a Name, which *Boileau* thought contain'd a Satire, and I could not refuse that Title, whenever I offer any Indignity to a Person whom I know to be a Gentleman, and whom I must allow to be Ingenious, and esteem him for his Knowledge in the Revenue and Accompts. And, Sir, I must pray you to pardon some little Sallies, for keeping my self in good Humour.

Another Thing I must pray Leave to acquaint my Readers with, An Observation I have made in several Catholic Countries: In Matters of Accompts they are very good Protestants, and so far from saying or thinking themselves certainly right, or intitled to any Influence from Infallibility, that they disclaim the Thoughts of it, and modestly subscribe with a *Salvo Errore*.

Sir, I must here own your Candour in some Concessions which you have made; and if you had follow'd the Method for which I am by you blamed, in making one general Accompt, and bringing Matters into View at one Glance, it would have reliev'd you from the Necessity of repeating your Concessions, and calling them in so many Articles and Pages by the harsh Title of Errors; which (after the first Page of your Answer was over) I read with some Concern. But, I hope, every Gentleman will concur with me, in believing you sincere and innocent; because the most material Articles of them were to the Prejudice of your own Argument.

To bring Matters in Condition for joining Issue; I allow your Observation to be just; that I have chiefly applied my self,

- 1st. To your Fourth State, with the Abstract thereof: And I shall say;
- 2^{dly}. To the Incumbrance of the Civil-List, as you call it.

The fair and clear Discussion of these Two Points, if we can ingage the Reader's Patience, will render other Matters more obvious for an easie Decision; and that I may do what is decent and fair; I have transcribed your Fourth State, with that Additional Article in your Abstract, making up the 15,401,120 l. 3 s. 8 d. your Sum of the National Debts since the Peace at *Utrecht*; as appears in APPENDIX, N^o. I.

Sir, This State and Abstract is in your own Dress and Words, which, in my submissive Opinion, is fair dealing; and while it is in View, give me Leave to make some Observations; viz.

That Act the 12 ANN^e, cap. 9. which received the Royal Assent 9 July, 1714, in its Title carries, in Words at large, For Raising - - - - - l. 1,400,000, by way of a Lottery for HER MAJESTY'S Supply: And therefore was not chargeable to King GEORGE'S Reign; nor yet, in the Sense of your Fourth State, for Raising - - - - - l. 1,812,100, because no Articles in that Act can make up this last-mentioned Sum; for by the Addition of Prizes, it would have made - - - - - l. 1,876,400.

That Act the 1^o. GEO. cap. 12. which receiv'd the Royal Assent 20 Aug. 1715, carries this Title, An Act for enlarging the Fund of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, and for settling an Additional Revenue of l. 1,200,000 per Annum, upon His Majesty, during His Life, for the Service of His Civil Government, &c.

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being moderate, I shall not trouble You, nor the Reader, with any Objection against that Point; having mention'd this only to shew you, wherein your Words and Acts of Parliament disagree.

Your Title of this State says, they are not Redeemable, and yet you make the Amount of them Repurchasable.

It's true, You say, At Price Current only. Your Treatise is dated July 14, 1718, and your Computation is as they stood December 17, 1717. Was there in that Time, no Variation in their Value, to render your Computations exact?

King WILLIAM, who was a Judge of Honour and Credit, was of Opinion, That the best Way to secure the publick Credit, was, To let no Person suffer for trusting to Parliamentary Securities. And of equal Authority and Probity is King GEORGE's first Speech to Parliament, That the best Way to preserve publick Credit, is by a strict Observance of Parliamentary Engagements.

By Acts of Parliament, these Annuities are declared, Sure, Certain, Indefeasible Estates, Irrevocable and Undeterminable, under very severe Penalties in case of Contravention; Guardians were enabled to subscribe for Infants: In several Parts of your Treatise, you call them Absolute Terms; and in your Arguments for intimidating the Annuitants, you tell them, how the Exchequer was shut in the Time of King Charles II. and what's in the Power of the Landed Interest to do. What shall I say of these Matters not to offend you? Consider the Circumstances of the Juncture wherein you wrote, and, I believe, you'll allow, that if your Arguments had been supported, it would have given a greater Blow to the National Credit, than all the Pamphlets which Cardinal Alberoni's silly Scribblers publish'd.

I am, nevertheless, very far from desiring, that these Annuities should remain an Obstacle to the Publick Good; but I conceive it possible, and easily practicable, for the King, with the Advice and Assistance of Parliament, to find such easie and gentle Methods, as may induce all Annuitants, who are not engag'd in Marriage-Settlements, to tender them voluntarily and eagerly.

This induced me to believe, Your Advice was not seasonable, however innocent, or well-intended, for a Sinking Fund; and therefore, I hope, from the State of your Increased Debt, you'll be pleas'd to deduct what

In 4th State abstracted, you call, The Increase of the Price of the absolute Terms
 Which by your 1st and 3d States, you reckon to be - - - - - l. 4,259,225 : 02 : 01,
 Until the Annuitants are dispos'd to accept your Proposal, and the Parliament has declared one or other of these Articles to be a National Debt, and make Provision for it accordingly.

I am farther humbly of Opinion, That a Person who has 150 Acres of Land, tho' it should rise from 15, to 25 Years Purchase, will never reckon, that he has thereby augmented the Admeasurment of his Land to 250 Acres. It's the same with the Annuitants: They have only their l. 14 per Annum. Indeed, if they come to sell, they will put more Money in their Purse: But until Matters be adjust'd to mutual Satisfaction of the Publick and of the Private, I think, the Incumbrance upon the Nation is only the Yearly Fund of - - - - - l. 667,705 : 08 : 01, which grows better every Day to the Publick, and must expire in a certain Number of Years; and the Annuitants are fix'd to that Yearly Sum, which, when purchased by Compulsion, tho' at an extravagant Price, converts their Capital into a Perpetuity; for which, upon an Emergency, (such as, I hope, we shall never live to see) we might be glad to borrow at a much higher Rate, than the legal Interest, and should lose more than what may now be gain'd by your present parsimonious, and threatening Arguments. But I reserve the farther Reasoning on this Point, to the Place where you shall have a clear History of these Annuities.

As to your Second State, In the Title you say, 'Tis taken from the Exchequer-Accompt, wherein you will not find an Article l. 400,000, which you have plac'd in this State. On the contrary, at the end of the Exchequer-Accompt, you will find this Nota, "That by the Act of the 3d of King George, the Army-Debentures are provided for; but there being no certain Accompt stated thereof, are therefore here omitted." For the same Reason left out of my Remarks.

There are several other Articles in your said Second State, which differ from the Exchequer-Accompt; but in your Explanation of that Difference, you are very candid, and shew how it comes to pass. However, with Submission, the Title should have been qualify'd, with Words to this purpose, With an Addition of what has since happen'd, and what you thought fit to charge.

You have already made me some Concessions upon this State, and therefore I will not ungenerously repeat them, nor give you the Trouble to revise them.

As to your Third State, You may save your self by the Title of, An Estimate of publick Debts; but how they could be said, not all to be charg'd on publick Funds, I can't conceive; for the Money arising by Equivalent in Scotland, when you wrote, was fix'd upon the proper Funds in Scotland, and would have been paid there, if some Dependencies between the Two Nations had not kept that Matter in Suspence. It is not worth while to tell you, That it doth not amount to l. 250,000; only shall say, That you might have found the exact Sum in Acts of Parliament thereto relating; and that the said Equivalent was not upon Trust to Parliamentary Faith, in the common Acceptation and Course of this Word; it was firmly fixed by the Act of Union: And if you had not been severe upon some of my little Improperities in Speech, I should not have given you this Hint at present.

The History of ANNUITIES.

Supposing the worst that can happen, by the Obstinacy of Annuitants in standing out to their own Prejudice, the Consequence is not so great, nor so dismal, as you would make Men believe: For taking the Case as it was when you wrote in 1718,

The Yearly Funds for all Annuities stood thus:

l.	s.	d.	
135,000	: 00	: 00	For the Lottery 1710, by way of Annuity for 32 Years, in which the Parliament has already taken some Measures.
81,000	: 00	: 00	For the 9 per Cent. on Additional Excise, &c. whereon there is now something more than 22 Years to run.
216,000	: 00	: 00	This makes the Second Article of your First State.
20,406	: 08	: 09	Annuity to the Subscribers for one and two Lives, whereof several are already dropt, and all the rest must follow at a faster rate than they did at the beginning.
7,567	: 00	: 00	Annuity for Survivors, until their Number be reduc'd to 7, when the Share of him who drops, reverts to the Crown.
243,973	: 08	: 09	This Fund may be clear'd within the Time which you propose by your Eighth State, for discharging all the publick Debts and Incumbrances.
667,705	: 08	: 01	Remains the Yearly Annuities for longer Terms of Years.
911,678	: 16	: 10	This makes the Sum of the Yearly Annuities in your First State.

I can't conjecture for what prudent Reasons the Parliament in the Year 1692, did not insert a Clause of Redemption. I believe the Annuitants would have been very well satisfied therewith, and for several Years afterward, would have been content with the Principal and legal Interest.

As Men in Politicks and Projects look forward, so Persons of Probity and Principle will with Gratitude look backward, on those who risk'd their Estates to serve and save the Publick in Necessity: And this, I think, will persuade all true Englishmen to have a very tender Regard for the First Annuitants, when they consider the Circumstances the Nation was in at that Time.

In the Spring of that Year, the late King James, with several French Troops, and Irish Roman Catholics, was incamp'd at Cape La-Hogue, in order for a Descent on England, and a Conspiracy within our own Bowels was discover'd: But, by the Blessing of God, the great Diligence, Conduct, and Bravery of the present Earl of Orford, to whose eternal Honour, with that of Admirals Rook and Delaval, with other brave Commanders concern'd in that Action, let it be remember'd, That on the 19th of May, 1692, he engag'd the French Fleet, and put them to flight, and pursuing them on their own Coast, upon the 23d in the Afternoon, he did, in sight of the French and Irish Camp, and in Defiance of their Cannon, burn several French Ships, which, with those destroy'd in the Engagement, made 21 Capital Ships, besides 20 Transports, and several Small-Craft. The Amount of their Loss, which came to our Knowledge.

November 4. 1692. The Parliament met, and the King in His Speech, tells them, "They had great Reason to rejoice in the happy Victory at Sea, and mentions the signal Deliverance in the Spring; acquaints them, That the French King was diligently repairing his Losses at Sea, and design'd to augment his Forces by Land; and therefore King William did not doubt, but the Parliament would continue to support Him against the declared Enemy of this Nation; having no Interest but what was theirs; they had the same Religion to defend, and could not be more concern'd for the Preservation of their Liberties and Properties, than He was to maintain them in the Enjoyment of them, and to make them a happy People; having expos'd His Person for their Welfare,"

“ fare, and would continue to do the like, with Cheerfulness, on all Occasions, for the Honour and Advantage of England.”

Upon the 26th of January, 1692, passed an Act (4W. & M. cap. 3.) for raising by the First Annuities *l.* 1,000,000, towards carrying on the War against France. Tho' we had had the Victory by Sea, yet the Confederates had sustain'd a Loss by Land this Year. And in these Circumstances did the Annuityants shew themselves good *Englishmen* and Protestants, by advancing their Money to rescue the Nation from Popery and arbitrary Power.

Sir, In several Places of your Treatise in 1718, you seem to have a mean Opinion of those who advis'd King William, and who were concern'd in the Management of his Finances. To refresh your Memory a little on this Subject. Please to recollect, and you will find very Great Men in the Management of the Treasury: The late Earls of GODOLPHIN and HALIFAX, and Sir EDWARD SEYMOUR. The Two latter upon the 1st of March, 1691, about Three Months before the Victory obtain'd at Sea, were brought in; at which Time the late Duke of LEEDS was President of the Council; the Earl of PEMBROKE Privy-Seal; the Earl of NOTINGHAM Secretary of State; the late Earl of ROCHESTER in the Council; and the late Sir JOHN TREVOR Speaker of the House of Commons: and upon the 2d of May, 1692, the late Lord SOMERS was made Attorney-General, and the present Lord TREVOR Solicitor-General: All Persons of distinguish'd Capacities, and well acquainted with the Laws, Interest, and Revenues of England. So that the King did not want good Counsellors nor Managers; who had very good Super-Intendants over them, if you peruse the Acts of Parliament, for appointing Commissioners for stating the publick Accompts. But superior to all these, was the great Council of the Nation in Parliament assembled, who always assist'd the King with their Advice, as well as with their Purse; as His Majesty declares in the aforementioned Speech, in these Words:

“ And I hope, by your Advice and Assistance, which has never fail'd Me, to take such Measures, as may be most proper, for supporting our common Interest against the Power of France.”

To shew you the prudent Management of Annuities at that Time, I can, from very good Authority, assure you, That when the Victory at Sea had convinc'd the Great Monarch, that he was not invincible, as his Subjects had always flatter'd him, and his continued Success had always induc'd him to believe; the News of the *English* advancing Money upon such Conditions, struck a Damp upon his Spirits, and he was heard to say, That his little Cousin the Prince of Orange, was now fix'd in the Saddle; and after a little Pause, *N'importe, le dernier Louis d'Or l'emportera*; i. e. The last Pistole must carry it; thinking that his Purse would hold out longest: And for this Reason, I shall always esteem the Lenders and the Managers.

Sir, In passing a Judgment on Matters, and Censures on the Managers, I think (with Submission) Justice does indispensibly require so much Candour from us, as that we should consider the Condition of Affairs when the Transactions pass'd, and not to judge according to what they appear at present. Supposing the Commander of a Ship, in a violent Storm at Sea, and for Preservation of the Vessel, Cargo, and Mens Lives, throws part of the Goods into the Sea, cuts the Masts by the Board, and by this means at last gets into Harbour: What Answer would he make to the Bearer of a Bill of Lading for a small Parcel of Goods, who coming, in a serene Day, to pay a Trifle in Avarage, should reproach the Commander for cowardly Management? Might he not tell this censorious Dealer, Had he been in that Hurricane, he would have given all he had in the World to be set on Shore? And rather than drown, he would have been satisfied, a Spirit had carried him thro' the Air, and dropt him naked on the Mountain of Dunderum.

That the Case came to be what *Lewis XIV.* imagin'd, that the last Pistole should carry it: That the *English* were not only resolv'd, but necessitated, to push the Point with Vigor, and like Men of Resolution in a Storm, when all Hands are call'd aloft to Help; will appear by the Nature of the Taxes which they have since cheerfully undergone, and for which God hath rewarded them with the End propos'd; viz. The Establishment of the Protestant Interest and Succession: For until that was attain'd, no Person could peep into this World, pass into the Next, nor lie in the Grave Scot-free, unless he were a Scoundrel.

Now to shew the Conduct of the Managers in the First Annuities, They were so uncertain of getting the Money, that they took Three Strings to their Bow; 1st. To raise it upon the Advantage of Survivorship. 2dly. Upon 14 per Cent. for One Life: And, 3dly. Upon the Credit of the Exchequer in general: In which Case, King William was always ready to concur, in letting the Revenue of the Crown be pledged for the publick Service.

What the Consequence of all this was, will appear, if you'll turn to the Acts of Parliament, which I shall here quote in such manner, as you may either find them in the Original Statutes, or in the Votes of the Honourable House of Commons.

4 W.

- 4 W. M. c. 3. Which receiv'd the Royal Assent _____ 26 Jan. 1692.
l. 1,000,000 was to be rais'd upon very encouraging and advantageous Terms of Survivorship, and yet, you see, the Contributions amount'd to no more than *l.* 108,100:00:00.
- 3 W. M. c. 5. Which receiv'd the Royal Assent _____ 8 Feb. 1694.
l. 300,000 was to be rais'd upon the two Sevenths of the Bank 9 d. with very advantageous Conditions for One, Two, and Three Lives; and Time was allow'd to the Contributors for Life in the First Act, to pay in *l.* 118,506:5:10, wanting then to complete the *l.* 1,000,000.
- 6 W. cap. 3. Which receiv'd the Royal Assent _____ 11 Feb. 1694.
Farther Time was allow'd for Contributions on One Life.
- 6, 7 W. c. 5. Which had the Royal Assent _____ 22 Apr. 1695.
It appears, that the *l.* 1,300,000, to be rais'd by Annuities on the First and Second Acts, was then paid into the Exchequer: But of that Sum, there was only *l.* 981,619:01:09, upon Annuities, at 14 per Cent. for One Life; and Time was allow'd for the First Contributors, or mess Assignees, to secure the Reversions of 96 Years, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years Purchase; and in their Default, Time was allow'd to any other Person to secure the Reversion at 5 Years Purchase.
- 7 W. cap. 2. Had the Royal Assent _____ 21 Jan. 1695.
It appear'd, that the Contributions on the last Act amount'd only to *l.* 255,000, and therefore farther Time was allow'd for purchasing Reversions.
- 8 W. cap. 6. Had the Royal Assent _____ 29 Jan. 1696.
The Deficiencies of the Funds for these Annuities, were transferr'd to that Year's Land-Tax.
- 8, 9 W. c. 21. Had the Royal Assent _____ 16 Apr. 1697.
Farther Time was allow'd for any Person to secure Reversions at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ Years Purchase; and the Deficiencies of the $\frac{2}{3}$ Excise, was charg'd on the Money to be contributed by this last Act.
- 9, 10 W. c. 5. Had the Royal Assent _____ 7 Mar. 1697.
For raising *l.* 255,663:05:08, for discharging Arrears of Annuities incurr'd from 17 May 1696, to 17 May 1697.
- _____ c. 24. Had the Royal Assent _____ 5 July, 1698.
Farther Time is allow'd to secure Reversions at 4 Years Purchase. Thus you see, Sir, that with regard to the Uncertainty of the Times, the Deficiency of the Funds, and the Scarcity of Money, the great Advantages you now complain of, were not sufficient Encouragements to Annuityants for paying their Money briskly.
- 11, 12 W. c. 3. Had the Royal Assent _____ 11 Apr. 1700.
Offers were again renewed for Reversions at 5 Years Purchase.

Now to shew you what Incumbrance is left upon us in King William's Reign: It will be difficult to collect it from the Acts of Parliament, or Votes of the Honourable House of Commons, or the Exchequer-Accompts themselves; and therefore, the most certain Method which I can propose, is, To take the Exchequer-Accompts both in King William's and Queen Anne's Reign; which stand thus:

	SUM.			ANNUITY.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Upon the Annuity on the First 9 d.	1,491,639	06	10	124,866	00	00
On $\frac{2}{3}$ Excise, or Bank 9 d.	107,847	13	09	15,008	13	06
Total Amount	1,599,487	00	07	139,874	13	06

From which deducting what appears by 1 Anne, cap. 5. was allow'd to be sold at 15 Years Purchase for 14 *l.* for Lives dropt; viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the 99 Years 9 d.	79,155	00	00	5,277	00	00
The $\frac{2}{3}$ Bank 9 d.	8,475	00	00	565	00	00
	87,630	00	00	5,842	00	00
	1,511,857	00	07	134,122	13	06
	D			Brought		

	SUM.			ANNUITY.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought over the Remains of Annuities for a long Term of Years	1,511,857	00	07	134,122	13	06
To which adding, The Survivors	108,100	00	00	7,567	00	00
Two Lives	170,917	02	03	20,510	01	00
Three Lives	21,235	04	00	2,123	10	04
Sum of all Funds and Annuities in King William's Reign without claiming a Deduction for Lives, which may have dropt since the Exchequer-Accompt in December, 1717.	1,812,109	06	10	164,323	04	10

Here your proposed Reward of 500,000 l. would be well given.

This View, I am persuaded, will induce you to have a more favourable Opinion of the Management in that Reign, than what at present you seem to entertain: And in order thereto, I shall now enter upon the *Civil-List*. And that I may do you intire Justice, what you have said on that Subject in your *Answer*, is copy'd in

APPENDIX, N^o. III.



The History of the CIVIL-LIST.

THE Revenues for the Publick Service, and for Support of the Civil Government, have been so interwoven, and so promiscuously apply'd, that it's very hard to distinguish, whether King *William*, or His Subjects, were most intent for the Happiness and Ease of the Nation. It's certain, That with His Money, he risked His Royal Person; and, whatever the Kingdom gain'd by His Glorious Endeavours, His proper Estate was not improved; and therefore I hope for a favourable Indulgence in necessary Digressions from the Civil-List Branches, for keeping to the Succession of Time, when the General Funds for the Support of the Government, Prosecution of the War, and Reducing of *Ireland*, were granted.

Sir, You are so well acquainted with Titles of Estates in Law, and the Nature of Tenures, that it would be Arrogance in me to explain the Nature of them, for proving what the ancient Revenue of the Crown was; But since you are pleas'd, upon an Information, to accuse me for a Misapprehension of Two Acts of Parliament relating to the Civil-List, and say, That I must surely confess it. Before that Sentence take place, permit me to offer some Things in my own Defence: Hoping you will discern, that what I say on this Subject, is not from Information, or Hear-say; but that I have, with some Application, endeavour'd to understand this Revenue. However, it would be no great Surprizal to any Person, if a Man of my weak Capacity should mistake the Sense of Two Acts of Parliament, when the Sages of the Law have done the like, and that most remarkably, in Affairs of this Revenue, to the Ruine of Princes and Great Men, who believ'd them: For which some of those Judges have smarted; and, I hope, none in future, will dare to follow such wicked Examples; knowing, that the Guardians of *English* Liberties will not let them escape with Impunity, when they put Construtions on Laws to the Prejudice of the Publick; whether it be to gratify a Prince, or to enrich themselves, which is the greatest Impiety that a Judge can commit.

That the Revenue of the Crown of *England* was very considerable, will appear by the Nature of ancient Tenures: And if you'll give the same Credit, as I do, to the Words of King *James I.* His present Majesty's Royal Great Grandfather, you'll find in His Proclamation concerning Leases and Asserts, bearing Date at *Westminster*, February 17, in the 2d Year of His Reign in *England*, Anno 1604, these Words: "His most Excellent Majesty calling to His Remembrance, that the Imperial Crown of this Realm hath ever been enrich'd with Honours, Palaces, Castles, Lordships, Manours, Forests, Parks, Chafes, Lands, Tenements, Revenues, and Hereditaments, of a greater Yearly Value, than any King or Prince in *Europe*."

And a little after, I hope he spoke prophetically true; "That these Kingdoms should live in all Happiness and Safety, under the certain and blessed Government of His Royal Issue, 'till the Kingdoms of the Earth should have an End." You may be easily induc'd to think they were very capable to afford a large Maintenance for the Civil Government, and, according to the Value of Things then, equivalent to l. 700,000 per Annum at present.

How these came to be diminished you'll find by an Act 1 *Annae*, cap. 7. because the necessary Expences for supporting of the Crown, or the greatest Part of them, were formerly defray'd by a Land Revenue, which had been impair'd by Grants of former Kings and Queens; therefore, that the Land Revenues of the Crown might be for the future improv'd, 'twas enacted, That none of them hereafter should be alienated, or any Lease given for a longer Term than 31 Years, or 3 Lives; the

the Tenant being liable for Waste, and the Payment of a reserv'd Rent, equal to what had been paid for the greater part of 20 Years before.

It would be too tedious to give you a Deduction of the Customs from *Magna Charta*, to this Day: Only thus much in general; That by *Magna Charta*, *Evil-Toll* was abolish'd; and in the Time of *Edward I.* the Great Customs were establish'd, and the Small Customs, or Aliens Duties, introduc'd; and from thence-forward the Customs were granted for a short Term of Years, and sometimes *pro vice*, until the Time of *Henry V.* to whom they were granted for Life; and from thence to all his Successors, until we come to the Reign of King *Charles I.* upon which Subject, you know the Disputes that happen'd between Him and the Parliament, about the Construction and Power of granting the Customs.

However, by Ordinances of the Lords and Commons, the Revenue of Customs had from the 11th of *July*, 1642, several Continuances to the 26 *March*, 1654.

Thence-forward allow'd to be farm'd; and this confirm'd by the Usurper *Oliver*, and his Council; as appears by Proclamation dated 10 *March*, 1657.

In his Son *Richard's* short and tottering Usurpation, I find little Alteration. But When the Secluded Members, and their Partizans, assum'd the Authority, by their Vote 10 *May*, 1659,

this Revenue was continued to the Use of the Common-wealth, until their pretended Parliament should take farther Order.

By an Act of that Parliament, pass'd 26 *May*, 1659, this Revenue was continued to the 25 *March*, 1660.

Then, by a Declaration of the Committee of Safety, dated 9 *December*, 1659, this Revenue was continued to the 24 *June*, 1660.

And, by God's Providence, put into more safe Hands at this Period.

As to the Customs, they have at all Times hitherto been granted for Defence of the Seas, and Safeguard of Trade, which, with the Service of the *Cinque-Ports*, was what the Nation allow'd for that Purpose. And in very ancient Times, we find an Example of an express Appropriation; and when the Customs were, for these Uses, annex'd to the Crown for Life, I am inclin'd to believe; it was the Design of the Commons, to prevent any Misapplication thereof to other Purposes; so that the Kings of *England*, in my humble Opinion, were not legally Masters of this Revenue, to dispose of it to whom, and to what Purposes they pleas'd, as you seem to imagine: And King *Charles II.* confirms me in this Opinion, by his Speech to Parliament 29 *August*, 1660, in these Words: "The Weekly Expence of the Navy, eats up all you have given me by the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage; nor have I been able to give my Brothers One Shilling since I came into *England*, nor to keep any Table in my House, but what I eat my self. And that which troubles me most, is to see many of you come to me to *Whitehall*, and to think that you must go somewhere else to seek your Dinner."

As the Customs and Excise are now become the principal Revenues of the Crown, and manag'd according to their respective Laws, which pass'd in the Time of King *Charles II.* immediately after the Restoration. The Excise being of a modern Date, I shall deduce it from the Source; hoping the Repetition of Words in those Times used, may not give Offence, when employ'd only in the Chain of History.

1643, *July* 22. The Two Houses of Parliament pass'd an Ordinance for raising a New Impost for Security of Trade, for the Defence of the King and Parliament, and for the Payment of the Debts of the Commonwealth, for which the publick Faith was, or should be given, to continue Three Years from the 25th of *July*, 1642. And in the Schedule fixing the Rates, it is call'd, *The Excise*, or *New Impost*; and the Duties are impos'd upon a few Species of Goods, which served more for Luxury, than for Subsistence.

Sept. 11. They made new Rates, and fix'd the Method of Management.

18. They fix'd the Salaries and Allowance to Officers by them appointed.

1645, *Sept*. 20. They came to a Resolution to take away the Courts of Wards and Liveries, and in Recompence thereof, to raise in *England* and *Wales* yearly - - - - - l. 100,000, disposable by Parliament.

Feb. 24. All Tenures by Knight-Service, and Soccage *in capite* to his Majesty, were turned into free and common Soccage.

This Part of the ancient Revenue of the Crown, how it came, and from whence it arose, appears in the Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* cap. 46. That it had produced, and was likely to produce, great Sums yearly to the Crown, and therefore a Court of Wards was erected, and proper Officers appointed.

Sir, You may from hence see, that this Revenue was not inconsiderable; and as a valuable Branch of the Crown Revenue now has relation to this Act, I shall resume the History of Excise.

From the last-mention'd Continuance thereof, very considerable Sums of Money had been raised and charged upon it, by the Two Houses of Parliament, who appointed Persons to manage, collect, and issue the same.

- 1653, Dec. 16. *Oliver Cromwell* grasped the Government, and Title of Protector.
- 1654, June 21 He brought this and the other Revenues into the Receipt of Exchequer.
- Sept. 2. Under Management and Governance of the Treasury.
- 1656, Sept. 17 A Parliament began, and at *Cap. 31.* appears an Act for Improvement of the Revenues of Customs and Excise, whereby it was thought fit and declared, That the constant Yearly Revenue of - - - - - *l. 1,300,000,* should be raised and settled for Maintenance of the Armies and Navies of the Commonwealth, and for defraying the Charges of the Government.

And whereas it was necessary that the Profits of Excise (then made more universal) of the Customs, and other publick Revenues, should be improved to the best Advantage, to the end the said Sum might be answer'd, without a Land-Tax, a Committee of Parliament was appointed to treat for farming these Revenues for Seven Years.

When one half of the People shunn'd Contributions, and when a Moiety of the Charge now expended on the Navy, was not requisite, that this *l. 1,300,000* in those Days and Circumstances, was a much larger Allowance, and heavier on the Nation, than what is now complain'd of, I may, with Submission, venture to affirm.

- 1658, Sept. 3. *Oliver Cromwell* went off the Stage.

Some time before this Period, and afterwards, during the Usurpations, in the same Acts, Votes, or Declarations, the Excise, or New Imposit (a molify'd Term) had the same Continuances with the Customs; the last whereof was to the - - - - - *24 June, 1660,* as is before related.

The tracing of these Revenues from their Source, may be of some use to contemplative Senators, who delight in the Security of fix'd Boundaries, and who will discern, that these Revenues have been govern'd by distinct and peculiar Laws, and that Customs and Impositions never were jumbled together, nor render'd synonymous before the Pretender's Standard was set up in *Scotland.* Until then, they had been kept by the Sages of the Law under their proper, distinct, and determin'd Significations, in their Acceptation palpably different. Had the *Chevalier-Errant* prevail'd, this fine and new-spun Notion would have been explain'd, probably, in this manner: Customs are the ancient Revenue of the Crown; They and Impositions being all the same, by Opinion of great Lawyers: What is ours could not be mortgaged: An arbitrary Prince is, by *Jure Divino,* Minor always: So they were ill-advised who lent their Money, and must remain satisfy'd to have it wip'd off their Credit with a pretended legal Sponge; *Car tel est nostre Plaisir.* These may now seem Dreams, or very remote Consequences, but Time will bring some secret Things to Light. In the *Interim,* we are to praise God for the Disappointment of our Enemies. And to return to the Reign of King *Charles II.*

Upon the RESTORATION.

- 12 Car. II. c. 5. In the Convention, which began the *25 April, 1660,* the Imposition called Excise, was to be collected by Commissioners, until the - - - - - *20 August, 1660,* by the same Rates and Rules they were payable on the *24 April* last preceding: And by an Act
- 12 Car. II. c. 8. This Imposition, then called, The Grand Excise, together with all Arrears thereof from Farmers, since the *25 March, 1657,* was made payable until - - - - - *25 Dec. 1660.*
- cap. 23. The Commons of *England* grant certain Impositions upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, for the Increase of his Majesty's Revenue during Life, which thence-forward was called - - - - - TEMPORARY EXCISE.

As to the Courts of Wards and Liveries, before-mentioned, while the Consideration thereof depended in Parliament, and the King's Revenue stood unsettled, and his just Rights and Prerogatives, in point of Tenures, and the Use of the Court of Wards, were forborn; an Act 12 Car. II. cap. —, was passed, For speedy raising *70,000 l.* in a Month's Time, from the *29 September, 1660.* And then came an Act,

- 12 C. II. c. 24. For taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries, Tenures *in Capite,* and Purveyance, and for settling upon His Majesty a Revenue in Lieu thereof; wherein the Preamble runs to this Purpose: "That the Court of Wards and Liveries, and Tenures *in Capite,* &c. had been much more burthensome to the Kingdom, than beneficial to the King, and that since the Intermission of the said Court from the *24th of February, 1645,* many Persons had disposed of their Lands held by Knight's Service, whereupon divers Questions might arise, unless a seasonable Remedy be taken to prevent

prevent the same: Therefore, for taking away the said Court and Purveysnce, that His Majesty may receive a full and ample Recompence for the former Profits and Perquisites of the Crown, which now cease, the Imposition or Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors in that Act mentioned, are payable to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors for ever; and the Statute *32 Hen. VIII. c. 46.* stands repeal'd. And this Branch of the Revenue has been since called - - - HEREDITARY EXCISE.

Now most of the Laws relating to the Revenue at present, are founded upon those Acts which passed in the *12* and *13* Years of King *Charles II.* Nevertheless, if it would be any-wise for your Satisfaction, to see the particular and successive Continuance of the Customs, &c. from *Magna Charta* to this Day, You may command a Sight of it; being more desirous to help, than hinder ingenious Gentlemen in their Enquiries of this nature. The Knowledge of the Revenue may be very useful to a Senator, and the Pains which you have taken for your Improvement therein, is very commendable; and you'll own, that a perfect Knowledge thereof can't be acquir'd without great Application, and some Help. Once I saw a Pretender in this Study, who thought himself at the Top of the House, before he had view'd the Foundation.

The Revenue in the Reign of King CHARLES II.

Principality of *Wales,* | Fines in the Alienation-Office, &c.
Dutchy of *Cornwall.* | First Fruits and Tenths.

The Excise Hereditary and Temporary, already fix'd.

- 12 Car. II. c. 4. The Customs, or Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, granted in Absence of the King, during Life, for guarding the Seas, and Safeguard of Trade.

Small Branches by sundry subsequent Acts granted.

- cap. 35. Letter-Money: By Act for establishing a Post-Office; afterwards settled upon the Duke of *York,* and his Heirs-Male, by *15 Car. II. cap. 14.*

- 13, 14 Car. II. }
cap. 10. — } Hearth-Money: Granted from the *25 March, 1662,* to the King, His Heirs, and Successors, as an Additional Revenue, for the better Support of His and Their Crown and Dignity. Which, in my submissive Opinion, comprehends the Civil-Government, or Civil-Lift.

The Reason assigned in the Preamble of the Act, is, "Because nothing condueth more to the Peace and Prosperity of a Nation, and the Protection of every single Person therein, than that the Publick Revenue thereof, may be, in some measure, proportion'd to the Publick Charge and Expence."

Sir, If that was a good Reason in those Days, I may venture to believe, there is not a true and sensible Protestant in *Great Britain* or *Ireland,* who will not say, that it is much more reasonable now, with respect to a Royal Protestant and numerous Family.

- 1684, Feb. 6. King *Charles* dyed. Concerning the Manner of his Death, the Protestants and Papists do not agree.

- 9. King *James,* by Proclamation, tells His Subjects, "That having thought fit to call a Parliament speedily, He made no doubt but Care would be taken therein, for settling a sufficient Revenue on the Crown, for Support of the Government; the Necessities of which, for Defence of the Kingdom, and Advantage of Trade, requiring, that the Customs and Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage should be collected, as in the Time of His dearest Brother: Therefore His Will and Pleasure was, that they should be collected accordingly." A frank and friendly Beginning! No more Harm in it, in those Days, than if a *Spaniard* took your Snuff, and then says, *Con Licentia!*

- 16. Several Addresses from the *African, East-India,* and *Levant* Companies, were presented, with cheerful Submissions to the Payment of Customs; Compliments proper to foreign Princes, Moguls, and Basnaws, whom, perhaps, they had seen, or thought of, more frequently, than the Laws of *England,* whereby the Liberty and Property of every Subject was secured.

- 17. Another Proclamation was published, importing, "That the Commissioners of the Treasury of the late King, had, on the *5th* of the same Month, agreed for a Farm of the Excise for the Term of *3* Years, at the Yearly Rent of - - - *l. 550,000;* and the King being certified, by the Opinion of His Judges, that the Contract was "valid

“ valid in Law, as well for the Revenue granted to His Brother for Life, as for that Part which was Hereditary; His Will and Pleasure therefore was, and His Commands strictly given, That all His loving Subjects chargeable with the Payment of the said Duties, should make due Entries, and Payments according to the Laws of Excise, under the Pains and Penalties thereby inflicted.”

Sure King James must have smil'd at the weak Compliance of these Judges, thinking them servile Sycophants. He knew better things; for when he was to settle a Jointure on his dearest Confort, and when he had £. 24,000 Yearly out of the Hereditary Excise settled upon him and his Heirs-Male, no doubt, he consulted the best Lawyers in England, and, probably, some Judges, as well as his own Reason, who certainly told him, this was a better Fund, and of longer Continuance, than the Temporary Excise, which determin'd with his Royal Brother's Life, and therefore could not be a certain Fund for supporting the State and Dignity of the Duke's Family; for King Charles was not beyond Possibility of Issue, if Queen Catherine had dyed; and in that Case his Majesty's Heirs would have been left at discretion, in fixing an Appenage for his Royal Highness's Children.

I must not censure these Judges too severely, because, whatever their future Prospects might be, in that Instant they preferred the King's Pretensions to the Revenue. And I am induced to declare them much more innocent than a learned Gentleman, with whom I conversed beyond the Borders, who argued more strangely than strenuously, That his Salaries were preferable to King and Country too. It's a good thing to have the Interpretation of the Law, and the Revenue in our Power at the same Time, in an appetizing Climate! Your favourite Bounty on Corn may come to be postpon'd.

1685, May 19. The Parliament met; and upon the 22d of that Month, His Majesty made His most gracious Speech, and therein says to this Effect: “ I can't doubt that I shall fail of suitable Returns from you, with all imaginable Kindness and Duty on your Part, and particularly, in what relates to settling of My Revenue, and continuing it during my Life, as it was in the Time of my Brother, &c.” — And a little farther. “ There is one popular Argument, which I foresee may be used against what I ask of you, from the Inclination which Men may have for frequent Parliaments, which some may think would be best secured by feeding me from Time to Time, by such Proportions as they shall think convenient: And this Argument, being the first Time I speak to you from the Throne, I will answer once for All, That this would be a very improper Method to take with me, and that the best way to ingage me to meet you often, is always to use me well. I expect therefore, That you will comply with me in what I have desired, and that you will do it speedily.”

He would neither trust Providence nor Parliament with his daily Subsistence; and according to his Faith he had their Assistance in Time of Need. If the Protestant Loyallists in those Days had heard King George's first Speech from the Throne, relating to the Civil-Lift Branches, instead of £. 120,000, I really believe, they would have cheerfully voted for £. 1,200,000 Augmentation.

King James in his said Speech, acquaints the Parliament with the Arrival of the Earl of Argyle in Scotland.

This great Nobleman lost his Employments, Estate, and Life, for no Crime in the Charge; but for a great deal of Merit, in refusing contradictory Oaths, and in standing up for his Country and the Protestant Interest. I never think of his Case without Concern; and of late it is become the more sensible to me, because of the Treatment which a fond Lover of his Country has received from a Northern Bashaw, for shunning contradictory Oaths, for refusing to believe that 5 and 15 were the same, and for standing up for the legal Advantages of Caledonia.

The first Thing which the Two Houses did, was, A Resolution to return their humble and hearty Thanks for His Majesty's most gracious Speech; and the House of Commons taking into Consideration that Part thereof which related to the Revenues, resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Revenue which was granted to the late King, be settled on His Majesty for His Life; and that a Bill should be brought in for that Purpose.

In the Afternoon, the Lords and Commons attended His Majesty in the Banqueting-House, with dutiful Addresses, and Thanks for His gracious Speech; and being returned to Westminster, did separately resolve, to stand by Him with Lives and Fortunes; and the Bill for settling the Revenue, was next Minute read a first Time; and the second Reading was order'd to be on Monday following. Here was Harmony and Dispatch!

30. An Act, 1 Jac. II. cap. 2. for settling the Revenue on His Majesty for His Life, which was settled on His late Majesty for His Life, received the Royal Assent.

There

There are very great Instances of Loyalty in this Act of Parliament, for these Two Temporary Branches were granted from the 6th of February then last past, which was the very Day of King Charles's Death; tho' his Successor had only asked them upon the 22d of May.

It would not be an unreasonable Conjecture, to think this was done to give a Sanction to King James's Proclamations, with an Indemnity to the complying Judges, and honest Addressers. But when the Commons of England had a fair Occasion to exert themselves in Defence of their Rights and Privileges, in granting this Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, they take Notice of these Matters in a special manner; as shall be shewn in the Sequel and due Course of Time.

At passing this Bill, the King makes his Speech thus: “ My Lords and Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for the Bill you have presented me this Day; and I assure you, the Readiness and Cheerfulness that has attended the Dispatch of it, is as acceptable to me, as the Bill it self.”

Whoever had the Right of Giving, 'tis certain the King thought himself intitled to Take. Sure the Commons were somewhat disappointed in the manner of these Thanks for their generous Grant. However, that did not hinder their farther Generosity and Compliance: For in the same Speech the King proceeds thus:

“ After so happy a Beginning, you may believe I would not call upon you unnecessarily for an extraordinary Supply: But when I tell you, That

“ The Stores of the Navy and Ordnance are extremely exhausted:

“ The Anticipations on several Branches of the Revenue, are great and burthenfome:

“ The Debts of the King my Brother to his Servants and Family, deserve Compassion:

“ The Rebellion in Scotland, without putting more Weight upon it than it deserves, will oblige me to a considerable Expence extraordinary.

And for their Encouragement to grant Supplies in these Matters, he told them:

“ I have a true English Heart, as jealous of the Honour of the Nation, as you can be.” Charming Words! And in Conclusion of his Speech, he says:

“ I promise you, That what you give me on such Occasions, shall be managed with good Husbandry; and I will take care that it shall be employed to the Uses for which I ask them.”

Sir, It is allowable for me here to think, his Majesty intended this should be understood in the Nature of an Appropriation, the Uses being declared; and if so, King James was not absolute Master of the Revenue by a legal Title, as you imagine.

1685, June 13 That Morning His Majesty received an Account by an Express from the Mayor of Lyme, That on Thursday last, which was the 11th of that Month, the Duke of Monmouth had landed with about 150 Men.

15. The following Acts of Parliament received the Royal Assent; viz.

1 Jac. c. 2. An Act to attain James Duke of Monmouth of High-Treason.

c. 3. An Act for granting to His Majesty an Imposition upon all Wines and Vinegar imported between the 24th of June 1685, and the 24th of June 1693. The Preamble shews this Grant was towards a Supply for the Repairs of the Navy and Ordnance, and other His Majesty's weighty and important Occasions.

c. 4. An Act for granting to His Majesty an Imposition upon all Tobacco and Sugar imported between the 24th of June 1685, and 24th of June 1693. The Preamble shews it was for a farther Supply for the Repairs of the Navy, and for providing Stores for the Navy and Ordnance, and Payment of the Debt due to His late Majesty's Servants and Family, and other His Majesty's weighty and important Occasions.

Sir, I may, with Submission, from hence infer, That your Information relating to these Revenues, is not exact, considering, that they were demanded upon May 30, and granted June 15, 1685, for the Purposes in the Demand and Grants consonantly express'd, without any relation to Monmouth's Rebellion, of whose Landing King James had only receiv'd Advice upon the 13th of June, and it was impossible for these Acts to have been prepared and pass'd in Two Days; and much less, for the King to have expended £. 400,000 in that Space of Time, for Reimbursement whereof your friendly Informant thinks these Duties were granted.

If I am wrong, you have Authority to correct me; and to shew my ready Submission, you may from the Dates, honestly quoted, turn to the Acts of Parliament and Votes of your Honourable House; and I am persuaded you will do impartial Justice between the Informer and me.

That Gentleman, perhaps, is not perfectly acquainted with the particular Branches of the Revenue, in their Continuances and Appropriations. His Memory may have failed

failed him, or his Story may be misapprehended, or unwarily repeated; upon all or either of these Considerations, I would become a Supplicant in your and his Favour; to moderate your Repentment; for 'tis very probable he meant the following Act, which

1685, June 27 Received the Royal Assent; viz. 1 Jac. cap. 5. An Act for granting an Aid to His Majesty by an Imposition on all French Linens, all East-India Linen, and several other Manufactures of India, and on all French wrought Silks and Stuffs; and on all other wrought Silks; and on all Brandies imported after the 1st of July 1685, and before the 1st of July 1690.

Sir, You see this Act had a different Commencement, and shorter Continuance; being only for 5 Years, and not for 8, as you are informed; and the Preamble of the Act explains it: For a Supply of His Majesty's extraordinary Occasions for suppressing the Rebellion of the late Duke of Monmouth, and his Adherents. And, at Page 51, there is a Clause of Loan for l. 400,000, at 8 per Cent. Interest, payable Quarterly.

Upon the very same Day, another Act, Cap. 6, was passed, For repealing certain Clauses in an Act of Parliament made the 29th and 30th Years of the Reign of His late Majesty, for prohibiting French Commodities.

Some Men thought this design'd to shew the World, that an English Heart is capable of Generosity to a Friend; tho' I believe it partly for Improvement of the future Revenue; and that I may safely commend the Loyalists in those Days, for their chearful Grants, and candid Interpretations of what their Sovereign said.

Ibid. Pass'd an Act, Cap. 15. For Finishing and Adorning the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

July 2. Pass'd an Act, Cap. 22. For Erecting a new Church, to be called, The Parish-Church of St. James. And at Page 8, it is enacted, "That Thomas Tennison, Doctor in Divinity, the present Vicar of the Parish of St. Martin's (who hath since the Consecration of the said Church, very well and religiously, by Himself and other pious and learned Ministers by him procured, supplied the same in all Divine Offices for the Service of God, and the Instruction of the Inhabitants in the True Christian Religion) should be first Rector thereof."

And the very last Act which that Day received the Royal Assent, was, An Act for the Repair of the Cathedral Church of Bangor, and for Augmentation of the Revenue of the Bishoprick of Bangor. And the Houses were, by His Majesty's Command, adjourned to the Beginning of August, and thence to the Month of November; viz.

Nov. 9. The King made a most gracious Speech in favour of a Standing-Army (after Te Deum sung for the intire Reduction of his Enemies) and recommended his old Friends in that Army, who were not qualified.

Whoever reads these last Acts in the literal Sense, must believe, That King James was a very good Friend to the Church of England; That the Loyalists in those Days, had a generous and dutiful Way of granting Supplies; That the King and his Senators kept strictly to the Punctilioes of Honour: They would not derogate from the Merit of good Clergy-men, then Incumbents, nor discourage worthy Men, whom kind Providence should raise to succeed them; having given a large Encomium of the truly pious Dr. Tennison, late Archbishop of Canterbury, and laid a Foundation for those Ornaments of Learning who have since supply'd that Pulpit. And to shew Mankind that Faith and Reason are not Enemies, King James II. the Sovereign Defender of our Faith, made an Honourable Provision for the present Bishop of Bangor, the strenuous Defender of our Reason.

These Matters consider'd, tho' I can't conceal King James's publick Mismanagements, yet I would spread a decent Veil over his humane Frailties, and do Justice to his personal Virtues; allowing those who were under Engagements to him, to be honest in owning it fairly; and those to be very wicked, who dare not declare their Obligations, but would discharge them at the Expence of their Native Country privately; and shall with the ingenious Mr. Hutcheson, on all Occasions, say, *Salus Populi Suprema Lex esto.*

In order to do that unfortunate Prince Justice, as to his personal Merit, I believe, it will not be deny'd by his greatest Enemies, That he had fix'd Principles of Religion; of Frugality in Management; of Justice in Dealing; of Kindness to Friends; with an inbred Affection to the English, in all Matters subjected to his Reason: Whereof I can give one Instance, which I had from a French Nobleman of great Probity; who upon his Majesty's Return from the Boyne, receiv'd him at the Gates of Rouen, and had the Honour to dine with him there, at the Monastery of St. Owen, where the Marquis of Beuvron, Governor of the City, thinking the News of Monsieur Tourville's late Successes in the Channel, might have been an agreeable Entertainment to His Majesty, attempted twice to give an Account thereof: But the King shifted it both times, and upon a third Trial, the Marquis for Answer receiv'd a Question; viz. *What News from Germany?* Which displeas'd the Normans highly; and when he was gone, they call'd him a Philosopher.

In leaving this Reign at present, I will (with due Respect to those who may differ from me in Opinion) venture to say something, which, perhaps, will not gain universal Credit amongst Protestants themselves; though, I think, it may be as easily prov'd, as your Computation, that 2 and 3 amount to 5; and, with great Submission, it's this:

That, To the unwearied Subtlety of Rome;
To the condemn'd Weakness of some Judges in perverting the Laws; and,
To the criminal and exploded Doctrines of some furious Clergy-men;

May be truly ascribed (as far as I can trace backward) those unhappy Misunderstandings, that Effusion of Blood, and Expence of Treasure, which these Nations have lamentably suffered in the last and present Century; leaving those execrable Monsters, who imbrud their Hands in the Royal Blood, to Divine Judgment, and that our present Burthens proceed from Causes anterior to the Reign of William III. from whence some Readers apprehend your Treatise in 1718, would have their Date to commence.

There is a National Account on these Points, which wants to be set in a true Light, and stated by an able Hand, of such Knowledge and Authority as the great Earl of Clarendon was, in distinguishing the Innocent from the Guilty, that Persons of candid Sentiments may be rescued from erroneous Notions, at first cunningly propagated by Papists, and afterwards unwarily imbib'd by Protestants, who, by a *Hocus Pocus* Inchantment, have been sent in a Hurry after the Stone, neglecting the Hand that threw it, and suffering the cunning Criminal to make his Escape.

If Protestants in these Kingdoms were in a State of friendly Conversation in these Matters, and desirous to find out the Truth, being divested of Passion, and the eager Desire of rendring their ill-grounded Notions triumphant, they would shake Hands in a Brotherly Love; study to cement the Protestant Interest, by healing the present Feuds, and by rectifying their Opinions of Men, who differ'd only in External of Religion, but were united in Articles of Faith, and intirely reconciled in Points of Loyalty, for supporting our Monarchy, and preserving our Constitution.

In tracing the Revenue, I have met with some publick and authentick Acts, which have rectify'd my Opinion in these Matters; and I shall with Freedom impart them, for the Benefit of those who love Truth and Peace; and from what I have seen, I must conclude, That King Charles II. was a benign Prince, and the Earl of Clarendon a great Statesman.

The King, in his Letter from Breda, April 4-14, 1660, to the Honourable House of Commons, says, "We can't think of a more natural and proper Remedy, than to refer to those for Counsel and Advice, who have seen and observed the first Beginning of our Miseries, the Progress from bad to worse, which have produc'd and contributed to Inconveniencies which were not intended."

The Commons, in their Answer to his Majesty, dated Westminster, May 2, 1660, say, "Those very Inconveniencies could not have been brought upon us, by those Persons who design'd them, without first violating the Parliament it self; for they very well knew, that it was not possible to do a Violence to that Sacred Person, whilst the Parliament, which had vowed and covenanted for the Safety and Preservation of that Person, remain'd intire." — And a little farther, after mention made of the detestable Murder of King Charles I. the Commons say: "It was an Offence to all Protestant Churches Abroad, a Scandal to the Profession of the Truth of Religion at Home; though both Profession and true Professors, and the Nation it self, as well as the Parliament, were most innocent of it; having been only the Contrivance and Act of some few ambitious and bloody Persons, and such others as by their Influence were misled."

I think it is generally agreed, That Oliver and his Adherents had no great Regard for the Presbyterians, who are the Men I'm induc'd to believe innocent, and not stain'd with the Royal Blood in that execrable Murder; and, I think, King Charles II. the Parliament, and the Lord Clarendon, declare the same manifestly.

The King in his Speech July 27, 1660, pressing for the Dispatch of the Act of Indemnity, says: "My Lords, If you do not join with me in extinguishing this Fear, which keeps the Hearts of Men awake, and apprehensive of Safety and Security, you keep me from performing my Promise, which if I had not made, I am persuaded, neither I nor You had been now here. I pray, let us not deceive those who brought or permitted us to come together."

In his Speech August 29, 1660, in reference to this Indemnity, His Majesty "hopes, 'twill be a Foundation of much Security and Happines to us all."

In his Speech September 13, 1660, when, with great Satisfaction, he gave his Royal Assent to the Act of Indemnity, he refers several Matters to his Chancellor the late Earl of Clarendon.

Upon the last-mention'd Day pass'd an Act, For the Confirming and Restoring of Ministers; wherein all those ordain'd by Ecclesiastical Persons before 25 December, 1659, and who since 2 January, 1642, were in Possession of any Benefice, are declar'd the legal Incumbents (the Right of the Patrons upon next Avoidance being reserv'd); provided those Ministers had not been concerned in bringing the King to Trial, or in vindicating his Murder, and had not deny'd Infant-Baptism, &c. Some Ministers ejected, were, upon general Qualifications, restor'd: But, in a special manner, the Two Regius-Professors of Oxford and Cambridge were restor'd to Benefices depending on the Universities.

At passing this Bill, the great Earl of Clarendon says thus: "His Majesty well knows, that by this Act he hath gratified and oblig'd many worthy and pious Men, who have contributed much to his Restoration, and who shall always receive fresh Evidences of his Majesty's Favour and Kindness. But he is not sure, that he may not likewise have gratified some, who did neither contribute to his coming in, nor are yet glad that he is in."

This being compar'd with his Majesty's Letter, dated at *Whitehall*, 10 Aug. 1660, to the Presbytery of *Edinburgh*, by them to be communicated to the rest of the Presbyters of the Kirk of *Scotland*; will clear the Meaning of the preceding Passages. The Letter runs thus :

CHARLES R.

"Rusty and Well-beloved, We greet you well. By the Letters you sent to us with this Bearer Mr. *James Sharp*, and by the Account he gave of the State of our Church there, We have received full Information of your Sense of our Sufferings, and of your constant Affection and Loyalty to our Person and Authority; and therefore we will detain him here no longer (of whose good Services we are very sensible); nor will we delay to let you know by him our gracious Acceptance of your Address, and how well we are satisfied with your Carriage, and with the Generality of the Ministry of *Scotland*, in this Time of Tryal, while some, under specious Pretences, swerved from that Duty and Allegiance they owe to us." And a little farther says: "We do also resolve to protect and preserve the Government of the Church of *Scotland*, as it is settled by Law, without Violation, &c. And we do intend to send for Mr. *Robert Douglass*, and some other Ministers, that we may speak with them in what may farther concern the Affairs of that Church, &c."

By His Majesty's Command,
Sign'd, LAUDERDALE.

These Matters are further illustrated by King *Charles's* Declaration concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, bearing Date at *Whitehall*, the 25 October, 1660; wherein, after taking Notice of his Declaration from *Breda*, his Conversation with the Reformed Churches abroad in *France*, the *Low-Countries*, and *Germany*; at Page 5. his Majesty said :

"When we were in *Holland*, we were attended by many grave and learned Ministers from hence, who were looked upon as the most able and principal Assertors of the *Presbyterian* Opinions, with whom we had as much Conference as the Multitude of Affairs which were then upon us, would permit us to have; and, to our great Satisfaction and Comfort, found them Persons full of Affection to Us, of Zeal for the Peace of the Church and State, and neither Enemies (as they have been given out to be) to Episcopacy, or Liturgy, but modestly to desire such Alterations in either, as, without shaking Foundations, might best allay the present Ditempers, which the Indisposition of the Time, and the Tenderness of some Mens Consciences, had contracted."

At Page 8. His Majesty farther says: "We must, for the Honour of all those of either Persuasion with whom we have conferred, declare, That the Professions and Desires of All, for the Advancement of Piety and true Godliness, are the same; their Professions of Zeal for the Peace of the Church, the same; of Affection and Duty to us, the same; they all approve Episcopacy; they all approve a set Form of Liturgy; and they all disprove and dislike the Sin of Sacrilege, and the Alienation of the Revenue of the Church, &c."

Sir, Pray give me Leave now to return to the great *Clarendon's* Speech, on the aforesaid 13th of September, 1660; where, in the Quintessence of Rhetorick, flows an inimitable Elegancy, &c. With regard to the Act of Indemnity, his Conclusion, at Page 15. is in these Words: "But, my Lords and Gentlemen, whilst we conspire together to execute faithfully this Part of the Bill, to put all old Names and Terms of Distinction into utter Oblivion; let us not find new Names and Terms to keep up the fame, or a worse Distinction. If the old Reproaches of Cavaliers, and Roundheads, and Malignant, be committed to the Grave, let us not find more significant and better Words, to signify worse Things: Let not Piety and Godliness grow into Terms of Reproach, &c."

At Page 18. he was to acquaint them with some Things his Majesty intended to do during their Recess; and, at Page 20. it's thus divinely express'd :

"The other, of Religion, is a sad Argument indeed: It's a sad Consideration, that must make every religious Heart to bleed, to see Religion, which should be the strongest Obligation, and Cement of Affection, and Brotherly Kindness and Compassion, made now, by the perverse Wranglings of passionate and froward Men, the Ground of all Animosity, Hatred, Malice and Revenge. And this unruly and unmanly Passion (which, no question, the Divine Nature exceedingly abhors) sometimes, and, I fear, too frequently, transports those who are in the Right, as well as those who are in the Wrong, and leaves the latter more excusable than the former, when Men who find their Manners and Dispositions very conformable in all the necessary Obligations of humane Nature, avoid one another's Conversation, and grow first unfociable, and then uncharitable, to each other, because one cannot think as the other doth. And from this Separation, we intitle God to the Patronage of, and Concernment in our Fancies and Distinctions, and purely for His sake, hate one another heartily."

A little farther, speaking of the ancient Christians, the deservedly-celebrated Earl of *Clarendon* says, "How would they look upon our sharp and virulent Contentions in the Debates of Christian Religion, and the bloody Wars which have proceeded from those Contentions, whilst every one pretended to all the Marks which are to attend upon the true Church, except only that which is inseparable from it, Charity to one another."

Sir, No Commentator can add any Embellishment to these Passages, nor challenge the Tenth Part of that Authority which they carry for Conviction of Mens Minds. Posthumous Works have not the Influence which these Speeches have, spoken with such an exalted Mind, openly, and in Presence of all Parties, while Transactions were recent, and some of each Party present. To say the *Presbyterians* were complimented, would be doing them too much Honour, and make their Reputation appear more considerable. What pleases me most at present, is, my being enabled to say something in Defence of a Country from whence, if I am not mistaken, we do both draw our Origine; and being

being always pleas'd with Truth, and sensibly touch'd with Injuries done to the Innocent; or Indignities cast upon Men of Probity. I shall for ever pay a great Reverence to the Memory of King *Charles II.* and his First Minister of State, for their Candour left on Record in these Matters, for the just Information, and profitable Instruction thereby gained; leaving every Reader at Liberty to draw his own Conclusions: Hoping They and You, Sir, will generously pardon this Digression, and allow me to return to the History of the Revenue.

Upon the REVOLUTION.

The Money left by King *James*, and found in the Exchequer, amounted to - - l. 80,138 : 18 : 00 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Necessities for securing the Protestant Interest at this Time, were such, that the Revenues were promiscuously apply'd for the general Good, as has been before observ'd; and therefore I shall divide this Part of the History into Three Periods; viz. 1st. The Reducing of *Ireland*. 2dly. The Peace at *Ryswick*. And, 3dly. The Establishment of the l. 700,000 per Annum for King *William's* Household and Family.

- 1688, Jan. 22. The Lords and Commons met at *Westminster*.
—Feb. 13. The Prince and Princess of *Orange* are declar'd King and Queen of *England*, &c. as appears by an Act 1 *W. M. c. 1*.
—March 21. Pass'd an Act, 1 *W. M. c. 3*. For granting a present Aid to Their Majesties for 6 Months, from 25 Jan. 1689. Page 147. A Clause of Loan at 6 per Cent. for - - - l. 370,000.
1689, Ap. 24. Pass'd an Act, c. 10. for taking away the Revenue arising by *Hearth-Money*; whereby it appears, "That His Majesty being informed this Tax was grievous to the People, sent his gracious Message to the Commons, signifying, His Pleasure to agree to a Regulation of it, or to taking it wholly away, as they should think it most convenient."

The Commons, upon mature Deliberation, found, that it could not be regulated without Difficulties, and that it was not only a great Oppression to the Poorer sort, but A BADGE OF SLAVERY upon the Whole People; and being fill'd with a most humble and grateful Sense of His Majesty's unparalleled Grace and Favour to His People, not only by restoring their Rights and Liberties, but in designing to make them Happy and at Ease, by taking away such Burthens as by Law were fix'd upon them; by which His Majesty would erect a lasting Monument of His Goodness in every House in the Kingdom: They did most humbly beseech His Majesty that the said Revenue should be wholly taken away and abolished.

This Revenue was granted to King *Charles II.* His Heirs and Successors, for ever, for the better Support of His and Their Crown and Dignity; and yet, without any Equivalent given or demanded, King *William*, for the Ease of the Subjects, gives it away; and the Commons have not been True Prophets, as to universal Gratitude; for the *Italian* Proverb is verified, *Passato il Pericolo, gabato il Santo*. However, King *William's* Kindness to *England* remains upon Record.

- Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 1 *W. M. c. 12*. For the Encouraging the Exportation of Corn; and a Premium, or Bounty, is granted to the Exporters thereof, according to the Rates and Rules therein mention'd, payable out of CUSTOMS the ancient Revenue of the Crown; which Bounty, in *Great Britain*, may, in some Years; amount to near l. 100,000; and yet no Equivalent granted or demanded. Which shews King *William's* Readiness, on all Occasions, to promote the general Good of the Nation. And I may venture to affirm, That from *William the Conqueror*, to this Reign, you cannot produce Acts of Parliament, wherein the Prince parted thus generously, with so much in One Day to the Subject, for Benefit of the Nation.

The great Advantage accruing to the Nation by this Bounty, is declar'd in several subsequent Acts of Parliament, and is mention'd in the annual Grants of the Malt Duty. The Subjects in *Scotland* are, by the 6th Article of the *Union*, intitled to the same Bounty as those of *England*: And tho' you commend the Prudence of our Legislators therein; and tho' I am extremely pleas'd with this National Advantage; and so much the more, because the Exporters of Corn are not only legally intitled to this Bounty, but have Access for the same to the Revenue of Customs, preferably to the very Charge of Management; which, with Debentures on Goods exported, is the *Debitum Fundi*: Yet, a *Caledonian* Bashaw would prefer his own Salaries to the Payment of this Bounty, and, when the Branch of Customs is exhausted, thinks it a Favour to present the Exporters of Corn with a Whiff of Tobacco; and, by an Inchantment, makes some of that Nation believe he is doing great Justice, while the poor Country-man thinks his Pocket is pick'd, and complains of a Change of Method since the Year 1715. But I am persuas'd, that the Guardians of the Revenue, and of the Peoples Liberties, will not suffer such Inroachments, when they come to consider the Consequences in Manage-

agement of the Revenue, according to the Appropriations by Law directed in every Period.

1689, May 1. Pass'd an Act, For raising Money by a Poll, and other Ways, towards THE REDUCING OF IRELAND; the Commons being highly sensible of the deplorable Condition of His Majesty's Protestant Subjects in that Kingdom, occasion'd by the Rebellion of the Earl of Tyrconnell, and his Adherents. At Page 259, is a Clause of Loan at 7 per Cent. for l. 300,000, accompany'd with a Clause of Credit for the Navy and Ordnance. At Page 270. of this Act, the Interest at 6 per Cent. allow'd on the First Aid, is now extended to 7 per Cent. Probably, because the Lenders did not approve the Oeconomy of the Treasury in this Matter, and thought that 6 per Cent. was not adequate to the Time and Risque.

Sir, When you wrote in 1718, I believe it was with a View to Matters as they then stood at Home: But supposing at this Period of my History, a Stranger, unconcerned in Party-Quarrels (and allow him to be of that Country from whence we draw most of our Bravery and Candour, a German), would he not, in comparing that Grant in 1685, with this in 1689, say, The English had a mighty Confidence in King William's Conduct and Capacity? for He with l. 300,000, must transport Troops for encountering the great Tyrconnell, and his Adherents the Native Irish, powerfully supported with Auxiliaries and Money from Rome, France, and Spain. Would he not further ask, What Parity there is between this Grant, and the Branches which Mr. Hutcheson says were given to King James for the Reduction of Monmouth's Rebellion? Which, by Accompts in the Exchequer, would be found, during the very first Continuances of those Branches, to amount to Ten times more; and that for an Exploit, which, without King James's Removal from White-hall, was begun and ended in 34 Days.

That you may correct me in the Computation, if I am wrong; June 11, Monmouth landed; July 7, he was defeated; 8th, taken in Devonshire; 13th, committed to the Tower; and 15th, he was beheaded.

Will not every judicious and hearty Englishman say, If the Supplies granted to King William had been as speedy, and effectual, as those given to King James, Mr. Hutcheson would have no Occasion now to complain, of Debts contracted since the Revolution?

I must, however, do Justice to the noble Patriots of this Time; for the last-mention'd Act, in the very Title, shews it was only given Towards the Reducing of Ireland, &c. implying further Designs for accomplishing that Work. And accordingly,

—Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. c. 14. Whereby the Customs, Impositions, and other Revenues (Hearth-Money excepted) which were settled on King James, are now granted to King William and Queen Mary, from Nov. 5, 1688. to Dec. 25, 1689.

Considering the Condition the Nation was in at that Time, Enemies armed in Scotland and Ireland; and what was of more dangerous Consequence, some lurking in England, This Glorious Hereditary Hero for the Protestant Interest undertook our Defence; leaving the Parliament to consult the Conveniency of the Nation, he did not despise their daily Gifts and Proportions: And so

—June 2. Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. c. 20. For granting to their Majesties an Aid of 12 d. in the Pound; with a Clause of Loan, at 7 per Cent. The Money arising by this Act, and all other Grants this Session, TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR IN PARLIAMENT.

—July 5. Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. c. 24. For Additional Duty of Excise for 3 Years, from July 20, 1689. Which Duty, in its subsequent Continuance, goes under the Denomination of the Annuity 9 d.

These Two last-mention'd Acts were for Defence of the Realm and Trade; by maintaining a Royal Navy, and Prosecution of the War.

—Aug. 20. Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. c. 28. For appropriating certain Duties for paying the States General of the United Provinces, their Charges for his Majesty's Expedition into this Kingdom, and for other Uses.

These 3 Branches, viz. Impositions upon Tobacco and Sugar, upon Wines and Vinegar, upon French and East India Linnen, &c. at first granted to King James, together with the last-mention'd 9 d. of Excise, were, from Sept. 29, 1689, during their several Continuances, appropriated in this Manner:

The Impositions upon Tobacco and Sugar were charg'd with the Payment of l. 60,000, to the Servants of the late King Charles II. which his immediate Successor left unpaid.

Then

Then all these Branches were charg'd with l. 600,000 to the States General, for the Expences of their Assistance to His Majesty, in coming for our Deliverance from Popery, and Arbitrary Power: The Surplus of the Money arising by these Branches, was appropriated for the Reduction of Ireland, and War against France.

Sir, I am hopeful you will indulge a young and weak Historian, in making here these Observations for his own Improvement.

1. Great Men may very often pursue Things with Eagerness, in view of an immediate Advantage, which, by over-ruling Providence, are determin'd for a contrary Effect in a short Process of Time. King James could not imagine that these Branches of his Revenue, should, in Four Years Time, by an Act of Parliament of England, become payable to the States-General, for an Expedition which, consequentially, dethron'd him; otherwise, instead of giving his Assent to the Bills, I believe, his Answer would have been, *Le Roy s'avisera.*

2. That the States General of the United Provinces have, in this case, prov'd very good Protestant Friends, and thereby have repair'd the Hardships we had formerly Reason to complain of; and have made a Return for the friendly Assistance which Queen Elizabeth gave them in their Distress; with humble Submission to those of a different Opinion.

3. They did not only risque the Expence of the Expedition, but also their Fleet and Forces; and, what was infinitely more valuable, the Person and Life of their and our Defender; upon whose Mis carriage they and we must have shaken Hands, and drawn in the same Yoke of Bondage.

I must here, with Pleasure, call to mind a Disappointment which the Duke d'Anmont met with, in those fine Horses he design'd for a Parade, or a Present; which, I believe, he, or some of his Company, would have ham-string'd, if they could have foreseen the Service they were to perform, on that Glorious Day of King GEORGE'S Entry into London.

Sir, upon sight of this last mention'd Act, I am apt to believe, your Informant will find himself palpably mistaken. If he is acquainted with the Revenue, and Occurrences since the Year 1684, it will appear, that these Branches of Tobacco and Sugar, of Wines and Vinegar, and of French and East India Linnen, &c. were never, before the Year 1689, granted at once, for the same Continuance and Purpose.

1689, Aug. 20. Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. c. 34. for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France; which deserves some Consideration, when we come to talk of our present Incumbrances.

In order to form a right Judgment of the Revolution, and of the Management during King William's Reign, I pray leave to speak particularly of those Acts which pass'd the next Session of Parliament, which met at Westminster, 23 October, 1689.

—Dec. 16. Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. Sess. 2. c. 1. For a Grant to their Majesties, of Two Shillings in the Pound, for One Year, for Defence of the Realm, for reducing of Ireland, and for the vigorous Prosecution of the War against France. Page 171. The Deficiency of the 1st Aid of 12 d. in the Pound, is transferred to this Act. At Page 175. l. 400,000, is appropriated for Seamen's Wages, and the Navy. And at Page 182. An Account of Monies receiv'd and paid, in Pursuance of this Act, was to be given, and made to The Honourable House of Commons.

I must, in this Place, beg leave to conclude, the then Lords of the Treasury Men of great Probity, or Weakness, in subjecting themselves to the Rules and Penalties of this Act; and if they were not strictly kept to their Duty by the Commissioners of Accompts, and their superior Auditors, I shall become a Convert to your Text in 1718, relating to a Majority.

This Act is not printed in the Collection of Statutes, tho' the Forfeitures and Penalties thereby inflicted, have been continually reviv'd in all Acts relating to Annuities, East-India, and South-Sea Companies, reaching from the Lord High-Treasurer, to the meanest Collector, who cannot be reliev'd from Forfeitures and Incapacities by any *Noli Prosequi*, in Cases of Misapplication; and, for the Security of all Persons concerned in the Revenue, should be affixed in all publick Offices. I wish it had been extant in Scotland in the Year 1715. The meanest Farmer in that Country could then have claim'd his Right with Authority, and the Lawyers would have pleaded eloquently.

I am now coming to some of the Great and Glorious Actions which leave the Protestants in these Kingdoms, and their Posterity, indebted to King William's Memory.

—Eodem Die. Came a Blessing from Heaven, An Act, 1 W. M. Sess. 2. Cap. 2. For declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown. 'Tis therein recited, "That the Lords and Commons representing all the Estates of the People of this Realm, having, on the 13th of February, 1688, presented to Their Majesties, then known by the Names of William and Mary Prince and Princess of Orange, a certain Declaration in the Words following.

G

" WHEREAS

- “ WHEREAS the late King James II. by the Assistance of divers E V I L Counfellors, J U D G E S, and Ministers, imploy'd by Him, did endeavour to subvert and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom :
- “ By assuming and exercising a Power of Dispensing with, and Suspending of Laws, without Consent of Parliament.
- “ By committing and prosecuting divers worthy Prelates, for humbly petitioning to be excus'd from concurring to the said assumed Power.
- “ By issuing and causing to be executed a Commission under the Great Seal, for erecting a Court called, *The Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes.*
- “ By levying Money for and to the Use of the Crown by Pretence of *Prerogative*, for other Time, and in other Manner, than the same was granted by Parliament.
- “ By raising and keeping a Standing Army within this Kingdom in Time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament; and quartering Soldiers contrary to Law.

And several other Arbitrary Gallantries in this Act condemn'd, as being utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes, and Freedom of this Realm; and therefore, at Page 201. it was enacted, “ That what the Lords and Commons had claimed, were the true, ancient, and indubitable Rights and Liberties of the People of this Kingdom, and so should be esteem'd, allow'd, adjudg'd, deem'd, and taken to be : And all Officers and Ministers whatsoever, shall serve their Majesties and their Successors, according to the same, in all Times to come.

To perform my Promise concerning the Judges Opinion relating to the Collecting the Customs and Temporary Excise, which determin'd with the Life of King Charles II. I think the Article above-mention'd, by *Levying Money*, &c. does sufficiently confirm what I did there advance.

'Tis very well known, what Disputes arose with King James I. concerning the Customs, and what King Charles I. suffer'd, for pushing that Point to an-Extremity.

King Charles II. had a good Memory, as appears by one of his Speeches to Parliament, 20 June, 1660. He declares, it was good for all of them to keep the Laws; and therefore, in this Matter he was very delicate, when, upon 2 January, 1672, it was resolved in Council, to put a Stop to Payments in the Exchequer for a Year ending the last of December then next ensuing; there are these Words: “ Excepting only such Payments as shall grow due upon Orders on the Subsidy according to the Act of Parliament.”

All Men know, or ought to know, that the Customs have ever been granted under the Title of a *Subsidy*; and out of that Subsidy the Parliament have, in many Acts, directed the Bounty on Corn and Grain exported to be paid. King Charles II. to supply his most pungent Necessities, would not trespass here, knowing how jealous the Commons have always been of the Fundamental Right of the Nation in that Point: And yet a Projector in *Scotland* thinks he may, with Impunity, postpone the legal Payment of Corn-Debentures, and prefer his large, and therefore dearly-beloved Salaries; and instead of this Branch, which is the most certain, the most ready, and of the greatest Produce, and by Law charged with this National Encouragement, he passes Assignments on Branches less valuable, and otherways appropriated, for Reasons unknown to any, who have not an Advantage by this new Invention, and who are not concern'd in supporting the Projector.

- 1689, Dec. 23 Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. Sess. 2. c. 3. whereby the Tonnage and Poundage, with other Revenues enjoy'd by King James (Hearth-Money excepted) were continued to 25 December, 1690.
- Jan. 27. Comes an Act of Additional Aid of 12 d. in the Pound, for Defence of the Realm, Reducing of Ireland, and War against France; with a Clause of Loan at 7 per Cent.
- Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. Sess. 2. c. 7. For Review of the late Poll, and for an Additional Poll towards the Reducing of Ireland. The Loyal (I may say, Charitable) Commons being highly sensible of the deplorable Condition of His Majesty's Protestant Subjects in Ireland, had granted the former Poll, and because it had not been fully collected, a further Review was enacted.

Certainly, the Right Honourable and Charitable Lords of the Treasury in King William's Time, who, for the Purposes in this Act mention'd, were thus ready to Tax and Poll themselves, could never dread, that their Management would be censur'd by any Protestant Gentleman of Ireland.

- Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 1 W. M. Sess. 2. c. 9. For the better Security and Relief of His Majesty's Protestant Subjects in Ireland. And herein will appear an authentick History of these poor Peoples Condition for some Years before the Revolution.

That

That Kingdom being annexed to the Imperial Crown of England, all Acts pass'd there, without Authority deriv'd from the Kings and Queens of England, are absolutely null and void; and all Persons who oppose the Authority of Their Majesties, are Rebels; and therefore all Acts by them pass'd since the 13th of February, 1688, are declared null and void.

And all Acts of Attainder, Statutes, Judgments, Outlawries, Decrees, and Sentences, are likewise declared null.

All Cities, Boroughs, Bodies-Corporate, Ecclesiastical, or Temporal, were restor'd to the Condition they were in upon the 24th of June, 1683, and all Proceedings against them, Judgments, Seizures, and Executions, are adjudg'd null and void.

No Person whatsoever, of the Protestant Religion, should be liable to any Loss, Forfeiture, or Prejudice, in Estate, Office, Person, or otherways, by reason of their Absence from Ireland since the 20th of December, 1685.

All Protestant Subjects of Ireland are absolutely discharg'd and acquitted from the Payment of all Quit-Rents, Crown-Rents, Hearth-Money, and every thing else becoming due to the Crown of England from the 25th of December, 1688, until the said Kingdom shall be by Their Majesties declar'd to be Reduced, and the War and Rebellion there Ended.

May the Memory of this unparallel'd Charity of the King, Lords, and Commons of England, be preserv'd with Gratitude and Reverence in all Ages to come!

- 1689, Mar. 20 The Parliament met at Westminster. And, Pass'd an Act, 2 W. M. c. 1. For Recognizing King William and Queen Mary.
- 1690, Apr. 14 Pass'd an Act, 2 W. M. c. 2. For raising Money by a Poll and otherways, towards the Reducing Ireland, and prosecuting the War against France. And, at Page 38. All Persons, who, by reason of the Rebellion in Ireland, were disposset'd of their Estates there, or had taken Refuge in this Kingdom, were exempted from this Tax; excepting Quality who had 1000 l. and Gentry who had 500 l. by their Estates in England, of clear Yearly Value.
- Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 2 W. M. c. 3. For granting to Their Majesties for Their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of Them, the Temporary Excise: With Thankfulness and Admiration of His Majesty's glorious and successful Undertakings for the Deliverance of the People of this Nation from Popery and Arbitrary Power.

But what Merit had Their Majesties in the Acceptance of this Grant? Why,

At Page 49. “ Their Majesties were contented and pleas'd, that this Branch should be made a Fund of Credit from Nov. 1, 1690, to Dec. 24, 1693, for raising, at 8 per Cent. Interest, a Sum of - - - - - l. 250,000; not doubting but that their good Subjects (in whose Love and dutiful Affections, Their Majesty's were firmly persuad'd the Strength and Glory of the Crown doth principally consist) would, in due Time, make Provision for taking off and discharging the said Anticipation.” And, at Page 58. the Act for settling the Revenue on King James, is repeal'd.

- Page 59. Their Majesties were further graciously pleas'd to settle an Additional Allowance for Maintenance of the Prince and Princess Anne of Denmark, and their Children, and for the Support of their State and Dignity, a Yearly Sum of - - - l. 20,000.
- May 2. Pass'd an Act, 2 W. M. c. 4. For granting to Their Majesties the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage (i. e. Old Customs) from Dec. 24, 1690, to Dec. 25, 1694: With Trust and Confidence in Their Majesties for guarding the Seas, and defending the Trade of Their Subjects; and for enabling Them to prosecute the War against France; and for Reducing of Ireland with Speed and Vigor.

Upon what meritorious Conditions did Their Majesties accept this Grant?

Page 70. They were contented and pleas'd that these Duties should be made a Fund of Credit for raising, at 7 and 8 per Cent. Interest, a Sum of - - - l. 500,000; with the same Sentiments and Confidence in their Subjects as is express'd in the afore-mentioned Act relating to Excise, for the taking off this Anticipation likewise.

Such was the Prudence, Justice, and Conduct of the Legislators, that they would not hinder the regular Method of Management for Payment of Salaries, Incidents, and Debentures for Goods or Corn exported, that they set apart only Three Fourths of the Money arising by these Duties, for Security of the Lenders. No Arbitrary Bashaw had here any Vote, or any where Influence, to change Fundamentals.

- 23. The King came to the House, gave them Thanks for the Assurances of their good Affection, and, particularly, for the Supplies; acquainting them, That the Season of the Year was so far advanc'd, that He could no longer delay His going into Ireland, and the Parliament was adjourn'd.

What

What would those Loyal Gentlemen, who gave the l. 400,000 so frankly to King James, for a Business of 34 Days Work, have given to the Glorious King William, who, for Defending of England, and for Rescuing of Ireland, mortgaged the Revenue of the Crown, and generously exposed His Person, without any Capitulation, or View of Profit for Himself, except what consisted in His Desires of making all His Subjects Happy, and in His Hopes of Accomplishing His great and good Designs for the universal Advantage of Europe? With these heroick Sentiments,

1690, June 4. He left London, and about the 10th embark'd; and upon the 14th landed at Carrickfergus; and on the 30th march'd at the Head of His Army to the Boyne; where, being discovered by the Enemy, he received a Wound on His Shoulder by a Cannon Bullet; and, notwithstanding the Fatigues and Wound of that Day, He did, upon July 1. Force the Passage of the Boyne, and gain an entire Victory; and upon the 5th, I think, He made His Entry into Dublin.

His Enemies, by the manner of their Flight, proclaim'd His Conduct, and Merit, leaving those Parts of that Kingdom to His merciful Government, which He exerted with a great deal of Clemency, in taking under His Protection all who were innocently drawn into the Rebellion; for, you know, Courage and Humanity are constant Companions.

Octob. 2. The Parliament met, and His Majesty, in His most Gracious Speech, acquaints them with His Endeavours for the Reduction of Ireland, and at the same Time, says, "I think my Self obliged to take Notice, how well the Army there behaved themselves on all Occasions, and borne great Hardships with little Pay, and with so much Patience and Willingness, as could not proceed but from an affectionate Duty to My Service, and a Zeal for the Protestant Religion." His Memory must remain Sacred to the last Man, who, for English Liberties, and the Protestant Religion, goes bravely into Battle on this Earth. And then His Majesty proceeded, "I have already made it Evident, how much I have prefer'd the Satisfaction of my Subjects before the most solid Advantages of the Crown, by parting with so considerable a Branch of its Inheritance: And it is no less apparent, that I have ask'd no Revenue for my Self, but what I have readily subjected to be charg'd to the Uses of the War."

He acquaints them with the Arrears due to the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, by reason of the deficient Funds, and then speaks to them thus. "Now, as I have neither spared My Person, nor My Pains, to do you all the Good I could: So I doubt not, but if you will as chearfully do your Parts, it's in your Power to make Me and your selves Happy, and the Nation Great." May our Gratitude be as lasting as His Merit, and as firmly fix'd as His Mind was!

Then Addressing Himself to the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I recommend to your Care the clearing My Revenue, so as to enable Me to subsist, and to maintain the Charge of the CIVIL LIST; the Revenue being so engaged, that it must be wholly apply'd, after the 1st of November next, to pay off the Debts already charg'd upon it; and a present Consideration must be had of the Arrears of the Army, &c." And then He owns the Satisfaction He had in His Subjects Behaviour in His Absence, and on His Return; and His Resentment of the ill Management of the Fleet in the last Summer's Engagement with the French.

His greatest Enemies must admire and love His Virtues.

8. The Commons, in their Address, shew their grateful Sense of His Majesty's unparalleled Goodness, and tender Affection to His People, having, for the Rescuing of Ireland from a Tyrannous and Foreign Yoak, and easing this Kingdom of the excessive Charge of a lingering War, so freely exposed to all the Dangers of War that invaluable Life, upon which the whole Protestant Interest, and the Common Liberty of Europe, did so much depend. They hope to see themselves in a Condition to make His Enemies sensible of the Strength and Power of England, under a King who knew and pursued its Interest.

Nov. 10. Passed an Act, 2 William and Mary, Sess. 2. cap. 1. For granting to Their Majesties the Sum of l. 1,651,702 : 18 : 00. With a deep Sense of the abundant Care, Wisdom, and Resolution, with which Their Majesties had defended, and preserv'd these Kingdoms, against the Opposition of open and secret Enemies; and being resolv'd effectually to support Their Government, and to assist Them for the entire Reducing of Ireland, and securing the Peace of this Kingdom, and vigorously carrying on the War against France. At Page 167, is a Clause of Loan for any Sum at 7 per Cent. At Page 172, Appropriation for Seamens Wages, Victualling of the Navy, no Tally of Pro, nor of Anticipation, was to be struck.

Nov. 29. Passed an Act, 2 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 3. For doubling the Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Liquors, during the space of one Year. At passing this Bill, His Majesty, in His Speech,

Speech, was thankful for their Readiness in granting Supplies, assures them they shall be applied for the Uses intended; and then says, "It's high Time also, to put you in Mind of making some Provision for the Expence of the Civil Government, which has no Funds for its Support, since the Excise, which was designed for that Service, and also the other Branches of the Revenue, have been applied to other publick Uses, and therefore I earnestly recommend it to your speedy Consideration." His Person, Time, and Revenue, were, without Reserve, employ'd for the Honour and Security of England.

1690, Dec. 20. An Act pass'd, 2 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 4. For granting to Their Majesties certain Impositions upon all East India Goods and Manufactures; and upon all Wrought Silks, and several other Goods and Merchandize, to be imported after Dec. 25, 1690, to the 10th of Nov. 1695. This Branch is commonly known by the Title of Impositions, 1690.

Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 2 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 5. For continuance of several former Acts therein mentioned; for the laying several Duties upon Wines, Vinegar, and Tobacco, from June 23, 1695, to June 24, 1696; and, after Payment of l. 60,000 to the late King Charles's Servants, and l. 600,000 to the States General, there is a Clause of Loan for any Sum, at 8 per Cent. Interest, payable Quarterly.

Passing this Bill, the King in His Speech takes Occasion to tell them, How sensible He was of their good Affections towards Him, and of their sincere Endeavours to promote the true Interest of their Country, in providing the necessary Supplies; and assures them of a diligent and strict Application; and acquaints the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "That if some annual Provision could be made for the Augmenting of the Navy, and Building some new Ships of War, it would be a very necessary Care at this Time, both for the Honour, and the Safety of the Nation."

Jan. 5. Pass'd an Act, 2 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 9. For the encouraging Distilling Brandy, and Spirits, from Corn; and for laying several Duties on low Wines, and Spirits of the first Extraction, from Dec. 24, 1690, to Dec. 25, 1695.

Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 2 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 10. For granting to Their Majesties several Duties of Excise, from the 17th of Nov. 1691, to the 18th of Nov. 1695.

The Managers of the publick Treasure at this Time, have given sufficient Proofs of their Capacity and Frugality, for, at Page 31. of this Act, Three Branches, viz. Impositions, 1690, on Wines and Vinegar, and on Tobacco, are made a Fund of Credit; and, after Provision made for the Current Service, at Page 335, the Surplusses of all the Grants are applicable to Payment of Debts contracted by the War. This, in the modern Phrase, may be called a sinking Fund. And Their Majesties were allowed to make Use of l. 500,000 out of the Grants this Session, so as the same should be repaid, and applied to the Uses of the War, out of the Money arising by Their Majesties Revenue, before March 24, 1691. Here can be no Complaint of an Incumbrance, by reason of a Deficiency in the Civil List Branches. King William pledged, but never mortgaged them for a long Term of Years.

The general Appropriation of the Monies arising by these Acts, will appear by the Notes, October 10, for Seamen, Navy and Ordnance, including the Estimate of 27 new Ships of War, l. 570,000, in all l. 1,791,695 : 01 : 06
October 14, for Army, Ordnance, and Land Service, 2,294,560 : 00 : 00
Total for this Year's Service l. 4,086,255 : 01 : 06

Sir, To convince you that there were great Men in the Publick at that Time, the Solicitor General made the Reports upon which these Votes pass, who was no less a Man than the late Lord Somers, to whom, I believe, you'll allow an extraordinary Knowledge of the Laws, Revenues, and Interest of England.

The Managers, at that Time, had more extensive Views than what is imagin'd; for, upon the said 10th of October, you'll find it in the Votes ordered, that leave be given to bring in a Bill for the reducing Interest of Money, from 6 to 4 per Cent. per Annum, recommended to Sir Edward Hussy, Mr. Papillon, and Sir Matthew Andrews, to bring in the same; but the Honour of carrying such a Bill to the Lords, was reserved to your Time.

The publick Affairs were so well concerted, and managed this Year, that the Funds produced a Surplus of l. 77,381 : 03 : 04 1/2 as will appear by an Account from the Treasury, delivered to the Honourable House of Commons, Anno 1697. The King's Courage, Conduct, and Generosity, were celebrated with grateful Acknowledgments, and chearful Supplies of Parliament; which shews the prevailing Genius for the Protestant Interest, and reducing of Ireland; upon which Account, I think, their Actions should always be mention'd with Praise and Gratitude.

1691, Oct. 22. The Parliament met. The King in His most Gracious Speech says, "I am willing to hope, that the good Success with which it hath pleas'd God to bless my Arms in Ireland this Summer, will not only be a great Encouragement to you to proceed the more chearfully, but will be look'd upon by you as an Earnest of future Successes,"

" Succes, which, your timely Assistance to Me, may, by God's Blessing, procure to us all. And as I do not doubt but that you will take care to pay the Arrears of that Army which have been so deserving, and prosperous in the Reducement of Ireland to a peaceable Condition, so I do assure you, there shall be no Care wanting on My part to keep that Kingdom, as far as it is possible, from being Burthenfom to England for the future."

1691, Oct. 28. The Commons made a very dutiful and chearful Address, congratulating His Majesty's safe Return, after the many Hazards to which He had expos'd His Sacred Person; and also upon the Success of His Arms in Ireland. And to their Prayers to God for prospering His Majesty's future Enterprizes against the Common Oppressor, they added, the Assurance of their Resolution to stand by and assist His Majesty to the utmost of their Power.

Dec. 24. Pass'd an Act, 3 W. M. c. 1. For granting 9d. Excise for a Year.
31. Pass'd an Act, 3 W. M. c. 5. For granting the 2d. 2s. Aid. On which Day the King thank'd the Parliament for their Zeal and Resolution to assist Him, acquainting them, The Season was advanc'd, and the Enemy in great forwardness, and recommended the Dispatch of what Bills they should judge necessary for the publick Good.

Feb. 24. Pass'd an Act, 3 & 4 W. M. c. 6. For a Quarterly Poll. At Page 286. the additional Duties of Excise, granted 2 W. M. are now continued to May 17, 1697. And at Page 288. if this Tax, by the Duplicates of Assessments, fell short of l. 1,341,700, the Supplement might be borrow'd, and charg'd upon the CREDIT OF THE EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL. And at Page 290. of the same Act, the Commissioners for Stating the publick Accompts are continued to April 25, 1693.

The Intention of these Acts, in their Preambles, are to this Purpose, The Commons were deeply sensible of the abundant Care, Wisdom, and Resolution, with which Their Majesties had defended, and preserv'd these Kingdoms, against the Oppression of open and secret Enemies; and therefore were resolv'd to support Their Majesties Government, and to assist them in a vigorous War against France.

The general Appropriations of this Session, appears by the Votes, November 18, For the Navy, including the Charge of building one Dry, and two Wet Docks at Portsmouth, l. 1,575,890 : 00 : 00
January 14. For Land Service, Nemine Contradicente, l. 1,935,787 : 16 : 03
Sum of this Year's Services, 3,511,677 : 16 : 03

And in the Acts of this Session you'll find very regular Management directed, as to the Course of the Navy, with strict Appropriations, and a masterly Genius in the Draught of the Bills, and great Capacity in the Managers.

Their Majesties, by their Proclamation, bearing Date at Kensington, in the 4th Year of Their Reigns, 1694, do, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament in the First of their Reign, now declare,

IRELAND IS REDUC'D, AND THE REBELLION ENDED.

Sir, at this Period of Time, it will not be amiss to consider what the Great King William, and the Nation of England, have done for the Protestant Interest in Ireland.

His Majesty's Actions, in the Risque of His Person in Journeys, Voyages, and Battles, needs no Repetition; the Pledging of His Revenue in England for Reducing the Rebels of Ireland; the Free Gift of His Revenue in Ireland to the Protestants there, are evident.

Tho' at this Period I state the Accompt relating to Ireland, yet our Obligations don't end here, for you'll find an Act, 6 & 7 W. e. 7. pass'd April 22, 1695, upon King William's repeated and tender Recommendations, charging the additional Duties on Coffee, Tea, &c. with a Sum due for the Transport Service for the Reduction of Ireland, as stated by the Commissioners of Accompts, amounting to l. 330,769 : 10 : 07, with Interest at 5 per Cent. from May 1, 1695; and tho' this Provision was late, yet there's great Tenderness in the Act, allowing the Redemption of Debentures fold upon Necessity at extravagant Discounts, in which, it's probable, the English were the greatest Proprietors of Shipping.

By an authentick Account from the Treasury, which is printed with the Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, presented to the late Queen Anne, February 22, 1702, it will appear, that out of King William's Civil List Branches there had been taken and employed for Reducing Ireland - l. 582,891 : 12 : 02 1/2

By the Exchequer Accompts it will appear, that for the Land Service in Ireland, there had been issued to Mr. Harbord, Mr. Henly, Mr. Fox, and the Lord Coningsby, no less a Sum than l. 3,851,655 : 01 : 00 1/2 Besides the Expence of the Transports formerly paid, and of the Navy, which I am not at present able to distinguish, but must necessarily amount to a good Sum.

What

What the forfeited Estates may have produc'd to ease these Expences, I can't tell; but it's certain, that the Nation of England did bear very heavy Taxes for advancing Money to reduce Ireland; and tho' the Protestants there did suffer and serve chearfully, it must, with Submission, be own'd, that by King William's Glorious Actions, and the Assistance of His Parliament, the Protestant Interest in Ireland hath been rescued and preserv'd.

I have had the Honour to converse with a great many Gentlemen of Ireland, who remain sensible of their Delivery; and, I believe, the Protestants of that Kingdom have univerfally retain'd a lively Sense of Gratitude to their Great Deliverer, and to those who assisted Him. In the Benefit whereof I was a Sharer, upon account of Relations, more than Interest; and whenever I forget my Obligations, or endeavour to diminish them, or the Merit of any Person, who was Aiding, or Subservient to King William in this Great Deliverance, I should be afraid, that, for such an Act of unpardonable Ingratitude, my Conscience would turn Tyger, anticipate my Punishment, and tear me in Pieces.

A SCENE OF GLORIOUS ACTIONS OPENS.

In favour of the Protestant Interest Omnipotence guides and protects King William; under this Influence Difficulties (otherwise intolerable) are surmounted, and when our Enemies thought our Destruction inevitable, they found us Triumphant. I hope the Readers will give me leave to trace this Matter in its annual Progress, and upon an auspicious Day.

1692, Nov. 4. The Parliament was assembled. The King in His Speech uses such convincing and prevalent Arguments for the Honour and Interest of England, as moved the Nation to use their best Efforts against their declared Enemies. The Contents of this Speech are mention'd in the History of Annuities.

Jan. 22. Pass'd an Act, 4 W. M. cap. 1. For granting the 1st 4s. Aid. At Page 186. is a Clause of Loan at 7 per Cent. Page 190. the Deficiency of the last Poll, l. 735,391 : 18 : 05 1/2, is transferr'd to this Aid. Page 192, the Remainder of the Money arising, is appropriated to the Land and Sea Service, and Directions given for paying the Navy and Ordnance in Course.

26. Pass'd an Act, 4 W. M. cap. 3. For raising l. 1,000,000 by the first Annuities; but that being already mentioned, I shall not repeat what has been said.

Mar. 14. Pass'd an Act, 4 & 5 W. M. cap. 5. For granting Duties, called Impositions, 1692, which are charged with great Circumspection and Tenderness to Trade.

Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 4 & 5 W. M. cap. 14. For a Review of the last Quarterly Poll. And at Page 367, if upon return of the Duplicates of Assessment it did not amount to l. 300,000, the Supplement might be borrow'd on the CREDIT OF THE EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL, at 8 per Cent.

Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 4 & 5 W. M. cap. 15. For continuing Three Branches, viz. Impositions on Wine and Vinegar; on Tobacco, and those of 1690, for Two Years longer; and for charging Joint Stocks. At Page 380, is a Clause of Loan for l. 500,000, at 8 per Cent.

In the preceding cap. 5. is the general Appropriation of all the Money granted this Session, except the 4s. in the Pound, already directed; wherein will appear Justice to the Lenders, Care of the Current Service and Publick Credit.

The King gave his Royal Assent this Day to 21 Publick, and 22 Private Acts; and in His most Gracious Speech, thanks the Parliament for their large Supplies, and Testimonies of their good Affection; promises a strict Application, and as they were freely given, hoped they would be effectually raised, with the greatest Equality, and least Uneasiness, possible. The Posture of Affairs requiring his Absence, he will leave a sufficient Number of Troops, for Security of the Kingdom, and concludes, " My Lords and Gentlemen, I shall add no more, but that as I shall continue to expose my Own Person, upon all Occasions, for the Good and Advantage of these Kingdoms; so I do likewise assure you, That my hearty and sincere Endeavours shall never be wanting, in any kind, to make this a GREAT and FLOURISHING NATION." And He made His Words good. And, in order thereto, upon

1693, Mar. 23 His Majesty gave the Seals to the late great Lord Somers; and the Day following went for Harwich, to imbarck for Holland.

Nov. 7. The Parliament assembled. His Majesty, in His Most Gracious Speech, takes Notice of some Disadvantages by Land last Campaign, the Enemy's Army being superior in Number; and with Resentment, mentions the Miscarriages at Sea (viz. the Mediterranean Squadron) which had brought a Disgrace upon the Nation; proposes a sufficient Number of Ships for annoying the Enemy, and Protection of Trade; desires the Commons to make their Supplies speedy and effectual, for the Security and the Honour of the Nation.

Jan. 25. Pass'd an Act, 5 W. M. cap. 1. for granting the 2d 4s. Aid. Page 59. The Deficiencies on the Act for Annuities, and the last quarterly Poll, amounting to l. 412,199 : 03 : 08. are transferred to this Land-Tax; the Surplus is

is appropriated to Land and Sea-Service; the Payment of the Navy and Ordnance in course, directed under the severe Penalties of 1 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 1. And for the Security of Trade, and the Honour of the Nation, they gratified King William's Desires, in ordering, at Page 64. besides the Ships of War for Line of Battle, and remote Convoys, that 43 Ships should cruize in proper Stations; whereof 4 third Rates, and 16 fourth Rates, which occasioned an Expence extraordinary.

1693, Feb. 8. Pass'd an Act, 5 W. M. cap. 5. for supplying Deficiencies on Annuities, which has been already mention'd, and so I shall here only take Notice, that at Page 103. the Surplus of the Money hereby arising, is given to the Crown, not chargeable with any Grant; otherwise the Grantees to be accountable, and the Exchequer to issue Procefs. This engaged the Managers to be cautious.

---March 23. Pass'd an Act, 5, 6 W. M. cap. 7. For raising l. 1,000,000, by a Lottery. Duties of 12 d. per Bushel on Salt were granted, and, for Frugality, put under Management of the Commissioners of Excise, without Allowance for their Salaries: Though a late Projector thinks they should bear a Proportion, and very much to the Damage of England in the Equivalent. But the chief Fund of this Lottery was the Duties of Excise, called Lottery 9 d. which was cleared in 16 Years. Page 167. All Grants of these Funds were declared void. Page 171. What might be wanting in the Contribution of the Million, was to be borrowed on the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL; it's charg'd with some Deficiencies: And at Page 175. No Member of the House of Commons was to be concern'd, directly nor indirectly, in farming the Revenue; the Lords of the Treasury, &c. excepted.

As the National Affairs were carried on, so Works of Charity and Justice were not forgotten. For,

---Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 5, 6 W. M. cap. 10. For Relief of the Orphans, and other Creditors of the City of London; granting Impositions on Wine and Coals, which otherwise might have been apply'd to discharging National Debts.

This Day the King came to the House, and having acquainted them, that the Year was far advanc'd, and the Enemies Preparations in great Forwardness, he recommended the Dispatch of publick Affairs; own'd their Affection, and his Concern for the great Supplies necessary: And then addressing himself to the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, says, "I take this Occasion to mention to you the Debt for the Transport-Ships, which were used in the Reducing of Ireland. It grieves me exceedingly, to see such a Number of Persons, who came so freely in for so good a Service, brought to the last Extremities, for Want of what is due to them. It is not possible for me to discharge this Debt, without your Help; and as I doubt not but you have a just Commiseration of their Case, so, I hope, you will find out some Way for their Relief." A Man would, with Pleasure, risque his Ruin in the Service of such a just and compassionate Prince.

1694, Ap. 25. Pass'd an Act, 5, 6 W. M. cap. 20. For raising l. 1,500,000, and for establishing the Bank of England; which hath been already mention'd, in the History of Annuities. The Perusal of this Act will shew, That there were very great Men in the Management, who understood the Laws, Revenue, and Interest of England. The Duties of Excise hereby granted, commonly go under the Denomination of the Bank 9 d. Page 353. The Bank were not to lend Money, but on a Clause of Loan made by Parliament, under Forfeiture of treble the Sum. And at Page 365. If the Money expected by this Act, was not advanc'd before Oct. 1, 1694, the Supplement might be borrow'd upon the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL. And at Page 369. The Management is subjected to the Penalties of 1 W. M. Sess. 2. c. 1.

---Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 5, 6 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 21. granting Duties on Vellom, Parchment, &c. for 4 Years; with a Clause of Loan of l. 330,000, at 8 per Cent.

---Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 5, 6 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 22. For licensing and regulating Hackney and Stage-Coaches, and all Grants of that Revenue are declared void under a Penalty of l. 500, upon any Person accepting the same.

As King William was very desirous, upon all Occasions, to promote the Trade of the Nation,

---Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 5, 6 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 24. For building good and defensible Ships, for Ten Years; and for the Encouragement of the Proprietors, they were, upon their Car-goes, to be allow'd one tenth Part of the CUSTOMS, commonly known by the Name of the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage.

Sir, With your and the Reader's favourable Permission, I would ask our modern Projector, and his great Patron, the Caledonian Bashaw, How this tenth Part can be ascertain'd, if the Customs have not a legal, determin'd Signification? For if, according to his selfish Interpretation, Customs and Impositions are the same Thing; Customs being only 5 per Cent. and Impositions running from 15 to 25, and 50 per Cent. the

the Proprietors of these Ships, instead of 10 l. designed them in Terms expressive by the Legislators, might get 100 l. May I believe Bristol can't produce a Smuggler, who could have the Countenance, in Opposition to Law and common Sense, to form such a weak and ill-grounded Proposition; and that no Person would attempt it, who had not gained the Character of being so much in love with his own Opinion, as to be irretrievably incapable of Conviction?

The same Day (April 25.) His Majesty came to the House, and having thank'd them for the Proofs of their Affection to Himself, Zeal for His Government, and large Supplies; promis'd His Endeavours, expecting from the Blessing of God the Success answerable to their Desires: And with His usual and indefatigable Diligence, He went that very Afternoon to Gravesend, in order to embark for Holland; but the Wind being contrary, He return'd upon the 26th in the Afternoon: And upon the 2d of May, to the late Earls of Godolphin and Halifax, were added Lords of the Treasury, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir William Trumbal, Knights, and John Smith, Esq; the Earl of Halifax being Chancellor of the Exchequer: And upon the 3d of the same Month, the present Duke of Buckingham was brought into Council.

1694, Nov. 12. The Parliament met. The King, in His most gracious Speech, acquaints them, That Affairs were in a better Posture now, both by Sea and Land, than when they parted last: The Fleet in the Mediterranean (then commanded by Admiral Russell) had disappointed the Designs of the Enemies: That a Stop had been put to the Progress of their Arms by Land; not doubting of Supplies for prosecuting the War, which was the only means to procure Peace to Christendom, with the Safety and Honour of England: And then says thus;

"I must likewise put you in mind, That the Act of Tonnage and Poundage expires at Christmas; and I hope you will think fit to continue that Revenue to the Crown; which is the more necessary at this Time, in regard the several Branches of the Revenue are under great Anticipations, for extraordinary Expences of the War, and subject to many Demands upon other Accounts.

"I cannot but mention to you again, the Debt for the Transport-Ships employ'd in the Reducing of Ireland; which is a Case of Compassion, and deserves Relief." And then recommends to their Consideration, some Bill for the Encouragement of Seamen, as tending to the Advancement of Trade, and of the Naval Strength of the Kingdom, which was our great Interest, and ought to be our principal Care.

---Dec. 22. Pass'd an Act, 6 W. M. cap. 1. For granting the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage from the 26th of December, 1694, to the 26th of December, 1699.

Here you'll please to observe, A Day's Intermission in the Grant, which is humbly conceiv'd, may be with regard to preserve this Revenue in its ancient Channel, and in the Power of the Commons to grant it; and there is special Care taken in the Act, that all Payments shall be continued according to the ordinary Course and common Rules of the Customs: So careful were these Great Men of Innovations, or of confounding Terms, and the Management of this Revenue.

---Nov. 22. Dyed the most Reverend and Pious Archbishop Tillotson, which was a great Loss to the Church and Protestant Interest. But of a more universal Concern to Church and State, was the irreparable Loss we sustain'd upon

---Dec. 28. In the Morning, by the Death of Queen MARY; a Princess of eminent Piety, Clemency, Goodness, and other great and exemplary Virtues; and, to use Her most proper and expressive Character, in the Address of the Honourable House of Commons, THE BEST OF WOMEN! to enumerate whose Virtues, were to aggravate our Sorrow. And what Impression this had on His Majesty's Mind, will appear by his Answer: "Gentlemen, I take very kindly your Care of Me and the Publick; especially at this Time, when I am able to think on nothing but Our great Loss." Words of a Mind Heroick and Humane! I must here beg your Permission to make a Pause.

---Febr. 11. Pass'd an Act, 6 W. cap. 3. For granting the 3d 4 s. Aid. In this Act are several things observable: At Page 215. the 43 Cruizing-Ships are continued, and the Admiralty were to exhibit Yearly to the Commons a Certificate hereof.

You likewise find upon what meritorious Conditions King William accepted the Grant of the Tonnage and Poundage, to be made a Fund of Credit, during its Continuance, for raising Yearly 300,000 l. which in the Whole amounted to 1,500,000 l. Upon the Land-Tax there's a Clause of Loan at 5 per Cent. because our Affairs now began to carry a better Aspect; and the Management is subjected to the Rules of 1 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 1.

1695, Apr. 22. Pass'd an Act, 6, 7 W. cap. 5. for inabling Persons to purchase Reversionary Annuities, which has been mention'd in its proper Place; so that I shall only take notice, That in case the Sum expected, was not contributed, the Supplement might be borrowed upon the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL, at 5 per Cent.

1695, Apr. 25. Pafs'd an Act, 6, 7 W. cap. 6. Granting Duties upon Marriages, Births, and Burials; with a Clause of Loan for 650,000 l. Interest, at 8 per Cent.

—Eodem Die. Pafs'd an Act, 6, 7 W. cap. 7. Granting several Additional Duties upon Coffee, Tea, &c. for paying Debts for Transport-Service for the Reduction of Ireland; which were stated by the Commissioners of Accompts, and amounted to - - - - - l. 330,769 : 10 : 07, as hath been already mentioned. The Money arising, was to be paid in Specie to the Exchequer Weekly, exempted from Charges of Management. Wherein the Legislators shew their Frugality and charitable Disposition: And in such Cases, they cannot be circumscrib'd by a Caledonian Bashaw's Opinion, that this Branch should be liable to a proportionable Part of the Charges in Management.

This Day the King came to the House, acquainting them, The Season was far advanc'd, recommending them to dispatch the publick Buſiness, which they should think of the greatest Importance.

— May 3. Pafs'd an Act, 6, 7 W. cap. 18. For granting Duties on Glass and Stone-Wares, Coals, &c. for Five Years; with a Clause of Loan for 564,700 l. at 7 per Cent. chargeable upon the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL, and subjected to the Penalties 1 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 1.

—Eodem Die. Pafs'd an Act, For the King's most Gracious General and Free Pardon. What Returns He met with for so much Clemency, will very soon appear.

This Day the King came to the House, gave them Thanks for the Supplies; the Season of the Year being advanc'd, He was oblig'd to go Abroad; but would place the Administration in the Hands of such Persons on whose Fidelity He could intirely depend. And accordingly, that Day, appointed for Lords Justices, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Somers, then Keeper of the Great Seal; Duke of Devonshire; Duke of Shrewsbury; Earl of Pembroke; Earl of Dorset; and Lord Godolphin, then First Commissioner of the Treasury: And upon the 12th, His Majesty went to Gravesend, in order to imbarck for Holland.

— Nov. 23. The Parliament met; and His Majesty, in His most Gracious Speech, acquainted them, That He was assur'd of their good Disposition; That He had engag'd in the present War by the Advice of His First Parliament, who thought it necessary for the Defence of our Religion, and Preservation of the Liberties of Europe: He was glad the Advantages gain'd this Year (having taken Namur) gave reasonable Grounds of hoping for further Success. And upon this Occasion, He says:

"I cannot but take Notice of the Courage and Bravery the English Troops have shewn this last Summer; which, I may say, has answer'd their Highest Character in any Age: And it will not be deny'd, that without the Concurrence of the Valour and Power of England, it were impossible to put a Stop to the Ambition and Greameſs of France." Having shewn a Reluctancy to ask Supplies, He tells them, The Funds which have been given, have prov'd very deficient: And then says;

"The Condition of the CIVIL LIST is such, that it will not be possible for me to subsist, unless that Matter be taken into your Care."

Compassion oblig'd Him to recommend the Condition of the French Protestants, who suffer for their Religion: He recommends the Remedy of the ill State of the Coin to the Consideration of the Parliament: Repeats His Desire for Encouragement of Seamen and Trade, with a particular Regard to that of the East-Indies; hoping they would not be misled by Heats and Divisions, the only Hope which their Enemies had; but that they would intirely disappoint them by their Prudence and Love to their Country.

— Jan. 21. Pafs'd an Act, 7 W. c. 1. For Remedying the Ill State of the Coin of the Kingdom.

The Steps that were taken for this Purpose, do sufficiently shew the Capacity of the Ministry, in the Merit whereof all Mankind allow the late Earl of Halifax to have had a great Share. You may remember, that it has been an old Design of Rome to imbroil us in our Coin, whereof some Instances appear in the Popish Plot; and at this Instant they thought their Game sure: And it would have been of sad Consequence, if the King had not shewn Resolution, and the Ministry great Conduct. Here a Remittance of Half a Million would have been well bestow'd. But Services past are forgot.

—Eodem Die. Pafs'd an Act, 7 W. c. 2. To enlarge the Time for Purchasing Annuities, which has been already touch'd upon; and for continuing the Duties on Low Wines to March 25, 1696.

— Feb. 13. Pafs'd an Act, 7 W. c. 5. For granting the 4th 4s. Aid. The Deficiencies on Annuities, and the Monies borrowed on the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL, are charg'd upon this Act, wherein there is a Clause of Loan of l. 1,800,000, at 6 per Cent. The Management subjected to the Penalties, 1 W. M. Sess. 2. c. 1. and Forty Three Ships are to Cruise in proper Stations, and the Admiralty to exhibit an Account thereof in Parliament.

— 24. The King came to the House upon an extraordinary Occasion, which might have proved fatal, if Divine Mercy had not disappointed our Enemies in their hellish Designs; which His Majesty explains thus:

"I have received several concurring Informations of a Design to Assassinate Me; and that our Enemies, at the same Time, are very forward in their Preparations for a sudden Invasion of this Kingdom, and have therefore thought it necessary to lose no Time in acquainting My Parliament with these Things, in which the Safety of the Kingdom, and the publick Welfare, are so nearly concern'd, that I assure My Self, nothing will be omitted on your Parts, which may be thought proper for Our present or future Security." And having acquainted them with the Orders given for the Fleet, and for bringing home of Troops, and with the Imprisonment of some of the Conspirators, His Majesty, with His usual Intrepidity and Presence of Mind, for pushing forward, recommends to them the Dispatch of the Buſiness before them.

This produc'd a general Abhorrence of that wicked Design; a firm Resolution to stand by His Majesty, as will appear by the joint Address of both Houses, and, consequently, a very hearty ASSOCIATION; with cheerful and large Supplies in prosecuting the War upon honourable Terms. When we look back on these Times, and Transactions, our present Burthens can't appear grievous, when we consider how God hath blest us with the End propos'd, the Establishment of the Protestant Interest and Succession.

1695, Mar. 7. Pafs'd an Act, 7 & 8 W. cap. 10. For continuing Three Branches, viz. Impositions on Wine and Vinegar; on Tobacco, and Impositions 1690, to the 29th of September, 1701. with a Clause of Loan for l. 1,500,000, at 5 per Cent. Interest. In this Act there is a Clause of Loan upon Annuities, which has been already mention'd in its proper Place; so I shall only here take Notice, That if the whole Sum expected, was not advanc'd, the GENERAL was charg'd on the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL.

— Apr. 20. Pafs'd an Act, 7 & 8 W. c. 15. For Continuing, Meeting and Sitting of a Parliament, in case of the Death, or Demise of His Majesty. It shews the Condition of the Kingdom, and the Prudence of the Administration at that Time.

—Eodem Die. Pafs'd an Act, 7 & 8 W. c. 18. For granting Duties upon Houses for Seven Years, for making good the Deficiencies of clipp'd Money; with a Clause of Loan for l. 1,200,000, at 7 and 8 per Cent. to pay the Deficiency arising by the difference in Tale, viz. Between the clipp'd Money melted and recoind.

This, with the other Acts which have pass'd in regulating that Affair, shews the Managers to be as Great Men as the last or present Age has produc'd (with humble Submission to Gentlemen who are of a contrary Opinion) being, from the perusal of the Acts of Parliament, engag'd to say so much in their Favour.

Such were the Necessities of the Publick, and of His Brave and Loyal Army Abroad at that Time, who wanted Subsistence, that the Parliament did by c. 19. of this Session, at Page 463. allow the Exportation of 200,000, l. for the Land Service. The meanest Soldier was sensible of the King's Merit and Glorious Designs: They knew His Majesty generously allowed them a part in the Honour, and they were sure of a Share in the Success. Thus by his Example and Influence, they were animated to great Actions.

—Eodem Die. Pafs'd an Act, 7 & 8 W. c. 20. For granting Additional Duties on French Goods, commonly call'd the 2d 25 per Cent. for Twenty One Years.

—Eodem Die. Pafs'd an Act, 7 & 8 W. c. 21. For the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen, to the Number of 30000, allowing each of them 40s. per Month.

This look'd with a good Countenance, and made our Enemies tremble; and King William endow'd Greenwich Hospital with an annual Sum out of the Treasury: And this induc'd the French King to believe, that the Nation of England could not be balk'd, nor made Bankrupts, in a modern Phrase.

I should injure King William's inexpressible Piety, Charity, and sublime Virtues, in concealing His Commission, and Letters Patents, for Greenwich Hospital, whereof He was the Glorious Founder, for which the Widows and Orphans yet unborn, will bless His immortal Memory; and therefore you have the Substance of it here following, in His own Words.

"WILLIAM the Third, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Our dearly beloved Brother-in-Law Prince George, Hereditary of Denmark; the most Reverend Father in God, Thomas Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury for the Time being; Our right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellor Sir John Sommers Knight, Keeper of Our Great Seal of England, and Our Chancellor of England, Keeper and Commissioners of Our Great Seal for the Time being, &c. Greeting.

"WHEREAS We are extremely desirous that the Trade, Navigation and Naval Strength of this Our Realm of England (whereupon the Safety and flourishing State thereof does so much depend)

" should

“ should by all proper Means be promoted and advanced. And whereas We are persuaded, that nothing will more effectually contribute thereto, than the endeavouring, by due and fitting Encouragements, to increase the Number of English Seamen, as well for the strengthening of Our Navy Royal, and better performing the Naval Services of Us, Our Heirs and Successors, as for the supplying and carrying on the Occasions and Business of Our Merchants, and other Our loving Subjects, interested in Trade, Commerce, Fishing, Plantation, Discovery, and other Affairs relating to Navigation.

“ And whereas the Sea-faring Men of this Kingdom, have, for a long Time, distinguished themselves throughout the World by their Industry and Skillfulness in their proper Employments, and by their Courage and Constancy, manifested in Engagements and Hazards, for the Defence and Honour of their Native Country; and nothing is more likely to continue this their ancient Reputation, and to invite greater Numbers of Our Subjects to betake themselves to the Sea, than the making some competent Provision, that Seamen, who, by Age, Wounds, or other Accidents, shall become disabled for further Service at Sea, and shall not be in a Condition to maintain themselves comfortably, may not fall under Hardships and Miseries, but may be supported at the publick Charge: And that the Children of such disabled Seamen, and also the Widows and Children of such Seamen, as shall happen to be slain in Sea-Service, may in some reasonable manner be provided for and educated.

“ And whereas having frequently reflected upon the Premises since Our Accession to the Crown, We have determin'd with Our Selves, to erect and establish a Hospital for the Purposes aforesaid. And altho' by reason of the expensive War in which We have been, and are at present engaged, We have not been able to carry on the said good and pious Purposes, to such Effect as We have desired; yet, in order to begin to put the same in Execution, We and Our late most Dear Consort the Queen, did, by Our Letters-Patents under Our Great Seal of England, bearing Date the 25th of October last past, Give and Grant unto You the said Sir John Sommers, Thomas Duke of Leeds, Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, Sidney Lord Godolphin, Sir John Tremchard, Edward Russel, Sir Stephen Fox, Sir John Louthier of Whitehaven, Sir William Ashburst, Sir Robert Clayton, Sir Patience Ward, Sir John Moor, and Sir William Pirichard, and to your Heirs and Assigns for ever, all that Piece or Parcel of Ground, situate, lying and being within the Parish of East-Greenwich, in Our County of Kent, and being Parcel, or reputed Parcel of Our Manor of East-Greenwich aforesaid, containing in the whole by Admeasurement, Eight Acres, Two Roods, and Thirtyn two square Perches, be the same more or less, as the said Ground is now marked, staked, or otherwise set out, in which Admeasurement, the Ground is signed for a Way or Passage, to lead thro' the Premises, and therein mentioned to be excepted, is comprehended and reckoned, which said Piece or Parcel of Ground is butted and bounded, as in the said Letters Patents is expressed; and all that Capital Messuage lately built, or in building, by Our Royal Uncle King Charles the Second, and still remaining unfinished, commonly called by the Name of Our Palace at Greenwich, standing upon the Piece or Parcel of Ground aforesaid, and several other Edifices and Buildings, and other Things in the said Letters Patents mentioned, except as therein is excepted: To the intent, nevertheless, that the aforesaid Premises, and every part thereof, shall be converted and employed unto and for the Use and Service of Our Hospital for the Relief of Seamen, their Widows, and Children, and Encouragement of Navigation, in such manner as is therein expressed, and as by the Letters Patents aforesaid (relation being thereunto had) may more fully appear.

“ And as We are fully satisfied, that the Erecting of such an Hospital, as aforesaid, will be of great Benefit and Advantage to this Our Kingdom; so also taking into Our Royal Consideration, that the Constituting and Establishing a Foundation of that Nature, and the Framing of Rules and Statutes for the Government thereof, in such a manner as may best answer what is thereby intended and designed; is a Matter of great Difficulty, and such as does require mature Deliberation and Advice: Know ye therefore, That We reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your known Discretions, Abilities, and Integritys, have Nominated, Authorized, and Constituted, and do by these Presents, Nominate, Authorize, and Appoint You the said Prince George Hereditary of Denmark; Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop of Canterbury for the Time being; Sir John Sommers, and Our Chancellor of England, Keeper and Commissioners of Our Great Seal for the Time being; Thomas Duke of Leeds, and the President of Our Privy-Council for the Time being; Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and the Keeper of Our Privy-Seal for the Time being; Henry Duke of Norfolk, William Duke of Devonshire, Charles Duke of Bolton, Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, and William Duke of Bedford; John Marquis of Normanby [And other Noble Lords and Gentlemen]; to be Our Commissioners for the Purposes herein after mentioned. [And then follow the Rules for their Lordships Proceedings herein; for Draughts of the Buildings, and Reports to His Majesty.]

“ And whereas the great and earnest Desire which We have to set about so good and pious a Work, hath engaged Us to begin the same at this Time, altho', by reason of the present Necessity of Our Affairs, We cannot advance so considerable Sums, for the beginning and carrying on the said Works, as We do desire and intend, and, by God's Blessing, in Times of Peace shall be enabled to do: Yet, nevertheless, as a further Instance of Our Princely Zeal for advancing the said Design, We have resolved and determined, and do hereby declare and make known, That from henceforth We will Yearly cause to be issued and paid out of Our Treasure, at and upon the Feast of the Birth of Our Lord Christ, in every Year, or at such other Time in every Year, as shall be desired by Our said Commissioners, or any Seven or more of them, the Sum of Two thousand Pounds, for and towards the Edifying, Perfecting, and Endowing the said Hospital. And to that end, We do hereby, for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, require the Commissioners of Our Treasury, and Under-Treasurer of Our Exchequer now being, and the Treasurer of Our Exchequer, and

“ Commissioners of the Treasury, and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, of Us, Our Heirs, or Successors for the Time being, without any further or other Warrant to be had or obtained from Us, Our Heirs, or Successors in that behalf, from Time to Time, to direct their Warrants or Orders for the Payment of the said Yearly Sum of Two thousand Pounds, as aforesaid, out of such of Our Treasure of Us, Our Heirs, or Successors, as shall not be appropriated to other Uses, to the said Treasurer for the said Hospital hereby appointed, or to such other Treasurer or Treasurers as shall be appointed, as herein after is directed, at the said Feast of the Birth of Our Lord Christ in every Year, or at such other Times in every Year as shall be desired by Our said Commissioners, or any Seven or more of them, as aforesaid, during the Continuance of this Our Commission.

“ And having no doubt but that great Numbers of Our good Subjects will be disposed to follow Our Example, and will, with great Cheerfulness and Readiness, contribute to the advancing so Charitable a Design, which, besides the Relief of so many poor disabled and necessitous Persons, will prove of great Advantage to the Kingdom, in increasing the Navigation and Naval Strength thereof, by encouraging fit Persons to betake themselves to Sea-Service, as soon as Our Royal Intentions in the Premises shall be made known, and that their assisting Us in the Building and Endowing the said Hospital, will be most highly acceptable to Us; We do by these Presents Authorize and Impower you Our said Commissioners, or any Seven or more of you, and We do by these Presents Give and Grant to you, or any Seven or more of you, full Power and Authority to take and receive from such of our good Subjects, as shall be piously disposed to contribute towards the Erecting and Endowing of the said Hospital, all such voluntary Gifts or Subscriptions of or for any Sum or Sums of Money, Goods, or Chattels, or of or for any Estate or Interest in any Manors, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Hereditaments, or other Matters or Things whatsoever, which any Person or Persons shall be willing to give, limit, appoint, or bestow for or towards the Building, Furnishing, or Endowing of the Hospital aforesaid, and for causing to be collected and received whatsoever shall be given, contributed, bequeathed, designed or appointed for that Use, by the Hands of the Treasurer that shall be hereafter appointed to receive the same. [Then His Majesty orders the Publication hereof; granting the Commissioners a Power of Deputation; prescribing the Method of Comptroll, and Accounting; appoints John Evelin, Esq; to be Treasurer, at 200 l. per Annum Salary; grants Power to demolish the Buildings for Use of the Hospital; to be built with all convenient speed, with Advice of able Architects, and His Majesty's Approval of the Models.] “ In Witness whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents.

Witness Our Self at Westminster the Twelfth Day of March, in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.
Per Breve de Privato Sigillo.

CHUTE.

Thus Spoke, and Thus Acted the Pious and Watchful Guardian of England; the Pattern of Princes; and the Protector of Protestants: Preaching Charity by a prevalent Example; not in polish'd Words, but in Actions surpassing all Commendation!

1696, Apr. 27 Passed an Act, 7, 8 W. cap. 27. For the better Security of His Majesty's Royal Person and Government. The Preamble shews, “ That the Welfare and Safety of this Kingdom, did then (next under God) intirely depend upon the Preservation of His Majesty's Royal Person and Government; which, by the merciful Providence of God, had been delivered from the bloody and barbarous Attempts of Traytors, &c. encouraged to undertake the same by His Majesty's undeserved Clemency.” And then the ASSOCIATION shews the Sense and Probity of the Protestants at that Time.

But our Security since His present Majesty's Accession to the Throne, has render'd Us — What shall I say? — Indolently forgetful of the Source from whence the inveterate and restless Enmity of our original and real Adversaries flows. If we were in the main unanimous as Protestants, it would render our Party-Quarrels for Favour, Power, or Profit, less dangerous. The Means to allay them are obvious. The King holds the Reins, and can check or cherish, as He sees fit. And by Experience we find, the Influence of the Sun renders a Flower beautiful and odiferous, which in the Shade must inevitably languish. Happy are they, who by Fidelity and Merit, in an advantageous Situation, can, in their own Mind, despise all secret Calumnies, and open Attacks! The Nation, and the Universe, will pronounce them Wise, Just, Blessed, and Imitators of the late Earl GODOLPHIN, who was Faithful to his Prince, Just to his Country, and Punctual to his Promise.

—Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 7, 8 W. cap. 30. For laying several Duties upon Low-Wines, and Spirits of the First Extraction. And in this Act it appears;
To raise for the Use of His Majesty's Household and Family, and His other Royal Occasions, a Sum of - - - - - l. 500,000,
and for Relief of the French Protestants, a Sum of - - - - - 15,000.

515,000

l. 704

l. 70,000 Is charg'd upon these Duties.
 400,000 Upon Hered. and Temporary Excise, by a Weekly Paymt. of - - - - - l. 6000.
 45,000 Upon Letter-Money, by a Weekly Payment of - - - - - 600.

515,000 But in the first, all Tallies struck, and now due upon these Ancient Branches, with Interest, were to be satisfied; and all this without Prejudice to the Sums charged on these Revenues, viz.

l. 30,000 By Letters Patent 20 Feb. 1685 To the Prince & Princess Anne of Denmark.
 20,000 By ditto - - - - - 20 May 1690 To the Prince & Princess Anne of Denmark.
 04,700 By ditto - - - - - 20 Jan. 1668. To the Dutchess of Cleaveland.

Sir, You see here an Example of taking Money up for the Civil-List, without Damage to anterior Creditors, and without leaving any Incumbrance on the Successor, or on the Nation, to make good the Debts of a Prince departed.

1696, Apr. 27. Pass'd an Act, 7, 8 W. cap. 31. For continuing Duties upon Salt, Glass, and Stone-Ware, &c. for Establishing a National Land-Bank, for raising 2,564,000 l. Page 638. They were not to lend Money to the Crown, upon any Revenue, without a Clause of Credit therein given by Parliament, to shun the Bankers Fate. Page 645. The Management was subjected to the Penalties 1 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 1. If the whole Sum was not raised, the Supplement might be borrow'd on Bills of Exchequer, not exceeding - - - - - l. 1,500,000. The Bearers might convert them to perpetual Rents of 7 per Cent. redeemable by Parliament.

In the Circumstances of these Times, you see the Prudence and Circumspection of the Managers.

This Day the King came to the House, and in His most gracious Speech, says: " You have shewn so great Concern for my Person, and Zeal for my Government, and have done so much for Preservation of the One, and for Strengthening of the Other, by the good Laws which have been made, and by the Supplies you have provided for the several Occasions of this Year, that the late Designs of our Enemies are (by the Blessing of God) like to have no other Effect, than to let them see, how firmly we are united, and to give me this Occasion to acknowledge your Kindness, and to assure you of all the Returns which a Prince can make to His People." Then acquaints them with the Necessity of His going Abroad; desiring their Assistance to the Ministry in His Absence.

May 1. His Majesty appointed Lords-Justices, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Somers Keeper of the Great Seal, Duke of Devon, Duke of Shrewsbury, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Dorset, and Lord Godolphin, then First Commissioner of the Treasury; and after having made Sir Thomas Littleton a Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, His Majesty, on the 2d of this Month, went for Flanders.

Octob. 20. The Parliament met. His Majesty, in His most gracious Speech, " thinks it a Happiness, that the Year has pass'd without Disadvantage Abroad, or Disturbance at Home, considering the Deficiency of Grants, and Difficulties in ReCoinage." And says, " This is so convincing a Proof of the good Disposition of my Army, and of the steady Affections of my People, that I cannot but take Notice of it with great Satisfaction." He further acquaints them, " That the Enemy had Hopes the Conjuncture would have proved fatal; but the unanimous Proceedings this Session, will make them despair. He desires former Deficiencies may be supply'd, and Provision made for this Year's Service; acquainting them honestly with the Offers of Peace made by France; but wisely thinks it's best to do that with Sword in Hand, to make it Safe and Honourable. He thinks the Honour of Parliament concern'd in making the Funds good." And then says, " I must also put you in mind of the CIVIL LIST, which can't be supported without your Help: And the miserable Condition of the French Protestants, does oblige me to mention them to you again." He likewise recommends to their Care, what is further necessary for removing the Inconveniencies of the Coin, for restoring of Credit with respect to War and Trade.

In this Speech you'll discern Piety, Courage, Conduct, Honesty, and great Foresight, for the Safety and Honour of England in this critical Juncture.

23. The Commons, in their Address, speak as became Men of Honour and Judgment: " They had for Eight Years assist'd His Majesty in carrying on a Necessary War, in Defence of our Religion, Preservation of our Laws, and Vindication of the Rights and Liberties of the People of England, which they hoped, by the Blessing of God, and His Majesty's Conduct, would be intail'd to Posterity." And then say, " And to shew Your Majesty and all Christendom, The Commons of England will

" will not be amused, or diverted from their firm Resolutions, of obtaining by War a Safe and Honourable Peace. We do, in the Name of those we represent, renew our Assurances to Your Majesty, that the House will Support Your Majesty, and Your Government, against all Your Enemies both at Home and Abroad: And that they will effectually assist You in the Prosecution, and carrying on the present War against France.

This was English Eloquence; a superiour Genius appears in the Draught; which made me curious to find who might be happily concern'd in it, that I may have his Name and Memory in Reverence; and by the Votes of the 22d of October, I find this Address was reported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, the late Earl of Halifax. And I doubt not but this Address saved the Nation one Year's Supply.

Thus King William managed the War, and Treaties of Peace, with Conduct in both, Glorious and Honourable. I must here add His Majesty's Answer.

" Gentlemen, The Continuance of your Zeal and Affection, is the Thing of the World I value most, and I will answer it by all the Ways I can think of; and will make your Good, and the Safety of the Nation, the principal Care of my Life.

Beyond all peradventure, the Managers of the publick Revenue at this Time were Great Men, and their Probity was as conspicuous as their Capacity; their Actions confirm it. They laid before the Parliament what was to be mended at present, and to be provided for in future.

1696, Dec. 3. Pass'd an Act, 8 W. cap. 1. For Importing and Coining Guineas and half Guineas, because the Coinage Duty had been employ'd for the Silver in ReCoinage.

Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 8 W. cap. 2. For further Regulating the ill State of the Coin of this Kingdom. And from the 4th of November, 1696, to the 1st of July, 1697, hammer'd Money was to be receiv'd in the Mint at 5 s. 4 d. per Ounce.

Jan. 11. Pass'd an Act, 8 W. cap. 5. For Attainder of Persons concern'd in the horrid Conspiracy to assassinate King William, in the Months of January and February last.

If God had not prevented, the Nation would have been deprived of the Enjoyment of its Liberties and Religion, involved in Blood and Ruin, and subjected to the Oppression of Popery and Tyranny.

29. Pass'd an Act, 8 W. cap. 6. For granting the Capitation, with the 1st 3 s. Aid, in Payment whereof, hammer'd Money might be taken at 5 s. 8 d. per Ounce, until the 1st of June, 1697, to be Current otherwise only at 5 s. 2 d. The Deficiencies on Annuities, and Monies borrowed on the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL, are transferr'd to this Aid. Then comes a Clause of Loan for 1,500,000 l. at 8 per Cent. accompany'd with a Clause of Credit for 1,500,000 l. by Exchequer Bills, for Cancelling whereof, the Surplus of all the Supplies of this Year were appropriated, the 3 s. Aid excepted.

Mar. 8. Pass'd an Act, 8 W. cap. 7. For granting Duties upon Paper, Vellum and Parchment, from the 1st of March, 1696, to the 1st of March, 1698, to encourage the bringing of Plate, and hammered Money into the Mints, to be coin'd at 5 s. per Ounce, with a Clause of Loan for 125,000 l. at 8 per Cent. after the Coinage paid, the Surplus waited the Disposition of Parliament.

Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 8 W. cap. 8. For Encouraging the bringing in of Wrought Plate to be coin'd, from the 1st of January, 1696, to the 4th of November, 1697, at 5 s. 4 d. per Ounce, for which Purpose the Treasury was empower'd to Issue 50,000 l. out of any Money not particularly appropriated.

Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 8 W. cap. 12. For continuing certain Additional Impositions (i. e. 1697.) from the 1st of March, 1696, to May 17, 1697, appropriated for Repayment of Loans for the Uses of the War.

While the King and Ministry were thus intent upon Affairs of State, they did not forget the Church, for,

1697, Apr. 1. Pass'd an Act, 8 W. cap. 14. For Compleating and Adorning St. Paul's, London, and Repairing St. Peter's, Westminster. And as Piety is attended with a Blessing, the same Day the Royal Influence and Assent appear in Acts, in Consequences as Glorious, as in its Title. 8 W. cap. 20. An Act For making good the Deficiencies of several Funds therein mention'd; and for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, and for Raising the PUBLICK CREDIT.

It grieves me to contract the Words of the Act, because it will suffer by my weak Representation of the Substance thereof, viz.

Several Persons having advanced considerable Sums, upon the Security of the Revenue and Aids, whereupon the Deficiencies particularly enumerated, amounted to the Sum of - - - - - l. 5,160,459 : 14 : 09 1/2 and the Owners of Tallies in a Course of Payment remote, had been necessitated to sell them at great Loss, by an extravagant Discompt: For satisfying this Debt, several Branches of the Revenue (which have since been called the *General Mortgage*) were continued to - - - - - August 1, 1706, and made a *General Fund*, without Prejudice to their former Appropriations, and those Tallies were to carry 8 per Cent. Interest; the Bank Stock was augmented, and the Bearers of Tallies allow'd to subscribe 1/4ths in Tallies, and 1/4th in Money or Bank Notes.

For making the *General Fund* more effectual, Duties on Salt were granted, from the 25th of March, 1697, to the 25th of December, 1699.

The Rules and Limitations of the Bank are admirable; but as to the Management of the Revenue, Publick Debts, and Credit, nothing could be more Prudent, Equitable, and Praise-worthy. A solid Foundation is laid.

If the Fund did not produce sufficient to pay Interest, each Person was to receive *pro rata*, and the Deficiency to be made good by next Aid. If the Fund produced more than Interest, the Surplus was to go proportionably in discharge of Principal, and so make a sinking Fund.

From the 10th of June, 1697, for Five Years, no Premium or Discompt upon Tallies was to be taken, more than 6 per Cent. Interest, under forfeiture of treble the Value, and penalty of a common Extortioner. And the Conduct of the Bank corresponded; for they did hereupon offer to give their Specie Bills in exchange of Tallies for 300,000 l. which was a good Service to the Nation for advancing the publick Credit, wherein their Service has been successful and conspicuous, which entitled them to the Favour of the King and Government.

1697, Apr. 16 Pass'd an Act, 8 & 9 W. c. 21. For Laying a Duty upon Leather for the Term of Three Years, from the 20th of April, 1697, and making other Provisions for answering the Deficiencies, as well on the late Duties upon Coals and Culm, as for paying the Annuities upon Lotteries, and for Lives, charged upon Tonnage of Ships, and Duties on Salt, amounting to - - - - - l. 840,000

Sir, That you may see the Nature of the Deficiencies, I have transcrib'd them particularly in - - - - - APPENDIX, N^o. 4. to convince you of the Conduct of the King, Parliament, and Treasury, at this Time; you'll herein see every Thing directed with the greatest Probity, DEBTS diminished considerably, and CREDIT advanced.

What relates to Annuities in this Act, has been already mention'd in the History of them; but, pray Sir, do these present Acts confirm your Assertion in Page 8. of your Remarks? That from the Revolution to this Day, the publick Debts have been continually encreasing.

—Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 8 & 9 W. cap. 22. For granting to His Majesty Duties upon Malt, Mum, Sweets, Cyder and Perry, as well towards carrying on the War against France, as for the necessary Expence of His Majesty's Household, and other Occasions. 1,400,000 l. was to be raised by Lottery, Tickets 10 l. each, 1/2 d. per Diem Interest, or a better Chance, 1/4 per Cent. Discompt allowed for prompt Payment, which might be made in hammer'd Money, or Plate of 11 Ounces 2d Weight finest, at 6 s. per Ounce.

By the general Appropriation of the Money granted this Session in this Act mentioned, it's directed, that out of the Money arising by this Act, by Loans, Bills, or otherwise, it's directed, that out of the Money arising by this Act, by Loans, Bills, or otherwise, 515,000 l. should be applied to the King's Household, &c. Thus - - - - - l. 200,000 in the first Place to be taken out of the Contribution Money, and for the - l. 315,000 remaining, one half of the Money arising by this Act, was appropriated for payment thereof, and the other Moiety for the Service of the War: And in case the whole Number of Tickets were not purchased, those remaining were by the Managers of the Lottery to be delivered into the Exchequer, from thence to be issued for the Uses aforesaid, and the Bearers to be entitled to Chances as if they had been original Contributors, subjected to the Penalties, 1 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 1.

—Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 8 & 9 W. cap. 23. To Enforce the Act for Encouragement of Seamen.

—Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 8 & 9 W. c. 24. For granting a further Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, from the 1st of May, 1697, to the 1st of February, 1699. And an Additional Land Tax (of 12 d.) for carrying on the War against France. Upon the Credit of this Act the Treasury was empower'd to issue Exchequer Bills for - - - - - l. 1,200,000, bearing Interest 5 d. per diem, for 100 l. and for Circulation 10 per Cent. allow'd. But then Bills were to be cancelled by the Produce of the Funds.

—Eodem Die. Pass'd an Act, 8 & 9 W. cap. 25. For Licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, for a further Provision for Payment of the Interest of the Transport Debt for the Reducing of Ireland, from the 24th of June, 1697, to the 25th of June, 1698, because the Duties on Coffee, &c. had proved deficient. If afterwards the whole should produce an Overplus, it was to attend the Disposition of Parliament.

What

What the Merit, and immediate Consequences of this Conduct were, is declared by the most competent Judge, King William, in His most Gracious Speech at passing these Bills.

1697, Apr. 16 " Having given my Assent to the several Bills you have presented to Me, I am now " to return My hearty Thanks for what you have done this Session, which has been " carried on with great Prudence, Temper and Affection.

" At the Opening of this Session, I told you how sensible I was of the Difficulties " to be struggled with, which were of such a Nature, that I will freely own, the " Hopes I had of our being able to overcome them, were founded only upon the " Wildom and Zeal of so good a Parliament. My Expectation has been fully an- " swered. You entred upon the Business with so much Cheerfulness, proceeded " so Unanimously, and at last brought Things to such a Conclusion, that We may " hope to carry on the War with Success, in case Our Enemies do not think it their " Interest to agree to an Honourable Peace; and so effectual Provision being made " for supplying the Deficiencies of former Funds (which is the best Foundation for " Re-establishing of Credit) I doubt not, but, in a short Time, it will have a very " happy Effect, to the universal Ease and Satisfaction of My People."

The Circumstances of Affairs requiring His Absence, he would leave the Administration in good Hands, and recommended the Continuance of their good Disposition express'd this Session.

Having upon the 22d declared Lords Justices, the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, Lord Somers, that Day made Lord Chancellor; Dukes of Devonshire and Sorensbury; Earls of Pembroke, Sunderland, Dorset, and Romney, and the present Earl of Orford, then first Commissioner of the Admiralty; upon the 24th, at Seven in the Morning, His Majesty went for Margate in order to imbarck for Holland.

King William was not mistaken in His Measures. Tho' the French began the Campaign early, yet this Year, upon the 10th of September, the Peace was sign'd; upon the 14th Matthew Prior, Esq; brought the Articles to London; upon the 26th they were ratified; upon the 7th of October exchanged, and the 19th of that Month proclaim'd at London, where the Glorious King William arriv'd upon the 16th of November; a Month auspicious to England and Europe; and upon the 17th issued His Proclamation for a publick Thanksgiving.

Now, Sir, Pray let us imagine our selves in that joyful Juncture, contemplating the Dangers we had escaped, and the Advantages gained; and because I can't express my Sense of the Matter; and tho' I could, my Words would not carry sufficient Authority; therefore recourse is pray'd to the Seats of Learning, and to the Orthodox Divines.

The University of Oxford, under the deepest Sense of Gratitude, acknowledge His Majesty to be the Deliverer of Church and State; owning the uncommon Privileges which they enjoyed by His Favour.

The University of Cambridge own Him, under God, to be the Glorious Accomplisher of their Deliverance from the Miseries which lately threaten'd the Liberties, Properties, and Establish'd Religion of this Nation.

Let us take the concurring Sentiments of other Learned and Pious Divines.

The Bishop and Clergy of London, beseech God to continue His Majesty a Blessing to this Church and Nation.

The Bishop of Rochester, and Prebendaries of St. Peter's, Westminster, admire the All-wise Providence in the blessed Deliverance from Popery and Slavery, by His Majesty, for this Church and Kingdom.

The Dean and Prebendaries of York, presented by the Arch-Bishop of York, say, " As " for us, We gratefully remember, how Your Majesty did relieve us in our great " Dependancy: We owe to Your timely Interposition, our Religion, our Laws, " Lives; and Liberties."

The Dean and Prebendaries of Winchester, congratulate His safe Return, after all the imminent Dangers unto which His Sacred Person had been expos'd, for the Security of our Religion and Liberties; such signal Instances of Divine Providence in carrying on this Glorious Work.

The Dean and Prebendaries of Durham, speaking of the Peace, " It gives us the Pro- " spect of owing the Enjoyment of our Religion and Laws to the same Hand, " which (under God) formerly rescued, and now hath secured both.

I should be a Heretick and Reprobate, in denying what is here solemnly, and with Prayers to God, asserted by so many Pious Divines, and Fathers of the Church; many of them, to my Knowledge, are now gone, and, I hope, enjoying the Fruits of their Probity; and I wish their Sense and Sentiments could be transmitted to Posterity, for an Example of Gratitude to Benefactors. I know by what means Addresses have,

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and may be procured; but never any of this Nature were obtain'd without Knowledge, and Conviction of the Truth. This Divine Ray of Omnipotence will break through the thickest Cloud; and there are certain critical Junctures, when Men of Probity cannot conceal their Knowledge of it, and when others dare not offer to disprove it.

I am the more confirmed in my Opinion of the great Merit of this Prince of Immortal Memory, by what follows upon the Meeting of Parliament.

1697, Dec. 3. The King in his Speech says, " My Lords and Gentlemen, The War, which I enter'd into by the Advice of My People, is, by the Blessing of God, and their zealous and affectionate Assistance, brought to the End we all propos'd, an Honourable Peace; which I was willing to conclude, not so much to ease My Self from any Trouble or Hazard, as to free the Kingdom from the continuing Burden of an expensive War. I am heartily sorry my Subjects will not at first find all that Relief from the Peace which I could wish, and they may expect; but the Funds intended for the last Year's Service, have fallen short of answering the Sums for which they were given, so that there remains considerable Deficiencies to be provided for. There is a Debt upon the Account of the Fleet and the Army. The Revenues of the Crown have been anticipated, by My Consent, for publick Uses, so that I am wholly destitute of Means to support the CIVIL LIST; and I can never distrust you'll suffer this to turn to My Disadvantage, but will provide for Me during My Life, in such a manner, as may be for My Honour, and for the Honour of the Government. Our Naval Force being increas'd to near double what it was at My Accession to the Crown, the Charge of maintaining it will be proportionably augmented; and it is certainly necessary for the Interest and Reputation of England, to have always a great Strength at Sea." These Matters He recommends to the Consideration of the Commons; and a little further says, " My Lords and Gentlemen, That which I most delight to think of, and am pleas'd to own, is, that I have all the Proofs of My Peoples Affection, that a Prince can desire; and I take this Occasion to give them the most solemn Assurance, that as I never had, so I never will, nor can have, any Interest separate from theirs. I esteem it one of the greatest Advantages of the Peace, that I shall now have leisure to rectify such Corruptions or Abuses as may have crept into any Part of the Administration during the War; and effectually to discourage Prophaneness and Immorality; and I shall employ my Thoughts in promoting Trade; and advancing the Happiness, and Flourishing Estate of the Kingdom. I shall conclude with telling you, That as I have, with the Hazard of every Thing, rescued your Religion, Laws and Liberties, when they were in the extremest Danger, so I shall place the Glory of my Reign in preserving them entire, and leaving them so to Posterity."

Dec. 6. The Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in their Address do, with unspeakable Joy, congratulate His Majesty's happy Return, accompanied with the Blessings of a Safe and Honourable Peace; which, next under God, they were sensible was owing to His Majesty's Courage and Conduct: After the Hazards and Labours he had so long sustain'd for the Good of Europe, there wanted nothing but this to complete the Glory of His Reign; begging leave, humbly to assure His Majesty, that they would never be wanting in their Endeavours to assist Him in maintaining that Quiet which He had so gloriously restor'd to these Kingdoms, and in contributing all they could to the Safety of His Person, the securing the Peace and Prosperity of His Government.

To which His Majesty made this most Gracious Answer. " I thank you heartily for this Address. I hope this Peace will be so bless'd, that we may long enjoy it. My Lords, You may be assur'd always of my Kindness."

The Honourable House of Commons, upon the Day of their Meeting, resolv'd upon an Address to His Majesty, which, in a Body, they presented December 9, wherein they say thus, " We, who have so frequently waited on Your Majesty, with the Tender of our Assistance, for carrying on the War, come now to congratulate Your Majesty upon the happy Conclusion of it, in a Peace so honourable and advantageous to the Nation, as sufficiently justifies the Wisdom of the Commons in advising, and Your Majesty's Conduct in the Prosecution of it." And after having mention'd the Prospect of Benefits by the Peace, and their Pleasure in His Majesty's Return, having expos'd His Sacred Person to many Dangers for their Sakes; they further say, " We therefore, with Hearts full of Affection, Duty, and Gratitude, do assure Your Majesty, in the Name of all the Commons of England, That this House will be ever ready to Assist and Support Your Majesty; who, by putting a Period to the War, has confirm'd us in the quiet Possession of our Rights and Liberties, and so fully completed THE GLORIOUS WORK OF OUR DELIVERANCE.

The King, in answer to this Address, says, " Nothing that relates to the Peace pleases Me so much, as the Satisfaction you have in it; and as you have assist'd Me in the War, beyond all Expression, I do not doubt but you will be as zealous in maintaining the Peace." Pray,

Pray, Sir, could any Experience be too dear-bought for obtaining such inestimable Blessings express'd in your passionate Wish; Page 3. §. 4. of your Remarks?

Sir, The Representatives of the Commons of England, did in their Name, cheerfully grant the Supplies, and I may firmly believe, they were as cheerfully paid by the Honest and Loyal Protestants in England, who understood their own Interest, and who (in the pathetic Terms of your Remarks, Page 19.) " had not divested themselves of humane Nature, but acted by Principles worthy of Men and Christians, who felt the Yearnings of a Parent's Bowels, and desir'd that their latest Posterity might share in the Prosperity of their Country, and that the Children then unborn might bless their Memorials." They, I am perswaded, for saving the Nation from Popery and Arbitrary Power, did pay their Money as cheerfully, as you think they will concur with you in Expedients, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE NATION OUT OF ITS PRESENT THRALDOM. Which, with Respect to your Eloquence, I humbly conceive an improper, at least, an ill-guarded Expression, without deviating from your Meaning, as to the Discharge of the publick Debts.

In the same Paragraph you conclude, That they would not " grudge the doing of it, if it did appear, that in virtue of Parliamentary Faith, they were oblig'd thereto, for which at present you are willing to compound." From whence the Authority of such a Proposition is derived, I cannot conceive. If the Nation is in Thraldom, there can be no Composition: They must submit, or extricate themselves by other Arguments, or Arbitrators. But, I thank God, those I converse with, are very easy in the Thoughts of their Happiness and Security, and tho' they own the Debts to be great, yet don't reckon them grievous, nor themselves to be in a State of Thraldom; tho' they contribute largely to every Tax, as well as to the continued legal Impositions and Duties.

AT THIS PERIOD, UPON THE PEACE,

I shall venture, Sir, to demonstrate the Difficulties with which King William and the Nation of England had struggled, by reason of deficient Supplies, and of Deficiencies in their Produce, which were diminish'd by high Interest and Discompt, with Losses by Recoignage: Which I am hopeful will convince you, that there were Great Men in the Parliament and in the Treasury. The Mention of their Names is sufficient: The late Earls GODOLPHIN and HALIFAX. But for a demonstrative Proof of what is said, I shall exhibit the following Abstract.

Table with columns: From 5 Nov. 1688, Years, Annual SUPPLIES (Intended, Granted), DEFICIENCIES, OVERPLUS. Rows include years 1690-1697, Annual Supplies, and specific items like Seamen's Wages and Navy Overplus.

Having

Having incur'd your Censure for the Disposal of Figures in a Method which I apprehended was regular and demonstrative, I shall here pray Leave to repeat in Words the Contents of this Abstract; viz.

That the Supplies granted by Parliament, fell short of what was intended for the current Service of each Year, from the Revolution, to the End of 1697, so much as amounted to _____ Five Millions and upwards.
 That the Deficiencies on those Supplies granted, amounted to _____ Five Millions and upwards.
 Which occasion'd a Debt of _____ Ten Millions and upwards.
 But the Parliament, in the 8th, 9th W. had provided for _____ Five Millions and upwards hereof; as has been already observed.
 So that the Debts remaining at this Period, were _____ Five Millions and upwards; notwithstanding that King William, for the Publick Service of the Nation, had consented to let the Revenue of the Crown be charged by Anticipation; viz.

Anno 1690.	{ Temporary Excise _____	l. 250,000 : 00 : 00
	{ Tonnage and Poundage _____	500,000 : 00 : 00
1695.	Upon the Customs for 5 Years, 300,000 l. Annually _____	1,500,000 : 00 : 00
Anticipations, by King William's Consent, on the Crown Revenues _____		2,250,000 : 00 : 00

You will further find an Account of the Sums issued out of the Excise, Customs, and other Branches of the Civil List, to the Use of the War, from the Revolution, to the latter End of the Year 1697; viz.

To the Navy _____	l. 588,372 : 04 : 05 1/4
Ordnance _____	208,693 : 05 : 03
Earl of Ranelagh for the Forces _____	1,466,416 : 12 : 07 1/2
Reducing of Ireland _____	582,898 : 12 : 02 1/2
In all amounting to _____	2,846,380 : 14 : 06 1/2

These Matters are printed by Order of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, Die Veneris 26 Februarii, 1702, with their Address on the preceding Day to the late Queen Anne, and Her Majesty's most gracious Answer thereunto.

In their Lordships Honourable Proceedings, you will find several Articles borne by the King out of His proper Revenue; viz. at p. 7. For Advance of Money transferr'd to the 3d Aid l. 4,840 : 13 : 10. At p. 69. A Discompt to the Bank, and Charges of settling the same; with a Discompt on the Poll-Act; which are not there ascertained: And in the Issues of the Civil List at the Exchequer, will be found several Sums of the like nature. Which shews King William's Readiness, upon all Occasions, to contribute His own Money for the Service of the Nation.

I wish I could here insert the Names of all those Great Lords, who, for their own Honour, and that of the Nation of England, did, in this Conjunction, act or argue for doing Justice to the Character of our Great Deliverer, and of His Faithful Ministry. I find his Grace the Duke of SOMERSET presided in the Committee under whose Examination these Matters pass'd, and his Grace hath herein shewn his Sentiments equal to his High Birth, and his Station at that Time, in transmitting to Posterity some part of King William's Character, and in doing Justice to His Faithful Ministers; for which I shall always reckon my self a Debtor to his Grace: As I am, in a singular manner, upon another Occasion, for his generous and open Appearance, in protecting an English House of Trade, which was injur'd by a very potent Foreign Prince, notwithstanding the earnest and submissive Solicitations of that Prince's Ministers.

I can never think of this Favour and Justice, without calling to mind his Grace the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, who being touch'd with Compassion to the Injur'd, and with Resentment for an Indignity offer'd to the Nation of England, argued as the Duke of MARLBOROUGH victoriously fought, with a true English and Noble Mind; and when that Prince's Ministers importun'd his Grace, in Compassion, to consider, that their Master was a near Neighbour to the French King, his Grace made Answer, If that was the Case, and for fear of the French King, their Master had done injustice to England, they might acquaint their Master, That when the Queen of England should please to send out a Fleet, She would be a nearer Neighbour than the French King, and do Her self and Subjects Justice.

It's certain, these Ministers did acquaint their Master with this Noble Repulse. Nay, they were so weak as to publish it in England; and it had the deserved Effect, because this Great and Noble Patriot, in losing that Prince's Affection, gain'd his Esteem and Reverence, with the Applause of all Good Men: And if his Grace's Sentiments and Resolution had been pursu'd by a late celebrated Admiral, who was intrusted by the Queen with the Execution of Her Orders, our English Nobility and Gentry might have travell'd in Italy secure from any Insult or Affront from the Pope, &c.

I wish it were in my Power to erect a Monument of Gratitude to these Noble, Truly Great, and Generous Protectors of the Injur'd, and Defenders of the Honour of England, and to those other Great Ministers of State, who concurr'd in Opinion and Endeavours with them in the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne, among whom were the late Great Duke of Devonshire and Lord Somers.

Sir,

Sir, I am hopeful, that You, and All who are Lovers of Gratitude, will favourably indulge me in this Digression, allowing me to own the late Queen Anne's Clemency and Justice in this Matter, to English Subjects; and then to return to the History of King William's Reign and Parliament, with the Management of his Ministry in the Treasury.

1697, Feb. 11. The Commons resolve on an Address to His Majesty, to suppress Prophaneness and Immorality, and all Books which undermine the Fundamentals of the Christian Religion, Nemine contradicente; and the same Day, when Piety was thus prevalent, you'll find this Resolution, and Opinion of the House;

That the Honourable Charles Mountague, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, for his good Services to the Government, does deserve His Majesty's Favour.

Notes, N^o. 57. Appears this Address; wherein the Commons do, with great Joy and Comfort, remember the many Testimonies which His Majesty had given them of His Sincerity and Zeal for the true Reformed Religion as establish'd in this Kingdom, with humble and thankful Acknowledgment of His late gracious Declaration from the Throne, That He would effectually discourage Prophaneness and Immorality: Therefore, in Concurrence with His pious Intentions, they humbly desire His Majesty to issue His Royal Proclamation to all Judges, Justices of Peace, and Magistrates, to put the Laws in Execution, and to require from them an Account of their Proceedings, which they did with Duty and Zeal for the Glory of God, to the end, that all their Councils, might be blessed by his Divine Assistance.

Notes, N^o. 59. Shew His Majesty's Answer: "Gentlemen, I cannot but be very well pleas'd with an Address of this Nature; and I will give immediate Directions in the several Particulars you desire: But I could wish some more effectual Provision were made for suppressing pernicious Books and Pamphlets."

So powerful were the Influence and Example of a good King, that Piety and Probity flourish'd in His Days: The Sabbath was kept religiously in London; The Gentlemen of the Army and Navy were Examples of a polite Conversation; The House of Commons minded the Honour of God, and the Interest of the Nation; Bulls and Bears, in the Dialect of Exchange-Alley, were Terms unintelligible; and Bribery and Corruption were their Aversion, and by them severely stigmatized when discovered, and search'd into when suspected; Imbezelmments and Stock-Jobbing were, amongst the Better Sort, in every Degree, esteemed scandalous.

16. The Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, for encouraging the Manufactures of this Nation, address His Majesty for His Royal Example, in the Use and Wearing of all sorts of Furniture and Wearing Cloaths of our own Production. To which His Majesty answered, "That He Himself would give the Example to His Subjects, and endeavour to make it effectually follow'd."

And from that Time, we have been accusom'd to a decent, manly English Garb, and the French Fripperies and Fopperies, even the *Mustache a la Royal*, were despis'd. Thus, by gentle, easie, and proper Methods, Trade is improv'd by the Consumption of our own Manufactures. The Norwich Factors then had their Magazines frequently filled and empty'd.

March 7. Pass'd an Act, 9, 10 W. cap. 3. For satisfying and discharging the Arrears of several Annuities incurred between May 17, 1696, and May 17, 1697: Which has been already mention'd in its proper Place relating to the 2^d Excise.

1698, April 2. Pass'd an Act, 9, 10 W. cap. 8. For granting to His Majesty l. 1,484,015 : 01 : 11 1/2, for disbanding Forces, paying Seamen, and other Uses therein mentioned. What relates to Annuities in this Act, is already mention'd: After Payment of 250,000 l. for disbanding, and the other Sums in this Act appropriated, the Surplus was to go for cancelling Exchequer-Bills. Which shews a Care of discharging Debts.

May 16. Pass'd an Act, 9, 10 W. cap. 13. Granting Duties upon Coals and Culm, from May 15, 1698, to May 15, 1703, for a further Supply of His Majesty's extraordinary Occasions.

The same Day, Pass'd an Act, 9, 10 W. cap. 14. For continuing Duties on Tea, Coffee, &c. from May 1, 1698, to May 1, 1701, for paying Interest 5 per Cent. on the Transport Debt for Reducing of Ireland.

July 5. Pass'd an Act, 9, 10 W. cap. 23. For granting to His Majesty a further Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, towards raising the Yearly Sum of 700,000 l. for the Service of His MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD, and other Uses therein mention'd, during His Majesty's Life.

His Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, being deeply sensible of the Great Blessings which, by the Goodness of Almighty God, they and all other the Subjects of His Majesty's Realms and Dominions, in the Free Exercise of the True Christian Religion (the most valuable Benefit which can be bestow'd upon any Nation or People) as also in their Liberties and Properties, did fully enjoy under His Majesty's most auspicious Government; and being desirous to make a grateful Acknowledgment of His Majesty's unparalleled'd Grace

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Grace and Favour to His Commons; and particularly, for the great and successful Undertakings and Achievements, whereby His Majesty hath been the happy Instrument of securing the afore- said Blessings to them and their Posterities: They therefore freely and unanimously resolved, to encrease His Majesty's Revenue during His Reign, with Prayers for its long Continuance; and accordingly, did give and grant unto His most Excellent Majesty, the New Subsidy from the 31st of January, 1699, during Life.

At Page 457. Whereas it is intended, That the Yearly Sum of 700,000 l. shall be supply'd to His Majesty, for the Service of His Household and Family, and other His necessary Expences and Occasions, out of the following Branches; viz.

<p>Great Branches.</p> <p>Hereditary } Temporary } Excise, } Letter-Money } After Tallies thereon dif- This further Subsidy. } charged. Revenue of the Dutchy of Cornwall. Rents of Lands in England and Wales.</p>	<p>Small Branches.</p> <p>First Fruits and Tenths. Fines in the Alienation-Office, and Post Fines. Wine Licences. Sheriffs Proffers. Composition in the Exchequer, and Seizures. 4 1/2 per Cent. Specie from Barbadoes.</p>
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If they produced more than 700,000 l. Yearly, the Surplus was disposible by Parliament; Grants to the contrary void, and the Grantees render'd incapable.

This is the first Parliamentary Establishment of a fix'd Sum for the Civil-List: That upon the same Foundation to the late Queen Anne, of Glorious Memory, is yet to come.

1698, July 5. Pass'd the following Acts; viz. An Act 9, 10 W. cap. 24. For enlarging the Time for purchasing Annuities: Already mentioned in its proper Place. The Contribution-Money appropriated for the Reconage, and for Cloathing in the Year 1697.

Cap. 25. An Act for granting to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, Duties upon Stamps Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, from August 1, 1698, for supplying His Majesty's extraordinary Occasions.

Cap. 27. An Act for Licencing Hawkers and Pedlars, for a further Provision of Interest for the Transport-Debt FOR REDUCING IRELAND. The poor Scots Pedlars don't murmur at this, and the Ladies of England pay willingly for Tea, Coffee, &c. Why should a Gentleman of Ireland complain of Taxes in King William's Time?

Cap. 30. An Act for increasing the Duties on Lutestring.

Cap. 34. An Act for the more regular Payment of Lottery-Tickets, out of certain additional Duties of Excise, and of other Annuities lately payable out of the Tonnage Duties. Pages 577, 578. The Money arising by the Lottery 9 d. is to be brought into Exchequer; Salaries of Officers and incident Charges not exceeding Yearly l. 2,500.

This does not quadrate with a late Project for Charges proportionably in all the Branches of the Revenue. The Legislators ought not to be circumscribed by any Bashaw, or other Person.

An Act for applying to the Use of His Majesty's Navy and Ordnance, the Overplus of the Money for building 27 Ships of War. Which shews the Advantage of seasonable and effectual Supplies, and the due Respect paid by the Managers of the Revenue to the Directions of Parliament, and to the legal Appropriations. These Gentlemen were wiser than any despotick Pretender; but did not think themselves wiser than the Legislators.

Cap. 38. An Act for granting to His Majesty an Aid by a Quarterly Poll for one Year; the first Payment to commence August 24, 1698.

Page 644. Comes the General Appropriation of Coals and Culm, l. 250,000, To Seamens Wages. This Act 250,000, Payment of Quarters.

645. A Clause of Loan on this Act for l. 500,000, Interest at 7, and 8 per Cent.

646. Ditto on Coals and Culm for 500,000, At the same Rates of Interest.

650. Out of the Supplies granted this Session, His Majesty may make use of l. 600,000, to discharge the Anticipations by Tallies on the Hereditary and Temporary Excise, and on the Post-Office: And Management subjected to the Penalties 1 W. M. Sess. 2. Cap. 1.

Sir, You see King William and the Lords of His Treasury, were not for leaving any Incumbrance on the Successor; but for clearing His proper Debts honestly and reputably.

The same Day, Pass'd an Act, 9, 10 W. cap. 44. For raising a Sum not exceeding Two Millions, upon a Fund for Payment of Annuities, after the Rate of 8 per Cent. per Annum; and for settling the Trade to the East-Indies. The Commons considering His Majesty's extraordinary Occasions, and being desirous to supply the same in a manner least grievous to the Subject, grant to His Majesty, His Heirs, and Successors, from the 1st of July, 1698, 2 d. 1/2 per Gallon on Salt; and from the 29th of December, 1699, 3 d. 1/2 per Gallon, commonly called the 2 s. 4 d. per Bushel; with the Additional Duty on Stamps granted this Session, for establishing the East-India Company's Fund l. 160,000, subject to Redemption by Parliament. You see prudent Management according to Occasions.

Page 781. A Duty of 1 s. 10 d. per lib. on Wrought Silks from the East-Indies and Persia, is granted. By the Appropriating Clause, To defray the Expence of the Mint, and pay Importers l. 29,209. For His Majesty's Household and Family, and other Expences of the Civil Government—400,000, over

over and above the l. 600,000 granted by the Poll Act to discharge Tallies. Then it's charg'd with a Premium for circulating Exchequer-Bills; the Remainder to be apply'd to Land and Sea-Service: And Management subjected to Penalties 1 W. M. Sess. 2. Cap. 1.

Whoever peruses this Act, will find great Men in the Treasury, and of Council for the Company, and both united in Gratitude to King William, and zealous for the Interest of the Nation; and in paying of it, you'll be pleas'd to take Notice, That His Majesty was to become intitled to the further Subsidy from the 1st of January, 1699, only.

1698, July 5. Pass'd an Act, 9, 10 W. cap. 45. For taking away Half-Duties on Glass-Ware, and the Whole Duties on Tobacco-Pipes; and granting in lieu thereof New Duties on Whale-Fins and Scots Linens. The former Duties were perpetual, and these only granted from July 10, 1698, for 8 Years. King William was always ready to give His Royal Assent to any Act that tended to promote the Interest of Trade, and of the Nation of England.

His Majesty in His most gracious Speech this Day, says: " My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot take Leave of so good a Parliament, without publicly acknowledging the great and good Things you have done for My Safety and Honour, and for the Support and Welfare of My People. Every one of your Sessions hath made good this Character: The happy Uniting Us in an Association for Our mutual Defence; The Remedying the Corruption of the Coin, which had been so long growing upon the Nation; The Restoring of Credit; The Giving Supplies in such manner for carrying on the War, as did, by God's Blessing, produce an Honourable Peace: And after that, the making Provision for Our common Security, and towards satisfying the Debts contracted in so long a War, with as little Burden to the Kingdom as is possible; are such Things, as will give a lasting Reputation to this Parliament; and will be a Subject of Emulation to those who shall come after. (If Solomon were alive, he would from these Sentiments, pronounce King William to have been the True Father of His People, and a Pattern of Probity and Piety.) Besides all this, I think My-Self personally obliged to return My Thanks to You, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for the Regard you have had to My Honour, by the Establishment of My Revenue. My Lords and Gentlemen, There is nothing I value so much as the Love and Esteem of My People; and as for their Sakes I avoided no Hazards during the War, so My whole Study and Care shall be to improve and continue to them the Advantages and Blessings of Peace. And I earnestly desire you all, in your several Stations, to be vigilant in preserving Peace and good Order, and in a due and regular Execution of the Laws; especially those against Prophaneness and Irreligion.

Let it be remember'd, That while these great Things pass'd, the Great Mr. P. FOLEY was Speaker of the House of Commons.

Dec. 6. A New Parliament met; and upon the 9th, His Majesty in His most gracious Speech says, " My Lords and Gentlemen, I have no doubt but you are met together with Hearts fully disposed to do what is necessary for the Safety, Honour, and Happiness of the Kingdom; and that is all I have to ask of you. In order to this, Two Things seem principally to require your Consideration. One is, What Strength ought to be maintain'd at Sea, and what Force kept up at Land for this Year: All I shall observe to you upon this Head, is, That the Flourishing of Trade, The Supporting of Credit, and the Quiet of Peoples Minds at Home, will depend upon the Opinion they have of their Security; and to preserve to England the Weight and Influence it has at present in the Councils and Affairs Abroad, it will be requisite Europe should see you will not be wanting to Your Selves. The Second Thing I shall mention to you, as of great Consequence, is the making some further progress towards Discharging the Debts, which the Nation has contracted by Reason of the long and expensive War. In this the publick Interest as well as Justice is concern'd, and, I think, an English Parliament can never make such a Mistake, as not to hold Sacred all Parliamentary Engagements." He recommends making Provision for these Matters; Expedients for Employing the Poor; good Bills for Advancement of Trade, and Discouraging of Vice and Prophaneness, as being of common Concern to all.

The King was not for Accounting in Chancery with those who lent Money on publick Exigencies.

1698, Dec. 22. The Lords in their Address, being highly sensible of His Majesty's great Grace and Goodness towards His People, express'd upon so many Occasions, and particularly in His last most Gracious Speech at the Opening of this Parliament, do assure His Majesty, as they shall always retain a lively Impression of their great and continued Obligations, which His Majesty had laid upon the Nation to all Posterity, so it should be, upon every Occasion, the perpetual Care and Study of their House, with the most zealous Duty, and the most grateful Affection imaginable, to make His Majesty all suitable Returns within their Power; and particularly, for using their most diligent Endeavours for the attaining of those great and good Ends which His Majesty had recommended to His Parliament.

His Majesty received this Address kindly, with hearty Thanks, assuring their Lordships, they might depend on His Kindness, as he did on the Assurance of their Duty to Him, and their Zeal for the publick Good.

1698, Feb. 1. Pass'd an Act, 10 W. For Disbanding the Army before the 26th of March, 1699, except 7000 English, and 12000 upon the Establishment of Ireland; and for that purpose, a Clause of Loan upon the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL. A good Example of Patience and Compliance for all succeeding Princes.

The same Day, The King in His most Gracious Speech says, " My Lords and Gentlemen, I came to pass this Bill for Disbanding the Army, as soon as I understood it was ready for me, tho' in our present Circumstances, there appears great Hazard in breaking such a Number of the Troops. And tho' I might think My Self unkindly us'd, that those Guards who came over with Me to your Assistance, and have constantly attended Me in all the Actions wherein I have been engaged, should be removed from Me, yet it is My fix'd Opinion, that nothing can be so fatal to Us, as that any Distrust or Jealousy should arise between Me and My People, which I must own would have been very unexpected, after what I have undertaken, ventured, and acted for Restoring of their Liberties. I have thus plainly told you the only Reason which has induced Me to pass this Bill; and now I think my self oblig'd, in Discharge of the Trust reposed in Me, and for My own Justification, that no ill Consequences may lie at My Door, to tell you as plainly my Judgment, that the Nation is left too much expos'd. It is therefore incumbent on you, to take this Matter into your serious Consideration, and effectually to provide such a Strength as is necessary for the Safety of the Kingdom, and the Preservation of the Peace which God hath given Us."

He Spoke as He Acted, always like an invincible Hero, with Presence of Mind! His main Aim was the Welfare of England, that he might gain His Subjects Affections; and He made every Accident and Disappointment turn to His Advantage; and thus we saw Him at the end of a Campaign triumphant, when His ill-wishers thought He had been defeated. Providence had a special and signal Care of Him; and in this very Action He did demonstrate a paternal Care of Our Preservation, next to our Deliverance, Meritorious!

The same Day, It was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an Address of Thanks for this most Gracious Speech, should be presented, with Assurances of assisting His Majesty in Supporting Him and His Government against all His Enemies whatsoever.

Feb. 4. The Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal to this Purpose address'd His Majesty, with Thanks for His most Gracious Speech; and, with a decent and moving Repetition of the Sense thereof, promise to assist His Majesty against all His Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

To which this Answer was return'd, That His Majesty thanked the Lords for their kind Expressions in their Address. And their Lordships shall have my most humble and hearty Thanks while I live, for their steady and affectionate Respect to King William.

5. The Honourable House of Commons, in a Body, presented their Address to His Majesty, in these Words, " Most Gracious Sovereign, We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, being highly sensible of the Difficulties Your Majesty has undertaken, the Labours You have sustain'd, and the Hazards You have run, in rescuing us from Popery and Arbitrary Power, restoring our Liberties, and giving Peace and Quiet to all Christendom, beg leave to return our most hearty Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech, in which You express so great a Regard for the good Will and Affections of Your People; and have given so undeniable a Proof of Your Readiness to comply with the Desires of Your Parliament. And as Your Majesty hath shewn a most tender and fatherly Concern for the Security and Safety of Your People, so give us leave to assure Your Majesty, That You shall never have Reason to think the Commons are undutiful, or unkind to Your Majesty; but that we will, upon all Occasions, stand by and assist Your Majesty in the Preservation of Your Sacred Person, and Support of Your Government against all Your Enemies whatsoever."

Mar. 18. The following Message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons. William R. " His Majesty is pleas'd to let the House know, That the necessary Preparations are made for Transporting the Guards who came with him into England; and he intends to send them away immediately, unless out of Consideration to Him, the House be dispos'd to find a Way for continuing them longer in His Service, which His Majesty would take very kindly." — He shows a tender Affection to old and faithful Servants, who had firmly stood by him in several Engagements.

24. In answer, the Honourable House of Commons, in a Body, presented to His Majesty their Address. " Most Gracious Sovereign, We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, do with unfeign'd Zeal to Your Majesty's Person and Government (which God long preserve) most humbly represent to Your Majesty; That the passing the late Act for Disbanding the Army gave great Satisfaction to Your Subjects; and the Readiness Your Majesty has express'd in Your Message, to comply with the punctual Execution

tion thereof, will prevent all Occasions of Distrust or Jealousy between Your Majesty and Your People.

It is, Sir, to Your Loyal Commons an unspeakable Grief, that Your Majesty should be advis'd to propose any Thing in Your Message, to which they cannot consent, with due Regard to that Constitution Your Majesty came over to restore, and have so often expos'd Your Royal Person to preserve; and did in Your Gracious Declaration promise, that all those foreign Forces which came over with You, should be sent back. In Duty therefore to Your Majesty, and to discharge the Trust reposed in us, we crave leave to lay before you, That nothing conduceth more to the Happiness and Welfare of these Kingdoms, than an entire Confidence between Your Majesty and Your People; which can no ways be so firmly establish'd, as by entrusting Your Sacred Person with Your own Subjects, who have so eminently signalized themselves on all Occasions, during the late long and expensive War.

Upon reading of the Message, I was touch'd with a Concern; but this Address convinces me, the Representatives of the Commons of England were true to their Trust and Character, of being Guardians of the Peoples Liberties. However, King William, who was born to conquer, in this overcame Himself, as well as others, by his Answer.

Gentlemen, I came hither to restore the antient Constitution of this Government; I have had all possible Regard to it since my coming, and I am resolv'd, through the Course of my Reign, to endeavour to preserve it entire in all the Parts of it. I have a full Confidence in the Affection of My People, and I am well assur'd, that they have the same in Me, and I will never give them just Cause to alter this Opinion. As to my Subjects who served during the War, I am an Eye-witness of their Bravery, and of their Zeal for My Person and Government; and I have not been wanting to express my Sense of this to my Parliaments, as well as upon other Occasions. I have all the Reason to trust and rely upon them that a Prince can have; and I am satisfied, there is not one Man among them, capable of entertaining a Thought, that what was propos'd in my Message, proceeded from any Distrust of them. It shall be My Study, to the utmost of My Power, to perform the part of a Just and Good King; and as I will ever be strictly and nicely careful of performing My Promises to My Subjects, so I will not doubt of their tender Regard to Me."

An upright Man is Just to his Friend, and to his Word, tho' it be to his Damage; and whoever is so weak as to promise a just Thing, and dare not perform it, when it's in his Power, deserves no Trust amongst Christians, and is less entituled to Conversation with Men of Honour, than a Pirate is to Protection any where by the Laws of Nations.

1698, Mar. 24. Pass'd an Act, 10 & 11 W. cap. 6. To enlarge the Trade to Russia.

1699, May 4. Pass'd an Act, 10 & 11 W. cap. 9. For granting to His Majesty l. 1,484,015 : 01 : 11 $\frac{2}{3}$, For Disbanding the Army, providing for the Navy, and for other necessary Occasions. The Title shews the Contents, only some Tallies which were at Discompt remaining in the Hands of the Treasurer of the Navy applicable to Wages, are now appropriated to the Payment of the Navy in Course, and the Treasury empower'd to allow thereon Interest at 10 per Cent, and out of Customs continued to the 20th of December, 1699, after Payment of 1,250,000 l. thereon borrow'd, 40,000 l. is apply'd for circulating Exchequer Bills; the Management subject'd to the Penalties 1 W. M. Sess. 2. cap. 1.

Page 220. That the late forfeited Estates in Ireland may be applied in Ease of the Subjects in England, an Account of the Grants is to be taken in Six Months Time from the 10th of March, 1699, and Commissioners for that Purpose appointed.

The same Day, Pass'd the following Acts, viz. an Act 10 & 11 W. cap. 10. To prevent the Exportation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of Ireland and England into Foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufactures in the Kingdom of England.

Cap. 18. An Act for taking away the remaining Duties on Glass Ware.

Cap. 21. An Act for laying further Duties upon Sweets, and lessening the Duties upon Low Wines, Vinegar and Brandy, &c. wherein the Commons of England reserve to themselves their Power of altering or fixing Proportions. Non Obstante of a Projector's Opinion.

Cap. 22. An Act for the more full and effectual charging Duties upon Irish Salt; wherein, for Support of the National Credit, with a kind Regard to the Bank, their Bills are allowed a Currency in the Revenue, when they are not at Discompt, from May 1, 1699, to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

Cap. 25. An Act to encourage the Trade to Newfoundland; whereby Oil, Butter, and Whale-Fins, from thence, are declared free of Customs, and further Subsidy. Which shews, that King William was willing to promote the Trade of England, tho' the Encouragement for that Purpose given, might affect the Revenues applicable to the Civil List.

His Majesty came this Day to the House, and gave His Royal Assent to Seventeen publick, and to Thirty Seven private Acts, and in His most Gracious Speech says thus, " My Lords and Gentlemen, At the Opening of this Parliament, I told you, My Opinion was, That you were come together with Hearts fully dispos'd to do what was necessary for the Safety, Honour and Happiness

"nefs of the Kingdom: And having nothing else to recommend to you, I had Reason to hope for Unanimity and Dispatch.
 "You have now lat so many Months, that the Season of the Year, as well as your particular Affairs, make it reasonable you should have a Recefs: I take it for granted you have finish'd all the Bills, which, for the present, you think requisite to be pass'd into Laws, and I have given My Assent to all you have presented to Me.
 "If any Thing shall be found wanting for our Safety, Support of publick Credit, by making good the Faith of the Kingdom, as it stands engaged by Parliamentary Securities, and for Discharging of the Debts occasion'd by the War, or towards the Advancing of Trade, the Suppressing of Vice, and the Employing of the Poor, which were all the Things I propos'd to your Consideration when we met first; I cannot doubt but effectual Care will be taken of them next Winter; and I wish no Inconveniency may happen in the mean Time." And then the Parliament was prorogued to the 1st of June.

1699, Nov. 16. The Parliament met, King William in His most Gracious Speech, having acquainted them with the Necessity of calling them so soon, and of making Provision for the Safety of the Kingdom by Sea and Land; for Repairing the Ships and Fortifications; he further says, I cannot omit to put you in mind of another Matter, in which so great a Number of My Subjects is concerned, and wherein the Honour of the Kingdom, and the Faith of Parliament, are so far engaged, that our future Security seems to depend upon it; I mean, the making good the Deficiencies of the Funds, and the Discharging the Debts contracted by reason of the War.
 "Until we may be so Happy to see the publick Debts paid, I shall hope, that no Sessions will end without something done towards lessening them." Then mentions a Debt to the Prince of Denmark, recommending these important Matters to the Consideration of the Gentlemen of the House of Commons; and further says,
 "My Lords and Gentlemen, There is nothing I could more rejoice in, than that I were not under the Necessity of so often asking Aids of My People; but as the Reason of it is evident, because the Funds formerly applied to defray the publick Expence, are now anticipated for payment of the Debts of the Kingdom; so it is My Satisfaction, that you all see, that nothing of what is demand'd is for any personal Use of Mine. And I do faithfully assure you, that no part of what is given, shall be diverted from any Purpose to which it is design'd."
 Then mentions His Readiness and Care to promote Trade; proposes a Bill against the pernicious clandestine Trading; He speaks of the Poor being become a Burden, and by their idle Lives contributing to the Depravation of Manners; and then says,
 "As it is an indispensable Duty, that the Poor, who are not able to help themselves, should be maintain'd, so I cannot but think it extremely desirable, that such as are able and willing, should not want Employment; and such as are obstinate and unwilling, should be compelled to Labour.
 "My Lords and Gentlemen, I have a full Assurance of the good Affection of My People, which I shall endeavour to preserve, by a constant Care of their just Rights and Liberties, by maintaining the Establish'd Religion, by seeing the Course of Justice keep steady and equal; the countenancing of Virtue, and discouraging Vice, and by declining no Difficulties or Dangers where their Welfare and Prosperity may be concern'd.
 "These are my Resolutions; and I am perswaded, that you are come together with Purposes on your Part suitable to these and Mine. Since then our Aims are only for the General Good, let us act with Confidence in one another, which will not fail, by God's Blessing, to make Me a Happy King, and you a Great and Flourishing People."

Here is Eloquence truly Heroick, with a paternal Care and Concern! I may venture to promise your concurring Declaration here, That if His Dictates had been follow'd, we should not now date any part of our Debts from the Revolution, nor have occasion of Projects for their Discharge. Must so much Merit lie concealed to future Ages? Or be forgotten by too many in the present? All the succeeding Princes in the Protestant Line, in following His Example, holding the Reins of Government by His gentle Methods and just Maxims, for their own Honour, and the Welfare of Great Britain, will be praised by Men, and on Earth they will be blessed by God, and by Him fully rewarded in Heaven. And may the Almighty be duly praised, that our present most Gracious Sovereign does not fall short of His Glorious Friend and Pattern.

1700, Apr. 11. Pass'd an Act, 11 & 12 W. cap. 2. For granting an Aid to His Majesty, by Sale of the forfeited Estates in Ireland; and by a Land Tax in England, for the Purposes therein mention'd.

The Rebels having adhered to His Majesty's Enemies, and maintain'd a desperate and bloody War, which, by His Majesty's Conduct and Courage, with the Assistance and great Expence of England, were reduced, it was highly reasonable that the Estates of the Rebels should go in Ease of the Subjects of England to the publick Service. And also the late King James's Lands were vested in Trustees (Quit-Rents, and Crown-Rents, being reserved and unalienable) the Produce applicable to the Payment of Debentures to the Army and Transport Service, of deficient Tallies, and Exchequer Bills.

Upon the Land Tax 2 s. in the Pound, was a Clause of Loan for - - - - - l. 933,333 : 06 : 08 charged with 220,000 l. borrow'd upon the Credit of the EXCHEQUER IN GENERAL, between December 25, 1699, and March 13, thence ensuing, and for Seamens Wages.

Sir,

Sir, Give me Leave here to beg your Attention. In the King's Speech, Nov. 16. He mentions the Funds formerly applicable to Payment of Publick Expences, being now anticipated to pay the Debts of the Kingdom; which you'll find explain'd at Page 146. of this Act: Whereas by an Act of 9 W. cap. 23. (which pass'd July 5, 1698, For granting the further Subsidy from Jan. 31, 1699) it was intended, that the Yearly Sum of 700,000 l. for the Service of the Household, was to be taken out of the Great and Small Branches in that Act mention'd, from December 25th, 1699, and the Overplus was to attend the Disposition of Parliament: And now it's enacted, That this Overplus for the Year ending Dec. 25, 1700, shall be for the Uses of this Act; and the marginal Notes in Two Places call these Funds, The Civil-List Branches. So that the King had only Access to this Subsidy Jan. 31, 1699; tho' it was granted in 1698, and not in 1699, as you imagine; and the yearly Sum was to be taken from December 25, 1699.

In this present Act, there is a general Appropriation of Duties, granted, charged, or mentioned in the subsequent Act; and as they have a reciprocal Relation to each other, to render the Matter more intelligible to those conversant in the Revenue, or who (as you do) commendably employ their Time in such National Affairs, and to keep the Chain of my History in Succession of Time and Number of Acts; I shall mention the Contents thereof, and return again to the General Appropriation, to shew the Probity and Prudence of Parliament, and the commendable Conduct of the Treasury.

1700, Apr. 11. Pass'd an Act, 11, 12 W. cap. 3. For laying further Duties upon Wrought Silks, Muslins, and some other Commodities of the East-Indies; and for enlarging the Time for purchasing certain Reversionary Annuities therein mention'd.

For a further Supply of His Majesty's extraordinary Occasions, the Commons grant 15 l. per Cent. upon Muslins, from March 25, 1700, to Sept. 30, 1701.

The Annuities are mention'd in their proper Place; so I shall not repeat them.

Bone-Lace made in England may be exported Duty free.

As Tallies were now advanc'd in Price, the Clause restricting their Purchase and Præmium to 6 per Cent. is now repealed.

The King was impowred to farm the Excise, and Members of Parliament were not to be concern'd in the Farm.

Returning to the Appropriation in the former Act, it stands thus; viz.

The Money arising by the Pound-Rate, after the Payment of Loans.		
The l. 76,383 : 05 : 04 Surplus of the Old Subsidy, ending	_____	25 Dec. 1699.
The Surplus of the Civil List Funds for the Year, ending	_____	25 Dec. 1700.
The Duties on Wrought Silks and Muslins, granted by cap. 3.	_____	
The Contributions for the Purchase of Reversionary Annuities, by the said cap.	_____	
The Plantation Duties for One Year, from	_____	
The 5 s. per Ton on French Ships for One Year, from	_____	31 Mar. 1700.
The 2d 25 per Cent. on French Goods for a Year, from	_____	25 Dec. 1669.
The 1 s. 10 d. per lib. on Silks from India, from	_____	31 Mar. 1700.
	_____	25 Dec. 1699.

27,000 l. Part of the Money to be advanc'd by the Farmers of Excise, if farm'd according to a Clause for that Purpose; all the preceding Articles stood appropriated thus:

For the Sea-Service	_____	
Ordnance Land-Service	_____	l. 956,342 : 00 : 00
Circulating of Exchequer-Bills	_____	25,000 : 00 : 00
Half-Pay to disbanded Officers	_____	40,000 : 00 : 00
Guards and Garrisons for the Year ending December 20, 1699	_____	41,000 : 00 : 00
And by the said Act, cap. 3. of this Session, it's charg'd to pay One Year's Interest on Malt-Tickets, due June 24, 1698, out of the Excise, if farm'd	_____	324,000 : 00 : 00
Half-Pay to disbanded Officers more	_____	25,000 : 00 : 00
	_____	12,000 : 00 : 00
In all	_____	l. 1,423,342 : 00 : 00

And out of the Money appropriated for the Sea-Service, 20,000 l. was applicable to the Debt of the Sick and Wounded: So it's evident, that the Parliament had a tender Regard to all Parts of the Service; and the Treasury muster'd up every thing they could in Ease of the Subject; while the King straitned Himself for Accommodation of the whole.

1700, April 11. Pass'd sundry Acts as follow; viz. An Act 11, 12 W. cap. 8. For appointing Commissioners of Accounts. And at Page 236. Because several Persons had taken Advantage of the Necessity of Officers who had served, and of others to whom Money was due on the Transport-Service, in purchasing them at an exorbitant Discompt; the Redemption is allow'd, upon Payment of Principal and legal Interest: And Disputes were to be determined by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of London, in a Summary Way. Which shews a just Regard to the Oppressed.

649.

Cap. 10. An Act for the more effectual Employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufactures of this Kingdom. From Sept. 29, 1701, Wrought Silks, Bengals, &c. of Persia, China, and the East-Indies, were prohibited to be worn; and upon Exportation, all Duties to be repaid, except One half of the Old Subsidy. Which was a Loss to the Revenue.

Cap. 11. An Act for Repealing an Act against the Importation of Foreign Bone-Lace, in Three Months after the Prohibition of the Woollen Manufactures in Flanders should be taken off. Which shews the Danger of prohibitory Laws; because neighbouring Nations are thereby prompted to make Reprizals in the same manner, and sometimes to a much greater Value.

Cap. 12. An Act for continuing several Laws therein mentioned; wherein a Clause relating to the Exportation of Coals, paying only 10 s. per Chaldron in Foreign Bottoms, and 3 s. in English, having been found beneficial to the Trade and Navigation of this Kingdom, is continued for 7 Years.

Cap. 20. An Act for taking away the Duties upon the Woollen Manufactures, Corn, Grain, Bread, Biscuit, and Meal exported; which was a Diminution of the ancient Revenue of the Crown.

1700, June 27. The King commanded the Earl of Bridgewater to prorogue the Parliament. His Majesty appointed Lords Justices, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Nathan Wright, Keeper of the Great Seal; Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the Council; Viscount Lonsdale, Lord Privy-Seal; Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward; Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain; Earl of Bridgewater; Earl of Marlborough; and Earl of Tankerville, then First Commissioner of the Treasury; and upon July 4, His Majesty went for Margate, in order to embark for Holland.

July 30. About One of the Clock in the Morning, His Highness the Duke of Gloucester departed this Life at Windsor, to the inexpressible Grief of Their Royal Highnesses, and the sensible Sorrow of the whole Kingdom.

— Octob. 20. His Majesty return'd in Safety to Hampton-Court.

— Dec. 4. The King was graciously pleas'd, in Consideration of the Good and Faithful Services of the Right Honourable CHARLES MOUNTAGUE, Esq; to create him a Baron of England, by the Style and Title of Baron of Halifax, in the County of York.

— 12. His Majesty was pleas'd to constitute the Right Honourable SIDNEY Lord GODOLPHIN First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

— Feb. 10. A New Parliament met; and upon the 11th, the King in His most gracious Speech says, "My Lords and Gentlemen, Our great Misfortune in the Loss of the Duke of Gloucester, hath made it absolutely necessary, that there should be a further Provision for the Succession to the Crown in the PROTESTANT LINE after Me and the Princesses. The Happiness of the Nation, and the Security of Our Religion, which is Our chiefest Concern, seem so much to depend upon this, that I cannot doubt but it will meet with a general Concurrence; and I earnestly recommend it to your early and effectual Consideration."

"The Death of the late King of Spain, with the Declaration of his Successor to that Monarchy, has made so great an Alteration in the Affairs Abroad, that I must desire you very maturely to consider their present State; and I make no doubt but your Resolutions thereupon will be such, as shall be most conducing to the Interest and Safety of England, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion in general, and the Peace of all Europe."

"These Things are of such Weight, that I have thought them most proper for the Consideration of a New Parliament, to have the more immediate Sense of the Kingdom in so great a Conjunction."

"I must desire of you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, such Supplies as you shall judge necessary for the Service of the current Year; and I must particularly put you in mind of the Deficiencies and Publick Debts occasion'd by the late War, that are yet unprovided for." Then recommends to their Consideration, The Condition of the Fleet, the great Bulwark of the Nation; The Security of the Arsenals; The Improvement of Trade, that publick Concern; The Employment of the Poor, to ease them of a Burthen; with Unanimity and Vigor in their Resolutions, which would contribute to their Safety at Home, and make them appear considerable Abroad.

In this very Speech, the Way to England's Happiness was fairly and plainly propos'd. He does in every Speech out-do Himself; surpassing in Goodness and Kindness to His Subjects, whatever can be said by Mortals in His Praise.

The Commons, *Nemine Contradicente*, came to the following Resolution:

"To stand by and support His Majesty and His Government, and take such effectual Measures, as may best conduce to the Interest and Safety of England, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of Europe." Which was presented by the whole House Feb. 17; to which His Majesty made the following gracious Answer: "Gentlemen, I thank you for this Address, and your ready Concurrence to those great Ends therein mention'd, which I take to be extremely important to the Honour and Safety of England; and I assure you, I shall never propose any thing, but what is for Our common Advantage and Security."

Upon

1700, Feb. 17. Mr. Secretary Vernon, by His Majesty's Command, communicated to the House of Commons a Letter (which came very providentially to his Hands out of France) from the Earl of Melfort to his Brother the Earl of Perth, Governor to the Pretender. This Letter is printed by Order of the Right Honourable House of Peers, and bears Date Friday the 18th of Feb. 1701, wherein appears, A Project for an Invasion of England, grounded upon the then Circumstances of Affairs, and our small Number of standing Forces; but what seems most remarkable with regard to the present Time, is, His Lordship's Description of what he calls, *The True Church of England Party*; which in his own Words, is, "The Non-wearing Clergy, the soundest and venerablest Part of the English Church;" Shewing, What Dependence King James and Louis le Grand had on their Assistance, in case of a Landing, and their Preaching and Writing to the People, that their Religion was in no Danger; and as They knew best what the Church of England would do for the King's Service, and They being to run all the Hazards, would be better believed at the Court of France, than any others, as he had found by Experience.

Whether his Lordship paints their Weakness or Wickedness in most lively Colours, these Orthodox Gentlemen may themselves determine, and discover for what Use they were designed. His Lordship called the Parliament of Scotland, then sitting, *A Presbyterian Rabble*, and as such, he knew very well, the Papists could not delude them; nor seduce them from their Duty to God, their Country, and King William. I mention this to shew the Reason immediately following for removing of Papists from London.

In this Conjunction, with Submission, I may, in Justice to the Peers of England, say what King William spoke of His English Army; viz. That they answered their greatest Character in any Age: For upon

— Febr. 18. Their Lordships presented an Address to His Majesty, rendering "their most humble Thanks and Acknowledgments to His Majesty, for His Concern express'd for the Protestant Religion in His gracious Speech, and His Care for its future Preservation, by recommending to their Consideration a further Provision for the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line." And then their Lordships say:

"We are highly sensible of the Weight of those Things Your Majesty is pleas'd further to recommend to our Consideration; and therefore humbly desire, You will be pleas'd to order all the Treaties that have been made between Your Majesty and any other Prince or State, since the late War, to be laid before us, that we may be enabled to give our mature Advice, when we are inform'd of all those Matters necessary to direct our Judgments."

"And we humbly desire of Your sacred Majesty, That You will enter into Alliance with all those Princes and States, who are willing to unite for the Preservation of the Balance of Europe; assisting Your Majesty, That we shall most readily concur in all such Methods, which may effectually conduce to the Honour and Safety of England, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Peace of Europe."

"And we humbly return our further Thanks to Your Majesty, for the Letter communicated to this House the 17th Instant; and having taken it into our immediate Consideration, we humbly desire of Your Majesty, to issue the necessary Orders for seizing the Houses and the Arms of the Papists, and other disaffected Persons, and for putting the Laws in Execution for removing them from London; and that You will be pleas'd to give Directions for a Search to be made after Arms and other Provisions of War, which in that Letter are said to be in Readiness."

"In the mean Time, humbly addressing to Your Majesty, That Orders may be given for the speedy fitting out of such a Fleet, as Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom, may think necessary in this present Conjunction, for the Defence of Your Majesty and the Kingdom."

To which His Majesty return'd this Answer: "My Lords, I thank you for this Address, and for the Concern you express in relation to Our common Security both at Home and Abroad. I shall give the necessary Orders for those Things you desire of Me, and take care for setting out such a Fleet, as may be necessary for our common Defence in this Conjunction."

— March 10. The Most Reverend Archbishop, the Right Reverend Bishops, and the Reverend Clergy, in Convocation assembled, address His Majesty with humble Thanks for the constant Protection and Favour which the Church of England by Law Established, had received from Him ever since His happy Accession to the Crown; and then express themselves as follows:

"We do also thankfully acknowledge Your Majesty's pious Concern for the Reformed Churches in general; beseeching Almighty God, That as He hath made Your Majesty His Chief Instrument in the Preservation of them hitherto, so He would still bless Your Majesty's Endeavours for their further Security against the imminent Dangers wherewith they are threaten'd at this Time."

"And we do most humbly pray Leave to give Your Majesty all possible Assurance of our steadfast Fidelity to Your sacred Person and Government; which we shall always testify, by maintaining Your Supremacy, as established by the Laws of this Realm, and the Articles and Canons of our Church; by promoting True Religion and Loyalty among Your People committed to our Charge; and by our earnest Prayers to God, for Your Majesty's long Life, and prosperous Reign over us."

These were Men of exemplary Lives, conspicuous for their Probity and Charity, as sincere and steady in their Profession, as ever any legal Incumbents were. And yet, without any Disparagement to their Virtues, I am humbly of Opinion, that King William does, in His Answer on these Points,

Points, surpass them. Such Words from the Mouth of a Prince, who by Actions went on confirming what he said, carry with them Authority and Conviction.

- “ My Lords and the rest of the Clergy, I am very well pleased with the affectionate Sense you express, of the constant Protection I have shewn to the Church of England by Law establish'd. I assure you, I shall always continue to deserve your Thanks in this Particular.
- “ Your Good-Will to the Reformed Churches Abroad, and Tenderness for such of them as may be in Danger, is also very agreeable to Me.
- “ I likewise thank you, for your Promises of maintaining my Supremacy according to Law, beyond which I will never extend it.
- “ I never doubted of the Fidelity and Loyalty of the Church of England to Me.
- “ I make no question of your zealous Endeavours to promote Religion, Virtue, and Piety among the People committed to your Charge; and I shall be ever ready to contribute what is proper to be done on My Part, to make your good Intentions in that kind more successful: AS BEING “ THE GREAT CONCERN OF US ALL.”

So much Native Goodness and Candour, so much inbred Probity, so much improved Justice, with a Charity so divinely extensive, confirm'd by Actions, seldom falls to the Share of Great Monarchs! I wish (if the Wish or Expression be allowable) I could have had the transcendent Pleasure to have seen Him permitted to exert Himself in acting the Patriarch's Part in Wrestling! Or, That the Great Earl of Clarendon, with his exalted Sense of Charity, had been Eye-Witness to these Matters; and that he might have had the Pleasure to transmit the fame to Posterity, in a History of this Reign, with his elegant Stile.

1700, Mar. 13. Pass'd an Act, 12 & 13 W. cap. 1. For renewing the Bills of Credit, commonly called Exchequer-Bills. This was done with respect to those Bills, which in their Currency had been, by frequent Assignments and Endorsements, filled up; and the Interest on 100 l. (formerly 5 d. per diem) is now reduced to 4 d. Which shews the Prudence of Parliament, and the Care of the Treasury, for improving all Occasions to the publick Advantage.

June 1. His Majesty was pleas'd to declare JOHN Earl (now Duke) of MARLBOROUGH General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in Holland. Auspicious Day! and highly provident Resolution, for the Honour of England, and Advantage of Europe!

This Inimitable, I might say, Invincible, English HERO (of King WILLIAM's deliberate Choice, for the Honour and Interest of England) would have had his Character establish'd by the Rate at which that clear-sighted Judge of Worth, our Glorious Deliverer, had valued his Grace's Merit, in trusting him at first with the Duke of Gloucester, the then Hope of Great Britain; and now with the Interest of England, and of Europe. How transcendently Glorious this ENGLISH-MAN has answer'd, in Councils, in Embassies, and in Battels, his Sovereign's just Expectations, the Nation has seen, Foreign Princes have declared, the formerly Victorious Armies of France have frequently confessed, and the Annals of Europe will unanimously publish to After-Ages; and thereby clear the most Just of our present English Historians from any Imputations of Partiality to a Com-Patriot; on which Point, Modesty will restrain them from giving him his complete and justly-deserv'd Praise; because it would beget an Esteem of Themselves, for being born under the same benign Influence, and agreeable Allegiance. Wherefore seeing now, that his Grace cannot be rewarded, you'll permit me to pass this in an Article to the Credit of King WILLIAM's Reign; because your 500,000 l. does not afford an adequate Recompence, tho' it were in my Power to give it, as intirely, as I should willingly, to HIS GRACE JOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, who for Conquering, carried King William's Commission in his Pocket, and God Almighty's in his Countenance.

1701, June 12. Pass'd an Act, 12 & 13 W. For the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject. In this Session the present Earl of Oxford was Speaker to the Honourable House of Commons, and from this Act I take King William's Character in general. After a Recital of the first Act of Settling the Crown on King William and Queen Mary, or the Survivor of them, then to the Heirs of the Queen; in default thereof, to the Princess Anne and her Heirs; and in default thereof, to those of His Majesty, to the Exclusion of Papists. After which Settlement, His Majesty's good Subjects were restored to the full and free Possession and Enjoyment of their Religion, Rights and Liberties, by the Providence of God, giving Success to His Majesty's just Undertakings, and unwearied Endeavours for that Purpose; they had no greater temporal Felicity to hope or wish for, than to see a Royal Progeny descending from His Majesty, to whom (under God) they owed their Tranquility; and whose Ancestors have for many Years been Principal Assertors of the REFORMED RELIGION, and LIBERTIES of Europe; and from their said most Gracious Sovereign Lady, whose Memory will always be precious to the Subjects of these Realms; God Almighty having taken the Queen, and the hopeful Prince William, Duke of Gloucester, the only surviving Issue of the Princess Anne of Denmark, under which Losses the Parliament were sensible that it stood wholly in the Pleasure of Almighty God to prolong His Majesty's and her Royal Highness's Lives, and to grant Them such Issue as may be inheritable to the Crown, for which Blessings they implored the Divine Mercy. Having daily Experience of His Majesty's Royal Care

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Care and Concern for the present and future Welfare of these Kingdoms; and particularly recommending from His Throne, a further Provision for the Succession of the Crown in the PROTESTANT LINE, for the Happiness of the Nation, and Security of our Religion, and therefore desired His Majesty that it might be Enacted, and by Authority of Parliament it was Enacted, That the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress, and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover, Daughter to the most Excellent Princess Elizabeth, late Queen of Bohemia, Daughter of our late Sovereign Lord King James I. of happy Memory, should be the next in Succession in the PROTESTANT LINE, to the Imperial Crown and Dignity of the Realms of England, France, and Ireland, with the Territories and Dominions thereunto belonging.

And in Right of the Princess Sophia, Providence design'd King GEORGE to ascend the Throne, and to take the Reins of Government, with a just, religious, and merciful Management, having (blessed be God) a hopeful Protestant Progeny, who, I am perswaded, will never forget King William's Friendship to Themselves and to us, but will pursue His Designs and Maxims.

1701, June 12. The King came to the House of Peers, and in His most Gracious Speech says,

- “ My Lords and Gentlemen, I return you My hearty Thanks for the Care you have taken to establish the Succession to the Crown in the PROTESTANT LINE. And I must not lose this Occasion of acquainting you, That I am likewise extremely sensible of your repeated Assurances of supporting Me in such Alliances as shall be most proper for the Preservation of the Liberty of Europe, and for the Security of England and Holland.
- “ Your ready Compliance with My Desires, as to the Succours for the States General, is also a great Satisfaction to Me, as well as a great Advantage to the Common Cause. And as I have nothing so much at Heart as the Preservation of the Liberties of Europe, and the Honour and Interest of England, so I make no doubt of attaining those great Ends, by the Blessing of God, and the Continuance of your chearful Concurrence.
- “ My Lords and Gentlemen, The Season of the Year makes it necessary to have a speedy Recess; and the Posture of Affairs Abroad does absolutely require My Presence, for the Encouragement of our Allies, and for perfecting of such Alliances as may be most effectual for the Common Interest; and therefore I must recommend a Dispatch of the publick Business, especially of those Matters which are of the greatest Importance.”

This Session was very much employ'd in Prosecuting ineffectual Impeachments.

June 24. Pass'd the following Acts, An Act, 12 & 13 W. cap. 10. For granting an Aid to His Majesty, for defraying the Expence of his Navy, Guards and Garrisons, for one Year; and for other necessary Occasions, viz. Discharging part of a Debt to the Seamen, and Support of the publick Credit. And 3 s. in the Pound was granted for a Year, from March 25, 1701. l. 1,484,948 : 19 : 03 1/4 was to be rais'd; and by the appropriating Clause, at Page 330, it was to be divided thus, viz.

The 1/4 for Circulating and Cancelling Exchequer Bills, with a Clause of Loan for l. 466,666 : 13 : 04 whereof 19,000 l. was for Charge of Circulation.
The 3/4 was charg'd with 700,000 l. borrowed in the Exchequer, between Feb. 18, 1700, and June 10, 1701, with a Clause of Loan for - - - - - 933,333 : 06 : 08 at 6 per Cent. Interest. In all - - - - - l. 1,400,000 : 00 : 00 with Directions for recovering the Arrears and Deficiencies of several Aids formerly granted.

Cap. 11. An Act for granting to His Majesty several Duties for the Terms and Purposes therein mention'd, viz.

- Page 368, Low Wines, &c. — from March 24, 1700, to March 25, 1706.
- 373, Add. Coffee, &c. — from April 30, 1701, to May 1, 1706.
- 374, Hawkers, — from June 23, 1701, to June 24, 1706.
- 376, 15 per Cent. Muffins, — from Sept. 29, 1701, to Sept. 30, 1706.
- 379, The Coinage Duty is continued to the Use of the Mint for Seven Years.
- 382, A Clause of Loan on the first Four Branches, for - - - - - l. 300,000.

In this Act there is a general Appropriation of the Monies granted this Session, relating to somewhat in the subsequent Act, which I shall mention, and then return to the general Appropriation.

Cap. 12. An Act for appropriating 3700 l. weekly, out of certain Branches of Excise, for publick Uses, and for making a Provision for the Service of His Majesty's Household and Family, and other His necessary Occasions.

Referring my self to this Act, and to the candid Decision of our Readers, I do humbly conceive the Sense and Substance thereof to be to this purpose; viz.

first, That by an Act, 9 W. cap. 23. Anno 1698, the yearly Sum of 700,000 l. from December 25, 1699, was intended to be supplied to His Majesty, for the Use of His Household, Family, and other Expences; and that the Surplus of all the Branches applicable to these Purposes should have attended the Disposition of Parliament.

2dly, That now the Necessity of publick Affairs require the weekly Sum of 3,700 l. out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise for the publick Use, for Five Years, to raise 820,000 l. for immediate Service of the Navy, Garrisons, Land Forces, and other publick Uses.

3dly, That from December 25, 1700, this weekly Sum of 3,700 l. being set apart, all the rest and residue of the Monies arising by the Civil List Branches, during His Majesty's Life, was to be taken for the Use of the Civil Government, or Civil List, in His Majesty's expressive Terms. Wherefore permit me to add,

4thly, That King William understood this to be the Civil List, as appears by sundry Places already quoted; and in that Acceptation the Treasury have taken these Branches to be for the Civil List, which their Accompts delivered to Parliament declare, bearing Dates anterior to that of your nice Distinction as to the Period of this Settlement, wherein the Civil List Branches are reckon'd from the Revolution, as appears by those Accompts laid before the Right Honourable House of Peers as before-mentioned.

Sir, While these Matters are in View, give me leave to compare them with Page 2 of your Answer, and it will stand thus.

Mr. Hutcheson says,

1699, Several Branches of the Revenue were granted for the Uses of the Civil List.

That the following Year (i. e. 1700.) there was l. 3,700 per Week to be taken.

Out of the Excise one of the said Branches.

To raise a Sum not exceeding - - - l. 700,000 per Annum.

Mr. Hutcheson says,

These Particulars I mention only from Information, and leave it to Mr. Crookshanks, who can so easily come at necessary Materials, to State them with more exactness.

Amongst other Particulars which compose this Sum, Mr. Crookshanks mentions 3,700 l. per Week, amounting per Annum to 192,400 l. taken from the Excise, applicable to the Civil List. Now I would gladly know at what Time this was part of the Civil List? The first Parliamentary Establishment of a Civil List, as I have before observ'd, was in the Year 1699.

This 3,700 l. per Week was part of the Civil List Money, from Oliver's Time, if an Usurpation may be allowed so mild a Term; but it was uncontestedly (as is humbly conceived) part of the Civil List Money, from December 25, 1660, when it was granted to King Charles II. for that purpose, and is plainly evident from these following Reasons:

Alls of Parliament, and the Votes declare, the following Branches Inherent to the Crown.

The Principality of Wales, the Duchy of Cornwall, with several other small Branches.

The Hereditary Excise, } from the Year 1660.
The Letter Money, }
The Temporary Excise, granted to King William for Life - - April 23, 1690.
The last recited Act, 9 W. received the Royal Assent - - - - - July 5, 1698.

This Act pass'd the Royal Assent June 24, 1701.

It's true, the 3,700 l. per Week was to be made up by subsequent Payments, commencing - - - - - June 25, 1701. so as the whole yearly Sum might there- by be completed, from - - - - - December 25, 1700.

Two distinct Branches, in their Denomination plainly different, and in the Title of this Act called Branches.

The last recited Act, 9 W. in the Title, says, The further Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, is granted towards the Raising the yearly Sum of - l. 700,000 for the Service of His Majesty's Household. But in the Body of the Act it says, It's intended that this yearly Sum should be supplied to His Majesty. Pray, Sir, in what Manner? With Submission, it's from the Produce of all the Branches; and if so, the annual Expence was only restricted to l. 700,000

John Crookshanks submissively Replies.

I refer my self to the Acts of Parliament, and to the Votes of the Honourable House of Commons, in your own Library, and to your own Candor, for a Judgment of your Information, and Consequences from thence drawn.

A positive Conclusion from uncertain and doubtful Premises.

A pregnant Fancy can improve uncertain Informations, and represent them, at last, for certain Truths.

But to answer your Question fairly, without allowing that the Parliament did ever settle the Civil List, tho' they gave the necessary Funds for it:

1st.

1st. The Customs have at all Times been granted under the Title of a Subsidy, for Defending the Seas, and Safeguard of Trade; and you have seen that King Charles II. would not touch that Branch of the Revenue to supply his proper Table.

2dly. The Letter Money, in his Reign, was settled on James Duke of York; so that the great Expence of the Civil Government, wherein (I humbly conceive) the Honour and Dignity of the Crown is concern'd, must unavoidably have fallen, in a great measure, upon the Two Branches of Excise.

3dly. It must have fallen much more so upon these Two Branches, after the Revolution, if the Crown Revenues had not been charged with Anticipations for the publick Exigencies, because the Revenue arising by Hearth Money was taken away.

4thly. It was as much a part of the Money applicable to the Civil List, as a Branch is part of a Tree before it be cut from the main Body thereof. And here let Mr. Lowndes's Opinion determine the Validity of our Assertions.

To save him and you the Trouble of examining backwards, I shall tell you where you'll find it already given under his Hand.

Mr. Lowndes presented to the Honourable House of Commons, " A Paper, shewing how the Civil List Branches have been abridged, altered, or taken away, or incumbered by any Acts, or Act of Parliament, since the granting thereof.

And having explain'd the several Alterations, and quoted the respective Acts of Parliament, Mr. Lowndes concludes thus.

" Upon all which Acts, the Alterations, Abridgments, or Incumbrances, have amounted to the respective yearly Sums following.

" The 3,700 l. per Week out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise	l. 192,400 : 00 : 00
" The 4 1/2 per Cent. excluded from the Civil List Branches, 1 ^{mo} . Anne Reginae, per Estimation, about	7,000 : 00 : 00
" The First Fruits and 10ths, granted away 3 Annæ, per Estimation, about	13,000 : 00 : 00
" The 700 per Week out of the Post Office Revenue, amounts to 36400 per Annum, for the Increase by the Additional Duties; the rest is	28,400 : 00 : 00
" The Fund of the Civil List Lottery, ut supra, is	35,000 : 00 : 00
" Total	275,800 : 00 : 00

" This; in Obedience to His Majesty's Command, upon an Address of this Honourable House, is humbly presented by

William Lowndes, May 9, 1715.

Pray, Sir, Give me leave to ask this Question, Whether a Senator, or I, could have, or now can, get easiest Access to this Paper? And which of us have formed the Accompts upon the most authentick Vouchers; yours being upon Trust to Memory and Information, and mine upon a State of the Matter sign'd by Mr. Lowndes, after his deliberate perusal of the Acts of Parliament?

Here, if our Judges determine that you may Banter me with Gallantry, I submit to Correction in the most publick manner your Generosity shall think meet, because I can never perfit in an Opinion, when my Error is discovered or condemned. If they pronounce in my Favour, all the Satisfaction I desire, is, An Opportunity, in Presence of some common Friends, to present my Respects to you in a Glass of cordial Wine, that I may have the Pleasure to convince you, how much I am incapable of entertaining any personal Rancour or Prejudice, upon account of a Difference in Opinion.

Taking up the Thread of the History of the Revenue, this last mentioned Act directs the 3,700 l. per Week to be free and clear of Charges and Management, which shews, that the Legislators cannot, nor ought not to be circumscribed, or contradicted afterwards, by a Projector, for taking the Charges of Management proportionably to the Account of every Branch of the Revenue; either for his Convenience or Advantage; for whatever is done, in that Case, contrary to the positive Directions of Acts of Parliament, is, in my submissive Opinion, a plain Mis-application.

From December 26, 1705. the Hereditary Revenue of Excise was to stand charg'd with 3 per Cent. per Annum, for Interest on the principal Sums which were charg'd by King Charles the Second's Letters Patents on the said Revenue, and was due by His said late Majesty to the Patentees, redeemable on paying a Moiety of the principal Sums.

Sir, Upon this Point, I was afraid of receiving a severe Reprimand, for dissenting from your Opinion as a Lawyer, when you argued upon the Title of the Bankers Debt. I should be glad, now, to receive your Sentiments as a Senator, if, in that Capacity, you can decently argue in favour of Gentlemen, who unadvisedly lent their Money to King Charles II. not only without a Parliamentary Credit, but (if Compassion to the Unfortunate will allow the Expression) in Defiance of Parliament, who, at that Time, did not think fit to charge the Nation with this Debt; and neither that, nor any other succeeding Parliament, during King Charles the Second's Reign, could be induc'd to have any Regard for them, notwithstanding the repeated Recommendations from the Throne, and the patherick Arguments of several Chancellors, or Keeper of the Great Seal, in favour of these unfortunate Lenders: And so I shall return to the general Appropriation of cap. 11. of this Session.

P

l. 933,333 : 06 : 08 by this Act, cap. 11. granted, the Sumis granted by cap. 10, & 12. after Re- payment of the Respective Loans.		
The Overplus of the Funds in the Land Tax Act, 11 & 12 W. c. 2.		
The Arrears of the old Subsidy ending		
The 5 s. per Tun on French Shipping from Dec. 25, 1700, to	Dec. 25, 1699:	
The 2d 25 per Cent. on French Goods from Mar. 31, 1701, for one Year.	Mar. 25, 1702.	
The 1 s. 10 d. per lb. on wrought East India Silks; from Dec. 25, 1700, to	Sept. 30, 1701.	
Hackney Coaches from June 24, 1701, to	Mar. 25, 1702,	
are appropriated to pay for the Sea Service, in which is included the Bounty to Officers, and Debt to Sick and Wounded		l. 1,380,000 : 00 : 00
For the Land Service, in which is comprehended the Charge of Twelve Batallions to assist the States General		546,033 : 02 : 06
For making good yearly Interest on deficient Funds, and Salaries of Com- missioners of Accompts		200,453 : 12 : 00
This Year's Services intended		l. 2,126,486 : 14 : 06

I have stated this Matter, in order to shew you the Justice of the King and Parliament, and the frugal Management of the Treasury in this Time of Exigency; wherein, with Submission, Trans- actions are far from deserving Censure, or Blame, because it appears, that they were desirous to clear the Anticipations of the Crown Revenue, and unwilling to mortgage other Branches for a long Term of Years.

1701, June 24. His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and in His most Gracious Speech, says, " My Lords and Gentlemen, This Session being now come to a Conclusion, I must return you My hearty Thanks, for the great Zeal you have express'd for the publick Service, and your ready Compliance with those Things which I recommended to you at the Opening of the Parlia- ment. And I must thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in particular, both for your Dispatch of those necessary Supplies which you have granted for the publick Occasions, and for the Encouragement you have given Me to enter into Alliances for the Preservation of the Liberty of Europe, and the Support of the Confederacy; in which, as it shall be My Care not to put the Na- tion to any unnecessary Expence, so I make no doubt, that whatsoever shall be done, during your Recess, for the Advantage of the Common Cause, in this Matter, will have your Approbation at our Meeting again in the Winter." And then recommends to His Lords and Gentlemen the keeping of the Peace in their respective Counties.

THE FINAL ESTABLISHMENT OF 700,000 l. YEARLY FOR THE CIVIL-LIST.

Having finished the Third Period, I shall pray Your's and the Reader's Patience a little while, and take Notice in this Place, of the present Critical Juncture of Affairs, and the Difficulties which the King had to struggle with: For now our Contending Parties were come to an open Rupture; and the Designs of France against the Protestant Interest and Liberties of Europe (the Preservation whereof had been His Majesty's chief and constant Care) now discover'd themselves, and were, in a manner, openly avowed by the French Court.

The Treasury at this Time was managed by the Great Lord Godolphin, the present Lord Carleton, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stephen Fox, the Honourable Mr. Pelham, and Mr. Hill.

28. The King was pleas'd to appoint Lords Justices, The Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; Earl of Pembroke, Lord President of the Council; Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of the Household; Duke of Somerset; Earl of Jersey; and Lord Godolphin.

The same Day, His Majesty was also pleas'd to appoint the Earl of Marlborough to be His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for the Negotiations at the Hague; and upon

30. His Majesty went from Hampton-Court to Margate, in order to embark for Holland.

Sept. 11. Came the News of the late King James's falling into a Lethargy the 14th Instant, N. S. and of his departing this Life the 16th, N. S. at Paris.

King William was at Loo, Sept. 27, N. S. attended by the late Duke of Zell, and the then Electoral Prince of Hanover, when He received Advice, That Louis XIV. of France, had, upon the Death of King James, declar'd the pretended Prince of Wales King of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Upon which His Majesty sent Orders to the Earl of Manchester, His Ambassador in France, to return immediately to England, without taking any Leave of that Court; and on the 23d of the same Month, O. S. gave Orders for Monsieur Poussin, the French Secretary here, forthwith to depart out of England.

His Majesty lov'd Men of Honour, who kept their Words Sacred and Inviolable.

1701, Sept. 30. The Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of the City of London, upon this Occasion, presented a very zealous Address, which was published by Order of the Lords-Justices, and gave an Example to all His Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Protestant Subjects.

Nov. 4. The King landed at Margate; and upon the 5th (Two Auspicious Days to England and Europe) His Majesty came to Hampton-Court: And here, Sir, you will give me Leave briefly to shew the Sentiments of Church and State, express'd with Gratitude to their Great Deliverer.

The University of Cambridge profess'd their Duty to the Best of Kings, and their Gratitude to our Happy Deliverer.

The University of Oxford repeat the Assurances of their sincere Loyalty to His Majesty, and utmost Endeavours against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Enemies to the present Legal Estab- lishment both in Church and State.

The Bishop and Clergy of the City of London were sensible of the late Danger of Popery and Arbi- trary Power, and of their Deliverance by His Majesty; and could not be so unthankful to God, and so ungrateful to their Deliverer, as to court New Dangers: Concluding with Assurances of their Zeal and Prayers.

The Bishop and Clergy of Exon in their Address, presented by the Reverend Dr. Atterbury, and Two other Divines, hope, the French King would be render'd unable to disturb the Peace of Europe, or bring upon them those Miseries His Majesty lately rescu'd them from, the Loss of their true Reli- gion and legal Liberties.

The Bishop, Dean, and Chapter of Durham were deeply sensible of His Majesty's pious Care and Wisdom, with the good Advice of His Great Council in Parliament, in settling and securing the Protestant Succession, which was a Blessing so highly valuable, that After-Ages, as well as They, would proclaim His Majesty to have been their Great Deliverer, and the True Defender of their Faith.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland were mindful of the signal Deliverance of the Three King- doms, and especially of Ireland, from Popery and Slavery, which God had wrought by His Maje- sty's Valour and Conduct; promising, their sincere Endeavours to defend His Majesty and the Protestant Succession.

I shall presently shew the Universal Sense of the Nation, upon this Occasion, express'd in lively and sincere Terms, in the Addresses of the Representative Body thereof, &c.

1701, Dec. 30. The Parliament met; And you'll find, upon the 31st,

King WILLIAM'S Last SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I Promise My Self, You are met together full of the just Sense of the Common
" Danger of Europe, and that Resentment of the late Proceedings of the French
" King, which has been so Fully and Universally express'd in the Loyal and Sea-
" sonable Addresses of My People.
" The Owing and Setting up the pretended Prince of Wales for King of England,
" is not only the Highest Indignity offer'd to Me and the Nation, but does so
" nearly concern every Man, who has a Regard for the Protestant Religion, or
" the present and future Quiet and Happiness of his Country, that I need not press you to lay it
" seriously to Heart, and to consider, what further effectual Means may be used for securing the
" Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and extinguishing the Hopes of all Pretenders,
" and their open and secret Abettors.
" By the French King's placing his Grandson on the Throne of Spain, he is in a Condition to Op-
" press the rest of Europe, unless speedy and effectual Measures be taken. Under this Pretence, he
" is become the real Master of the whole Spanish Monarchy: He has made it to be intirely depend-
" ing on France, and disposes of it, as of his own Dominions; and by that Means he has surrounded
" his Neighbours in such a manner, that tho' the Name of Peace may be said to continue, yet they
" are put to the Expence and Inconveniencies of a War.
" This must affect England, in the nearest and most sensible manner, in respect to our Trade,
" which will soon become precarious in all the valuable Branches of it; in respect to our Peace and
" Safety at Home, which we cannot hope should long continue; and in respect to that Part which
" England ought to take in the Preservation of the Liberty of Europe.

" In order to obviate the General Calamity, with which the rest of *Christendom* is threatened by this exorbitant Power of *France*, I have concluded several Alliances, according to the Encouragement given Me by both Houses of Parliament, which I will direct shall be laid before you, and which I doubt not you will enable Me to make good.

" There are some other Treaties still depending, that shall be likewise communicated to you as soon as they are perfected.

" It's fit I should tell you, The Eyes of all *Europe* are upon this Parliament: All Matters are at a Stand, till your Resolutions are known. And therefore no Time ought to be lost.

" You have yet an Opportunity, by God's Blessing, to secure to you and your Posterity the quiet Enjoyment of your Religion and Liberties, if you are not wanting to Your selves, but will exert the ancient Vigor of the *English* Nation: But I tell you plainly, My Opinion is, If you do not lay hold on this Occasion, you have no Reason to hope for another.

" In order to do your Part, it will be necessary to have a great Strength at Sea, and to provide for the Security of our Ships in Harbour; and also, that there be such a Force at Land, as is expected in proportion to the Forces of our Allies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I do recommend these Matters to you with that Concern and Earnestness which their Importance requires: At the same Time, I cannot but press you to take Care of the Publick Credit, which cannot be preserv'd, but by keeping sacred that Maxim, That they shall never be Losers, who trust to a *Parliamentary Security*.

" It's always with Regret when I do ask Aids of my People; but you will observe, that I desire nothing which relates to any personal Expence of Mine: I am only pressing you to do all you can for your own Safety and Honour, at so critical and dangerous a Time, and am willing that what is given, should be wholly appropriated to the Purposes for which it is intended.

" And since I am speaking on this Head, I think it proper to put you in mind, That during the late War, I order'd the Accompts to be laid Yearly before the Parliament, and also gave My Assent to several Bills for taking the Publick Accompts, that My Subjects might have Satisfaction how the Money given for the War was applied: And I am willing that Matter may be put in any further Way of Examination, that it may appear, whether there were any Misapplications and Mismanagements; or whether the Debt that remains upon us, has really arisen from the Shortness of the Supplies, or the Deficiency of the Funds.

" I have already told you, How necessary Dispatch will be for carrying on that great publick Business, whereon our Safety, and all that is valuable to us, depends. I hope, what Time can be spar'd, will be employ'd about those other very desirable Things, which I have so often recommended from the Throne: I mean, the forming some good Bills for employing the Poor, for encouraging Trade, and the further suppressing of Vice.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I hope you are come together determin'd to avoid all manner of Disputes and Differences, and resolv'd to act with a general and hearty Concurrence for promoting the Common Cause, which alone can make this a happy Session.

" I should think it as great a Blessing as could befall *England*, if I could observe you as much inclin'd to lay aside those unhappy fatal Animosities, which divide and weaken you, as I am dispos'd to make all My Subjects safe and easie, as to any, even the highest Offences committed against Me.

" Let me conjure you to disappoint the only Hopes of our Enemies by your Unanimity. I have shewn, and will always shew, how desirous I am TO BE THE COMMON FATHER OF ALL MY PEOPLE: Do you, in the like manner, lay aside Parties and Divisions. Let there be no other DISTINCTION heard of among us for the future, but of those who are for the PROTESTANT RELIGION, and the Present Establishment, and of those who mean A POISH PRINCE, and a *French* Government.

" I will only add this, If you do in good Earnest desire to see *England* hold the Ballance of *Europe*, and to be indeed at the HEAD OF THE PROTESTANT INTEREST, 'twill appear by your right improving the present Opportunity."

If ever the Guardian Angel of *England* assumed a human Voice, you have now heard His Words and Divine Instructions, for the Happiness of all Protestants and Professors of the Reformed Religion, founded upon a steady Prudence, uniform Probity, and an extensive Christian Charity! In few Words, this is a true and compendious History of His Reign; and whoever deviates from His Dictates, as to the Clearing of Publick Debts, will find himself mistaken: And, I believe, they who have oppos'd His Proposals at any Time, have been since sensible of their Error. And it's demonstrably plain, that the Debts in His Reign, were a greater Burden to His Just Mind, than to the Nation, which was engag'd and resolv'd to pay them; because by the Royal Assent, He was bound for the Performance of a Solemn Promise, the Publick Faith. And, I really believe, He would have mortgag'd, nay, sold, His Paternal and Personal Estate, rather than have listen'd to a Proposal for Relief in Chancery. His candid Soul was incapable of entertaining, far less of forming, such a Thought, as an Imaginary Payment of a Real Debt, which is only altering the Value of the Coin, by changing the Impression; and when it comes to be weigh'd in the Ballance, will be found too light, and the Projector inexculpably weak, because highly unjust.

Tho'

Tho' I were Master of the *Roman* Eloquence, and had the united Wit of the most famous Orators and Poets, I could not express the sublime Worth of this Speech. It cannot then, in any suitable degree, be expected from a Person of my known and confes'd Weakness, when my Mind is damp'd in revolving the melancholy and dismal Thought of the approaching Catastrophe; which by merciful Providence alone, in blessing Queen *Anne* in her Councils, and the Duke of *Marlborough* in his Actions, was hinder'd from being intirely fatal to the Protestant Religion, and to the Liberties of *England*, and of *Europe*. — However, since the History must be pursued, in Performance of my Promise, I shall proceed.

Upon the 2d of *January*, the Honourable House of Commons, having heard the King's most gracious Speech read (by their Speaker, the present Earl of *Oxford*) came, *Nemine contradicente*, to Resolutions worthy of *English* and Protestant Senators; among which was the Attainder of the pretended Prince of *Wales*.

1701, Jan. 1. The Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal address'd His Majesty in the following manner; which was a Noble and Grateful New-Year's Gift.

" We Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, did hear, with all imaginable Satisfaction, Your Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Your Houses of Parliament; for which we return Your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks. And tho' the several Particulars which Your Majesty was pleas'd to recommend to us, are of the highest Importance, and that we do lose no Time in proceeding to the Consideration of them, with great Duty to Your Majesty; yet we can't defer expressing our just Repentments of the Proceedings of the *French* King, in owning and setting up the pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, and other Your Majesty's Realms and Dominions: Which we take to be the highest Indignity that can be offer'd to Your Sacred Majesty and this Kingdom; and we do assure Your Majesty, we are so sensible thereof, that we are resolv'd to assist Your Majesty to the Utmost of our Power, in defending Your Sacred Person and Government from all Attempts whatsoever, that shall be made either from Your Open or Secret Enemies. And that no Enemies to our Religion and Country may ever hope to prosper in their Attempts against us, when, to our great Unhappiness, it shall please God to deprive us of Your Majesty's Protection, we do further declare our Resolution, to assist and defend, to the Utmost of our Power, against the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and all other Pretenders whatsoever, every Person and Persons who have Right to succeed to the Crown of these Realms, by virtue of the Two Acts of Parliament, intituled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and settling the Succession of the Crown; An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*: And we conclude, with our earnest Prayers to Almighty God; for Your Majesty's long and happy Reign over us."

The Value of this Address will be seen by His Majesty's Answer; viz.

" My Lords, I heartily thank you for your very reasonable Address, and for all your kind Expressions of Duty to Me in it.

" I recommend to you to take into your speedy Consideration the other Matters mention'd in My Speech, and doubt not, but that your Resolutions will be for the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom."

1701, Jan. 5. The Honourable House of Commons made their Address in these Words: " Most Gracious Sovereign, We Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* in Parliament assembled, do return our most humble and hearty Thanks to Your Majesty for Your most gracious Speech from the Throne; and humbly crave Leave to assure Your Majesty, That this House will support and defend Your Majesty's lawful and rightful Title to the Crown of these Realms, against the pretended Prince of *Wales*; and all His open and secret Abettors and Adherents, and all other Your Majesty's Enemies whatsoever. And we will enable Your Majesty to shew Your just Repentments of the Affront and Indignity offer'd to Your Majesty and this Nation by the *French* King, in taking upon him to declare the pretended Prince of *Wales* King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*: And we are firmly and unanimously resolv'd to maintain and support the Succession to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, in the Protestant Line, as the same is settled by an Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown; and further provided for by an Act of the last Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject*. And for the better effecting the same, we will, to the Utmost of our Power, enable Your Majesty to make good all those Alliances Your Majesty has made, or shall make, pursuant to the Addresses and Advice of Your most dutiful and loyal Commons of the last Parliament, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the exorbitant Power of *France*."

Certainly, the Majority, and every one of this House were now in the right; and their Prudence herein will appear by His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

" Gentlemen, I give you my hearty Thanks for this Address, which I look upon as a good Omen for the Session. The Unanimity with which it pass'd, adds to the great Satisfaction I received from

“ from it. So good a Step at your first Entrance upon Business, can't but raise the Hopes of all who wish well to England; and to the Common Cause. I can desire no more of you, than to proceed as you have begun; and I depend upon it: For when I consider how cheerfully and universally you concurr'd in this Address, I cannot doubt but every one of you will sincerely endeavour to make it effectual in all the Parts of it.”

Sir, You'll see in the following Address, Noble Sentiments, and Great Patriots, who should always be remember'd with Gratitude and Praise, while there is a Freeman in England, or a Protestant in Europe.

1701, Jan. 7. The Right Honourable the House of Peers presented to His Majesty this Day an Address, which had been drawn up the 2d Instant, in these Words:

“ We Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, are highly sensible of what we owe to Almighty God, for the Great Deliverance He hath wrought for us by Your Majesty. We are highly sensibly of His Mercies in preserving You hitherto, in so many publick and private Dangers, to which Your Sacred Person hath been expos'd; and we hope, the same Providence will carry Your Majesty thro' the Great Work (which seems reserved for You) the Reducing the exorbitant Power of France, and Maintaining the Ballance of Europe.

“ All true Englishmen, since the Decay of the Spanish Monarchy, have ever taken it for granted, that the Security of their Religion, Liberty, and Property, that their Honour, their Wealth, and their Trade, depend chiefly upon the proper Measures to be taken from Time to Time in Parliament, against the growing Power of France: But it is their peculiar Blessing in Your Majesty's Reign, to have a Prince upon the Throne, who not only agrees with them in this Opinion; but who, in the frequent Parliaments assembled, is ever reminding them of this their great Concern, and who, to complete their Happiness, is always ready, with the Hazard of His Person, to support His Subjects and Allies against their common Enemies.

“ And we esteem it a further good Fortune, in this Time of publick Danger, that the French King has taken those Measures, which will make it impossible for him to impose any more upon the World, by Treaties so often violated; neither can he hope any longer to cover his ambitious Designs, or justify his Usurpation under the specious Pretence of Peace.

“ Your Majesty hath so justly represented the Danger to which Europe is expos'd, by the French King's placing his Grandson on the Throne of Spain; Your Majesty is so justly sensible, that under that Pretence, he is become absolute Master of the whole Spanish Monarchy; and We are so well apprized of the dangerous Consequence of this bold Attempt, that we think it most proper to assure Your Majesty, in Your own Words, That we are under the highest Impatience, that speedy and effectual Measures may be taken against the unbounded Ambition of the French King.

“ And as the placing his Grandson on the Throne of Spain, is visibly to the whole World, the Cause of all those Dangers mention'd in Your Majesty's Speech, and of the Breach of the Ballance of Power in Europe, which the People of England are so deeply engag'd to preserve; so, we humbly conceive, the Remedy is as apparent as the Disease; and that Your Majesty, Your Subjects, and Allies, can never be safe and secure, till the House of Austria be restored to their Rights, and the Invader of the Spanish Monarchy brought to Reason.

“ To conclude, Sir, As we humbly address'd to Your Majesty last Parliament, to enter into Alliances with the Emperor, the States of Holland, and all other Princes and States willing to unite against the Power of France; so we take the Liberty at this Time to assure You, We are All Willing and Zealous to lay hold of this Opportunity, which the Blessing of God, and Your Majesty's Care, have put into our Hands; resolving to make our utmost Efforts for our own Security, and the Support of all our Allies: Desiring of Your Majesty to rest assured, That no Time shall be lost, nor any thing omitted on our Part, which may answer the reasonable Expectations of our Friends Abroad: Not doubting but to support the Reputation of the ENGLISH Name, when engag'd under so Great a Prince, in the Glorious Cause of maintaining the Liberties of Europe.”

Ought not the Characters of these Great Men to be kept Sacred and Untouch'd from the least Inuendo, in Censures drawn from Abstracted Schemes, and Confined Notions of Matters, at Sixteen Years Distance? I am now convinced more in my Opinion, that the King spoke last time from the Throne, in an Angelical Strain, because these Great Lords find themselves oblig'd to repeat the very Words, not being able to think of any more expressive; which if it had been human Rhetorick only, I am sure, their Lordships, in their usual Manner and peculiar Style, could have embellish'd the Expression, by Words more delicate. But my Opinion can't do them Justice sufficient: A better Judge must, the King, in His most gracious Answer.

“ My Lords, I am extremely pleas'd to find the just Sentiments you have of the present State of Affairs, and your Readiness to do your Part in this great Conjunction. I hope, our joint Endeavours will be successful for restoring the Ballance of Europe, and establishing our common Security.”

1701, Jan. 22. The Archbishop, Bishops, and the rest of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, address His Majesty in the following Terms:

“ Most Gracious Sovereign, We humbly beg Leave to lay before Your Majesty, now we are assembled in Convocation, the deep Repentments that every one of us had, at our first hearing of the great Indignity which the French King offer'd to Your Majesty, and Your People, in declaring the pretended Prince of Wales to be King of Your Majesty's Realms and Dominions. And we do hereupon take Occasion to renew our sincere Protestations, of a firm and unshaken Allegiance to Your Majesty; humbly assuring Your Majesty, That we will do our utmost Endeavours, by God's Assistance, in our respective Places and Stations, to defend Your Sacred Person, and to maintain Your Majesty's rightful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and the Succession thereof in the Protestant Line, as now by Law established, against the said pretended Prince, and all other Your Majesty's open and secret Enemies.

“ We will always, according to our Especial Duty, make it our earnest Prayer to God, That He will long continue Your Majesty's happy Reign over us, that you may perfect all those Great Works, in which He hath hitherto wonderfully conducted You with so much Glory and Success, for the Peace and Welfare of these Kingdoms, the Support of all Your Allies, the Safety and Tranquility of Europe, and the preserving the Protestant Religion, both here in this Church of England by Law established, and in all other Protestant Churches.”

To which His Majesty made this most gracious Answer: “ My Lords and the rest of the Clergy, I cannot but be very much pleas'd with these Expressions of Your Affection to Me, and Your Concern for the Honour of the Nation; for maintaining the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line; and for the Preservation of the Protestant Churches. And I am glad of this Opportunity, to give you fresh Assurances of my firm Resolution, in a special manner, to protect and support the Church of England as by Law establish'd.”

These Great, Pious, and Loyal Divines, were not ashamed to own the Character which denotes them truly Christians; viz. An extensive Charity to all other Christians, who profess'd themselves Enemies to the Idolatry and Superstition of the Romish Church.

By the Votes of that Year will appear, how prevalent the Thoughts of our Danger were, and what Influence the King's Speech had.

— Jan. 7. Resolved, That a Supply be granted to His Majesty: That 600,000 l. for the Navy, and 50,000 l. for the Guards and Garrisons, may be borrow'd at 6 per Cent. to be paid out of the First Aids to be granted this Session. And the same Day it was order'd, That an Account of the Debts of the Nation unprovided for, both Principal and Interest, should be laid before the House.

— 10. Pursuant to this Order, Mr. Lowndes presented to the House, An Account of the Deficiencies of Parliamentary Funds, since His Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown.

— Febr. 2. It was resolv'd, That Provision should be made for making good the Principal and Interest due on Parliamentary Funds, granted since His Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown.

— 10. Amongst other Resolutions, one is, That a Sum not exceeding 18,500 l. should be allow'd for the Charge of Circulating Exchequer Bills. The Charge is now reduc'd, because several of them were cancell'd: Which to me would be a sufficient Conviction, that the National Debts have not been daily increasing since the Revolution, if I had at any Time made such an Assertion, as you have done.

The same Day, The King came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to An Act for Continuing the Commissioners for Taking and Stating the Publick Accounts. Which was the last Time His Majesty adorn'd the Throne!

— 28. Mr. Secretary Vernon, a faithful and indefatigable Servant to King William, brought a Message from His Majesty, sign'd by Him, which was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth.

WILLIAM R.

“ HIS Majesty being at present hinder'd, by an unhappy Accident, from coming in Person to His Parliament, is pleas'd to signify to the House of Commons by Message, what He design'd to have spoken to both Houses from the Throne.

“ His Majesty in the First Year of His Reign, did acquaint the Parliament, That Commissioners were authorized in Scotland, to treat with such Commissioners, as should be appointed in England, of proper Terms for Uniting the Two Kingdoms; and, at the same Time, expressed His great Desire of such an Union. His Majesty is fully satisfied, that nothing can contribute more to the present and future Peace, Security, and Happiness of England and Scotland, than a firm and intire Union between them: And He cannot but hope, that upon a due Consideration of our present Circumstances, there will be found a general Disposition to this Union. His Majesty would

" would esteem it a peculiar Felicity, if, during His Reign, some happy Expedient for making both Kingdoms One, might take Place, and is therefore extremely desirous, That a Treaty for that Purpose might be set on Foot; and does in the most earnest Manner recommend this Affair to the Consideration of the House."

His Body being moved by a great Soul, He underwent Fatigues beyond the Strength of a natural Constitution. His Endeavours were incessantly, and with blessed Success, employed for the Protestant Interest, and for the Liberties of Europe; and His intent Study for the present and future Happiness of His Subjects, was never abated, by the Attacks which His Body at any Time received.

1701, Mar. 2. By Commission under the Great Seal, the Royal Assent was given to the following Acts, viz.

13 & 14 W. cap. 2. An Act for Punishing Mutineers or Deserters.
Cap. 3. An Act for the Attainder of the Pretender of High Treason. And upon the

Cap. 5. An Act for granting Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry.
Cap. 6. An Act for the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and for Extinguishing the Hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders; and their open and secret Abettors.

Having finish'd His appointed Course gloriously, in Disappointing His Enemies, and securing His Friends, upon Sunday the

8. About Eight a Clock in the Morning, in View of an eternal Crown, this truly Great Monarch resign'd to His immediate Successor Queen Anne, the Imperial Crown of these Realms, which by Providence was design'd, and by Law secured, in due Time and Course, in the Protestant Line, to King GEORGE, His near Relation of the Blood Royal of Great Britain, and both of the brightest, and most antient Sovereign Houses in Europe.

I would willingly comfort my self with the hopeful Prospect of His Good and Great Successors; but in this Minute of a prevalent Sorrow I must yield the Pen, and leave a Space for every Protestant English Man to own His Obligations to our GREAT DELIVERER, and for every Lover of Heroic Virtues, to express his Esteem of Him, who in the Practice of them, has out-done the Princes who went before Him, and has left a Glorious Example to those who shall follow.

In a few Hours the Sun darted his Rays through this dark and melancholy Cloud, and with the rest of the Protestant Subjects, finding the benign Influences thereof, I begin to respire, and so take the Pen in Hand, to acquaint you, that Queen Anne, at Kensington, made a Gracious Declaration, causing all the Lords of His late Majesty's Privy Council, then present, to be Sworn of Her Privy Council, continuing all Persons in Office of Government until further Directions. Orders were given for the Solemnity of proclaiming Her Majesty Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

The Two Houses of Parliament being sensible of the late King's Condition, knowing His Body was mortal, tho' His Soul and Memory are not, did, with their accusom'd and great Prudence, adjourn from Saturday to Sunday Morning, and were sitting, when Messages came from the Queen to acquaint them, with God's Pleasure in taking to Himself the late King William. That to the Honourable House of Commons you'll find in their Journals, to this Purpose.

1701, Mar. 8. Mr. Secretary Vernon acquainted the House, that the Queen's Majesty, in Council, had commanded him to acquaint this House, " That it hath pleased God to take to his Mercy our late Sovereign, King William, about Eight a Clock this Morning; and, that the usual Orders were given for proclaiming Her Majesty, according as hath been accusom'd, at Three a Clock this Afternoon." Upon which it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, To address Her Majesty. The Peers did the same; and after a Conference upon this extraordinary Occasion, they went in their particular Capacities to attend the Solemnity of the Proclamation. The Address of the Lords bears date March 8, but was presented in these Words,

9. " We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, Though deeply sensible of the unspeakable Loss this Nation hath sustained by the Decease of His late Majesty, of Glorious Memory, do, at the same Time, most heartily congratulate Your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, and with all Loyalty and Duty assure Your Majesty, of our zealous and firm Resolutions to support Your undoubted Right and Title, and the Succession of the Protestant Line, as by Law Establish'd, against all Your Enemies whatsoever; being sensible our great Loss is no otherwise to be repaired, to our selves, or our Confederates, but by a most sincere and vigorous Adherence to Your Majesty, and Your Allies, in the Prosecution of those Measures already enter'd into; to reduce the exorbitant Power of France: And we will ever make it appear to Your Majesty, and the World, That our Zeal and Affection for Your Majesty's Service; and the Care we have of the publick Safety, engages us to exert our selves with the utmost Vigor and Union, and for obtaining, under Your Majesty's Reign, such a Ballance of Power and Interest; as may effectually secure the Liberties of Europe.

" And we further humbly desire, That for the Encouragement of Your Majesty's Allies, no Time may be lost, in communicating to them Your Majesty's Resolutions, of adhering firmly to the Alliances already made; and we shall never be wanting, to the utmost of our Power, to enable Your Majesty to maintain the same."

To which Her Majesty made this most Gracious Answer.

" My Lords, It is with great Satisfaction that I receive the Assurances you give Me in your Address. My Endeavours shall always be very sincere to promote the true Interest of England, and support our Common Cause."

The Address of the Honourable House of Commons was in these Words.

" Most Gracious Sovereign, We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, having a deep and true Sense of the great Loss the Nation has sustained by the Death of our late Sovereign Lord, King William the Third, of Glorious Memory, who, under God, was our DELIVERER from Popery and Slavery, humbly crave leave to Condole with Your Majesty, and express our Sorrow upon this sad Occasion.
" Your Majesty's Accession to the Throne (which we most heartily Congratulate) and Your known Zeal for our Religion, and the Government, as by Law Establish'd, gives us a certain Prospect of future Happiness, moderates our Grief, and engages us unanimously to assure Your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, support Your Majesty on that Throne where God has placed You, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all Your Enemies. And since nothing can conduce more to the Honour and Safety of Your Majesty, and Your Kingdoms, than maintaining inviolably such Alliances as have been made, or that Your Majesty shall think fit to make with the Emperor, the States General of the United Provinces, and other Potentates, for preserving the Liberties of Europe, and reducing the exorbitant Power of France. We do assure Your Majesty, That we are firmly resolv'd, to the utmost of our Power, to enable Your Majesty to prosecute that Glorious Design: And, that all Your Subjects may rest in a full Assurance of Happiness under Your Majesty's Reign, We will maintain the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, according to the Limitation of the several Acts of Settlement, and effectually provide for, and make good the publick Credit of the Nation."

To which Her Majesty made this most Gracious Answer.

" Gentlemen, I return you My hearty Thanks for the kind Assurances you give Me in this Address; they cannot be any way more agreeably confirmed to Me, than by your given Dispatch to all the Preparations for the publick Service, and the Support of our Allies."

1701, Mar. 11. Queen Anne came to the House of Peers, and made the following most Gracious Speech.

" My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot too much lament My own Unhappines, in succeeding to the Crown so immediately after the Loss of a King, who was the great Support, not only of these Kingdoms, but of all Europe; and I am extremely sensible of the Weight and Difficulty it brings upon Me.

" But the true Concern I have for our Religion, for the Laws and Liberties of England, for the maintaining the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, and the Government in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd, encourages me in this great Undertaking, which I promise My Self will be successful, by the Blessing of God, and the Continuance of that Fidelity and Affection, of which you have given Me so full Assurance.

" The present Conjunction of Affairs requires the greatest Application and Dispatch; and I am glad to find in your several Addresses, so unanimous a Concurrence in the same Opinion with Me, That too much cannot be done for the Encouragement of our Allies, to reduce the exorbitant Power of France.

" I cannot but think it very necessary upon this Occasion, to desire you to consider of proper Methods towards attaining of an Union between England and Scotland, which has been so lately recommended to you, as a Matter that very nearly concerns the Peace and Security of both Kingdoms.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I need not put you in mind, That the Revenue for defraying the Expence of the Civil Government is expired. I rely entirely upon your Affection for supplying it, in such Manner as shall be most suitable for the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

" My Lords and Gentlemen, It shall be my constant Endeavour to make you the best Return for the Duty and Affection expressed to Me, by a careful and diligent Administration for the Good of all My Subjects, And as I know My own Heart to be entirely English, I can very sincerely assure you, there is not any Thing you can expect or desire from Me, which I shall not be ready to do for the Happiness and Prosperity of England. And you shall always find me a strict and religious Observer of My Word.

12. The Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal resolv'd on an Address, in these Words, which was presented

13. " We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, cannot sufficiently express the great Satisfaction we receive from Your Majesty's most Gracious Speech, trusting in God it will have the same Effect Abroad as at Home, equally reviving the Hearts of Your Allies and Subjects; uniting all People, and encouraging their utmost Endeavours in the Common Cause.

" The sincere Concern Your Majesty hath shew'd for our Religion, the Government in Church and State, as by Law Establish'd, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line; the Hazards You have expos'd Your self to, in concert with His late Glorious Majesty, for maintaining our Laws and Liberties; as well as Your most Gracious Assurance at this Time, give Your Subjects such a Confidence in Your Promises, such a dutiful Affection to Your Person, such a Zeal for Your Service, as will oblige them to make the utmost Efforts to support Your Majesty under the Weight and Difficulties of the present Conjunction.

" The Concern Your Majesty expresses for Your Allies, is a further Obligation laid upon us, who are sensible their Preservation is necessary to our own; and who are desirous as ever to support the Character of the Crown of England, in enabling Your Majesty to maintain the Ballance of Europe.

" We cannot make suitable Returns to Your Majesty, for your most Gracious Promise of a careful and diligent Administration for the publick Good, which we think our selves sufficiently secured of, by so solemn an Engagement under Your Sacred Word. Your Majesty hath been pleas'd to assure us of all we could wish, and recommend to us what we ought to desire. And we doubt not Your pious Intentions will procure a Blessing from Heaven. And Your Majesty may be assured, that Resolutions so becoming a Queen of England, cannot but make the deepest Impression upon all Hearts that are True to their Country.

Here is a Pattern of Loyalty, Duty, Respect and Delicacy, to a Pious, Virtuous, and Good Queen; and a Standard for judging of the necessary Charge of the last War, and Incumbrances which have in Consequence accrued. Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer runs thus:

" My Lords, It is a great Satisfaction to Me to find, that what I have said has your Concurrence and Approbation. And I am willing to repeat to you upon this Occasion, That I shall always hold very exactly to the Assurances I have given you.

Upon Report of the Queen's Speech made by Mr. Speaker, it was resolv'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, That the Thanks of the House should be return'd, and that by such Members as were of the most Honour.

Honourable Privy Council; and upon March 12. Mr. Secretary Hedges reported Her Majesty's Gracious Answer in these Words.

" That nothing should be wanting on Her Part, that may contribute to their Safety and Welfare.

1702, Mar. 30. Pass'd an Act, 1 Anne, cap. 7. For the better Support of Her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown. Wherein it appears, at Page 104. That the most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of England, well knowing that the Security, Peace and Prosperity of Her Majesty's Realms and Dominions were concern'd, in supporting the Honour of the Crown of England, by settling a Revenue suitable to the necessary Expence of the same. And with due Gratitude to Almighty God (by whose Goodness Her Majesty happily succeeded to the Royal Dignity of these Realms, after a King that constantly maintained the true Religion, Laws and Liberties therein establish'd) reflecting upon Her Majesty's most excellent Disposition to preserve and continue Her People in the full and free Enjoyment of the same Religion, Laws and Liberties, and of all other Blessings which good Subjects could hope for in the most Auspicious Reign, whereby their Hearts were inflam'd with a dutiful Affection to Her Majesty. And being desirous of settling upon Her Majesty, for the Expences of the Civil Government, A REVENUE EQUAL AT LEAST to the Revenue enjoy'd for that Purpose by any of Her Royal Predecessors; therefore they granted to Her Majesty, from March 9, 1701, during her Life, all those Branches of the Revenue which had been charg'd with the Payment of 700,000 l. per Annum, to King William for his Life, the Duty of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. in Specie from Barbadoes only excepted; which was estimated at per annum l. 7,000 : 00 : 00 being upon a Petition of the Inhabitants of that Island, and an Address of the House, with Her Majesty's Consent, applied to the Uses for which it was at first given, viz. Their own Defence and Security.

In this Bill you will please to observe, 1st, A Day's Intermiſſion, because the Queen came to the Crown upon March 8. And, 2^{dly}, That the Hereditary and Temporary Branches of Excise, continued charg'd, and chargeable with the 3,700 l. per Week, for the remaining Term of Five Years, to clear off the Loans thereon borrow'd; and after the Expiration of the Five Years, this 3,700 l. per Week, was charg'd with the yearly Annuities to the Bankers, who were Creditors of King Charles II.

The same Day, At passing this Act, Her Majesty, in Her most Gracious Speech, says thus, " My Lords and Gentlemen, I am very well pleas'd to have given my Assent to the Act for taking the publick Accounts. Nothing is more reasonable, than to give the Kingdom the Satisfaction of having these great Sums accounted for, which were rais'd to carry on the late War; especially, when it's necessary for our own Safety, and the Support of our Allies, to continue great Taxes.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I return you My hearty Thanks, FOR CONTINUING TO ME FOR MY LIFE, THE SAME REVENUE YOU HAD GRANTED TO THE KING; I will take great Care it shall be managed to the best Advantage: And while My Subjects remain under the Burthen of such great Taxes, I will straiten My Self in My own Expences, rather than not contribute all I can to their Ease and Relief, with a just Regard to the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown. It's probable the Revenue may fall very short of what it hath formerly produc'd; however, I will give Directions, That 100,000 l. be applied to the publick Service in this Year, out of the Revenue you have so unanimously given Me.

" My Lords and Gentlemen, The present Posture of Affairs Abroad, as well as the Season of the Year, obliges Me to put you in mind of giving all possible Dispatch to the publick Business."

1702, April 1. The Right Honourable the Peers address'd Her Majesty thus: " We Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, Do humbly beg leave to assure Your Majesty, of the unspeakable Satisfaction we receiv'd in the tender Care of your Subjects, which Your Majesty was pleas'd to express in Your most Gracious Speech; especially, in desiring to have those great Sums accounted for, which were rais'd to carry on the late War.

" Your unparalleled Goodness, in straitning Your Self for the Ease of Your People, must needs make the deepest Impression of Gratitude in the Hearts of all Your Subjects, and engage their utmost, and most faithful Endeavours, for Your Majesty's Service.

" Your Majesty may be assur'd, that we shall apply our selves, with the utmost Diligence, to the Dispatch of what remains necessary to be done, for the Support of Your Majesty, and Your Government."

To which Her Majesty return'd this most Gracious Answer.

" My Lords, I give you many Thanks for your Address. I need not tell you, That your Approbation of what I do, will always be a great Satisfaction to me."

The Honourable House of Commons made their Address in these Words: " Most Gracious Sovereign, We your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, beg leave unanimously to return our most humble and hearty Thanks for your
" Ma-

" Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and particularly for Your Majesty's unparalleled Grace and Goodness, in declaring, That Your Majesty, out of Your own Revenue, will contribute so largely to the Ease and Relief of Your Subjects, at a Time when Your Majesty thinks it probable, that the Revenue may fall very short of what it has formerly produced, and when Your Majesty's Expences must of Necessity be greater than ordinary. Nothing can more encourage your People to contribute with Alacrity to the publick Occasions, than to have before them so Great and Glorious an Example from Your Majesty of Zeal and Affection for the common Good; and that Your Majesty is so well pleas'd to have given the Kingdom the Satisfaction of having those great Sums accounted for, which were rais'd to carry on the late War."

" We cannot omit, upon this Occasion, to repeat our firm Resolutions, to maintain and defend Your Majesty and Your Government, against the pretended Prince of Wales, and all others Your Majesty's Enemies whatsoever."

" May God prolong Your Majesty's Auspicious Reign over us, and bless these Kingdoms with Royal Issue of Your Majesty, to inherit the Crowns of Your Ancestors."

To which Her Majesty return'd this Answer: " Gentlemen, 'Tis a great Satisfaction to Me to find you are so well pleas'd with what I have said: I shall be glad, upon all Occasions, to let you see, I desire nothing so much, as the Ease and Happiness of My People."

While these Acts, Speeches, Addresses, and Answers are in view, relating to the Civil-Lift, give me Leave to make these Observations:

1st. That the Queen was generously pleas'd, for the Ease of Her Subjects, to give out of this Revenue, the First Year, as you have observ'd - - - - - l. 100,000

On the other Hand, King William was oblig'd, out of His Civil-Lift Branches, to pay to the Queen, when Princess of Denmark, the following Sums; viz.

By Letters Patents of the late King James - - - - - l. 30,000.
 This was continued in the Beginning of Queen Anne, c. 12. p. 236.
 By Letters Patents of King William and Queen Mary - - - - - l. 20,000.
 By His Majesty's Favour to the Duke of Gloucester (the Saving whereof was regretted by His Majesty and the Nation) Yearly - - - - - l. 15,000.
 Yearly - - - - - l. 65,000.

2dly. The Queen, in Her Speech mentions a Probability of the Revenue's falling much short of its former Produce, which, at that Time, was not convenient to be explain'd; but, I believe, I should not conclude amiss, in saying, 'Twas with a View of the approaching War against Spain, as well as against France; which was declared at London, May 4, following.

But still, it's plain, the Parliament intended to give Her Majesty as much for the Civil Government, as any of Her Royal Predecessors had.

And it's as evident, that Her Majesty thank'd the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for continuing Her the same Revenue they had granted to the King.

I suppose the 4 1/2 per Cent. in Specie from Barbadoes, estimated at the Yearly Sum of 7000 l. will not occasion a Dispute to trouble our Judges about a Trifle.

From these Considerations, I thought, without trespassing on Truth or Modesty, I might say, the Nation had allow'd 700,000 l. to King William, and the same to Queen Anne. To make it plain to the weakest Capacity in England; Suppose they had given King William 7 Acres of Arable Land, and after His Demise, this individual Parcel of Ground to Queen Anne; Pray, Sir, from whence can any Difference arise in the Gift? A Casualty may augment or diminish the Yearly Produce, which was an equal Chance. Queen Anne had as good a Title to the Surplus, as King William; and He was as much liable to a Diminution, as Her Majesty; since the same Branches were given to both, and (in your own Phrase) without Account.

The rest of my Paragraph runs thus: " And their Predecessors (i. e. King James and King Charles) I believe, had as much (i. e. 700,000) when the Hereditary, and other Revenues of the Crown, were not necessarily engag'd for Payment of Publick Debts." Which you are pleas'd to censure in these Words; " I presume, Mr. Crookshanks does not imagine, that they could allow any thing like 700,000 l. per Annum for the Expence of their Civil Lift."

By the genuine Sense of your own Words, in the Paragraph immediately following, let this Point be determin'd. You own, indeed, that they are by Information; and I find them in Substance mentioned in the Political State of Great Britain, for the Month of January, 1715, Page 17. only, that Author does not appropriate the Three Branches granted to King James, to defray 400,000 l. for the Expence of Monmouth's Rebellion. From what Authority he had his Accounts, does not appear: However, You say,

" King Charles the Second's Revenue was under - - - - - l. 1,800,000.
 " King James's Revenue was about - - - - - 2,200,000."

Sir,

Sir, By Accounts very soon after the Revolution referred to a Committee of the whole House, King James's annual Expences are stated from Lady-Day, 1685, to Lady-Day, 1688; and a Medium thereof taken, amounts to - - - - - l. 1,698,614 : 11 : 02.
 And a Computation of King Charles's Expence is there made - - - - - l. 1,999,363 : 02 : 09.

There are several Incumbrances on His Reign mentioned; viz.

For Moneys borrow'd of Messieurs Fox, Duncomb, Hornby, Hall, and the City of London, amounting to - - - - - l. 277,525 : 00 : 00.
 Arrears to the Army and Navy about - - - - - 300,000 : 00 : 00.
 Ditto to the Bankers on their Yearly Annuity for 6 Years, comprehending King James's Reign - - - - - 477,400 : 00 : 00.
 l. 1,054,925 : 00 : 00.

Sir, I cannot direct you to the Date of these Accounts, while I want that Year's Votes; and having unfortunately employ'd, some Years ago, a young Clerk to copy this Account, he has omitted the Date.

But taking the Revenue as you say, it will stand thus:

King Charles.		Revenue	King James.	
l. 1,800,000 : 00 : 00			l. 2,200,000 : 00 : 00	
		Their Expences by the said Account, were; viz.		
400,000 : 00 : 00	The Navy		417,462 : 08 : 04 1/2	
60,000 : 00 : 00	Ordnance		83,493 : 09 : 02 1/2	
300,000 : 00 : 00	Forces		611,002 : 18 : 09 1/2	
760,000 : 00 : 00	Expences for Publick Services		l. 1,111,968 : 16 : 04 1/2	
1,040,000 : 00 : 00	Remainder might be applied to the Civil Lift		1,088,031 : 03 : 07 1/2	
l. 1,800,000 : 00 : 00	Balanced		l. 2,200,000 : 00 : 00	

So that each of these Kings had it in his Power to apply for such Uses as are now comprehended under the Title of the Civil Lift, upwards of a Million; throwing away odd Sums to compensate your Words Under and About.

This Account, in my submissive Opinion, carries great Evidence of Truth, because it describes the known and different Management of these Two Princes: For King James retrench'd his Expences on some Articles, whereon his Brother was generous; and, in order to promote his Religious Designs, employ'd Money in Augmentation of the Military Lift.

Sir, This may likewise super-abundantly convince you, That your Informant is unaccountably wrong, concerning the Three Branches granted to King James for Eight Years, as you say, for Re-payment of 400,000 l. expended in reducing the late Duke of Monmouth: For You and the Author of the Political State, compute these 3 Branches to produce annually - - - - - l. 400,000 : 00 : 00 - which, for 8 Years Continuance, would have amounted to - - - - - l. 3,200,000 : 00 : 00 - and King James's Expences of Land and Sea-Service for 1 Year, was only - - - - - l. 1,111,968 : 16 : 04 1/2

I don't doubt but you'll take Notice of King James's Frugality in the Establishment, or of the Exactness in the Payment of his Expences, the Penny Sterling being divided into Twelve Parts, a la Mode de France, or Scotland. Probably, some of their Copper Coin was then current in England; and some may conclude, that the aforesaid Grant of 3,200,000 l. for an Expedition of 34 Days into the West Country, was evidently exorbitant; and afterwards providentially and prudently resum'd for a true Protestant Purpose.

I could venture here to bring Matters in Controversy between us, to a final Issue; but, I hope, You and the Readers will favourably permit me to proceed a little farther, in order to state some Accounts relating to the Glorious King William, the Pious Queen Anne, and of their immediate Predecessors; that the Nation may see, how much they are indebted to each Reign. 'Tis Cruel to misrepresent the Actions of any Person when living, but inexcusably Barbarous to derogate from the Merit of a Prince who is gone; whose sacred Name and good Actions should be convey'd with Respect and Gratitude to Posterity: And the Misfortunes or Mismanagements happening in their Time, without their Knowledge or Concurrence, should never be charged on their Reigns and Governments. And though, upon the Event, some Transactions of their Ministers (who are Men) might be liable to Censures, if nicely examin'd, we should endeavour to discover the Innocence of their Intentions, and praise them so far as they design'd well; and not treat Mankind as we do Merchandizes to be bought, in searching narrowly into their Defects, and concealing their valuable Qualities.

1702, May 6. Her Majesty did several Great and Good Things this Day:

1st. In constituting Lord High Treasurer of England the Right Honourable Sidney Lord Godolphin; whose Word was of equal Value with Current Coin, in any State in Europe.

S

2dly,

zdy. In coming to the House of Peers, and giving Her Royal Assent to the following Acts; viz.

1 <i>Annæ, cap. 12. For Aid to Her Majesty by several Subsidies, and a Land-Tax 4 s. in the Pound. With a Clause of Loan for</i> _____ <i>l. 2,600,000</i>			
therein including <i>l. 650,000</i> borrow'd in the Exchequer at 6 per Cent. and a general Appropriation of the Sums granted this Session, charged with a Year's Interest for several deficient Funds.			
Cap. 13. <i>An Act for making good Deficiencies, and preserving the Publick Credit: Which carries a Demonstration, that the Publick Debts have not been increasing since the Revolution, as you have ventur'd to affirm. For, by Two Acts in King William's Reign, Bills of Credit, commonly called Exchequer Bills, to the Amount of 2,700,000 l. were issued; whereof now remains</i>			
			<i>l. s. d.</i>
only			515,165 : 04 : 07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Land-Tax 3 s. _____	8 W. Principal and Interest	8 per Cent. _____	415,099 : 00 : 00
Paper, Vellom, &c. _____	8 W. _____	8 _____	15,400 : 00 : 00
Malt-Tickets _____	8 W. _____	10 l. each $\frac{1}{2}$ per Diem _____	579,060 : 00 : 00
Duties on Leather _____	8 W. _____	7 per Cent. _____	504,438 : 00 : 00
Quarterly Poll _____	9 W. _____	8 _____	212,770 : 17 : 00
Land-Tax _____	10 W. _____	7 _____	25,823 : 02 : 09
Salt and Stamps _____	9 W. _____	_____	70,872 : 11 : 01 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sum of Deficiencies on Funds granted, now made good _____ *2,338,628 : 15 : 05 $\frac{1}{2}$*

By what just Methods to the Creditors, and ease to the Nation, were the Funds granted to discharge these Articles? Only by continuing the General Mortgage from 1706, to 1710, with an Addition of some Surplusses for a General Fund, and a Clause for providing 5 l. per Cent. Interest on such Part of the Debt due to the Army, and for Transport-Service, as should remain unsatisfied by the Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland; for which every Person concern'd in that Kingdom, ought, I think, to pay his grateful Acknowledgments.

Must so much Justice, Prudence, and Tenderness lie concealed, or, what is worse, be depreciated or censured, while so many living Witnesses can give Testimony of these Great and Just Actions; and the Statutes of England have determin'd where the Merit confist?

1 *Annæ, cap. 14. For enabling Her Majesty to appoint Commissioners to treat for an Union between the Kingdoms of England and Scotland: Which was propos'd by King William, and finish'd by Queen Anne.*

1702, May 25. Her Majesty came to the House of Peers, and in Her most gracious Speech, says thus:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen, I cannot conclude this Session, without repeating my hearty Thanks to you all, for your great Care of the Publick, and the many Marks you have given of your Duty and Affection to me.
 “ And I must thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in particular, both for the Supplies you have given to support me in this necessary War, and the Provision you have made for the Debts contracted in the former. Your great Justice in making good these Deficiencies, will be a lasting Honour and Credit to the Nation. I with the Difficulties they have brought upon us, may be a Warning to prevent such Inconveniencies for the future.
 “ I must recommend to you all, in your several Counties, the Preservation of the publick Peace, and a due Execution of the Laws.
 “ I shall always wish, that no Difference of Opinion, amongst those that are equally affected to my Service, may be the Occasion of Heats and Animosities among themselves. I shall be careful to preserve and maintain the Act of Toleration, and to set the Minds of all my People at quiet. My own Principles must always keep me intirely firm to the Interests and Religion of the Church of England, and will incline me to countenance those who have the truest Zeal to support it.”

Here are Sentiments worthy of a Princess who was indulgent to all Her Subjects, careful of the Publick Credit and Welfare of England, just to Her Allies, and to Her own profess'd Principles, pursuing King William's Maxims and Methods.

Sir, It may not be amiss in this Place to give You and the Readers a View of what Incumbrances the Nation is now liable to, for Debts contracted in King William's Reign, with all possible Justice; viz.

Principal

Principal Debts Contracted in King William's Reign.

<i>l. s. d.</i>		<i>Yearly Payments.</i>
1,812,109 : 06 : 10	Annuities, already explained, Page 12.	<i>l. s. d.</i> 164,323 : 04 : 10
1,200,000 : 00 : 00	Bank of England, now at 5 per Cent.	60,000 : 00 : 00
2,000,000 : 00 : 00	East-India Company, now at 5 per Cent.	100,000 : 00 : 00
South-Sea Company Debt, taken from the Commissioners for stating the Equivalent, Page 28. And as it is separately stated by the Gentlemen of Scotland, who were careful to ask all they could, by way of Equivalent for Debts contracted before the 1st of May, 1707. Tho' several Articles in that Account were contracted after King William's Death, yet I shall set down the whole Amount of their Demand, that this Voucher may correspond, and be the more easily examin'd; and is		
1,341,941 : 16 : 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	Now carrying Interest at 5 per Cent.	67,097 : 01 : 09
6,354,051 : 02 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Chargeable to King William's Reign	391,420 : 06 : 07

His Majesty had paid some Money to the late King James's Privy-Purse, and for Debts in that Reign contracted _____ *l. 138,612 : 19 : 09*; which I don't mention, because it was reimburs'd by the Ballance of Money remaining in the Exchequer Nov. 5, 1688, by the Arrears of Hearth-Money, and other Revenues, which became due, tho' not brought into the Exchequer, before King James's Abdication; and by an Account stated in the Month of March, 1702, the Ballance of Cash remaining in the Exchequer, amounted to _____ *l. 619,159 : 13 : 06 $\frac{1}{2}$.*

Sir, In order to form a right Judgment of our National Debts at present, I shall pray leave to state them in as clear a View, and with as much Candour, as is possible; hoping it may be to the Satisfaction and for the Improvement of all who wish well to Great Britain, and the Protestant Interest of Europe.

<i>l. s. d.</i>		<i>l. s. d.</i>
	The Exchequer-Account in December, 1717, amounts to _____	47,659,363 : 08 : 02 $\frac{1}{2}$
674,226 : 18 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	King Charles II. left to be paid to the Bankers.	
	King James, Nothing appears in His Time.	
6,354,051 : 02 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	King William's Debts then unpaid.	
38,153,038 : 05 : 08 $\frac{1}{2}$	Queen Anne, Debts contracted in Her Reign.	
2,478,047 : 00 : 09 $\frac{1}{2}$	King George's Reign.	
47,659,363 : 08 : 02 $\frac{1}{2}$	Amount of the Exchequer-Account above-mentioned.	

By the Exchequer-Account, the Debts in the late Queen's Reign, amount to *38,241,139 : 03 : 05*.
 By this Computation, their Import is _____ *38,153,038 : 05 : 08 $\frac{1}{2}$*

The Difference in Favour of Her late Majesty's Reign _____ *88,100 : 17 : 08 $\frac{1}{2}$*

This arises by the Commissioners of Equivalent carrying their Demands to 1707, and thereby including Debts of the Navy, which were not contracted in the Reign of King William.

Upon these Accounts, I am sorry that any Difference between you and me should have happen'd; and yet I have this Confidence in your Candour, that you will do me Justice in all Points, wherein, upon full Examination, you shall find me manifestly right. In the mean Time, upon View of the preceding Articles, several useful Observations may be made by Protestants.

In King James's Time no Debts appear; and yet, to His Management, more immediately, may be reasonably and justly attributed the Cause of all our Incumbrances. His Demands were Once for All, and His Aims for All or Nothing; and Providence has determin'd justly.

This compels me, notwithstanding my Reluctancy, to return to that unfortunate Prince's Reign, and to say something which I should not venture to mention, if it had not been publish'd by his own Authority, in the London Gazette, N^o. 2221, March 3, 1686, wherein you'll find his Majesty's Proclamation, bearing Date at White-Hall, Feb. 12, 1686, sent to his Privy-Council at Edinburgh, to be published in Scotland; and therein his Majesty said:

“ By Our Sovereign Authority, Prerogative Royal, and Absolute Power, which all Our Subjects are to obey without Reserve; We do give and grant Our Royal Toleration to the several Professors of the Christian Religion; viz.

The

The moderate *Presbyterians* to meet and hear Ministers in private Houses.
 The *Conventicles* to be punished according to the Severity of the Laws.
 The *Quakers* to meet in any Places appointed for their Worship.
 The *Roman Catholics* made as free as any Protestant Subject whatever; render'd capable of Offices and Benefices; the cruel Laws against them suspended and made void.
 All Oaths prescribed by Laws in King *Charles* the Second's Time, are suspended and forbidden.
 An Indemnity, in the most ample Sense, granted to all *Roman Catholics* and *Jesuits*, for any thing done contrary to the Laws in King *James* the Ist's Time; with Promises of Protection to the Protestant Bishops and Regular Clergy.

In His Majesty's Letter accompanying this Proclamation, the Words following are very remarkable; "The *Field Conventicles* we recommend to you to root out with all the Severities of our Laws, and with the most vigorous Prosecution of our Forces; it being equally ours, and our Peoples Concern, to be rid of them."

Several of the People in *Scotland* will tell, what they themselves could scarce believe, if they had not been Eye-Witnesses of the Facts, that some of those weak, deluded, enthusiastick Conventicles, both Men and Women, have preferred Death to the Royal Pardon, upon Terms very easie, and no harder than that of praying for the King; which argues an extreme Weakness, and prevalent Delusion in them.

Several of the People in *Scotland* will further tell you, That some of these Enthusiasticks have, without any legal Trial or Conviction, and without Time to recommend their Souls to God's Mercy, been, on the High-Way, shot by Soldiers, to whose Questions they could not, or would not answer directly. Certainly, both Parties were intoxicated with a Draught of a Jesuitical Composition; for Men, altho' they had no Knowledge of Religion, could not divest themselves of Humanity and Prudence to such an Excess, without losing their Senses.

However, for embellishing the *Gazette* before-mention'd, you have an Account from *Rome* of the splendid Entertainments which the Ambassador-Extraordinary from the King of *Great Britain*, received there from Queen *Christina* of *Sweden*, and from several Cardinals, whose Discourse ran intirely in Commendation of His *Britannick* Majesty.

And to the End, that the *English* might apprehend the Meaning and intended Consequences of these Matters, this *Gazette* concludes with an Article from *White-Hall*, giving an Account, how a noble Earl, the then *Custos Rotulorum* for the County of *Middlesex*, did, at the Desire of the Justices of the Peace, at their last General Quarter-Sessions, humbly beseech his Majesty, to grant to them the same Dispensation from taking the Oaths; which had been given to Catholics: And his Majesty being pleas'd with their Confidence in him, promis'd to take care of them.

Tho' I was, in proportion to my weak Capacity, as much pleas'd with the *Revolution*, as any Person in *Great Britain*, yet I have frequently considered King *James*'s Misfortunes with Compassion, and have, in my own Mind, searched for Reasons to excuse his Weakness in checking his natural Affections to *Englishmen*, and never could find any, unless these be allowed to pass, That a Darling Comfort and a Daring Confessor, are Two weighty Pendants in any *Roman Catholic*'s Ears: Against the first, Reason can't muster its Forces; and to the latter, it must needs truckle with a profound Submission; otherwise, the unhappy Man, thus adorn'd, must forfeit Happiness in this World, and think himself doom'd to Destruction in the next. For which Reason, I shall never embark with such Pilots.

However, without exaggerating on the Weakness and Wickedness of the Judges and Counsellors in that Reign, and without searching further for just Complaints, than what is in general Terms expressed in the last *Claim of Right*; I may (with Submission) say, That the Protestants in *England* (without Intestine Wars) never bore a Burthen so grievous, and, in Consequence, so dreadful, as that which loaded their Spirits from *February* 1684, to *November* 1688. And, I believe, those of them who are now surviving, will reckon what they have remaining, as so much saved; and pass it in an Article to the Credit of King *William*, who, by the *Revolution*, rescued their Civil and Religious Rights; and, at the same time, own their Obligations to Queen *Anne*, for prosecuting her immediate Predecessors Maxims and Methods, for securing the Protestant Interest and Succession: And so will date their *Advantages*, and not their *Burthens*, from the *Reign* of *William* the III.

Sir, I have brought this Series of the History, and of the Revenue, this Length, to convince You and all Mankind, that I have no Desire to load the late Queen's Reign; because the Ends proposed by the War, in Pursuance of King *William*'s Scheme, and the happy Consequences attending it, will justify the Expence. And it is so far from being any Disparagement to, or a Load upon Her Reign, that every Protestant Subject, who with the Benefit of his Religious and Civil Rights, enjoys that of his Senses, will reckon it adds a Lustre to Her Reign; and that the Money expended for Security of the Protestant Interest, in baffling the Designs of the late mighty Monarch of *France*, were the best-employ'd Sums of any that the Nation has expended from *William* the Conqueror, to the *Reign* of *William* III.

Now, Sir, I will undergo the Remainder of your Interrogatories, submitting Them, and my respective Answers, to the final Decision of our Readers and Judges, as to the CIVIL LIST.

Here the Readers are humbly pray'd to cast their Eye upon what is copy'd *Verbatim* from your Answer, in - - - - - APPENDIX, N^o. III. which is your State of the Dispute with me about the *Civil List*; upon which you charge 2,400,000*l.* Augmentation of the Debts since the Peace of *Utrecht*: And I shall answer as it runs in the Paragraphs successively, as the same relate to our present Controversy.

To

To the Third, It is very true, 120,000*l.* per Annum, at Twenty Years Purchase, does mathematically amount to - - - - - *l.* 2,400,000 : 00 : 00 because 2 Times 12 is 24; this may be easily reckon'd.

But because it was then, and is still your Opinion, that the whole 120,000*l.* was taken, it does neither support nor excuse your Conclusion.

Please to turn to the Fifth of *George*, cap. 3. which pass'd before your Answer, and at Page 94. you'll find, towards the paying off, and cancelling *Exchequer* Bills, is applied the Sum of 196,444 : 18 : 03 $\frac{1}{2}$, which remain'd in the *Exchequer* at *Michaelmas*, 1718, for the overplus of the aggregate Fund being over and above the Excess of the Civil List Funds for Three Years then ending. Now of this by a Medium, take $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* 65,481 : 12 : 09, this, at Twenty Years Purchase, by your Estimate, amounts to - - - - - *l.* 1,309,632 : 15 : 00

This reduces your Pretensions to - - - - - *l.* 1,090,367 : 05 : 00 and as Trade increases, the Revenue will augment, Interest fall, and so this Difference will come to nothing.

Thus, Sir, you see, it's not safe to form Conclusions upon implicit Faith of Information, nor upon the Weakness, or Omission of one, who is far from being your Adversary, because he differs from you in Opinion; nor venturing to support his Reasons by logical Arguments, but in a logistrique Manner, as you know the *French* term it, when a Person argues by Figures, wherein there can be no deceit, for the Parts must make the whole, and every Thing is in view, and supported by Acts of Parliament.

Here, Sir, give me leave to wonder, that a Senator, who was intent upon national Affairs, and so much concern'd in the Vindication of his Opinion, should not have minded, or consulted the Acts of Parliament which pass'd in his View, without referring the Matter to a Person without Doors, and retired to a Country Life, which makes me take your Compliments as a Banter, and for Reasons, which, I may, perhaps, some Day tell.

If you are pleas'd to examine this last mentioned Act of the 3d of *George*, you'll find several other Surplusses, which will very much affect your States and Computations of the National Debts, as to your sinking Funds.

From which I have reason to think you'll perform your Promise, in the Sixth Section of your State of the Dispute immediately following.

As to that Sixth Section, I am very far from taking upon me to determine what may be a reasonable Sum yearly for the Civil List Expences. Members of Parliament have the Privilege, within Doors, to give their Sentiments freely on these Matters; and, if the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown should require 1,200,000*l.* Augmentation to King *George*, and the Commons of *England* think reasonable to grant it, they shall have my frank Concurrence, and Contribution of my Mite for so good a Purpose, because Justice cannot be maintain'd, if the Honour and Dignity of the Crown be not supported suitably to the Rate of Expences at every Time.

The Amount of what I said, was, That Queen *Anne* and King *William* had 700,000, and their Predecessors, had as much, and I think (with Permission) that I have sufficiently proved it, which I shall here repeat as succinctly as possible.

King *Charles* and King *James* had it in their Power to apply 1,000,000*l.* and upwards, for the Uses which are now fix'd upon the Civil List Establishment.

King *William* had 700,000*l.* fix'd. The Parliament intended that Sum, and would not let Him be a Loser by giving the 3,700*l.* per Week out of the Branches of Excise, having granted him in lieu thereof all the Surplus of the Civil List Branches.

The Parliament intended that the Queen should have a Revenue for Life, equal to any of her Predecessors, and granted her the same Branches which King *William* had; 700,000*l.* per Annum, for the 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. in Specie from *Barbadoes* excepted.

The Queen, in her Speech, thanks the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, for continuing to Her for Life the same Revenue they had granted to King *William*. As to your Conclusion in this Section, That the same Branches were granted to King *George*; and, if they had been sufficient to raise 700,000*l.* there would have been no need of an additional Provision. This brings me to pray the Readers here to make their Remarks on several Articles in dispute between us, on the Subject of the Civil List. First of all, I do allow your Assertion, in your Seventh Section, that the late Queen *Anne* did not in the latter end of Her Reign, (nor by a Medium of the whole) receive out of the Produce of these Branches any Thing worth mentioning above 600,000*l.* but then this proceeded from several Causes, viz.

1st. During the War with *France* and *Spain*, the Interruption of Commerce with the latter diminished the Revenue.

2^{dly}. By 9 *Anne*, cap. 23. The Rates of Postage was increased, and 700*l.* per Week out of that Revenue was appropriated to publick Uses, which yearly amounted to - - - - - *l.* 36,400 but the Revenue did increase only - - - - - 8,000

so there fell a Deficiency annually on the Letter Money - - - - - 28,400 and consequently a Loss to the Civil List; but these two Articles were only casual.

3^{dly}. Queen *Anne*, upon an Address of the Honourable House of Commons, gave away 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. in Specie from *Barbadoes*, estimated annually - - - - - 7,000

4^{thly}. The Firsts and Tenths commendably in Charity to the poor Clergy - - - - - 13,000

5^{thly}. Her Majesty took out of the Civil List Branches, a Fund to answer 500,000*l.* raised for Payment of her Debts, and was annually - - - - - 35,000

In all, a yearly Diminution is evident - - - - - *l.* 83,400

T

Sir,

Sir, I think our Judges might here determine, upon a full cognizance of the Case, and perusal of what Mr. Lowndes has signed. But before I pray them to give Judgment, I shall bring under their View, what you have said on this Subject in several distant Places of your Answer. And with Submission, offer my weak, but honest Reasons, against your Assertions.

In your Eighth Section you own She was impower'd to raise 500,000 l. to pay Debts; but you say it will be found She gave away Sums to a greater Value, which are enumerated in the said Section; wherein I do cheerfully approve Her Majesty's pious and generous Intentions.

Yet, Sir, if a Country Gentleman, who had never studied Law, nor read an Act of Parliament, had brought this for a Reason, it might have pass'd for a desire to inform his Judgment; but when a Senator, and experienced Lawyer, argues thus, it seems strange: You know the Queen was Tenant for Life only, if plain English is allowable; and if She had given it all away during her Life, it could not, nor ought not, to affect the Successor.

Her Majesty, in this, acted very honourably; for in the Votes of June 25, 1713. you'll find Her Majesty's Message to the House of Commons in these Words:

ANNE R.

"HER Majesty thinks fit to acquaint Her Loyal House of Commons with the Difficulties, which in a particular Manner she lies under, by Debts contracted in Her Civil Government, occasioned by several Expences formerly incurr'd; so that Her Majesty thinks Her Self in Justice, obliged to many Creditors, to order an Estimate to be laid before this House, of what was owing on the Civil List in the Year 1710.

"Her Majesty hath used unexampled Parsimony to remove, if possible, the Burden from Her Self; but the granting away, and lessening some Part of Her Revenue by Parliament, has made that impracticable; therefore Her Majesty hopes, That this House of Commons, which on all Occasions have shewed themselves so well affected to Her, will not be unwilling to impower her to raise such a Sum of Money on the Civil List Funds, as may enable Her to discharge the Debts, and settle the Expence to be regularly paid for the future."

Sir, If you'll please to cast your Eye upon the Votes of June 27, 1713, the Resolution of the House will appear, That Her Majesty was impower'd, by Letters Patents, to set apart, and appropriate 35,000 l. per Annum, to be charged on the Hereditary and Temporary Branches of the Civil List, for raising 500,000 l. to discharge Debts, and Arrears, to Her Servants and others.

The Act 12 Anne, cap. 11. For the Purposes aforesaid, carries in its Title these Words: "For enabling Her Majesty to raise 300,000 l. on the Revenues appointed for the Uses of Her Civil Government, for to be applied for, or towards Payment of such Debts and Arrears owing to Her Servants, Trades-Men, and others, as therein mentioned." And at Page 130, this 35,000 l. per Annum, is charg'd upon the Revenues, and Branches which were appointed for Support of the Household, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; as well those which were Hereditary in the Crown, as those which were granted for Life.

The Queen in Her most Gracious Speech, upon July 13, 1713, at passing this Bill, with others that Day, having thanked the Gentlemen of the House of Commons for the Supplies granted, says on the present Subject,

"In this Session you have enabled Me to be just, in paying the Debts to My Servants."

Sir, I am hopeful the Consideration of these Matters will persuade you to acquiesce, and think our Judges just, if they should give Sentence in my Favour. Now, because upon this Point depends the final Decision of the Article of 2,400,000 l. by you charged as an Incumbrance upon the Nation, for the 120,000 l. per Annum, given to King George, give me leave to take Notice of a Message sent by Queen Anne, wherein Her Majesty argues with the Commons thus:

The granting away, and lessening some Part of the Revenue by Parliament, hath rendered it impracticable to remove the Burden of Her Debt, notwithstanding Her great and unexampled Parsimony.

These Grants of Parliament can only have Reference to the 3,700 l. per Week, out of Two Branches of Excise yearly - - - - - l. 192,400
The Deficiencies of the Letter Money, upon account of the 700 l. per Week - - - - - 28,400
The 4 and 1/2 per Cent. in Specie from Barbadoes estimated - - - - - 7,000
The 1st Fruits and 10ths granted away by an Act, 2 & 3 Anne, cap. 11. By the Title and Preamble thereof, was for making more effectual Her Majesty's Gracious Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, and was a very pious and prudent Work; and, I am fully persuaded, heartily approved by Her Royal Successor, tho' it diminishes the Branches of the Civil List in His Reign, a Sum by Mr. Lowndes estimated - - - - - 13,000

To make up Mr. Lowndes's and my Article there wants - - - - - 240,800
Taken away from the Civil List Branches before His Majesty's Accession to the Throne - - - - - 31,000
l. 275,800

This

This 35,000 l. per Annum, is the Fund for the Civil List Lottery, 1713; and before I desire Judgment on that Article, I shall shew your first Opinion, and your Reasons afterwards brought in defence of that Opinion.

In your Fourth State, copied in my - - - - - APPENDIX, N^o. I. stands Verbatim your first Charge, 2,400,000 l. increase of National Debts since the Peace at Utrecht, upon account of the 120,000 l. per Annum, or so much thereof, as shall be wanting to make up the effectual Sum of 700,000 l. per Annum to King GEORGE.

At Page 12. of your Treatise in 1718, in Reasoning upon the Abstract of this Fourth State, wherein this Article of 2,400,000 l. is included, you say,

"The Remark from this State is very obvious, and it is a very melancholy Consideration, That since the Utrecht Peace, the publick Debts, instead of lessening, have been considerably increased, notwithstanding the high Land Taxes which have been granted, &c."

Upon a Point so delicate, I will not venture to put any Construction on your Words, which may in the least deviate from your innocent and loyal Thoughts; only, as a Friend, I wish in this Remark, the Article of the Civil List had been excepted, which would have rendered that part of your Treatise more acceptable to many Readers. In my - - - - - APPENDIX, N^o. III. appear your Words;

"And I am persuaded, that no Reader who has common Sense, and believes that I have any, can imagine that I make this Debt more absolute, or more certain, than the Foundation on which I ground it in the Article of the Charge."

Now, Sir, if this be the Case, how can your Remark be very obvious, and the Consideration melancholy, when you argue from an Uncertainty?

Here give me leave to put you in mind of your Promise in your Fourth Section (transcribed in the same Appendix) to deduct from your Charge, what I can shew has been paid less than the 120,000 l. yearly, having at Page 71. of this Treatise made appear, that l. 196,444 : 18 : 03, has been paid less in the compass of Three Years, by a Medium annually l. 65,481 : 12 : 04.

Sir, I think there is little Candor in catching at niceties of Words, or Expressions, and therefore I endeavour to find your Meaning; and when I can't discover that by the known Acceptation of Words, I leave it to your Explanation: And this makes me think your Exclamation at Page 9. to be somewhat severe in reference to this Article of the Civil List, and Exchequer Bills, in these Words:

"It is very amazing, that Mr. Crookshanks's great Zeal in this Matter, should transport him beyond all the Bounds of probability; for is it conceivable, that the aforesaid great Debt was contracted between the 31st of March (the Conclusion of the Peace) and the 16th of July, 1713 (the Day the said Act of the 12th of the Queen received the Royal Assent) which is not full 4 Months? But the Fact is NOTORIOUSLY KNOWN to be otherwise; and it is not easy to imagine, that Mr. Crookshanks could be ignorant thereof, viz. That the Money raised by the Civil List Lottery, was applied to the Payment of the Queen's particular Debts contracted, not after but before the Peace of Utrecht, and many of them several Years before that Time; and that the Money raised by the Exchequer Bills, or the far greater Part thereof, was not applied to the Debts contracted in the aforesaid 4 Months, or for the current Service of that Year, but to the Expences of the War incurred before the Conclusion of the Peace." A Child carries his Christian Name from the Minute of his Baptism; and, if it had been practicable, it was lawful for the Treasury to issue these Bills that very Afternoon.

It's true, at Page 2. of my Remarks, I have said, The two preceding Articles contracted since the Peace of Utrecht; and if my Meaning don't appear plain from the Words, I beg your's and the Reader's Pardon, hoping they and you will favourably admit of such an Explanation as will evidently, and by necessary Consequences, reconcile them to the whole Design of my Treatise; which was, to distinguish the Debts properly belonging to each Reign; and, if instead of the Word contracted, it be read charged, or provided for, it will answer the Fact, and my general Scope and Intention.

By your Rule you'll lose much more than you pretend to gain by your present Argument, with respect to Reason and Justice; and I am hopeful the following Vouchers will plead for an Excuse of my Expression, and of the Word contracted, which will shew with what Reason you have used the Word Notorious.

The Votes, Sabbati 6 Die Junii, 1713, N^o. 50. shew, That upon a Report of Mr. Conyers, it was resolved, "That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Proposition of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for raising the Sum of 1,200,000 l. upon such Terms and Conditions as are therein mentioned be accepted."

The Votes, N^o. 62. Sabbati 20 Die Jovis Junii, 1713, say, "Mr. Lowndes presented to the House (according to Order) a Bill to raise 1,200,000 l. for Her Majesty's Supply, by circulating a further Sum in Exchequer Bills, and the same was received, &c."

This Act, 12 Anne, cap. 11. carries this Title; "An Act to raise Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds for publick Uses, by circulating a further Sum in Exchequer Bills; and for enabling Her Majesty to raise Five Hundred Thousand Pounds on the Revenues appointed for Uses of Her Civil Government,"

“vernment, to be applied for, or towards Payment of such Debts and Arrears, owing to Her Ser-
vants, Trades-Men and others, as are therein mention'd.”

At Page 118, it's enacted, That the Treasury may issue Bills for 1,200,000 l. for such publick Uses
and Services whereunto the same are, or shall be appropriated, or applicable, and from this Page for-
ward, Directions are given pursuant to the Agreement with the Bank.

At Page 135, of this Act, comes the general Appropriation of the several Supplies granted this
Session, and amongst them, this 1,200,000 l. to be raised by Exchequer Bills, is appropriated for the
Uses in that Act mentioned, which plainly appear to be FOR THE SERVICE OF THE
YEAR 1713.

These Matters would afford sufficient Scope for a censorious Temper to make very satirical Ob-
servations, but my Respect to Mr. Hutcheson, and Humanity, keeps me from severe Excursions, and
yet, I think, it may be allowable for me to say, we do not argue with equal Ease: His Word must
pals, because at Page 14, at the end, “He has not now in his Power the Clauses of Appropriation,
“or Votes of Parliament, relating to this Matter, and can affirm nothing positively about it.” viz. the
present Articles, while I think my self indispensably engaged to prove my Assertions by the most authen-
tick of legal Vouchers.

At Page 9. of your Answer, there is a very ingenious (may I with Decency call it) Evasion, in these
your Words. “If the Session of Parliament, in which the said 120,000 l. was granted, began at any
“Time before the 31st of March, 1713. and was continued by Adjournment to the 9th of April follow-
“ing, I have not then by omitting them deviated from my Rule.”

I have read in Speeches upon publick Occasions, very pretty gingling Words upon References to
the first Day of a Session. I am no Lawyer, and therefore don't pretend to understand the whole nicery
of this Matter; but common Reason tells me, That the Acts may refer to the first Day of a Session;
but if in those Acts there are special Provisions for the Time when they are to take place, and have
effect, they must be (I think with Submission) admitted among the Exceptions to your General Rule.

However, for your further Satisfaction in this Point, look to any of the original Acts of that Sessi-
on, and you'll find the Parliament began at Westminster, November 25, 1710, continued by Prorogation to
December 7, 1711. being the Second Session, and from thence continued by several Prorogations to
April 9, 1713, being the Third Session of that Parliament.

For your further Satisfaction, cast your Eye upon the Votes, Anno 1713, and you'll find in the
Frontispiece, that this Third Session began April 9, 1713. that the Queen made Her most Gracious
Speech upon that Day, beginning with these Words; “I ended the last Session with My hearty
“Thanks, &c.” And you'll find the Honourable Houe of Commons continued sitting *de die in diem*,
except Sundays, and Three Saturdays, by their own Adjournment, until July 16, 1713. when they were
prorogued, by Her Majesty's Command, to August 28. following, so that you come behind your own Rule
Nine Days.

But as you do ingenuously own, That if you are right in the Matter it's by chance, I will not take any
Advantage, hoping you'll do me the same Justice in Matters, wherein upon Examination it shall be my
Chance to be in the right, in the main equitable and fundamental Parts, tho' my Words should not be
sufficiently expressive.

At the End of your said Ninth Page, you say, “As to the Civil List Lottery, I shall shew here-
“after, that I have not omitted it, as he imagins, although I have not charg'd it in the way which he
“has done.”

Pursuant hereto, at the beginning of Page 12, you say thus, “Had I taken the Civil List Lottery,
“as Mr. Crookshanks does, to have been a Debt affecting the Queen's Reign, I should have charged it
“in my Fourth State in the same manner, without regard to the Payment which was made between
“the aforesaid two Exchequer Accompts, amounting to - - - - - l. 11,070.”

“But conceiving the said Civil List Lottery, to be a Debt properly chargeable to the King's
“Reign, I have included it in the Debt of 2,400,000 l. on account of the 120,000 l. per Annum, taken
“from the Funds of the Bank to make good the Civil List, as it was according to the first, and not
“according to the last of the said Two Exchequer Accompts, in the same manner as I would have
“charged the same to the Queen's Reign, had I taken the same to have been a Debt affecting the
“Publick, by the Act passed in the 12th Year of Her Reign; in relation to which, I shall explain my
“self more fully in my Answer to the next Objection.” — Well, Patience.

Sir, your next, and Fifth Objection, at Page 12, runs thus: “Mr. Crookshanks in the beginning of
“his Second Page, takes Notice of my omitting the Civil List Lottery, and towards the End of that
“Page, thinks it strange that I should not have included it in my State of the increased Debt since
“the Peace of Utrecht, having dated the Article which relates to it (viz. in my Second State) in the
“Year 1713.”

“I have not charg'd the Debt on account of this Lottery in a distinct Article, and yet I have not
“omitted it in my State of the increased Debt since the Peace of Utrecht, having included it, as I have
“already mentioned, in my Answer to the immediately preceding Objection, in the Sum of
“2,400,000 l. which I state as the increased Debt, or equivalent thereto, on account of the 120,000 l.
“per Annum, taken from the Funds of the Bank, to make good the Civil List; and if I had also
“charged this Debt in a distinct Article, that had certainly been for so much a Double Charge, which
“cou'd not have escaped the Notice of the meanest Observer, and had justly subjected me to the se-
“verest Animadversions. This, indeed, would have given Mr. Crookshanks a fair Occasion, to have
“exposed my Ignorance, and to have blemished my Integrity.”

Sir,

Sir, I would by no means touch you upon the First Point, because I am very far from thinking you
chargeable with it; and upon the Second Point I would be tender with you, and delicate with all Man-
kind; and, I hope your Integrity may, according to my desire, remain untouched; tho' I am en-
gag'd, in my own Defence, to support (as far as is reasonable) my part of our present Dispute: And
I desire, that every Reader may pay a just regard to your Integrity. You go on in the last mention'd
Page, “But Mr. Crookshanks thinks I should have charg'd this Debt to the Queen's Reign, in which I
“intirely disagree with him; because by the Act of the 12th of Her Reign, and the Letters Patents
“pass'd in pursuance thereof, the Queen's particular Debts were not engrafted on any of the Funds,
“which had been granted and appropriated to the Payment of the National Debts, nor was any
“Part of these Funds taken away for that Purpose; nor was there any Tax imposed for the raising
“of a new Fund for the Payment of those Debts, which were charged only on the Funds of the
“Civil List; and tho' this did lessen that Revenue 35,000 l. per Annum, it did not any wise increase
“the National Debt. It is certain, that the 35,000 l. per Annum for the Civil List Lottery, continues
“still to issue out of the Funds of the Civil List, and is no otherwise a National Debt, than as it
“may be considered to be now provided for out of the 120,000 l. per Annum taken from the Funds
“of the Bank; and I presume that it is for this Reason, that the same is inserted as a publick Debt,
“in the Two last Exchequer Accompts deliver'd into Parliament.”

Sir, The Civil List Lottery was provided for by 12 Anne, cap. 21. upon all Events, when, pro-
bably, some Persons did not think of augmenting King George's Revenue.

“It is very certain, that this Debt was not inserted in the Accompt of publick Debts deliver'd into
“Parliament by Mr. Lowndes the 17th of June, 1714; and no-body will suppose that he had forgot
“the Lottery Act which had pass'd the Year before; and he could omit it for no other Reason, but
“because he did not then think it a publick Debt, but a Debt only affecting the Queen's Civil List;
“and if it was not a publick Debt then, I am sure it could not become so since, any otherwise, than
“as a Consequence of the additional Provision of the 120,000 l. per Annum, or so much thereof as
“shall be wanted. And surely Mr. Crookshanks will pay great Regard to the Authority of Mr. Lowndes,
“and allow, what every body does, that he is a very competent Judge in Matters of this kind.”

Sir, I must allow, that you have ingenuously said, at distant Places, every Thing which can be
alleged in defence of your Method, tho' you come slowly to the Conclusion. But, in answering
what is copied before, I must begin with the latter part of your Assertions, and so go backward,
for setting this Case in a true Light, wherein I shall use all the Candor and fair Dealing that may be
expected from me.

I do own, that Mr. Lowndes is a competent, and very valuable Judge, in Matters relating to the
publick Revenues and Funds; and I cannot, with any Countenance, oppose what he shall determine,
having already appealed to him in the last Report.

However, in the mean Time, I think the 120,000 l. per Annum, granted to make up the Civil
List effectually 700,000 l. per Annum, to be a Consequence of the Sums formerly taken from the
Civil List Branches; and that the 35,000 l. per Annum, taken for the Civil List to pay Queen Anne's
Debts to Her Servants, Trades-Men, &c. must be a yearly part thereof, if Reason does not run retro-
grade, and Causes proceed from their Effects; and, contrary to the Course and Succession of Time,
to gratify Mr. Hutcheson, this period of - - - - - July 16, 1713,
when the 35,000 l. was granted for the Civil List Lottery, must necessarily come after August 20, 1713,
when the Act for the 120,000 l. received the Royal Assent, to make his Arguments good.

But why should I trouble you, and the Readers, with my Reasons in this Point, since I can pro-
duce those which carry a decisive Authority, upon a full and candid Representation of the Case.

The King in His Speech upon March 21, 1714, at the beginning of that Session, to the Gentlemen
of the House of Commons, says thus: “The Branches of the Revenue, formerly granted for the
“Support of the Civil Government, are so far encumber'd and alienated, that the Produce of the
“Funds which remain, and have been granted to me, will fall much short of what was at first designed
“for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown. And since it is my Happiness (as I am con-
“fident you think it yours) to see a Prince of Wales, who may, in due Time, succeed Me on the
“Throne; and to see him blessed with many Children, the best and most valuable Pledges of our
“Care and Concern for your Prosperity; this must occasion an Expence to which the Nation has not
“of many Years been accustomed, but such as SURELY NO MAN WILL GRUDGE;
“and therefore I do not doubt but you will think of it, with that Affection which I have Reason to
“hope for from you.”

The Commons, in their Address of Thanks, express the Sentiments of good, loyal, and wife
Protestants, in reference to this Part of the King's Speech. “Most Gracious Sovereign, The Bless-
“ings derived to these Nations from Your Majesty's Auspicious Reign, are not confined to the
“present Times; We have a Prospect of future and lasting Happiness, entailed upon Your People
“by a long Succession of Your Royal Progeny. And as this is a Blessing which these Kingdoms have
“a long Time wanted, so they could never hope to have seen it so well supplied, as in the Person of
“his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and his Issue. Your faithful Commons shall therefore
“THINK IT THEIR DUTY to enable Your Majesty to support the Dignity of the
“Crown, and to make an honourable Provision for the Royal Family.”

I might here, with more Reason and Certainty, retort your Words at p. 25; viz. "I believe, it will be generally allow'd, that my differing in Opinion from that Gentleman, is very far from being a Blemish on my Reputation." And so much the more, because you strive to include an Article in this 120,000 l. which the Act of Parliament has expressly excluded: For you very well know, His Majesty cannot legally touch any part of the 35,000 l. taken from the Branches of the Civil List, which stands preferably appropriated to the Creditors of the late Queen. And, I hope, you will generously pardon me in declining your Example of complimenting my self at such a rate; and forgive my Unwillingness to take Matters in an ill Sense to vex my self; while Civility engages me to let you say every thing you may think reasonable in Defence of your Opinion and Argument.

As to the Accounts of Publick Debts delivered into Parliament by Mr. Lowndes, see the Votes, N^o. 82, upon June 15; 1714. It was resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Directions, that an Account be laid before the House, of the Publick Debts provided for by Parliament, and of what Interest is paid for such Debts respectively: And upon June 22, Mr. Secretary Bromly acquainted the House, That Her Majesty was pleased to say, She will order the Account desired to be laid before the House: And upon the 28th, not the 17th (probably the Fault of your Printer) "Mr. Lowndes presented to the House (by Her Majesty's Command, pursuant to an Address for that purpose) An Account of Debts on the Publick Registers, and of the Annuities, Lotteries, and Sums advanc'd by the Bank and East-India Company, and the Debt owing to the South-Sea Company, with the Rates of Interest."

Sir, You have seen with what Delicacy the Commons treated Her Majesty, with reference to the Civil List; empowering Her by Her Letters-Patents to raise the 500,000 l. for the Paying Her Debts, in such manner as She pleas'd; having, for that purpose, appropriated out of Her own Revenue 35,000 l. per Annum for a Fund, which She directed by way of a Lottery: So that neither in Civility to Her Majesty during Her Life, nor in the Nature of the Thing, could this Sum be brought in with Publick Debts, being paid out of Her proper Revenue during Life.

On Her Majesty's Demise, the Case alter'd very much as to the Quality of the Debt, by reason of the former Parliamentary Provision for the Security of Her Majesty's Creditors: So that upon that Event, it became of a Publick Nature; and, in virtue of the Parliamentary Appropriation, the former Creditors of the late Queen, are now become Creditors of the Publick: And in that Sense, the Officers in Exchequer have deliver'd in their Annual Accounts to Parliament; and the Nation have esteem'd it such; and, consequently, it has affected His Majesty's Revenue, by diminishing the same 35,000 l. Yearly.

The Difficulty you are under, in your nice Regard to Justice, in stating Matters so, as not to charge the Civil List Lottery twice, might have been solv'd by this easie and just Decision; viz. Here are Two Persons concerned; I must not charge the One for what the Other got, because I can't produce a Voucher for it, nor convince any Person that it ought to be so. Then the Case stands plainly in this View:

King George, for making up the Funds of the Civil List so as to answer 700,000 l. Yearly, has, so far as may be wanting to complete the same, recourse to a Yearly Fund of - - - - - l. 120,000.
But Queen Anne, in Her Time, for Her Debts, took away from these Funds Yearly - - - - - 35,000.

Then I cannot, in Justice, charge the King with any more than - - - - - 85,000.

And reckoning this 85,000 l. at 20 Years Purchase, instead of - - - - - l. 2,400,000 pretended Incumbrance, that Annual Sum would have made the Increase of the Debt only l. 1,700,000 in the utmost Extent and Rigor: And this last Sum, for Reasons before adduced, will soon come to nothing. And, with great Submission, I think, A Debt contracted by Her Majesty, for Her proper Use and Service, does more immediately affect Her Reign, than any Publick Debt whatever; for, in this latter Case, She only kept the Publick Money in Deposit to pay particular Subjects what they had lent to the Nation in general; in the former Case, She was the principal and proper Debtor. And by the first State of your Case, pray see how it stands: Queen Anne takes, or the Nation gives, 35,000 l. Yearly out of the Civil List Branches, and you charge King George with that Sum; If that be not a double Charge, I do not understand what may be called so.

If I should be in an Error now upon this Point, I shall be strangely disappointed; for you have confirm'd me strongly in an Opinion, that I may be right, by your Sixth State of your Sinking Fund, at Page 14. of your Treatise in 1718, where you do frankly say these Words; "Total Annual Produce of the Funds appropriated for the Payment of the Publick Debts, is l. 2,797,775:18:4. In which Sum you do honestly and openly include what's payable out of the Civil List Branches for the Lottery 1713; being Yearly - - - - - l. 35,000. And in the same State and Sinking Fund, you bring in Two other Articles taken from the Civil List Branches, which Three together, you make amount to the Yearly Sum of - - - - - l. 263,800, in which you do compute 8000 l. too much upon the Article of Postage. But instead of such an equitable Consideration, as has been agreeable to the Wisdom and Justice of Parliament, now, by a witty Turn of Thought, King George, instead of enjoying a legal Benefit, must be charged with an imaginary Incumbrance.

To make this Matter yet more plain, pray, Sir, give me Leave to ask this Question: If your prudent Proposition should prevail (which I wish it may) for clearing the Ancient Revenues of the Crown,

Crown, whereby our fix'd Boundaries would be known, for Maintenance whereof, the Great English-Men in former Ages, have so nobly and commendably contended; and wherein the Privileges of the Commons of England are so much concerned; would not these Three Articles revert to the Crown, and be much more beneficial, than a Part of the 120,000 l. or the Whole of it, if wanted? And why should they revert to the Crown? Because they have been by the Consent of King William and Queen Anne, taken from the Crown Revenue, and appropriated to Publick Uses.

It was King William's Opinion and Hope, That the Ancient Revenue of the Crown should have been cleared of all Anticipations and Incumbrances; in which Case, the Old Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, commonly known by the ancient Title of Customs, would produce much more Yearly than the New Subsidy does, which has been substituted in place thereof, by reason of their different Regulations. And then the Caledonian Bashaw would be ashamed of what he has done.

In concluding this Controverſie, give me Leave to ask this modest Question; Why Money given to make up King George's Civil List, should affect the Publick more than That which they gave, or do pay for discharging the late Queen's Debts? And how you would make up the Hearth-Money?

AND NOW I WILL HUMBLY SUBMIT TO WHAT JUDGMENT SHALL BE PRONOUNCED BY YOUR SELF, Mr. LOWNDES, OR OUR CANDID READERS.

Sir, I am extremely surpriz'd with your very unkind Arguments relating to the Publick Debts in the last Two Years of the Queen's Reign, and with your severe Consequences from thence drawn, in Pages 14, 15, and 16 of your Answer; which, in the most modest Terms I can express them, amount to this; That I have deviated from my Rule in stating the Debts of the late and present Reign; That my General Scheme and Appendix N^o. 1. do not agree with Page 5. of my Remarks.

After sundry deliberate Perusals of your said Pages, I really thought, they did not require any Reply, because you had therein manifestly mistaken my declared Design, and the plainly obvious Meaning of my Words and Articles, or (if it be allowable for me to think so) you desired the Readers should misapprehend them by your inadvertent Repetition of the Facts. For Instance:

At Page 16. you say, "Mr. Crookshanks could not be ignorant, that by an Act the 3. Geor. there was raised or charged (including 400,000 l. for Army Debentures) - - - - - l. 1,500,412 : 16 : 11. " l. 923,328 : 00 : 10 d. part thereof, I do agree was for the Payment of Debts, viz. Arrears to the Army, Canada Bills, &c. due before his Majesty's Accession to the Crown, and even before the Peace at Utrecht; but surely, he cannot say that the same were charged on the Publick by Acts of Parliament in the last Two Years of the Peace."

Pray, Sir, have I said any such thing? Does it not appear in my Particular and General Account, which are both at the End of my Appendix, that of this last Sum, several Articles are brought to the increased Debts by 3 Geo. cap. 7. amounting to the Sum of - - - - - l. 523,398 : 00 : 10 1/4 as Debts affecting the Queen's Reign; because in Her Time contracted.

Adding to this, your Article for Army Debentures - - - - - 400,000 : 00 : 00
it will make up your last-mention'd Sum - - - - - 923,398 : 00 : 10 1/4

In reference to these Army Debentures, I have used you with Candour, which you seem to own, and in this place a suitable Return would have been no Disparagement to your Reputation, nor any great Prejudice to your Argument; because they cannot be charged to the King's Reign, as a Debt in that Time contracted; nor yet since the Peace at Utrecht: The Nature and Denomination of the Debt declare it manifestly; and you'll see, that I have been so fair in this Point, as to mention the Interest provided for them by the 3d of Geor. cap. 7.

Now for your remaining Article of l. 577,014 : 16 : 1 1/4 Deficiencies of the Grants Anno 1716, on which you lay so much Strefs at Page 16. of your Answer; I have brought it into the Account in the King's Reign, and it was unavoidable with respect to a just Representation of Facts, attended still with this inseparable Distinction, That it was a Deficiency in the Supply of that Year. His Majesty was very sensible of this Matter at the Close of the Session, June 26, 1716; as appears by His most Gracious Speech, in the following Words:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I return You in particular My Thanks for the Supplies you have given; which, altho' they fall short of the Sums you found necessary, and have voted for the Service of the whole Year; yet, by the Encouragement you have given Me to make them effectual, may, I hope, be so managed, as to carry on the current Service to another Session of Parliament."

Upon this Consideration, and in Conformity to my Rule laid down, this Deficiency was not, and, indeed, justly could not be charged to the last Two Years of the Peace, viz. 1717, and 1718, in the Comparison which I made between the first and last Two Years of the Peace, as to the Sums in each of them raised, and as to the Debts in these Years respectively contracted: For this further Reason (with Submission); If the Parliament vote Services for 10 l. and give Supplies for 5 l. only, the Year in which that Deficiency was made up, can't be charged with it, when we examine at what Time the Debt was contracted; and this being properly a Debt of the Year 1716, could not be brought to the Charge of 1717, and 1718, the Two last Years of the Peace, when I wrote in 1718; which I leave to the Decision of our candid Readers.

As

As to the Nicety of your Distinction about National and Parliamentary Debts, I can't tell, if, strictly speaking, they can be called *Parliamentary Debts*. When I mention Debts, it's in the Sense wherein they are generally taken in Speeches from the Throne, Votes of the Honourable House of Commons, Acts of Parliament, and common Discourse. When the Parliament does declare Debts to be National, and orders Provision for their Interest or Discharge, the Nation must pay, if the Tax be laid equally; the Faith of Parliament stands engaged for an effectual Performance; as the Judge, pronouncing in the last Resort, is engaged for the Execution of his Decree, without being bound personally for Payment, in Default of the Debtor. And the Parliament having interposed their Authority, may (in your own Words upon another Occasion) esteem it a *Debt of Honour*, because their Justice has been employ'd between the Parties. If I mis-apprehend your Meaning, I beg your Pardon, and if I mistake the Point, I pray the Reader's Forgiveness.

Sir, I am hopeful, that in the most rigorous Construction of my Words, nothing will justify the Severity of your Charge, at p. 14. of your *Answer*, viz. That I have, without any Colour, Pretence, or Reason, charged l. 523,398 : 00 : 10 to the last Two Years of the Queen's Reign. Pray, in what Place have I charged it so? I cannot find it in my Accompts. Her Majesty died upon - - - - - August 1, 1714; The Articles making up that Sum are not brought into Account before the Year - - - - - 1717; referring to an Act 3 *Geor. cap. 7.* 'Tis true, they are carried into the Column of the late Reign with regard to that in general, without fixing or endeavouring to place them on the Two last Years of Her Reign. My Design and Accompts were only to shew the Debts properly belonging to each Reign; and if, upon a Review, you'll cast your Eyes upon my Accompts, you'll find no Debts placed in the last Two Years of the Queen, except what were actually raised or charged in that Time, by Acts of Parliament; and in the Column of Debts belonging to the late Reign, you'll find Two Blanks for 1715, and 1716, and One for 1718.

In my Accompts, I refer to Acts of Parliament and Votes; If a Senator will not be at the Pains to peruse the Laws and the Foundation of them, I cannot hinder Men from thinking him as fond as forward, to gain the Title of an *Author*: And, probably, his hasty Assertion of a Matter, will not carry Authority for compelling any reasonable Man's Belief, who is not a Convert to implicate Faith.

Sir, Your Method of Arguing has engaged me to be very tedious and troublesome to our Readers, in these Points, whereon I should have chosen to be silent, could I have been assured, that you would not blame me for it, and think your-self neglected, in a Matter of such Importance to the Defence of your Argument; and had I not likewise, upon second Thoughts, apprehended, that Readers, who peruse our Performances transiently, might think my Silence on these Matters, to be an Argument of Incapacity, or Impossibility to answer what you have so courageously asserted. And now, to make all Matters plain, I shall desire Your's and the Reader's Favour in the following Explanation.

In the first place, the general Scope and Intention of my *Remarks*, was, To distinguish not only the Debts contracted in, but also those properly belonging to, each Reign, with their respective Deficiencies; for which purpose, I did, at Page 5. honestly explain the Rule I laid down, and, in conformity thereto, I have stated the Accompts with proper References to the Acts of Parliament, and other authentick Vouchers, that every Reader might determine, with full Knowledge, and a present View of the Facts, as to the Equity or Error of my Procedure.

Now, Sir, as I argue for Truth and Justice, I can never have the Countenance to support the least Impropriety of Expression, which may give ground for an Exception against what I have said; and upon the most strict and severe Examination of this Matter, I can only find at the Close of my General Scheme, the following Words liable to a Critical Censure; viz.

"The Debts incur'd and provided for since the Peace at Utrecht. The Debts incur'd OR provided for since the Peace at Utrecht,

If you'll read them, It will (as I humbly conceive) reconcile all Matters to the declared Intention, and to the whole Scope of my *Remarks*, and run, at the same time, in exact Conformity to the Titles of my Accompts. Whether the Debts were contracted in the first or last Two Years, or in the middle of the Reign, is no great Matter, when the proper and respective Debts and Incumbrances of each Reign do appear, as in my General Scheme is evident; wherein you will not find one Article complain'd of, omitted, and that they are not charged to the Two last Years of the Queen. And how a Debt contracted in 1711, can be charged to His Majesty's Reign, I cannot reasonably conceive. Suppose His Royal Word pass'd for the Payment of another Person's Debt, the Creditor, in the greatest Rigor, could only desire Satisfaction of His Majesty; but Law and Reason would allow His Majesty an equitable Relief from the principal Debtor.

If it be consider'd, that in Accompts formed for Demonstration, we cannot expatiate in repeated Descriptions, as if we were drawing Deeds of Conveyance, or Bills in Chancery; and how much I was confined in that General Account, being therein obliged to write the Words before-quoted in Two short Lines, within the Bounds of a narrow Column; I hope, you will not only moderate your Censures, but generously admit the modest and small Amendment above-defired.

Sir, I may the more reasonably hope for this Favour, seeing, at the beginning of Page 15. of your *Answer*, you are pleased to offer a generous Alternative for compromising the Controversie between us, in the following Terms; viz. "I will allow (*say you*) the King's Reign is to be charged only, as he has done, with

"But then, on the same Foot of Reasoning, he must allow, that the two last Years of the Queen's Reign are to be charged with no Debt at all, or with so much only as was taken out of the Money raised by the *Exchequer-Bills*, and the Lottery 1714. for the current Service of those two Years."

With

With Thanks for your generous Condescension, I do accept this Alternative, and hope it may be done without Injury to the Innocent. The Debts in the King's Reign are now mutually agreed upon and fix'd; the Creditors of the Publick must not be disappointed. Now, suppose they were obliged to prove the Times when, and the Services for which their Money was employed, that they might have recourse to the Person or Period they trusted to.

The Creditors of the Publick would certainly, for recovery of the first Article by *Exchequer Bills*, amounting to the Sum of - - - - - l. 1,200,000 produce the Votes of the Honourable House of Commons, wherein it appears, That this Sum was towards the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1713; and further, they would found their Claim on an Act of Parliament 12 *Annæ, cap. 11.* where it appears, at Page 133, this Sum was appropriated for the Service of the Year 1713; and, I think, this Matter remains now fix'd by your own Rule, and generous Proposition.

As to the - - - - - l. 500,000 raised by the Civil List Lottery 1713, pursuant to Her Majesty's Letters Patents, augmented - - - - - 133,010 by Prizes and Benefits, making in all - - - - - 633,010 you contend strenuously should not be charged as a publick Debt affecting the Queen's Reign, tho' she own'd it to be Her own Debt. I refer my self to your and the Reader's candid Decision, and so shall not repeat what has been already said on this Point.

Now, for the Lottery 1714, I believe the Creditors would struggle hard, I should say, might easily secure themselves: If they were to argue the Point with you, probably they might alledge, The Session wherein that Sum was granted, began February 16, 1713, to which the *Acts of that Session* must refer.

But I think the Case admits of a more candid and equitable Decision, upon a fair Representation of the Facts as they really stand.

	The General Supply for 1714, was voted	March 9, 1713.	
l. 940,000	By 2 s. in the Pound on Land, which was voted	April 22, 1714.	
700,000	By Malt, which was voted	May 11, 1714.	
1,400,000	By the Lottery, after a Recommitment, voted	June 22, 1714.	l. 1,400,000
	Augmented by Prizes		476,400
3,040,000	Sum of the Supplies for the Year 1714.		

1714, In the Month of June, the Bill for this Lottery was presented upon the 26th; read a Second Time upon the 28th; an Instruction for the Clause of Appropriation was given upon the 30th; and the Bill was order'd to be ingrossed upon the 2d of July; Mr. *Conyers* carried it to the Lords upon the 4th; their Lordships agreed to it upon the 9th; and that very Day it received the Royal Assent; when the Queen in Her most Gracious Speech explains the Matter with great Candor, and by Her Sovereign Decision our Controversy may be determined in these Words:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I return you hearty Thanks for all your Services to Me, and to your Country; and particularly for the Supplies you have given Me, as well to defray the Expence of the *Current Year*, as towards the discharge of the *National Debts*. In our present Circumstances, it could not be expected that a full Provision should be made on both these Heads. What you have granted shall be laid out with the best Husbandry, and to the greatest Advantage."

Tho' this Decision admits not of an Appeal with any Candor, yet, for your further Satisfaction, without referring you to the *Votes of April 10, 24, May 25, 31, and June 5,* wherein the Services intended do appear, I shall only pray your perusal of the Act 12 *Annæ, cap. 9.* and of the Appropriating Clause at Page 322, where you'll find all the Sums granted this Session, were for the Service of 1714, and for former Debts or Deficiencies, viz.

Current Service.	They stand thus in this Act.	Former Debts or Deficiencies
l. 765,700 : 00 : 03	Navy, Ordinary and Ordnance, and Victualling. Debts due for Seamens Wages, Yards and Marines Chaplains who served in the Fleet during the War	l. 300,000 : 00 : 00
386,427 : 17 : 10	Guards and Garrisons from December 24, 1713, to December 25, 1714.	3,000 : 00 : 00
54,645 : 01 : 03	Forces in <i>Minorca</i>	for the same Year.
34,856 : 14 : 09 1/2	— <i>Gibraltar</i>	for the same Year.
20,170 : 01 : 06	— <i>Annapolis Royal, &c.</i>	for the same Year.
107,831 : 09 : 02	— <i>Flanders and Dunkirk</i> to Michaelmas 1714.	
19,308 : 10 : 00	Col. <i>Handyside</i> and Col. <i>Alexander's</i> Regiments in <i>Jamaica</i> and <i>Leeward Islands</i> to December 25, 1714.	
	Arrears of Half-Pay Land Forces and Marines to Christmas 1713.	57,877 : 11 : 06 1/2
5,862 : 16 : 02	Half-Pay to Officers by special Warrant to Christmas 1714.	
123,293 : 19 : 02	Half-Pay to Officers natural Born Subjects, to Christmas 1714.	
l. 1,518,096 : 10 : 01 1/2	Carried over	l. 360,877 : 11 : 06 1/2

X

1,518,

l. 1,518,096 : 10 : 01 1/2	Brought over	l. 360,877 : 11 : 06 1/2
42,785 : 14 : 04	Chelsea Hospital, Forage to Dragoons in Scotland, to Christmas 1714.	
	Debt due to Land Forces, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea, including l. 60,095 : 09 : 00 1/2 for Corn to Barcelona	300,000 : 00 : 00
35,281 : 16 : 00	Ordnance, Land Service perform'd, and to be perform'd.	
	Military Officers, and Chaplains, in the Train last War	2,188 : 09 : 01
	Deficiencies in the Classis Lottery 1711, at Michaelmas 1713,	67,358 : 13 : 07
	Classis Lottery 1712, to same Time	67,546 : 04 : 03 1/2
	East India Company's Fund	42,576 : 06 : 04
	Upon the 1/2 Subsidy 3 Anne	88,741 : 13 : 10
	Interest on Debentures Nevil and St. Christopher's	18,540 : 12 : 09 1/2
l. 1,616,164 : 00 : 05 1/2	Current Service of the Year.	
947,829 : 13 : 06 1/2	Debts and Deficiencies provided for	l. 947,829 : 13 : 06 1/2
l. 2,563,993 : 14 : 00 1/2	Charged this Year in all, besides the Provision for the Deficiency of the South Sea Company's Fund, and the Salaries for the Commissioners of the Publick Accmpts.	

Sir, It's plain, That the Deficiencies in this Act mentioned, cannot affect the King's Reign; and as it pleased God to remove the religious and charitable Queen Anne from this to a better Life upon August 1, 1714, Seven Months were in Her Time, and Five in His Majesty's, in this Year: The Money by this Act granted, being employed for the Purposes intended, it's the same Thing to the Nation in general, because His Majesty only kept the Money in Deposite to pay the Creditors of the Publick, pursuant to the before-mentioned Appropriation.

In answer to your ingenious Syllogism, which you have formed at Page 10, to prove my way of Reasoning new and extraordinary, in allowing your Premises, and in denying your Conclusion; I believe, all Mankind will argue, in the same manner in Numbers, wherein there can be no mistake, when the Subtraction is proved by Addition, and the Parts are brought together to make up the Whole; and for a demonstrative Proof in this Matter, please to turn to APPENDIX, N^o. II, where your Words are transcribed, and even Numbers brought within the Compass of Two Dozen, if you'll strike off Cyphers. You do there say the Annuitants gain Cent. per Cent. this, in plain English, is double of what the Annuitants cost them, and you say

They gave	11	11 1/2	and 12 for the first Purchase,
The Double whereof is	22	23	and 24 to make Cent. per Cent.
You say they can sell for	19	19	and 19 the lowest Price.
There is wanting	3	4	and 5 to make Cent. per Cent.
Taking 20 the highest Price, then	2	3	and 4, are wanting to make Cent. per Cent.

When so great a Man fails in Conclusions, a supposed Error on my part, in Reasoning, might have pass'd with a milder Censure, considering how much I endeavoured to excuse your latent Error; and if you'll argue fairly, I may herein expect your Approbation.

If you'll reckon your computed Principal and Interest, with 30 per Cent. over paid, by the Rule of Chaucery in Mortgages redeemable, the Case will stand thus, taking the highest Sums on each Side for an equitable Ballance:

The prime Cost	l. 1,200	The Repayment of Principal	l. 1,200
Their Gain	2,360	The 30 per Cent. over paid	360
is 200 l. per Cent. within 40 l.		The present Repurchase	2,000
			3,560

Must Reason in demonstrative Numbers then yield to the despotick Authority of a single Ergo, in order to speak formally? The Intention of Speech is to render our Thoughts known, and a Defect in Expression, should not be brought against the Truth of an evident Fact, as is humbly conceived; and your Ingenuity might have been more commendably employed in the Search and Support of Truth.

It was for this Reason I said, You should have reconciled your Accmpts to themselves, as well as to the Exchequer Accmpts; for if there be an Error, or Variation in Articles, in your First State l. 4,415,189 : 02 : 01, which in your Fourth State is 4,259,225 : 02 : 01, they can never agree in a final Ballance, since the Fourth State has a Reference to the former States, and to the Exchequer Accmpts in General.

By your disdainful Answer to me in your Ninth Objection, and by your ill-guarded Compliment upon a Speech which challenges an entire Belief, you have almost provoked me to make a sudden Sally from the Temper which I resolv'd to keep, in saying nothing which might touch your Character or Integrity. Pray, Sir, re-consider your Words, and tell me privately, in which Years of the Peace the

the high Land Taxes were given; for to that Period your non obstante must properly be referred, inter vos; and, probably, you may then allow and esteem my Tenderness of your Character.

If one single Instance in this Case is not sufficient, cast your Eye upon your Tenth Objection, relating to reconciling Contradictions; and upon the same Words in the beginning of Page ii. of your Preface, 1718, and I am persuaded, you will then generously own, That I have used great Tenderness with your Character, when, at a Place so remote, and upon a Subject so different, I mention'd those very Words, to make you recollect only a Place wherein you had expos'd your self to severe Observations in a Matter of greater Consequence than our Dispute.

Having defeated the first Impulse of a Resentment, I can easily pass by several other Places in your Treatise, which leave you expos'd to harsh Replies, if I were desirous to lay hold of such Opportunities; but I think Matters foreign to the Dispute may be forborn at present, tho' you have not left me an Example for a generous Treatment; because you have, with Rippon Spurs, rid in Triumph Three Stages, I should say Pages, upon the Monosyllable [AND] with full design to run me down in your hasty Career.

Now, Sir, I desire that your Proposal for a Land Bank, the Reduction of High Duties, and Great Debts, with several other valuable Intimations, may have their deserved Praise, and Effect, in due Time.

And I shall desire Permission to acquaint you with a Hardship wherewith Gentlemen addicted to Controversy treat one another, in taking liberty to alter their own Assertions, and in making their Opponents speak what they would have them say, for a more easy Confutation; and very few have the Bishop of Bangor's Talent and Temper in reducing them to their first Order after such perplexing and confused Counter-Marches.

To make my Meaning appear more plain on this Matter, you'll pardon Terms borrowed from Mariners: Eager Disputants twist their own Arguments into Cables, that the Mixture of Materials may not be discovered, and pick afunder their Opponents Reasons, using them as Oacum to caulk leaky Seams. Thus you twist the Acts of Two Reigns, relating to Annuities, and to the Lottery 1714, and my Articles you separate and split, which renders an Answer intolerably tedious, whereas I place yours in View entire; and then make my Objections.

Sir, Tho' I have been already too tedious, by enlarging much beyond my first Intentions, yet I must desire leave, once more, to look back with Pleasure and Gratitude on the Revolution; the Account whereof I will state with all possible Candor, and leave every honest British Protestant to pay such a Share as he shall think himself indebted for, upon the general Ballance.

Papery, Arbitrary Power, Slavery, and all their dreadful Consequences, we have escaped. Religion, Property, and Freedom, are secured to us, with the happy Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line.

These, by the Divine Blessing and Influence, are, in general, the Effects of King William's Glorious Endeavours, and of Queen Anne's pursuing His Method and Maxims; and are Blessings to all Protestants of an inestimable Value.

The Cost in the Purchase of them may be considered under two Heads, viz. The Effusion of British Blood, and the Expence of Treasure.

As to the First, Merit must have the Preference; and tho' every Man is born under Obligation to resign his Life, when God or his Country require it, yet I wish that the Descendants of all those gallant and good Men, who fought and died with true Principles of Honour, and Love to their Country, could be rewarded, and distinguish'd for the Merit of their Ancestors, in proportion to their Degree, and just Claim, for an Encouragement of noble Performances in future.

The first general Article of Expences, is, The Charge of the then Prince of Orange's Expedition, repaid to the States General

Tho' the States are satisfied on that Score, yet for their Confidence in King William's Conduct, and for their Regard to Us, and the Protestant Interest in general, I wish they may remain as long as they shall desire, to be the High and Mighty States of the United Provinces, and in that Condition our firm Friends, and Protestant Allies.

The next Article of the general Charge will appear from the Exchequer Accmpts: From November 1688, to Lady Day 1702, there has been issued, for Reducing of Ireland, and for Prosecution of the War against France, the Sum of

Consisting of the following Articles.

l. 19,822,141 : 04 : 06 1/2	Naval Services.	Wherein the Nation has had Profit, by building Ships, furnishing Provisions, &c.
18,164,951 : 14 : 00 1/2	Land Services.	Wherein the Nation had Profit, by furnishing Cloathing, Accoutrements, Horses, &c.
3,851,655 : 01 : 00 1/2	Reducing Ireland.	Wherein, upon the preceeding Accounts, the Nation has gain'd proportionably, and has consequential Advantages daily accruing.
3,008,535 : 16 : 10 1/2	Ordnance.	Wherein the Nation has had Profit proportionably, for Utensils of our own Manufactures.
1,100 : 00 : 00	To Coll. Hill, Governor of the Leeward Islands.	

l. 44,848,383 : 16 : 05 1/2 — Amount of the Money expended at Lady Day 1702,

Besides

Besides the Articles of Profit above, which can't be ascertain'd, it appears plainly by the Exchequer Account, that in the Courfe thereof has been paid, viz.

For Interest on Loans, &c. to sundry Persons	l. 5,216,530 : 02 : 04 1/2
To the Bank of England	875,880 : 16 : 09 1/2
Circulation of Exchequer Bills	259,112 : 03 : 07 1/2
The greatest Part of this has been gain'd by the Nation.	6,346,530 : 02 : 09 1/4
When Interest and Discompts ran so high, it may be thought those who trusted their Goods had sufficient Profit; and supposing of the above Sum, that 20 Millions might be for Goods, and on that Sum, 20 per Cent. Profit, which is 4th.	4,000,000 : 00 : 00
amounts to	10,346,530 : 02 : 09 1/4
Of what the Seamen received for Wages, a good Part has been spent in England; and of the Land Officers, a Share has been spent here in the Winter, and for Recruiting, wherein I believe I should not be extravagant in reckoning	8,501,833 : 13 : 08
	18,448,383 : 16 : 05 1/2
Then the real Expence is 26 Millions	26,000,000 : 00 : 00
	44,448,383 : 16 : 05 1/2

I have not Queen Anne's Reign fully stated, and having run over so many Volumes and Accounts, since your Book came to my Hands, I am fatigued, and fearful your Patience is wearied, in expecting my Reply; therefore, at present, I shall only say, That the Expences in her late Majesty's Time were necessarily enlarged, but still they will hold the same Proportion with respect to the real National Expences; and for making a large Estimate, suppose

In King William's Reign expended really	l. 26,000,000
In Queen Anne's Reign	22,000,000
In all	58,000,000

Remembring always, how much the Debts of King William's Reign have been reduced, that no more of them remains now, than l. 6,354,051 : 02 : 10 1/2 I humbly conceive the whole is sufficiently recompensed by the following Considerations, and particular Advantages daily resulting (besides what has already been mentioned in general) viz.

- The British Empire is fix'd, fortify'd and enlarg'd.
- Our Nobility maintained in their antient Grandeur.
- Our Church is adorned with Learn'd, Orthodox, and Pious Divines.
- Our Gentry in Splendor enjoy their paternal Estates.
- The Universities and Nurseries of Learning are supplied with hopeful Students to serve the Church and State.
- Our Merchants are Opulent: Our Companies, and the Bank of England, are, upon a solid Foundation, flourishing.
- Our Commonalty shew chearful Countenances. Arguments of Wealth and Ease!
- The Land and Houses are improv'd, and the Gardens constantly re-mind us of the Great King William.
- Our current Coin does every Minute challenge our Gratitude to the Memory of that Glorious Prince, who redress'd our Coin in such a critical Conjunction, as required the greatest Resolution and Conduct.
- The Necessitous Clergy enjoy Queen Anne's Bounty. And,
- The Suffering Seamen King William's Charity.

FOR DEFENCE OF ALL,

The Naval Force of England is become Twice more formidable than before the Revolution. The great Commanders of our Armies, who have shewn their Bravery in Battle, their Humanity to the Conquer'd, and their polite Behaviour in Conversation, will own the Influence and Example of that Royal and Hereditary Protestant Hero, King WILLIAM, of Immortal Memory.

In case of any Error, or Mis-recital, I am hopeful, it will appear with so much Innocence on my Part, that you and the Readers will generously pardon it; and that they will not think me uncivil for denying my Assent to any Opinion which does not agree with the declared Sense of the Legislators.

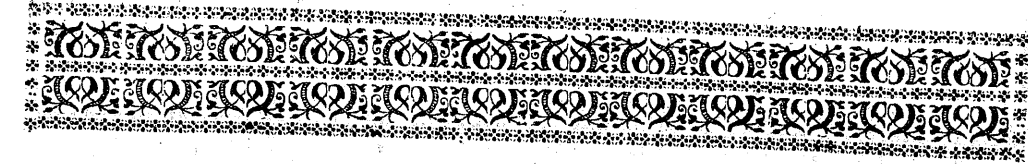
Upon Consideration of the Whole; Being afraid few Readers will spare Time to peruse such tedious Disputes, I should be mighty glad if you would concur with me in searching after Truth, and in declining Contention for Victory, lest you come to the same Misfortune with your Triple States and Abstracts, as I remember, Twenty Years ago, to have read in the facetious Monsieur Scarron's ingenious Representation of Thejus's Chair, which he set up at first wanting some Feet, a second Time with one Foot, and that lame, and the third Time upon a single Monture, for this Effect only, to let it fall with a Patras and greater Clutter. I hope you and the Readers will pardon me, in ending, as I began, with good Humour, because in that Temper, when our Dispute is laid aside, you shall always find me sincerely, Sir,

Your most humble and obedient Servant,

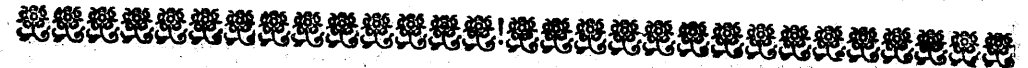
JOHN CROOKSHANKS.

Twitnam, Feb. 13, 1712.

APPEN-



APPENDIX.



NUMB. I.

COPY of Archibald Hutcheson, Esq; his Account of the Increase of the National Debt, since the Peace concluded at Utrecht. Taken from his Treatise in 1718, at Pages 10, 11, and 30.



" A STATE of the Increase of the National Debt, since the Peace concluded at Utrecht.

By an Act passed in the last Year of the Queen's Reign, and by another in the 1st Year of His present Majesty, the several Duties in the said Acts mentioned, were granted for the Term of Thirty two Years, for the securing the annual Sum of l. 116,573 : 12 : 00, by way of Lottery, for raising	l. 1,812,100 : 00 : 00
By an Act 1 Geo. The Fund of the South-Sea Company is charg'd with a further annual Sum of l. 49,321 : 18 : 08, to compleat their Yearly Payment the Sum of l. 608,000, and their Capital to Ten Millions, upon which the said Company lent to the Publick the further Sum of	l. 822,032 : 04 : 08
By Two Acts in the 1st of King George, The Aggregate Fund of the Bank is charged with the Yearly Payment of 54,600 l. by way of Annuities to the Subscribers, for raising the Sum of	l. 1,069,000 : 00 : 00
Carry'd forward	l. 1,891,032 : 04 : 08

Brought forward l. 1,891,032 : 04 : 08

By an Act of the 3d of King George, for the Redemption of the Four Lotteries, which are turned into Annuities payable at the Bank, there is Provision made out of the Surplus of the Funds of the said Lotteries, for the Payment of several Deficiencies in the said Act mentioned, amounting together, as may appear by the Conclusion of the foregoing 2d State, to the Sum of

l. 1,456,262 : 16 : 11

l. 3,347,295 : 01 : 07

l. 5,159,395 : 01 : 07

The Civil-List being now made good to His Majesty on all Events an effectual 700,000 l. per Annum, for which purpose there is 120,000 l. per Annum taken from the Funds of the Bank (or so much thereof as shall be found necessary) and thereby the Funds for the Payment of the publick Debts are so much lessened, and the said Allowance of 700,000 l. per Annum being likely to continue the Establishment of the Civil-List in all Times to come, it is, at the Rate of 20 Years Purchase, equivalent to an additional Incumbrance on the Nation of

l. 2,400,000 : 00 : 00

But, Note, That at His Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the absolute Terms at the then current Price were worth but l. 12,715,833 : 13 : 04; but in the beginning of December, 1717. were worth l. 16,975,058 : 15 : 05; which (tho' a great Benefit to the Proprietors of those Funds) increases the Incumbrance on the Publick, the Sum of

l. 7,559,395 : 01 : 07

l. 4,259,225 : 02 : 01

And this State is likewise abstracted at Page 11; amounting to

l. 11,818,620 : 03 : 08

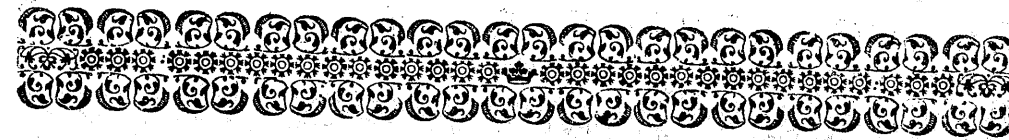
At Page 30. the Title of this State is repeated, the Account abstracted, with this Addition :

But a Reduction of the National Interest to 4 l. per Cent. per Annum, without the previous Agreement mention'd in the preceding Abstract, (i. e. Annuities) would be a further Increase of

l. 3,582,500 : 00 : 00

And then the Publick would be incumber'd more than at the Peace of Utrecht, the Sum of

l. 15,401,120 : 03 : 08



NUMB. II.

An ABSTRACT of several ARTICLES in Mr. Hutcheson's Treatise in 1718, relating to King WILLIAM's Reign and Ministry; Now laid before this Ingenious Author, that he may have an Opportunity, for his own Honour, to give them a candid Explanation.

AGE 2. §. 2. "As to the 99 Years Annuities which were granted in and before 1694, If the Grantees and their Assignes were to account in Chancery, as for Mortgages redeemable on the Repayment of the Principal-Money, with the Interest of 6 per Cent. per Annum, they would be found at this Time to be overpaid about 50 per Cent. and would have that Sum to repay instead of receiving any thing; and therefore if, besides this Advantage, they can now sell for 1900, or 2000 l. what originally cost them but 1100, 1150, or 1200 l. they have not made a disadvantageous Bargain, since they thereby gain above Cent. per Cent. But those surely, who managed thus for the Publick, were far from being good Stewards in this Particular. It was certainly very ill judged, to incumber the Nation with any Debt that was not made redeemable by express Condition, and the longer the retrieving this imprudent Step is delayed, it will be the worse in all Probability for the Publick."

Page 3. "This short History of the redeemable Funds will shew, That the Sale of the repurchasable Funds are not the only bad Bargains which have been made for the Publick, and that the different Parties who have been in the Administration since the Revolution, are pretty much upon a Level with one another, as to their Management in this Particular; and how much soever they may have differed in other Matters, they have in this perfectly well agreed, they have Brethren-like trod in the same Steps, and in their several Turns of Power have spoken and done the very same Things."

Ibid. §. 4. "I shall conclude this part of my Remarks with a passionate Wish, That we may learn some Wisdom from this dear-bought Experience, put a speedy Stop to the Increase of the Nation's Debt, and set vigorously about lessening and clearing off the same."

Page 18. §. 2. "For it must be remarked, That the aforesaid absolute Terms are left to run out, and the greatest part of them in a much longer Course of Time, and the Duties and Taxes for raising the annual Payments for these (amounting to 911,678 : 16 : 10) must accordingly continue. I think I have therefore good Reason to repeat what I have frequently asserted, That if all the Mismanagements from the Revolution to this Day were amassed together, they would not be found so mischievous to the Publick as this single Practice of Selling and Mortgaging the Nation by Piecemeal to Perpetuity, and for long Terms of Years, which hath involved us in such Difficulties, from which it is now apparent we cannot easily extricate our selves. But are we still to go on in the same unhappy Track, and like People in Despair lay aside all Thoughts of mending our Condition, till it becomes at last desperate, beyond the Possibility of Redress?"

Ibid. §. 4. "From the Revolution to this Time, the Publick Debt has been continually increasing, and now amounts to upwards of Forty Five Millions."

Nota, The greatest Part of the Debts in King William's Reign, were paid or provided for in His Time; and at His Death very little remain'd, as will appear by the 1 Annæ, cap. 13. which received the Royal Assent 6 May, 1702, at p. 275. The Sum of all the Deficiencies in that Act made good, amounted to no more than l. 2,338,628 : 15 : 05 1/2; and this done by continuing Duties from 1706, to 1710. So that King William's Debts were almost discharged at this last-mention'd Period; except what is included in the South-Sea Act.

Page 18. §. 5. " Had the Nation at first raised within the Year those Sums which they afterwards did, the Expence of the last Two Wars had been annually discharged, no Debt had been ever contracted, all the grievous new Impositions might now have ceased, nor had there been any further need, either of Land or Malt-Tax, the Revenue only existing at the Revolution, being fully sufficient for all the Services of the Government in a Time of Peace."

Page 20. §. 1. " And as a Preliminary absolutely necessary to this Work, let there be a Price first fix'd and agreed for the aforesaid repurchasable Funds, that the Time may be seen when the intire National Debt and Incumbrance will be cleared off: And then the Revenues of the Crown, which existed before the Revolution, would be dis-incumbred, and would be again, as they formerly were, sufficient to support the Government in Times of Peace, without the Burden either of a Land or Malt-Tax; and then all the New Duties since the Revolution might intirely cease, to the great Encouragement of our Trade, and to the Ease of the Nation in general."

Quære, *What is become of Hearth-Money, that Badge of Slavery?*

Page 22. §. 2. " I think it's evident from this Objection, That the Nation is very little obliged to those who projected this way of raising Money (*i. e.* by Annuities) for the publick Service, which is the most expensive of any that has been resorted to, from the Revolution to this Day."

Page 24. §. 1. " But if it should have that Consequence (*i. e.* discourage any Body to lend to the Publick hereafter), it would lay the Nation only under the Necessity of always raising the Supplies within the Year, which are wanted therein: And Happy it had been for *Britain*, if it had been under this Necessity for these last Thirty Years."

Page 24. §. 3. " I readily agree, that this is a very melancholy Prospect, and we are oblig'd for it to those, who at first began, and afterwards continued to raise the publick Supplies in so destructive a manner, and who have run the Nation, during the Two last Wars, into far greater Expences than a just Proportion with those we were confederated with: It is evident into such great Expences as, with what hath been added thereto since the last Peace, the Nation is scarce in a Condition to support under."

Quære, *If the Nation does now pay any more for Annuities in King William's Reign, than the Yearly Sum of* l. 164,323 : 04 : 10,
could that bring us into such a sad Condition? As to the South-Sea Debt, something shall be said hereafter.

Page 32. " 4thly, That the future annual Support of the Government (exclusive of what is provided for by the Civil-Liit) may not exceed the present Tax on Malt, and Two Shillings in the Pound on Land; and considering what the Land has paid for 30 Years past, this Tax may be thought high enough for 30 Years to come; and even this is such a Burthen, as the Gentlemen of *England* have never born in the like Number of Years, from the Time of *William the Conqueror*, to the Reign of *William III.*"

A NOBLE HINT AT PARTING, *after he had made a formal Conclusion!*



NUMB. III.

Taken from Mr. *Hutcheson's Answer*, at p. 6, 7, & 8.

" A STATE of the Matter in Dispute between Mr. Crookshanks and me, in relation to the Encrease of the National Debt, or what is Equivalent thereto, on Account of the 120,000 l. per Annum, taken from the Funds of the Bank, to make good the Civil List."

" 1. MR. Crookshanks, in his Fourth Page, craves a Deduction of the Sum of 2,400,000 l. which I charge on account of the 120,000 l. per Annum, taken from the Funds of the Bank to make good the Civil List.

" 2. " Because in the very Article of my Charge, I cannot fix the Quantum, but express it thus, 120,000 l. per Annum, or so much thereof as shall be found necessary; and in the 14th Page of my Book, I declare the same Uncertainty; and in Page 23, I own, that if the ancient Revenues of the Crown were disincumbred, there would be a sufficient Support for the Government in Time of Peace, without the Help either of Land or Malt-Tax.

" 3. " All this is very true, and it is also true, that, at the Time I wrote, I was of Opinion, and am so still, tho' perhaps I may be mistaken, that the whole 120,000 l. per Annum has been taken for the Civil List, from the passing of the Act by which it was granted; and I am the more confirmed therein, because Mr. Crookshanks has not mentioned any less Sum, tho' that had been proper to his Argument; and certain it is, if he be not, he might easily have been exactly informed how this Fact is: 120,000 l. per Ann. at Twenty Years Purchase, is 2,400,000; and the Debt thereby so much encreased since the Death of the Queen, on the Supposition I have made in the Article by which I charge it: And I am perswaded, that no Reader who has common Sense, and believes that I have any, can imagine that I make this Debt more absolute or more certain, than the Foundation on which I ground it in the Article of the Charge; and therefore, in this Particular, I can be mistaken by no-body, but those who are determined to mistake me, and to misrepresent me in every thing.

" 4. " If Mr. Crookshanks can shew that a less Sum than 120,000 l. per Ann. has been hitherto sufficient, or can point out the happy Time when the Debts of the Nation shall be discharged, and the ancient Revenues of the Crown disincumbred; I will readily agree, that the Debt I have charged is accordingly to be diminished; and that instead of 120,000 l. per Ann. a less Sum is to be stated; and that instead of valuing it as a Perpetuity, it is to be computed only as a Charge for a certain Number of Years: But as things do yet appear, I can state this Debt no otherwise than in the manner I have done.

" 5. " His second Argument is, *Because the Nation had allowed to King William and Queen Anne 700,000 l. for the Civil List; and their Predecessors, he believes, had as much, when the Hereditary, and other Revenues of the Crown, were not necessarily engag'd for the Payment of Publick Debts.*

" 6. " If Mr. Crookshanks would only prove from this, that 700,000 l. per Annum is a reasonable Allowance for the Civil List, I am not his Adversary in that Point; for I perfectly agree with him therein, tho' not for the Reasons he assigns. But surely Mr. Crookshanks does not offer this as a Proof, that it is no Debt, because the Allowance is reasonable; for so are all the Sums raised for carrying

“ carrying on the two last Wars, yet surely they are Debts: Nor will he, I presume, pretend to prove therefrom, that the Queen at her Death had as large a Civil List as His Majesty now enjoys. By an Act passed before His Majesty's Arrival, all the Branches of the Revenue, which the Queen enjoyed at her Death for the Civil List, were granted to His Majesty for Life; and had that been sufficient to answer 700,000 *l. per Annum*, there had been no need for the additional Provision which has been since made; and so much thereof as shall be found necessary, is certainly so much more than the Queen had at the Time of her Death, and consequently equivalent to the Encrease of the National Debt since that Time, to the Value of such a Yearly Sum as shall be further wanted.

7. “ If Mr. *Crookshanks*, who is very capable of doing it, will be at the Pains to examine, I believe he will not find that, during the Queen's Reign, the Civil List produced to her a clear 600,000 *l. per Annum*, one Year with another.

8. “ It is true, she ran in Debt 500,000 *l.* and in the 12th Year of her Reign, the Parliament passed an Act, to enable her to charge the same on the Funds of the Civil List. But on Examination it will be found, that what the Queen gave out of her Civil List, to several publick Uses, amounted to a much greater Sum, *viz.* To the Uses of the War, making good the Deficiencies of one of the Annuity Acts, to the Support of the *Palatines*, and towards the Purchase and Building of *Blenheim*; besides what she lost by the two Tin Contracts, for the Encouragement of that Product.

9. “ As to King *William*, I do agree, that in the Year 1699 there were several Branches of the Revenue granted by Parliament for the Uses of the Civil List, to raise a Sum not exceeding 700,000 *l. per Annum*; and the following Year there was 3,700 *l. per Week* taken out of the Excise, one of the said Branches, and all the rest given to the King for his Civil List, without Account.

10. “ This, I think, was the first Establishment of a Civil List, by Act of Parliament; and indeed it was then become very necessary, after that Prince had been prevailed on to Sell and Mortgage many of the Branches of the ancient Revenue of the Crown, towards the support of the War; and in which, in my poor Opinion, his Majesty was very ill advised: All that in Reason could have been expected from him, was, to apply the Annual produce of the Revenue for that Purpose, and what was further necessary, should have been raised in some other Way; that on the Conclusion of a Peace, the ancient Revenues of the Crown might have remain'd disincumber'd, for the support of the Government; and then the Nation had been freed from the Burthen of the Land and Malt-Tax, which are now substituted in the room thereof.

Pray, Sir, are the Land and Malt-Taxes substituted in the room of any of the Civil List Branches?

11. “ As to King *Charles* and King *James* the Second, Mr. *Crookshanks* knows, that they had no Civil List established by Act of Parliament; they were Masters of the whole Revenue, and appropriated so much thereof as they thought fit, to those Uses which are now known by the Name of the Civil List: But if I am rightly informed, the same never exceeded 600,000 *l. per Annum*, though both those Princes, in their several Ways, were not a little expensive. And as to their Predecessors, I presume Mr. *Crookshanks* does not imagine, that they could allow any thing like 700,000 *l. per Annum* for the Expence of their Civil Lists.

12. “ The whole Revenue at the Death of King *Charles* the Second fell under 1,800,000 *l. per Annum*: And King *James* had no more till after *Monmouth's* Rebellion; when, to reimburse 400,000 *l.* expended on that Occasion, the Parliament gave him the Duties on Wine, Vinegar, Tobacco and *East India* Goods, for Eight Years; which, on Tryal, were found to produce near 450,000 *l. per Annum*; which made his Revenue for that Time, near about 2,200,000 *l. per Annum*. And this Revenue was then thought a very great one, and sufficient to enable that Prince to endanger the Liberties of the Nation; and yet I shou'd at this time rejoyce, to see the whole Charge of the Government reduced within that Sum, *viz.* 700,000 *l. per Annum*, for the Civil List, and 1,500,000 *l.* more for all other Expences; which a Land Tax of 2*s.* in the Pound, and the Duty on Malt, would be sufficient to Answer.

13. “ But these Particulars I mention only from Information, and leave it to Mr. *Crookshanks*, who is so able an Accomptant, and can so easily come at the necessary Materials, to state the same with more exactness, if he thinks it may be of any Use. But let these Matters be how they will, they have little Relation to the Point in Dispute between Mr. *Crookshanks* and me, which is singly this, *viz.* whether his Majesty has not a larger Civil List, than the Queen had at the time of her Death; and if that be not tantamount to an encrease of the National Debt since that Time.

If, Sir, these Matters have little relation to the Dispute, why are they brought in?

14. “ His Third and last Argument is, That several Branches of the Hereditary Revenue of the Crown have been taken from it, amounting to 275,800 *l. Yearly*; and in Return for this, the Nation gives only 120,000 *l. per Annum*, or so much thereof as shall be wanting.

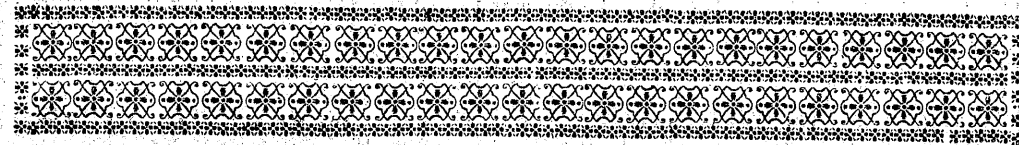
15. “ A-

15. “ Amongst other Particulars which compose this Sum, Mr. *Crookshanks* mentions the 3,700 *l. per Week*, amounting *per Annum* to 192,400 *l.* taken from the Excise, applicable to the Civil List. Now I wou'd gladly know, at what Time this was part of the Civil List; The first Parliamentary Establishment of a Civil List, as I have before observed, was in the Year 1699, when several Branches of the Revenue were granted to the King, for raising a Sum not exceeding 700,000 *l. per Annum*, the Surplus was to be accounted for to Parliament; these Branches were therefore by that Act only in the Nature of a Mortgage, for securing the said Sum of 700,000 *l. per Annum*. The following Year, the 3,700 *l. per Week* (which is the first mention made of that Sum) is taken out of the Excise, for the Service of the Publick; and subject to this, the Branches of the Revenue, granted to the King the preceding Year, are continued to him without Account, for his Civil List. Mr. *Crookshanks* surely must confess, that he has very much mistaken this Particular, and that he has not so carefully examined these two Acts of Parliament, as he has done some others.

16. “ But admitting all the Particulars he mentions had been taken from the Civil List, since the first Establishment thereof, it will no-wise affect the Matter in Dispute between him and me; which, as I have observed before, is singly this, *viz.* Whether his Majesty has not a larger Civil List than the Queen had at the Time of her Death, and if that be not tantamount to an Encrease of the National Debt since that Time.

17. “ I have said that I agree with Mr. *Crookshanks*, that 700,000 *l. per Annum* is a reasonable Allowance for the present Civil List, tho' not for the Reasons he assigns, which I think I have plainly shewn to be no-wise convincing. I shall now tell him mine, and the Motive which induced me, as I believe it did many other Gentlemen, to vote for it in Parliament; the Consideration of our great Happiness in a Numerous Royal Family, and the Allowance which I think was then generally understood to be intended for, and has been since granted to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*. But though I was for this Sum, I opposed the Method of raising it, by lessening the Funds granted for Payment of the Debt of the Bank: I thought it was more equitable to provide a new Fund for the same, and towards it I proposed a Tax on Pensions and Employments, though it happened not to succeed.”





N U M B. IV.

An Account of the DEFICIENCIES made good by an Act 8, 9 W. cap. 20. upon Grants and Funds; viz.

						l.	s.	d.
L And-Tax	1st 4s.	4 W. M.	Interest	7	per Cent.	55,622	10	05
	3d 4s.	6 W.		5		407,372	00	03
	4th 4s.	7 W.		6		917,101	13	02 1/2
Quarterly Poll		5, 6 W.		6		80,275	13	04
1/2 Customs		2 W. M.		6		213,447	15	09
Land-Bank		7, 8 W.		7		1,711,500	00	00
2/3 Excise		2 W. M.		7		160,000	00	00
Impositions 1692		4, 5 W. M.		8		445,177	07	04
Vellom, Paper, &c.		5, 6 W.		8		224,114	07	08 1/2
Customs for 5 Years		6 W.				142,666	07	03 3/4
Marriages, Births, &c.		6, 7 W.		8		648,000	00	00
Wines and Vinegar	}	7, 8 W.		5, 6, 7, 8.		146,180	19	05 1/2
Tobacco								
East-India Goods, &c.								
Joint Stocks		4, 5 W. M.		8				
Low-Wines		7, 8 W.		6, 7				

The Deficiencies provided for by this Act, amount to 5,160,459 : 14 : 09 1/4

And by an Act 8, 9 W. cap. 21; viz.

Glass, Stone Ware, &c.	granted	7, 8 W.		l.	560,000			
Tonnage on Ships		Ditto			140,000			
Duties on Salt		Ditto			140,000			
					840,000	00	00	

Sum of all the Deficiencies made good this Session of Parliament 6,000,459 : 14 : 09 1/4

By the Rates of Interest, may be judged how the Publick Credit ran, and the Exigencies of those Times.

E R R A T A.

Page 71. line 11. from the Bottom, for was, read were.
Ibid. line 4. from the Bottom, for Firsts and Tenths, read First Fruits and Tenths.

F I N I S.