



AN
ACCOUNT
OF THE
REVENUE
AND
NATIONAL DEBT
OF
IRELAND.



Houses of the Oireachtas

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NATIONAL DEBT
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WITH

Some OBSERVATIONS on the late BILL
for Paying off the NATIONAL DEBT.

In which is contained,

A SPEECH to the Parliament of HENRY
Lord Viscount SIDNEY, Lord Lieutenant
in the Year 1692, as also an Order of Coun-
cil, and several Resolutions of the House of
Commons, extracted from their Journals,
parallel to the present Juncture of Affairs in
that Kingdom.

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Houses of the Oireachtas



TO THE
R E A D E R.

IT well becomes the Dignity of Government to despise the Revilings of a disappointed Party, and to set at Naught the Writings of those who invent and propagate Stories, in order to give some Colour to the Attempts of their Patrons, for obtaining that Ascendency in the State, which they aspire at. But there are some Things, in which it will be always proper for the Friends of a good Government to take Pains, to rectify the Notions of a misinformed and deluded People.

THE Writer of the following Paper, however unequal he be to the Task, has, with dutiful Loyalty to the best of Kings, with the highest Respect for his Grace, who doth with

so much Candour and Benignity, represent his Majesty's most sacred Person in this Kingdom, and with the sincerest Affection for his Country, undertaken some Part of this Work.

THE Quotations from the Journals of the House of Commons, and the Abstracts from the Public Accounts, with the Observations on some of them, may, perhaps, appear somewhat tedious ; but they have been thought useful, if not necessary to the giving a true State of the main Question.

If the Writer of this Paper hath as fully succeeded, as he has fairly, and with Candour, attempted to set these Matters in a true Light before his Countrymen, he doth not grudge the Pains he has taken on this Occasion.

SOME



SOME
OBSERVATIONS

Relative to the Late

BILL, &c.

IN order to set the Matter now intended to be observed upon, in a full Light, it may not be improper to give a summary State of the Hereditary Revenue, and additional unappropriated Duties; as also of the Origin and Increase of the Debt of this Nation, and of the Means whereby it was in Part paid off, and how the Residue was intended to be discharged, by the late Bill. And as, in stating Matters, preparatory to the Question on that Bill, it will be thought proper to quote some Parts of our Parliamentary History, which expose the feeble Condition of our Constitution, Endeavours will be used to point out the prudent Maxims of Policy, established by the true Friends of *Ireland*, soon after the late happy Revolution, and which have ever since been steadily

steadily pursued, to the great Benefit of this Kingdom, by a Majority at least of the House of Commons, until this Session of Parliament, which will shew the mistaken Notions of those who proceed upon different Principles.

The hereditary Revenue of *Ireland* is accounted for under the following Heads; and the gross Produce of them was, at a Medium for twelve Years ended at *Lady-Day* 1741, 392,755 *l.* a Year, and at a Medium, for the twelve Years ended at *Lady-Day* 1753, they produced 443,073 *l.* a Year.

Customs Inwards, } by 14 and 15 *Car.* II.
Customs Outwards, } Cap. 9.

Imported Excise, } by 14 and 15 *Car.* II.
Inland Excise, } Cap. 8.

Ale and Beer Licences, { by 14 and 15 *Car.* II.
Cap. 18.

Wine and Strong- } by 17 and 18 *Car.* II.
Water Licences, } Cap. 19.

Quit-Rents, Crown- } Quit-Rents, by 14
Rents, and Compo- } and 15 *Car.* II. Cap.
sition-Rents. } 2. and by 17 and 18
Cap. II. Cap. 2.

Crown-Rents, are
Rents reserved to
the Crown on
Grants, Charters,
&c.

Composition-

Composition-Rents consist of Rents accepted by the Crown, in lieu of Services, &c.—reserved on several antient Tenures. And where the Crown has reduced Quit-Rents, these reduced Rents are commonly called Composition-Rents.

Hearth - Money, { by 14 and 15 Car. II.
Cap. 17. and 17 and 18
Car. II. Cap. 18.

Fines, Seizures and } arise from the Revenue
Forfeitures, } Laws and Forfeitures.

Prizage on Wines. An antient Duty to the Crown, but it was granted to the House of *Ormond*, and is now rented by the Crown at 4000*l.* a Year, clear of Fees, altho' it doth not yield so much.

Light-House Duties. By Prescription, for the Maintenance of Light Houses, and is at the Rate of Four-pence *per* Ton on foreign Ships.

Casual

Casual Revenues, consists of Fines in Courts of Law, Amerciaments, Treasure-trove, &c.

Thus we see that several Branches of the Hereditary Revenue, are Parts of the antient Inheritance of the Crown. And it appears in the Journals of the House of Commons, that not one of the Acts of Parliament, whereby the other Branches are granted, or confirmed to the Crown for ever, took its Rise in the House of Commons. They were every one of them framed in the Council here, sent to *England*, from thence transmitted into *Ireland*, under the Great Seal of *England*, according to *Poyning's Law*, received, and passed by the Commons, without any Murmuring, much less Complaint, of Encroachment on their Right or Privilege.

The Crown having by these Laws, obtained a Revenue, sufficient to answer the Expences of the State, the Parliament was dissolved on the 7th Day of *August* 1666, and no other Parliament was called during the remaining Part of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second.

It is not necessary to our present Subject, to point out the Distresses brought upon this Country, the Oppressions of its Inhabitants, the Neglect of encouraging Industry, Arts, and Sciences among them, even the Mismanagement of the Public Revenue, which attended the Want of Parliaments. Every Person acquainted with the History of those Times, must be convinced, that *Ireland* was in a most wretched Condition

Condition for want of a Parliament. That this was the Sense of the Nation, appears from the following Resolution, reported on the 19th of *September* 1695, from the Committee of the whole House, for taking into Consideration the State of the Nation, and which was agreed to by the House *nemine contradicente*.

“ Resolved, that it is the Opinion of this
 “ Committee, that the long Intermission of
 “ Parliaments in this Kingdom, has been one
 “ principal Cause of the many Grievances this
 “ Nation has hitherto lain under.”

It was therefore with the greatest Joy imaginable, that the Friends of *Ireland* saw this Country restored to the Blessing of having a free Parliament called, soon after the happy Revolution, by King *William* (their great Deliverer) and Queen *Mary*.

This Parliament met on the 5th Day of *October* 1692. *Henry* Lord Viscount *Sidney*, being then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Sir *Richard* *Levinge*, their Majesties Solicitor General, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

It may be presumed, that many Persons returned as Members of the House of Commons, so soon after the Rebellion, were not very well affected to the *English* and *Protestant* Interest of *Ireland*. It is certain, that two Members were expelled for their noted Delinquency herein.

On the 22d Day of *October* 1692, Copies of two Bills transmitted under the Great Seal of *England*, were delivered to the House of Commons, by Order of the Lord Lieutenant.

One Bill whereof was entitled, “ An Act
“ for an Additional Duty of Excise upon
“ Beer, Ale, and other Liquors.”

The other Bill was entitled, “ An Act for
“ granting to their Majesties certain Duties for
“ one Year.”

Which Bills were received, and ordered to lie on the Table.

On the 27th Day of *October* 1692, the following Resolutions are entered in the Journals of the House of Commons.

“ Resolved, that it was and is, the undoubted
“ Right of the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, to prepare and resolve
“ the Ways and Means of raising Money.

“ Resolved, that it was and is, the sole and
“ undoubted Right of the Commons to prepare
“ Heads of Bills for raising Money.

“ Resolved, that notwithstanding the
“ said Rights of the Commons, this House
“ doth think fit, upon Consideration of the
“ present Exigency of Affairs, and the public
“ Necessity of speedily raising a Supply for
“ their Majesties, to order a Bill, transmit-

“ ted

“ ted out of *England*, entitled, An Act for
 “ an additional Duty of Excise upon Beer,
 “ Ale, and other Liquors, be now read.
 “ Whereupon the said Bill was read the first
 “ Time, and ordered a second Reading To-
 “ morrow Morning at ten of the Clock.

“ Resolved, *nem. con.* That the receiving or
 “ reading of the said Bill, so transmitted as
 “ afore said, be not drawn into Precedent here-
 “ after.”

On the 28th Day of *October* 1692, “ A Mo-
 “ tion being made, and the Question being
 “ put, that a Bill now on the Table, entitled,
 “ An Act for granting to their Majesties cer-
 “ tain Duties for one Year, might be read, it
 “ passed in the Negative.

“ Resolved, that the said Bill be rejected by
 “ this House.

“ Resolved, that it be entered in the Journal
 “ of this House, that the Reason why the said
 “ Bill was rejected, is, that the same had not
 “ its Rise in this House.”

The Bill, entitled, An Act for an additional
 Duty of Excise upon Beer, Ale, and other Li-
 quors, was this Day read a second Time, and
 ordered to be engrossed. And on the 29th of
October it was read the third Time, and passed
nem. con.

On the 3d Day of *November* 1692, the Lord
 Lieutenant gave the Royal Assent to the said
 Bill,

Bill, and his Speech to both Houses of Parliament is as followeth.

“ MY LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

“ Upon the opening of this Session, I did
 “ acquaint you with the Motives which in-
 “ duced their Majesties to call this Parliament,
 “ which were no other, than what entirely re-
 “ garded a happy Settlement of this Kingdom,
 “ upon such Foundations, as might not only
 “ secure the Peace, but bring you into a pro-
 “ perous and flourishing Condition.

“ I am sorry I cannot say, there hath been
 “ such a Progress made by you *Gentlemen of*
 “ *the House of Commons*, towards these Ends,
 “ as their Majesties had just Reasons to ex-
 “ pect; and I am the more troubled, that
 “ you, who had so many, and so great Obli-
 “ gations to be loyal, and dutifully affected to
 “ their Majesties, should so far mistake your-
 “ selves, as to intrench upon their Majesties
 “ Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown
 “ of *England*, as you did on the 27th of *Octo-*
 “ *ber* last, when, by a declaratory Vote, you
 “ affirmed, that it is the sole and undoubted
 “ Right of the Commons of *Ireland*, to pre-
 “ pare Heads of Bills for raising Money; and
 “ also again, on the 28th of the same Month,
 “ when you rejected a Bill sent over in the
 “ usual Form, entitled, An Act for granting
 “ to their Majesties certain Duties for one
 “ Year, you voted, that it should be entered
 “ in your Journals; that the Reason why the
 “ said

“ said Bill was rejected, was, that the same had
 “ not its Rise in your House.

“ These Votes of yours being contrary to
 “ the Statutes of the Tenth of *Henry* the Se-
 “ venth, and the Third and Fourth of *Philip*
 “ and *Mary*, and the continued Practice ever
 “ since ; I find myself obliged to assert their
 “ Majesties Prerogative and the Rights of the
 “ Crown of *England* in these Particulars, in
 “ such a Manner, as may be most public and
 “ permanent : And therefore I do here, in full
 “ Parliament, make my public Protest against
 “ those Votes, and the Entries of them in the
 “ Journal of the House of Commons, which
 “ Protest I require the Clerk of this House to
 “ read, and afterwards to enter it in the Jour-
 “ nals of this House, that it may remain, as a
 “ Vindication of their Majesties Prerogative,
 “ and the Right of the Crown of *England*, in
 “ these Particulars, to future Ages.”

After which his Excellency the Lord Lieu-
 tenant delivered the Protestation to the Lord
 Chancellor, who delivered it to the Clerk of
 the House, and he read it, and the same is en-
 tered in the Journal of the House of Lords.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the
 6th of *April* : and notwithstanding the Lord
 Lieutenant had, by his Message, delivered to
 the House of Commons on the 22d of *October*
 (when he sent Copies of the said Bills to the
 House) declared that their Majesties intended,
 that the Parliament should meet again some
 time the next Spring, yet it never afterwards
 met, but was on the 5th Day of *September*
 1693, dissolved.

The

The next Parliament met on the 27th Day of *August* 1695, *Henry Lord Capell*, being then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and *Robert Rockfort*, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons.

The Lord Deputy, in his Speech to both Houses, on the 29th of *August*, declared,
 “ That for raising some Part of the Supplies
 “ necessary for the Discharge of the Debts due
 “ from the Crown, his Majesty had sent to the
 “ Commons, a Bill for an additional Duty of
 “ Excise, and that he expected from them,
 “ that they would consider of Ways and Means
 “ for raising such other Sums as are necessary
 “ for his Service.”

This Bill was received and read, the first Time, on the 2d Day of *September*, and it was read a second Time on the 4th, and it was the same Day committed, and ordered, on the Report, *nem. con.* to be engrossed. Which being done, it was on the 6th Day read a third Time and passed by the Commons, and sent to the Lords, and on the 7th Day the Royal Assent was given to it. And all this was done before the Committee of Supply was closed, for the Supply was not voted, until the 9th Day of *September*, so desirous was this House of Commons; “ *to apply themselves*” according to what they had promised in their Address to the Lord Deputy, “ *to what should be agreeable to his Majesty's Expectation, and for the Service of the Public,*” and so careful were they to avoid any Imputation of intrenching upon his Majesty's

Majesty's Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown of *England*.

Many other Instances may be quoted from the Journals of this Session (which continued by several Adjournments, from the 27th Day of *August* 1695, when it was opened by the Lord Deputy *Capell*, to the 3d Day of *December* 1697, when it was prorogued by the *Lords Justices*, the Marquis of *Winchester*, and the Earl of *Galway*) to prove this moderate and prudent Behaviour of this House of Commons.

Votes for continuing of Duties. Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means for imposing new Duties, when agreed to by the House, were ordered to be laid before the Lord Deputy, with the humble Desire of the House, that they might be drawn up in Form, and transmitted into *England*. So that it evidently appears, that the Method now practised of drawing up and settling *Heads of Money Bills*, before they are sent to the Chief Governor, was not practised by the House of Commons in the Year 1695. And that House was so sensible of the Benefits received during the Administration of the Lord *Capell*, that in their Address to his Majesty they expressed themselves thus.

“ We must ever acknowledge the great Benefits we do, and our Posterity shall, receive
 “ by these inestimable Laws, given us by your
 “ Majesty in this Session of Parliament, held
 “ under your Majesty's Deputy, and our excellent Governor, the Lord *Capell*, whereby
 “ not

“ not only our Religion and legal Rights are
 “ confirmed to us, but this Kingdom of *Ire-*
 “ *land* is firmly secured to the imperial Crown
 “ of *England*.”

It was by a Behaviour of this Kind, in cheerfully granting Money to answer the Exigencies of the State, that this Parliament prudently acquired and cherished the Favour and Protection of their Prince. However, it must not be forgotten, that there were, even then, some Members of the House of Commons who did not relish the giving to the Chief Governor, a Testimony of their grateful Acknowledgements, for his prudent Administration; for we find, that when the above-mentioned Address was reported to the House, a Question was put, that the Words, *held under your Majesty's Deputy, and our excellent Governor the Lord Capell*, do stand Part of the Address; but it was carried in the Affirmative, for there was not at that Time an Interest formed in the House of Commons, by Connections, &c. for private Views, sufficient to weigh down the true Interest of this Kingdom, which was, is, and ever will be, to cultivate the Favour and Protection of the Crown, by supporting its Rights and Prerogatives, and by treating its Vicegerents with Gratitude and Decency at least.

The next Session of Parliament began on the 27th Day of *September* 1698, under the same Lords Justices.

The House of Commons continued in the same moderate and prudent Dispositions they were

were in last Session. They pursued the same Methods in granting Money. Their Resolutions were carried to the Lords Justices, with the humble Desire of the House, that their Excellencies would be pleased to order that the same should be put into Form, and transmitted into *England* according to *Poyning's Law*. And, it is observable, that all the Resolutions in this Sessions for raising Money, were desired to be put into Form, and transmitted into *England*, according to *Poyning's Law*, which shews how much this House of Commons had the Act of the 10th of King *Henry* the VIIth (mentioned in Lord *Sydney's* Protest) in their Thoughts.

There is also an Instance during this Session of Parliament, of a Money Bill transmitted from *England*, that was received by the House of Commons and passed, altho' it had not its Rise in that House.

The next Parliament was called in the second Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, and met on the 21st Day of *September* 1703, the Duke of *Ormond* being Lord Lieutenant; and *Allan Brodrick*, Esq; her Majesty's Sollicitor General, whs chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. The following remarkable Paragraphs are in their Address to her Majesty.

“ We cannot, but with the deepest Con-
 “ cern, take Notice to your Majesty, that our
 “ Enemies have, by many groundless and
 “ malicious Calumnies, misrepresented us (the
 “ sad and severe Effects whereof we too sen-
 C sibly

“ sibly feel) and especially, as if we thought
 “ ourselves, or desired to be, independent of
 “ the Crown of *England*.

“ In Duty therefore to your Majesty, and
 “ to vindicate ourselves from such foul and
 “ unworthy Aspersions, we here declare and
 “ acknowledge, that the Kingdom of *Ireland*
 “ is annexed and united to the Imperial Crown
 “ of *England*; and by the Laws and Statutes
 “ of this Kingdom, is declared to be justly and
 “ and rightfully depending upon, and belong-
 “ ing, and for ever united to the same; and
 “ that it never entered into our Thoughts to
 “ wish the contrary; the Happiness of this
 “ Kingdom entirely depending on a steady
 “ Duty paid to the Crown of *England*, and a
 “ good Correspondence with your Majesty’s
 “ Subjects of that Kingdom.”

The Behaviour of this House of Commons
 was agreeable to their Sentiments expressed in
 this Address.

On the 1st of *October* a Bill, entitled, “ An
 “ Act for an addition Duty of Excise upon
 “ Beer, Ale, and other Liquors,” was received
 and read, and afterwards passed in a Law.
 And it is worthy of Observation, that not only
 then, but in the first Session of every new Par-
 liament since that Time, even in this now
 sitting, a *Money Bill* transmitted from *England*
 was received and passed into a Law, without
 any Objection to it by the Commons, for its
 not having taken its Rise in their House. So
 careful

careful has the Representative of the Nation been, ever since the Year 1692, to avoid pretending to the Right which the House of Commons in that Year asserted they had, of having all *Money-Bills* take their Rise in their House. And, it is not altogether foreign to our Subject to observe, that the Benefits which this Nation has obtained, and daily receives, by having Parliaments frequently held in this Kingdom, have been, and are of too inestimable a Value, to permit any true Friend of this Country to think that they have been purchased at too dear a Rate, by the small additional Taxes levied on the People.

It fully appears by the foregoing Abstracts from the Journals, that the sole Right claimed by the House of Commons in the Year 1692, of preparing Heads of Bills for raising Money, was not only protested against, as an Intrenchment on their Majesties Prerogative, and the Rights of the Crown of *England*, and as being contrary to the Statutes of the 10th King *Henry VII.* and the 3d and 4th of King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, and the continued Practice to that Time, but that all succeeding Parliaments have behaved themselves in a manner directly contrary to this Claim.

The maintaining a standing Army in *Ireland* since the Revolution; the building of Barracks for the Ease of the Country and Reception of the Army; the supporting of those Barracks. The Increase of the Civil List, and several other Exigencies of the State, having exceeded

the Produce of the hereditary Revenue of the Crown, it became necessary to have frequent Parliaments in this Kingdom, in order to obtain Aids by additional Duties, which are generally granted for two Years, and therefore the Parliament assembles every second Year. And it has always been thought prudent, by the true Friends of *Ireland*, not to be oversparing of the Grants made by Parliament for the Encouragement of Trade and Industry, and for the Improvement of the Country; nor to look with so grudging an Eye on the Increase of the Military Establishment, Civil List, and other Expences of the State, since they all contributed to make it necessary to call frequent Parliaments, which, perhaps, a more prudent Economy, and, a more careful Attention to the Improvement of the Hereditary Revenue would have rendered unnecessary for the Service of the Crown.

Accounts are stated in every Session, of the Expences of the Government, and of the Produce of the Revenue, as well Hereditary as Temporary or Additional. And Mr. *Burgh*, the then Accountant-General, having in the Year 1709, laid the public Accounts before the House of Commons, in a Method which appeared to the Committee of Accounts to be plain, just, and regular, and to their Satisfaction: The same Method has been ever since pursued, with very little Variation, altho' it is believed that some further Alterations, which are very proper, might be made in the Method established by Mr. *Burgh*.

It

It were to be wished that these Accounts had been all published in the printed Journals of the House of Commons, but none of them are in those Journals before the Session held in the Year 1731; and this is not the only material Omision in that very expensive Work.

The Produce of the several additional Funds granted by Parliament, was so sufficient to answer the Debts of the Crown, and the Expences of the State, that the Debt due of the Nation at *Michaelmas* 1715, was only about 16,000 *l.* But the unnatural Rebellion at that Time in *Great Britain*, animating the noted Zeal of the Commons of *Ireland* for the *illustrious House of Hanover*, they on the 28th Day of *January*, 1715, passed a Vote of Credit, to enable his Majesty to put the Kingdom into a Posture of Defence against the Invasion it was then threatened with; upon which Vote of Credit the Sum of 50,000 *l.* was raised, and this was the Origin of the national Debt of *Ireland*.

The Debt of the Nation at *Midsummer* 1717, was 91,537 *l.* 17 *s.* 1 *d.* $\frac{5}{8}$, including therein the 50,000 *l.* raised on the Vote of Credit passed in the last Session of Parliament, and in the Act passed this Session of Parliament, whereby the additional Duties were continued to the 25th Day of *December* 1719, there are Clauses for securing the Repayment of the said 50,000 *l.* with Interest.

The Debt due of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1729, was increased to 220,730 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$,
of

of which 200,000 *l.* was converted into a Loan, and for paying Interest for the same at the Rate of 6 *l. per Cent. per Ann.* and towards the Discharge of the said principal Sum, the following Duties were granted, to continue from the 25th Day of *December* 1729, to the 25th Day of *December* 1731.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every Tun of <i>Portugal</i> Wine imported ———	13	4
For every Tun of all other Sorts of Wine imported —	40	0
For every Gallon of Spirits imported ———	00	4
For every Pound Weight of Silk Manufactures, except of <i>Great Britain, China, Persia</i> or the <i>East-Indies</i> , imported	02	6
Of all Salaries, Employments, Fees, or Pensions of Absentees, four Shillings in the Pound.		

And by another Act, the old additional Duties were granted to his Majesty from the 25th Day of *December* 1729, to the 25th Day of *December* 1731.

The Duties which are distinguished in the late public Accounts, under the Title of *old additional Duties*, are on,

Tobacco imported, 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Pound Weight.
 Wine imported, 4 *l.* *per* Tun.
 Spirits imported, 8 *d.* *per* Gallon.
 Muslin imported, 6 *d.* *per* Yard.

East-

East-India Goods, Silks, 1 s. 6 d. per Yard.
Unstatutable Yarn, one Half-penny per Pound
Weight.

Molosses, 20 s. per Hundred Weight.

Cambrick, 3 d. per Yard.

Inland Excise, on Ale 2 s. on the Barrel,
containing 32 Gallons.

On Small-Beer, 4 d. per Barrel.

On Strong Waters, 4 d. per Gallon.

And there is granted to his Majesty, as a further Aid, the Fees of Six-pence a Pound, payable to the Vice-Treasurers, out of the additional Duties.

The gross Produce of the old additional, unappropriated Duties, without including the Six-pence a Pound payable to the Vice-Treasurers, was, at a Medium for twelve Years, ended at *Lady-Day* 1741, 130,393 l. a Year, and, at a Medium for the twelve Years ended at *Lady-Day* 1753, they produced 149,865 l. a Year, and this, with many Deductions thereout, for Parliamentary Grants, &c. is all the Nation pays for having the Benefit of frequent Parliaments.

The Debt due at *Lady-day* 1731, was, including the 200,000 l. Loan 335,466 l. 7 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. The old additional Duties were continued to the 25th of *December* 1733, and the Loan was increased to 300,000 l. and towards Payment thereof, with Interest, at the Rate of 5 per Cent. per Ann. the following Duties were granted for two Years from the 25th Day of *December* 1731.

For

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For every Tun of Wine of the Growth of <i>Portugal</i> imported	1	13	0
For every Tun of all other Sorts of Wine imported	3	0	0
For every Pound Weight of Silk Manufactures, except of <i>Great- Britain, China, Persia</i> , or the <i>East-Indies</i> imported	0	2	6
For every Pound Weight of Hops imported, half a Penny.			
For all China, japaned or laquered Ware 5 <i>per Cent.</i> of the Value.			
And of all Salaries, Fees, Pensions, and Em- ployments of Absentes, 4 Shillings in the Pound.			

As there is very little Material to our Purpose, to be observed on the State of the Debt of the Nation, from this Time to the Year 1741, we shall pass over the intermediate Years.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1741, is reported by the Committee of Accounts to have stood thus :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Due on the Loan after all Deductions, on the Applica- tion of the Surplus of the Loan Duties towards Pay- ment of the Principal; as di- rected by the Acts of Par- liament	218758	9	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
And exclusive of the Loan	117850	17	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total Debt of the Nation at <i>Lady-Day</i> 1741	336609	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

It appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts in this Session of Parliament, that there were Savings to the Nation in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1741, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Military Establishment	178130	11	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
On the Civil List	—	1202	1 2
	<hr/>		
In all	179332	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Which was a very great Ease to the Nation.

The old Additional Duties were granted to his Majesty by one Act passed in this Session, to continue to the 25th of *December* 1743. And the Loan Duties were, by another Act, continued for the same Term. And by the last mentioned Act, it is directed, that Interest upon 125,000 *l.* Part of the Sum which shall remain unpaid of the Loan on the 25th of *December* 1741, shall be reduced to an Interest of 4 *per Cent.* and to continue the Remainder of the Loan at the Rate of 5 *per Cent.* till paid. And also to pay an Interest at the Rate of 4 *per Cent.* for the Sum of 125,000 *l.* to such Persons as shall advance the same, in order, it is supposed, to pay off the Arrear due on the Establishments. And to apply the Surplus of the Loan Duties, after Payment of Interest, in the first place, to discharge the Principal of the Sum which is to remain at an Interest of 5 *per Cent.*

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1743, stood thus:

D

The

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Loan, including the £. 125000 borrowed in Pursuance of the last men- tioned Act of Parliament, amounted to —	327590	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
And exclusive of the Loan	3849	13	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
Total Debt of the Nation at <i>Lady-day</i> 1743	331440	12	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

It appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts this Session of Parliament, that the Savings to the Nation, in the two Years, ended at *Lady-day* 1743, were,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Military Establishment	111374	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
On the Civil List — —	2187	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
In all	113562	7	4

Which was a great Ease to this Nation.

The Loan Duties were, by one Act of Parliament, continued to the 25th of *December* 1745. And the old additional Duties were, by another Act, granted to his Majesty for the same Term.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day*, 1745, stood thus :

On the Loan Duties there was reported due —	330464	14	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
--	--------	----	-----------------

But

But the Report says, that the Hereditary Revenue, and the Produce of the additional Duties, exceeded the Payments made pursuant to Act of Parliament and King's Letters, the Civil List and Military Establishment, the Exceedings on the Concordatum, Military Contingencies, Barracks, Prizage, Bounty to the Linen Manufacture, &c. by the Sum of

71947 4 3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Which being deducted from the Debt due on the Loan, leaves the Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1745, to be

258517 10 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

But it appears, that the Nation paid Interest for 335,000 *l.*

It also appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts this Session of Parliament, that the Savings to the Nation, in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1745, were,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Military Establishment	72432	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
On the Civil List	1551	18	00 $\frac{1}{2}$
In all	73984	6	11

Which was a further Ease to the Nation.

The old additional Duties were, by one Act of Parliament passed in this Session, granted to his Majesty for two Years from the 25th Day of *December* 1745, and the Loan Duties were, by another Act, continued for the same Term, and the Loan Duty on Wine was raised to 40s. for every Tun of *Portugal* Wine, and to 4*l.* for every Tun of all other Wine to be imported.

And by the last mentioned Act it is directed, that Interest shall be paid, upon a further Sum of Money not exceeding 70,000*l.* to be borrowed for providing Arms for the Use of the Militia of this Kingdom, and for erecting a Battery, or Batteries, for the Security of the Harbour of *Cork*.

It may be here observed, that it was somewhat extraordinary, that an additional Loan should be made of 70,000*l.* at this Time, when so large a Sum of Money as 71,947*l.* was allowed to be due to the Nation (abstracted from the former Loans) after answering all the Demands on account of the Establishments, and all other Charges whatsoever to the 25th of *March* 1745, and that it is well known that a considerable Arrear is constantly due on these Articles.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1747, stood thus :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Due on all the Loans	331987	8	1

From

From which deducting a
Sum of Money remaining in
Credit to the Nation after an-
swering all Demands on the
Establishments, &c. as be-
fore mentioned

17682 9 19

The Debt due of the Na-
tion at *Lady-day* 1747, was

314304 18 3

It appears by the Report from the Com-
mittee of Accounts this Session of Parliament,
that the Savings to the Nation in the two Years
ended at *Lady-day* 1747, were,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Military Establishment	30385	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
On the Civil List	929	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
In all	31315	3	9

Which was a yet further Ease to the Nation.

The Loan Duties were, by one Act of Par-
liament, continued to the 25th Day of *Decem-
ber* 1749, and the additional Duties were, by
another Act, granted to his Majesty for the
same Term.

The Debt of the Nation at *Lady-day* 1749,
stood thus:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Due on the Loans, as by the Report from the Com- mittee of Accounts	383321	18	0

From

From which deducting a }
 Sum of Money reported to }
 remain in Credit to the Na- }
 tion, after answering all De- }
 mands on the Establish- }
 ments, &c. as before men- }
 tioned, amounting to } 178203 19 6

The Debt of the Nation }
 at *Lady-day* 1749 — } 205117 18 6

And yet the Nation paid Interest, at this
 Time, for at least the Sum of 385,000*l.* And
 at *Lady-day* 1749 the Balance in the Hands of
 the Vice-Treasurers was £. 220999 3 10½

And the Balances in the }
 Collectors Hands, and the }
 Arrears on the Hereditary }
 Revenue, and the old addi- }
 tional Duties, were } 136455 3 10½

Making in the whole, in }
 Cash, and in the Course of }
 speedy Payment, the Sum of } 357454 7 9

It appears by the Report from the Com-
 mittee of Accounts this Session of Parliament,
 that the Savings to the Nation in the two Years
 ended at *Lady-day* 1749, were,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Military Establishment	55,858	13	8¼
On the Civil List	3,202	00	3¾
In all	59,060	14	0
			The

The old additional Duties were, by one Act passed in this Session, granted to his Majesty for two Years, from the 25th Day of *December* 1749, and the Loan Duties were by another Act continued for the same Term.

There are Clauses in the last mentioned Act for paying out of the Money in his Majesty's Treasury the Sum of 70,000 *l.* remaining due of the old Loan, at 5 *per Cent.* Interest, and 58,500 *l.* Part of the new Loan, at 4 *l. per Cent.* Interest.

Wherefore there is the following Paragraph in this Act, by way of Preamble to the enacting Clauses, for paying off those two Sums of Money.

“ And whereas, on the 25th Day of *March*
 “ last, a considerable Balance remained in the
 “ Hands of the Vice-Treasurers, or Receivers-
 “ General of this Kingdom, or their Deputy
 “ or Deputies, unapplied, and it will be for
 “ your Majesty's Service, and for the Ease of
 “ your faithful Subjects of this Kingdom, that
 “ so much thereof as can be conveniently spared,
 “ should be paid, *agreeably to your Majesty's*
 “ *most gracious Intentions*, in discharge of Part
 “ of the aforesaid National Debts : We pray
 “ it may be enacted.”

We do not find in the Journals, after what Manner *his Majesty's most gracious Intentions* were signified to the House of Commons. But, it must be presumed, that they were some Way made

made known to, at least, some of the leading Persons in that Assembly, or those Expressions would not have been inserted in the Act of Parliament. It may be well remembered, that, when his Majesty's Attorney-General moved the House, for this Application of Part of the Money in the Treasury, towards discharging the Debt of the Nation, the Motion was received as a singular Instance of his Majesty's *Attention to the Ease and Happiness of his faithful Subjects*, who, at that Time, had it fresh in their Memory, that the great Redundancy of Money in the Treasury, was occasioned by the large Savings on the Military Establishment, and Civil List. And it is submitted to the Judgment of every impartial Reader, whether those Words, *agreeably to his Majesty's most gracious Intentions* do not fully imply his Majesty's *previous Consent, obtained.*

The next Session of Parliament was opened on the 8th Day of *October* 1751, by a Speech made by the Lord Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of *Dorset*, to both Houses, and we find, in the Part thereof addressed to the House of Commons, the following Paragraph :

“ I am commanded by the King to acquaint
 “ you, that his Majesty, ever attentive to the
 “ Ease and Happiness of his Subjects, *will gra-*
 “ *ciously consent*, and recommends it to you,
 “ that such a Part of the Money now remain-
 “ ing in his Treasury, as shall be thought con-
 “ sistent with the Public Service, be applied
 “ towards the further Reduction of the Na-
 “ tional Debt.”

The

The National Account at *Lady-day* 1751, is thus stated by the Committee of Accounts.

There remained in Credit to the Nation, after paying off the 128,500 *l.* mentioned in the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, and after answering all Demands on the Establishments, and all the other Expences and Exigencies of the State,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
the Sum of ———	253,044	17	8½

From which deducting
the Sum of Money reported
to be due on the Loan at
Lady-day 1751 ———

	}	230,674	15	9
--	---	---------	----	---

There remained in Credit
to the Nation, besides having
a sufficient Sum of Money
to discharge all the Loans

	}	22,370	1	11½
--	---	--------	---	-----

It appears by the Report from the Committee of Accounts, this Session of Parliament, that the Savings to the Nation, in the two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1751, were,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
On the Military Establishment	7,827	8	0¼
On the Civil List ———	4,419	2	5¾
In all	12,246	10	6

It is to be observed, that the Balance in the Treasury at *Lady-day* 1751, was, by the Deputy Receiver-General's Account, ———

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
General's Account, ———	248,366	17	4½

E

And

And it appears by the Ac-			
comptant - General's Ab-			
stract, No. I. that the Ba-			
lances in the Collectors			
Hands at <i>Lady-day</i> 1751, was	40,160	1	4 ³ / ₄
That the Arrears on the			
Hearth-money was	32,310	0	0
On the Quit &c. Rents	31,431	0	0
	<hr/>		

So that the whole Sum
of Money in the Treasury,
and under the Command of
the Vice-Treasurers, or their
Deputy, and in a Course
of speedy Payment was not
less than ————

And yet the Nation paid Interest on Two Hundred and Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds, due on the Loans from *Lady-day* 1751, until some Part thereof was discharged by the Surplus Produce of the Loan Duties, and 120,000 *l.* was paid, by applying so much of the Money remaining in his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to the Act passed in this Session of Parliament.

The old additional Duties were by one Act of Parliament, passed in this Session, granted to his Majesty for two Years from the 25th of *December* 1751, and the Loan Duties were, by another Act, continued for the same Term.

By the last-mentioned Act 120,000 *l.* Part of the Loan was directed to be paid out of the Money

Money in the Treasury ; and it is allowed, that in the Heads of the Bill, drawn up in the House of Commons for this Purpose, the Preamble to the enacting Part, for the Payment of the 120,000 *l.* did not contain Words expressly acknowledging his Majesty's *previous Consent*, and the Bill transmitted into *Great Britain* from the Council here, was agreeable thereunto. But when the Bill was considered in *Great Britain*, it was thought proper to substitute another Preamble, agreeably to the Lord Lieutenant's Speech, in the Words following :

“ And whereas on the 25th of *March* last a
 “ considerable Balance remained in the Hands
 “ of the Vice-Treasurers, or Receivers-General
 “ of this Kingdom, or their Deputy or Deputies. *And your Majesty, ever attentive to the*
 “ *Ease and Happiness of your faithful Subjects,*
 “ *has been graciously pleased to signify that you*
 “ *would consent, and to recommend it to us, that*
 “ *such Part thereof as shall be thought consistent*
 “ *with the public Service* be applied towards the
 “ further Reduction of the National Debt :
 “ We pray it may be enacted.”

When this Bill was re-transmitted into *Ireland*, some Objections were made, without Doors, to this Alteration, for about this Time Jealousies had sprung up, and been fomented among some great Men in the Kingdom. But what was said about this Alteration, was looked upon to proceed, rather from a Desire to make a Display of Power, than as an Intent to exert it, by rejecting the Bill. For, as the Words

in the Preamble in the Bill passed in the last Session of Parliament more fully implied his Majesty's *previous Consent obtained*, than the Words now inserted in this Bill, the Objections made to this Alteration were considered as only a Dispute about Words, which implied the same Thing, and therefore very little Notice was taken of them. And as there was not any Objection made to the Bill in the House of Commons, it soon passed into a Law.

Among other *Stories of the Day*, it has been, this Winter, reported, that the Lord Lieutenant had promised that if the Bill, altered, as is before-mentioned, were permitted to pass, no Alteration of the same Nature should be made in any future Bill of this Kind. And, however improbable this Story was, yet it was propagated with such Art and Industry as to obtain Credit with many. But the Persons, to whom this Promise was said to have been made, having been called upon, and they having denied the Charge, it has not now any Credit but among the uninformed People.

As it is not our Intent to treat of *Contests* which are purely *Party*, we shall only observe, that the Animosities which sprung up, during the last Session of Parliament, among some great Personages, about engrossing or dividing of Power, were afterwards fomented with great Industry, and Stories were invented and propagated with uncommon, and indeed, indecent Licence, in order to captivate the Minds of the People. It must however be observed, that
some

some of the Persons who most warmly interested themselves in these Contests, often took Occasion to declare, that the Business of the King should not be thereby delayed, nor the Rights of the Crown, or his Majesty's Prerogative, be at all intrenched upon. And, it were to be wished, for the Service of this poor, distressed Country, that they had adhered to these Declarations. We are indeed inclined to believe, that some of those Gentlemen intended to act conformably to them, but when Men give up the Use of their Judgments, in order to follow the Dictates of Party, they are too often hurried into Measures, which, if considered coolly, according to the Rules of Reason, they would detest and abhor.

The present Session of Parliament was opened on the 9th Day of *October* 1753: And his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, has, in that Part of his Speech to both Houses, which is particularly addressed to the House of Commons, the Words following.

“ I am commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you, that *he will graciously consent,*
 “ and he recommends it to you, that so much
 “ of the Money remaining in his Treasury as
 “ shall be necessary, be applied to the Dis-
 “ charge of the National Debt, or of such
 “ Part thereof as you shall think expedient.”

We purposely omit mentioning what was meditated to be performed, even in the first
 Days

Days of this Session ; want of Power, not want of Inclination, put a Stop thereunto.

We shall also omit taking Notice of any other Transactions, than what may conduce to the clear Knowledge of the Operation proposed for our present Observations.

It appears by a general State of the National Account laid before the House of Commons, for two Years ended at *Lady-day* 1753, that after answering all the Charge of the Civil List, and of the Military Establishment, and the Payments made pursuant to Act of Parliament, King's Letters, &c. there remained in Credit to the Nation the Sum of — £. 205,173 19 1½

Out of which deducting what	}	77500 0 0
remained due of all the		
Loans at <i>Lady-day</i> 1753		

There remained in Credit to	}	127673 19 1½
the Nation over and above		
what was sufficient to pay		
all its Debts, the Sum of		

It is to be observed that the Money in the Treasury at <i>Ladyday</i> 1753, was	}	315822	13	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
That the Balances in the Collectors Hands at <i>Lady-day</i> 1753, on the Hereditary Revenue and old additional Duties, amounted to				
That the Arrear of Hearth Money was ———	}	34410	0	0
Of Quit, &c. Rents ———				
		31300	0	0
<hr/>				
In all		429569	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Which may be looked upon as Money in the Treasury, the Arrears being in a Course of speedy Payment, out of which the Arrears due on the Establishments and on the other Charges of Government at *Lady-day* 1753, and the Debt due of the Loan might be discharged.

The old additional Duties are, by an Act passed in this Session of Parliament, continued to the 25th Day of *December* 1755. but it being intended to discharge the Residue of the Loan, as recommended from the Throne, the Duties appropriated thereunto were suffered to drop, from the 25th Day of *December* 1753. And thus the Creditors of the Nation are deprived of the Fund, out of which the Interest of the Money due to them was to arise.

Leave having been given by the House of Commons, to bring in Heads of one or more Bill or Bills, upon the Resolutions reported from

from the Committee of Ways and Means, and agreed to by the House, the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Prime Serjeant, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Col. *John Bourke* and Mr. *John Gore*, were appointed to prepare and bring in the same. But it seems, they could not readily agree in the Manner of pursuing the Instruction, given to them by the House, to insert a Clause or Clauses in the said Heads of a Bill or Bills, for applying so much of the Balance remaining in the Vice-Treasurers Hands at *Lady-day* last, as should be, for that Purpose, necessary to pay off and discharge the Sum of 77,500*l.* remaining due of the several Sums heretofore borrowed by the Public at Interest, with such Interest as should accrue due for the same, until the 25th Day of *March* next. For, although these Gentlemen agreed to pursue that Instruction, by drawing up Heads of a separate Bill for that Purpose; yet three of them were for having the Preamble thereunto, without Words importing his Majesty's *previous Consent*, and the other three were for inserting Words, agreeably to the Act, which passed in the last Session of Parliament, and conformable to his Majesty's *most gracious Intentions*, signified from the Throne, to the whole House. To prevent therefore the Delay, which it was apprehended might be given to the Money Bill, as well as to this Bill, it was thought proper to submit to the drawing up of the Heads of this Bill, in the former Manner; and the same being transmitted into *Great Britain* in due Form, the Bill was re-transmitted from thence, with a
Letter

Letter from his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council there, signed by eighteen Members thereof, to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council of this Kingdom, wherein Notice is taken, "that the Words inserted in the Pre-
 "amble to the Bill, passed last Session of Par-
 "liament, for payment of Part of the Na-
 "tional Debt, relating to his Majesty's *pre-*
 "vious Consent, for the Application of Part of
 "the Money then remaining in the Treasury,
 "are omitted in the Bill now transmitted for
 "the Payment of the Residue of the said Debt;
 "which having been laid before his Majesty,
 "and taken into mature Consideration, his
 "Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy Coun-
 "cil, has judged it necessary to cause Words
 "of the like import to be inserted in the pre-
 "sent Bill."

Their Lordships "do therefore, by his Ma-
 "jesty's Command, and in his Name, signify
 "the same to his Grace, and to their Lordships
 "of the Privy Council here, that the taking
 "Notice of his Majesty's *previous Consent*, in
 "a Case of this Nature and Importance, is
 "absolutely necessary for the Support of his
 "Majesty's *Prerogative and Dignity*, and for
 "the preserving the Regularity of the Proceed-
 "ings of the Parliament of *Ireland*, whose just
 "Rights and Privileges his Majesty is determined
 "to maintain."

And their Lordships declared, "that they
 "are further to signify his Majesty's Pleasure,
 "that

“ that their Letter be entered in the Books of
 “ the Council here.” Which is accordingly
 done.

This solemn Declaration of his Majesty's Judgment on this important Case was, one would have thought, sufficient to have opened the Eyes of all the true Friends of this Country, and have made them cheerfully accept this Declaration, that his Majesty was determined to maintain the just Rights and Privileges of his Parliament of *Ireland*. But alas! such was the Infatuation (let the Expression be pardoned) of some Gentlemen, even of some who are of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council here, and of others, who hold Employments under the King, that, laying aside the prudent Maxims of Policy, which ought always to be pursued, for maintaining the Favour and Protection of the Crown, they resolved to employ all the Influence they had, in order to reject the Bill on account of the Alteration in the Preamble.

Innumerable Stories were raised, and propagated through the Kingdom, of intended Innovations in the State, and of intended Incroachments on the Rights, Liberties, and Properties of the Nation, and the Fate of this Bill, was proposed as the *Criterion* for distinguishing who should be deemed the *Afferters and Defenders of the Liberties of the People*, and who the *Betrayers of them*. Those who intended to reject the Bill assumed to themselves the first Titles, and ascribed to those who should oppose them,

them, the other Title, with many opprobrious Epithets, to render them odious to their Fellow-Citizens.

The Arguments employed for rejecting the Bill were raised on the Pretence of the *sole Right* of having *Money-Bills* take their Rise in the House of Commons, and that no Alteration should be made in those Bills after they are prepared by the House. And they pretended to believe, that the Manner of inserting his Majesty's *previous Consent* in the Preamble to this Bill, was an Admission, that his Majesty had an absolute Right over all Money that should come into his Treasury, and that he could, by virtue of this new acquired Right, dispose thereof, as he should think proper, to other Uses than for the Service and Benefit of this Kingdom. On these Assertions, the Preamble to the Bill was, on the 17th Day of *December*, disagreed to in the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill was referred, by 122 against 117, besides two Tellers of each Side, and upon the Report, on the same Day, the Bill was rejected by the House.

It is not denied, that the House of Commons hath a Power to reject Bills. It was not against the Exercise of that Power in the Year 1692, but against the Resolutions entered in the Journals of the House of Commons, declaring the Foundations on which they claimed that Power, that the then Lord Lieutenant entered his Protestation. The late Operation is not perfectly, although it is nearly similar to the Transaction in the Year 1692. The Reasons given for re-

jecting the late Bill are very near the same; and the pompous tumultuary Ostentations, upon its being rejected, very much aggravate this Case.

The Quotations herein before given, from the Journals of the House of Commons, sufficiently expose the Weakness of the Assertion, that the Commons of *Ireland* have the *sole Right* of drawing up Heads of Money Bills, and that when they are drawn up, the Privy Council in this Kingdom, or in *Great Britain*, have not any Right to make Alterations in them. And if there were Occasion of more Evidence to prove the Weakness of this Assertion. many other Instances could be produced for that Purpose, out of the Journals of the House of Commons. Nay, Instances could be given of more material Alterations than was in this Bill, which were made in real Money Bills, and were submitted to, by even the present House of Commons.

We may be allowed to observe, that we think that this Bill cannot be properly called a Money Bill, for there is not one Clause therein for granting Money to the Crown. The Bill passed, with the Alteration before taken Notice of, in the Year 1751, was really a Money Bill; for by that Bill the Loan Duties were continued for two Years, and yet it was then passed, without any Objection made to it, in the House of Commons.

As to the Pretence, that the King would acquire a new Right to dispose of the Money in his

his Treasury by inserting the *previous Consent* of his Majesty, as it is, in the Preamble, we have already observed, that those who made use of this Argument, *pretend* to believe what they said on this Occasion. But, to pay a just Deference to their consummate Wisdom, we cannot think that they did really believe what they said to be Law; and it is hoped, that every intelligent impartial Person, who calmly considers this Matter, will be of our Opinion.

If the passing of the Bill in this Session would give his Majesty the *new Right* they say it would, why has not the passing of the Bill in the last Session of Parliament done so? and why was it not then opposed, if the true Reason for opposing it now proceeded from the Spirit of Patriotism, and the Love of their Country?

But it is an ungrateful Return to his Majesty, for the paternal Indulgence he has on all Occasions shewn to his Subjects in this Kingdom, to suppose that he would make use of his Prerogative, to dispose of the Money in his Treasury to improper Uses. Can any Instance of this Kind be given? On the contrary, it appears, by what has been extracted from the Reports to the House of Commons from their Committee of Accounts, that his Majesty has greatly eased his Subjects of *Ireland*, when the Debt of the Nation lay heavy upon them.

Thus

Thus we find that the Savings to the Nation on the Military Establishment, and Civil List, in the

two Years ended at *Lady-day* £. s. d.
1741, amounts to the Sum of 179332 12 2½

And in the two Years }
ended at *Lady-day* 1743, they } 113562 7 4
were — —

And in the two Years }
ended at *Lady-day* 1745, they } 73984 6 11
were — —

And in the two Years }
ended at *Lady-day* 1747, they } 31315 3 9
were — —

And in the two Years }
ended at *Lady-day* 1749, they } 59060 14 0
were — —

And in the two Years }
ended at *Lady-day* 1751, they } 12246 10 6
were — —

What they amounted to,
in the two Years, ended at
Lady-day 1753, we cannot
set forth, as we have not seen
the Report from the Com-
mittee of Accounts, in this
Session of Parliament.

But, the above-mentioned
Savings to the Nation, with-
out taking Notice of several
intermediate Savings, which
if added together, would
make a very considerable
Sum of Money, amount to }

469501 14 8½

Which

Which by much exceeds the largest Debt ever due of this Nation, and has been all saved by the gracious Favour of his Majesty towards this Country. This, one would imagine, ought to have received from his faithful Subjects the warmest Acknowledgments of Duty and Gratitude, instead of ill-grounded Suspicions and Insinuations.

Can it be denied that his Majesty, if he be graciously pleased so to do, may, in Compassion to the Creditors of the Nation, who are now without a Fund for paying the Interest of the Money remaining due to them on the Loans, and in Ease of his Subjects, order, by his Letter, and give public Notice thereof, that such of the Creditors as are willing to receive their Money, shall be paid out of the Money remaining in his Treasury? If this can be done, doth it not prove his Majesty's sole Right to the applying of Money in the Receipt of his Treasury, to public Uses? And if this should be done, how can those, who plead so much Merit by this Operation of rejecting the Bill, answer to their Country, for having obliged his Majesty, to this Exercise of his Prerogative, whereby the Lords and Commons of *Ireland* are deprived of the Share they would have had therein, if the Bill had passed into a Law?

Upon the Whole, it appears, that the redundant Money in the Treasury, did not arise, as some have vainly imagined, from Exceedings in the Aids granted to the Crown. It arose from Savings on the Military Establishment, and Civil List, which amounted to above
100,000*l*.

100,000*l.* more than the highest Loan, and other Debt of the Nation, ever was at. When Part of this redundant Money was to be applied in Discharge of the Residue of the Loan, and that, by his Majesty's Command, it was declared from the Throne, that he *would graciously consent* thereunto, can there be any Reason assigned, on the Principles of *true Patriotism*, and *Love of this Country*, considered in the feeble Condition of her Constitution, for rejecting the Bill for having those Words inserted in the Preamble especially, when a Bill, with the same Words, was passed, without Opposition, in the Session of Parliament, immediately preceding, and another Act was passed in the Session before that again, with Words implying more strongly, his Majesty's *previous Consent*.

The Writer of this Paper hath confined his Observations to Facts, that cannot be controverted. He has avoided setting forth, or guessing at, the Motives for this most extraordinary, and most impolitic Operation. And he believes, that the unprejudiced Reader will find sufficient Reason to judge, that the Fomenters of it do not deserve the much respected Names of PATRIOTS, and DEFENDERS OF THE LIBERTIES OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The E N D.

Just Publish'd, by H. CARPENTER in
Fleet-Street.

I. **A** MEMORIAL by the E——l of
K—LD—E to his M—j—y, the 26th
of *May* 1753, containing an Account and
Reasons of the Discontents and Divisions that
at present subsist among your M—j—y's most
dutiful, faithful, loyal H—e of C—mm—ns
and devoted Protestant S—bj—cts of I—l—d,
Humbly offered to your M—j—y's Considera-
tion; with the E—l of H—ld—fs's Letter, by
his M—j—y's Command, to the L—d Ch—n-
c—ll—r of I—l—d, in answer to the E—l of
K—ld—e's Memorial.

II. A List of the Members of the Honour-
able House of Commons of I——D, who voted
on the Question previous to the Expulsion of
Arthur Jones Nevill, Esq; late Engineer and
Surveyor General of that Kingdom.

III. *Insula Sacra & Libera.* A List of the
Members of the Honourable House of Com-
mons of I——D, who voted for and against
the Altered Money Bill, which was rejected on
Monday the 17th Day of *December* 1753.

IV. A Letter to a Member of the H—e of
C—m—s of I——d, on the present Crisis of
Affairs in that Kingdom.

Wm. H. Carpenter is
Floor-Super.

[illegible]

Monday the 17th Day of December 1853.

IV. A Letter to a Member of the House of Commons of Great Britain, on the present Crisis of Affairs in that Kingdom.