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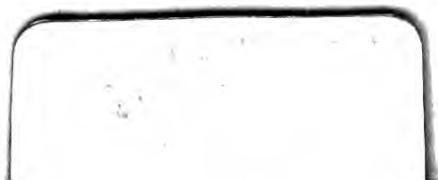


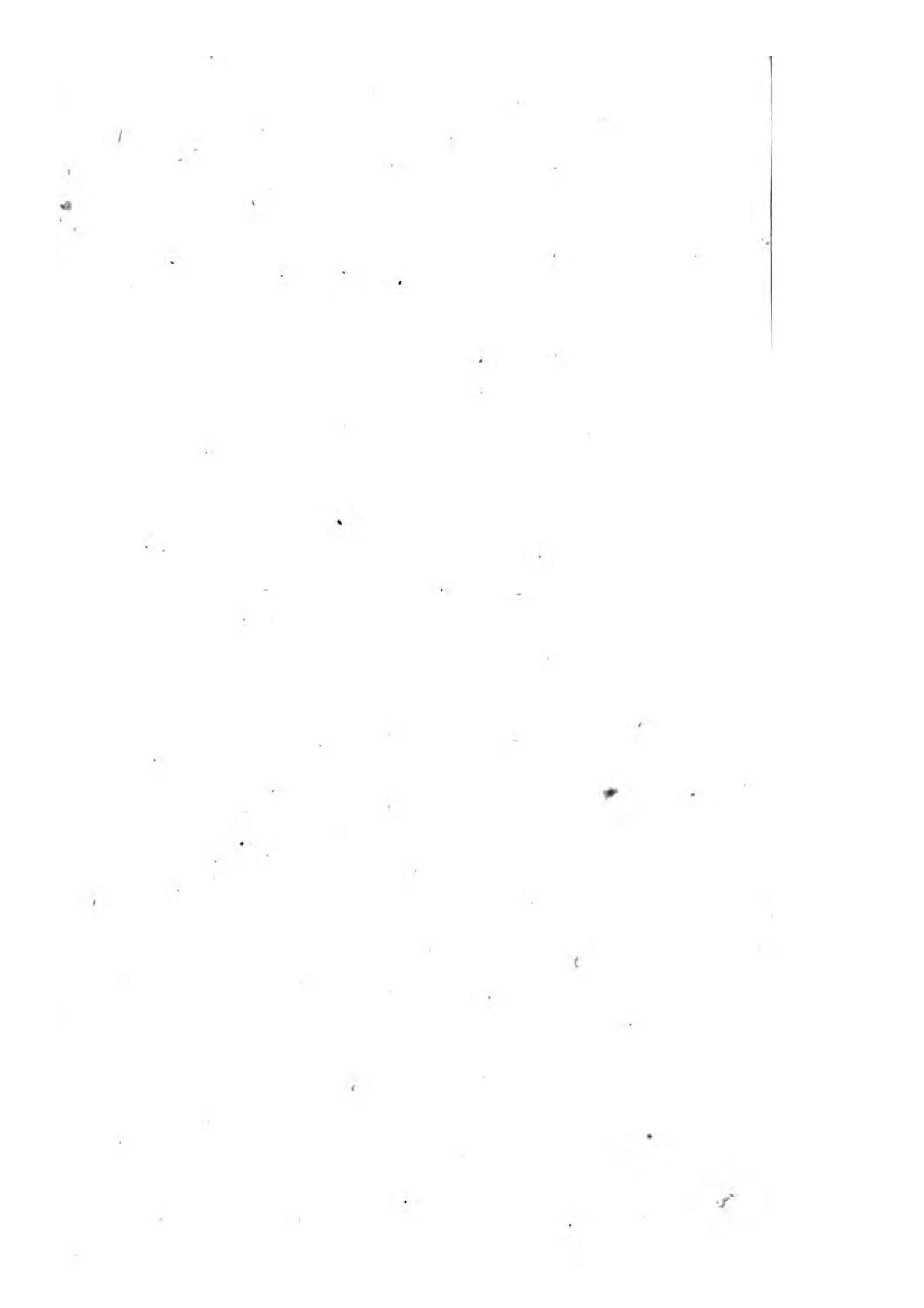
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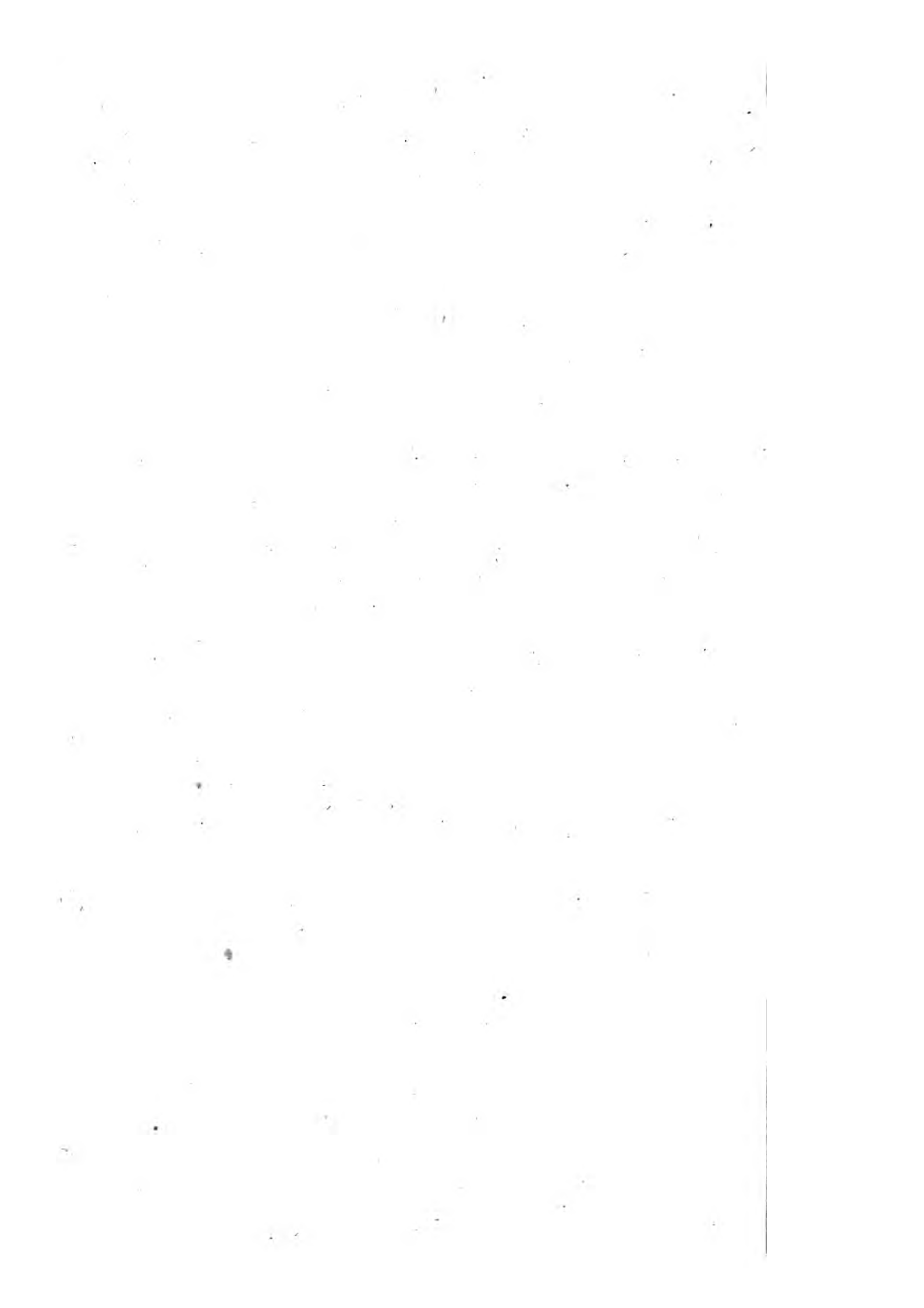


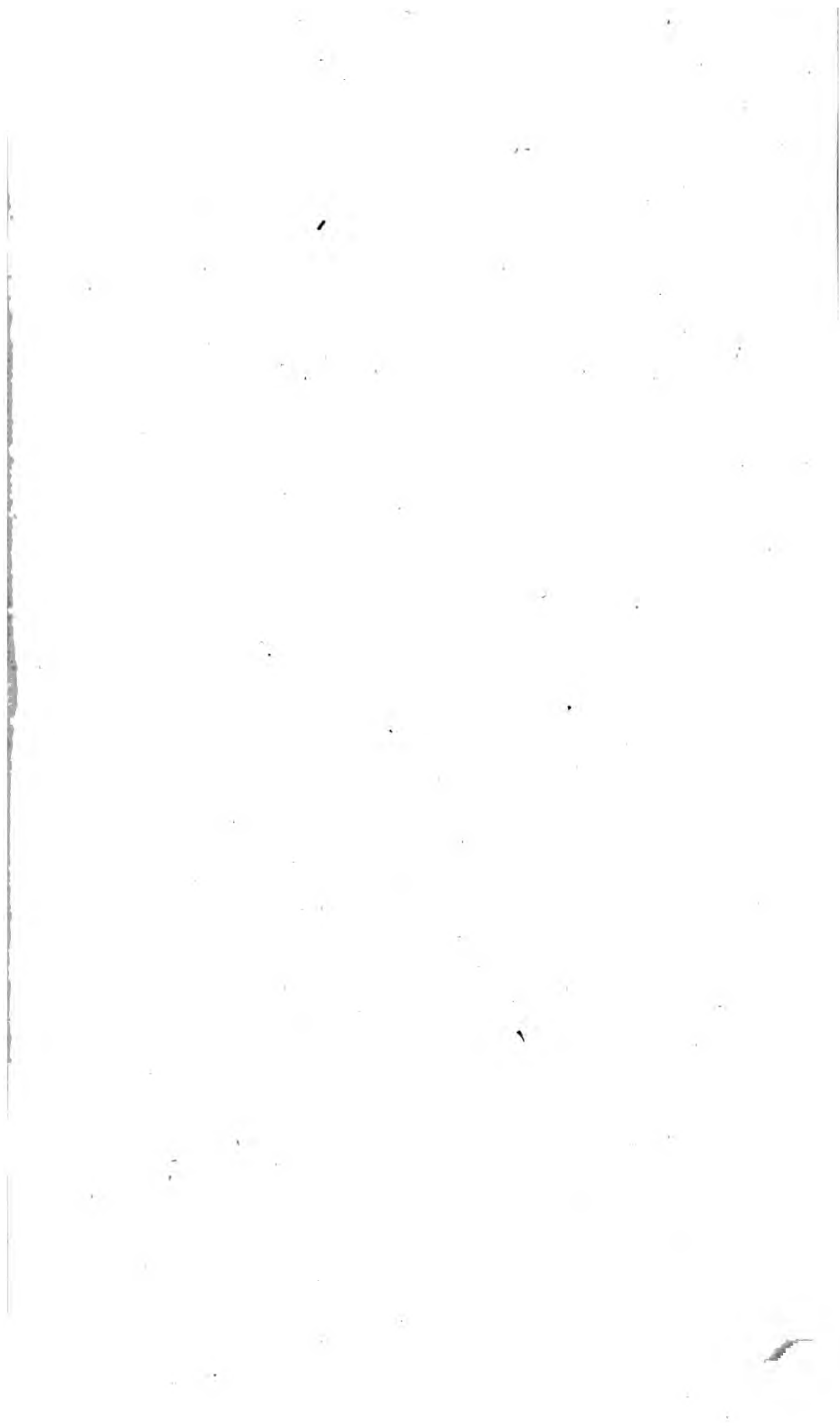
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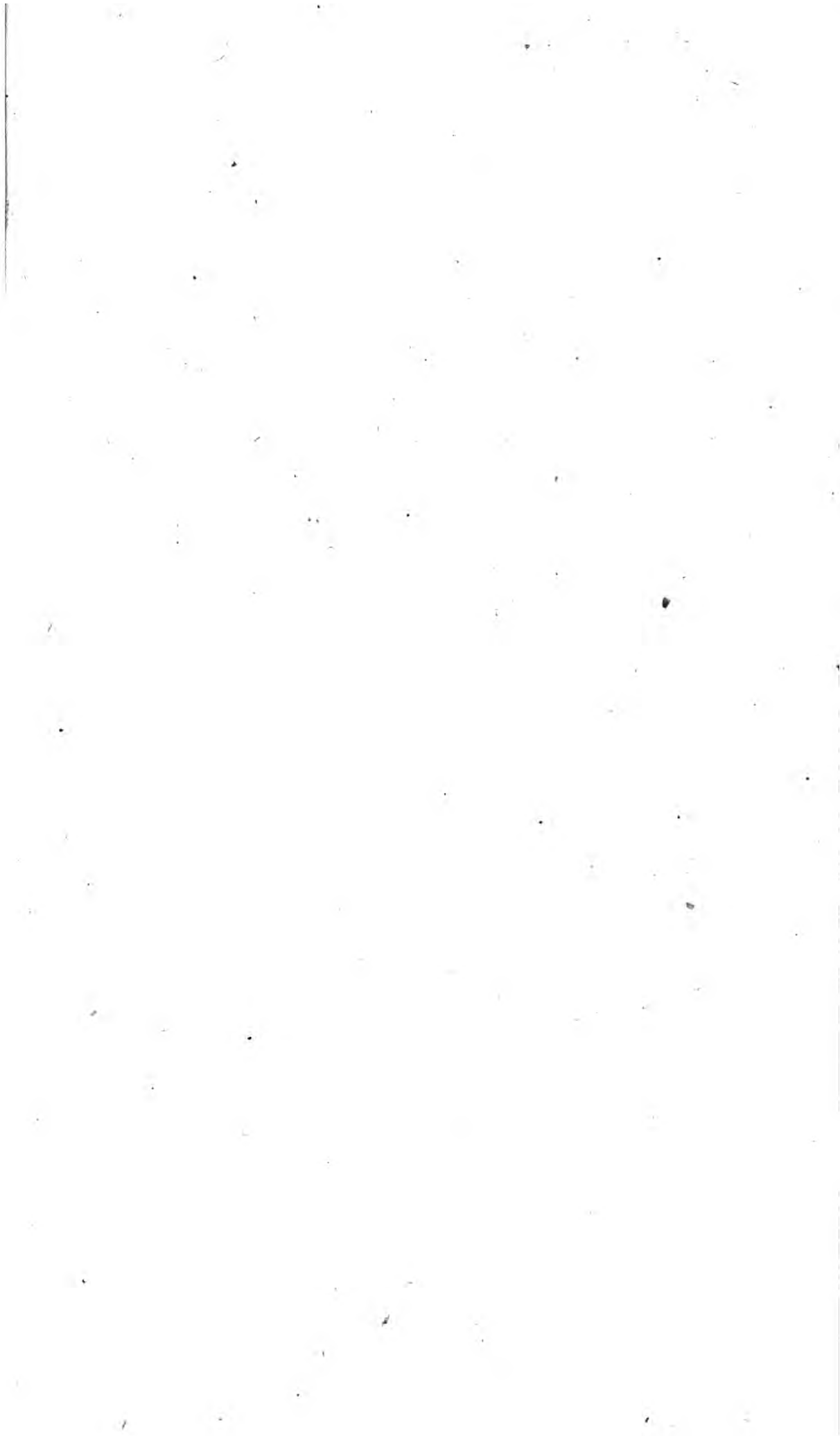
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THE
HISTORY and PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
House of Commons
FROM THE
RESTORATION
TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

CONTAINING

The most remarkable MOTIONS, SPEECHES,
RESOLVES, REPORTS and CONFERENCES
to be met with in that Interval :

AS ALSO

The most exact ESTIMATES of the Charge of Government ;
State of the PUBLIC REVENUE ; the Rise and Growth
of the NATIONAL DEBT, Expence of the WAR, Proceed-
ings on WAYS and MEANS, SPEECHES and MESSAGES
from the Throne, ADDRESSES and REMONSTRANCES,
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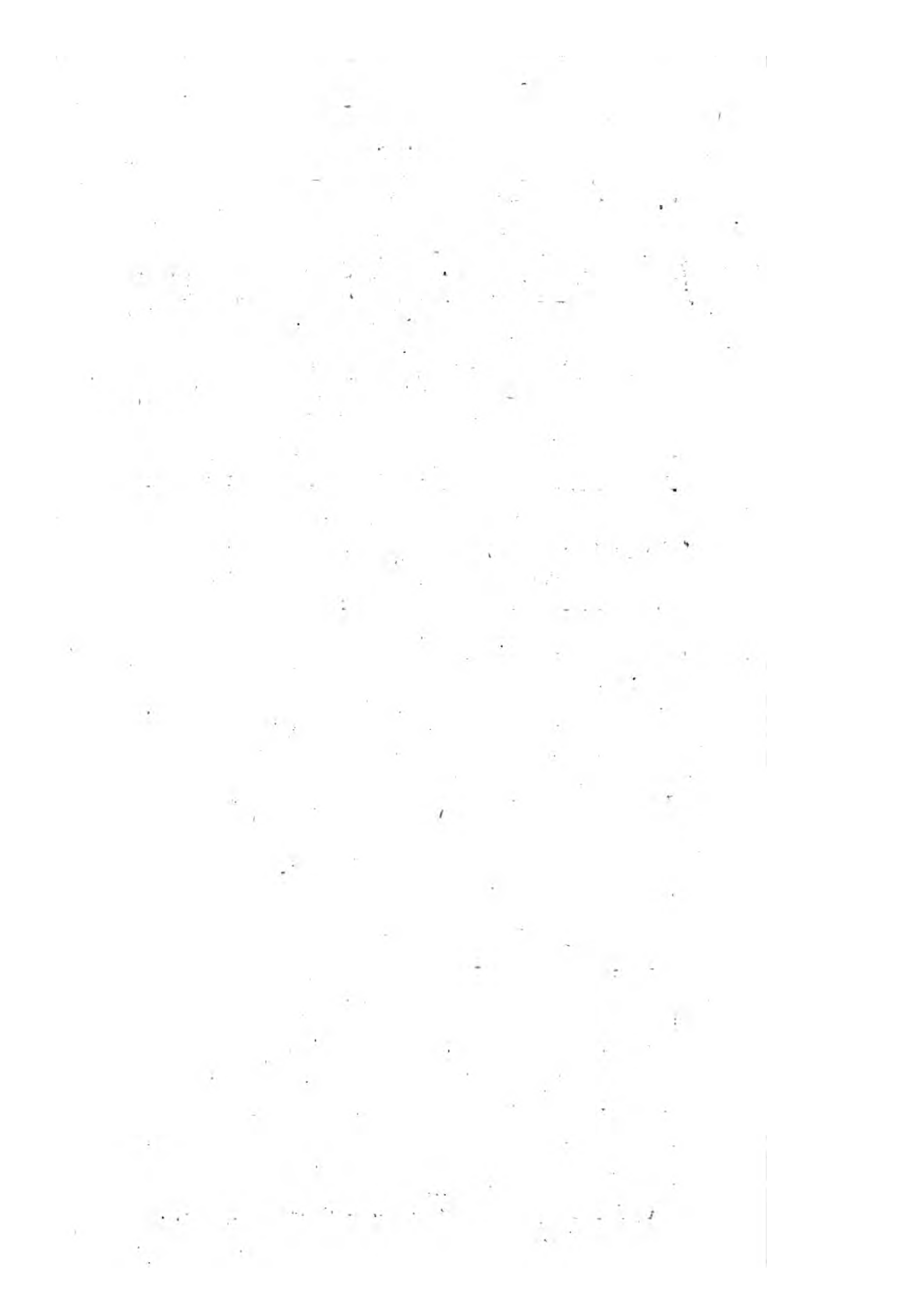
CONTAINING

Exact LISTS of every PARLIAMENT, the Names of the
SPEAKERS, their several Posts under the Govern-
ment ; and other valuable, Supplemental Pieces,

V O L. IV.

L O N D O N:

Printed for RICHARD CHANDLER, and sold at the *Ship*
without *Temple-Bar*, and at *York* and *Scarborough*. 1742.



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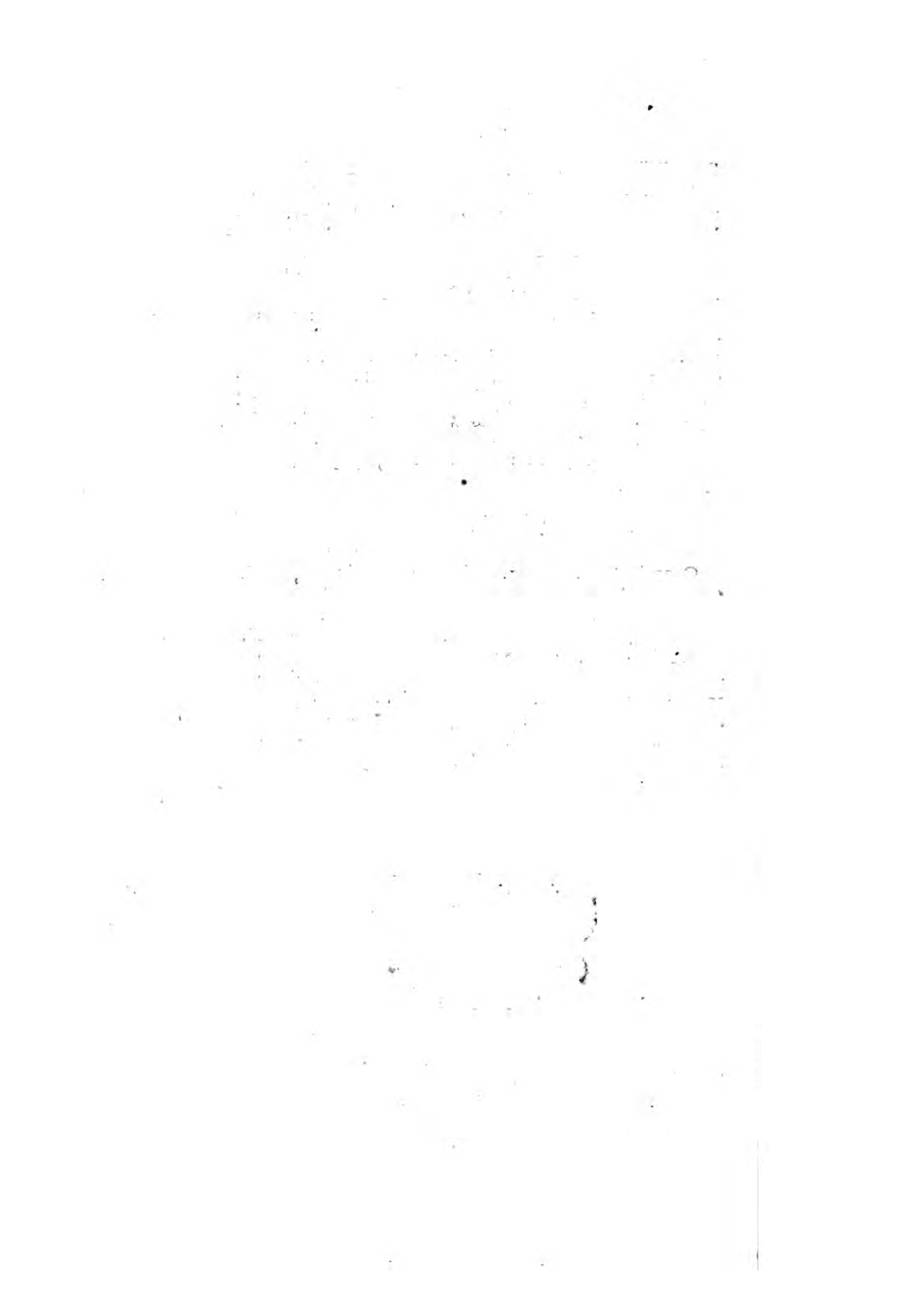
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SPEECHES,
DEBATES, &c.
IN THE
House of Commons,
FROM THE
RESTORATION.

BUT tho' the Commissioners had brought this grand Anno 5 Annæ,
Affair of the Union to an Issue, and her Majesty 1706.
had given the Royal Approbation, it was still to be
ratify'd by the Parliaments of the respective King-
doms.

That of Scotland sat first, where it met with a very stub-
born Opposition; more especially from Mr. Fletcher of Sal-
ton and the Lord Belhaven, whose Speech on the Occasion
deserves to be for ever remember'd.

' My Lord Chancellor,

' When I consider the Affair of an Union betwixt the two Lord Belhaven's
Nations, as it is expressed in the several Articles thereof, Speech against
and now the Subject of our Deliberation at this Time; I the Union.
find my Mind croud'd with Variety of melancholy Thoughts,
and I think it my Duty to disburden myself of some of them,
by laying them before, and exposing them to the serious
Consideration of this honourable House.

' I think I see a free and independent Kingdom delivering
up that, which all the World hath been fighting for since
the Days of Nimrod; yea, that for which most of all the
T O M E IV. A Empires,

Anno 5 Annæ, 1706. Empires, Kingdoms, States, Principalities, and Dukedoms of Europe, are at this time engaged in the most bloody and cruel Wars that ever were, to wit, a Power to manage their own Affairs by themselves, without the Assistance and Counsel of any other.

‘ I think I see a national Church, founded upon a Rock, secured by a Claim of Right, hedged and fenced about, by the strictest and most pointed, legal Sanction that Sovereignty could contrive, voluntarily descending into a Plain, upon an equal Level with Jews, Papists, Socinians, Arminians, Anabaptists, and other Sectaries, &c.

‘ I think I see the noble and honourable Peerage of Scotland, whose valiant Predecessors led Armies against their Enemies, upon their own proper Charges and Expences, now divested of their Followers and Vassalages, and put upon such an equal Foot with their Vassals, that I think I see a petty English Exciseman receive more Homage and Respect than what was paid formerly to their quondam Mackallamores.

‘ I think I see the present Peers of Scotland, whose noble Ancestors conquered Provinces, over-run Countries, reduced and subjected Towns and fortified Places, exacted Tribute through the greatest Part of England, now walking in the Court of Requests like so many English Attorneys, laying aside their Walking Swords when in Company with the English Peers, lest their Self-defence should be found Murder.

‘ I think I see the honourable Estate of Barons, the bold Assertors of the Nation’s Rights and Liberties in the worst of Times, now setting a Watch upon their Lips, and a Guard upon their Tongues, lest they be found guilty of *Scandalum Magnatum*.

‘ I think I see the Royal State of Boroughs walking their desolate Streets, hanging down their Heads under Disappointments, wormed out of all the Branches of their old Trade, uncertain what Hand to turn to, necessitate to become Prentices to their unkind Neighbours; and yet after all, finding their Trade so fortified by Companies, and secured by Prescriptions, that they despair of any Success therein.

‘ I think I see our learned Judges laying aside their Practiques and Decisions, studying the Common Law of England, gravelled with Certioraries, Nisi Prius’s, Writs of Error, Verdicts Indovar, Ejectione Firmæ, Injunctions, Demurs, &c. and frightened with Appeals and Avocations, because of the new Regulations and Rectifications they may meet with.

‘ I think I see the valiant and gallant Soldiery either sent to learn the Plantation-Trade abroad; or at home petitioning for a small Subsistence, as a Reward of their honorable Exploits; while their old Corps are broken, the common
Soldiers

Soldiers left to beg, and the youngest English Corps kept Anno 5 Annæ,
standing. 1706.

‘ I think I see the honest industrious Tradesman loaded with new Taxes and Impositions, disappointed of the Equivalents, drinking Water in place of Ale, eating his saltless Pottage, petitioning for Encouragement to his Manufactures, and answered by Counter-Petitions.

‘ In short, I think I see the laborious Ploughman, with his Corn spoiling upon his Hands, for want of Sale, cursing the Day of his Birth, dreading the Expence of his Burial, and uncertain whether to marry or do worse.

‘ I think I see the incurable Difficulties of the Landed-Men, fettered under the golden Chain of Equivalents, their pretty Daughters petitioning for want of Husbands, and their Sons for want of Employment.

‘ I think I see our Mariners delivering up their Ships to their Dutch Partners; and what through Presses and Necessity, earning their Bread as Underlings in the royal English Navy.

‘ But above all, my Lord, I think I see our ancient Mother CALEDONIA, like Cæsar, sitting in the midst of our Senate, ruefully looking round about her, covering herself with her royal Garment, attending the fatal Blow, and breathing out her last with an *Et tu quoque mi fili.*

‘ Are not these, my Lord, very afflicting Thoughts? And yet they are but the least Part suggested to me by these dishonourable Articles. Should not the Consideration of these Things vivify these *dry Bones* of ours? Should not the Memory of our noble Predecessors Valour and Constancy rouse up our drooping Spirits? Are our noble Predecessors Souls got so far into the English Cabbage-stock and Colliflowers, that we should shew the least Inclination that way? Are our Eyes so blinded? Are our Ears so deafned? Are our Hearts so hardened? Are our Tongues so faltered? Are our Hands so fettered, that in this our Day, I say, my Lord, that in this our Day, we should not mind the Things that concern the very Being and Well-being of our ancient Kingdom, before the Day be hid from our Eyes?

‘ No, my Lord, God forbid! Man’s Extremity is God’s Opportunity: *He is a present Help in time of need,* and a Deliverer, *and that right early.* Some unforeseen Providence will fall out, that may cast the Ballance; some Joseph or other will say, *Why do ye strive together, since you are Brethren?* None can destroy Scotland, save Scotland itself; hold your Hands from the Pen, you are secure. Some Judah or other will say, *Let not our Hands be upon the Lad, he is our Brother.* There will be a Jehovah-Jireh, and some Ram will be caught in the Thicket, when the bloody Knife is at

Anno 5 Annæ, 1706. our Mother's Throat. Let us up then, my Lord, and let our noble Patriots behave themselves like Men, and we know not how soon a Blessing may come.

‘ My Lord, I wish from my Heart, that this my Vision prove not as true as my Reasons for it are probable: I design not at this Time to enter into the Merits of any one particular Article; I intend this Discourse, as an Introduction to what I may afterwards say upon the whole Debate, as it falls in before this honourable House; and therefore, in the farther Prosecution of what I have to say, I shall insist upon few Particulars, very necessary to be understood, before we enter unto the Detail of so important a Matter.

‘ I shall therefore, in the first Place, endeavour to encourage a free and full Deliberation, without Animosities and Heats: In the next Place, I shall endeavour to make an Enquiry into the Nature and Source of the unnatural and dangerous Divisions that are now on foot within this Isle, with some Motives shewing, that it is our Interest to lay them aside at this Time: Then I shall enquire into the Reasons, which have induced the two Nations to enter into a Treaty of Union at this Time, with some Considerations and Meditations, with relation to the Behaviour of the Lords Commissioners of the two Kingdoms, in the Management of this great Concern. And lastly, I shall propose a Method, by which we shall most distinctly, and without Confusion, go through the several Articles of this Treaty, without unnecessary Repetitions or loss of Time. And all this with all Deference, and under the Correction of this honourable House.

‘ My Lord Chancellor, the greatest Honour that was done unto a Roman, was to allow him the Glory of a Triumph; the greatest and most dishonourable Punishment, was that of Parricide: He that was guilty of Parricide, was beaten with Rods upon his naked Body, till the Blood gushed out of all the Veins of his Body; then he was sewed up in a leathern Sack, called a *Culeus*, with a Cock, a Viper, and an Ape, and thrown headlong into the Sea.

‘ My Lord, Parricide is a greater Crime than Parricide, all the World over.

‘ In a Triumph, my Lord, when the Conqueror was riding in his triumphal Chariot, crowned with Laurels, adorned with Trophies, and applauded with Huzza's, there was a Monitor appointed to stand behind him, to warn him, not to be high-minded, not puffed up with over-weening Thoughts of himself; and to his Chariot were tied a Whip and a Bell, to mind him, that for all his Glory and Grandeur, he was accountable to the People for his Administration, and would be punished as other Men, if found guilty.

‘ The

‘ The greatest Honour amongst us, my Lord, is to represent the Sovereign’s sacred Person in Parliament; and in one Particular it appears to be greater than that of a Triumph; because the whole legislative Power seems to be wholly entrusted with him: If he give the royal Assent to an Act of the Estates, it becomes a Law obligatory upon the Subject, tho’ contrary or without any Instructions from the Sovereign: If he refuse the royal Assent to a Vote in Parliament, it cannot be a Law, tho’ he has the Sovereign’s particular and positive Instructions for it.

‘ His Grace the Duke of Queensbury, who now represents her Majesty in this Session of Parliament, hath had the Honour of that great Trust, as often, if not more than any Scotchman ever had: He hath been the Favourite of two successive Sovereigns; and I cannot but commend his Constancy and Perseverance, that, notwithstanding his former Difficulties and unsuccessful Attempts, and maugre some other Specialities not yet determined, that his Grace has yet had the Resolution to undertake the most unpopular Measures last. If his Grace succeed in this Affair of an Union, and that it prove for the Happiness and Welfare of the Nation, then he justly merits to have a Statue of Gold erected for himself; but if it shall tend to the entire Destruction and Abolition of our Nation; and that we the Nation’s Trustees will go into it; then I must say, that a Whip and a Bell, a Cock and a Viper, and an Ape, are but too small Punishments for any such bold unnatural Undertaking and Compliance.

‘ That I may pave a Way, my Lord, to a full, calm, and free reasoning upon this Affair, which is of the last Consequence unto this Nation; I shall mind this honourable House, that we are the Successors of our noble Predecessors, who founded our Monarchy, framed our Laws, amended, altered, and corrected them from time to time, as the Affairs and Circumstances of the Nation did require, without the Assistance or Advice of any foreign Power or Potentate, and who, during the Time of 2000 Years, have handed them down to us a free independent Nation, with the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes: Shall not we then argue for that which our Progenitors have purchased for us at so dear a Rate, and with so much immortal Honour and Glory? God forbid. Shall the Hazard of a Father unbind the Ligaments of a dumb Son’s Tongue; and shall we hold our Peace, when our *Patria* is in danger? I speak this, my Lord, that I may encourage every individual Member of this House, to speak their Mind freely. There are many wise and prudent Men amongst us, who think it not worth their while to open their Mouths; there are others, who can
speak

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speak very well, and to good Purpose, who shelter themselves under the shameful Cloak of Silence, from a Fear of the Frowns of great Men and Parties. I have observed, my Lord, by my Experience, the greatest Number of Speakers in the most trivial Affairs; and it will always prove so, while we come not to the right understanding of the Oath *de fidei*, whereby we are bound not only to give our Vote, but our faithful Advice in Parliament, as we should *answer to God*; and in our ancient Laws, the Representatives of the honourable Barons, and the royal Boroughs are termed Spokesmen. It lies upon your Lordships therefore particularly to take notice of such, whose Modesty makes them bashful to speak. Therefore I shall leave it upon you, and conclude this Point with a very memorable Saying of an honest private Gentleman to a great Queen, upon occasion of a State-Project, contrived by an able Statesman, and the Favourite to a great King, against a peaceful, obedient People, because of the Diversity of their Laws and Constitutions. *If at this time thou hold thy peace, Salvation shall come to the People from another Place, but thou and thy House shall perish.* I leave the Application to each particular Member of this House.

‘ My Lord, I come now to consider our Divisions. We are under the happy Reign (blessed be God) of the best of Queens, who has no evil Design against the meanest of her Subjects, who loves all her People, and is equally beloved by them again; and yet that under the happy Influence of our most excellent Queen there should be such Divisions and Factions, more dangerous and threatening to her Dominions, than if we were under an arbitrary Government, is most strange and unaccountable. Under an arbitrary Prince, all are willing to serve because all are under a Necessity to obey, whether they will or not. He chuses therefore whom he will, without respect to either Parties or Factions; and if he think fit to take the Advices of his Councils or Parliaments, every Man speaks his Mind freely, and the Prince receives the faithful Advice of his People without the Mixture of Self-Designs: If he prove a good Prince, the Government is easy; if bad, either Death or a Revolution brings a Deliverance: Whereas here, my Lord, there appears no end of our Misery, if not prevented in time; Factions are now become independent, and have got footing in Councils, in Parliaments, in Treaties, in Armies, in Incorporations, in Families, among Kindred, yea, Man and Wife are not free from their political Jars.

‘ It remains therefore, my Lord, that I enquire into the Nature of these Things, and since the Names give us not the right idea of the thing, I am afraid I shall have difficulty to make my self well understood. ‘ The

‘ The Names generally used to denote the Factions, are Whig, and Tory, as obscure as that of Guelfs and Gibelins : Yea, my Lord, they have different Significations, as they are applied to Factions in each Kingdom ; a Whig in England is a heterogeneous Creature, in Scotland he is all of a piece ; a Tory in England is all of a piece, and a Statesman ; in Scotland, he is quite otherwise, an Anti-courtier and Anti-statesman. Anno 5 Annæ,
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‘ A Whig in England appears to be somewhat like Nebuchadnezzar’s Image, of different Metals, different Classes, different Principles, and different Designs ; yet take them altogether, they are like a piece of fine mixed Drugget of different threads, some finer, some coarser, which after all make a comely Appearance, and an agreeable Suit. Tory is like a Piece of loyal, Home-made English Cloth, the true Staple of the Nation, all of a Thread ; yet if we look narrowly into it, we shall perceive diversity of Colours, which, according to the various Situations and Positions, make various Appearances : sometimes Tory is like the Moon in its full, as appeared in the Affair of the Bill of Occasional Conformity ; upon other occasions it appears to be under a Cloud, and as if it were eclipsed by a greater Body, as it did in the Design of calling over the illustrious Princess Sophia. However, by this we may see their Designs are to outshoot Whig in his own Bow.

‘ Whig in Scotland is a true-blue Presbyterian, who, without considering Time or Power, will venture their All for the Kirk : but something less for the State. The greatest difficulty is, how to describe a Scots Tory : Of old, when I knew them first, Tory was an honest hearted comradish Fellow, who provided he was maintained and protected in his Benefices, Titles and Dignities by the State, he was the less anxious who had the Government and Management of the Church : But now what he is since *jure Divino* came in fashion ; and that Christianity, and, by consequence, Salvation comes to depend upon Episcopal Ordination, I profess I know not what to make of him ; only this I must say for him, that he endeavours to do by Opposition, that which his Brother in England endeavours by a more prudent and less scrupulous Method.

‘ Now, my Lord, from these Divisions, there has got up a kind of Aristocracy, something like the famous Triumvirate at Rome ; they are a kind of Undertakers and Pragmatic Statesmen, who, finding their Power and Strength great, and answerable to their Designs, will make Bargains with our gracious Sovereign ; they will serve her faithfully, but upon their own Terms ; they must have their own Instruments,

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struments, their own Measures; this Man must be turned out, and that Man put in, and then they will make her the most glorious Queen in Europe.

'Where will this end, my Lord? Is not her Majesty in Danger by such a Method? Is not the Monarchy in Danger? Is not the Nation's Peace and Tranquillity in Danger? Will a Change of Parties make the Nation more happy? No, my Lord, the Seed is sown, that is like to afford us a perpetual Increase; it's not an annual Herb, it takes deep root, it seeds and breeds; and if not timely prevented by her Majesty's Royal Endeavours, will split the whole Island in two.

'My Lord, I think, considering our present Circumstances at this Time, the Almighty God has reserved this great Work for us. We may bruise this Hydra of Division, and crush this Cockatrice's Egg. Our Neighbours in England, are not yet fitted for any such Thing; they are not under the afflicting Hand of Providence, as we are; their Circumstances are great and glorious, their Treaties are prudently managed, both at Home and Abroad, their Generals brave and valorous, their Armies successful and victorious, their Trophies and Laurels memorable and surprising; their Enemies subdued and routed, their strong Holds besieged and taken, Sieges relieved, Marshals killed and taken Prisoners, Provinces and Kingdoms are the Results of their Victories; their Royal Navy is the Terror of Europe, their Trade and Commerce extended through the Universe, encircling the whole habitable World, and rendering their own capital City the Emporium for the whole Inhabitants of the earth: And which is yet more than all these Things; the Subjects freely bestowing their Treasure upon their Sovereign; and above all, these vast Riches, the Sinews of War, and without which all the glorious Success had proved abortive, these Treasures are managed with such Faithfulness and Nicety, that they answer seasonably all their Demands, tho' at never so great a Distance. Upon these Considerations, my Lord, how hard and difficult a Thing will it prove, to persuade our Neighbours to a Self-denying Bill.

'Tis quite otherwise with us, my Lord, we are an obscure, poor People, tho' formerly of better Account, removed to a remote Corner of the World, without Name, and without Alliances, our Posts mean and precarious; so that I profess I don't think any one Post in the Kingdom worth the braving after, save that of being Commissioner to a long Session of a factious Scots Parliament, with an antedated Commission, and that yet renders the rest of the Ministers more miserable. What hinders us then, my Lord, to lay aside our Divisions, to unite cordially and heartily together
in

in our present Circumstances, when our All is at Stake? Anno 5 Anne,
 Hannibal, my Lord, is at our Gates, Hannibal is come within our Gates, Hannibal is come the length of this Table, he is at the Foot of this Throne, he will demolish this Throne; if we take not notice, he'll seize upon these Regalia, he'll take them as our *spolia opima*, and whip us out of this House, never to return again. 1706.

‘ For the Love of God then, my Lord, for the Safety and Welfare of our ancient Kingdom, whose sad Circumstances, I hope, we shall yet convert into Prosperity and Happiness! We want no Means, if we unite; God blessed the Peace-makers; we want neither Men, nor sufficiency of all manner of things necessary, to make a Nation happy; all depends upon Management, *Concordia res parvæ crescunt*. I fear not these Articles, tho’ they were ten times worse than they are, if we once cordially forgive one another, and that, according to our Proverb, Bygones be Bygones, and Fair-play for Time to come. For my Part, in the Sight of God, and in the Presence of this honourable House, I heartily forgive every Man, and beg, that they may do the same to me; and I do most humbly propose, that his Grace my Lord Commissioner may appoint an Agape, may order a Love-feast for this honourable House, that we may lay aside all Self-designs, and, after our Fasts and Humiliations, may have a Day of Rejoicing and Thankfulness, may eat our Meat with Gladness, and our Bread with a merry Heart; then shall we sit each Man under his own Fig-tree, and the Voice of the Turtle shall be heard in our Land, a Bird famous for Constancy and Fidelity.

‘ My Lord, I shall make a Pause here, and stop going on farther in my Discourse, till I see further, if his Grace, my Lord Commissioner, receive any humble Proposals for removing Misunderstandings among us, and putting an end to our fatal Divisions: upon Honour, I have no other Design, and I am content to beg the Favour upon my bended Knees.

No Answer.

‘ My Lord Chancellor, I am sorry that I must pursue the Thread of my sad and melancholy Story: What remains, I am afraid may prove as afflicting as what I have said; I shall therefore consider the Motives which have engaged the two Nations to enter upon a Treaty of Union at this Time. In general, my Lord, I think both of them had in their View to better themselves by the Treaty; but, before I enter upon the particular Motives of each Nation, I must inform this honourable House, that, since I can re-

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member, the two Nations have altered their sentiments upon that Affair, even almost to down-right Contradietion, they have changed Head-bands, as we say; for England, till of late, never thought it worth their Pains of treating with us; the good Bargain they made at the Beginning they resolve to keep, and that which we call an incorporating Union, was not so much as in their Thoughts. The first Notice they seemed to take of us, was in our Affair of Caledonia, when they had most effectually broke off that Design, in a Manner very well known to the World, and unnecessary to be repeated here; they kept themselves quiet during the Time of our Complaints upon that head. In which Time our Sovereign, to satisfy the Nation, and allay their Heats, did condescend to give us some good Laws, and amongst others that of personal Liberties; but England having declared their Succession, and extended their Entail, without ever taking Notice of us, our gracious Sovereign Queen ANN, was graciously pleased to give the Royal Assent to our Act of Security, to that of Peace and War after the Decease of her Majesty, and the Heirs of her Body, and to give us a Hedge to all our sacred and civil Interests, by declaring it High Treason to endeavour the Alteration of them, as they were then established. Thereupon did follow the threatning and minatory Laws against us by the Parliament of England, and the unjust and unequal Character of what her Majesty had so graciously condescended to in our Favours. Now, my Lord, whether the Desire they had to have us engaged in the same Succession with them; or whether they found us, like a free and independent People, breathing after more Liberty than what formerly was looked after; or whether they were afraid of our Act of Security, in case of her Majesty's Decease; Which of all these Motives has induced them to a Treaty, I leave it to themselves. This I must say only, they have made a good Bargain this Time also.

For the particular Motives that iuduced us, I think they are obvious to be known; we found, by sad Experience, that every Man hath advanced in Power and Riches, as they have done in Trade; and at the same time considering, that no where through the World, Slaves are found to be rich, tho' they should be adorned with Chains of Gold; we thereupon changed our Notion of an incorporating Union, to that of a federal one; and, being resolved to take this Opportunity to make Demands upon them, before we enter into the Succession, we were content to empower her Majesty to authorize and appoint Commissioners to treat with the Commissioners of England, with as ample Powers as the Lords Commissioners from England had from their Constituents, that

that we might not appear to have less Confidence in her Majesty, nor more Narrow-heartedness in our Act, than our Neighbours of England: And thereupon last Parliament, after her Majesty's gracious Letter was read, desiring us to declare the Succession in the first Place, and afterwards to appoint Commissioners to treat, we found it necessary to renew our former Resolve, which I shall read to this honourable House:

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Resolve presented by the Duke of Hamilton last Session of Parliament.

“ That this Parliament will not proceed to the Nomination of a Successor, till we have had a previous Treaty with England, in relation to our Commerce, and other Concerns with that Nation. And further it is Resolved, that this Parliament will proceed to make such Limitations and Conditions of Government, for the Rectification of our Constitution, as may secure the Liberty, Religion, and Independency of this Kingdom, before they proceed to the said Nomination.”

‘ Now, my Lord, the last Session of Parliament having, before they would enter into any Treaty with England, by a Vote of the House passed both an Act for Limitations, and an Act for Rectification of our Constitution, what mortal Man has Reason to doubt the Design of this Treaty was only federal?

‘ My Lord Chancellor, It remains now, that we consider the Behaviour of the Lords Commissioners at the opening of this Treaty: And, before I enter upon that, allow me to make this Meditation; that, if our Posterity, after we are all dead and gone, shall find themselves under an ill-made Bargain, and shall have Recourse unto our Records, and see who have been the Managers of that Treaty, by which they have suffered so much: When they read the Names, they will certainly conclude, and say, Ah! our Nation has been reduced to the last Extremity, at the Time of this Treaty; all our great Chieftains, all our great Peers and considerable Men, who used formerly to defend the Rights and Liberties of the Nation, have been all killed and dead in the Bed of Honour, before ever the Nation was necessitate to condescend to such mean and contemptible Terms: Where are the Names of the chief Men, of the noble Families of Stuarts, Hamiltons, Grahams, Campbels, Gordons, Johnstons, Humes, Murrays, Kers, &c? Where are the two great Officers of the Crown, the Constables and Marshals of Scotland? They have

Anno 5 Annæ, have certainly all been extinguished, and now we are Slaves
 1706. for ever.


‘ Whereas the English Records will make their Posterity reverence the Memory of the honourable Names, who have brought under their fierce, warlike and troublesome Neighbours, who had struggled so long for Independency, shed the best Blood of their Nation, and reduced a considerable part of their Country, to become waste and desolate.

‘ I am informed, my Lord, that our Commissioners did indeed frankly tell the Lords-Commissioners for England, that the Inclinations of the People of Scotland were much altered of late, in relation to an incorporating Union; and that therefore, since the Entail was to end with her Majesty’s Life (whom G O D long preserve) it was proper to begin the Treaty upon the Foot of the Treaty of 1604 Year of G O D; the time when we came first under one Sovereign: But this the English Commissioners would not agree to; and our Commissioners, that they might not seem obstinate, were willing to treat and conclude in the Terms laid before this honourable House, and subjected to their Determination.

‘ If the Lords-Commissioners for England had been as civil and complaisant, they should certainly have finished a federal Treaty likewise, that both Nations might have the choice, which of them to have gone into, as they thought fit; but they would hear of nothing but an entire and compleat Union, a Name which comprehends an Union, either by Incorporation, Surrender, or Conquest; whereas our Commissioners thought of nothing but a fair, equal, incorporating Union. Whether this be so or no, I leave it to every Man’s Judgment; but as for myself, I must beg liberty to think it no such thing: for I take an incorporating Union to be, where there is a Change both in the material and formal Points of Government, as if two Pieces of Metal were melted down into one Mass, it can neither be said to retain its former Form or Substance as it did before the Mixture. But now, when I consider this Treaty, as it hath been explained and spoke to, before us this three Weeks by past, I see the English Constitution remaining firm, the same two Houses of Parliament, the same Taxes, the same Customs, the same Excises, the same trading Companies, the same municipal Laws and Courts of Judicature; and all ours either subject to Regulations or Annihilations, only we have the Honour to pay their old Debts, and to have some few Persons present, for Witnesses to the Validity of the Deed, when they are pleased to contract more.

‘ Good God! What, is this an entire Surrender!

‘ My

‘ My Lord, I find my Heart so full of Grief and Indig- Anno 5 Annæ,
nation, that I must beg Pardon not to finish the last Part 1706.
of my Discourse, that I may drop a Tear, as the Prelude
to so sad a Story. 

After having sat down, and some Discourses by other
Members intervening, he continued his Discourse
thus :

‘ My Lord Chancellor, What I am now to say, relates
to the Method of Proceeding in this weighty Affair: I hear
it propos’d by a noble Member of the other Side, that we
should proceed in the same Order as the Lords-Commissioners-
Treaters did. In my humble Opinion, my Lord, it is nei-
ther the natural Method, nor can it be done without great
Confusion and Repetition. To say, you’ll agree to the
Union of the two Kingdoms, before you agree in the Terms
upon which they are to be united, seems like driving the
Plough before the Oxen. The Articles, which narrate the
Condition seem to be the Premises upon which the Con-
clusion is inferred; and, according as they are found good
or bad, the Success will follow. When a Man is married
to a Fortune in England, as they call it, I suppose he is
satisfy’d with the Thing before he determines himself to
marry; and the Proposal I have heard of agreeing to the
first Article, with a Proviso, That if the rest of the Articles
shall be found satisfactory, and no otherwise, is of a Piece
with the rest, and looks like beating the Air, and no ways
consistent with fair and square Dealings. Besides, my Lord,
if we were to go upon the first Article; are not all the rest
of the Articles, besides many others not contained in the
Articles, valid Arguments either *Pro* or *Con.* against conclud-
ing or not concluding the first Article? And no Vote in
this House can hinder a Man from making use of what
Arguments he thinks fit. Moreover, the searching the Re-
cords, and the revising the Statute-Books, comparing the
Book of Rates, Customs, Excise, Taxes, of both Nations
one with another, must all be previously considered ere we
determine our selves in one single Article; add to this, that
the prohibitory Clause with Relation to the Trade of both
Nations, must be adjusted, lest like *Æsop’s Dog*, we lose
the old, in grasping at the new; the State of the English
Companies must also be expos’d, how far we shall have
Liberty into them, and what Advantage we may propose to
ourselves, by trading to these Places where they are secured;
and above all, my Lord, the Security of our national Church,
and all that’s dear unto us, must be previously established
to us, if practicable, before we conclude the first Article.

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‘ Therefore, my Lord, though my particular Opinion be, though we had a Cart-blanch from England; yet the delivering up of our Sovereignty, gives back with one Hand, what we receive with the other, and that there can be no Security without the Guarantee of a distinct Independency betwixt the Parties treating: Yet, my Lord, for further Satisfaction to this honourable House, that every Member may fully satisfy himself, I humbly propose, that, passing by the first three Articles, which appear to be much of a Piece, we begin the fourth Article of the Treaty; and if I be seconded in this, I desire it may be put to the Question.

While this Struggle continued in the Scottish Parliament, the following Incident happened without Doors,

An Account of the burning the Articles of the Union
at Dumfries,

These are to notify to all concerned, what are our Reasons for, and Designs in, the burning of the printed Articles of the proposed Union with England, with the Names of the Scots Commissioners, Subscribers thereof; together with the Minutes of the whole Treaty, betwixt them and the English Commissioners thereanent.

An account of
burning the ar-
ticles at Dum-
fries.

‘ We have herein no Design against her Majesty, nor against England, nor any Englishman; neither against our present Parliament, in their Acts or Actings, for the Interest, Safety and Sovereignty of this our native and ancient Nation: But to testify our dissent from, discontent with, and Protestation against, the twenty-five Articles of the said Union, subscribed by the foresaid Commissioners, as being inconsistent with, and altogether prejudicial to, and utterly destructive of this Nation’s Independency, Crown-rights, and our constitute Laws, both sacred and civil. We shall not here condescend to enlarge upon the particular Prejudices, that do, and will redound to this Nation, if the said Union should be carried on, according to the printed Articles: But refer the Reader to the Variety of Addresses, given in to the present Parliament, by all Ranks, from almost all Corners of the Nation, against the said Union: Only we must say, and profess, that the Commissioners for this Nation, have been either simple, ignorant, or treacherous, if not all three; when the Minutes of the Treaty betwixt the Commissioners of both Kingdoms are duly considered; and when we compare their dastardly Yieldings unto the Demands and Proposals of the English Commissioners; who, on the contrary, have valiantly acquitted themselves for the Interest and Safety of their Nation.

‘ We acknowledge it is in the Power of the present Parliament, to give Remissions to the Subscribers of the foresaid Articles;

Articles; and we heartily wish for a good Agreement among all the Members of the Parliament, so as it may tend to the Safety, and Preservation of both Church and State, with all the Privileges belonging thereto, within the Kingdom of *Scotland*.

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‘ But if the Subscribers of the foresaid Treaty and Union, with their Associates in Parliament, shall presume to carry on the said Union, by a supream Power, over the Generality of this Nation: Then, and in that Case, as we judge, that the Consent of the Generality of the same, can only divest them of their sacred and civil Liberties, purchased and maintained by our Ancestors with their Blood: So we protest, whatever Ratification of the foresaid Union may pass in Parliament, contrary to our fundamental Laws, Liberties, and Privileges, concerning Church and State, may not be binding upon the Nation, now nor at any Time to come: And particularly we protest against the Approbation of the first Article of the said Union, before the Privileges of this Nation, contained in the other Articles, had been adjusted and secured: And so we earnestly require, that the Representatives in Parliament, who are for our Nation’s Privileges would give timely Warning to all the Corners of the Kingdom; that we and our Posterity become not tributary and Bondslaves to our Neighbours, without acquitting our selves, as becomes Men and Christians: And we are confident, that the Soldiers now in martial Power, have so much the Spirits of *Scotsmen*, that they are not ambitious to be disposed of at the Pleasure of another Nation: And we hereby declare, that we have no Design against them in this Matter.

‘ This was publicly read from the Market-cross of Dumfries, about One of the Clock in the Afternoon, the 20th Day of November, 1706, with great Solemnity, in the Audience of many thousands; the Fire being surrounded by double Squadrons of Foot and Horie, in martial Order. And, after the burning of the said Books, which were holden up, burning on the Point of a Pike, to the View of all the People, giving their Consent by Huzza’s and cheerful Acclamations, a Copy hereof was left affixed on the Cross, as the Testimony of the South Part of this Nation against the proposed Union, as moulded in the printed Articles thereof. This we desire to be printed, and kept on Record, *ad futuram rei memoriam*.

But notwithstanding all Opposition in, or Resentment out of Parliament, the Union was at last carried, agreeable to the following Articles. *The*

Anno 5 Annæ, *The Articles of the UNION as they passed with Amendments in the Parliament of Scotland, and ratified by the Touch of the Royal Scepter at Edinburgh, January 16, 1707, by James Duke of Queensbury, her Majesty's High Commissioner for that Kingdom.*

1706.

Note, That the Amendments are in Italic, that they may the better appear to the Reader's View.

Articles of Union, with their Amendments distinguished.

I. ' That the two Kingdoms of * Scotland and England; shall, upon the first Day of May next ensuing the Date hereof, and for ever after, be united into one Kingdom by the Name of Great-Britain, and that the Ensigns Armorial of the said united Kingdom, be such as her Majesty shall appoint; and the Crosses of St. *Andrew* and St. *George* be conjoined in such a manner as her Majesty shall think fit, and used in all Flags, Banners, Standards, and Ensigns, both at Sea and Land.

II. ' That the Succession to the Monarchy of the united Kingdom of Great-Britain, and of the Dominions thereunto belonging, after her most sacred Majesty, and in default of Issue of her Majesty, be, remain, and continue to the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants; upon whom the Crown of England is settled, by an Act of Parliament made in England, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Third, entitled, *An Act for further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.* And that all Papists, and Persons marrying Papists, shall be excluded from, and for ever incapable to inherit, possess, or enjoy the imperial Crown of Great-Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, or any Part thereof. And in every such Case, the Crown and Government shall from Time to Time descend to, and be enjoyed by such Person, being a Protestant, as should have inherited and enjoyed the same, in case such Papist, or Person marrying a Papist, was naturally dead, according to the Provision for the Descent of the Crown of England, made by another Act of Parliament in England, in the first Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, entitled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.*

III. ' That the united Kingdom of Great-Britain be represented by one and the same Parliament, to be stiled the Parliament of Great-Britain.

IV.

* *These Articles are inserted as published in Scotland, which is the Reason that the Precedencies run uniformly in Favour of that Kingdom.*

IV. ' That all the Subjects of the united Kingdom of Anno 5 Annæ,
1706. Great-Britain shall, from and after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation, to and from any Port or Place within the said united Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there be a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, which do or may belong to the Subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these Articles.

V. ' That all Ships or Vessels, belonging to her Majesty's Subjects of Scotland, at the Time of *ratifying the Treaty of Union of the two Kingdoms, in the Parliament of Scotland*, though foreign built, be deemed, and pass as Ships of the Build of Great-Britain; the Owner, or where there are more Owners, one or more of the Owners, within twelve Months after the first of May next, making Oath, that, at the Time of *ratifying the Treaty of Union in the Parliament of Scotland*, the same did, *in whole, or in part*, belong to him or them, or to some other Subject or Subjects of Scotland, to be particularly named, with the Place of their respective Abodes; and that the same doth then, *at the time of the said Deposition*, wholly belong to him, or them, and that no Foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any Share, Part, or Interest therein. Which Oath shall be made before the chief Officer or Officers of the Customs, in the Port next to the Abode of the said Owner or Owners: And the said Officer or Officers, shall be empowered to administrate the said Oath: And the Oath being so administrated, shall be attested by the Officer or Officers, who administrated the same. And, being registered by the said Officer or Officers, shall be delivered to the Master of the Ship for Security of her Navigation; and a Duplicate thereof shall be transmitted by the said Officer or Officers, to the chief Officer or Officers of the Customs in the Port of Edinburgh, to be there entered in a Register, and from thence to be sent to the Port of London, to be there entered in the general Register of all trading Ships belonging to Great-Britain.

VI. ' That all Parts of the united Kingdom, for ever, from and after the Union, shall have the same Allowances, Encouragements, and Draw-backs, and be under the same Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Regulations of Trade, and liable to the same Customs and Duties, and Import and Export. And that the Allowances, Encouragements, and *draw-backs*, Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Regulations, of Trade, and the Customs and Duties on Import and Export settled in England, when the Union commences, shall, from and after the Union, take place throughout the whole united Kingdom: ' *Excepting and reserving the Duties upon Export*

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and Import, of such particular Commodities, from which any Persons, the Subjects of either Kingdom, are specially liberated and exempted by their private Rights, which, after the Union, are to remain safe and entire to them in all respects, as before the same. And that from, and after the Union, no Scots Cattle carried into England, shall be liable to any other Duties, either on the public or private Accounts, than these Duties, to which the Cattle of England are, or shall be liable within the said Kingdom. And seeing, by the Laws of England, there are Rewards granted upon the Exportation of certain kinds of Grain, wherein Oats grinded or ungrinded are not expressed, that from, and after the Union, when Oats shall be sold at fifteen Shillings Sterling per Quarter, or under, there shall be paid two Shillings and Six-pence Sterling for every Quarter of the Oatmeal exported, in the Terms of the Law, whereby, and so long as Rewards are granted for Exportation of other Grains; and that the Beer of Scotland, have the same Reward as Barley: And in respect the Exportation of Viſtual into Scotland from any Place beyond Sea, would prove a Discouragement to Tillage, therefore that the Prohibition, as now in Force by the Law of Scotland, against Importation of Viſtual from Ireland, or any other Place beyond Sea into Scotland, do, after the Union, remain in the same Force as now it is, until more proper and effectual Ways be provided by the Parliament of Great-Britain, for discouraging the Importation of the said Viſtual from beyond Sea.

VII. 'That all Parts of the united Kingdom be for ever, from, and after the Union, liable to the same Excises upon all excisable Liquors,' Excepting only that the thirty-four Gallons English Barrel of Beer or Ale, amounting to twelve Gallons Scots present Measure, sold in Scotland by the Brewer at nine Shillings Six pence Sterling, excluding all Duties, and retailed, including Duties, and the Retailers Profit at two Pence the Scots Pint, or eighth Part of the Scots Gallon, be not after the Union liable on account of the present Excise upon excisable Liquors in England, to any higher Imposition than two Shillings Sterling upon the foresaid thirty-four Gallons English Barrel, being twelve Gallons the present Scots Measure. 'And that the Excise settled in England on all other Liquors, when the Union commences, take place throughout the whole united Kingdom.

VIII. 'That, from and after the Union, all foreign Salt which shall be imported into Scotland, shall be charged at the Importation there, with the same Duties as the like Salt is now charged with being imported into England, and to be levied and secured in the same manner.' But in regard the Duties of great Quantities of foreign Salt imported, may be very heavy upon the Merchants Importers, that therefore all foreign Salt imported into Scotland, shall be cellered and locked up under
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the Custody of the Merchant Importer, and the Officers employed for levying the Duties upon Salt; and that the Merchant may have what Quantities thereof his Occasions may require, not under a Weigh or forty Bushels at a Time, giving Security for the Duty, of what Quantities he receives, payable in six Months.

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‘ But Scotland shall, for the space of seven Years, from the said Union, be exempted from paying in Scotland for Salt made there, the Duty or Excise now payable for Salt made in England; but, from the Expiration of the said seven Years, shall be subject and liable to the same Duties as Salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner, and with proportionable Draw-backs and Allowances as in England, with this Exception, That Scotland shall, after the said seven Years, remain exempted from the Duty of two Shillings and four Pence the Bushel on home-Salt, imposed by an Act made in England in the ninth and tenth Years of King William the Third of England; and if the Parliament of Great-Britain shall, at, or before the expiring of the said seven Years, substitute any other Fund, in place of the said two Shillings and four Pence of Excise upon the Bushel of home Salt, Scotland shall, after the said seven Years, bear a Proportion of the said Fund, and have an Equivalent in the Terms of this Treaty. ‘ And that, during the said seven Years, there shall be paid in England for all Salt made in Scotland, and imported from thence into England, the same Duties upon the Importation, as shall be payable for Salt made in England, to be levied and secured in the same manner as the Duties on foreign Salt are to be levied and secured in England. And that, after the said seven Years, how long the said Duty of two Shillings four Pence a Bushel upon Salt is continued in England, the said two Shillings four Pence a Bushel, shall be payable for all Salt made in Scotland, and imported into England, to be levied and secured in the same manner; and that during the Continuance of the Duty of two Shillings four Pence a Bushel upon Salt made in England, no Salt whatsoever be brought from Scotland to England by Land in any manner, under the Penalty of forfeiting the Salt, and the Cattle and Carriages made use of in bringing the same, and paying twenty Shillings for every bushel of such Salt, and proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity, for which the Carrier as well as the Owner shall be liable, jointly and severally, and the Persons bringing or carrying the same, to be imprisoned by any one Justice of the Peace, by the space of six Months without Bail, and until the Penalty be paid. And, for establishing an Equality in Trade, that all Flesh exported from Scotland to England, and put on Board in Scotland, to be exported to Ports beyond the Sea, and Provisions for Ships in Scotland, and for foreign Voyages, may be salted with Scots Salt, paying the same Duty for what Salt is so employed, as the like Quantity of such Salt pays in England,

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and under the same Penalties, Forfeitures and Provisions, for preventing of such Frauds as are mentioned in the Laws of England: 'And that, from and after the Union, the Laws and Acts of Parliament in Scotland for pineing, curing and packing of Herrings, white Fish and Salmon, for Exportation with foreign Salt only, without any Mixture of British or Irish Salt; and for preventing of Frauds, in curing and packing of Fish, be continued in Force in Scotland, subject to such Alterations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that all Fish exported from Scotland to Parts beyond the Seas, which shall be cured with foreign Salt only, and without Mixture of British or Irish Salt, shall have the same Eases, Premiums and Draw-backs, as are or shall be allowed to such Persons as export the like Fish from England: 'And that for Encouragement of the Herring-fishing, there shall be allowed and payed to the Subjects, Inhabitants of Great-Britain, during the present Allowances for other Fishes, ten Shillings five Pence Sterling for every Barrel of white Herring, which shall be exported from Scotland; and that they shall be allowed five Shillings Sterling for every Barrel of Beef or Pork salted with foreign Salt, without Mixture of British or Irish Salt, and exported for Sale from Scotland to Parts beyond Sea, alterable by the Parliament of Great-Britain. 'And if any Matters of Frauds, relating to the said Duties on Salt, shall hereafter appear, which are not sufficiently provided against by this Article, the same shall be subject to such further Provisions, as shall be thought fit by the Parliament of Great-Britain.

IX. 'That whenever the Sum of one Million nine hundred ninety-seven Thousand, seven Hundred and sixty-three Pounds, eight Shillings, four Pence Half-penny, shall be enacted by the Parliament of Great-Britain, to be raised in that Part of the united Kingdom, now called England, on Land and other Things usually charged in Acts of Parliament there, for granting an Aid to the Crown by a Land-Tax; that Part of the united Kingdom, now called Scotland, shall be charged by the same Act, with a further Sum of forty-eight thousand Pounds, free of all Charges, as the Quota of Scotland to such Tax, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Sum raised in England, by any Tax on Land, and other Things usually charged, together with the Land; and that such Quota for Scotland, in the Cases aforesaid, be raised and collected in the same manner as the Cels now is in Scotland, but subject to such Regulations in the manner of collecting, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain.

X. 'That, during the continuance of the respective Duties on stamped Paper, Vellom and Parchment, by the several Acts now in Force in England, Scotland shall not be charged with the same respective Duties.

XI.

XI. ' That, during the continuance of the Duties payable in England on Windows and Lights, which determines on the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ten, Scotland shall not be charged with the same Duties, Anno 5 Annis,
1706.

XII. ' That, during the continuance of the Duties payable in England on Coals, Culm and Cinders, which determines the thirtieth Day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ten, Scotland shall not be charged therewith for Coals, Culm and Cinders consumed there, but shall be charged with the same Duties as in England, for all Coals, Culm and Cinders not consumed in Scotland.

XIII. That, during the continuance of the Duty payable in England on Malt, which determines the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seven, Scotland shall not be charged with that Duty.

XIV. ' That the Kingdom of Scotland be not charged with any other Duties, laid on by the Parliament of England before the Union, except those consented to in this Treaty; in regard it is agreed, that all necessary Provision shall be made by the Parliament of Scotland, for the public Charge and Service of that Kingdom, for the Year one thousand seven hundred and seven; providing nevertheless, that, if the Parliament of England shall think fit to lay any further Impositions, by way of Custom, or such Excises, with which, by Virtue of this Treaty, Scotland is to be charged equally with England; in such Case, Scotland shall be liable to the same Customs and Excises, and have an Equivalent to be settled, by the Parliament of Great-Britain, with this further Provision, ' That any Malt to be made and consumed in that Part of the united Kingdom now called Scotland, shall not be charged with any Imposition on Malt during this War. ' And seeing it cannot be supposed, that the Parliament of Great-Britain will ever lay any sort of Burthens upon the united Kingdom, but what they shall find of necessity, at that Time, for the Preservation and Good of the whole; and with due Regard to the Circumstances and Abilities of every Part of the united Kingdom; therefore, it is agreed, that there be no further Exemption insisted on for any Part of the united Kingdom, but that the Consideration of any Exemptions beyond what is already agreed on in this Treaty, shall be left to the Determination of the Parliament of Great Britain.

XV. ' That whereas by the Terms of this Treaty, the Subjects of Scotland, for preserving an Equality of Trade throughout the united Kingdom, will be liable to several Customs and Excises now payable in England, which will be applicable towards payment of the Debts of England, contracted before the Union; it is agreed, That Scotland shall have an Equivalent for what the Subjects thereof shall be so charged,

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charged, towards Payment of the said Debts of England, in all Particulars whatsoever, in manner following, *viz.* That, before the Union of the said Kingdoms, the Sum of three hundred ninety-eight Thousand, and eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings, be granted to her Majesty by the Parliament of England, for the Uses after mentioned, being the Equivalent, to be answered to Scotland, for such Parts of the said Customs, and Excises upon all excisable Liquors, with which that Kingdom is to be charged upon the Union, as will be applicable to the Payment of the said Debts of England, according to the Proportions which the present Customs in Scotland, being thirty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the Customs in England, computed at one Million, three hundred forty-one Thousand, five hundred and fifty-nine Pounds *per Annum*: And which the present Excises on excisable Liquors in Scotland, being thirty-three thousand and five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, do bear to the Excises on excisable Liquors in England, computed at nine hundred forty-seven Thousand, six hundred and two Pounds *per Annum*; which Sum of three hundred ninety-eight Thousand, eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings, shall be due and payable from the Time of the Union: And in regard, that, after the Union, Scotland becoming liable to the same Customs and Duties payable on Import and Export, and to the same Excises on all excisable Liquors, as in England, as well upon that Account, as upon the Account of the Increase of Trade and People, (which will be the happy Consequence of the Union) the said Revenues will much improve beyond the before-mentioned annual Values thereof, of which no present Estimate can be made; yet, nevertheless, for the Reasons aforesaid, there ought to be a reasonable Equivalent answered to Scotland; it is agreed, That, after the Union, there shall be an Account kept of the said Duties arising in Scotland, to the end it may appear, what ought to be answered to Scotland, as an Equivalent for such Proportion of the said Increase, as shall be applicable to the Payment of the Debts of England. And for the further, and more effectual answering the several Ends hereafter mentioned, it is agreed, That, from and after the Union, the whole Increase of the Revenues of Customs, and Duties on Import and Export, and Excises upon excisable Liquors in Scotland, over and above the annual Produce of the said respective Duties, as above stated, shall go, and be applied, for the Term of seven Years, to the Uses hereafter mentioned, and that, upon the said Account, there shall be answered to Scotland, annually, from the end of seven Years after the Union, an Equivalent in Proportion to such Part of the said Increase, as shall be applicable to the Debts of England: *And generally, that an*

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Equivalent shall be answered to Scotland, for such Parts of the **Annō 5th Annæ,**
English Debts as Scotland may hereafter become liable to pay, **1706.**
by reason of the Union, other than such for which Appropriations have been made by Parliament in England, of the Customs or other Duties on Export and Import, Excises on all exciseable Liquors, in respect of which Debts, Equivalents are herein before provided. And as for the Uses to which the said Sum of three hundred ninety-eight Thousand, eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings, to be granted as aforesaid, and all other Monies which are to be answered or allowed to Scotland, as said is, are to be applied, it is agreed, That, in the first place, out of the foresaid Sum, what Consideration shall be found necessary to be had for any Losses which private Persons may sustain, by reducing the Coin of Scotland, to the Standard and Value of the Coin of England, may be made good. In the next place, that the capital Stock, or Fund of the African and Indian Company of Scotland, advanced together with the Interest for the said capital Stock, after the Rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum, from the respective Times of the Payment thereof, shall be paid; upon Payment of which capital Stock and Interest, it is agreed, The said Company be dissolved and cease; and also, that, from the Time of passing the Act of Parliament in England, for raising the said Sum of three hundred ninety-eight Thousand, eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings, the said Company shall neither trade, nor grant Licence to trade, providing, That if the said Stock and Interest shall not be paid in twelve Months after the Commencement of the Union, that then the said Company may from thence forward trade, or give Licence to trade, until the said whole capital Stock and Interest shall be paid. And as to the Overplus of the said Sum of three hundred ninety-eight Thousand, eighty-five Pounds ten Shillings, after Payment of what Consideration shall be had for Losses, in repairing the Coin, and paying the said capital Stock and Interest; and also the whole Increase of the said Revenues of Customs, Duties, and Excises, above the present Value, which shall arise in Scotland, during the said Term of seven Years, together with the Equivalent which shall become due, upon the Improvement thereof in Scotland after the said Term of seven Years: and also, as to all other Sums, which, according to the Agreements aforesaid, may become payable to Scotland, by way of Equivalent, for what that Kingdom shall hereafter become liable, towards Payment of the Debts of England; it is agreed, That the same may be applied in the manner following, viz. That all the public Debts of the Kingdom of Scotland, as shall be adjusted by the present Parliament, shall be paid: And that two thousand Pounds per annum, for the space of seven Years, shall be applied towards encouraging

Anno 5 Annæ, *encouraging and promoting the Manufacture of coarse Wool,*
 1706. *within those Shires which produce the Wool; and that the first*
two thousands Sterling be paid at Martinmas next, and so
yearly at Martinmas during the Space aforesaid. ‘ And after-
 wards the same shall be wholly applied towards the encour-
 aging and promoting the Fisheries, and such other Manu-
 factories and Improvements in Scotland, as may most
 conduce to the general good of the united Kingdom. And
 it is agreed, That her Majesty be empowered to appoint
 Commissioners, who shall be accountable to the Parliament
 of Great-Britain, for disposing the said Sum of three hun-
 dred ninety-eight thousand and eighty-five Pounds, ten
 Shillings; and all other Monies which shall arise to Scot-
 land, upon the Agreements aforesaid, to the Purposes before
 mentioned: Which Commissioners shall be empowered to
 call for, receive, and dispose of the said Monies in Manner
 aforesaid; and to inspect the Books of the several Collectors
 of the said Revenues, and of all other Duties, from whence
 an Equivalent may arise, and that the Collectors and Ma-
 nagers of the said Revenues and Duties, be obliged to give
 to the said Commissioners, subscribed, authentic Abbreviates
 of the Produce of such Revenues and Duties arising in their
 respective Districts: And that the said Commissioners shall
 have their Office within the Limits of Scotland, and shall
 in such Office keep Books, containing Accounts of the
 Amount of the Equivalents, and how the same shall have
 been disposed of from time to time; which may be inspect-
 ed by any of the Subjects who shall desire the same.

XVI. ‘ That, from and after the Union, the Coin shall
 be of the same Standard and Value throughout the united
 Kingdom, as now in England, and a Mint shall be con-
 tinued in Scotland, under the same Rules as the Mint in
 England, *and the present Officers of the Mint continued,* sub-
 ject to such Regulations and Alterations as her Majesty, her
 Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of Great-Britain, shall
 think fit.

XVII. ‘ That, from and after the Union, the same
 Weights and Measures shall be used throughout the united
 Kingdom, as are now established in England; and Stand-
 ards of Weights and Measures shall be kept by those Burghs
 in Scotland, to whom the keeping the Standards of Weights
 and Measures, now in use there, does of special Right be-
 long. All which Standards shall be sent down to such re-
 spective Burghs, from the Standards kept in the Exchequer
 at Westminster, subject nevertheless to such Regulations as
 the Parliament of Great-Britain shall think fit.

XVIII. ‘ That the Laws concerning Regulation of Trade,
 Customs, and such Excises, to which Scotland is, by virtue

of this Treaty, to be liable, be the same in Scotland, from Anno 5 Annæ, and after the Union, as in England; and that all other laws in use, within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain in the same Force as before, (except such as are contrary to, or inconsistent with this Treaty) but alterable by the Parliament of Great-Britain, with this Difference betwixt the Laws concerning public Right, Polity, and Civil Government, and those which concern private Right; that the Laws which concern public Right, Polity, and Civil Government, may be made the same throughout the whole united Kingdom; but that no Alteration be made in Laws which concern private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland.

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1706.

XIX. ' That the Court of Session, or College of Justice, do, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain, in all time coming, within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the Laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges, as before the Union, subject nevertheless to such Regulations for the better Administration of Justice, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain; *And that hereafter none shall be named by her Majesty and her Royal Successors, to be ordinary Lords of Session, but such who have served in the College of Justice as Advocates, or principal Clerks of Session for the Space of five Years; or as Writers to the Signet, for the Space of ten Years; with this Provision, that no Writer to the Signet be capable to be admitted a Lord of the Session, unless he undergo a private and public Trial on the Civil Law before the Faculty of Advocates, and be found by them qualified for the said Office, two Years before he be named to be a Lord of the Session: Yet so, as the Qualification made, or to be made, for capacitating Persons to be named ordinary Lords of Session, may be altered by the Parliament of Great-Britain.* ' And that the Court of Justiciary, do also, after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof, remain, in all time coming within Scotland, as it is now constituted by the laws of that Kingdom, and with the same Authority and Privileges as before the Union, subject nevertheless to such Regulations as shall be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain, and without Prejudice of other Rights of Justiciary: And that all Admiralty-Jurisdictions be under the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners for the Admiralty of Great-Britain, for the Time being; and that the Court of Admiralty, now established in Scotland, be continued, and that all Reviews, Reductions, or Suspensions of the Sentences in Maritime Cases, competent to the Jurisdiction of that Court, remain in the same Manner after the Union, as now in Scotland, until the Parliament of Great-Britain shall make such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be judged

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ways continued in Scotland, a Court of Admiralty, such as in England, for Determination of all Maritime Cafes relating to private Rights in Scotland, competent to the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court, subject nevertheless to such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that the heritable Rights of Admiralty and Vice-admiralties in Scotland, be reserved to the respective Proprietors, as Rights of Property; subject nevertheless, as to the Manner of exercising such heritable Rights, to such Regulations and Alterations, as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that all other Courts now in being within the Kingdom of Scotland, do remain, but subject to Alterations by the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that all inferior Courts, within the said Limits, do remain subordinate, as they are now, to the supreme Courts of Justice within the same in all Time coming; and that no Causes in Scotland be cognizable by the Courts of Chancery, Queen's-Bench, Common-Pleas, or any other Court in Westminster-Hall; and that the said Courts, or any other of the like Nature, after the Union, shall have no Power to cognize, review, or alter the Acts or Sentences of the Judicatures within Scotland, to stop the Execution of the same. And that there be a Court of Exchequer in Scotland, after the Union, for deciding Questions, concerning the Revenues of Customs and Excises there, having the same Power and Authority in such Cafes, as the Court of Exchequer has in England; and that the said Court of Exchequer in Scotland have Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, Tutories, and in other Things, as the Court of Exchequer at present in Scotland hath; and that the Court of Exchequer that now is in Scotland, do remain until a new Court of Exchequer be settled by the Parliament of Great-Britain, in Scotland, after the Union; and that, after the Union, the Queen's Majesty, and her Royal Successors, may continue a Privy-Council in Scotland, for preserving the public Peace and Order, until the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit to alter it, or establish any other effectual Method for that End.

XX. ' That all heritable Offices, Superiorities, heritable Jurisdictions, Offices for Life, and Jurisdictions for Life, be reserved for the Owners thereof, as Rights of Property, in the same Manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of Scotland, notwithstanding this Treaty.

XXI. ' That the Rights and Privileges of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland as they are, do remain entire after the Union, and notwithstanding thereof.

XXII.

XXII. ' That by Virtue of this Treaty, of the Peers of Scotland, at the Time of the Union, sixteen shall be the Number to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and forty-five the Number of the Representatives of Scotland in the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great-Britain; and that, when her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, shall declare her or their Pleasure, for holding the first or any subsequent Parliament of Great-Britain, until the Parliament of Great-Britain shall make further Provision therein, a Writ do issue under the Great Seal of the united Kingdom, directed to the Privy-Council of Scotland, commanding them to cause sixteen Peers, who are to sit in the House of Lords, to be summoned to Parliament, and forty-five Members to be elected to sit in the House of Commons in the Parliament of Great-Britain, according to the Agreement in this Treaty, in such Manner as by *an Act of this present Session* of the Parliament of Scotland, is, or shall be settled; *Which Act is hereby declared to be as valid as if it were a Part of, and engrossed in this Treaty:* ' And that the Names of the Persons so summoned and elected, shall be returned by the Privy-Council of Scotland, into the Court from whence the said Writ did issue. And that, if her Majesty, on or before the first Day of May next, on which Day the Union is to take place, shall declare under the Great Seal of England, that it is expedient, that the Lords of Parliament of England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, should be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great-Britain, for, and on the Part of England, then the said Lords of Parliament of England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, shall be the Members of the respective Houses of the first Parliament of Great-Britain, for, and on the Part of England. And her Majesty may, by her Royal Proclamation, under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, appoint the said first Parliament of Great-Britain, to meet at such Time and Place as her Majesty shall think fit, which Time shall not be less than fifty Days after the Date of such Proclamation, and the Time and Place of the Meeting of such Parliament being so appointed, a Writ shall be immediately issued under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, directed to the Privy-Council of Scotland, for the summoning the sixteen Peers, and for electing forty-five Members, by whom Scotland is to be represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain: And the Lords of Parliament of England, and the sixteen Peers of Scotland, such sixteen Peers being summoned and returned in the Manner agreed in this Treaty; and the Members of the House of Commons of the said Parliament of England, and the forty-five Members for Scotland, such forty-five Members being


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electèd and returned in the Manner agreed in this Treaty, shall assemble and meet respectively, in their respective Houses of the Parliament of Great-Britain, at such Time and Place as shall be so appointed by her Majesty, and shall be the Houses of the first Parliament of Great-Britain, and that Parliament may continue for such Time only as the present Parliament of England might have continued, if the Union of the two Kingdoms had not been made, unless sooner dissolved by her Majesty : And that every one of the Lords of Parliament of Great-Britain, and every Member of the House of Commons of the Parliament of Great-Britain, in the first, and all succeeding Parliaments of Great-Britain, until the Parliament of Great-Britain shall otherways direct, shall take the respective Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, by an Act of Parliament made in England, in the first Year of the Reign of the late King William and Queen Mary, entitled, *An Act for the abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths*, and make, subscribe, and audibly repeat the Declaration mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England, in the thirtieth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, entitled, *An Act for the more effectual preserving the King's Person and Government, by disabling Papists from sitting in either House of Parliament*, and shall take and subscribe the Oath mentioned in an Act of Parliament made in England, in the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act to declare the Alterations in the Oath appointed to be taken by the Act*, entitled, *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, and for the declaring the Association, to be determined at such Time, and in such Manner, as the Members of both Houses of Parliament of England, are by the said respective Acts, directed to take, make, and subscribe the same, upon the Penalties and Disabilities in the said respective Acts contained*. And it is declared and agreed, that these Words, this Realm, the Crown of this Realm, and the Queen of this Realm, mentioned in the Oaths and Declaration contained in the aforesaid Acts, which were intended to signify the Crown and Realm of England, shall be understood of the Crown and Realm of Great-Britain ; and that in that Sense, the said Oaths and Declaration be taken and subscribed by the Members of both Houses of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

XXIII. That the aforesaid sixteen Peers of Scotland, mentioned in the last preceding Article, to sit in the House of Lords of the Parliament of Great-Britain, shall have all
Pri-

Privileges of Parliament, which the Peers of England now have, and which they, or any Peers of Great-Britain, shall have after the Union; and particularly the Right of sitting upon the Tryals of Peers: And, in case of the Tryal of any Peer in time of Adjournment or Prorogation of Parliament, the said sixteen Peers shall be summoned in the same Manner, and have the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryals, as any other Peers of Great-Britain: And that, in case any Tryals of Peers shall hereafter happen, when there is no Parliament in being, the sixteen Peers of Scotland, who sat in the last preceding Parliament, shall be summoned in the same Manner, and have the same Powers and Privileges at such Tryals, as any other Peers of Great-Britain, and that all Peers of Scotland, and their Successors to their Honours and Dignities, shall, from, and after the Union, be Peers of Great-Britain, and have Rank and Precedency next, and immediately after the Peers of the like Orders and Degrees in England at the Time of the Union, and before all Peers of Great-Britain, of the like Orders and Degrees, who may be created after the Union, and shall be tried as Peers of Great Britain, and shall enjoy all Privileges of Peers as fully as the Peers of England do now, or as they or any other Peers of Great-Britain may hereafter enjoy the same, except the Right and Privilege of sitting in the House of Lords, and the Privileges depending thereon, and particularly the right of sitting upon the Tryals of Peers.

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XXIV. ' That, from and after the Union, there be one Great Seal for the united Kingdom of Great-Britain, which shall be different from the Great Seal now used in either Kingdom; and that the quartering the Arms, *and the Rank and Precedency of Lyon King of Arms of the Kingdom of Scotland*, ' as may best suit the Union, be left to her Majesty: And that, in the mean Time, the Great Seal of England be used as the Great Seal of the united Kingdom, sealing Writs to elect and summon the Parliament of Great-Britain, and for sealing all Treaties with foreign Princes and States, and all public Acts, Instruments, and Orders of State, which concern the whole united Kingdom, and in all other Matters relating to England, as the Great Seal of England is now used; and that a Seal in Scotland, after the Union, be always kept, and made use of in all Things relating to private Rights or Grants, which have usually passed the Great Seal of Scotland, and which only concern Offices, Grants, Commissions, and private Rights within that Kingdom: And that, until such Seal shall be appointed by her Majesty, the present Great-Seal of Scotland shall be used for such Purposes: And that the Privy-Seal, Signet-

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Signet-Casset, Signet of the Justiciary Court, Quarter-Seal, and Seals of Courts now used in Scotland, be continued: But that the said Seals be altered and adapted to the State of the Union, as her Majesty shall think fit; and the said Seals, and all of them, and the Keepers of them, shall be subject to such Alterations as the Parliament of Great-Britain shall hereafter make:’ *And that the Crown, Scepter, and Sword of State, the Records of Parliament, and all other Records, Rolls and Registers whatsoever, both public and private, general and particular, and Warrants thereof, continue to be kept as they are, within that Part of the united Kingdom now called Scotland; and that they shall so remain in all Time coming, notwithstanding of the Union.*

XXV. ‘ That all Laws and Statutes in either Kingdom, so far as they are contrary to, or inconsistent with the Terms of these Articles, or any of them, shall, from and after the Union, cease, and become void, and shall be so declared to be, by the respective Parliaments of the said Kingdoms.’

The Preamble to the Articles.

‘ The Estates of Parliament considering that the Articles of Union of the Kingdoms of Scotland and England, were agreed on the twenty-second of July, 1706 Years, by the Commissioners nominated on Behalf of this Kingdom, under her Majesty’s Great Seal of this Kingdom of Scotland, bearing Date the twenty-seventh of February last past, in Pursuance of the fourth Act of the third Session of this Parliament, and the Commissioners nominated on Behalf of the Kingdom of England, under her Majesty’s Great Seal of England, bearing Date at Westminster, the tenth Day of April last, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament made in England the third Year of her Majesty’s Reign, to treat of, and concerning an Union of the said Kingdoms: Which Articles were, in all Humility, presented to her Majesty upon the twenty-third of the said Month of July, and were recommended to this Parliament, by her Majesty’s Royal Letter of the Date of the thirty-first Day of July, 1706 Years: And that the said Estates of Parliament have agreed to, and approved of the said Articles of Union, with some Additions and Explanations, as is contained in the Articles hereafter inserted: And siclike her Majesty, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, resolving to establish the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Church-Government within this Kingdom, has past in this Session of Parliament, an Act, entitled, *An Act for securing the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Church Government*, which by the Tenor thereof is appointed to be inserted in any Act ratifying the Treaty; and expressly declared

declared to be a fundamental and essential Condition of the said Treaty of Union, in all Time coming. Therefore her Majesty, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, in Fortification of the Approbation of the Articles as above mentioned, and for the further and better Establishment of the same, upon full and mature Deliberation upon the aforesaid Articles of Union, and Act of Parliament, doth ratify, approve, and confirm the same, with the Additions and Explanations contained in the said Articles, in manner, and under the Provision after mentioned.

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A State of the Revenues and public Income of the Kingdom of England, as they stood when the Articles of Union between England and Scotland were agreed on, viz. The Revenues appropriated for the better Support of Her Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown (by an Act 1 Annæ Regiæ) during Her Majesty's Life.

The Excise of 2 s. 6 d. *per* Barrel on Beer, Ale, &c. excluding 3,700 l. a Week appropriated thereout for public Uses, and including so much of the Charges of Management, as is paid by the Cashier, according to a Medium of three Years last past, amounts to 286,178 l. *per Annum*.

The further Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported (exclusive of Draw-backs by Debentures and Allowances for damaged Goods) by a like Medium, is 356,841 l.

The Revenue of the General Letter-Office or Post-Office, by a like Medium, including Charges of Management paid by the Receiver, is 101,101 l.

The Produce of the Fines arising in the Alienation-Office, (including the necessary Expences of the Court of Chancery, and other Charges borne thereout) is by a Medium, 4,804 l.

The past Fines by a Reserved Rent on a Grant thereof in being, is 2,276 l.

The Produce of the Revenue arising by Wine-Licences, including Charges of Management, by a Medium, is 6,314 l.

Sheriffs Proffers *communibus annis* about 1,040 l.

Composition in Exchequer by a Medium of Three Years, 13 l.

Seizures of uncustom'd and Prohibited Goods the like, 13,005 l.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, consisting of the Custom, Coinage, Duty of Tin, Rents of Lands, Fines of Leases, and other Revenues, certain and casual, amounts about 9,869 l.

The

Anno 5 Annæ, The Revenue of the Principality of Wales, about
 1706. 6,857 l.

Other Revenues arising by Rents of Lands, and Fines of Leases, &c. by a Medium of what is paid into the Exchequer in the last three Years, amount to about 2,906 l.

So the Total of the Revenues, reckoning upon a Medium as aforesaid, and including the said Charges of raising the same, is about 691204 l.

The other public Income.

Customs and Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, by several Acts of Parliament continue till the first of August, 1710, and are appropriated for discharging such Debts or Incumbrances as in the said Acts are mentioned. These, excluding Drawbacks by Debentures, Portage Bills, and Allowances for damag'd Goods, and including Charges of Management paid by the Cashier, according to a Medium of three Years last past, do produce about 345,704 l.

Impositions on Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, and East-India Goods, which continue to the said first of August, 1710, are appropriated for discharging of Debts, as aforesaid, and excluding Drawbacks by Debentures, and Allowances for damaged Goods, by a like Medium, are about 373,485 l.

Additional Impositions on Goods and Merchandizes are continued and appropriated as aforesaid. These, excluding Drawbacks and Allowances, by a like Medium, produce 39,645 l.

The Duties on Coals, Culm, and Cinders, continued till the 30th September 1710, are appropriated to such Uses, as in the Acts of Parliament for the same are mentioned, by a like Medium, 114,688 l.

The 15 l. *per Cent.* on Muslins, and the Duties on Coffee, Tea, Spices, Pictures, &c. with the Additional Duties lately imposed thereon, and upon Callicoes, China-Wares, and unrated Drugs, are all granted and continued to the 24th of June 1710, appropriated for Re-payment of Loans with Interest, the former Duties, by a Medium of the last three Years, (excluding Drawbacks and Allowances for damaged Goods) produced 42,475 l. and the new Duties are estimated at 74,000 l. *per Annum*, which together is 116,475 l.

Twenty-five Pounds *per Cent.* additional Duty on French Goods continued for the Residue of a Term of 21 Years from 28th February 1696, is applicable to any Uses of the War, and the Produce thereof, by a Medium of the last three Years, excluding Allowances for damaged Goods, is about 10,794 l.

Five *shil. per Ton* on French Shipping granted the 12th Anno 5 Anne, 1706. *Car. zdi.* is to continue so long as the Duty of 50 Sols *per Ton* on English Shipping in France, and three Months longer, and is applicable to any uses of the War: the Medium of the last three Years, amounts to 81 l.

Plantation Duties granted 25 *Car. II.* on Goods carried from one Plantation to another, are not particularly appropriated, but applied to the Uses of the War: the said Medium is 877 l.

Four and $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* in Specie arising in Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, subject to an Annuity payable to the Heirs and Assigns of the Earl of Kinoul, are applied thereunto, and towards the Support of these Islands, pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons in that Behalf: a Medium of the Produce of the said Duty by Sales thereof made herein the last three Years, is 6459 l.

Coinage Duty (being 10 *sh. per Ton* on Wines imported) is continued to the 1st of June 1708, and appropriated to the Use of the Mint, and by a Medium of three Years (excluding Drawbacks, and Allowances for damaged Wine) is about 7350 l.

The Duties on Whale-Fins and Scots Linen continued till the 1st of August 1710, are appropriated for discharging of Loans and other Debts (exclusive of Drawbacks and Allowances for Damage) by a like Medium may be, 10939 l.

One third additional Tonnage and Poundage granted for four Years, from the 8th of March 1703, and applicable to the Repayment of Loans and Interest; and by another Act continued from the 8th of March 1706, for 98 Years, for Payment of certain Annuities; the Produce thereof in the Year ended at Christmas last (exclusive of Drawbacks and Allowances for damaged Goods) was 81,746 l.

Two thirds additional Tonnage and Poundage granted for four Years, from the 8th of March 1704, are applicable to the Re-payment of Loans and Interest, the Produce thereof may be esteem'd to be at least 160,000 l.

Three thousand seven hundred Pound a Week to be taken out of the Hereditary and Temporary Excise on Beer, Ale, &c. is appropriated for Payment of Interest to divers Bankers and others for Monies lent by them to King Charles II. redeemable on Payment of a Moiety of the Principal, and for Annuities for several Terms of Years 192,400 l.

Nine Pence *per Barrel* Excise on Beer, Ale, &c. by one Act of Parliament, is to continue till the 17th of May 1713; and by another Act is granted for a further Term of

Anno 5 Annæ, 95 Years : The Produce is appropriated, in the first Place, for satisfying Annuities on Lottery Tickets, which will end at Michaelmas 1710, and afterwards to the Payment of Annuities, by a Medium of last three Years, 164,828 l.

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Another 9 d. *per* Barrel Excise made perpetual for Payment of Annuities ; this Grant not containing all the Duties given by the Act for the 9 d. last mentioned, will produce by a like Medium, 155,000 l.

Another 9 d. *per* Barrel for 99 Years, from the 25th of January 1692, is appropriated for Payment of divers other Annuities, the like, 55,000 l.

Duties on low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction continued till the 24th of June 1710, are appropriated for Re-payment of Loans with Interest ; and by a Medium for the last three Years, will make 25,267 l.

Duties on Malt, Mum and Cyder, have been continued from Year to Year for several Years past, and are computed at 150,000 l.

Memorand. in most Years this Fund proves deficient.

Twelve Pence *per* Bushel on Salt granted 5th Will. and M. in Perpetuity, is appropriated till the first of August 1710, towards Payment of Debts and Incumbrances (exclusive of Drawbacks for Salt and Fish exported) and by the Produce of the last Year may be reckoned 54,620 l.

Twenty-eight Pence *per* Bushel on Salt, granted 5th Will. in Perpetuity, towards Payment of Annuities after the Rate of 8 *per Cent.* to the Traders to India by a like Computation, 128,038 l.

Rent of Hackney Coaches, being 4 l. *per Annum* each, for 700 Coaches, continues for the Residue of a Term of 21 Years, from Midsummer 1694, is applied to the Service of the War, and amounts to 28,000 l.

Licences to Hawkers and Pedlars continued to the 24th of June 1710, are appropriated towards paying of Loans with Interest, and by a Medium of three Years, is 6,460 l.

Stamp Duties on Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, part whereof continues till the first of August 1710, and is appropriated for Re-payment of Loans, the other Part is granted in Perpetuity towards Payment of Annuities to the Traders to India by a Medium of three Years, (excluding Allowances from prompt Payment) have produced 86,110 l.

The Duties on Windows continued to the 1st of August 1710, for Re-payment of Loans and other Debts, produce about 112,069 l.

The Aid of Four Shillings in the Pound on Land, &c. for the present Year, is ascertained at 1,997,763 l. 3 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

5,000,599 l. 3 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Total

Total of the Incomes and Revenue, 5,691,803 l. 3 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. Anno 5 Annæ, 1706.

Memorandum. The Revenues of the first Fruits and Tenths, by an Act the first of Queen Anne, were granted for Support of the Civil Government, but are not computed here; because they have been since given in Perpetuity for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy: And also the Money arising by Prizes with the Perquisites of Admiralty, which have been both applied to the Uses of the War, are not inserted in this Computation, because the said Prizes cease with the War, and the Lord High-Admiral hath relinquished his Droits of Admiralty for no longer Time than the War lasts.

A State of the Debts of the Kingdom of England, *viz.* Principal Money, borrowed on the several Funds under mentioned, which remain at this Time unsatisfied, that is to say,

		l.	s.	d.
On $\frac{2}{3}$ ths Customs granted	3 W. & M.	21,056	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Additional Impositions	<i>ead. anno</i>	112,474	19	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
First 4 s. Aid	4 W. & M.	17,500		
Second Quarterly Poll	5 W. & M.	34,565	13	
Stamp Duties	<i>ead. ann.</i>	66,949	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Third 4 s. Aid	6 W. & M.	53,603	7	3
Duties on Marriages, &c.	<i>ead. ann.</i>	62,516	4	
Fourth 4 s. Aid	7 W.	1,03,039		8

These are provided for by an Act of the 8th W. which continues several Funds therein mentioned to the first of August 1706, 471,704 l. 17 s. 11 d.

There also remains to discharge the Exchequer Bills, issued by virtue of several Acts of Parliament, (over and above 230,000 l. computed to be due for Interest) the principal Sum of 534,062 l. 9 s. 8 d.

To satisfy Loans on 3 s. in the Pound granted 8 Will. (over and above 169,000 l. by Computation for Interest) the principal Sum 423,098 l. 18 s. 3 d.

To satisfy Loans on the Duties on Paper, Vellom, &c. granted for two Years, from the first of March, 1696. *Anno Octavo Willielmi*, besides 6,160 l. by Computation for Interest, the principal Sum of 15,400 l.

To discharge Malt Tickets, issued 8 W. (besides 254,557 l. for 6 Years Interest) the principal Sum of 579,000 l.

To satisfy Loans transferred to the Duties on Leather, granted 8 W. for 3 Years from 20 April 1697, (besides about 105,000 l. for Interest) the principal Sum of 504,438 l.

To satisfy Loans on the quarterly Poll, granted 9 W. (besides about 73,000 l. for Interest) the principal Sum of 226,770 l. 17 s.

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To satisfy Loans on the 3 s. in the Pound granted 10 W. (besides about 5,200 l. for Interest) the principal Sum of 31,271 l. 6 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

To compleat the Payment wanting at Michaelmas 1701, on the yearly Sum of 160,000 l. intended to be paid by the Act 9 W. out of certain Duties on Salt and stamp Vellum to the Traders to India, 70,872 l. 11 s. 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Total of the principal Sum 2,384,914 l. 2 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

And the several Computations of Interest, at this time due as above mentioned, amount to 842,914 l.

These are provided for by an Act, 2 Annæ, by continuing several Funds therein mentioned to the first of August 1720, 3,227,828 l. 2 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

There is further owing on the following Funds, viz.

On Low Wines, &c. granted 13 W. for 5 Years, the principal Sum of 6,674 l. 10 s. 3 d.

Duty on Coals, &c. 2 Annæ, for 5 Years from 14 1703 235,720 l. 4 d.

$\frac{2}{3}$ Tonnage and Pondage *ead. Anno*, for 3 Years 55,236 l. 4 s. 6 d.

$\frac{2}{3}$ Ditto 3 Annæ, for 4 Years from 8 March 1704, 545,957 l. 4 s. od. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Low Wines, &c. *ead. Anno*, until 1710, 692,000 l.

These are Debts on Funds not yet expired, and which are reckoned sufficient to satisfy the same, 1,535,881 l. 2 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

On Duties on Coals granted 9 W. for 5 Years 16,000 l.

Second 2 s. Aid. 11 W. 12,733 l. 6 s. 8 d.

$\frac{2}{3}$ 3 s. Aid. 12 W. 9,753 l. 12 s.

6, 4 s. Aid. 1 A. 42,399 l. 5 s.

Subsidies or Capitation Duties, *ead. Anno*, 173,849 l. 7 s.

The Money resting unsatisfied on Debentures, &c. were charged on the Irish Forfeitures, about 960,000 l.

There are Deficiencies, not yet provided for by Parliament, 1,051,270 l. 13 s. 2 d.

Other Incumbrances, viz.

The 2 d. per Barrel Excise, which was granted for 99 Years from the 25th of January 1692, is charged with 124,866 l. *per Annum* for Annuities, for which there was contributed 1,492,379 l. 7 s. and there being now about 13 Years expired, the Remainder of the Term may be estimated to be a present Incumbrance of 148,457 s.

The same 9 d. per Barrel is also charged with 7,567 l. *per Annum*, for Annuities to the Contributors of 108,100 l. on the Advantage of Survivorship, till the Number of Survivors be reduced to seven, and then the Share or 7th Part of each of them as they die to revert to the Crown: This Estate has an uncertain Termination, but may be reckoned equal

equal to the Term of thirty Years, and so be an Incumbrance Anno 5 Annua
of about 104,149 l. 1706.

The 9d. *per* Barrel Excise granted in Perpetuity, is charg'd too with $\frac{5}{7}$ Parts thereof with 100,000 l. *per Annum* to the Bank of England for 1,200,000 l. advanced by them, this is redeemable on Payment of the said principal Sum, as in the Act is mentioned, 1,200,000 l.

And the remaining $\frac{2}{7}$ th, is charged with 15336 l. 13s. 6d. *per Annum* for 176,744 l. 1s. 9d. contributed for those Annuities which were at first purchased for one Life, and afterwards turned into Estates certain for 98 Years, from 25 Jan. 1702. which by reason of the small Time elapsed may still be reckoned an Incumbrance of 176,000 l.

And with the Sum of 10,030 l. 1s. *per Annum*, for such of the Contributors of 170,917 l. 2s. 3d. for Annuities for two Lives as are now in being, and abating out of the Contribution Money so much as was paid for Annuities since fallen, there rests an Incumbrance of 166,917 l. 2s. 3d.

And also with 2,093 l. 10s. 4d. *per Annum*, to such of the Contributors of 21,235 l. 4s. for Annuities for three Lives as are now in being, and abating out of this Contribution, so much as was paid for Annuities of 30 l. since fallen, there rests an Incumbrance of 10,933 l. 4s.

The 9d. *per* Barrel Excise granted for 16 Years, from the 17th of May 1697, is charged with the Payment of 140,000 l. *per Annum*, upon Tickets commonly called the Million Lottery Tickets, for the Residue of a Term which expires at Michaelmas 1710. And the said Annuity being valued for the four Years and half yet to come, at the Rate of 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, compound Interest is worth 538,185 l.

The 28d. *per* Bushel on Salt, and the additional Stamp Duties are granted in Perpetuity, and charged with the Payment of 160,000 l. *per Annum*, to the Traders to India, for two Millions advanced to the Public, and is redeemable by Parliament upon paying the said 2,000,000 l.

The 2,700 l. a Week payable out of the hereditary and temporary Excise, is charged with 39,855 l. 16s. 0d. $\frac{1}{2}$. *per Annum*, for Bankers and others, who lent 1,328,526 l. to King Charles II. redeemable by Parliament upon Payment of a Moiety of the said Principal, which is 664,263 l.

And with 104,745 l. 10s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$. *per Annum*, for 1,569,664 l. 18s. 6d. contributed for Annuities for 99 Years from Lady-Day 1704, 1,569,664 l. 18s. 6d.

And also 46,000 l. *per Annum*, to the Contributors of 690,000 l. for Annuities for 99 Years from Christmas 1705, 690,000 l.

The

Anno 5 Annæ,
1706.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ Subsidy from 8 March 1706, and the 9 d. *per* Barrel Excise (at present applicable to the Payment of the Million Lottery Tickets) with an additional Supply till those Funds come in, are charged with 184,242 l. 13 s. *per Annum* to the Contributors of 2,855,761 l. 16 s. 2 d. for Annuities for 99 Years from Lady-day 1706, 11,470,451 l. 11 s.

Total, 17,762,842 l. 17 s. 3 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Memorand. That nothing is inserted in this Account as a Debt on any Land Tax, or Malt Duty, which are annual Grants, except where any of them have proved Deficient.

Memorand. There is a Claim made by the Assignee of the Earl of Kinnoul of 17,250 l. out of the 4 and $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Cent.* on Account of Arrears on an Annuity of 1000 l. incurred before her Majesty's Accession to the Crown.

A State of the public Revenue of Scotland, as it was at the Time that the Articles of Union were agreed on, and might amount to.

The Excise on Ale and Beer is 2 s. Scotch, and now farm'd for 33,500 l. Sterling, and if exacted in the same manner as in England, may amount to 50,000 l.

The Customs have been lett at 34,000 l. and are now in the time of War let for 28,500 l. with a Condition in the Lease, That, upon a Peace, the Lords of the Treasury may lett a new Lease, and may amount to 50,000 l.

The Crown Rents about 5,500 l.

The Casualty of Superiorities and Compositions at the Exchequer, *Communibus Annis*, about 3000 l.

The Post-Office farm'd at 1,194 l. but if collected, may amount to 2000 l.

The Impositions for Coinage, 1,500 l.

Land Tax is now 36,000 Pounds, and to make it equal with the 4 s. *per* Pound in England, 'tis proposed to be 48,000 l.

Total 160,000 l.

The Debts due to the Army, Civil List, and other Charges of the Government, about 160,000 l.

An Account of the neat Annual Produce of the Customs in England, from a Medium of three Years ended at Michaelmas 1705, with the respective Times or Terms, for which they have continuance; and the Uses for which they are severally appropriated or applied, *viz.*

For the Civil Government.

Neat Money *per Annum.*

Customs and Subsidies of Tonnage and Pondage, granted 1 Annæ, during her Majesty's Life, 253,514 l.

Several

Several Branches not appropriated to the Payment of Debts, *viz.* Ann^d 5 Ann^e,
1706.

Twenty-five *per Cent.* Additional Duty on French Goods, for the Remainder of a Term of twenty-one Years, from 28 February 1696, is applied toward the Services of the War, 10,794 l.

Coinage Duties continues to the first of June 1708, and is appropriated to the Uses of the Mint, 7,350 l.

One Half *per Cent.* in Specie from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands is perpetual, and applied pursuant to an Address of the House of Commons towards the Support of those Islands, subject also to an Annuity of 1000 l. *per Annum*, to the Heirs and Assigns of the Earl of Kinnoul, 6,459 l.

Plantation Duties upon particular Commodities, carried from one Plantation to a nother, 25 Car. II. made perpetual, not appropriated to any particular use, 875 l.

Total, 25,480 l.

These under-mentioned are appropriated for Payment of Debts, till the first of August 1710, tho' the said Debts charged thereon, will, by Computation be paid off sooner.

The Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, granted 12 Car. II. 292,139 l.

Impositions on Wines and Vinegar, granted 1 Jac. II. 113,918 l.

Impositions on Tobbacco, *ditto*, 100,338 l.

Impositions on East-India Goods, *ditto*, 150,899 l.

Additional Impositions on several Goods and Merchandizes, 4 Wil. 38,548 l.

Several Impositions and Duties on Whale-Fins and Scotch Linnen, 5 Wil. 106,219 l.

Total, 706,471 l.

Other appropriated Branches.

Fifteen *per Cent.* on Muslins, &c. granted by several former Acts, were by an Act 3 Ann. continued to 24 June 1710. And by that Act doubled, and several new Duties thereby granted, from Feb. 1704, to the said June 1710. And made a Fund for borrowing 700,000 l. at an Interest of 6 *per Cent.* *per Annum.* And so much of the said Duties as is under the Management of the Commissioners of the Customs was estimated in Parliament to amount to about 116,475 l. *per Annum.*

One Third additional Tonnage and Poundage, 3 Ann. for 4 Years, from 8 March 1704, are appropriated for Repayment of Loans, not exceeding 636,957 l. 4 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. with Interest after the Rate of 6 *per Cent.* *per Annum.* And by an Act 4 Ann. continued towards Payment of Annuities, till

Ann 5 Annæ, till 30 Septemb. 1710, by the nearest Computation that can
1706. be made, will produce at least 160,000 l.

Tonnage and Poundage, granted 2 Ann.

For three Years, from 18 March 1703, and thereby made
a Fund of Credit for 300,000 l. at an Interest after the Rate of
5 per Cent. per Annum afterwards, 4 Ann. continued for 98
Years, from the 8th of March 1706. Together with 9 d.
per Barrel Excise, appropriated towards Payment of 184,242 l.
14 s. per Annum in Annuities, a Medium of the Produce there-
of in the three Years ended at Michaelmas 1705, is,

Neat Money per Annum,

Totals, For the Civil Government, 253,514 l.

Unappropriated, 25,480 l.

Appropriated for Debts to 24 June 1710, 116,745 l.

For other Debts, till 1 Aug. 1710, 706,471 l.

For ditto, till 30 Septemb. 1710, 160,000 l.

For 98 Years, from 8 March 1606, 79,619 l.

Total per Annum, 1,341,559 l.

Duties on Coals, Culm and Cinders, by an Act 1 Ann.
continued from 14 May 1703, to 15 May 1708, and thereby
charged with 500,000 l. and Interest ; by another Act 4 Ann.
continued to 30 Septemb. 1710. and appropriated towards
Payment of Annuities ; those Duties are collected at the
Custom-House, and by a Medium of three Years ended at
Michaelmas 1705, are per Annum about 110,958 l.

An Account of the Proportions which the present Customs
of Scotland do bear to the several Branches of that Re-
venue in England, exclusive of the Increase that may
arise by the higher Duties, or greater Importations after
the Union.

English Customs, 1,341,559 l.

Scotch Customs, 30,000 l.

For the Civil Government, 253,514 l.

Scotch Proportion, 5,699 l.

Unappropriated as to any Debts, 25,480 l.

Proportion, 570 l.

Appropriated for Debts }
till 24 June 1710. } 116,475

Till 1 August 1710. } 706,471

Till 30 Septemb. 1710. } 160,000

For 98 Years from }
8 March 1706. } 79,619

Total English, 1,341,559 l.

2,605 }
15,798 }
3,578 }
1,700 }
23,761

Total Scotch, 30,000 l.

An Account of the neat annual Produce of the Excise on Beer and Ale in England, from a *Medium* of three Years, ending at Michaelmas 1705, with the respective Times and Terms for which the several Branches thereof have Continuance, and the Uses to which they are severally appropriated or applied, *viz.*

Ann^o 5 Ann^o 1706.

Two Shillings and Six-pence *per* Barrel on Beer, Ale, &c. 15 d. whereof is to continue during her Majesty's Life, and the other 15 d. is Hereditary; these during her Majesty's Life are appropriated towards defraying the Charge of the Civil Government, after a Deduction of 3,700 l. a Week appropriated thereout, for Payment of Annuities, and by a *Medium* of three Years ended at Michaelmas, 1705. The neat Produce into the Exchequer over and above the said 3,700 l. a Week, will be 269,837 l.

For Annuities and other public Debts.

Three thousand seven hundred Pounds a Week to be taken out of the hereditary and temporary Excise during her Majesty's Life, and afterwards out of the hereditary part for ever, is appropriated for payment of

Thirty-thousand eight hundred fifty-five Pounds 16 s. *per Annum*, to Bankers and others for Interest, after the Rate of three *per Cent.* for 1,328,526 l. lent to King Charles II. redeemable on Payment of a Moiety of the said Principal, being 664,263 l. and for payment of

One hundred four thousand seven hundred forty-two Pounds 10 s. 6 d. *per Annum* for ninety-nine Years from Lady-Day, 1704, for 1,569,664 l. 18 s. 6 d. contributed for Annuities.

One hundred ninety thousand five hundred ninety-eight Pounds 6 s. 7 d. and the rest for Charges in paying the said Annuities. In all, 192,400 l.

Nine Pence *per* Barrel Excise, granted 4. W. for ninety-nine Years from 25 January 1692, is charged with 124,866 l. *per Annum* for Annuities, for which there are contributed 1,492,379 l. 7 s. and with 7,567 l. *per Annum* for 108,100 l. advanced for Annuities on the Advantage of the Survivorship by a *Medium* of the neat Produce into the Exchequer in the said three Years, is 150,106 l.

Another 9 d. *per* Barrel, 5. W. made perpetual, is appropriated as follows, *viz.*

Five Sevenths thereof for Payment of 100,000 l. *per Annum* to the Bank of England, for 1,200,000 l. advanced by them, which is redeemable on paying the principal Sum, as in the said Act is mentioned. And,

Two Sevenths, with 15,336 l. 13 s. *per Annum*, for 176,744 l. 1 s. 9 d. contributed for Annuities, which were, at first, purchased for single Lives, and afterwards turn'd into Estates certain for 89 Years, from 25 Jan. 1702.

Anno 5 Annæ, And also with 20,030 l. 1 s. *per Annum*, for 170,917 l.
1706. 2 s. 3 d. advanced for Annuity for two Lives.

And also with 2093 l. 10 s. 4 d. *per Annum*, for 21,235 l.
4 s. contributed for Annuities, for three Lives, the Produce
of the 9 d. by a Medium of the said three Years, is 150,094 l.

And one other 9 d. *per Barrel*, for 16 Years, from 17th
of May, continued 4 Ann. from 17th of May, 1713, for 95
Years, is appropriated for paying 140,000 l. *per Annum*, on
Million-Lottery-Tickets, for the Remainder of a Term of
16 Years, which will end at Michaelmas 1710, and after-
wards towards paying Annuities amounting to 184,242 l. 14 s.
per Annum, purchased for 99 Years, from Lady-Day, 1706.
The neat Produce of this 9 d. (which contains some additional
Duties on Brandy, &c. not granted by the two former Acts)
from a Medium of the said three Years, is 159,898 l.

Low-Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, continued
by an Act 4 Ann. from 25 March 1706, to 24 June 1710,
are appropriated towards repayment of 700,000 l. authorized
to be borrowed as well upon Credit of these Duties, as upon
an additional Duty of 15 l. *per Cent.* on Muslins, &c. The
neat Produce hereof, by a like Medium, is 25,267 l.

Total, 677,765 l.

Out of which is to be deducted so much, as, by the afore-
going neat Produce, will be more than sufficient to pay the
above-mentioned Annuities, *viz.*

A Superplus of the 9 d. *per Barrel*, for the Remainder of
99 Years, from 25 Jan. 1692, 17,673 l.

A Superplus of the 9 d. *per Barrel*, for the Bank and others,
12,634 l.

A Superplus of the Lottery, 9 d. continued for Annuities,
with the $\frac{1}{3}$ Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, 55,274 l.
6 s.

All which are unappropriated, and amount to 85,581 l.
6 d.

And then the Total of the several Branches of Excise
appropriated for Payment of Debts, is 192,183 l.
14 s. *per Annum.*

An Account of the Proportions which the present Excise
upon Liquors in Scotland, doth bear to the several Branches
of that Revenue in England, exclusive of the Encrease that
may arise by the higher Duties, or greater Consumption
after the Union.

English Excise, *per Annum*, 947,602 l.

cots Excise, *per Annum*, 33,500 l.

For the Civil Government, 269,837 l.

Proportion, 9,539 l.

Superpluses unappropriated, 85,581 l. 6 s.

Proportion, 3,025 l.

Appro-

Appropriated for Debts.

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Three thousand seven hundred Pounds a Week for Payment of Annuities for 99 Years, and in Perpetuity redeemable by Parliament.	192,400	6,802	} 20,936
Nine Pence per Barrel for the Remainder of 99 Years, from 25 Jan. 1692.	132,433	4,682	
Nine Pence per Barrel for the Bank, &c.	137,460	4,860	
Nine Pence per Barrel for Payment of Lottery-Tickets, and afterwards for Annuities.	104,623	3,699	
Low Wines, till 24 June 1710.	25,267	893	
Total English, 947,602 l.		Total Scots, 33,500 l.	

An Account of the Value of the Annual Sums contributed out of the Customs of Scotland, (according to the present Produce thereof) towards the anticipated Funds of the Customs of England, viz.

Two thousand six hundred and five Pounds per Annum, from the 25th of March 1707, until the 24th of June 1710, estimated in present Money, 7,577 l.

Fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight Pounds per Annum, from the 25th of March 1707, to the 1st of August 1710, estimated at 47,506 l.

Three thousand five hundred and seventy-eight Pounds per Annum, from the 25th of March 1707, to the 30th of September 1710, estimated at 11,251 l.

One thousand seven hundred and eighty Pounds per Annum, from the 25th of March 1707, for 98 Years, commencing the 28th of March 1708, at the Rate of 15 Years and three Months Purchase, comes to 7,145 l.

Total, 23,479 l.

A Computation of the Value of the annual Sums contributed out of the Scotch Excise (estimated at 33,500 l. per Annum) towards the anticipated Excise Funds in England, viz.

Six thousand eight hundred and two Pounds per Annum, out of the Excise in Scotland, towards Payment of Annuities for 99 Years, which are charged on the 3,700 l. a Week, arising out of the hereditary and temporary Excise in England, at 15 Years 3 Months Purchase, comes to 103,730 l. 10 s.

Four thousand six hundred and eighty-two Pounds per Annum, contributed out of the Excise in Scotland, towards payment of Annuities, amounting to 132,433 l. per Annum

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charged on 9d. *per* Barrel Excise in England, whereof 124,866 l. *per Annum* is for the Remainder of a Term of 99 Years, commencing 25 January 1692, and 7,567 l. *per Annum*, for Lives, with the Advantage of Survivorship; so that 3,415 l. of the 4,682 l. *per Annum*, will be for the Remainder of the said Term of 99 Years, and 267 l. thereof for Lives, with the Advantage of Survivorship; and so much thereof as is for the Remainder of a Term of 99 Years, being rated at 15 Years and 3 Months Purchase, comes to 67,328 l. 15 s. and the Remainder, being deem'd of equal Value with a Term of 30 Years, comes to 3,674 l. in the whole, 71,003 l. 15 s.

Four thousand eight hundred and sixty Pounds *per Annum*, contributed out of the Excise in Scotland, towards payment of 137,460 l. *per Annum*, charged on another 9d. *per* Barrel Excise in England, part in Perpetuity, part for 99 Years, part for three Lives, and part for two Lives, whereof 3,536 l. of the said 4,860 l. *per Annum* will be in Perpetuity, 542 l. for 99 Years, 74 l. for three Lives, and 708 l. for two Lives, so much as is in Perpetuity, and for 99 Years, being rated at 15 Years and 3 Months Purchase, so much as is for three Lives at 12 Years Purchase, and so much as is for two Lives at 11 Years Purchase, amount in the whole at those Rates to 70,865 l. 10 s.

Three thousand six hundred and ninety-nine Pounds *per Annum* contributed out of the Excise in Scotland, for payment of Annuities charged on another 9d. *per* Barrel Excise in England for 99 Years, at 15 Years and three Months Purchase, comes to 56,409 l. 15 s.

Eight hundred and ninety-three Pounds *per Annum* contributed out of the Excise in Scotland for three Years and three Months, commencing 25 March 1707, applicable as the Duty on Low-Wines in England for that time, is computed to be worth 2,597 l.

Total, 304,606 l. 10 s.

If the Customs of Scotland now let at 30,000 l. *per Annum*, according to the stating of the Equivalent, does contribute annually, *viz.*

Towards payment of the Debts of England, 23,761 l. Civil List, 5,669 l. The general Expence or Charge of the Nation, 570 l.

Total, 30,000.

Every 1,000 l. Increase on the said Customs will contribute to the aforesaid Services, *viz.*

Towards Payment of the Debts of England, 792 l. Civil List, 189 l. The general Expence or Charge of the Nation, 19 l.

Total, 1,000 l.

If the Excise of Scotland, now let at 33,500 l. per Annum, Anno 5 Annæ,
according to the stating of the Equivalent, does contribute
annually, viz. 1706.

Towards Payment of the Debts of England 20,936 l. Civil
List 9,549 l. The General Expence or Charge of the
Nation 3,025 l.

Total 33,500 l.

Every 1000 l. Increase on the said Excise will contribute to
the aforesaid Services, viz.

Towards Payment of the Debts of England, 625 l. Civil
List 285 l. The General Expence or Charge of the Na-
tion 90 l.

Total 1000 l.

In Pursuance of the Order of the Lords Commissioners of
of both Kingdoms, on the 22d of July for signing the
Books of Journals, the same were accordingly sign'd the
25th Day of July 1706. By us,

David Nairne.
Geo. Doddington.

On the 3d of December the Parliament was opened at West-
minster, and the Queen made the following Speech to
to both Houses. Second Session.]

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I Hope we are met together at this Time, with Heart: t uly Queen’s Speech
‘ thankful to Almighty God, for the glorious Suc- in Parliament,
‘ cesses, with which he has blessed our Arms, and those of
‘ our Allies, through the whole Course of this Year, and
‘ with ferious and steady Resolutions to profecute the Advan-
‘ tages we have gained, till we reap the desired Fruits of
‘ them, in an honourable and durable Peace

‘ The Goodness of God has brought this happy Pro-
‘ spect so much nearer to us, that, if we be not wanting to
‘ our selves, we may, upon good Grounds, hope to see such
‘ a Balance of Power established in Europe, that it shall no
‘ longer be at the Pleasure of one Prince to disturb the Re-
‘ pose, and endanger the Liberties of this Part of the
‘ World.

‘ A just Consideration of the present Posture of Affairs, of
‘ the Circumstances of our Enemies, and the good Disposi-
‘ tion of our Allies, must needs excite an uncommon Zeal,
‘ and animate us to exert our utmost Endeavours at this cri-
‘ tical Juncture.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ As I am fully persuaded you are all of this Mind, so I
‘ must earnestly desire you to grant me Supplies sufficient for
‘ carrying on the War next Year, in so effectual a Manner,
‘ that we may be able to improve every where the Advan-
‘ tages

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‘ tages of this successful Campaign: And I assure you, I shall make it my Business to see all you give, applied to those Ends with the greatest Care and Management.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ In pursuance of the Powers vested in me by Act of Parliament, both in England and Scotland, I have appointed Commissioners to treat of an Union between the two Kingdoms; and though this be a Work of such a Nature as could not but be attended with great Difficulties; yet such has been the Application of the Commissioners, that they have concluded a Treaty, which is at this Time before the Parliament of Scotland; and I hope the mutual Advantages of an entire Union of the two Kingdoms will be found so apparent, that it will not be long before I shall have an Opportunity of acquainting you with the Success which it has met with there.

‘ Your Meeting at this Time being later than usual, I cannot conclude without earnestly recommending to you, to give as much Dispatch to the public Affairs as the Nature of them will admit; it being of the greatest Consequence, that both our Friends and our Enemies should be fully convinced of your Firmness, and the Vigour of your Proceedings.

Thanks given to the Duke of Marlborough.

The 4th, a Committee of the House of Commons attended the Duke of Marlborough, to give him Thanks for his eminent Services to her Majesty and this Kingdom, in the great and glorious Victory and Successes obtained over the Enemy the last Campaign: And his Grace made them this Answer; ‘ If any thing could add to my Satisfaction in the Services I have endeavoured to do to the Queen and my Country, it would be, the particular Notice which the House of Commons is pleas’d to take of them, so much to my Advantage.’

His Grace’s Answer.

The 5th Day also, the House waited upon the Queen with the following Address.

Commons Address to the Queen.

‘ Most gracious Sovereign,
‘ We your Majesty’s dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

‘ And with all Thankfulness to Almighty God, we congratulate your Majesty upon the signal Victory obtained by your Arms, and those of your Allies, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough at Ramelies; a Victory so glorious and great in its Consequences, and attended with such continued Successes, through the whole Course of this Year, that no Age can equal.

‘ And

* And as your Majesty's Allies have shewed their Firmness and good Disposition to carry on the War with Vigour, so the Commons of England are determined, that no specious Pretences of Peace shall divert them from their steady Resolutions, of enabling your Majesty to improve in all Places the Advantages of this successful Campaign.

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' The Experience your Commons have had of the prudent Administration, and the great Care and Management in the Application of the public Aids, encourage us to assure your Majesty, that we will cheerfully give such speedy and effectual Supplies, as, by the Continuance of God's Blessing upon your Majesty's Arms, may establish the Balance of Power in Europe, by a safe, honourable, and lasting Peace.

' We beg leave likewise to return your Majesty our hearty Thanks for promoting the Union with England and Scotland, whereby your Majesty shews your great Concern and Tenderness, not only for the present, but the future Happiness of both Kingdoms.'

To which her Majesty was graciously pleased to give the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

' I thank you heartily for this Address, and the Assurances of giving me effectual Supplies to carry on the War, and obtain a safe and honourable Peace. I am glad to find you are so well satisfied with the Application of the public Money. As to the Matter of the Union with Scotland, so in all other Things, I shall still be desirous to promote the present and future Happiness of my People.

Queen's Answer

On the 20th, a Bill from the Lords for an Act for settling the Honours and Dignities of John Duke of Marlborough, upon his Posterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and House of Blenheim, to go along with the said Honours, was read three Times by the House of Commons, and passed *nemine contradicente*.

Manor of Woodstock settled on the Duke of Marlboroughs

There was now so good an Understanding between the Ministry and the House, that they voted all the Supplies for the Fleet, and Army in less than a Week: so that, on the 21st, the Queen came to the House of Peers, and, having sent for the Commons, the Speaker presented the Bills, and made a Speech importing, ' That as the glorious Victory obtained by the Duke of Marlborough at Ramelies was so surprising, that the Battle was fought before it could be thought the Armies were in the Field, so it was no less surprising, that the Commons had granted Supplies to her Majesty, before her Enemies could well know that her Parliament was sitting.'

Speaker's Speech on that Occasion.

After

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Royal Assent
given to several
Acts.

After which her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the Land-Tax Bill (4 s. in the Pound.) The Malt Bill. An Act for settling the Honour and Dignities of the Duke of Marlborough, upon his Posterity, together with the Manor of Woodstock, &c.

And her Majesty afterwards made a most gracious Speech to both Houses, which follows.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen’s Speech.

‘ I Am glad of this occasion to repeat to you my great Satisfaction in your several Addressess presented to me in the Beginning of this Session.

‘ The Zeal and Affection which you expressed in them for my Service, and the Common Cause of Europe, cannot fail of being a great Encouragement to all our Allies.

‘ The particular Notice which you have taken of the eminent Services of the Duke of Marlborough is also very agreeable to me, and I make no question but it will be so to the whole Kingdom.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ I am to thank you in a very particular Manner, for the more than usual Dispatch of the Bills of Supply, with which you have presented me.

‘ This will enable me to put all our necessary Preparations for next Year into a great Forwardness, and must needs have a very good Effect for improving the Advantages of the last Campaign.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I suppose you will think it convenient to make some short Recess during the Holidays.

‘ The Zeal and Unanimity you have already shewn, are a sufficient Assurance to me, that you will all return in the same good Temper and Disposition to dispatch what remains of the public Business.

During the Holidays, the House had a Recess as usual ; but January the 7th assembled again, and having taken into Consideration the eminent Services of John Duke of Marlborough, whereby the Glory of her Majesty’s Government, the Honour and Safety of the Kingdom, and the Interest of the common Cause had been so highly advanced, they agreed upon the following Address to the Queen:

The Commons
Address in fa-
vour of the D.
of Marlborough

‘ Most gracious Sovereign,

‘ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of England in Parliament assembled, taking into our Consideration the many eminent Services of John Duke of Marlborough, whereby the Glory of your Majesty’s Government, the Honour and Safety of your Kingdoms and

the Interest of the common Cause have been so highly advanced, do, with all Submission, address our selves to your Majesty's most sacred Person, humbly to desire; That, as your Majesty is, at your Expence, graciously pleased to erect the House of Blenheim, as a Monument of his glorious Actions, and the House of Peers, by your Majesty's Permission, have given Rise to a Law for continuing his Honours to his Posterity, We, your Majesty's obedient Commons, may be permitted to express our Sense of so distinguishing a Merit, and our ready Disposition to enable your Majesty to make some Provision for the more honourable Support of his Dignity in his Posterity, in such Manner as shall be most agreeable to your Majesty.

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' Thus the Gratitude of the whole Kingdom will remain upon Record to After-ages, and encourage others to follow his great Example.'

This Address being the next Day presented to the Queen by the whole House, her Majesty was pleased to answer in these Words :

Gentlemen,

' I am very glad you have so just a Sense of the repeated Services of the Duke of Marlborough ; I will consider of your Address, and return an Answer very speedily.'

Queen's Answer.

Accordingly, on the 9th, Mr. Secretary Harley delivered to the House the following Message, sign'd by her Majesty :

ANNE R.

' Her Majesty, in Consideration of the great and eminent Services perform'd by the Lord Marlborough in the first Year of her Reign, as well by his prudent Negotiations as her Plenipotentiary at the Hague, as by his Valour and good Conduct in the Command of the Confederate Armies abroad, thought fit to grant to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, the Title of a Duke, of this Realm; and as a farther Mark of her Favour and Satisfaction with his Services, and for the better Support of his Dignity, her Majesty granted to the said Duke and the Heirs Male of his Body during his Life, a Pension of 5000 l. per Annum, out of the Revenue of the Post-Office; and an Act having passed the Sessions for settling the Honours and Dignities of the Duke of Marlborough upon his Posterity, and annexing the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and House of Blenheim, to go along with the said Honours, it would be very agreeable to her Majesty if the Pension of 5000 l. per Annum, be continued and limited by Act of Parliament to his Posterity, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like manner as his Honours, and the

Queen's Message about the Duke of Marlborough.

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Vote thereon.

' Honour and Manor of Woodstock and House of Blenheim,
' are already limited and settled.

Kensington, Jan. 9, 1706-7.

Upon the reading of this Message, the House resolved,
' That a Bill be brought in for continuing and settling upon
John Duke of Marlborough and his Posterity the Pension
of Five thousand Pounds *per Ann.* (already granted by her
Majesty) for the more honourable Support of their Digi-
nities, in like manner as his Honour and Dignities,
and the Honour and Manor of Woodstock and House of
Blenheim, are already limited and settled; and that Mr.
Secretary Harley, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord
Granby, Mr. Solicitor-General, Col. Strangwayes, Mr. Ver-
ney, Mr. Fortman and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare and bring
in the Bill.'

The Day before this, that is to say the 8th, there being several Establishments and Accounts relating to the Army, Navy and Victualling, laid before the Commons: the House agreed with the Committee on the same Day in the following Resolutions,

Resolutions a-
bout the Supply.

1. ' That a Sum not exceeding 49,000 l. be granted to her Majesty, for the Payment of another Year's Interest of the unsatisfy'd Debentures charged upon the Irish Forfeitures.

2. ' That a further Sum of 10,000 l. be allowed to the Office of Ordnance, towards making a Wharf and Storehouse at Portsmouth.

3. ' That a Sum not exceeding 120,000 l. be granted to her Majesty for the Land-Service, to be perform'd by the Office of Ordnance for the Year 1707.

4. ' That a Sum not exceeding 144,000 l. be granted to her Majesty, towards defraying the Charge of transporting Land Forces.

5. ' That a Sum not exceeding 3,500 l. be granted to her Majesty, for the Charge of circulating Exchequer Bills for another Year.'

Then Mr. St. John presented to the House an Account of some extraordinary Charges of the War, not provided for the last Session of Parliament, or incurred since; and also of the extraordinary Charges of the War in the Years 1705, and 1706, for Horses.

The next Day the Commons went again upon the Supply, in a Committee of the whole House, and came to several Resolutions, which were on the 11th reported to the House, and agreed unto, *viz.*

Further Re-
solutions.

1. ' That 37,500 l. be granted to her Majesty to defray her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the King of Denmark, for the Service of the Year 1707.

2. ' That

2. ' That 150,000 l. be granted to her Majesty, to defray her Majesty's Proportion of the Charges of 13,000 Men in the Service of the King of Portugal, for the Year 1707. Anno 5 Annæ,
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3. ' That 160,000 l. be granted to her Majesty, to defray her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the Duke of Savoy, for the Service of the Year 1707.

4. ' That 5,952 l. 7 s. 6 d. be granted to her Majesty, to defray her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, for the Service of the Year 1707.

5. ' That 5,952 l. 7 s. 6 d. be granted to her Majesty, to defray her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the Elector of Treves, for the Service of the Year 1707.

6. ' That 4,761 l. 18 s. 6 d. be granted to her Majesty, to defray her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to the Elector Palatine, for the Service of the Year 1707.

7. ' That 50,000 l. be granted to her Majesty, to defray her Majesty's Proportion of the Charge of 8000 Men sent to the Assistance of the Duke of Savoy, for the Service of the Year 1707.

8. ' That 445,350 l. 14 s. 2 d. be granted to her Majesty, for defraying the Charge of maintaining 20,562 Men, part of her Majesty's Forces, to be employed in Spain or Portugal, and for the General Officers, Contingences, Hospitals, Forrage and Waggon-Money, and for the Garrison of Gibraltar, and for General Officers serving the King of Portugal, for the Year 1707.

9. ' That 186,296 l. 4 s. 2 d. be granted to her Majesty, for defraying the Charge of maintaining 8,833 Men (additional Forces) to be employed in Spain or Portugal, and for the General Officers and Contingences, for the Service of the Year 1707. And lastly,

10. ' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, That she will be pleased to give Order, that the Treaty with the King of Prussia in the Year 1706, and also the Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, may be laid before this House.'

On the 13th, Mr. Secretary Harley laid before the House, by her Majesty's Order, the Treaty for Repartition of the Prussian Troops, Hague, November 24, 1706. And also, the Ratification of the Treaty, for the March of the Hessian Troops to Italy, concluded May 20, 1706. The Consideration whereof was referr'd to the Grand Committee for the Supply. And on the 16th the Commons ordered the

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A Motion for removing all new Glafs-Houfes, &c. within a Mile of St. James's over-ruled,

Papers called for relating to Foreign Subsidies,

Sums advanced to the Duke of Savoy and King Charles of Spain, voted to have been expended for the Safety and Honour of the Nation,

Commissioners of Trade to lay before their House a State of the Newfoundland Trade, in relation to the Fishery. And Mr. Secretary Harley presented to the House a Representation from the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, relating to the Trade with Flanders: And Extracts of Letters from Mr. Stepney, her Majesty's Envoy at Brussels, relating to Trade: The Consideration whereof was referred to the Committee for the whole House, who were to consider of the Trade of this Kingdom. Then a Bill for suppressing all new Glafs-Houfes, Brew-Houfes, Dying-Houfes, Melting-Houfes for Tallow, and Pot-Houfes, erected since the Beginning of this Parliament, within a Mile of any Part of the Palaces of Whitehall and St. James's, and for preventing the setting up such Houfes within the like Distance for the Time to come, was read a second Time: And a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Bill be committed, it passed in the Negative.

The next Day the Commons resolved, ' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, That she would be pleased to give Order that the Papers relating to the Fifty thousand Pound for the Duke of Savoy, and to the Forty seven thousand five hundred Pound, a Loan to the Emperor: As also the Particulars of the Sixty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-one Pounds, thirteen Shillings, and six Pence for the Pay, Levy-Money and Contingences for the Expedition under the Command of Earl Rivers, might be laid before this House.'

The Commons having received satisfactory Accounts of these Things, came to several Resolutions in Favour of the Lustring Company, and voted divers Supplies: And a Motion being made on the 27th, and the Question proposed, That the several Sums of Money for the extraordinary Services for the Year 1706, which had been agreed to by the House, had been advanced and expended for the Preservation of the Duke of Savoy, for the Interest of King Charles the Third in Spain, against the Common Enemy, and for the Safety and Honour of the Nation: And the previous Question put, That the Question be now put, it was resolved in the Affirmative. Then the main Question being put, it was resolved, by a Majority of 250 Voices against 150, That the several Sums of Money for the extraordinary Services for the Year 1706, which had been agreed to by this House, had been advanced and expended for the Preservation of the Duke of Savoy, for the Interest of King Charles the Third in Spain against the common Enemy, and for the Safety and Honour of the Nation.

The next Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for

up, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an *Act for settling* Anno 5 Anno
1706.
upon John Duke of Marlborough, and his Posterity, a Pension of Five Thousand Pound per Annum, for the more honourable Support of their Dignities, in like manner as his Honours and Dignities, and the Honour and Manor of Woodstock, and House of Blenheim, are already limited and settled. And to Four private Bills ; after which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ **H**AVING acquainted you at the Opening of this Session, Queen’s Speech
to both Houses
relating to the
Union.
 ‘ that the Treaty for an Union between England and Scotland, which had been concluded here by the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, in Pursuance of the Powers given by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, was then under the Consideration of the Parliament of Scotland, I can now, with great Satisfaction, inform you, that the said Treaty has been ratified by Act of Parliament in Scotland, with some Alterations and Additions.

‘ I have directed the Treaty agreed to by the Commissioners of both Kingdoms, and also the Act of Ratification from Scotland, to be laid before you, and I hope it will meet with your Concurrence and Approbation.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ It being agreed by this Treaty, that Scotland is to have an Equivalent for what that Kingdom is obliged to contribute towards paying the Debts of England, I must recommend to you, that, in case you agree to the Treaty, you would take care to provide for the Payment of the Equivalent to Scotland accordingly.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ You have now an Opportunity before you, of putting the last Hand to a happy Union of the two Kingdoms, which I hope will be a lasting Blessing to the whole Island, a great Addition to its Wealth and Power, and a firm Security to the Protestant Religion.

‘ The Advantages which will accrue to us all from an Union, are so apparent, that I will add no more, but that I shall look upon it as a particular Happiness if this great Work, which has been so often attempted without Success, can be brought to Perfection in my Reign.

‘ The Lord Coningsby upon the Return of the Commons Articles of the
Union presented
to the House,
 to their own House, by her Majesty’s Command, presented to them the Articles of the Union, agreed upon by the Commissioners, the Act of Parliament pass’d in Scotland, for the Ratification of them, and a Copy of the Minute Book, of the Proceedings of the said Commissioners, which were

Anno 5 Annæ, were ordered to be printed; and upon a Motion being
 1706. made, and the Question being put, That an Address should be presented to the Queen, to order the Minutes of the former Commissioners Proceeding in the first Year of her Reign, about an Union, to be laid before the House, it passed in the Negative; and they afterwards resolved on an Address of Thanks to her Majesty for her Speech, and for communicating the Articles of the Union, and the Scottish Ratification to them: To which the Queen made Answer, 'She was well pleased, what she had done was so much to the Satisfaction of that House.'

Debates in the House of Commons about the Union. Feb. the 4th, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of the Articles of Union, and Act of Ratification of the Parliament of Scotland, and Mr. Compton being chosen Chairman, Mr. Charles Cæsar open'd the Debate, and raised, tho' modestly, some Scruples against the Union.

Sir John Packington's Speech. He was seconded by Sir John Packington, who said, 'That the Business of the Union, that was now before them, being of the highest Importance, required therefore the most deliberate Consideration; that, with Relation thereto, People without Doors had been, for a long time, tongue-tied by a special Order of Council, which not reaching them within those Walls, he would very freely impart his Thoughts about it. That, for his part, he was absolutely against this incorporating Union, which he said, was like the marrying a Woman against her Consent: An Union that was carried on by Corruption and Bribery within Doors, and by Force and Violence without, &c.'

Exceptions taken to it.

Many of the Members taking Offence at these bold Expressions, which so highly reflected both on her Majesty's Ministers, and the Scottish Commissioners and Parliament; Sir J. Packington said he was inform'd, 'That in Scotland they said the Union was carried by Bribery and Force:' Adding, 'That the Promoters thereof, in thus basely giving up their independent Constitution, had actually betray'd the Trust reposed in them, and therefore he would leave it to the Judgment of the House to consider, whether or no Men of such Principles were fit to be admitted to sit amongst them? That, among the many Inconveniences and irreconcilable Contradictions this Union was liable to, he would only take notice of this material one, viz. That her Majesty, by the Coronation Oath, was obliged to maintain the Church of England, as by Law established, and bound likewise, by the said Oath, to defend the Presbyterian Kirk of Scotland, in one and the same Kingdom: Now, said he, after this Union is in Force, who shall administer this Oath to her Majesty? 'Tis not the Business of the Scots, who are incapable of it, and no Well-wishers

wishers to the Church of England: 'Tis then only the part of the Bishops to do it; and can it be supposed those Reverend Prelates will, or can act a Thing so contrary to their own Order and Intitution, as thus to promote the Establishment of the Presbyterian Church-Government in this united Kingdom?' He urged, 'That the Church of England being established *Jure Divino*, and the Scots pretending that their Kirk was also *Jure Divino*, he could not tell, how two Nations that clash'd in so essential a Point, could unite: And therefore he thought it proper to consult the Convocation about this critical Point.'

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Major General Mordant in Opposition to Sir John Packington said, 'That he knew of no other *Jure Divino* than God Almighty's Permission: In which Sense it might be said, that the Church of England and the Kirk of Scotland were both *Jure Divino*, because God Almighty had permitted that the first should prevail in England, and the other in Scotland: And that the Member who spoke last, might, if he thought fit, consult the Convocation, for his own particular Instruction; but that it would be derogatory from the Rights of the Commons of England, to advise on this Occasion, with an inferior Assembly, who had no share in the Legislature.'

Major General
Mordant's
Speech.

Little was said in Answer to this Speech; only some Members moved, 'That the first Article of the Treaty, which imply'd a peremptory Agreement to an incorporating Union, might be postponed, and that the House should proceed to the Consideration of the Terms of that intended Union contain'd in the other Articles.' Which Motion being rejected by a great Majority, several Members of the opposite side went out of the House, and the rest read and approved, without Opposition, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Articles of the Treaty, and read the 5th.

The first four
Articles of the
Treaty approved.

On the 8th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went through, and approved the remaining Articles of the Treaty. The only Objection the other Party raised on this occasion, was that they went Post-Haste in a Business of the highest Importance. To which it was answered, 'That Deliberation always supposes Doubts and Difficulties, but no material Objections being offered against any of the Articles, there was no room for Delays.' But some of the Members still crying out, Post-Haste! Post-Haste! Sir Thomas Littleton very smartly pursued the Allegory, and said, 'They did not ride Post-Haste, but a good, easy Trot; and, for his Part, as long as the Weather was fair, the Roads good, and their Horses in Heart, he was of Opinion, they ought to jog on, and not take up till it was Night.'

Two

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The Act for Security of the Church of England debated.

Passed.

The Treaty of Union approved by the Commons.

Queen passes Acts.

Two Days after, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, went upon the engrossed Bill from the Lords, intituled, *An Act for the securing the Church of England, as by Law established*: And a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they might receive an Amendment or Amendments, for the particularly naming the Act of the thirteenth Year of King Charles the Second, *For the well governing and regulating Corporations*, as to so much as was not repealed, and also the Act of the twenty-fifth of the said King, *For preventing Dangers which may happen from popish Recusants*: An Amendment was proposed to be made by adding to the Question these Words, (Although effectually and sufficiently provided for in the Bill.) The Question being put, That those Words should be added to the Question, it was resolved in the Affirmative. Then the main Question being put, that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they might receive an Amendment or Amendments, for particularly naming the Act of the 13th Year of King Charles the Second, *For the well governing and regulating Corporations*, as to so much as was not repealed; and also the Act of the twenty-fifth of the said King, *For preventing Dangers which may happen from popish Recusants*, (altho' effectually and sufficiently provided for in the Bill) it passed in the Negative. The next Day the said Bill was read the third time; passed without any Amendments, and sent back to the Lords. After which the Commons received the Report of their Grand Committee, with their Resolutions, containing their Approbation of the Articles of the Union, as amended and ratify'd by the Parliament of Scotland, to which the House agreed, without any Amendment; and order'd a Bill to be brought in to ratify the same.

On the 13th, the Queen went to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and all the Commons attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills:

1. *An Act for securing the Church of England, as by Law established.*
2. *An Act for repealing a Clause in an Act, intituled, An Act for the better apprehending, prosecuting and punishing Felons that commit Burglaries, House-breaking, or Robberies in Shops, Ware-Houses, Coach-Houses or Stables, or that steal Horses.*
3. *An Act for regulating and ascertaining the Duties to be paid by the Unfreemen, Importers of Coals into the Port and Borough of Great-Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk.*
And,

4. *An*

4. *An Act to enable the Lord High Treasurer, or Commissioner of the Treasury for the time being, to compound with Benjamin Nicoll, Citizen and late Merchant of London, and his Sureties, for the Debt owing by him to her Majesty.* Anno 6 Annæ,
1706.

Some Days after, upon Mr. Bromley's Motion, it was ordered, 'That it should be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for an Union between the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland was committed, That they might receive a Clause, that the two Universities of this Kingdom might continue for ever, as they then were by Law established.' Then a Motion being made, and the Question put, 'That it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they might receive a Clause to make the like Provision, that the Subjects of this Kingdom should be for ever free of any Oath, Test or Subscription, within this Kingdom, contrary to, or inconsistent with the true Protestant Religion, Government, Worship and Discipline of the Church of England, as then by Law established, as was already provided for the Subjects of Scotland, with respect to their Presbyterian Government;' it passed in the Negative. The same Day Sir Roger Mostyn ludicrously moved, 'That a Clause should be inserted in the said Bill, in Favour of the Convocation of the Clergy, as Part of the Constitution:' Which Assertion and Motion were exploded.

Commons Resolution in favour of the Universities of England.

The Parliament of Scotland having inserted in the Articles of Union, several Clauses for Drawbacks and Allowances upon divers Commodities of the Growth of that Kingdom, which might have put the English Traders upon an unequal Foot with the Scots, the Commons of England took that Matter into their Consideration, and, in a Committee of the whole House, came to the following Resolutions.

Resolutions for Drawbacks and Allowances upon English Commodities.

1. 'That all foreign Salt imported into England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, after the first Day of May 1707, shall be cellared and locked up under the Custody of the Merchant Importer, and the Officer employed for levying the Duties upon Salt, and that the Merchant may have what Quantity thereof his Occasions may require, not under a Weigh or Forty Bushels at a time, giving Security for the Duty for what Quantity he receives, payable in six Months.

2. 'That for all English Salt, which, from and after the first Day of May 1707, shall be shipped to be carried coastwise, the Duties having been paid, or secured according to former Laws, there shall be an Allowance made of the Duties of so much of such Salt as shall be actually wasted in the Carriage for Wastage, upon Certificates to be given *Gratis* by the proper Officers at the Port of Lading of the true Quantity of Salt, laden or put on board, and a Certificate of the proper Officers at the Port, of Discharge of the

Anno 6 Annæ, 1706. Quantity of the said Salt, which shall be there discharged; and upon Proof made upon Oath to verify the said Certificates, which Proof and Certificates being produced to the proper Officers of the Salt Duties, by whom the Duties of the said Salt, so carried Coastwise was paid or secured, he shall be allowed upon the Security, or repaid (in case the Duties be actually paid) so much as the said Allowance for Wastage shall amount to, as aforesaid.

3. ' That, from and after the first Day of May 1707, there shall upon the Exportation of White Herrings, from England, Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, be the like Allowances as are to be made upon the Importation of White Herrings from Scotland.

4. ' That there shall be allowed for every Barrel of Beef or Pork salted and exported from England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, after the first of May 1707, for Sale, the like Allowances, as are to be allowed upon Exportation of such Beef and Pork exported from Scotland.

5. ' That there shall be the like Premium given for all Oatmeal and Grain, called Beer alias Big, upon the Exportation thereof, exported after the first of May 1707, from England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, as are to be given upon the Exportation of Oatmeal and Beer from Scotland.'

These Resolutions being agreed on by the House on the 29th, and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon, they read and passed the Bill for an Union between the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland the next Day; the same being carried by a Majority of 274 Votes, against 116, who were for rejecting it.

Union-Bill
passed.

Queen passes
Acts.

March 6, the Queen gave the Royal Assent to the following public Bills, viz. 1. *An Act for an UNION of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.* 2. *An Act for rendering more effectual an Act passed in the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the better preventing Escapes out of the Queen's-Bench and Fleet-Prisons.* 3. *An Act for repairing the Highway between Hockliffe and Wooborne in the County of Bedford.* 4. *An Act for continuing the Acts formerly made for the repairing of the Highways in the County of Hertford.* 5. *An Act for enlarging the Passage leading to New-Palace-Yard, through the Gate-House, Westminster.*

After which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

' My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction, that I have given my Assent to a Bill for uniting England and Scotland into one Kingdom.

Annos 6^o Annæ,
1706.

Queen's Speech
in Parliament.

I consider this Union, as a Matter of the greatest Importance to the Wealth, Strength, and Safety of the whole Island, and at the same time as a Work of so much Difficulty, and Nicety in its own Nature, that, till now, all Attempts which have been made towards it, in the Course of above a hundred Years, have proved ineffectual; and therefore I make no doubt but it will be remembered and spoke of hereafter, to the Honour of those who have been instrumental in bringing it to such a happy Conclusion.

I desire and expect from all my Subjects of both Nations, that from henceforth they act with all possible respect and Kindness to one another, that so it may appear to all the World, they have Hearts disposed to become one People.

This will be a great Pleasure to me, and will make us all quickly sensible of the good Effect of this Union.

And I cannot but look upon it as a peculiar Happiness, that in my Reign so full a Provision is made for the Peace and Quiet of my People, and for the Security of our Religion, by so firm an Establishment of the Protestant Succession throughout Great-Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I take this Occasion to remind you of making effectual Provision for the Payment of the Equivalent to Scotland within the Time appointed by this Act, and I am persuaded you will shew as much Readiness in this Particular, as you have done in all the Parts of this great Work.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Season of the Year being now pretty far advanced, I hope you will continue the same Zeal which has appeared throughout this Session in dispatching what yet remains unfinished of the public Business before you.

Both Houses of Parliament after this agreed on a joint Address to her Majesty, which was presented on the 8th, and runs thus:

We your Majesty's most dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty for your gracious Approbation of the Share we had, in bringing the Treaty of an Union between your two Kingdoms of Eng-

Address of both
Houses to the
Queen.

Annæ 6 Annæ,
1706.

land and Scotland, to a happy Conclusion; a Work that (after so many fruitless Endeavours) seems designed by Providence to add new Lustre to the Glories of your Majesty's Reign: The Success of your Arms having secur'd us from all Attempts from Abroad, and the Care your Majesty has taken of the firm Establishment of the Protestant Succession, having given a great and lasting Security to our Religion, as in the Church of England, by Law established. We beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that our Endeavours shall never be wanting to support your Government at Home, and so to establish the Peace of this Island, that no Dispute may remain among us, but how to acknowledge in the most dutiful Manner the auspicious Conduct of so great and so renown'd a Queen.

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Queen's Answer

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I am glad to find your Opinion so perfectly agrees with mine, concerning the Union; you cannot do me a more acceptable Service, than by using your utmost Endeavours, to improve all the good Consequences of it.

A Supply to answer the Equivalent to Scotland. granted.

On the 10th, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolved to grant a Supply to her Majesty for the Payment of the Equivalent to Scotland: And two Days after came to these Resolutions.

1. That the Sum of 398,085 l. 10 s. be granted to her Majesty, to discharge the like Sum mentioned in the 15th Article of the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, confirmed by Acts of Parliament of both Kingdoms, being the Equivalent to be answer'd by the said Article to Scotland, for such Customs and Excises which Scotland is to be charged with, and will be applicable to the Debts of England.

2. That 2641 l. be granted to enable her Majesty to make a Recompence to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Carlisle, for such Tolls as they are to be deprived of by the 6th Article of the said Treaty of Union.

3. That 5000 l. be granted to enable her Majesty to make a Recompence to Joseph Musgrave, Thomas Musgrave, and George Musgrave, Sons of Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bart. deceased, for such Tolls as they are to be deprived of by the 6th Article of the said Treaty of Union, which Resolutions were on the 13th reported and agreed to.

Resolutions about Ways and Means.

On the 15th, Mr. Conyers reported from the Committee of the whole House, the following Resolutions about Ways and Means to raise the Supply, viz.

1. That towards raising the Supply, the Duties on Low Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, and the Duties pay-

payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen, which by an Act of the Third Year of her Majesty's Reign, have Continuance until the 24th Day of June 1710, shall be further granted and continued to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, from the 23d of June 1710, for the Term of 96 Years from thence next ensuing.

Anno 6 Annæ,
1706.

2. ' That there be paid for every Barrel of Sweets made for Sale, from and after the 24th Day of March 1706, for the Term of 99 Years, from thence next ensuing, the the Sum of 1 l, 16 s. and so proportionably for any greater or lesser Quantity, to be paid by the Maker of such Sweets.

3. ' That the Overplus Money arising by the Rates and Duties of Excise, which were granted to their late Majesty's King William and Queen Mary (of glorious Memory) by an Act of the fourth Year of their said Majesties Reign, for the Term of 99 Years therein mentioned, and are liable to the Payment of several Annuities with Benefit of Survivorship, and other Annuities, shall, from and after the 29th Day of September 1710, be appropriated towards raising the Supply.

4. ' That the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Sums of Money payable upon Merchandizes imported and exported, which were first granted to King Charles the Second, in the twelfth Year of his Reign for his Life, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament were continued until the first Day of August 1706; and by an Act of the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and preserving the public Credit*, are granted to continue until the first Day of August 1710, (excepting such of the said Duties as have been taken away or lessened by Acts of Parliament) shall be further continued to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of July 1710, to the first Day of August 1712, and no longer.

5. ' That the several Impositions and Duties upon Wines, Vinegar and Tobacco, which were granted first to King James the Second, in the first Year of his Reign, and and the Impositions upon East India Goods, and other Goods charged therewith, which were first granted to their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in the Second Year of their Reign, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament were continued until the first Day of August 1706; and by an Act of the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and preserving the public Credit*, are granted to continue until the first Day of August 1710, (except such of the said Impositions and Duties, as have been taken away or lessen'd by Acts

of

~~Anno 6 Annæ,~~ of Parliament) shall be further continued to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of July 1710, to the first Day of August 1712, and no longer.

1706.

6. ' That the Additional Rates, Duties and Impositions, which were at first granted to King William and Queen Mary, in the Fourth Year of their Reign, and by several subsequent Acts of Parliament, were continued until the first Day of August 1706; and by an Act of the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and preserving the public Credit*, are granted to continue until the first Day of August 1710, (except such of the said Rates, Duties and Impositions as have been taken away by Acts of Parliament) shall be further continued to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of July 1710, to the first Day of August 1712, and no longer.

7. ' That the several Impositions and Duties upon Whale Fins imported, which were granted to his late Majesty King William, by an Act of the ninth Year of his Reign, and by an Act of the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, were continued until the first Day of August 1710, be further continued from the last Day of July 1710, until the first Day of August 1712, and no longer.

8. ' That from, and after the Time that all the Principal and Interest, which by the said Act of the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, are charged upon the said Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and the said Impositions, upon Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, and East-India Goods and upon the said additional Impositions, and upon the said Duties upon Whale Fins shall be paid off and satisfied, or that sufficient Money should be reserved in the Exchequer for that Purpose, the said Subsidies, Impositions and Duties for the Remainder of the Term, to end of the first August 1712, shall be appropriated towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty.'

These Resolutions being agreed to by the House, it was ordered, ' That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for continuing such additional Duties on Goods and Merchandizes, and such of the Duties upon stamp'd Vellom, Parchment and Paper, as are therein mentioned; and for settling and establishing a Fund thereby, and by the Application of certain Overplus Monies, and otherwise, for Payment of Annuities, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1707, and other Uses therein expressed, is committed, That they leave out of the said Bill the additional Duties on Goods and Merchandizes, and in lieu thereof to insert the said Duties on Low-Wines and Spirits,

and the Duties payable by Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen, and the said Duties on Sweets, and the said Overplus Monies arising by the Rates and Duties of Excise, as Part of the Fund for Payment of the said Annuities and other the Uses in the said Bill, pursuant to the three first of the said Resolutions.' And ordered, That a Bill be brought in upon the Five last of the said Resolutions.

Ann'd 6 Anns,
1706.

The House, on the 18th, proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of several Proprietors of Plantations in the Islands of Nevis and St. Christophers in America, and other Merchants trading to the same, on the Behalf of themselves, and the other Inhabitants and Traders to the said Islands, was referred, and the same being read, it was resolved,

Resolution in
favour of the
Leeward
Islands.

' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to appoint such Persons as her Majesty shall think fit, to enquire into the true State of the Losses of the People of the Islands of Nevis and St. Christophers, in order to lay the same before this House the next Sessions of Parliament; and in the mean Time, that she will be graciously pleased out of the Public Money granted this Session of Parliament, to apply what may be convenient for the better securing those Islands, and supplying them with Necessaries, in order to a Re-settlement.' The said Address being presented accordingly, her Majesty was pleased to answer, ' That she was very well pleased to find the House of Commons had so compassionate a Sense of the Losses of her Subjects in Nevis and St. Christophers, as also with the Concern they shewed upon this Occasion for the Plantations, which were so justly entitled to their Care, by the large Returns they made to the Public; and her Majesty would give the necessary Orders for what the House had desired in that Matter.' Accordingly her Majesty was afterwards pleased to appoint two Gentlemen of known Ability and Integrity to go to the said Islands to procure an exact State of the Losses of her Subjects there, in order to their being put on such a Footing, as might be most for the particular Benefit of the Inhabitants, and the general Good of these Kingdoms.

Queen's Answer

An Address, in relation to the buying in England all Cloaths, Arms, and Accoutrement of War for the Army, in her Majesty's Pay or Service, having also been presented to her Majesty, she was pleased to give this Answer, ' That she would endeavour to give Encouragement to the Manufactures of England, upon all Occasions, where it might consist with the Public Service.'

An Address
about buying
Cloaths and
Arms in Eng-
land.

On the 19th, the Commons agreed to the two following Resolutions, which were reported by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, from the Committee of the whole House, viz.

Further Reso-
lutions about
Ways and
Means.

1. ' That

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1706.

1. That towards raising the Supply, the Duties (commonly called the third Part of a Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage) which by Act of Parliament of the Fourth Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for continuing an additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cinders, and additional Duties of Excise, and for settling and establishing a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1706, and other Uses therein mentioned*, were granted, and continued to be paid for, and upon all Wines, which from and after the 8th Day of March 1706, during the Term of ninety-eight Years from thence next ensuing, should be imported or brought into the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed; and for and upon all manner of Goods and Merchandizes, which from and after the said eighth Day of March 1706, during the said Term of ninety-eight Years, shall be imported or brought into this Realm, or any her Majesty's Dominions to the same belonging, by way of Merchandize (except as therein is excepted) be further granted and continued to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors from the Expiration of the said Term of ninety-eight Years, for the Term of one Year from thence next and immediately ensuing.

2. That the Overplus Monies to arise yearly by the Funds settled by the Act of the fourth Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for continuing an additional Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and certain Duties upon Coals, Culm, and Cinders, and additional Duties of Excise, and for settling and establishing a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1706, and other Uses therein mentioned*, which Overplus Monies do belong to her Majesty for the public Use, shall be appropriated as a further security for payment of the Annuities to be purchased to raise Money towards the Supply granted to her Majesty in this Session of Parliament. Then they ordered, That it should be an instruction to the committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for continuing such Additional Duties on Goods and Merchandizes, and such of the Duties upon Stamp'd Vellom, Parchment and Paper, as are therein mentioned; and for settling and establishing a Fund thereby, and by the Application of certain Overplus Monies, and otherwise, for payment of Annuities to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1707, and other Uses therein expressed, was committed, That they should insert the said Duties and Overplus's as further Securities for the Annuities to be purchased:

As

As also that it should be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they should be impowered to receive a Clause to give further Time for Payment of the Stamp Duties, which had been omitted to be paid, and thereupon to be discharged from the Penalties.

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Her Majesty, on the 24th, in the House of Peers gave her Royal Assent to these public Acts, *1. An Act for continuing the Duties on Houses, to secure a yearly Fund for circulating Exchequer Bills, whereby a Sum not exceeding 150,000 l. was intended to be raised for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions. 2. An Act for better recruiting her Majesty's Land Forces and Marines for the Year 1707. 3. An Act of the third and fourth Years of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and the better Payment of the Army and Quarters. 4. An Act for the better Preservation of the Game. 5. An Act to repeal all the Laws prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Lace made of Thread. 6. An Act for Enrolments of Bargains and Sales within the West-Riding of Yorkshire, in the Register-Office there lately provided, and for making the said Register more effectual.*

Queen passed
Acts.

The Queen also at the same time passed 12 private Bills, and returning to the House on the 27th, gave the Royal Sanction to the three following Bills, *1. An Act for continuing the Duties on Low-Wines and Spirits of the first Extraction, and Duties payable by Hawkers, Pedlars and Petty-Chapmen; and part of the Duties of Stamp Vellum, Parchment, Paper, and the late Duties on Sweets, and the one third Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and for settling and establishing a Fund thereby, and by the Application of certain Overplus Money and otherwise for Payment of Annuities to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1707, and other Uses therein exprest. 2. An Act for the better Encouragement of the Royal Lustring Company. 3. An Act for the better repairing the Highway between Forn Hill in the County of Bedford, and the Town of Stony-Stratford in the County of Buckingham.*

Other Acts
passed.

It being agreed by the 4th Article of the Treaty of Union, That the Subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, should, after the Union, have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation: And by the 6th, That all parts of the United Kingdom, after the Union, should have the same Allowances, Encouragements and Draw-backs, and be under the same Prohibitions, Restrictions, and Regulations of Trade: Hereby it was generally understood, That all Commodities and Goods that should happen to be in Scotland before the first of May 1707, on which Day the Union was to

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Quantities of
Wine, Brandy,
&c. imported
into Scotland.

A Bill to pre-
vent it.

commence, might be imported into England without paying any farther Duties: Upon which Presumption several English and Foreign Merchants imported great Quantities of Wine and Brandy into Scotland. Some other Traders of more unbounded Conscience, fell upon a more unwarrantable Practice, which was the exporting Tobacco, Pepper, Cocoa-nuts, and other Goods, in order to obtain the Drawbacks allowed by Acts of Parliament, and afterwards import the same Commodities into Scotland, from whence, after the first Day of May, they might be imported into England Custom free. These Frauds having been laid before the House of Commons, both by the Court, and the honest Dealers, who were like to be equal Sufferers thereby, a Bill was brought in *to prevent and obviate Frauds relating to the Customs, by exporting Tobacco, Plantation and East-India Goods, in order to obtain a Drawback, and afterwards to re-land them in England without payment of Duty, and for better securing the Duties on Goods brought from the West-Indies:* Which, on the 5th of April, was ordered to be engrossed.

The next Sitting, the House took into Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred to enquire into Frauds committed in Drawbacks of Goods and Merchandizes exported; and the same being read, and it appearing to the House, That several Frauds and Abuses had been committed, in relation to Drawbacks of Custom: It was resolved, that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, 'That she would please to give Directions to her Attorney-General to prosecute such Persons according to Law, as had been concern'd in the said Frauds and Abuses.' The same Day, the foremention'd Bill was read the third time, and with an Amendment pass'd, and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence; but this last additional Clause being so unluckily contrived, as to be like to give disgust to the Scots, the Earl of Rochester, very wisely propos'd this Expedient, that the Queen should be desired to prorogue the Parliament, and so, putting an end to this Session, and to all the Affairs depending therein, another Bill, to the same Effect, but without such a stumbling Clause, might be set on foot and pass'd in another Session.

Accordingly, on the 8th of April, the Queen came to the House of Peers, with the usual Solemnity, and gave her Royal Assent to the following public Bills, *viz.*

Acts pass'd.

An Act for the Ease of her Majesty's Subjects in relation to the Duties upon Salt, and for making the like Allowances upon the Exportation of White-Herrings, Flesh, Oatmeal, and Grain called Bear, alias Bigg, as are to be made upon Exportation of the like from Scotland.

An Act for the encouraging the Discovery and Apprehending of House-Breakers. Anno 6 Annæ,
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An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1707, notwithstanding the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid, and for an Account to be made of Trophy-Money.

An Act to explain and amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament for preventing Frauds frequently committed by Bankrupts.

An Act for discharging small Livings from their First-Fruits and Tenths, and all Arrears thereof.

An Act for making the Acts more effectual for appropriating the forfeited Improvements in Ireland, and for the building of Churches and augmenting poor Vicarages there.

An Act to subject the Estate of Thomas Brerewood to the Creditors of Thomas Pitkin, notwithstanding any Composition or Agreement made with the Creditors of the said Thomas Pitkin.

An Act for repairing the Highways between Sheppard-Shord, and the Devizes, and between the top of Asblington Hill and Rowdford in the County of Wilts.

An Act for the better securing her Majesty's Purchase of Cotton-House in Westminster.

An Act for obliging John Rice to account for Debentures granted to him in the last Session of Parliament.

An Act for the continuance of the Laws for Punishment of Vagrants, and for making such Laws more effectual.

An Act for continuing the Laws therein mentioned relating to the Poor, and to the Buying and Selling of Cattle in Smithfield, and for suppressing of Piracy. And to twenty-three private Bills.

A Representation having been made to the Commons by the Marquês of Carmarthen concerning the Pyrates of Madagascar, with an Offer to go with a small Squadron and suppress them; the House appointed a Committee to take the Matter into Consideration, who came to these Resolutions, Commons Resolutions about the Madagascar Pirates.

1. 'That a great Number of Pirates have settled themselves in the Island of Madagascar, from whence they have committed many great Piracies, Robberies and Depredations, very ruinous to Trade, and whereby the Lives of many of her Majesty's good Subjects have been destroy'd.

2. 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, And the Newfoundland Trade. That she would be graciously pleased to take into her Royal Consideration, how the said Pirates may be suppressed, and their further Piracies, Robberies and Depredations may be effectually prevented.' Which Resolutions were on the 8th of April agreed to by the House. The same Day it was resolved, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to use her Royal Endeavours to recover and preserve the ancient Possessions, Trade and Fishery in Newfoundland.

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The Parliament
prorogued.

These things being over, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal by her Majesty's Command, prorogued the Parliament until Monday the fourteenth Day of the same Month, when her Majesty being come to the House of Peers, and the Commons sent for up, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

Third Session.

The Queen's
Speech to both
Houses.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,
‘ I was willing to give you an Opportunity of coming to-
‘ gether again, to consider if any thing can properly be
‘ done to prevent the Inconveniences that may happen to our
‘ Trade, by too great an Interval between the Rising of the
‘ Parliament and the first of May; and I need not add, that
‘ whatever is to be done of that kind, will require to be
‘ dispatched in a little time.’

Petition of the
Merchants a-
gainst importing
of Goods into
Scotland,

The Commons being return'd to their House, received and read a Petition of the Merchants, on Behalf of themselves and many others, concern'd in the Importation of Wines and Brandy from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and of other Goods from Holland, &c. complaining, ‘ That (as the Petitioners were credibly informed) great Quantities of French Wines, Brandies, Silks, Prunes, Rosin, &c. of the Growth and Product of France; Whale-bone, Linnen, Drugs, Coffee, Spices, &c. from Holland and from France, directly were brought, and more intended to be imported into the Kingdom of Scotland, in order to be brought thence and imported into this Kingdom of England, after the first Day of May, to avoid the English Duties, to the great Detriment and Loss of some, and the utter Ruin of other the Petitioners, who had imported, and were importing into England the like Commodities from Spain, Portugal, Italy and Holland, paying the high Duties upon them; which Commodities had been chiefly purchased abroad with the Woollen-Manufactures, Corn, and other Products of England; and praying, that the House would prevent the Importation of the said Goods and Merchandizes, the Importation whereof, without being made subject to the English Duties, would be a great Damage, not only to the Petitioners, but to her Majesty's Revenue of her Customs; or otherwise to provide for the Petitioners Relief in the Premises, as the House shall think fit.’

The next Day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, came to these Resolutions, viz.

1. ‘ That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Importation of Goods and Merchandizes of the Growth and Produce of France, and other foreign Parts, into Scotland, in order to be brought from thence into England after the first of May, and with the Intention to avoid the Payment of the English

English Duties, will be to the Damage and Ruin of the fair Traders, to the Prejudice of the Manufactures of England, a great Loss to her Majesty's Revenues of the Customs, and a very great Detriment to the Public.

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2. ' That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the Exporting of Goods and Merchandizes from England into Scotland, that are intituled to a Drawback, with Intention to bring the same back again into England after the first of May, is a most notorious Fraud, to the Damage and Ruin of the fair Traders, to the great Loss of her Majesty's Revenues of the Customs, and a very great Detriment to the Public.'

These Resolutions being immediately reported and agreed to, a Bill was ordered to be brought in upon the same; which was accordingly done, and after the second Reading, the said Bill was ordered to be engrossed. The Bill on the 19th was passed, and sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence; but it being apprehended, that this Law would give Offence to the Scots, and the most eminent Lawyers, who were consulted about it, not agreeing in their Opinions, the Court thought fit to let it fall: Considering, that the first Day of May was near at hand, and that the Practices of the fraudulent Traders, had, in some Measure, been prevented, by the Terror of this intended Law: Hereupon the Queen came to the House of Peers, on the 24th, and the Commons attending, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

The Bill to prevent the Frauds in importing Goods into Scotland dropt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

' I Return you my hearty Thanks for the great Zeal and Affection which you have shewn for my Service, and the Public Good, in the several Affairs which have been before you, especially in that of the Union with Scotland, which I doubt not will prove a lasting Blessing to this Island.

The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

' Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

' I am to thank you in particular, for the great Dispatch you have made in providing the largest and most effectual Supplies that have ever been given to the Crown for the current Service in any one Session of Parliament. I am very much concern'd that the Public Occasions require the raising of such great Sums from my People. I will take Care they shall be applied to the Uses for which they are given; and I hope, by God's Blessing, we may obtain Advantages from them answerable to so great an Expence.

' My Lords and Gentlemen,

' It is proper for me, before we part, to communicate to you, that I think it expedient that the Lords of Parliament of England, and Commons of the present Parliament of England, should be the Members of the respective Houses

' of

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‘ of the first Parliament of Great-Britain, for and on the part
‘ of England ; and therefore I intend, within the Time li-
‘ mited, to publish a Proclamation for that Purpose, pursuant
‘ to the Powers given me by the Acts of Parliament of both
‘ Kingdoms, ratifying the Treaty of Union : And, after we
‘ have so fully compleated this Great Work, I assure myself
‘ that when you return to your severall Countries, you will
‘ omit no Opportunity of making my Subjects sensible of the
‘ Security, and the other great and lasting Benefits, they may
‘ reasonably expect from this happy Union.

‘ This will conduce very much to make it prove so, and
‘ be a good Preparation to the Success of our next Meeting,
‘ when, I hope, we shall all join our sincere and hearty En-
‘ deavours to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of Great
‘ Britain.’

The Parliament
prorogued.

After which the Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal, by her
Majesty’s Command, prorogued the Parliament until Wed-
nesday the 30th.

First Parliament
of Great Britain.

Nov. the 6th, the Parliament for the United Kingdom sat
the first time at Westminster, to whom her Majesty made the
following most gracious Speech.

The Queen’s
Speech.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,
‘ **I**T is with all humble Thankfulness to Almighty God,
‘ and entire Satisfaction to myself, that I meet you here in
‘ this first Parliament of Great Britain, not doubting but you
‘ come with Hearts prepared, as mine is, to make this Union
‘ so prosperous, as may answer the well-grounded Hopes of
‘ all my good Subjects, and the reasonable Apprehensions of
‘ our Enemies.

‘ To this end, nothing is so immediately material, as to
‘ convince, as soon as possible, both our Friends and our
‘ Enemies, that the Uniting of our Interests has not only
‘ improved our Abilities, but our Resolutions also, to pro-
‘ secute this just and necessary War, till we obtain a safe
‘ and honourable Peace for ourselves, and for our Allies.

‘ In so great and extensive a War as this is, many things
‘ may be usefully undertaken which are not fit to be com-
‘ municated before-hand : The Attempt upon Thoulon was
‘ of this Nature, and, though it had not wholly its desired
‘ Effect, has nevertheless been attended with many great
‘ and obvious Advantages to the Common Cause in this
‘ Year, and has made our Way more easy, I hope, to greater
‘ in the next.

‘ As the French have gain’d Ground upon us in Spain,
‘ so they have been wholly driven out of Italy, by which it
‘ is

‘ is become more easy for all the Allies to join their Assistance Anno 6 Anne,
 ‘ next Year for enabling the King of Spain to recover his 1707.
 ‘ Affairs in that Kindom, and to reduce the whole Spanish
 ‘ Monarchy to his Obedience.

‘ The Weakness and ill Posture of Affairs upon the Rhine,
 ‘ in the beginning of the Year, has given an Opportunity to
 ‘ the French to make themselves stronger in all other Parts,
 ‘ but this Defect seems in a very promising way of being fully
 ‘ remedied against next Campaign, by the Conduct and Au-
 ‘ thority of the Elector of Hanover, whose seasonable Ac-
 ‘ ceptance of that Command has strengthen’d and oblig’d the
 ‘ whole Confederacy.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ The just Application of the Sums given me by former
 ‘ Parliaments, the plain Necessity of continuing this War,
 ‘ the reasonable Prospect of putting a good End to it, if we
 ‘ be not wanting to ourselves, and the Honour of the first
 ‘ Parliament of Great Britain, are, I make no doubt, suffi-
 ‘ cient Arguments to incite you to provide the necessary Sup-
 ‘ plies which I am obliged to desire of you for the ensuing
 ‘ Campaign in all Parts, and particularly for the timely Sup-
 ‘ port of the King of Spain, and the making good our
 ‘ Treaty with Portugal; as also for strengthening the Con-
 ‘ federate Army under the Command of the Duke of Savoy;
 ‘ all which Services I don’t doubt but you will think so ne-
 ‘ cessary, that they ought not to be neglected, even though
 ‘ they should require an Augmentation.

‘ The Sums already expended in this War have been very
 ‘ great, and they are sufficient Proofs how well satisfied my
 ‘ Subjects have always been with the Ends of my Govern-
 ‘ ment, of which I am so sensible, as never to ask any Sup-
 ‘ plies from them, but what are absolutely necessary for the
 ‘ Preservation of Religion and Liberty: I look upon it as my
 ‘ great Happiness that I have not the least Interest separate
 ‘ from that of all my good Subjects.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ In a Work so great and new in its kind as that of the
 ‘ the Union, it is impossible but that some Doubts and Dif-
 ‘ ficulties must have arisen, which however, I hope, are so
 ‘ far overcome, as to have defeated the Designs of those who
 ‘ would have made use of that Handle to foment Distur-
 ‘ bances.

‘ There are several Matters expressly made liable by the
 ‘ Articles of the Union, to the Consideration of the Parlia-
 ‘ ment of Great Britain, which, together with such others,
 ‘ as may reasonably produce those Advantages, that, with
 ‘ due Care, must certainly arise from that Treaty, I ear-
 ‘ nestly recommend to your serious Consideration.

‘ On

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‘ On my Part nothing shall be wanting to procure to my
‘ People all the Blessings which can follow from this happy
‘ Circumstance of my Reign, and to extinguish by all proper
‘ Means the least Occasions of Jealousy, that either the civil
‘ or religious Rights of any Part of this my United King-
‘ dom can suffer by the Consequences of this Union.

‘ Such a Suggestion shall never in my Time have any
‘ Foundation, how restless soever our Enemies may be in
‘ their Endeavours and Artifices to disturb our Peace and
‘ Happiness, those great and valuable Blessings cannot but be
‘ always secure to us, if we heartily endeavour to confirm
‘ and improve our present Union: I hope therefore you will
‘ suffer nothing to prevail with you to disunite among your
‘ selves, or abate your Zeal in opposing the common
‘ Enemy.’

The Lords pausing upon her Majesty’s Speech, the Com-
mons forthwith resolved upon an Address of Thanks to her
Majesty, which was this that follows.

‘ Most gracious Sovereign,

Commons Ad-
dress.

‘ We, your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the
Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do, with
all Thankfulness and Humility, acknowledge the Divine
Goodness, in making your Majesty the glorious Instrument of
uniting your two Kingdoms.

‘ And we shall never be so far wanting in our Duty to your
Majesty, and the Trust reposed in us by those we represent, as
not to embrace all Occasions of confirming and improving the
Advantages of this happy Union.

‘ As this cannot fail to strengthen your Majesty’s Govern-
ment at Home, and answer the well-grounded Hopes of
good Subjects; so your faithful Commons are resolved to exert
the united Strength of this Island in such a manner as shall
make it a Terror to your Enemies.

‘ The Elector of Hanover being at the Head of the Army
on the Rhine, gives us the greatest Hopes of Success on that
Side, from his Conduct and Authority.

‘ And tho’ your Majesty’s great and wise Designs for the
Advantage of this Nation, and the Good of the Common
Cause, have not had all the desired Effects in the last Cam-
paign, yet we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that no Dis-
appointments shall discourage us from making our utmost
Efforts to enable your Majesty, in Conjunction with your Al-
lies, to reduce the whole Spanish Monarchy to the Obe-
dience of the King of Spain, to make good the Treaty with
Portugal, and to strengthen the Confederate Army, under
the Command of the Duke of Savoy.

‘ Your

‘ Your Majesty has shewn, throughout the whole Course Anno 6 Anna;
of your Reign, that you have no Interest separate from that of your People; who have been so sensible of the many Blessings they have enjoy’d under your Administration, as never to be wanting, on all Occasions, to express their Gratitude to the best of Queens. 1707.

‘ And we, your united Commons of this Parliament, do faithfully promise your Majesty, that we will proceed upon public Business with Unanimity and Dispatch, and give such effectual Supplies as may carry on the War with Vigor, and, by the Blessing of God upon your Majesty’s Arms, obtain an honourable and lasting Peace.’

To this Address her Majesty answered to this Effect;

‘ Gentlemen,

‘ I thank you very kindly for this Address: The Desires Queen’s Answer.
‘ you express of taking all Occasions to improve the Advantages of our happy Union, are extremely agreeable to me.
‘ As you cannot give me a more sensible Proof of your Loyalty and Affection to me and my Government, than by your Assurances of supporting me effectually in a vigorous Prosecution of the War: So I make no doubt but these Assurances will have their due Weight abroad, and be of the greatest Advantage imaginable to the common Cause.’

If from so public an Address and Answer we may descend to the Case of a private Person: There was one Mr. John Afgil, Mr. Afgill expelled.
a Member of the House of Commons, who, at the opening of this Session of Parliament, was unhappily laid under Execution in the Fleet Prison; and his Adversary, Mr. Holland, a Staffordshire Gentleman, being apprehensive lest he might plead his Privilege, petition’d the House, that he might not be allow’d it, till he had made just Satisfaction for the Debt he owed him. Now the House having appointed a Committee to examine this Affair, and Mr. Afgil having some Years before published a Pamphlet, entitled, ‘ An Argument proving, that, according to the Covenant of eternal Life revealed in the Scriptures, Men may be translated from hence to eternal Life, without passing through Death:’ This, instead of the Matter of Privilege, was wisely made a Handle to expel him the House; which when Mr. Afgil, who was then in the House, saw would unavoidably befall him, he went out, and, by a Stratagem, made his Escape from those that lay in wait for him at the Door.

In the mean time, and indeed at the beginning of the Session, the House came to this grand Resolution, Resolutions about Members incapable to sit
‘ That every Person, who, by an Act of the first Session of the last Parliament, entitled, An Act for the better Security of her Majesty’s Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of England in the Protestant-Line (relating to

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disabling of several Officers to sit in Parliament) was disabled, from and after the Dissolution or Determination of the said Parliament, to sit or vote as a Member of the House of Commons in any Parliament to be thereafter holden, was by virtue of the said Act incapable of sitting or voting as a Member of that House in this present Parliament.

Noli prosequi
granted about
Scots Goods
imported.

The Commons, at the same time, went roundly to work with the Supplies, so far and as soon as the States of the Accounts of several Offices, and other Matters could be laid before them and examined; they rejected a Motion to bring in a Bill to repeal the Game-Act made last Year; vindicated the Privileges of their own Members, and having address'd the Queen to order her Attorney-General to enter a *Noli prosequi*, to discharge the several Informations exhibited in the Court of Exchequer, relating to Goods imported into Scotland before the first of May last; her Majesty answered, ' She was very well pleas'd with what the House of Commons had done in that Matter, and she would give Directions accordingly, as was design'd by their Address.

Naval Miscarri-
ages examined
into.

The House next thought fit to go upon the Business of Admiral Whetstone's convoying the Russia-Fleet last Summer, and his Cruize before Dunkirk: this, with other Matters, took up a pretty deal of their Time, and brought the whole Concerns of the Navy under Consideration. Some Miscarriages, no doubt, there were, as well as Misfortunes; the Merchants were respectively examined touching their Complaints and Grievances, and the Prince's Council made their Replies and Vindication. Mr. Heathcote, Son of Sir Gilbert Heathcote, and Mr. Dawson, Russia-Merchants, spoke very boldly, and stuck not to charge the Managers of the Navy with Fraud, Malice and Ignorance, which all bore hard on Admiral Churchill. Several Members interrupting them, Sir Richard Onslow, Chairman of the Committee, desir'd them to go on. Whetstone, who commanded the Russia-Convoy, and rose to a Flag, from being Master of a small Bristol-Ship, had a Character which seem'd to be refer'd to by Mr. Heathcote and Mr. Dawson, in their Complaint of Fraud, Malice, and Ignorance. These Debates and Complaints ended in a Resolution, That, for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom, over and above the Ships of War for the Line of Battle, and the Convoys to remote Parts, a sufficient Number of Ships, afterwards settled at Four, be appointed to cruize in proper Stations.

And the
Affairs of Spain.

The State of Things in Spain last Campaign came in like manner under Consideration, and more particularly Inquiry was made both by the Lords and Commons, what Forces from time to time had been sent thither, and whether the full Compliment, for which Money was appropriated: It

is

is certain that War was very chargeable and liable to many Anno. 6 Annæ, Disappointments; and the State the Government afterwards gave of it, and the Care that had been taken to recover that Monarchy was just. 1707.

About the same time the Commons resolved that there should be but one Privy Council in the Kingdom of Great Britain; that the Militia of North Britain should be regulated in the same manner, as the Militia of that part of Great Britain called England; that the Powers of Justices of the Peace, for preserving the public Peace, be the same throughout the whole United Kingdom: that for the better Administration of Justice, and Preservation of the public Peace, the Lords of Justiciary be appointed to go Circuits twice in the Year: That the Writs in electing Members to serve in the House of Commons for Scotland, be directed to the Sheriffs of their respective Counties, and that the Return should be made of such Writs in like manner as Returns were made in England. Commons Resolves about North Britain.

On the 18th the following Bills being ready for the Royal Assent, *viz.* An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty to be raised by a Land Tax in Great-Britain, for the Service of the Year 1708. An Act for repealing and declaring the Determination of two Acts passed in the Parliament of Scotland; the one intitled, An Act for the Security of the Kingdom; the other, An Act anent Peace and War; and Act for better securing the Duties on East India Goods: The Queen went to the House of Lords, and having sent for the Commons up, she was pleased to pass them, and then made this most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament. Queen passes Acts.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I Am very well pleased with the Occasion of my coming hither at this Time, and desirous to take this opportunity of expressing to you the Satisfaction I have in seeing so good a Progress made in the public Business. Queen’s Speech in Parliament.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ I am extremely sensible of the Readiness and Affection with which you have provided so considerable a Part of the Supplies: As I am fully persuaded it must needs give the greatest Satisfaction to all our Allies, so I look upon it as a sure Pledge of your being disposed to make good those hearty Assurances which you gave me in the Beginning of the Session.

‘ I told you at the opening of this Parliament, that I did hope you would look upon the Services relating to Spain, Portugal, and the Army under the Command of the Duke of Savoy, to be of so much Importance in the Prosecution of this War, that they might deserve an Aug-

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‘ mentation, which I cannot but think will be of the
‘ greatest Use to the common Cause, both with regard to
‘ those particular Services, and to the putting our selves in
‘ a Condition to improve such favourable Opportunities as
‘ may arise in the ensuing Year.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I shall only add, that as nothing is more essential to
‘ my own Quiet, and the Happiness of all my good Sub-
‘ jects, than the bringing this War to a safe and honourable
‘ Conclusion, so I must think myself obliged to look upon all
‘ those who are willing and desirous to support me in it
‘ for attaining that End, as the most proper Objects of my
‘ Favour and Encouragement.

‘ I cannot conclude without once more recommending to
‘ you to confirm and improve the Advantages of our happy
‘ Union, not doubting but at the same Time you will have
‘ a due Regard to what shall be found necessary for pre-
‘ serving the public Peace throughout the whole Island of
‘ Great-Britain.’

The Lords and Commons both being extremely well
pleased with her Majesty’s Speech and Resolutions therein,
concurred in the following loyal Address, which was pre-
sented on the 19th to this Effect.

Lords and Com-
mons Address
to the Queen

‘ We your Majesty’s dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords
Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, do return
our most humble and hearty Thanks to your Majesty for
your most gracious Speech to your Parliament.

‘ The great Spirit and Resolution your Majesty is pleased
to express for the vigorous carrying on the War in Spain
and Portugal, and strengthening the Army of the Duke of
Savoy, who has deserved so well of the whole Confede-
racy, cannot fail to contribute in the most effectual Man-
ner, to bring this War to a speedy and happy Conclu-
sion.

‘ Such an Example ought to excite all your Allies to a
noble Imitation, and we are sure your Majesty will do your
utmost to oblige such of them as hitherto have fail’d in
their Parts, for the future to act as those who have a real
Concern for restoring and securing Peace and Liberty to
Europe. Your Majesty’s Favour will always be the highest
Encouragement to your Subjects, but the Zeal we have for
the Preservation of your Majesty’s Person and Government,
and the Duty we owe to our Country, always has, and ever
will oblige us to do all that lies in our Power for supporting
your Majesty in this just War, till it be brought to a safe
and happy Conclusion.

‘ And

‘ And as we have shewn the greatest Zeal for bringing the Union to pass, and for preventing every Thing that might disturb it, so we unanimously promise your Majesty to do all that is possible for us to make it compleat and entire.’

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To this Address her Majesty made this most gracious Answer,

‘ I return you many Thanks for your Address, and the Affurances of your Zeal to support me in the present War. Nothing shall be wanting on my Part, either Abroad or at Home, to make my People safe and happy.’

Queen's Answer

The Parliament having received this satisfactory Answer from her Majesty, bethought themselves of another no less seasonable Address, about the Necessity of reducing the whole Spanish Monarchy to the Obedience of the House of Austria before a safe and honourable Peace could be made; which perhaps the French, from some Circumstances, might flatter themselves should be obtain'd upon Terms more favourable and advantageous to them: The Address runs thus,

‘ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, having been always fully persuaded, that nothing could restore a just Ballance of Power in Europe, but the reducing the whole Spanish Monarchy to the Obedience of the House of Austria; and having seen several great Parts of that Monarchy, by the Blessing of God upon the victorious Arms of your Majesty and your Allies, already in the Possession of that House, do think it not only seasonable, but necessary, at this Juncture, humbly to offer this our unanimous Opinion to your Majesty, That no Peace can be honourable or safe for your Majesty, or your Allies, if Spain, the West-Indies, or any part of the Spanish Monarchy be suffered to remain under the Power of the House of Bourbon.’

Lords and Commons Address to the Q. against making Peace till the Reduction of Spain.

‘ When we consider what Efforts this Kingdom has continued to make from the Beginning of the War, we cannot but think a much greater Impression might have been made upon the Enemy, before this Time, if some of your Allies, who seem principally concerned, and have reap'd the most immediate Advantage, had seconded your Majesty with like Vigour, whereby France might have been equally press'd on all sides.

‘ We are obliged to return our humble Thanks to your Majesty, for the Care you have taken, and the Instances you have made with his Imperial Majesty, for sending a considerable Force for the Relief of Spain, under the Command

of

Anno 6 Annæ, of Prince Eugene; as being certainly the most likely Method to restore the Affairs of the Confederacy in that Country.

1707.

‘ But the frequent Disappointments we have observed on the Part of the Emperor and Empire, to the great Prejudice of the common Cause, makes us think it our Duty, in order that the War may be brought to a happy Conclusion, to beseech your Majesty to make the most pressing Instances with the Emperor, That he would with all Expedition send powerful Succours to his Brother the King of Spain, under the Conduct of that great and successful General: That he would timely and effectually make good what has been concerted, for his putting 20000 Men under the Duke of Savoy: And would also make use of his utmost Power and Interest for strengthening the Army upon the Rhine, which is now happily put under the Command of that wise and valiant Prince the Elector of Hanover.

‘ We believe no Part of this can be refused upon your Majesty’s earnest Interposition, who has done such great Things for the House of Austria; and this being comply’d with, we may reasonably hope, by God’s Assistance, the next will prove a happy and glorious Campaign.

Her Majesty’s most gracious Answer:

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen’s Answer

‘ I am fully of your Opinion, that no Peace can be honourable or safe for us, or for our Allies, till the entire Monarchy of Spain be restor’d to the House of Austria; and very well pleased to find, that the Measures I have concerted for the Succour of the King of Spain, are so well approved by both Houses of Parliament. I shall continue my most pressing Instances with the Emperor for the hastening further Succours, and that they may be commanded by Prince Eugene; as also upon all the other Particulars mentioned in your Address.’

Commons Address to the Queen about the Trade to Austria.

Thus the Month of December concluded with the Commons addressing the Queen, ‘ That she would be graciously pleased to use her Endeavours with his Imperial Majesty, to restore her Subjects the Liberty of Trade they formerly enjoyed in Austria and Stiria, and to prevent for the future, any Prohibitions from being made in any other Parts of his hereditary Dominions. We heartily wish her Majesty’s Interest with the Imperial House of Austria, from whom she has merited so much, may bring this Request to bear, for the Benefit of her Subjects; and that all other weighty Affairs, whether relating to Peace, War, or Traffick, may have as much Success and Prosperity as her Pious and Royal Heart can desire.

’Tis

'Tis remarkable, that by the 22d of this Month, the Anno 6 Annæ
House had made the following Grants, 1707.

	L.
For Forty thousand Seamen, _____	2,080,000
The Ordinary of the Navy, _____	120,000
Forty thousand Land-Men in Flanders, _____	894,272
Additional Ten thousand Men, _____	177,511
The Proportion of Palatines, _____	32,351
The Proportion of Saxons, _____	23,251
The Proportion of Bothmar's Dragoons, _____	9,269
Forces in Spain and Portugal, _____	586,671
Subsidies to the Allies, _____	494,689
Duke of Savoy's Augmentation, _____	500,000
Guards and Garisons, Invalids, and 5000 Men } on board the Fleet, _____	511,734
Duke of Savoy's special Service in 1707, _____	100,000
Compleating the Payment to the Hessians, _____	22,957
Fortifications of Gibraltar, _____	12,284
One Year, one Quarter Interest on Debentures _____	60,334
Storehouse and Wharfs at Plymouth, _____	10,000
Circulating Exchequer Bills, _____	3,500
Transporting Land-Forces, _____	144,000
Land-Ordnance, _____	120,000
Payment of Captain Roch, _____	2,126

Amounting in all to near six Millions.

Jan. the 12th, the House of Commons resolved to present The Commons
three several Addresses to the Queen: First, 'That she resolve on se-
would be pleased to give Directions for laying before the veral Addresses
House an Account of the Effective Men of the Portuguese to the Queen.
Troops yearly, since the Treaty with Portugal; and also an
Account of what Number of them were present at the Battle
of Almanza, or at that Time, in any other Parts of Spain
or Portugal.' Secondly, 'An Account of the Money remit-
ted upon Account of Spain, for the Year 1707, and when
the same arrived there.' And Thirdly, 'An Account of
all Sea-Officers and Seamen which had been taken Priso-
ners by France.' With which three Addresses her Ma-
jesty readily complied; as she did with a fourth, that was
presented to her the 15th, for an Account of what Number
of Men were wanting for recruiting the Land-Forces and the
Marines.

The next Day the Commons resolved to present two other
Addresses, to desire her Majesty to cause to be laid before
them, First, 'Copies of all Councils of War, Letters, and
Papers (which were in the Admiralty) relating to the War
with Spain:' And Secondly, 'The Account given by the
Earl of Peterborough, of his Proceedings in Spain, and also
the Memorial given by Count Gallas, and the Letters be-
tween

Anno 6 Annæ, tween the King of Spain and the Earl of Peterborough, in the Months of June and July, 1705.' All which were accordingly laid before the House.

1707.

Proposals to recruit the Land-Forces rejected.

Resolution about recruiting the Land-Forces, &c.

An Address of the Commons about recruiting the Army.

On the 19th, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, took several Resolutions for raising part of the Supply by Sale of Annuities; which were the next Day agreed to by the House. The same Day, they, in a Grand Committee, took into further Consideration the more effectual Recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines. There being near 16,000 Men wanting for that Purpose, some proposed, That the several Parishes and Counties should be obliged to furnish a certain Number; but the opposite Party very warmly opposed that Motion, as tending to abridge the Liberty of the Subject; and the greatest Part of the Court-Party being shy of pressing a Council, that might endanger their Elections for the next Parliament, that Overture was dropped, and the Committee came to a Resolution, which, with some Amendments, was agreed to by the House on the 21st, and was as follows: 'That a sufficient Number of Men, necessary for the effectual recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, and for restoring the Regiments that were broken at the Battle of Almanza, for which the Money had already been granted by the House, be raised for the Service of the Year 1708, out of such Persons as have no lawful Calling or Employment, or do not follow the same, or have not any Estate real or personal, for their Maintenance and Livelihood, or any lawful Means of Livelihood by their own Labour, or Allowance from their Parents:' And a Bill was ordered to be brought in pursuant to that Resolution. Upon this Occasion Sir William Courtney made a notable Speech, in relation to the unfair Methods by which several young Officers, both by Sea and Land, were advanced to the Prejudice of others of longer standing, and more Experience.

Two Days after, the Commons came to an unanimous Resolution, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to issue her Royal Proclamation, for the better putting in Execution an Act made in the fifth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for the better recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and the Marines; and for the greater Encouragement of the Parish-Officers to perform their Duty enjoined by that Act, That for every Person they shall bring before the Magistrate, who shall be impressed, they do receive the Sum of twenty Shillings; and that every Volunteer, for his Encouragement to come into the Service, do receive four Pounds; and also that her Majesty will be pleased to signify her Royal Pleasure, that the said Volunteer shall have his Discharge after three Years Service, if he de-

sires

fires it: As likewise, that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to grant the same Allowances and Encouragements to such Persons as shall voluntarily come into the Service out of that Part of the united Kingdom called Scotland. Anno 6 Annæ,
1707.

The said Address being accordingly presented to the Queen, her Majesty was pleased to give an Answer, ' That she should lose no time in giving Orders for such a Proclamation, pursuant to their Address; nothing being more essential for the public Service, than the immediate providing the necessary Recruits for the Army; and that she could not but hope they would take care it should be done, in such a manner as might be effectual.'

On the 13th, the House agreed to the Resolutions taken by the Committee of the whole House, which were to this Effect: ' That, in Case the English Company trading to the East-Indies, upon the Account of the united Stock, would advance a further Sum of One Million two hundred thousand Pounds, for the Service of the Year 1708, that a further Term of Fourteen Years and a half, (including three Years Notice,) to take Effect after the Expiration of their present Term, should be granted to the said Company, of, and in the whole Fund of One hundred and sixty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and the Benefit of Trade, and other Privileges and Advantages granted by, or in Pursuance of the Act made in the 9th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William III. of glorious Memory.' Now some Managers of the united Trade to the East-Indies, having on the second of * February, delivered in a Paper at the Bar of the House of Commons, of the English Company's Submission to the said Resolution, a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly: But before this, *viz.* on the 29th of the last Month, the House taking into Consideration the State of the War with Spain; and the Residue of the Papers which had been laid before the House having been read, and the Question being proposed, ' That of the Twenty nine thousand three hundred ninety-five English Forces provided by Parliament, for the Service of Spain and Portugal, in the Year 1707, there was but Eight thousand six hundred and sixty in Spain and Portugal, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza: A Debate arose thereupon, which was adjourned to the 3d of February, when the House resumed it, and Mr. St. John offering to the House an Account of the Number of Forces provided for Spain and Portugal in 1707, the same was brought up to the Table, and read; and the Question formerly proposed and debated, was (with an Amendment) agreed unto by the House, as followeth, *viz.* Resolved, ' That it appears

Resolutions in
favour of the
United India
Company.

State of the
War in Spain
considered.

TOME IV.

L

pears

* In this Month Mr. Walpole was made Secretary at War, and Ha-
never was admitted to the Rank of an Elector by the Diet at Ratisbon.

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1707.

pears to this House, that of the twenty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-five English Forces provided by Parliament, for the Service of Spain and Portugal, in the Year 1707, there were but Eight thousand six hundred and sixty Men, besides Commission and Non-commission Officers, and Servants, in Spain and Portugal, at the Time of the Battel of Almanza. Then a Motion being made, and the

Address thereon

Question proposed, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty (laying the said Resolution before her Majesty) and humbly desiring, That she would be graciously pleased to order an Account to be laid before that House, how it came to pass that there were no more English Forces in Spain and Portugal at the Time of the Battle of Almanza ; and also that her Majesty would be pleased to use her utmost Endeavours, that the War in Spain might be vigorously and effectually prosecuted : It was carried in the affirmative ; and resolved that the said Address be presented to her Majesty by the whole House.' Accordingly on the 5th, the Speaker, with the House attended the Queen with the said Address, to which her Majesty answered : ' Gentlemen, What you desire shall be carefully examined, and I will send you an Answer in a short time.'

Queen's Answer

Address of the Commons for an Exchange of Prisoners taken at Sea.

On the 7th, the House proceeded to take into Consideration, the Petition of divers of the poor and distressed Wives and Mothers of the Officers and Seamen, her Majesty's Subjects, Prisoners of War in France, and the Representation of the Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded, and Exchange of Prisoners. Also the Letter from Monsieur l'Empereur to the said Commissioners ; and the general Account of the Exchange of Sea-Prisoners at War, from the Commencement of this present War, being likewise read, it was resolved, ' That an Address should be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Directions, that effectual Care be taken for the subsisting and speedy Exchange of such Officers and Seamen (of her Majesty's Navy) as were Prisoners in France.' To which the Queen returned an Answer, ' That she had given full Orders, some time since, in that Matter.'

Some Days after, the Queen, who lay indisposed of the Gout, having granted a Commission under the Great Seal, for passing the Royal Assent to those Bills, which had been agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, the Lords commissioned went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up and attending, their Lordships passed the Royal Assent to the following public Bills.

Acts passed by Commission.

1. An Act for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses, by Sale of Annuities, charged on a Fund not exceeding Forty thousand Pounds per

per Annum, to arise by appropriating several Surpluses, and **Anno 6 Anne,**
 by granting farther Terms in the Duties on Low-Wines, and on **1707.**
 Hawkers, Pedlars, and Petty-Chapmen, the Stamp-Duties,
 and One Third Subsidy, the Duty on Sweets, and one of the
 Branches of the Excise; and by making other Provision in this
 Act mentioned.

2. An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain in the Protestant Line.

3. An Act for rendering the Union of the two Kingdoms more entire and compleat.

4. An Act for repairing, amending, and enlarging the Highways between the Top of Kingsdown Hill and the City of Bath, and also several other Highways leading to and through the said City; and for cleansing, paving, and lighting the Streets, and regulating the Chairmen there. And to four private Bills.

The Commons on the 16th, upon the Report made by Sir Richard Onslow, from the Committee of the whole House, in relation to the State of the Navy, and Trade of the Nation, came to the following Resolutions: **Resolutions of the Commons against Captain Kerr.**

1. ' That the Complaint of Mr. Wood and other Merchants against Captain Kerr, in relation to the Neptune Sloop and Martha Galley, and also in relation to Three other Sloops, which were under the Convoy of the Experiment Man of War, hath been fully proved and made out.

2. ' That the Trade to the West-Indies, being of great Advantage and Benefit to Great-Britain, hath, by Captain William Kerr's exacting exorbitant Sums of Money from the Merchants for Convoys, whilst he commanded a Squadron of her Majesty's Ships of War in the West-Indies, been greatly obstructed and prejudiced.

3. ' That the requiring or demanding of Money for Convoys, is illegal, oppressive to Merchants, and destructive to Trade.

4. ' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, laying before her the said Resolutions, and humbly desiring that her Majesty will be pleased, not to employ the said Captain Kerr in her Majesty's Service for the future.' This Address having been presented to the Queen, Ten Days after, her Majesty declared, ' That she would comply with it.

On the 17th, the House of Commons agreed with the grand Committee about the Supply, upon several Resolutions for raising part of the Supply by Sale of more Annuities, and ordered a Bill to be brought in pursuant to those Resolutions.

Anno 6 Annæ,
1707.

On the 18th, the Lord Coningsby acquainted the house, That her Majesty had been pleased to send by him her Answer to their Address of the 3d of that Month, That her Majesty would be pleased to order an Account to be laid before the House how it came to pass that there were no more English Forces in Spain and Portugal, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza, and that her Majesty would be pleased to use her utmost Endeavours, that the War in Spain might be vigorously and effectually prosecuted; and he delivered the same to Mr. Speaker, who read it to the House, as followeth.

A N N E R.

Her Majesty, having considered the Address of the House of Commons, presented to her the 5th Instant, hath directed the following Answer to be returned.

The Queen's
Answer to the
Commons Ad-
dress, about the
Affairs of Spain
and Portugal.

In relation to that Part which concerns the Prosecution of the War in Spain, her Majesty is pleased to acquaint the House, That the restoring the Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria, and thereby the Ballance of Power in Europe, was the principal Inducement of the present War, so her Majesty is sensible, That on the Success thereof, not only the Trade and Tranquillity, but even the Security of Great Britain, (subject to the Divine Providence) do in a great measure depend: And therefore her Majesty can never be wanting to continue her utmost Endeavours (as her Commons have desired) to prosecute with Vigour and Effect a War of such a Nature and Consequence, or to excite her Allies, upon all Occasions, to concur with her Majesty's Endeavours in that Behalf.

And as to the Account, how it came to pass, That there were no more English Forces in Spain and Portugal, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza, her Majesty cannot but be very much concerned, to find that Matter has not been fully stated to the House; and to the end the same may be set in the clearest Light, for the Satisfaction of herself, and her Subjects, she hath caused an Enquiry to be made of the Regiments, that were intended to compose the Number of Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-five Men, mentioned in the Address, (in which Number are included Officers and their Servants, making a full fourth Part of the Whole, according to the Establishment and Allowance always made on the Musters) and how many of them were in Spain and Portugal in January 1706 7, (when the Resolutions were taken to make Provision for their Pay) and what Regiments have been sent thither since that Time: whereby it may appear, what numbers of Men could reasonably be expected to be in Spain or Portugal on the Fourteenth Day
of

of April 1707, (when the said Battel happened) and what Anno 6 Annæ,
 Diligence hath been used towards making up the said whole 1707.
 Number, for which Provision was made by Parliament.

Upon which Enquiry it appears,

That the said Body of Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-five English Forces, were intended to consist of One Regiment of Horse, five Regiments of Dragoons, and one and thirty of Foot; in all, thirty-seven Regiments.

That the said thirty-seven Regiments were to be made up of one Regiment of Horse, four Regiments of Dragoons, and nineteen Regiments of Foot, which had served in Portugal and Spain, under the respective Commands of the Earls of Peterborough and Galway, and would (if compleat) have amounted to eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty two Men; and of one Regiment of Dragoons, and ten Regiments of Foot, which had been sent the Year before to Portugal, under the Command of the Earl Rivers; and if they had arrived compleat in Spain, would have amounted to eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-three Men; and of two Regiments, making together one thousand seven hundred and ten Men, which were designed to be new raised in England: so that in case all these thirty-seven Regiments could have been compleated, they would have made up the said whole Number of twenty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-five English Forces, including Officers and their Servants.

Her Majesty is farther inform'd by Lord Tyrawly, who was Lieutenant-General, and Colonel Wade, who was Adjutant-General, that as to the said Regiments which had serv'd in Spain under the Earl of Peterborough, and those which had serv'd in Portugal and Spain under the Earl of Galway, the Officers and their Servants, with the private Soldiers which remained in those Regiments at the Time of the said Provision made by Parliament, did amount in the whole to twelve thousand and seventeen, besides one thousand seven hundred and ninety Prisoners, who belonged to those Regiments, in all thirteen thousand eight hundred and seven Men, or thereabouts, and no more; although in the Year 1704, 1705, and 1706, several Recruits, amounting to three thousand four hundred and ninety Men had been sent into Spain and Portugal by Draughts made out of the standing Regiments of England and Ireland, as a particular Favour to the Service of Spain, and never practis'd in any other Case, but once to the West-Indies.

That as to the said Regiment of Dragoons, and ten Regiments of Foot, which were sent in the Year 1706, under Earl

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1707.

Earl Rivers into Portugal, and consequently, were near at hand to be transported to Spain for immediate Service, the said Earl Rivers received her Majesty's Commands so timely, that he arrived with them in the Kingdom of Valencia about the latter end of January, 1706-7. And although those Regiments, when they sail'd from Torbay for Portugal, were by Draughts compleated to the Number of eight thousand two hundred and ninety-seven Men, including Officers and Servants; and if that Number had arrived in Spain, would have made up about twenty-two thousand one hundred and four English Troops; yet soon after the Arrival of the said Forces with Earl Rivers in Valencia, they were found to be reduced, by Death or otherwise, to about four thousand five hundred Men, including Officers and their Servants; and therefore it was thought convenient, at the Beginning of the Year 1707, to take the common Soldiers which remain'd in six Regiments of Foot, then in Valencia and Catalonia, and distribute them towards filling up several of the rest of the Regiments then there, and to send the Officers of the said six Regiments, with the Officers of the late Earl of Barrymore's late Regiment of Foot, (which had the Year before been converted into one of Dragoons by the Earl of Peterborough) into England, to raise their Regiments entirely of new Men; which Officers arrived in England about May and June 1707, and soon after had their recruiting Orders, and have ever since been employed in that Service, except those of the Regiment of Barrymore, which some time since embark'd for Portugal; so that it was impossible that the new-raised Soldiers of those seven Regiments could be in Spain or Portugal, at the Time of the said Battel.

That, upon duly weighing the Premises, it doth not appear to her Majesty how there could reasonably be expected of English Forces in Spain or Portugal, at the Time of the Battle of Almanza (which happened so soon after the Provision made by Parliament) any more effective Men than could be supply'd by the said thirteen thousand eight hundred and seven Men, including Officers, Servants and Prisoners, before commanded by the Earls of Peterborough and Galway respectively, and by the said Numbers of about four thousand five hundred Men (including Officers and Servants) which remained of the Forces that went under Earl Rivers, as aforesaid.

That as to the two new Regiments which were intended to be raised, and to make one thousand seven hundred and ten Men, part of the said twenty nine thousand three hundred and ninety five English Forces, it was found to be
for

' the Advantage of the Public, in respect of the apparent Anno 6 Ann^o 1707.
 ' Difficulties of raising them (in Concurrence with the Men
 ' of the said seven Regiments) to apply the Money given
 ' for the said two Regiments, to other Uses of the War,
 ' according to the Liberty given by Authority of Parliament
 ' in that Behalf.

' That when the making of Recruits grew extremely
 ' difficult, if not impracticable, and the making Draughts
 ' from standing Regiments, had been found ruinous to the
 ' Service, her Majesty caused four Regiments which were
 ' on the Irish Establishment to be compleated, and the Levy
 ' Money for compleating the same, and the growing Charge
 ' of their Pay, to be placed on the Savings of the Non-
 ' Effectives of the Spanish Establishment; which four Regi-
 ' ment, embarked in April 1707, and arrived in Portugal
 ' in June following, and ought to be reckoned as so many
 ' Recruits towards making up the said Number of twenty
 ' nine thousand three hundred and ninety five English
 ' Forces.

' That, since the Arrival of the said Four Regiments in
 ' Portugal, three other Regiments have been prepared, to
 ' wit, that of Barrymore on the Spanish Establishment, that
 ' of Paston taken from the Establishment of the Guards in
 ' England, and that of Wynn taken from the Establishment
 ' of the Forces in Ireland; which have been embarked for
 ' some time for Portugal, as another Reinforcement for the
 ' Service of the said War.

' That as soon as her Majesty had the News of the Battle
 ' of Almanza, she applied herself immediately to obtain
 ' such Foreign Troops as were nearest at hand to supply that
 ' Loss, and hath agreed for 7000 Palatines, 3000 Ger-
 ' mans, and 1200 Italians, the greatest part of which have
 ' been embarked ever since November last for Catalonia,
 ' and the rest are ready for Embarkation as soon as there is
 ' an Opportunity. Besides which, her Majesty hath made
 ' Application to the Emperor for 6000 Germans more, with
 ' an Offer to pay all or such Part of them as his Imperial
 ' Majesty can spare for that Service.

' And upon the whole Matter, reflecting impartially upon
 ' the Situation of this necessary War in Spain and Portugal,
 ' and upon the Difficulties wherewith, for the time past, the
 ' Men have been supplied from England and Ireland; and
 ' considering the Losses and Accidents which have attended
 ' the Service in Parts so remote, and the Provision made for
 ' foreign Forces for the future, her Majesty assures herself, it
 ' will be very evident that no Care has been wanting to sup-
 ' port the War in Spain and Portugal in the most effectual
 ' manner.'

Annò 6 Annæ,
1707.

On the 19th the Commons ordered, that the Adresses of the House to her Majesty of the 18th of December, and 12th of January last, about the Forces maintain'd by the Kings of Spain and Portugal, be renewed to her Majesty. Two Days after the House agreed with the Grand Committee, upon several Resolutions relating to the Raifing of the Supply, and ordered a Bill to be brought in accordingly. On the 23d, the Lord Coningsby acquainted the House, that their Adresses to her Majesty of the 18th of December, and 12th of January, having been renewed, according to their Order, her Majesty had been pleased to give the Answer following, viz.

The Queen's Answer, in relation to the Troops of the Kings of Spain and Portugal.

That in relation to that part of the Address which concerns the Forces of the King of Spain, her Majesty has ordered to be laid before the House a List of the Troops provided by the King of Spain, for the Service of the Year 1707. And in relation to the Troops of Portugal, her Majesty has ever since the Treaty with that Crown, given Directions to her Ministers there to use all possible Means that his said Majesty should furnish the whole number of Men agreed for by the said Treaty, and her Majesty hopes that those Instances have, in a great measure, had their desired Effect.

At the same time her Majesty observes, That the Methods of Discipline there make it impossible to know the Number of those Troops with the same Exactness as is practised in other Parts; and, considering with what Chearfulness and Success they marched thro' Spain to Madrid, and the Losses they sustained, and being very well assured, that the King of Portugal has lately raised, and is still raising a considerable Number of Forces, her Majesty has not thought it advisable to make too nice an Enquiry into the state of those Troops; especially since she is very sensible how diligent the Enemy is in making continual Application, to break an Alliance of so great Importance to the Common Cause.

This done, the Lord Coningsby presented to the House the List of the Troops (in her Majesty's Answer mentioned) provided by the King of Spain, for the Service of the Year 1707.

And the same Day the Queen went to the House of Lords with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following public Bills, viz.

Queen passes Acts.

1. An Act for the better recruiting her Majesty's Land Forces and the Marines, for the Service of the Year 1708.
2. An Act for erecting a Workhouse in the Town and Borough of Plymouth in the County of Devon, and for setting the Poor on work, and maintaining them there.
- 3.

3. *An Act for encouraging the Dressing and Dying of Woollen Cloths within this Kingdom, by laying a Duty upon Broad Cloth exported White.* Ann^o 6 Ann^o 1707.

4. *An Act for the Exportation of White Woollen Cloth.*

5. *An Act for enlarging the Term in an Act made in the seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, for repairing the Highways between the City of London and the Town of Harwich in the County of Essex.*

The next Day, the House took into Consideration her Majesty's Answer to their Address of the 5th, and the State of the War with Spain.

And a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Deficiency of the English Troops in Spain and Portugal, at the time of the Battle of Almanza, had been chiefly occasion'd by the want of timely and effectual Recruits being sent thither: It passed in the Negative. And, on the contrary, it was resolv'd, That an Address should be presented to her Majesty, returning the Thanks of the House to her Majesty, for her taking Measures to restore the Affairs of Spain, and for providing foreign Troops for that Service; and that the said Address should be presented to her Majesty by the whole House. Which they did accordingly.

Address of Thanks voted to the Queen for her Care of the Affairs of Spain.

Her Majesty was pleas'd to give Answer, 'That she had always look'd upon the War of Spain to be of so great Importance to us, that she would never fail of continuing her utmost Application to support it in the most effectual Manner: That the Satisfaction they had express'd in their Address, for her Endeavours in that Matter, was extremely acceptablé to her.'

The Queen's Answer.

March 4th, Mr. Secretary Boyle acquainted the Commons, 'That her Majesty had commanded him to lay before the House, several Advices received the Night before, and that Morning, of great Preparations at Dunkirk for an immediate Invasion upon England by the French, and of the Pretended Prince of Wales's being come to Dunkirk for that purpose.' The Letters and Extracts relating thereunto, being read, it was unanimously resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, to which they desired the House of Lords to give their Concurrence, and both Houses waited the next Day on the Queen with it, as follows.

Mr. Secretary Boyle acquaints the Commons of an intended Invasion from France.

'We your Majesty's most faithful and obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to return our most hearty Thanks to your Majesty, for being graciously pleas'd to communicate to your Parliament, the Intelligence you have received of an intended Invasion of this Kingdom, by the Pretended Prince of Wales, supported by a French Power.'

Address of both Houses about it.

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‘ We are so sensible of the Happiness we enjoy under your Majesty, and are so affected with the dangerous Consequences of such an Attempt, both to your Person and Government, that, with Hearts full of Concern for your Majesty’s Safety, we beseech your Majesty, That you will be pleased to take particular Care of your Royal Person; and we, on our Parts, are fully and unanimously resolved, to stand by, and assist your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, in Maintenance of your undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of these Realms, against the Pretended Prince of Wales, and all other your Enemies both at home and abroad.

‘ The Care your Majesty has taken for the Defence of your Dominions, and particularly in fitting out so great a Fleet in so short a Time, gives Satisfaction and Encouragement to all your good Subjects, who are likewise very sensible of the Zeal the States-General have shewn upon this Occasion.

‘ As a farther Instance of our Duty, we humbly desire, That you will be pleased to order that the Laws against Papists and Non-jurors be put in execution; and, that Directions be given to seize and secure such Persons, with their Horses and Arms, as your Majesty shall have Cause to suspect are disaffected to your Person and Government.

‘ And as we doubt not but, by the Blessing of God upon the Continuance of your Majesty’s Care, your Enemies will be put to Confusion, so we readily embrace this Opportunity, to shew to your Majesty and the whole World, that no Attempts of this kind shall deter us from supporting your Majesty in a vigorous Prosecution of the present War against France, till the Monarchy of Spain be restored to the House of Austria, and your Majesty have the Glory to compleat the Recovery of the Liberties of Europe.’

To this Address her Majesty was pleased to Answer in the following Terms:

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen’s
Answer.

‘ I have such entire Dependence on the Providence of God, and so much Trust in the faithful Services of my good Subjects, that I hope this Attempt will prove dangerous only to those who undertake it.

‘ I am extremely sensible of your Concern and Affection for me and my Government, and shall have a very particular Regard to the Advice you give me upon this Occasion.

‘ I am also very well pleased with the Justice which you have done the States-General, in taking notice of their timely Care for our Safety, and their Readiness to give us all possible Assistance.

‘ The

‘ The firm Resolution which you express upon all Occasions of supporting me in bringing this War to a safe and happy Conclusion ; as it is most essentially obliging to me, so I assure myself, it will mightily dishearten our common Enemies, and give the greatest Advantage to all our Allies.’

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The Day before, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in, to empower her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons as her Majesty should suspect were conspiring against her Person and Government.

Bill to suspend
the Habeas
Corpus Act.

On the 11th, the Commons read three times, and passed a Bill sent to them by the Lords, *For the better Security of her Majesty's Person and Government*; and then ordered a Bill to be brought in, ‘ *For the Encouragement of such of her Majesty's Subjects in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, who should shew their Zeal to her Majesty's Government, by opposing such Chieftains and Leaders of Clans, as should take up Arms against her Majesty, by discharging them from any further Superiorities, Casualties or Privileges, which was due to the Superiors so forfeiting.*’ But the Enemy not landing there, the Bill was dropt. The same Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills, *viz.*

Bill to dissolve
the Clans in
Scotland; but
dropt.

1. *An Act for continuing one half Part of the Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, which were granted to the Crown in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, and for settling a Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means, for Payment of Annuities not exceeding eighty thousand Pound per Annum, to be sold for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1708, and other Uses therein expressed.*

Acts passed.

2. *An Act to explain the Act of the last Sessions of Parliament, for the Relief of her Majesty's Subjects in relation to Allowances out of the Duties upon Salt carried Coast-wise; and also an Act of the first Year of her Majesty's Reign in relation to certain Salt-works near the Sea-side and Bay of Holyhead, in the County of Anglesea.*

3. *An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.*

4. *An Act for the more effectual making and keeping the River Tone navigable, from Bridgwater to Taunton, in the County of Somerset.*

5. *An Act for repairing the Harbour and Key of Watchet, in the County of Somerset.*

6. *An Act for the further Security of her Majesty's Person and Government.*

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7. An Act to empower her Majesty to secure and detain such Persons, as her Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against her Person or Government.

8. An Act for repealing the Act of the first Year of the Reign of King James the First, entitled, An Act for the well garbling of Spices; and for granting an Equivalent to the City of London, by admitting Brokers.

And to three private Bills,

After which, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

The Queen's
Speech to both
Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Think it necessary to acquaint you, that I have received Advices this Morning from Ostend, that the French Fleet sailed from Dunkirk, Tuesday at three in the Morning, Northward, with the Pretender on board; as also, that Sir George Byng had notice of it the same Day at ten: And he being very much superior to the Enemy both in Number and Strength, I make no question, but, by God's Blessing, he will soon be able to give a good Account of them.

I have also Advice, that ten Battalions of my Troops were embarked at Ostend, ready to sail with their Convoy, as there should be Occasion; and I shall continue to take all proper Measures for disappointing the Enemy's Designs.

The Queen's
Answer to the
Address about
the Docks.

The House on the 10th, having resolved on an Address to the Queen, about giving Directions that a proper Sum, out of the Money given that Year, might be applied for the better securing the Docks at Portsmouth and Chatham; Mr. Secretary Boyle on the 12th, reported to the House of Commons the Queen's Answer, which was to this effect: 'That it was a great Satisfaction to her Majesty, that the House of Commons had it in their Thoughts effectually to secure the Docks at Portsmouth and Chatham; and it being uncertain what the Expence of that necessary Work would be, her Majesty would give Directions for Draughts and Estimates to be made of it, and laid before the House as soon as might be.'

The 11th, the House resolved on the following Address to the Queen, and presented it on the 12th.

Most gracious Sovereign,

The Commons
Address to the
Queen.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, humbly wait on your Majesty, to express the great Sense we have of your Grace and Favour, in communicating to us from the Throne, the Account of the French King's persisting to invade your Dominions, and to impose a Pretender upon these
Realms,

Realms, over which your Majesty is rightful and lawful Sovereign. Anno 7 Annæ
1707.

‘ The small Number of Ships and Troops with which this Project is prosecuted, notwithstanding the great Naval Force your Majesty has fitted out with so much Expedition, as it ought to be regarded with Contempt on the one side, so on the other it gives us just Cause to believe, that their chief Dependence is upon some of your Subjects, whose restless Passions and arbitrary Principles have, for some Years, engaged them in forming Designs to undermine and destroy the most happy Establishment that the Government of this Island was ever founded upon.

‘ The Defence of your Majesty’s Person and Government, and the Support of the Protestant Succession, are Things so sacred to us and your People, that, as a Demonstration of our unfeigned Zeal to assist and support your Majesty to the utmost of our Power, we do, in the Name of the Commons of Great Britain, give this Assurance, that whatsoever Charge you shall be at by augmenting your Troops at home, and replacing those you have recalled from abroad, or for such other Services as your Majesty shall judge necessary upon this extraordinary Occasion, shall be effectually made good. And as we humbly recommend it to your Majesty, that the severest Punishments may be inflicted upon such as shall assist in so unnatural a Design, as that of betraying your Majesty and their Country, so we do not doubt but you will give suitable Encouragement to all those who shall shew their Fidelity by opposing the Invader and his Accomplices in Scotland, or wherever the Descent shall be.

‘ Your Majesty wants no Incitement to a steady Prosecution of the War in which you are engaged for the Common Cause; yet permit us to take this Opportunity to entreat your Majesty, that this Enterprize may no ways divert your constant Vigour, that all the World may see that both your Majesty and your People are determined to support your Allies in all Parts, whatever Attempts are made at home.

‘ May it please your Majesty.

‘ There can be nothing so dangerous or fatal to the Safety of your Royal Person, and the Security of the present happy Establishment, as those Persons who endeavour to create Divisions and Animosities among your faithful Subjects, or by any artful Methods lessen the just Esteem your Majesty has for those who have so eminently and in so distinguishing a manner commanded your Armies and managed your Treasure, to the Honour and Glory of your Majesty abroad, and the entire Satisfaction of Your People at home: We therefore humbly beg Leave to beseech your Majesty to discountenance all such Persons and Designs, in the most remarkable manner.’ The

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Her Majesty's
Answer.

The Queen's Answer to this Address was:

' Gentlemen,

' I give you my hearty Thanks for this repeated Assurance
' and certain Proof of your Zeal for me, and for the Prote-
' stant Succession.

' I am glad your Thoughts of the War abroad, so per-
' fectly agree with my firm Resolution upon that Subject.

' You may depend that no Apprehensions (farther than are
' reasonable) shall have any Influence on my Measures; while
' the Cause of Religion and Liberty, with the good Af-
' fections of my People, are on my side.

' I think all who endeavour to make Divisions among my
' faithful Subjects, must be mine and the Kingdom's Enemies ;
' and I shall never countenance any Persons who would go
' about to lessen the just Esteem which I have for those who
' have done, and continue to do me the most eminent Ser-
' vices.'

Commons re-
solve about the
public Credit.

The House on the 19th having address'd the Queen for the
Payment of the Arrears due to the French Regiments that
served in the late War, next Day unanimously resolved,
' That whoever designedly endeavoured to destroy or lessen
the public Credit, especially at a time when the Kingdom
was threatned with an Invasion, was guilty of a high Crime
and Misdemeanour, and an Enemy to her Majesty and her
Kingdom.'

The 20th the Queen came to the House of Peers, and the
Commons attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to
the following public Bills, viz.

Acts passed.

1. *An Act for assuring to the English Company trading to the
East-Indies, on account of the united Stock, a longer time in the
Fund and Trade therein mentioned; and for raising thereby the
Sum of twelve hundred thousand Pounds for carrying on the
War, and other her Majesty's Occasions.*

2. *An Act for continuing the half Subsidies therein mentioned,
with several Impositions and other Duties, to raise Money by
way of Loan, for the Service of the War, and other her Ma-
jesty's necessary and important Occasions; and for charging of
Prize Goods and Seizures, and for taking off the Drawbacks of
Foreign Cordage, and to obviate the clandestine Importation of
wrought Silks.*

3. *An Act for the avoiding of Doubts and Questions touching
the Statutes of divers cathedral and collegiate Churches.*

4. *An Act for the better Ammendment of that Way which
leads from Cherril through Calne to Studley Bridge in the County
of Wilts.*

5. *An Act for erecting a Harbour or Key at East-Tarbett in
the Shire of Argyle.*

6. *An*

6. An Act for continuing an Act made in the third Year of Anno 7 Anne, her Majesty's Reign, entitled, an Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters. 1708.

7. An Act for the more effectual Discovery of the Deaths of Persons, pretended to be alive, to the Prejudice of those who claim Estates after their Deaths.

8. An Act for repairing the High-ways from old Stratford in the County of Northampton to Dunchurch in the County of Warwick. And to fix private Acts.

The 29th the House resolved to present an Address to the Queen, 'returning her Majesty the Thanks of that House, for her being graciously pleased to communicate to that House, the Estimate of the Charge of putting the Docks at Portsmouth and Chatham into a Posture of Defence; and humbly to desire her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Directions, that they might be forthwith proceeded upon. As also, that she would be pleased to give Directions, that the Castles of Edinburgh, Sterling, and Inverlocky, might be put into a Posture of Defence.' And on the last Day of this Month they resolved on another Address to be presented to her Majesty, 'humbly to beseech her Majesty to give Directions, that the Laws relating to the Fishery and Trade of Newfoundland, might be effectually put in execution against such Commanders of her Majesty's Ships of War, or Forts and Fortifications there, as have or shall presume to exact, demand or receive, any Sum or Sums of Money, or other Reward from any of her Majesty's Subjects in their Voyages, Trade and Fishery, to, from, or at Newfoundland; and that the said Commanders and Officers be strictly forbidden to keep, use or employ any Fishing-Boats for their own private Use or Advantage in that Fishery; as likewise that the said Laws relating to the said Fishery be put in execution against all other Persons therein.'

Addresses about fortifying Portsmouth, &c.

And the Address relating to the Fishery of Newfoundland.

The same Day, Mr. Lowndes, pursuant to the Commons Address to the Queen, laid before the House an Account of the Money issued by the Treasury for Levy-Money; and it appearing by such Returns that were already made, that there was a great Deficiency in the Numbers of Recruits raised to compleat the Forces in her Majesty's Pay; the House resolved, that an Address should be presented to her Majesty, 'That she would be pleased to issue out her Royal Proclamation, requiring all the Justices of the Peace, Magistrates and other Officers, to use their utmost Power, and by frequent Meetings for that Purpose, strictly to put the Act for recruiting the Army in execution; and that she would be pleased particularly to shew her Displeasure to such Officers as should dismiss any Person so listed, for Money, or any other Pretence,

Address about Recruits.

Anno 7 Annæ, tence, or refuse to list such Persons as were fit for the Service; or should otherwise neglect or be wanting in their Duty upon this Occasion.

1708.

April 1st, her Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to several Acts, as follow, viz.

1. *An Act for continuing several Duties therein mentioned, on Coffee, Chocolate, Spices, Pictures, and Muslings, and additional Duties upon several of the said Commodities; and certain Duties upon Callicoës, China-Ware and Drugs; and for continuing the Duties called Two Third Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, for preserving the public Credit; and for ascertaining the Duties on Coals exported for foreign Parts; and for securing the Credit of the Bank of England; and for passing several Accounts of Taxes raised in the County of Monmouth; and for promoting the Consumption of such Tobacco, as shall have paid her Majesty's Duties.*

2. *An Act for the farther directing the Payment of the Equivalent Money.*

3. *An Act for enabling her Majesty to make Leases and Copies of Offices, Lands and Hereditaments, Parcel of her Duchy of Cornwall, or annexed to the same.*

4. *An Act for ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coins in her Majesty's Plantations in America.*

5. *An Act for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year 1708, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*

6. *An Act to make further Provision for electing and summoning Sixteen Peers of Scotland to sit in the House of Peers in the Parliament of Great-Britain, and for the further regulating of Voters in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament.*

7. *An Act for settling and establishing a Court of Exchequer in the North Part of Great Britain called Scotland.*

8. *An Act to enlarge the Time for returning the Certificates of all Ecclesiastical Livings not exceeding the yearly Value of Fifty Pound; as also for discharging all Livings of that Value from the Payment of First-Fruits, and for allowing Time to Archbishops, Bishops, and other Dignitaries, for Payment of their First-Fruits.*

9. *An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America.*

10. *An Act for the better preventing Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.*

11. *An Act for continuing the Act for ascertaining the Tythes of Hemp and Flax.*

12. *An Act for limiting a Time to Persons to come in and make their Claims to any of the forfeited Estates and other Interests in Ireland, sold by the Trustees for Sale of those Estates*

to the Governor and Company for making hollow Sword-blades in England, and divers other Purchasers. Anno 6 Annæ, 1707.

13. An Act for regulating the Qualifications of the Elections of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Directors and Voters of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

14. An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports in Spain, during the present War, and six Months longer.

15. An Act for the public registering of all Deeds, Conveyances, Wills and other Incumbrances that shall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments within the East-Riding of the County of York, or the Town and County of the Town of Kingston upon Hull, after the 29th Day of September, 1708; and for the rendering the Register in the West-Riding more complet.

16. An Act to repeal a Clause in the Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for amending and repairing the Highways; which enjoins Waggoners to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horses, or other Beasts, except up Hills.

And to 17 private Acts; after which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I Cannot conclude this Session, without acknowledging the wise and speedy Provisions which you have made for the public Security. The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ I am also to thank you in particular for the large and timely Supplies, which you have provided for the effectual Prosecution of the War: I assure you they shall be carefully and punctually applied to the Uses for which they were appointed.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I take these (especially at this Juncture) to be such undeniable Proofs of your Zeal and Affection to my Service, as must convince every body of your doing me the Justice to believe, that all which is dear to you, is perfectly safe under my Government; and must be irrecoverably lost, if ever the Designs of a Popish Pretender, bred up in the Principles of the most arbitrary Government, should take place.

‘ I am satisfy'd that very false Representations of the true Inclinations and Interests of my People must have been made by some of my Subjects, who have given Encouragement to this desperate Attempt; since, without something of that Nature, it seems very little consisting with the

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1707.

usual Precaution of our Enemies, to hazard the Expence of
so vain and ill-grounded an Undertaking.

‘ However, it is certain, we must be all inexcusable, if
we do not take Warning from this Attempt, to complete
what may be necessary for our Security at home,
and the discouraging the like for the future; to which,
by God’s Blessing, nothing shall be wanting on my Part.

‘ And to the same End, I must recommend to you at your
Return into your Countries, to use your utmost Care and
Diligence in putting the Laws in execution against Papists,
and others disaffected to my Government, and in making
them pay towards the public Taxes, to the full of what
the Law requires from them: Nothing being more rea-
sonable, than that they, who, by their Principles and Prac-
tices, encourage (if not actually foment) such Disturbance;
should doubly contribute to the Charge of quieting them,
and securing the Kingdom’s Peace; and should know
themselves, on all such Occasions, to be responsible, for the
many Inconveniencies that may ensue.’

Then the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty’s Command,
said,

Parliament pro-
rogued.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ Her Majesty’s Royal Will and Pleasure is, That this Par-
liament should be prorogued to Tuesday the thirteenth Day
of this instant April; and this Parliament is prorogued ac-
cordingly to Tuesday the thirteenth Day of this instant April.’
But this Parliament having from the first sitting of it, in
England, completed three Sessions; her Majesty by her
Proclamation of the 15th, was pleased to dissolve it; and to
issue out another on the 22d, to call a new one, the Writs
were to bear Teste on the 26th, and returnable on the 28th
of July.

Dissolved.

A new one
called.

First Parlia-
ment of Great
Britain open’d
by Commission.

On the 16th of November the new Parliament met, and
her Majesty having granted a Commission to the Lord Cham-
berlain, the Lord Treasurer, Lord Steward, and the Master
of the Horse, to represent her Royal Person, the Commons
were sent for to the House of Peers, to hear the said Com-
mission read: After which the Lord Chancellor signified to
them, that they should proceed to the Choice of a Speaker,
and when they returned to their House, Lord William Paw-
let moved to chuse Sir Richard Onslow; he was seconded
by Sir William Strickland; but Major-General Mordant,
with his usual Pleasantry, said, ‘ I am for chusing Mr. Jodrel
Clerk of the House, who having been Assistant to good
Speakers, to indifferent ones, and the worst, seems to be as
well qualified for this Station, as any body.’ But when he

Sir R. Onslow
proposed for
Speaker, and
Gen. Mordant’s
pleasant Mo-
tion thereon.

had

had had his Jeſt, the Major-General ſupported Lord Paw- Anno 6 Annæ,
 let's Motion, and with very great and juſt Encomiums on 1707.
 his Merit, recommended Sir Richard Onſlow to their Choice,
 who was upon this led to the Chair by Lord William Paw- Sir R. Onſlow
 let, and Sir William Strickland. placed in the
 Chair.

The Lords Commiſſioners having approved the Choice,
 the Lord Chancellor ſpoke as follows,

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ **I**N purſuance of the Authority given us by her Maſteſty's L. Chancellor's
 ‘ Commiſſion under the Great Seal, among other Things Speech to both
 ‘ to declare the Cauſes of her Maſteſty's calling this Parlia- Houſes.
 ‘ ment:

‘ We are, by her Maſteſty's Command, in the firſt place
 ‘ to obſerve to you, that the extraordinary length of this
 ‘ Year's Campaign, hath obliged her Maſteſty to defer your
 ‘ Meeting longer than otherwiſe ſhe would have done, that
 ‘ you might be inform'd with the greater Certainty of the
 ‘ State and Poſture of the War, in order to your Reſolutions
 ‘ for the enſuing Year.

‘ This neceſſary Delay hath now ſo far ſhewn us the Suc-
 ‘ ceſs of Affairs abroad, as that whether you conſider the
 ‘ Places acquir'd by the Allies, or the farther and continued
 ‘ Proofs given this laſt Year of their ſuperior Courage and
 ‘ Conduct (which as to the future Part of the War is equal
 ‘ to all other Advantages) we may, with Thanks to God,
 ‘ and Juſtice to thoſe he hath been pleaſed to uſe as Inſtru-
 ‘ ments in this great Work, conclude, That, upon the
 ‘ Whole we are brought much nearer than we were the laſt
 ‘ Seſſion, to the End of our undertaking this War, the re-
 ‘ ducing the dangerous Power of France, and ſettling
 ‘ ſuch a Peace as may ſecure itſelf from being violated.

‘ Her Maſteſty therefore commands us to aſſure you, ſhe
 ‘ hath not the leaſt doubt, but that this Parliament will be
 ‘ of the ſame Opinion with her laſt, as to the vigorous Pro-
 ‘ ſecution of the War, and the Ends of it, believing it im-
 ‘ poſſible, the Representative of the Britiſh Nation can en-
 ‘ dure to think of loſing the Fruits of all our paſt Endeavours,
 ‘ and the great Advantages we have gained (particularly
 ‘ in this preſent Year) by ſubmitting at laſt to an infeſure
 ‘ Peace.

‘ And therefore, ſince, probably, nothing can hinder our
 ‘ Succeſs abroad for the Time to come, but Miſunderſtand-
 ‘ ings among ourſelves at home, we have it in our Com-
 ‘ mand to conjure you, by your Duty to God and her Ma-
 ‘ jeſty, your Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, your Love for
 ‘ your Country, and the Regard you cannot but have for the
 ‘ Liberty of Europe in general, to avoid all Occaſion of

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Divisions, which are ever hurtful to the Public; but will more especially be so at this Juncture, when the Eyes of all our Neighbours are upon you with a very particular Concern, and your Unanimity and good Agreement will be the great Satisfaction and Encouragement to all our Allies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You cannot but be convinc'd, that several Parts of the War, which were provided for by the last Parliament, will require your Support, at least in the same Degree. But in Flanders the Nature of the War is much alter'd, by the great Advances made there towards entering into France, which hath so far alarmed our Enemies, that they are drawing more Troops daily to that Side, for the Defence of their own Country: And therefore her Majesty hopes you will have so right a Sense of our present Advantages, as to enable her Majesty to make a considerable Augmentation for preserving and improving them, which by the Continuance of God's Blessing on our Arms, must soon put a glorious Period to this long and expensive War.

As to the Condition of the Fleet, we have it in Command from her Majesty to acquaint you, that the constant and remote Services in which the Ships have been employ'd, have made a greater Sum than usual requisite, as well for the extraordinary Repairs, as the building of new Ships. And the taking of Port-Mahon, as it hath afforded the Means of having a part of the Fleet operate with more Readiness and Effect on the Enemy, or where-ever it may be useful to the common Cause in those Parts; so the making such Provisions at so great a Distance, as will be proper for that Service, must of Necessity cause some extraordinary Expences. All which her Majesty recommends to your serious Consideration, desiring you to provide timely and effectual Supplies for those Ends, and likewise for the carrying on such Fortifications for the Security of our Ports, and extinguishing the Enemies Hopes of Profiting by Disturbances in Scotland, as you shall think fit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Union is esteemed by her Majesty to be so happy and great a Part of the Successes of her Reign; and her Majesty hath so much at heart, the confirming and improving it, that she is pleased to command us to remind you of preparing such Bills, as shall be conducing to that End, and particularly to make the Laws of both Parts of Great-Britain agree, as near as may be, for the common Interest of both People, especially as to those Laws which relate to criminal Cases and Proceedings, and settling the

Militia

‘ Militia on the same Foot throughout the united King- Anno 6 Annæ,
dom. 1707.

‘ Her Majesty is graciously pleased, we should also assure
‘ you, that if you can propose any Means for the Improve-
‘ ment of our Trade or Manufactures, or better Employment
‘ of the Poor, her Majesty will take the greatest Satisfac-
‘ tion in enacting such Provisions; there being nothing she
‘ so earnestly desires, as that God would bless her with more
‘ and more Opportunities of doing all possible Good to so
‘ well-deserving a People, so firm and so affectionate to her
‘ Interests.

‘ And as her Majesty doth not doubt, by God’s Blessing,
‘ and your good Affections, to continue to defeat the Designs
‘ of the Pretender, and his open and secret Abettors, so her
‘ Majesty will always endeavour, on her Part, to make her
‘ People happy to such a Degree, as that none (except of
‘ desperate Fortunes) shall enter into Measures for the Dis-
‘ turbance of her Government, the Union, or the Protestant
‘ Succession, as by Law established, without acting at the
‘ same time manifestly against their own true and lasting In-
‘ terest, as well as their Duty.

The Commons on the 22d, resolved, *Nemine contradicente*, Resolution of
that an humble Address should be presented to her Majesty, the Commons
to condole with her upon the Death of his Royal Highness, of Condolance
Prince George of Denmark, and to desire her Majesty to the Queen.
take care of her Royal Person (upon whose Health the Hap-
piness of the Kingdom, and the Liberties of Europe so much
depends) and to assure her Majesty, that the Commons of Great
Britain would support her against all her Enemies, both at
Home and Abroad.

On the same Day they came to a Resolution upon another Address of Con-
gratulation.
Address to the Queen, to congratulate her on the glorious Suc-
cess of her Arms, and those of her Allies in this present War;
and to assure her Majesty of their utmost Endeavours, to en-
able her to carry on a vigorous War against the common
Enemy, until the Liberties of Europe might be secured by a
safe and honourable Peace, and also to support and defend
her Majesty, and the Succession as by Law established in the
Protestant Line, against the Pretender and all his open and
secret Abettors. The first of these Addresses being report-
ed to the House on the 23d, by Mr. Bromley, and the
other the same Day by Sir William Strickland; the House
ordered, that such Members of that House as were of the
Privy-Council, should attend the Queen, and humbly know
her Majesty’s Pleasure, when and in what Manner she would
be pleased to be attended with the said Addresses. Those
Gentlemen attending accordingly, Mr. Secretary Boyle re-
ported,

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Queen's Answer
to the Message
of the Com-
mons.

ported, that her Majesty was graciously pleased to answer ;
' That she took very kindly the Application of the House to
' her in that manner ; and that it was her Majesty's Pleasure,
' that such Addresses as the House of Commons desired at
' that Time to present to her Majesty, should be delivered to
' her by such Members of that House, as were of her Ma-
' jesty's most honourable Privy-Council.' Both the Addresses
and the Queen's Answers, are as follow.

Commons Ad-
drefs of Condo-
lance.

' Most gracious Sovereign,
' We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the
Commons in Parliament assembled, take this first Oppor-
tunity of expressing to your Majesty, the deep Sense we
have of the great Loss your Majesty and this Kingdom have
sustained in the Death of his Royal Highness Prince George
of Denmark, whose tender Affection to your Majesty, and
Love to our Country, had gain'd him the Hearts of all your
good Subjects, and will render his Memory ever dear to
them.

' We humbly beseech your Majesty to moderate the Grief
so justly due on this sad Occasion, since it cannot be indulged
without endangering the Health of your Royal Person, on
whose Safety the Happiness of Great Britain, and the Liber-
ties of Europe do (under God) depend.

' Your faithful Commons think themselves obliged more
particularly at this Time, to assure your Majesty of their
inviolable Fidelity to your Person and Government, and
of their firm Resolution effectually to support Your Ma-
jesty against all your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.'

Her Majesty's most gracious Answer.

Queen's Answer

' That her Majesty thanks you very kindly for this Ad-
' drefs ; and, that the Concern which the House has express-
' ed for her Affliction, is very acceptable to her Majesty.'

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the
Queen.

Commons Ad-
drefs of Congra-
tulation for the
Success of her
Arms.

' Most Gracious Sovereign,
' We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the
Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg
leave to congratulate the glorious Successes of this Year,
gain'd by the Arms of your Majesty, and those of your
Allies.

' The great and signal Advantages that have been so won-
derfully obtained, so vigorously prosecuted and improved,
and upon all Occasions so happily accomplished, are re-
peated Instances that no Difficulties are insuperable to your
great Commanders, and no force of the Enemy able to ob-
struct the Progress of your victorious Arms ; which give us
good Grounds to hope for further Success, before the Conclu-
don of this long and active Campaign.

' Your

‘ Your Majesty’s good Subjects, through the whole Course of this War, have most cheerfully granted the necessary Supplies, for supporting and carrying it on with Vigour; and have seen such good Fruits of their former Zeal, that your Majesty may be assured this House will never be wanting in their Duty to your Majesty, or the Interest of those they represent; but are determined to give such Supplies, as, by the Blessing of God, may be the most effectual for reducing the Power of the common Enemy, and forcing him to accept such a Peace, as your Majesty, in conjunction with your Allies, shall think honourable and lasting. Anno 6 Anne,
1707.

‘ The Union is so great a Glory to your Majesty, and Advantage to all your People, that we shall do every thing on our Part, to strengthen and improve it; but above all, it shall be our utmost Care, to defend your Majesty’s sacred Person, to support your undoubted Title to the Crown, to disappoint the Hopes and Designs of the Pretender, and all his open and secret Abettors, and to maintain the Protestant Succession as by Law established.’

Her Majesty’s most gracious Answer.

‘ That her Majesty returns you many Thanks for all the hearty Assurances you have given her in this Address, particularly for those of assisting her, in bringing the War to a safe and happy Conclusion, which her Majesty does very much desire, for the Ease and Security of her People: And as she does entirely depend upon your Dispatch of the Supplies necessary to that End, so she hopes God Almighty will still continue to bless the Endeavours of her Majesty and her Subjects, for the good of the common Cause.’ Queen’s Answer

The Commons on the 26th, received her Majesty’s Answer by Mr. Secretary Boyle, to their Address of the 25th, that Directions should be given to the respective Offices, that the several Estimates and Accounts relating to the Navy and Land-Forces, should be laid before them.

As to Matters touching Returns and Elections, the House had resolved, even on the 22d, that they should be heard on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and the Question being put, that all Questions at the Trial of Elections should (if any Member insisted on it) be determined by Ballot, it passed in the Negative, and all Elections in this Parliament, were to be heard and determined at the Bar of the House. Elections determined.

Dec. 3d, the House of Commons took into Consideration that part of the Act for uniting the two Kingdoms, which relates to the Election of Members to serve in that House, for that part of Great Britain called Scotland; and, having heard

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Debate in the
House of Com-
mons about the
Scots Peers el-
dest Sons sitting
there.

Arguments
against it.

heard Council, and the Petitions and Representations relating to the Incapacity of the eldest Sons of Scots Peers, to represent the Commons of Scotland in the Parliament of Great Britain, being read, the Substance, both of the Council's Arguments, and of those Representations, was, That by an Act of the Scots Parliament, intituled, *An Act for settling the Manner of Electing sixteen Peers, and forty-five Commoners, to represent Scotland, in the Parliament of Great Britain;* which Act was ratified by the *Act for uniting the two Kingdoms*, it was declared, *That none shall be capable to elect, or be elected, to represent a Shire or Burgh in the Parliament of Great Britain, for that part of the united Kingdom, except such as were then capable, to elect or be elected, as Commissioners for Shires or Burghs to the Parliament of Scotland.* That from hence it evidently followed, that the Scots Peers eldest Sons could not sit in the House of Commons of Great Britain, unless it did appear, that they were capable to be elected; and to sit as Members of the Parliament of Scotland; but, as a Proof of the contrary, several Instances were alledged of their being always rejected by the Parliament of Scotland; and, in particular, the Viscount Tarbat's eldest Son, in the Year 1689. That the fundamental Law of the Union had most expressly reserved to the Commons of Scotland, that valuable Privilege of electing their Representatives in Parliament, from among the best qualified Gentlemen of their own Number and State, in the same manner as they had formerly used to do. That in electing Members of Parliament, the Choice of the Electors ought to be made as free as is possible from the Influence either of Bribes or Threats; and, in justice, should only be determined by the Honesty and Candour of the Person to be chosen; that his Character be such as promises a faithful Discharge of so great a Trust: And that his Inclination be accompanied with a sufficient Capacity to serve the particular Interest of his Constituents, as well as the general Interest of his Country. But that few in Scotland could be supposed to be in a Condition to maintain this Character, the Commons there being surrounded with a numerous and powerful Peerage; who, like so many Sovereigns, judge and determine, within their respective Bounds, in criminal as well as civil Matters, being vested with vast Superiorities and heretable Jurisdictions; so that no Commoner holding any part of his Lands of a Peer, or indeed being in his Neighbourhood, could be reckoned at liberty to make a free Election of his Representative: So that the Commons of Scotland, whereof the majority of their Parliament consisted, had invincible Arguments for preserving entire to themselves, that necessary Privilege of excluding their Peers eldest Sons, from being Members of that House. That

if

if the Parliament of Scotland, which consisted of Peers and Commoners, sitting together in the same House, enjoying the same Liberty of Speech, and the same common Privilege, and judicative Capacity, being also restricted to the same Rules and Forms, had so many weighty Reasons for excluding their Peers eldest Sons, how many more Arguments, of greater moment, might be urged in the House of Commons of Great Britain, who subsisted a separate and distinct House from the Peers; enjoying, by themselves, so many valuable Privileges and Immunities, which could not be encroached upon, or subjected to a House of Peers, without endangering the whole Constitution of the House of Commons? And, in the last place, that England and Scotland being now united, and their Interests inseparably joined, it ought to be a Maxim with all true Britons, that the Liberty of the Commons of Scotland, will always be an Advantage to those of England; and that the Slavery of the first cannot fail ending in the Destruction of the latter. Little was offered, on the other side, against these Arguments; so that the Question being put, 'That the eldest Sons of the Peers of Scotland were capable, by the Laws of Scotland, at the time of the Union, to elect or be elected, to represent any Shire or Borough in Scotland, to sit in the House of Commons of Great Britain,' it passed in the Negative.

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The Peers of Scotland's eldest Sons declared incapable to sit in the House of Commons.

In pursuance of which, three Days after, the Commons ordered their Speaker to issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out new Writs for the electing Commissioners to serve in this present Parliament for the Shire of Aberdeen, in the room of William Lord Haddo, Son of the Earl of Aberdeen; and for the Shire of Linlithgow, in the room of James Lord Johnstoun, Son of the Marquis of Anandale; who being eldest Sons of Peers of Scotland, were declared to be incapable to sit in that House.

The 6th the House resolved on an Address to the Queen, 'That she would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers, that an Account might be laid before that House, what Number of Men were wanting to complete the British Forces, and what Money had been paid, pursuant to the Address of that House the last Parliament; for paying four Pounds *per* Man, for an Encouragement for recruiting her Majesty's Army; and when, and to whom the Money was paid: And also, what number of Men might be wanting, to man her Majesty's Navy for the Year 1709.' They likewise ordered another Address to the Queen, 'That a List might be laid before them, of the Names of all such Officers as were sent into the several Counties of Great Britain, to raise Recruits, pursuant to *An Act for the better recruiting the Land-Forces and Marines in the Year 1708*, together with the Num-

Address about the Navy and Army.

Anno 7. Annæ
1708.

Members of Men so raised in the several Counties.' Having received satisfactory Answers to these Addresses; a Motion being made on the 7th, and the Question being put, That the Commissioners of the Navy, as constituted by virtue of the present Commission, were Commissioners employ'd in the Out-Ports, within the Intent of the Act of Parliament of the 6th of the Queen's Reign, entitled, *An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession of the Crown of Great Britain in the Protestant Line*, it passed in the Negative; and so Mr. Anthony Hammond, being Commissioner of the Navy, and employ'd in the Out-Ports, was voted thereby incapable of being elected, or voting as a Member of that House.

Commons give
their Thanks to
Major-General
Webb.

On the 13th, the House came to an unanimous Resolution, to give Thanks to Major-General Webb, for the great and eminent Service perform'd by him at the Battle of Wynecdale; and the Major-General being then in the House, the Speaker gave him in his Place, the Thanks of the whole House accordingly.

Money for aug-
menting the
Forces.

On the 16th, they voted that a Sum not exceeding 220,000 l. should be granted to her Majesty, as her Proportion for augmenting the Troops, which were to act in conjunction with her Allies in Flanders, for the Service of the Year 1709; and on the 21st, received for Answer to their Address of the 18th, 'That she would use her utmost Endeavours with her Allies, to engage them to furnish their Proportion, towards the Augmentation of the Forces for the Service of the Year 1709.'

Address to the
Queen about the
Invasion of
Scotland.

On the 22d, it was resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, that an humble Address should be presented to her Majesty; 'That she would be pleased to give Orders, that there might be laid before that House, a State of the whole Matter of the designed Invasion of North Britain; what Proceedings had been thereupon, the Proceedings against the late Lord Griffin, and others taken in open Rebellion in the said Invasion with the Pretender; and also an Account of the Names of all those that were taken upon Suspicion, and the Proceedings thereupon; and in what posture of Defence the Castle of Edinburgh, Dumbarton, and Sterling, and the Garrison of Inverlochy, were at that Time, and now are.'

The House had all this while, the Recruiting the Army under Consideration; and on the 23d unanimously resolved, That for the speedy and effectual recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, Encouragement should be given to the several Parishes of the Kingdom, for raising a sufficient Number of Men, for the Service of the Year 1709.

In the mean time, the Lords having prepared the following Address to the Queen, the Commons, upon their Desire, concurred therein with an Amendment.

‘ We

‘ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, do most humbly congratulate your Majesty upon the Reduction of Ghent, the last great Effort of this glorious Year; a Year that will be ever famous in History, as well for the entire Disappointment of all the Attempts and Hopes of the Enemies, as for the many wonderful Successes, with which God has blessed the Arms of your Majesty and the Allies; the unusual Length of the Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the Actions, having given many Opportunities to your Majesty’s General the Duke of Marlborough, to shew his consummate Ability, and all the great Qualities necessary for so high a Trust; whereby, in conjunction with the Renowned Prince Eugene of Savoy, such considerable Progress has been made, and the Conquests so far advanced, that we have reason to hope, the Enemy, in spite of all their Presumption, will soon find themselves under an absolute Necessity, of submitting to a safe and honourable Peace.’

Annō 7 Annæ,
1708.
Parliament’s
Address to the
Queen upon the
Reduction of
Ghent.

The Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, attending her Majesty with this Address, the Queen made Answer;

‘ I give you many Thanks for this Address, and am extremely sensible of the Loyalty and Affection of both Houses of Parliament upon all Occasions.’

The Queen’s
Answer.

The same Day that the Parliament’s Address was presented, the Commons were sent for up to the House of Peers, at which time the Lords commissioned by her Majesty, gave the Royal Assent to a Bill, entitled, *An Act for granting an Aid to her Majesty, to be raised by a Land-Tax in Great Britain, for the Service of the Year 1709*, and then the Parliament adjourn’d.

Jan. the 10th, both Houses met again, when Mr. Compton presented to the House, *A Bill for the speedy and effectual Recruiting her Majesty’s Land-Forces and Marines*; which was read the first Time, and ordered a second reading;

Bill for raising
Recruits.

Two Days after the House resolved to present three several Addresses to the Queen, that she would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House: ‘ First, An Account of the 500,000 l. given the last Parliament for the Augmentation of her Majesty’s Forces, in order to strengthen the Army of the Duke of Savoy, for making good the Alliance with the King of Portugal, and for the effectual carrying on the War, for the Recovery of the Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria. Secondly, An Account of the Application of the Moneys given the last Parliament for maintaining her Majesty’s establish’d Forces in Spain and Portugal.’

Three Addresses
to the Queen
about the Ap-
plication of
500,000 l. and
about the Forces
and Navy in
Spain and
Portugal.

Anno 7 Annæ 1708. Portugal, and of the Number of the effective Men there, and likewise of the Contracts for remitting of the Money for the said Services. And, Thirdly, An Account of the Contracts made for victualling her Majesty's Navy in Spain and Portugal, during the last three Years, and of the Contracts for remitting the Money for the said Services.' With which Addresses her Majesty readily complied.

Resolution about the Supply. The same Day, the House in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and resolv'd, ' That the several Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, granted by an Act of the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, and continued by subsequent Acts until the 24th of June 1709, be further continued from the 23d Day of June 1709, until the 24th Day of June 1710, and no longer, except Malt made and consumed in Scotland.' Which Resolution being the next Day reported to the House, was agreed to, and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon.

Bill against Bribery and Corruption. The 17th, the House ordered another Bill to be brought in, *for preventing Bribery and Corruption in Election of Members to serve in Parliament.* And, the next Day, renewed several Orders made the 24th of November 1699, in relation to the passing of private Bills through the whole House.

Bill against Wagers. The same Day the *Bill to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Public,* was read the third Time, unanimously approved, and sent to the Lords for their Concurrence; and, on the 19th of that Month, Mr. Secretary Boyle presented to the House, (pursuant to their Address to her Majesty for that Purpose) ' A State of the Matter of the design'd Invasion of Scotland, of the Proceedings thereupon, and against the Lord Griffin, and others taken in Rebellion: And also an Account of such as were taken upon Suspicion; and in what Posture of Defence the Castles and Garrisons were in at that, and at this Time.' Which Papers were ordered to lie on the Table to be perused by the Members.

Papers relating to the Invasion, laid before the House. On the 22d, the House resolv'd to present two Addresses to her Majesty, the first, ' That she would be pleased to give Directions, that there might be laid before the House, a List of the Ships of War that were employed upon Account of the late intended Invasion of Scotland, under the Command of Vice-Admiral Byng, and Rear-Admiral Baker, and of the Names of the Captains who were employed in that Expedition. and what Journals had been delivered in, relating to the same: ' And the other, ' That such Treaties or Agreements, as had been made in relation to Contributions, might also be laid before them: ' Which was afterwards done, according to their Desire,

The

The same Day the House unanimously resolved, ' That Anno 7 Annæ, 1708. the Commons of Great Britain being truly sensible, not only of the great and eminent Services perform'd by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, the last successful Campaign, so much to the Honour of Great Britain, and Advantage of all Europe; but also the indefatigable Zeal he persevered in, for the Service of the common Cause abroad, while he might, with Reason, expect to be received with all the Marks of Honour and Satisfaction at home, did, with a just Regard to his glorious Actions, return him the Thanks of the House: And order'd their Speaker to transmit the same to his Grace; which being done accordingly, the Duke of Marlborough was pleas'd to return the following Answer:

The Commons vote their solemn Thanks to the Duke of Marlborough, tho' absent.

Brussels, February 13. 1709.

' S I R,

' I am extremely sensible of the great Honour which the House of Commons have done me, in the Vote you have been pleas'd to transmit me by their Order: Nothing can give me more Satisfaction, than to find the Services, I endeavour'd to do the Queen and my Country, so acceptable to the House of Commons: And I beg the Favour of you to assure them, I shall never think any Pains or Perseverance too great, if I may (by God's Blessing) be instrumental in procuring a safe and honourable Peace for her Majesty, and my Fellow-Subjects. I am with Truth,

His Grace's Answer.

S I R,

Your most faithful
Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

In the mean while an Order having been made by her Majesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of her Majesty's Pleasure to them signified, ' That in the Form of Prayer with Thanksgiving to Almighty God, to be used in all Churches and Chappels within this Realm, every Year upon the eighth Day of March, (being the Day on which her Majesty began her happy Reign) in the Prayer at the Communion-Service, immediately before the reading of the Epistle for the Queen, as supreme Governor of this Church, these Words following be left out, ' And that these Blessings may continue to After-ages, make the Queen, we pray thee, an happy Mother of Children, who, being educated in thy true Faith and Fear, may happily succeed her in the Government of these Kingdoms;' And that no Edition of the Book of Common-Prayer, with the above mentioned Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, be printed but with this Amendment,

Order of Council for leaving out the Prayers for the Queen's Royal Issue.

Mr,

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1708.

Mr. Watſon, Son to the Lord Rockingham moved, ' That an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Maſteſty, that ſhe would not ſuffer her juſt Grief ſo far to prevail, but would have ſuch Indulgence to the hearty Deſires of her Subjects, as to entertain Thoughts of a ſecond Marriage.' This Motion being ſeconded by ſeveral other Members, was unani- mouſly carried, and a Committee appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs; which being agreed to by the Houſe, and the Lords having given their Concurrence to the ſame, was on the 28th of January preſented to her Maſteſty, by the Lord Chancellor, on the Part of the Houſe of Peers, and by the Speaker of the Commons, on the Part of their Houſe, being as follows :

' Moſt gracious Sovereign,

Address of
both Houſes to
the Queen for
her ſecond
Marriage.

' We your Maſteſty's moſt loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, being truly and deeply ſenſible of the many and great Bleſſings we have enjoyed during the whole Courſe of your Maſteſty's moſt glorious Reign, do moſt humbly conceive we ſhould be inexcuſably wanting to ourſelves and the whole Kingdom, if we ſhould neglect to uſe our moſt zealous Endeavours, that thoſe Bleſſings may be derived down to future Ages; and therefore, with Hearts full of the moſt profound Reſpect and Duty to your Royal Perſon, we moſt humbly beſeech your Maſteſty graciously to conſider the univerſal Deſires and moſt humble Supplications, of your faithful Subjects, that your Maſteſty would not ſo far indulge your juſt Grief, as to decline the Thoughts of a ſecond Marriage.

' This would be an unſpeakable Joy to your People, who would join their moſt fervent Prayers to Almighty God to bleſs your Maſteſty with Royal Iſſue: All of them concurring in this Opinion, That no greater Happineſs can be deſired for your Kingdoms, than that they and their Children may long continue under the gentle and gracious Government of your Maſteſty and your Poſterity.

Her Maſteſty's Answer to this Addreſs was,

The Queen's
Answer.

' The frequent Marks of Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Government, which I receive from both Houſes of Parliament, muſt needs be very acceptable to me.

' The Proviſion I have made for the Proteſtant Succeſſion, will always be a Proof, how much I have at my heart the future Happineſs of the Kingdom,

' The Subject of this Addreſs is of ſuch a Nature, that I am perſuaded, you do not expect a particular Answer.'

Mr. Speaker having reported this Answer to the Houſe of Commons, they reſolved to preſent another Addreſs to re- turn her their Thanks for the ſame. Three Days before, the Commons had reſolved to preſent another Addreſs to her Ma- jeſty,

jefty, ' That she would be pleased to give Directions, that all Papers and Proceedings, concerning the Examinations, Confessions, and Condemnation of William Gregg, sometime since executed for High Treason, might be laid before their House : ' Which Address being presented to the Queen, her Majesty gave Directions according to the Desire of the Commons. The same Day the Queen having granted a Commission, under the Great Seal, for the passing the Royal Assent to a Bill agreed to by both Houses, the Commons at the Desire of the Lords Commissioners, went up to the House of Peers, where the said Commission being read, their Lordships passed the Royal Assent to the Bill entitled, *An Act for the speedy and effectual Recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines for the Service of the Year 1709.*

Anno 7 Annæ, 1708.

Address about the Papers concerning W. Gregg.

The Recruiting Bill pass.

On the 28th, the House in a Committee of the whole House, took into Consideration that Part of the Speech of the Lords Commissioners for opening and holding that present Parliament, which related to the Improvement of the Union, and resolved, ' That the Laws relating to High Treason, be the same throughout the whole Kingdom.' Which Resolution was, the next Day, agreed to by the House; and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon.

Resolution for making the Laws relating to High-Treason the same.

Sir Simon Harcourt having been returned for Abington, and John Hucks, Esq; having lodg'd a Petition against him towards the latter End of this Month, the Merits of the Cause were argued, Council heard on both sides; and the Debates continued till two in the Morning, when Mr. Hucks carried it by a considerable Majority, Sir Simon having first taken Leave of the House with the following Speech :

Debate on the Abington Election.

' Whatever the Determination of this House may be, this I am sure of, and it must be admitted, that I am duly elected for the Borough of Abington, as ever any Man was.

Sir Simon Harcourt's Speech.

' Had it been the Pleasure of this House to have construed the Charter, under which this Election is made, according to the natural and plain Words of it, as the Inhabitants have always understood it; in such a Sense all former Parliaments have frequently expounded it: Had you declared the Right of Election to be in those Persons, who have, without any Interruption, exercised it for 150 Years, you could not have heard it insisted, that I had not the Majority. Even as you have determined the Right, my Majority is still unquestionable. No Gentleman, with Reason, can disprove my Assertion, whatever Reason he may have to refuse me his Vote.

' You have been truly informed, the Petitioner, on closing the Poll, declared he did not come thither with any Prospect or Hopes of Success.

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1708.

‘ So stupid then was I, as not to comprehend the Meaning of those Words, *I would do him Justice*; I really believe he himself was not at that Time let into the Secret.

‘ Any Opposition may give a Handle to a Petition, no matter for the Justice of it, Power will maintain it.

‘ Whoever sent him on such an Errand; what mean and contemptible Notions must he entertain of the then ensuing Parliament? He must suppose them capable of the basest Action, of being awed and influenced by Menaces or Promises, and to prostitute their Consciences at the Word of Command.

‘ Had there been such a Parliament elected, and I declared not duly elected, I should then have left my Place with a Compassion for the unfortunate Friends that staid behind me; whoever could have framed such a Project to himself, must undoubtedly have wish’d for, perhaps have wanted such a Parliament,

‘ He must have been a Person, the most abandon’d Wretch in the World, who had long quitted all Notions of Right and Wrong, all Sense of Truth and Justice, of Honour and Conscience.

‘ Whatever his dark Purposes were, ’tis our Happiness and the Nation’s, that they were entirely disappointed in the Choice of this Parliament.

‘ I cannot directly point him out, but whoever he was, I have so much Charity, as sincerely to wish he may feel, and be truly sensible of the Honour and impartial Justice of a British Parliament.

‘ *Here he sum’d up the Poll on both Sides, and demonstrated, That the Council for the Petition had left him the Majority of two Votes, and had added several unquestionable Votes to his own Poll.*

‘ The Petition charges me personally with many indirect Practices; but no Attempt has been made to prove any thing of that kind.

‘ As for the indirect Practices charged on my Agents, I had no Agents; I knew of no Opposition till the Morning of the Election, nor had the least Apprehension of any. I thought no Agent necessary to promote my Interest, nor had I employ’d any Person whatsoever to solicit for me: But what Solicitations, what Menaces and Promises, have been used against me, and by whom, are but too well known to too many.’

February 4th, the House in a grand Committee went upon the further Consideration of the Supply, and resolved,

Resolutions about the Supply.

‘ 1st, That five hundred forty-nine thousand two hundred thirty-five Pound twelve Shillings and eight Pence three Farthings, be granted to her Majesty, to defray the Charge of main-

maintaining Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain, and for Payment of Invalids for the Service of the Year 1709, including Five thousand Men to serve on board the Fleet. Anno 7. Annæ, 1708.

‘ 2dly, That One hundred eighty thousand Pounds be granted for the Charge of the Office of her Majesty’s Ordnance, for the Service of the Year 1709.

‘ 3dly, That Forty nine thousand three hundred and ten Pounds, four Shillings and ten Pence half Penny, be granted for the Payment of one Year’s Interest of the unsatisfied Debentures charged upon the Irish Forfeitures.

‘ 4thly, That Three thousand five hundred Pounds be granted for the Charge of circulating the old Exchequer Bills for another Year.

‘ 5thly, That a Supply be granted to her Majesty for carrying on the Coinage of the Gold and Silver of this Kingdom.

These Resolutions being on the 5th reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill ordered to be brought in, for continuing the former Acts for the Encouragement of the Coinage. The same Day the Commons unanimously resolved,

‘ That a Committee should be appointed to consider of Methods for the effectual Execution of the several Laws now in force, for excluding from the House of Commons, Officers, and such as received Pensions during Pleasure, and to report their Opinion therein to the House;’ which Committee was appointed accordingly.

A Committee appointed to consider of Methods to put the Laws in force against Pensioners and Placemen sitting in the House.

This done, Mr. Wortley Montagu made a Motion for the bringing in a Bill for the naturalizing Foreign Protestants: And, in a fine Speech, shewed the Advantages that would accrue to the Nation, by such an Act; alledging among other Particulars, ‘ The Example of the King of Prussia, who had not only invited, but furnish’d abundance of French Refugees, with Means to settle in his Dominions; where he had fertilis’d an almost barren Country, improved Trade, and vastly increased his Revenue: Adding, that if Foreigners were induced to settle under a despotick Government, where they found Protection and Encouragement, they would undoubtedly be the more inclin’d to bring their Effects, at least their Industry into Great Britain; where they would share the Privileges of a free Nation.

Mr. Wortley Montague’s Motion for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants.

Mr. Compton and several other Members back’d Mr. Wortley’s Motion; and Mr. Campion saying only, ‘ That if such a Bill were brought in, there should be a Clause inserted in it for obliging such Foreigners, as should be willing to enjoy the Benefit of it, to receive the Sacrament according to the Usage of the Church of England; the House order’d the said Bill to be brought in.

Mr. Compton.

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Resolves about
the Supply.
181,083 l. and
144,000 l.
granted.

On the 7th, the House in a grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply, and resolv'd, ' To grant 1st, One Million eighty one thousand, eighty three Pounds and four Pence, for maintaining the Forces in her Majesty's Pay, to serve in Spain and Portugal for the Service of the Year 1709. And 2dly, One hundred and forty four thousand Pounds towards defraying the Charge of transporting Land-Forces: ' Which Resolutions were agreed to the next Day.

As also 553,843
l. and 310,748 l.

On the 11th, in a Committee of the whole House, it was resolv'd to grant to her Majesty, ' 1st, Five hundred fifty three thousand eight hundred fifty five Pounds, fourteen Shillings and four Pence, for her Majesty's Proportion of the Subsidies payable to her Allies, pursuant to the Treaties, for the Service of the Year 1709. And 2dly, 310,748 l. 7 s. 11 d. to defray the extraordinary Charges of the War already incurr'd, and not already provided for by Parliament: ' Which Resolutions were likewise agreed to by the House the next Day.

The Funds already found out scarce answering one half of the necessary Sums for the Service of the Year, and the Commons being somewhat puzzled about Ways and Means to raise the rest, the Ministry bethought themselves of encouraging the Bank of England, to lay the following Proposition before that House:

Proposals of the
Bank of Eng-
land to the
Commons.

' The Governor and Company of the Bank of England humbly propose, That their present Fund of One hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum*, payable out of the five Sevenths of the nine Pence *per Barrel* Excise, being continued to them unto the first of August, One thousand seven hundred and eleven, they are contented after that Time to accept six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, for their original Stock of Twelve hundred thousand Pounds, together with Four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, towards their Charges of Management (hitherto paid them) out of the said Fund. After which Payments there being a Remainder of twenty-four thousand Pounds *per Annum*, on the said Fund, they are ready to advance Four hundred thousand Pounds, at such Times as shall be agreed upon, at six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, being allowed a Discount at six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, for such Money, from the respective Times of its Advance, until the said first of August, One thousand seven hundred and eleven. And they humbly annex to this Article, That they be continued a Corporation, with the said Fund preserved entire to them, for the Term of twenty one Years, from the said first of August, One thousand seven hundred and eleven, with all the Grants, Privileges, and Immunities, they now enjoy, by virtue or in pursuance of any Act or Acts of Parliament, redeemable afterwards by

Parliament, on a Year's Notice, and Repayment of the twelve hundred thousand Pounds first advanc'd, and likewise of the Four hundred thousand Pounds now to be advanc'd, and all Monies then due upon Tallies, Exchequer-Orders, or other Parliamentary Securities.

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‘ They are content to take an Annuity of Six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, payable to them out of the Duties on Houses, for all the Exchequer Bills that have been made out of them; and which, for any Arrears of Interest to be due the Five and twentieth of March next, are to be made out to them, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament in that Behalf (redeemable by Parliament on a Year's Notice) and to deliver up the said Bills, as fast as they can get them into their Custody, to be cancell'd, so as sufficient Provision be made for the Payment of the said Annuity weekly, for the intermediate Time, between the said Five and twentieth of March next, and the first of August, One thousand seven hundred and ten, when the said Duties on Houses are first to become payable, by the Act last mentioned; or, that they be allowed Interest upon the Whole, by way of Rebate, for the said intermediate Time: And so that their Fund of one hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum*, and Corporation, have the Prolongation desired by the first Article.

‘ The two preceding Articles being agreed to, to supply the public Exigencies farther than they are now able to do, the present Proprietors (being allow'd the Dividend of *March* next) are willing to admit new Subscriptions for doubling the present Stock, paid in, of two Millions two hundred and one thousand one hundred and seventy one Pounds ten Shillings, (upon the Payment of one hundred and fifteen Pounds, for every hundred Pounds subscrib'd) in order to enable them to circulate two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds, in Exchequer-Bills, for the Government, provided they be not obliged to such Circulation, unless the Subscriptions above mentioned, be completed. And in case they are completed, they are willing to undertake the Circulation of such Bills, to the Value of the said two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds, upon the Terms, Allowances, and Conditions following, (which they pray may be received as part of the Proposal contained in this Article,) *viz.*

‘ That a sufficient Fund or Funds be appropriated for the paying off and cancelling the whole two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds, in some certain Time.

‘ That a sufficient Fund or Funds be appropriated for the Payment of one hundred and fifty thousand Pounds yearly (being six Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, upon the said two Millions five hundred thousand Pounds) to be thus applied, *viz.* Seventy five thousand Pounds, one Moiety thereof, for

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the Payment of Interest on the Bills, to run at three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, or two Pence a Day for each hundred Pounds, and in proportion for lesser Sums; and seventy five thousand Pounds, or three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum*, to be paid Quarterly to the Bank, for the Circulation of the said Bills, as Money, after they have pass'd through the Revenue, and re-issued from the Exchequer, (in proportion to what they are standing out) till the whole Sum be paid off, or cancell'd.

‘ That the Interest of such Exchequer-Bills be paid off and clear'd at the Exchequer, before re-issued from thence.

‘ That such Bills be first issued at convenient Distances of Times, with regard to the public Services.

‘ That the Bills so made out be received in all Taxes, Loans, and Payments whatsoever, upon any Aids and Duties, granted, or to be granted, to her Majesty, till the full cancelling or paying off all of them; and that, until the said Time, they may be lock'd up as Money in her Majesty's Exchequer.

‘ That the Bank be no longer obliged to such Circulation or Contract, than that the said Premium of three Pounds *per Cent. per Annum* be duly paid them, and the said Bills be accepted in all Payments, as aforesaid.

‘ That the Bank be not obliged to answer them as Money, till the Bills are re-issued from the Exchequer.

‘ That the Bearers of such Bills may have Right to demand the Payment of them, from any Receiver or Collector of her Majesty's Revenue throughout Great Britain, out of the public Money in his Hands.

‘ That no more Exchequer-Bills be issued or made out by Authority of Parliament, or otherwise, without the Consent of the Bank.

‘ That such Agreement made with the Bank, be continued till the said Bills are paid off and cancelled.

‘ That no Member of the Bank, for, or by reason only of his acting in the said Circulation, be disabled from being a Member of Parliament.

‘ That the Bank have all other Privileges and Exemptions in relation to the said Exchequer-Bills, as they are entitled to by Act of Parliament for the Bills they now circulate, with such further Privileges as the Parliament in their Wisdom shall think fit, for the better enabling them to perform the Contract proposed.

These Proposals having been referred to a Committee of the whole House, upon a Report from the said Committee, the House on the 16th came to these Resolutions.

1. That

1. That, towards the raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, the Propofition of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for raising of feveral Sums, amounting to two Millions nine hundred Thousand Pounds, upon fuch Terms and Conditions, and with fuch Difcount, and by fuch Subscription, as are therein mentioned, be accepted.

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The Propofal of
the Bank ac-
cepted.

2. That an humble Adrefs be prefented to her Majesty, That ſhe will be graciously pleaſed to iſſue a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for taking Subſcriptions, for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for the better enabling them to comply with the Propofition of the ſaid Governor and Company, agreed to by the Houſe.

Purſuant to the ſaid Adrefs, the Queen, by a Commiſſion under the Great Seal of Great Britain, dated the 6th of February, conſtituted and appointed Sir Thomas Abney, Sir Jonathan Andrews, and divers other Perſons therein named, or any ſeven or more of them, to be Commiſſioners for taking the voluntary Subſcriptions that ſhould be made by, or for any Perſon or Perſons, Natives or Foreigners, Bodies Politic or Corporate, of any Sum or Sums of Money, not exceeding in the whole, the Sum of two Millions two Hundred and one Thouſand one Hundred and Seventy-one Pounds ten Shillings, to be added to, and engrafted upon the like Sum of two Millions two hundred and one Thouſand one Hundred and Seventy-one Pounds ten Shillings, (being the preſent Stock paid in of the ſaid Governor and Company) for the doubling thereof: And who ſhould pay down at the time of the ſaid Subscription, one Fifth Part of the Sums by them reſpectively ſubſcribed; and be willing to pay the remaining four fifth Parts thereof, together with fifteen Pounds *per Cent.* more (being in all one hundred and fifteen Pounds for every hundred Pounds ſubſcribed) in the manner, and at ſuch times as ſhould be appointed either by Act of Parliament, or by the Court and the Governor and Company of the Bank of England*.

The Queen's
Commiſſion for
taking in Sub-
ſcriptions.

On the 26th, the Houſe reſolved to adrefs her Majesty, 'That ſhe would give Directions that there might be laid before them, an account of what public Debts had been compounded; what had been received upon ſuch Compoſitions; and what Receivers had compounded.' Then the Houſe took into Conſideration the Petition of the Royal Boroughs of

Adrefs about
Compoſition of
public Debts.

* Accordingly, the Book for taking in Subſcriptions being opened at Mercer's-Hall, London, on Tueſday the 22d, about nine of the Clock in the Morning, the whole Sum of two Millions two hundred and one Thouſand ſeventy-one Pounds ten Shillings Sterling, was entirely completed about one a-Clock in the Afternoon; and ſuch was the Croud of People that brought their Money to that Fund, that near one Million more would have been ſubſcribed that very Day, if there had been room.

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Petition of the
Royal Bo-
roughs of Scot-
land.

of North Britain, formerly called Scotland, which was, in substance, the same as had been presented to the House towards the end of the last Sessions of the last Parliament, without any Effect. It set forth, 'That by the Treaty of Union it is provided, *That all Fish exported from Scotland beyond the Seas, which shall be cured with foreign Salt only, shall have the same Eases, Premiums, and Drawbacks, as are, or shall be allowed to such Persons as export the like Fish from England: And that for the Encouragement of the Herring-Fishing, there shall be allowed and paid to the Subjects Inhabitants of Great Britain, (during the present Allowances for other Fish) ten Shillings and five Pence Sterling for every Barrel of White Herring which shall be exported from Scotland:* That, upon the Faith and Credit of the Act of Union, divers Quantities of Herrings, Cod, and Salmon, were cured with foreign Salt only; the Drawback of which Fish amounted to 26,967 l. 9 s. 1 d. in the whole: And that the Custom-House Officers of North-Britain had not only refused Payment, but even Debentures for the Eases, Premiums and Drawbacks by the said Act directed; alledging, that the Salt wherewith such Fish was cured, (being in Scotland before the 1st of May 1707) did not pay the high Duties: Of which Grievance the Petitioners pray'd to be relieved.' A warm Debate arising upon the Matter of this Petition, the same was adjourn'd to the Monday following.

Resolution to-
wards raising
the Supply.

The same Day the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, resolved, 'That, towards raising the Fund of one hundred fifty Thousand Pounds *per Annum*, pursuant to the Proposition of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, agreed to by the House, for raising part of the Supply granted to her Majesty for the Service of the Year 1709, the further Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, commonly called the Two Thirds of the Subsidies which were granted by the Act of the third Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty a further Subsidy upon Wines and Merchandizes imported*, be continued from the Expiration of the Term last granted in, and be payable to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors.' Which Resolution being reported the next Day, was agreed to by the House.

A Bill ordered
to be brought
in for allowing
Drawbacks, &c.
to the Scots.

Two Days after, the House resumed the adjourn'd Debate upon the Matter of the Petition of the Representatives of the Royal Boroughs of Scotland: Which being read, and the Council for the Court of Managers for the united Trade of the English Company trading to the East-Indies, heard, and then withdrawn, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *For ascertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowances to be made upon the Exportation from Scotland of Fish, Beef and Pork cured with foreign Salt, imported before the first Day of May 1707.*

The

The 23d of the same Month, the House had resolved to address her Majesty, 'That she would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House, an Account of what Pensions had been paid out for Secret-Service-Money, to Members of Parliament, or any in trust for them, if any such there were.' And accordingly her Majesty caused afterwards the said Account to be laid before the House.

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Address for an
Account of
Pensions paid
to Members of
Parliament.

Whilst the *Bill for the naturalizing of foreign Protestants* was depending, a Paper was printed and industriously dispersed, containing in Substance, '1. That the Conflux of Aliens, as would probably be the Effect of such a Law, might prove dangerous to our Constitution; for these would owe Allegiance to their respective Princes, and retain a Fondness for their native Countries; and therefore, whensoever a War should break out, might prove so many Spies and Enemies. Besides, under this Pretence, the professed Enemies of our established Church and Religion, might flock over with design to effect their Overthrow. 2. That a general Naturalization might undoubtedly spread an universal Disgust and Jealousy throughout the Nation; particularly, in those Cities and Towns that are places of Manufacture. There having been many Complaints and Commotions in London, and elsewhere, on occasion of Foreigners. 3. That the Design of inviting Multitudes of Aliens to settle here, might prove, in time, a farther Mischiefe; for they would not only be capable of voting at Elections, but also of being chosen Members of Parliament; have Admission into Places of Trust and Authority; which, in process of time, might endanger our ancient Polity and Government; and by frequent Inter-marriages, go a great way to blot out and extinguish the English Race. 4. That, anciently, Naturalizations, by Act of Parliament, were seldom or never made but upon some special Reasons and particular Occasions. And tho' some Acts had given Encouragement to foreign Merchants and Weavers to settle here, it was when our weaving Trade, and other Manufactures, were inconsiderable to the Advancement they had since attained. Besides, from the Settlement of the great Customs in Edward I's Time, in all Acts of Parliament since passed, Aliens had always been charged with an Increase of Customs, above Natives, and a Discrimination kept up between them, as was particularly remark'd by the learned Chief Justice Hale, in a Tract against a general Naturalization. 5. That it was more than probable, that the greatest Number that would come over would be of poor People, which would be of fatal Consequence with respect to the many poor, industrious Families, who would be reduced to the utmost streights hereby; it being evident, that no Hands were wanted

Reasons against
a general Na-
turalization.

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wanted to carry on our Manufactures, from the great Quantities that lay on hand, their cheapness, and the lowness of Wages now given: What then would be the Effect of such an Addition? For these Aliens would altogether settle in Places of Manufacture; there being no Instances of any of the late Refugees betaking themselves to the Spade, Plough, or Flail. Secondly, It would be a very great Charge to those Parishes wherein they would settle; there being now great Numbers of French, who, for want of Work, were relieved, and in great measure maintained by the Queen's Bounty, and Charity of their Churches, and other well disposed Persons; who, when naturalized, would have recourse to their own respective Parishes for an Allowance. 6. That a general Naturalization would, in effect, defeat the Patent of the Act of Navigation, which had always been esteem'd to conduce to the Interest of the Nation, by the Incouragement and Increase of the English Mariners and Advance of Trade. 7. That hereby, in Proceſs of Time, Aliens would be advanced in Riches, and her Majesty's Subjects impoverished: For those beneficial Trades of buying and selling by Commissions, Remittances, and Exchanges of Money, would, in great measure, be engrossed by Foreigners, by reason of their many Friends and Relations abroad. Besides, such Aliens generally living in Lodgings, and at little Charge, frequently escaping public Taxes and Parish Duties, would be able to under-sell and undermine the native Merchants. 8. That hereby the Treasure of the Nation would be exhausted and remitted into foreign Parts: For it might well be supposed, that those Aliens that had valuable Estates, could not, or would not transport the greatest part thereof hither; and leaving Children and their nearest Relations behind them, they would come hither only upon a design of getting Riches, and to return home again therewith; particularly upon a Prospect of War: An Instance of which we had in the Practice of our Merchants, who when they had got Estates abroad, constantly return home to enjoy the same. 9. That the Queen's Customs would hereby be considerably diminished: For many Statutes, which lay a greater Duty on Aliens than on Natives, would, as to this, be repeal'd. 10. That Opportunity would hereby be given to Merchants to colour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers beyond Sea, their Correspondents, Friends, or Relations, either out of Friendship, or to the great Detriment of her Majesty's Customs and Trade of the native Subjects: A Practice which was offer'd to be proved before their late Majesties and the Lords of the Treasury; which Reasons did influence the Judgments of our Ancestors, as appears by the Statutes of 1 H. 7. c. 11. 11 H. 7. c. 14. 22 H. 8. c. 8. 11. That the Duties of
Package

Package and Scavage of the Goods of all Merchants, as well Anno 7. Annæ.
Denizens as Aliens, were the indispensable Right and Inhe- 1708.
ritance of the Commonalty and Citizens of London, let to
Farm by Lease (wherein are about 18 Years to come) for a
Fine of 1000l. and the yearly Rent of 950l. and among
other things, are by Act of Parliament charged towards
the raising of 1000l. *per Annum* for ever, to the Orphans
and other Creditors of the said City; which Duties would
be wholly lost, to the great Prejudice of the said City, and
would render them incapable to support the Government of
the same. 12. And in the last place, That the Nation be-
ing now engaged in an expensive, though necessary War;
Taxes high, Trade obstructed, great Quantities of Woollen,
and other Manufactures lay unfold; And, as the Effect
hereof, the several Prices of making them very small; many
Families destitute of Work throughout the Kingdom. What
then, at such a Time as this, must be the Consequence of
inviting hither by a general Naturalization, Multitudes of
poor Foreigners, who would only employ themselves in
Trade and Manufactures?

On the other hand, the City of London having petitioned
the Commons on the 18th, that they might be heard by their
Council against the said Bill; and their Request being
granted, their Lawyers chiefly insisted on the 11th of the
before-mentioned Reasons; but, upon Examination, it was
found, that the Duties of Package and Scavage did not, of
late, yield above twenty Pounds *per Annum*, most of the fo-
reign Merchants being already naturalized. The Majority
of the House easily discerned the Captiousness of the other
popular Arguments, being thoroughly convinced, both by
their own Observation, and the Reasons alledged, both
within and without the Walls, *That* (as the Preamble of
the Bill sets it forth) *the Increase of People is a Means of ad-
vancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation.* Which Maxim,
the Fundamental of sound Politics, was abundantly verified,
not only in Prussia, Holland, and other Protestant Countries,
which had vastly increased in Riches by the French Re-
fugees settling there; but principally in Great Britain, where,
by the Industry of the said Refugees, several new Manufac-
tures had been set up, and others improved, to the great
Advancement of Trade, and the total turning the Ballance
thereof, to the Prejudice of France, and Benefit of this Na-
tion. That, besides the Improvement of Commerce, the
French Refugees had greatly contributed towards the Sup-
port of the Revolution Settlement, by putting the best part
of their own Substance, and of their Friends and Relations
abroad, into the public Funds: (Of which they had a fresh
Instance in their subscribing near 500,000l. into the Bank

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of England) Inſomuch, that, by a modeſt Computation, the Refugees were reckon'd to have above two Millions Sterling in the Government. That as they could not be ſuppoſed to have brought one half of that Money into England, ſo it was prudence to divert the Thoughts they might have, upon the Conclusion of the War, to carry their vaſt Gains abroad, (which would very much leſſen the current Caſh and Credit of Great Britain,) by granting them the Advantages and Privileges enjoy'd by her Majeſty's natural-born Subjects; which would not only invite them to ſettle here, but likewise bring over ſuch of their Friends and Relations as might hope to inherit their Eſtates. That the French Refugees had, at all times, in their ſeveral Stations and Callings, given ſignal Proofs of their Love for our happy Conſtitution, and of their Zeal and Affection for the Government: And in particular ſuch of them as had military Employments, which they had diſcharged, both in the late and preſent War, with diſtinguiſhed Bravery and Conduct. That this War had already conſum'd ſuch a vaſt Number of Men, that it was highly neceſſary to ſupply that Loſs by inviting Foreigners to come over, whether the War continued, which would ſtill encreaſe the Scarcity of Men; or whether it was drawing to a Period, in which caſe a great Number of Hands would be requiſite to carry on the Manufactures. And in ſhort, that all the Objections againſt a Naturalization were grounded upon this falſe Suppoſition, ' That Foreigners would ever continue, and be look'd upon as ſuch: ' Which was ſufficiently confuted by paſt and daily Experience. Upon the whole Matter, it was reſolved, That the ſaid Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe, who were empower'd to receive a Clause for preſerving the Rights of the City of London: Which was accordingly inſerted in it, but afterwards left out, upon a juſt Conſideration, That moſt of the French Proteſtant Merchants, ſettled in the City of London, being already naturalized by private Bills, were thereby exempted from paying the Duties of Package and Scavage; and that the Jews, foreign Papiſts, and other Traders, who could not enjoy the Benefit of this Act, were ſufficient to anſwer the yearly Sum at which the ſaid Duties had been farm'd out.

On the laſt Day of the Month, a Motion was made and the Queſtion put, That it ſhould be alſo an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to continue the ſame Proviſion as was made by the Statute of King James the Firſt, Cap. 11. which being carried in the Negative, the Houſe in a grand Committee went through the ſaid Bill; and two Days after ordered it to be engroſſed. This Bill being paſt the Houſe of Commons, and ſent up to the Lords, the City of London follow'd it thither, and were there alſo heard by their

heir Council, but with no better Success; for the same Reasons that had sway'd the Commons.

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On the 24th, the Lords authorized by her Majesty's Commission, sent a Message to the Commons, desiring their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers, whither the Commons went up; and the Commission being read, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and several other Lords to pass the Royal Assent to an Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1709, and to three private Bills, their Lordships passed the Royal Assent to those Bills accordingly.

Acts passed by
Commission.

The 26th, Mr. Bromly having delivered his Report from the Committee appointed to examine the Accounts laid before the House by the Agents for Taxes, the Commons resolved to address her Majesty, 'That she would be pleased to give the necessary Orders for getting in the Arrears of the Land-Taxes, and for obliging the Receivers-General to make their Payments in due time:' And two Days after the House resolved to make another Address to the Queen, 'That she would be pleased to give Directions, that an Account might be laid before the House, what Accomptants had made up their Accounts for Moneys issued since the Commencement of the present War, and what Procefs had issued against such as had not made up their Accounts.

Addrees about
Arrears of
Taxes and public
Accounts,
and Pay of the
Troops.

March the 2d, the Lords having sent down an Address to the Commons, for their Concurrence, relating to certain Conditions to be insisted on, as the *sine qua non*, of a Treaty with France, Mr. Secretary Boyle represented, 'That the British Nation having been at a vast Expence of Blood and Treasure for the Prosecution of this necessary War, it was but just they should reap some Benefit by the Peace: And the Town of Dunkirk being a Nest of Pirates, that infested the Ocean, and did infinite Mischiefs to Trade, he therefore moved, That the Demolishing of its Fortifications and Harbour be insisted upon in the ensuing Treaty of Peace, and inserted in the Address:' Which, with that Amendment, was unanimously approved, and carried back to their Lordships by Mr. Secretary Boyle. The Queen having appointed the 3d, at six of the Clock, for receiving the said Address, the Lord Chancellor, on the part of the Peers, and the Speaker of the Commons, on the Part of the Commons, attended her Majesty with it, being as follows:

Motion made
by Mr. Secretary
Boyle, for demolishing
Dunkirk, approved.

' Most Gracious Sovereign,

' We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, considering the great Expence of Blood and Treasure that your Majesty and your Allies have been at, in pro-

Addrees of both
Houses to the
Queen about the
ensuing Treaty
of Peace.

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secuting this long War, for securing the Liberties of Europe, do most humbly beseech your Majesty, That, for preserving the Repose and Quiet of Europe, and preventing the ambitious Designs of France for the future, your Majesty would be pleased to take Care, at the Conclusion of the War, to continue and establish a good and firm Friendship among the Allies; and that the French King may be obliged to own your Majesty's Title and the Protestant Succession, as it is established by the Laws of Great Britain; and that your Allies be engaged to become Guarrantees for the same.

' And that your Majesty would take effectual Methods, that the Pretender shall be removed out of the French Dominions, and not suffer'd to return to disturb your Majesty, your Heirs or Successors, in the Protestant Line.

' And for the Security of your Majesty's Dominions, and the Preservation of Trade, and the general Benefit of the Allies, your Majesty will be graciously pleased, that Care may be taken that the Fortifications and Harbour of Dunkirk may be demolished and destroyed.'

Her Majesty's Answer to this Address was,

The Queen's
Answer.

' I am of the same Opinion with my two Houses of Parliament in the several Particulars of this Address; as I have also been in all the other which they have made on the same Subject.

' I assure you no Care shall be wanting on my Part to attain the Ends they have desired.'

Resolutions
about Ways and
Means to raise
the Supply.

This Answer being reported to the House, they order'd an Address of Thanks to be presented to her Majesty; and the same Day, they, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd farther of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and came to these Resolutions: ' First, That, in further part of the yearly Fund to be settled pursuant to the Proposition of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for raising part of the Supply granted to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year 1709, the Duties on Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Spices and Pictures, and the fifteen *per Cent.* on Mullins, which were continued, and the new additional Duties on Coffee, Tea, Spices, Pictures, Drugs, China-Wares and Callicoes, which were granted (amongst other things) by the Act of the third Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for continuing Duties on Low Wines, and upon Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, and upon Hawkers, Pedlars and petty Chapmen, and upon Muslin; and for granting new Duties upon several of the said Commodities, and also upon Callicoes, China-Wares and Drugs, until the twenty-fourth Day of June 1710;* and which, by an Act of the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, were continued from the twenty-third Day of June 1710, for the term of four Years from thence next ensuing, shall be further continued from

from the Expiration of the said Term of four Years, and be payable to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors for ever. Anno 7 Annæ, 1708.

2dly, That, immediately from and after the Time that the Sum now remaining unsatisfied of the Loans not exceeding seven hundred thousand Pound, secured by the said Acts of the third and sixth Years of her Majesty's Reign, upon the said Duties on Coffee and other Commodities therein respectively mentioned, and the Interest thereof shall be duly paid off and discharged, or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose, All the Moneys which shall, or may from thenceforth arise by the Duties of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices and Pictures, Muslins, Drugs, China-Wares and Callicoes therein continued or granted until the 24th Day of June 1714, shall be subjected and made liable towards making good the said yearly Fund to be settled as aforesaid.

3dly, That, immediately from and after the Time that the Sum now remaining unsatisfied of the Loans, not exceeding six Hundred thirty-six Thousand nine Hundred fifty-seven Pounds four Shillings and two Pence, secured by several Acts of the third and sixth Years of her Majesty's Reign, upon the two Thirds of the Subsidies therein mentioned, and the Interest thereof shall be fully paid off and discharged, or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose, all the Moneys which shall or may from henceforth arise by the said two Thirds of the said Subsidies, until the seventh Day of March 1711, shall also be subjected and made liable, towards making good the said yearly Fund, to be settled as aforesaid.

4thly, That, towards raising the Supply to be granted to her Majesty, the Impositions upon Wines, Vinegar, and Tobacco, which were first granted to King James the Second, in the first Year of his Reign; and the Impositions upon the East-India Goods, and other Goods charged therewith, which were first granted to their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, in the second Year of their Reign, and the additional Impositions upon several Goods and Merchandizes which were at first granted to King William and Queen Mary, in the fourth Year of their Reign; and the several Duties on Whale-Fins imported, which were granted to King William in the ninth Year of his Reign; all which Duties have Continuance by several subsequent Acts, until the first Day of August 1714, shall be farther continued to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, from the last Day of July 1714, to the first Day of August 1716, and no longer.

5thly, That, from and after the Time that all the Principal and Interest, which by former Acts of Parliament are charged upon the said Impositions upon Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, and East-India Goods, and upon the said additional Impositions, and upon the same Duties upon Whale-Fins, or upon

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upon them or any of them, jointly with other Duties, shall be paid off and satisfied; or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that Purpose, all the Monies which shall from thenceforth arise by the said Impositions upon Wine, Vinegar, Tobacco, and East-India Goods, and by the said additional Imposition and Duties upon Whale-Fins, shall be appropriated towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty. 6thly, That all Tobacco to be used or consumed on board any of her Majesty's Ships of War in any Part of Europe (which shall be sold by the Commander or Purser) be stamp'd. 7thly, That a Duty be laid upon the said Stamps. 8thly, That the said Duty be one Penny for every Stamp to be affixed to every four Pound Weight of such Tobacco, the same to be paid by the Manufacturer thereof. Which Resolutions being the next Day reported by Mr. Farrer, were agreed to by the House.

Further Reso-
lutions about
Ways and
Means.

On the 7th, the House consider'd farther of Ways and Means, and resolv'd, 1st, That, for making good the Allowance of three Pound *per Cent. per Annum*, for Circulation of the Exchequer-Bills, to be circulated by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, from the time the said Exchequer-Bills shall begin to be issued, and the Interest of two Pence *per Diem* for every one hundred Pounds to be borne upon the said Bills, until the Funds which are to be made liable to the said Allowances for Interest and Circulation shall take effect, and be sufficient for that Purpose, a Power and Direction be given for issuing like Exchequer-Bills quarterly for so much as the said Allowances for Interest and Circulation shall amount unto; and that the said quarterly Bills have also the like Allowances as to the Interest and Circulation from the respective Times of their being made forth, and have the same Currency in the public Revenues, and be also chargeable upon the same cancelling Funds, and be in all respects circulated upon the same Terms and Conditions as the other Exchequer-Bills, to be made forth in pursuance of the Proposition of the said Governor and Company. 2dly, That, towards raising a sufficient Fund or Funds for the paying off and cancelling, in some certain Time, the Exchequer Bills to be circulated by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, in order to her Majesty's Supply for the Service of the Year 1709, that Moiety or half Part of the Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and other Duties and Sums of Money payable upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, which were granted to his late Majesty King Charles the Second for his Life, by an Act of Parliament in the twelfth Year of his Reign, and which, by several subsequent Acts, have been granted to continue till the first Day of August 1714, shall be further continued from the last Day of July 1714,

and

and be payable to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors for Anno 7 Annæ,
 ever ; and that the same and all Arrearages thereof (not al- 1708.
 ready appropriated by any former Act or Acts of Parliament
 in that Behalf) shall be made subject and liable for, or to-
 wards the Payment of two hundred thousand Pounds *per*
Annum, to be appropriated and applied for, and towards the
 paying off and cancelling the said Exchequer-Bills until they
 shall be wholly discharged ; the said two hundred thousand
 Pounds *per Annum*, to commence from the Time that the
 Loans made, or to be made upon an Act of the 6th Year
 of her Majesty's Reign, and charged on the said half Sub-
 sidy, and other Duties therein mentioned, and all the Inte-
 rest thereof shall be satisfied. 3dly, That the Excess or Sur-
 plus which shall from time to time arise, of and from the
 other Moiety or half Part of the Subsidies of Tonnage and
 Poundage, and other Duties and Sums of Money payable
 upon Wines, Goods and Merchandizes imported, which
 were first granted in the twelfth Year of the Reign of King
 Charles the Second, and which, by several subsequent Acts,
 had Continuance until the first Day of August 1712, for the
 Purposes therein mentioned : And by an Act of the 6th
 Year of her Majesty's Reign, were further continued for the
 Term of ninety-six Years from the last Day of July 1712,
 for Payment of Annuities, not exceeding eighty thousand
 Pounds *per Annum* (which Excess or Surplus, by a Clause in
 the said Act of the 6th Year of her Majesty's Reign, was re-
 served to be disposed for the public Use and Service, and not
 otherwise) and all Arrearages of the said half Subsidies and
 Duties not already appropriated, or to be applied by any
 Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf, shall also be made
 subject and liable for, or towards the Payment of the said
 two hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum*, for cancelling
 and discharging the said Exchequer-Bills as aforesaid. 4thly,
 That the Excess or Surplus which shall from time to time
 arise, as well by the Duties of Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Spices,
 Pictures, Mullins, Drugs, China-Wares and Callicoes, as
 by the Two third Parts of the Subsidies of Tonnage and
 Poundage, made liable to the Payment of the Allowances a-
 mounting to Six *per Cent. per Annum*, or thereabouts, for In-
 terest and Circulation of the said Exchequer-Bills after the
 same Duties and Revenues shall commence and take Effect
 for that Purpose (which Excess or Surplus shall remain from
 Time to Time, after discharging or leaving sufficient to dis-
 charge the said Allowances, amounting to Six *per Cent. per*
Annum, or thereabouts, shall likewise be made subject and
 liable for, or towards the Payment and making good of the
 said two hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* for cancelling
 the said Exchequer-Bills aforesaid. 5thly, That, in case at
 the

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the End of any Year, after the Time when the said two hundred thousand Pounds *per Annum* is to commence as aforesaid, it shall appear that the Funds intended, as aforesaid, for making good the same, shall be deficient for that purpose. Then, and so often every such Deficiency shall and may be made up out of the Produce of those Funds in any subsequent Year or Years, in which shall appear to be an Overplus, to be applied for, or towards making good of such Deficiency. And 6thly, That the Duty upon the Exportation of Copper of the Produce of Great Britain, and all Brass Wire made here be taken off.' Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill order'd to be brought in upon these, and the other Resolutions agreed to three Days before.

The Bill for exchanging Tobacco for French Wines drop'd.

Some time before a Bill had been brought into the House of Commons, for the Exportation of Tobacco and other Commodities and Manufactures of the Growth and Product of Great Britain, the Design of which was, to exchange Tobacco for French Wines : But the Portugueze Ambassador having by a Memorial represented to her Majesty, and by Word of Mouth, to several Members without Doors, That the Bill was contrary to the Alliance between her Majesty and the King his Matter; and it being considered besides, that the said Exchange would redound to the Advantage of France, and to the Benefit of Five or Six Persons in Great Britain only : After the Bill had been twice read, and committed to a Committee of the whole House, the Question was put on the 9th, that the whole House should then resolve itself into the said Committee; which being then carried in the Negative, the Bill was dismissed, by putting off the Consideration of it for a Month. And on the other hand, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, for the more effectual prohibiting the Importation of French Wines, and all other Commodities of the Growth and Product of France.

Votes of the Commons approving the Conduct of the Government about the Invasion.

The next Day the House took into Consideration the Papers relating to the designed Invasion of Scotland, and the Proceedings thereupon, and against the Lord Griffin and others taken in Rebellion; and relating to the Persons taken upon Suspicion, as also to the Garrisons in Scotland. Whereupon the House resolved, 'First, That Orders were not issued for the marching of the Troops in England until the 14th Day of March, it being necessary for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, that the Troops in this part of the Kingdom should not march into Scotland, till there was certain Intelligence that the Enemy intended to land in that Part of the united Kingdom. Secondly, That timely and effectual Care was taken by those employed under her Majesty, at the Time of the intended Invasion of Scotland,

to disappoint the Designs of her Majesty's Enemies both at home and abroad, by fitting out a sufficient Number of Men of War, ordering a competent Number of Troops from Flanders, giving Directions for the Forces in Ireland to be ready for the Assistance of the Nation, and by making the necessary and proper Dispositions of the Forces in England.

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About this Time a * Bill being depending for preserving the Privileges of Ambassadors and other public Ministers; and the said Bill and Amendments being read the 12th, the House added a Clause, ' That no Person be proceeded against, as having arrested the Servant of an Ambassador or public Minister, by virtue of this Act, unless the Name of such Servants be first register'd in the Office of one of the principal Secretaries of State, and by such Secretary transmitted to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who shall hang up the same in some public Place in their Offices, &c. And ordered the Bill to be engrossed.'

A Clause to the
Bill.

On the 14th, the House in a grand Committee took in to Consideration the Report of the Lord High-Treasurer made upon the Address to her Majesty the 18th of March 1709, relating to the People of Nevis and St. Christophers, and resolved, ' That it did appear that the Losses they had sustained by the late Invasion of the French, did amount to upwards of 300,000 Pounds. 2. That it would be for the Advantage of the Trade of Great Britain, that the Inhabitants of the said Islands be enabled to resettle there.' These Resolutions, being on the 18th reported, were agreed to by the House; and at the same time a Motion was made, that a Supply be granted for enabling the said Inhabitants to resettle in those Islands; which on the 21st, in a grand Committee, was carried in the Affirmative. And on the 25th, likewise in a grand Committee, it was resolved, ' That the Sum of one hundred and three thousand two hundred and three Pounds, eleven Shillings and four Pence, be granted for the Use of such Proprietors or Inhabitants only of Nevis and St. Christophers, who were Sufferers by the late French Invasion there, and who shall resettle, or cause to be resettled their Plantations in the said Islands.' Which Resolution was, on the Sixth of April, reported, and agreed to by the House.

Resolutions
about Nevis and
St. Christophers.

On the 17th, Mr. Ward reported from the Committee of the whole House, that they had come to these Resolutions, ' That the Trade to Africa was very advantageous to

And the Trade
to Africa.

TOME IV.

R

Great

* This Bill was occasioned by an Insult offered by the Populace to the Russian Ambassador.

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Great Britain, and necessary to the Plantations thereunto belonging. 2dly, That the said Trade ought to be free for all her Majesty's Subjects in a regulated Company, under such Rules and Provisions as might be for the Preservation of the said Trade, and maintaining such Forts and Castles as were necessary for that purpose.' Which Resolutions were agreed to by the House, and a Bill ordered to be brought in pursuant to the same: (But this Bill met with Obstructions which hinder'd its passing.)

Address about
the Commissioners
of the Equi-
valent.

Five Days after the Commons resolved to address her Majesty, ' That in regard the greatest part of the Money paid to Scotland by way of Equivalent, was already issued out to the several Persons having Interest therein: Therefore, that her Majesty be graciously pleased to give Directions for reducing the Number of the Commissioners for managing the same for the future, as her Majesty in her great Wisdom should think fit: ' With which Address her Majesty readily comply'd.

The Queen having granted a Commission under the Great Seal, empowering the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Privy-Seal, and several other Lords, to pass the Royal Assent to several Bills agreed to by both Houses of Parliament; the Lords Commissioners sent on the 23d a Message to the House of Commons by Mr. Aston, Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, to desire the House to come up to the House of Peers with their Speaker, to be present at the passing the said Bills into Acts. The Speaker and the House went up accordingly, and the Lords Commissioners passed the Royal Assent to the several public Bills following, viz.

Acts pass'd.

An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.

An Act for explaining and making more effectual that part of an Act concerning the Buying and Selling of Cattle in Smithfield, and for giving leave for bringing up Calves dead to London, as formerly.

An Act for naturalizing Foreign Protestants.

An Act for preserving and enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland.

An Act for building a Church or Chappel in the Town of Manchester in the County of Lancaster. And to five private Bills.

The Increase of
the Debt of the
Navy inquired
into.

The next Day the House took into Consideration the Report from the Committee to whom it was referred, to examine the Accounts which had been laid before the House, of what Ships had been employ'd as Cruizers and Convoys,

ove^r

over and above the Ships for the Line of Battle, and for Convoys to remote Parts; and also the Estimate of the Debt of her Majesty's Navy, as it stood on the Heads mentioned in the said Estimate on the 30th of September, 1708. Resolv'd, That an Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House an Account of all Sums of Money granted, or voted since her Majesty's Accession to the Crown, and how far the same had proved deficient: And ordered, That the Commissioners of the Navy do lay before this House the Causes of the Increase of the Debt of the Navy. But no Answer was return'd to that Address.

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The House of Lords on the 28th, sent down a Bill to the Commons, which their Lordships had passed; it was entitled, *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms*, to which they desired the others Concurrence. The Bill being read twice, was referred to a Committee of the whole House; and on the 5th of April they order'd that the said Committee should be empower'd to receive one or more Clause or Clauses, for ascertaining what Offences should be adjudged High-Treason, or Misprision of Treason; the Method of Prosecution and Trial; and the Forfeitures and Punishments for such sorts of Offences throughout the united Kingdom of Great Britain, in such manner as might be more conducive to the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government, the Succession as by Law established in the Protestant Line, and for the attainting of the Pretender: Then the House in a grand Committee took the said Bill into Consideration, which occasioned a warm Debate; the Scots Members making several Speeches against the Clause, for rendering the Scots, in Cases of Treason, liable to the same Forfeitures as the English, contrary to the ancient Laws of Scotland. This Debate being put off to the 7th, the Scots Members, who were supported by a strong Party, prevailed so far, that several Amendments were made to the Bill, whereby the Nature of it was entirely changed: For instead of subjecting the Scots to the English Laws concerning Treason, it was on the contrary provided, that no Attainder for Treason should extend to the disinheriting of any Heir, nor prejudice the Right and Title of any other than the Offender, during Life, throughout the united Kingdom. This Amendment was the next Day reported, and agreed to by a Majority of 164 Voices against 112. The Bill thus alter'd, being sent back to the Lords, their Lordships, who, in this Bill, had nothing in view, but to give a further Security to the present Government and the Protestant Succession, did, by the Lord Somers's wife Motion, allow the

Proceedings on
the Bill for im-
proving the
Union.

Annō 8 Annæ, fore mentioned Amendment, in relation to Scotland, from
 1709. *the first of July 1709, and in England only after the Decease
 of the pretended Prince of Wales, and at the End of three Years
 after the immediate Succession to the Crown, upon the Demise
 of her Majesty, shall take Effect, as the same stands limited by
 several Acts of Parliament.*

Alteration made
 by the Lords.

Act of free
 Pardon.

On the 20th of April the Lord Chief Justice Holt, and Mr. Baron Lovell, carried a Message from the Lords to the Commons, ' That the Queen had been pleased to send their Lordships a Bill, entitled, *An Act for the Queen's most gracious, general, and free Pardon*, which their Lordships had humbly accepted and pass'd, and to which they desired the Concurrence of the Commons.' Whereupon the latter read the said Bill, pass'd it, and sent it back to the Lords by Mr. Solicitor-General. The next Day the Lords Commissioners sent a Message to the House of Commons, to desire the House to come up to the House of Peers with their Speaker, to be present at the passing the said Bills into Acts. The Speaker and the House went up accordingly, and the Lords Commissioners gave the Royal Assent to the several public Bills following, viz.

Acts passed.

1. *An Act for enlarging the Capital Stock of the Bank of England, and for raising a further Supply to her Majesty, for the Service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Nine.*

2. *An Act for continuing several Impositions and Duties to raise Money by way of Loan, and for exporting British Copper and Brass Wire, Duty-free, and for circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer-Bills in case a new Contract be made in that Behalf; and concerning the Oaths to be administred in relation to Italian Thrown Silks; and touching Oils and Plantation-Goods of Foreigners, taken, or to be taken as Prize; and concerning Drugs of America, to be imported from her Majesty's Plantations; and for appropriating the Monies given in this Session of Parliament; and for making out Debentures for two Transport Ships in this Act named; and to allow a farther Time for Registering certain Debentures; and for Relief of Persons who have lost such Tickets, Exchequer-Bills, Debentures, Tallies or Orders, as in this Act are mentioned.*

3. *An Act for ascertaining and directing the Payment of the Allowance to be made for, or upon the Exportation from Scotland of Fish, Beef and Pork cured with foreign Salt imported before the first Day of May 1707, and for disposing such Salt still remaining in the Hands of her Majesty's Subjects there; and for ascertaining and securing the Allowances for Fish and Flesh exported, and to be exported from Scotland for the future.*

4. An

4. *An Act for improving the Union of the two Kingdoms.*
5. *An Act to prevent the laying of Wagers relating to the Public.*
6. *An Act for preserving the Privileges of Ambassadors, and other public Ministers of foreign Princes and States.*
7. *An Act for the better ascertaining the Lengths and Breadths of Woollen Cloth made in the County of York.*
8. *An Act to preserve the Right of Patrons to Advertisons.*
9. *An Act to enable Infants, who are seized or possessed of Estates in Fee or Trust, or by way of Mortgage, to make Conveyances of such Estates.*
10. *An Act for rendering more effectual the Laws concerning Commissions of Sewers.*
11. *An Act for the better Preservation of parochial Libraries, in that part of Great Britain called England.*
12. *An Act for giving the Commissioners of Sewers for the City of London, the same Powers as the Commissioners of Sewers for Counties have, and to oblige Collectors for the Sewers to account.*
13. *An Act for the repairing and improving of Morison's Haven and the Fort there, in the Shire of East-Lothian, alias, Haddington.*
14. *An Act for building a Parish-Church and Parsonage-House, and making a new Church-Yard, and a new Parish in Birmingham in the County of Warwick, to be called the Parish of Saint Philip.*
15. *An Act for the public registering of Deeds, Conveyances and Wills, and other Incumbrances which shall be made of, or that may affect any Honours, Manors, Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments within the County of Middlesex, after the 29th Day of September, 1709.*
16. *An Act for the Queen's most gracious, general, and free Pardon.*
17. *An Act for continuing the former Acts, for the Encouragement of the Coinage, and to encourage the bringing of foreign Coins, and British or foreign Plate to be coined, and for making Provision for the Mines in Scotland, and for the prosecuting Offences concerning the Coin in England.*
18. *An Act for raising the Militia for the Year one thousand seven hundred and nine, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.*
19. *An Act for making more effectual an Act made in the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for the better preventing of Mischiefs that may happen by Fire.*
20. *An Act for appointing Commissioners to treat and agree for such Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as shall be judged proper*

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21. *An Act for altering Whitsuntide and Lammas Terms for the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.*

22. *An Act for making perpetual an Act for the better preventing the counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom; as also for giving the like Remedy upon Promissory Notes, as is used upon Bills of Exchange; and for better Payment of inland Bills of Exchange; and for continuing several Acts made in the fourth and fifth Years of her Majesty's Reign, for preventing Frauds committed by Bankrupts.*

As also to thirty-one private Bills: And afterwards a Speech of the Lord-Commissioners was delivered to both Houses by the Lord Chancellor as followeth:

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Lords
Commissioners
Speech to both
Houses of Par-
liament.

‘ **B**eing now, by the Queen's Directions, to put an end to this Session, we have it in Command from her Majesty to assure you, her Majesty is extremely sensible of the Zeal and Affection you have shewn for her Service and the Good of her People, and of the Prudence and Dispatch with which you have completed the important Business of this Session.

‘ The Vigour and Firmness of your Proceedings have already had a very good Effect on Affairs abroad; and there is ground to hope, that, by God's Blessing on her Majesty's Endeavours, this will every day appear more and more evident.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

‘ We are to return you in particular her Majesty's Thanks, for your having provided so timely and effectually the Supplies found necessary to the Prosecution of this War, with an Augmentation of those Forces, which, in Conjunction with our Allies, have, by God's Assistance, procured us the present Advantages over the common Enemy.

‘ Your Cheerfulness in giving such large Supplies at this Juncture, and the ready Advances which have been made for their being effectual, with so little Burden to the People, shew you perfectly understand how to make a right Use of our past Successes, and that nothing is too difficult for so dutiful and affectionate Subjects, acting in Defence of so good a Cause.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ Her Majesty, thro' the whole Course of her Reign, having been desirous to shew all possible Instances of Goodness and Clemency to her Subjects, hath now, for the strengthening the Union, and quieting the Minds of all her
‘ Subjects

‘ Subjects throughout the united Kingdom, thought fit to Anno 8 Annæ
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 ‘ grant them an Act of Grace and free Pardon, in a more
 ‘ full and beneficial manner than hath been formerly used ;
 ‘ not doubting but all her People will make a right Use of,
 ‘ and suitable Returns on their part, for so extraordinary an
 ‘ Indulgence.

‘ Her Majesty, having also been graciously pleased to give
 ‘ the Royal Assent to the several Bills you have presented
 ‘ during this Session, commands us to observe to you on that
 ‘ Occasion, that the Life and Benefit of all Laws, how wisely
 ‘ soever they are framed, do chiefly consist in a due and
 ‘ regular Execution of them ; and therefore to exhort you,
 ‘ that, when you return to your Countries, you would think
 ‘ it indispensably your Duty to set a good Example towards
 ‘ an impartial and steady Observation of the many good
 ‘ Laws which have been enacted (especially since the late
 ‘ Revolution) and which fall within your Province to
 ‘ execute.’

‘ It being but too evident, that the Defect at present at-
 ‘ tending us, is not so much the want of new Laws, as the
 ‘ neglect and disregarding those already made.’

Then the Lord Chancellor said,

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ It is her Majesty’s Royal Will and Pleasure, that this
 Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the nineteenth Day of
 May next, and this Parliament is prorogued accordingly to
 Thursday the nineteenth Day of May next.’

Nov. the 13th, the Parliament met again, and the Queen,
 who had not been there the whole Session before, delivered
 in Person the following Speech to both Houses.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ **I**T is a great Satisfaction to me, that I am able to give Queen’s Speech
 ‘ you so good an Account of the Progress of the War in Parliament,
 ‘ since the last Session of Parliament.

‘ In the beginning of this Year our Enemies made use of
 ‘ all their Artifices to amuse us with false Appearances and
 ‘ deceitful Insinuations of their Desire of Peace, in hopes
 ‘ that, from thence, Means might be found to create some
 ‘ Divisions or Jealousies among the Allies ; but they were
 ‘ entirely disappointed in their Expectation, and such Mea-
 ‘ sures were taken upon that Occasion, as made it impossible
 ‘ for them long to disguise their Infincerity. The Opera-
 ‘ tions of the War were not delay’d, and the Campaign,
 ‘ which, notwithstanding the Backwardness of the Season,
 ‘ immediately followed, has been, at least, as glorious for
 ‘ the Allies as any of those which have preceded it.

‘ God

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‘ God Almighty has been pleased to bless us with a most remarkable Victory, and with such other great and important Successes, both before and after it, that France is thereby become much more exposed and open to the Impression of our Arms, and consequently more in need of a Peace, than it was at the beginning of this Campaign.

‘ However, the War still continuing, I find myself obliged again to desire you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to grant me such Supplies as you shall judge necessary for the assisting our Allies in all Parts, and the vigorous Prosecution of our Advantages, that we may put the last Hand to this great Work of reducing that exorbitant and oppressive Power, which has so long threaten’d the Liberties of Europe.

‘ I assure you, that all you give shall be carefully applied to the Uses of the War, if it continues, or to the lessening of the Debts it has necessarily occasioned, in case of a Peace; which, though the many Wants and Distresses of our Enemies may naturally lead us to expect, yet our own late Experience may fully convince us, is not to be depended upon any other way than by being in a Condition to compel them to such Terms as may be safe and honourable for all the Allies.

‘ I cannot conclude without observing to you, of what great Advantage it will be at this time, to the End we all propose to our selves, that the greatest Dispatch be given to the necessary Preparations for carrying on the War.’

Three Days after, the House of Commons presented their Address to her Majesty to this effect :

‘ Most gracious Sovereign,

Commons Ad-
dress to the
Queen.

‘ We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our most humble Thanks to your Majesty for your most gracious Speech from the Throne, and to congratulate your Majesty upon the continued Successes of the last Campaign, particularly the Victory obtained near Mons, by the Troops of your Majesty, and those of your Allies, under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough.

‘ A Victory so remarkable in all its Circumstances, as must convince your Enemies that the Courage and Resolution of your Troops, conducted by so great a General, are superior to the greatest Difficulties.

‘ And your Majesty may be assured, that, since the public Credit has been so well supported, since your Councils have been so steady, and your Allies so firm, no French Artifices

tifices could create Jealousies or Divisions amongst them; and since your Arms have been so powerful, that no Intrenchments or Fortifications could withstand them, we, your faithful Commons, under such Encouragements, in Duty to your Majesty and those we represent, will, by speedy, and effectual Supplies, enable your Majesty to dispatch the necessary Preparations for carrying on the War in such a manner as shall, by the Blessing of God, oblige the common Enemy to accept a Peace upon such Terms as shall be a lasting Security to your Majesty and your Allies.

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The Queen's most gracious Answer.

‘ I return you my hearty Thanks for your Address, and the Assurances you give me of providing speedy and effectual Supplies for carrying on the War, which, I persuade myself, will have a very good Effect for the Advantage of the whole Confederacy.’

In the interim, even on the 15th instant, it was resolved, *nem. con.* by the House, That the late Victory at Blaregnies, obtained by his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and the other great and important Successes of the last Campaign were so remarkable, that this House thought itself obliged to express how sensible they were of the Honour and Advantages which the Kingdom and the whole Confederacy had received by his eminent Services; and that a Committee, by order of the House, did give his Grace their Thanks, and congratulate his Grace's Safety and Return to Great Britain.

On the 23d, Mr. Comptroller reported, That the Committee appointed had waited upon his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and delivered to him the Resolution of the House, and that thereupon his Grace was pleased to make this Answer: ‘ It is a very great Honour and Satisfaction to me, that the House of Commons is pleased to take so much notice of my Endeavours to serve the Queen and my Country.’

‘ I cannot be just to all the Officers and Soldiers, who have served with me, unless I take this Occasion to assure you, that their Zeal and Affection for the Service, is equal to the Courage and Bravery they have shewn during this whole War.’

On the 13th of December, a Complaint being made to the House of Commons of two printed Books, the one entitled *the Communication of Sin*, a Sermon preached at the Assizes held

Anno 8 Annæ, held at Derby, August 15th, 1709, by Dr.^r Henry Sacheverell: And the other entitled, *The Perils of false*

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Brethren both in Church and State; set forth in a Sermon preached before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London; at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on the 5th of November 1709, preached also by the said Dr. Henry Sacheverell, and both printed for Henry Clemens; which Books were delivered in at the Table, where several Paragraphs in the Epistle Dedicatory preceding to the first mentioned Book, and also several Paragraphs in the latter Book were read: They resolved that both the Books were malicious, scandalous, and seditious Libels, highly reflecting on her Majesty and her Government, the late happy Revolution, and the Protestant Succession, as by Law established, and both Houses of Parliament, tending to alienate the Affections of her Majesty's good Subjects, and to create Jealousies and Divisions among them. After which they ordered the Doctor into the Custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Resolution of
the Commons.

Address the
Queen to prefer
Mr. Hoadly,

Queen's An-
swer.

Dr. Sacheverell's
Impeachment
before the Lords.

Debates hereupon arising in the House, and one of the Members saying another Divine's Works about Government ought to be examined, by whom Mr. Benjamin Hoadly [was meant, that Point was so far from being carried, that it was resolved by a great Majority, that the Reverend Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, Rector of St. Peter's-Poor, London, for having often strenuously justified the Principles on which her Majesty and the Nation proceeded in the late happy Revolution, had justly merited the Favour and Recommendation of that House; and accordingly, having address her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to bestow some Dignity in the Church on the said Mr. Hoadly, for his eminent Services both in Church and State: Her Majesty was pleased to Answer, 'she would take a proper Opportunity to comply with their Desire.'

In the mean time, Dr. Sacheverell, being in the Sergeant's Custody, Mr. Dolben, in the Name of the Commons of Great Britain, was sent up to the House of Lords, to impeach him of High Crimes and Misdemeanors; and a Committee was appointed to draw up Articles against him: The Doctor petitioned the House he might be bailed, but the Commons having, at the same time that they impeached him, acquainted the Lords, that their Sergeant was ready to deliver him up to the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, when their Lordships should please to give Orders therein; they appointed a Committee to search
Precedents

Precedents in the Case, and the Result was, that he could not be bailed, and he continued in Custody till some time after the beginning of the New Year. The Division on this Occasion was, Yeas 64, Noes 114; and on a Motion for recommitting the Articles of Impeachment, Yeas 131 Noes 232.

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Determined in
Custody.

We have neither Room nor Inclination to pursue this insignificant Affair to a Period. The Doctor was the Shuttlecock between two Factions, who, by their Heat and Indiscretion set the whole Nation in a Ferment, which lasted till the Public had sufficient Reason to be satisfied, that the Church had as little to apprehend from the Whigs as Tories. It is sufficient to say, that, after a long and solemn Trial, in Westminster-Hall, before the House of Lords, an Honour that so contemptible a Tool very ill deserved, the Doctor was acquitted, to the inexpressible Joy of Knaves and Fools.

January 10th, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to Lottery Bill the Lottery Bill, entitled, *An Act for continuing Part of the Duties upon Coal, Culm, and Cinders, and granting new Duties upon Houses having Twenty Windows or more, to raise the Sum of 1,500,000 l. by way of Lottery for the Service of the Year 1710.**

The House, on the 25th, taking into Consideration that many of their Members, at that critical Juncture, did not attend the Service of the House; they resolved that such of them as absented without Leave, should be reputed Deferters of their Trust, and Neglectors of that Duty they owed to that House and their Country.

February 2d, the Matter of a Petition from the Cities of London and Westminster, relating to public Mourning, which had been referred to a Committee, was reported to the House, together with the Opinion of the said Committee thereon, which was contained in the following Resolutions:

1st, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that, by reason of the frequent public Mournings, many thousands of Families, employed in the Silk and Woollen Manufactures of this Kingdom, have lost their Trades and Employments, and are become an insupportable Burthen to

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the

* The Books for receiving Subscriptions to this Lottery were opened the 20th, at Mercers-Chapel, and the Crowd was so great, that above 600,000 l. were subscribed that Day, and towards the End of March the whole Sum of 1,500,000 l.

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2dly, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the House be moved for Leave to bring in a Bill for ascertaining and limiting the Time of public Mourning: Whereupon it was ordered, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill for ascertaining or limiting the Time of public Mourning.

Peace-Bill pass'd by the Commons.

And rejected by the Lords.

The 4th, the Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons, was read, pass'd, and sent up the House of Lords, where it was unanimously rejected.

It was upon this Occasion, that the following Speech was delivered in the House of Commons.

A Speech occasioned by the said Bill.

Mr. Speaker,

What I rise up for is to propose a Bill, which may remedy the Inconvenience, that the worthy Gentleman complains of; a Bill, on which the Safety of the Nation seems to depend, as much as on the Success of the War in which we are engaged. The carrying on the War would be throwing away so much Treasure, and so many Lives, unless at the same time, that we secure our Liberties against a foreign Enemy, we cannot prevent the Danger of their being undermined at home.

If every Gentleman's Office and Employment were added to his Name as it is called over, every Call of the House would put us on considering, Whether some new Law is not wanting to lessen the Number of such Members as possess them? And I am afraid it would now appear to you, that they are more numerous than ever, notwithstanding the several Bills, that have passed both Houses, and several others, that have passed only this House; by which the Sense of the Commons hath been so often declared; though perhaps, not so well as it might have been, had we observed the same Order, when many Members are personally concerned, that we do, when one Member is, by obliging them to withdraw. The opposers of these Bills have often been so few in number, that they might be only such as were in Employment; and if they had withdrawn, the Bills might have passed without a single Negative.

Though the Civil Officers should not be increased, the Continuance of the War must make the Military Officers,

ficets more numerous and more powerful. Those, who have no other Fortune, depending on the War, than the Command of a Regiment, have nothing else to do but to make a proper Disposition in the cloathing of it; by which Means such an Interest may be made in most of the Corporations, as no Gentleman in the Country is able to resist. Promotions may be made every Day in the old Regiments, and new ones raised, and a very great Share of these Preferments falls to this House. The number of such Members therefore is so far from being restrained, that it seems likely to increase, as long as the War lasts. The heavier the Debt is upon the Nation, the more of those who receive the public Money will sit here, and impose the Taxes, out of which they are paid.

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‘ One of the wisest and most flourishing States does not allow any Town to chuse a Military Officer for its Representative; and though there is no Prerogative in that Country, from which they can fear an Encroachment on their Liberties; yet Officers are thought to be improper, Checks on themselves, or on those who recommend them to their Employments.

‘ The Corruption of the Boroughs is grown to such an Heighth, it is so easy to procure a Return, and such a Latitude is left by the Variety of our own Determinations, that whenever any Set of Ministers think fit to exert themselves, they may bring in so many Military Officers, as, together with those who have Civil Employments, may make up a Majority.

‘ I hope we shall be consistent with our selves in what we did the other Day, when we came to those Resolutions for preventing the Danger of arbitrary Power. When a Majority can be commanded here, despotic Power may be established by Law, and Resistance be made illegal. To render it, at the same Time, lawful for the Subject to resist, and easy for a Prince to become absolute, is bringing the Nation into perpetual Danger of War between the King and the People. If so many Members should be gained here, as to vote a sufficient Army, Resistance might be impossible, though it were lawful. But admitting the People would be always able to regain their Freedom, it cannot surely be thought more advisable to use the Remedy of Arms, than to keep our Liberties safe in a quiet way. If we take care that there always be a sufficient number here to oppose the ill Designs of Ministers, there will be never any Need of Resistance by Arms.

It

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‘ It cannot be denied that, in ill Times, Places, whether Civil or Military, will have an Influence over ill Men. For a Member of this House to receive a private Pension hath always been esteemed a Breach of Trust, and a Violation of our Constitution; and a known Pension, during Pleasure, excludes a Man from sitting here. That a Place of little Trouble, is as valuable as a Pension, of the same yearly Income, we see by the great Crowds of Candidates, on every Vacancy, and the high Prices that we hear are paid for them.

‘ In a common Trial, all Persons, concerned in Interest, are not only excluded from being Jury-men, but even their Testimony as to Matter of Fact is not thought fit to be credited; and will an ill Man, in ill Times, gain nothing by his Voting?—When a Place makes up a considerable Part of a Man’s Fortune, is it not plain, that, if the Liberty of the Subject comes in Competition with the Prerogative, it will be his own Interest to oppose the Interest of those, whom he represents? May it not easily happen, that the private Advantage of almost every Man in Office, will be contrary to that of the Public? And should a Prince become absolute, would they not share amongst them the Spoils of their Fellow-Subjects? Is it not their Interest more than his, that he should have no Controul?—But allowing that it would not be for the Advantage of some, who have great Fortunes of their own, to go into violent Measures; yet there may be several Cases, in which they may apprehend no great Danger in paying a Compliment.—— I hope every Gentleman here is satisfied, that, in Time of Peace, we shall want no greater Number of Men for Guards and Garrisons than before the War; but since that Establishment hath been increased, a Vote must pass, in order to reduce it; and must not many Gentlemen, in that Case, vote away their own Preferment? I don’t at all doubt, that several will do it; but if it should be thought proper to increase the Number of Guards and Garrisons, as hath been done in this War, and perhaps without Damage to the Public (because the greatest Part of them have been employed abroad, though indeed the Precedent seems dangerous) would any Arguments be able to convince such Men, as would have their Subsistence from the Army, that the Addition of a few more Troops than the last Settlement would give us up into the Hands of the Prince? Or that, without such an Addition, his Civil List might enable him to compass our Destruction? If a Proposition for
granting

granting a Civil List were under Debate, and the Question should be, whether it should be settled for Life, or even increased, would such Points be properly decided by those, whose Salaries were to be paid out of it? Could we depend upon it that Men would deduct that Part out of their Calculation, which would be set aside for their own Wages? When Men in Places are not above being governed by Interest, they will certainly be directed by those who prefer them; so that it will be no Security to us, that the Crown can neither increase nor diminish the Number of Members; for, as long as it hath the Power of raising Regiments, and bestowing Places and Pensions, it may, at any Time, take off from those who ought to represent the People, and add to those, who may be induced to represent the Court.

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‘ But, if we could suppose that Places would never influence Men; and their sitting here would raise them to more generous Thoughts than we commonly see in others, I say, if we could be satisfied of this, yet we ought to take all possible Care to keep our selves from any Imputation of that kind, and consider that the Honour, Dignity, and Power of this House can only be supported by the Opinion which those without Doors have of its Integrity; for it is not enough to be uncorrupt, unless we have the Reputation of being so too. It is to the unblemished Conduct and Character of those, who have sat here before us, that we owe all the Advantages we now enjoy by our Constitution. When the good Name of Parliaments hath declined, their Authority hath always been diminished in Proportion; and what can be the Weight of five hundred Gentlemen, who are to stand by themselves, as they always will, unless they can convince others, that they are carrying on their Interest, as well as their own?

‘ The high Opinion, which we all have of the present Sovereign, can be no Objection to the using our Endeavours for obtaining a Security against this Danger. Were she not entirely in the Interests of her People, it would be in vain to hope for any such Laws. They are never so likely to be obtained, as when they have the least Effect. They are only necessary in a bad Reign; and when that comes it is too late to think of them.

‘ But I must take the Liberty to say, that, notwithstanding the great Confidence, which we all so justly repose in the present Sovereign, there never was more Reason than now, to provide for our future Safety.—If we had nothing else to sink us, the Debt of the Nation is heavier than

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than it ever hath been, and than the Nation was ever thought able to bear. The People are extremely weakened by it, and in Proportion as the Commons are weakened, the Crown advances in its Power over them; so that, although the number of Officers here had not been increased, the Debt being such as the People were never burthened with before, it imports us more than ever to provide against the Danger of any Encroachments from the Crown.

‘ The landed Men are not only lessened in general, but every particular Gentleman, the more he feels the weight of Taxes, the more he loses of his Interest in the Country, and the more of that Interest is transferred to the Persons, who receive their Pay out of those Taxes.

‘ If we would effectually put the Protestant Succession upon such a Foot that it cannot be shaken, we ought to convince Men that they will be free, when they are under it. They will always be most zealous in Defence of that Establishment, under which their Liberties are most secure.

‘ There are few Gentlemen here, who have not, at one time or other, even since the Revolution, been sensible how necessary it is for our Safety to make some Provision in this Matter. If every Man, who hath once been of that Opinion, should be so now, a Bill for it would pass more unanimously than any, that was ever offered to the House; and if there be some Persons, who think our Constitution secure for the time to come, as well as the present, it is to be hoped, that they will have so much Regard for those, who are of a different Opinion, as to remove their Apprehensions, and give them some convincing Proof, that our great Successes abroad will effectually prevent any Attempts upon our Liberties at home.

Resolutions
about Ways and
Means to raise
the Supply.

The 6th, Mr. Farrer reported the Resolutions taken in the Committee of the whole House, about Ways and Means to raise the Supply, the most material of which were as follows, *viz.* ‘ That new Duties of Excise be laid upon all exciseable Liquors in Great-Britain, over and above all other Duties now payable for the same; that the said new Duties be granted for the Term of thirty-two Years, to commence from Lady-Day 1710: That a new Duty of one Shilling and Sixpence *per* Pound-Weight, be laid upon all Pepper imported into Great Britain, to be paid by the Importers thereof, over and above all other Duties, now payable upon the same, be granted for the said Term of thirty-two Years: That a new Duty of five Shillings per hundred Weight, be laid upon Raisins;
and

and the present Duties upon Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs, doubled, for the like Term of thirty-two Years, to commence from that Day: That a clear yearly Fund of ninety Thousand Pounds be charged upon, and made payable out of the said new Duties, for the aforesaid Term of thirty-two Years, from Michaelmas 1710, for the Service of the Year 1710: That a new Duty be laid on all Candles, of what kind soever, to be made in Great Britain, or imported into the same, to be paid by the Makers or Importers: That a Duty be laid on all Money to be paid or given with Apprentices or Servants to learn any Profession, Trades or Employments in Great Britain, except such Apprentices or Servants as shall be put or placed out at the Charge of any Parish or Township, or by any public Charity: That the said Duty be Sixpence in the Pound for every Sum of fifty Pound, or under, and one Shilling in the Pound for every Sum exceeding fifty Pounds so given or paid, to be paid by the Matter or Mistress.

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And that the Duties last mentioned be granted for the Term of five Years.

Which Resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill or Bills ordered to be brought in thereupon.

In the mean while the House, in a grand Committee, having several times considered of the Trade to Africa, and heard both the Royal African Company, and the separate Traders to Africa, upon their several Petitions, came at last to these two Resolutions.

First, 'That Forts and Settlements are necessary for carrying on, and preserving the Trade to Africa.

Secondly, 'That the Trade to Africa be free and open for all her Majesty's Subjects to trade to Africa, from any part of Great-Britain, or the Plantations, under such Regulations and Provisions, as may be for the Preservation of the said Trade, and maintaining the said Forts and Settlements: Which Resolutions being, on the ninth reported, were, after some Debate, agreed to by the House; and the further Consideration of the Trade to Africa put off to the Monday following.'

The 10th, Mr. Farrer likewise reported from the Committee of the whole House, the following Resolutions about Ways and Means to raise the Supply, *viz.*

1. 'That the Quantities of Pepper on the 8th Day of February, 1709, remaining in the Hands of any Merchants, or other Traders or Dealers in Pepper, or any Person in trust for them, or to their Use, be charged with the Duty of one Shilling and Sixpence per Pound Weight.

Further Resolutions about Ways and Means.

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2. ' That the several Impositions upon Wines and Vinegar, which were granted to the Crown, by an Act of the first Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King James the Second (entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an Imposition upon all Wines and Vinegar imported between the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand six hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand six hundred and ninety-three,*) and which, by several subsequent Acts since passed, have continuance until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, be further continued for and upon all Wines and Vinegar, which shall be imported into Great Britain from the last Day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and twenty.

3. ' That the Impositions upon Tobacco granted to the Crown, by another Act of the first Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty King James the Second, (entitled, *An Act for granting to his Majesty an Imposition upon all Tobacco and Sugar imported between the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand six hundred and eighty-five, and the twenty-fourth Day of June, one thousand six hundred and ninety-three,*) which Act, as to Tobacco only, hath Continuance only by virtue of several subsequent Acts passed in that behalf, until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, be further continued for and upon all Tobacco which shall be imported into Great-Britain, from and after the last Day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and twenty.

4. ' That the several Duties or Impositions upon several sorts of Goods and Merchandizes granted by an Act of the second Year of the Reign of their late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, of glorious Memory, (entitled, *An Act for granting to their Majesties certain Impositions upon all East-India Goods and Merchandizes, and upon all wrought Silks, and several other Goods and Merchandizes, to be imported after the twenty-fifth Day of December, one thousand six hundred and ninety,*) and which thereby, and by several other Acts already made, have continuance until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, be further continued for and upon the like Commodities to be imported into Great Britain, from and after the last Day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and twenty.

5. ' That

5. ' That the additional Impositions upon Goods and Merchandizes, granted to the Crown by an Act of the fourth Year of their said late Majesties Reign, (entitled, *An Act for granting to their Majesties certain additional Impositions upon several Goods and Merchandizes for prosecuting the present War against France*) which thereby, and by several other Acts already made, have continuance until the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, be further continued and payable within and throughout the whole Realm of Great-Britain, from and after the last Day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and twenty.

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6. ' That the Duties upon Whale-Fins imported, which were granted to the Crown by an Act of the ninth Year of the Reign of his said late Majesty King William the Third, (entitled, *An Act for taking away half the Duties imposed on Glass-Wares, and the whole Duties lately laid on Stone and Earthen-Wares, and Tobacco Pipes, and for granting in lieu thereof, new Duties on Whale-Fins and Scots Linnens*.) and which thereby, and by subsequent Acts, have Continuance until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, be continued for and upon all Whale-Fins to be imported into Great Britain, from and after the last Day of July, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and twenty.

7. ' That from and immediately after the time that all the principal and interest Moneys, which by any former Act or Acts of Parliament, are charged or chargeable upon the like Impositions or Duties thereby granted or continued for or upon such Wines, Vinegar, Tobacco, East-India Goods, and upon the like additional Impositions, and the like Duties on Whale-Fins as aforesaid, shall be fully paid off and satisfied, or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that purpose; then all the Moneys which shall from thenceforth arise by the said Impositions or Duties so granted, or continued by the said former Acts for the remainder of the Terms formerly granted, and therein then to come and unexpired (except the necessary Charges of collecting and levying the same) be appropriated and applied towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty in the present Session of Parliament.

8. ' That immediately from and after the Time that all the principal and interest Money, secured by an Act of the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, (entitled, *An Act for*

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making good Deficiencies, and for preserving the public Credit,) shall be fully paid off and satisfied, or that sufficient Money shall be reserved in the Exchequer for that Purpose; then all the Money which from thenceforth, until the first Day of August, one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, shall arise, or be due, or payable, or be secured, or in Arrear, of and for the Duties upon Salt, and Rock-Salt, granted or continued to his said late Majesty King William the Third, his Heirs and Successors for ever, by an Act of Parliament which passed in the seventh Year of his Reign, (entitled, *An Act for continuing to his Majesty certain Duties upon Salt, Glass Wares, Stone and Earthen-Wares, and for granting several Duties upon Tobacco-Pipes and other Earthen-Wares, for carrying on the War against France, and for establishing a national Land-Bank, and for taking off the Duties upon Tonnage of Ships and upon Coals*) (except the necessary Charges of collecting and levying the said Duties upon Salt and Rock-Salt) be appropriated and applied towards raising the said Supply now granted to her Majesty.

9. 'That towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, an additional Duty be laid upon all Snuff imported, not being the Product or Manufacture of her Majesty's Plantations.

10. 'That the said Duty be three Shillings for every Pound Weight, over and above the Duty now payable.

11. 'That the Quantities of Snuff, not being of the Product or Manufacture of her Majesty's Plantations, on the eighth Day of November, one thousand seven hundred and nine, remaining in the Hands of any Merchants, or other Traders or Dealers in Snuff, or of any Persons in trust for them, or to their Use, be charged with the Duty of three Shillings *per* Pound Weight.'

These Resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill or Bills ordered to be brought in upon the same; except those relating to the Duties laid upon the Stock of Pepper in Hand, and upon Snuff. Ordered,

1. 'That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen who are to prepare and bring in a Bill or Bills on the Resolutions of Monday last, that they do make the same to extend to the Stock of Pepper which was the eighth Day of February, one thousand seven hundred and nine, in the Hands of any Merchants, or other Traders or Dealers in Pepper, or of any Persons in Trust for them, or to their Use.

2. 'That they also provide, that the Duties upon Snuff imported be added to the Duties for securing the yearly Fund

Fund of ninety thousand Pound *per Annum*, for Payment Anno 8 Annæ;
of Annuities. 1709.

3. ' That they do provide that the Surplus of the Duties on Coals and Houses, granted by an Act of this Session of Parliament, which at the end of any Year may arise, after all the Payments directed or authorized by the said Act for each Year shall be satisfied or Money reserved for the same, be made liable to make good any Deficiency of the said Fund of ninety thousand Pounds *per Annum*, in case any such Deficiency should happen; and in Default thereof, such Deficiency to be made good out of the then next Aids to be granted in Parliament.

And, 4. ' That it be also an Instruction, that they do effectually provide against the smuggling or running any sorts of Goods.'

Four days after a Bill was brought in upon these Resolutions, *To raise ten hundred thousand Pounds by Sale of Annuities, and (in Default thereof) by another Lottery, for the Service of the Year one thousand seven hundred and ten.*

On the 11th, Mr. Medlycot reported to the House, from the Committee to whom the Bill for *ascertaining and limiting the Time of future public Mourning*s, was committed, the Amendments they had made to that Bill, which were agreed to, and another Amendment was made by the House: But the Question being put, that the Bill, with the Amendments, be engross'd, it pass'd in the Negative.

On the 13th, a Petition of several Creditors and Proprietors of Principal Money, Annuities, and Shares in the Mine-Adventure of England, on Behalf of themselves, and several Widows and Orphans, Members and Creditors of the Company of the said Mine-Adventure, was presented to the House, and read, praying, ' That Leave may be given to bring in a Bill to transfer the Management and Government of the Mines into such Persons as should be chosen by, and represent the Creditors of one hundred twenty-five thousand Pounds, and by the Annuities granted in Lieu thereof, and by Bonds and seal'd Bills, subject to such Constitutions and Regulations, with all necessary Provision for the Payment of the Company's just Debts; and that the respective Persons having acted in the Management of the Mines (as in the Petition is complain'd of) may be excluded from the further Management thereof, and may deliver over all Deeds, Writings, Books, Papers, Effects and Accounts, relating to the said Mines, upon Oath, to the Persons that should

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A Bill brought
in thereupon.
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should hereafter be chosen to manage the same, and might make Satisfaction for their Management; and that the Petitioners might have such other Relief (being altogether remediless in the Premises elsewhere) as to the House should seem meet.' The Consideration of this Petition being referr'd to a Committee, upon their Report a Bill was order'd to be brought in, for the Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of Mine-Adventurers of England, and that the Management of the Mines be put in the Hands of Trustees; which was brought in accordingly, and read the first Time on the 18th of March. Sir Humphry Mackworth, who, by the Report of the Committee, appeared to have embezzelled a considerable Part of the Principal Money and Stock of the Mine-Adventure, having petitioned to be heard by the House, he was, on the twenty-third of March, call'd in, as were also the Council for the Petitioners, and in part heard, relating to the Matters of the said Report. Being withdrawn, a Debate arose upon what they had offered, which was adjourned to the twenty fifth, when both Sir Humphry Mackworth, and the Council for the Petitioners, were heard again; and the further hearing of them put off to the twenty eighth, then to the next Day, then again to the thirtieth, and so to the thirty first; when the Commons came to these unanimous Resolutions:

Resolutions a-
gainst Sir Hum-
Mackworth.

1. ' That it appears to this House, that Sir Humphry Mackworth, Deputy-Governor of the Company of Mine-Adventurers of England, is guilty of many notorious and scandalous Frauds, and indirect Practices in Violation of the Charter, granted to the said Company, in breach of his Trust and to the manifest Wrong and Oppression of the Proprietors and Creditors of the said Company.

2. ' That it appears to this House, that William Shiers, Secretary to the said Company, is guilty of many notorious and scandalous Frauds, and indirect Practices, in Confederacy with the said Sir Humphry Mackworth, to the Wrong and Oppression of the said Company.

3. ' That it appears to this House, that Thomas Dykes, Treasurer to the said Company, is guilty of many notorious and scandalous Frauds, and indirect Practices, in Confederacy with the said Sir Humphry Mackworth, to the Wrong and Oppression of the Proprietors and Creditors of the said Company.

After which it was ordered,

1. ' That the Report from the Committee to whom the Petition of the Creditors and Proprietors of Principal Money,

Money, Annuities, and Shares, in the Mine-Adventure of Anno 8 Anna, England, was referred, and also the said Resolutions, be printed. 1709.

2. ' That a Bill be brought in to prevent the said Sir Humphry Mackworth, William Sheirs, and Thomas Dykes, their leaving this Kingdom, and their alienating their Estates until the End of the next Session of Parliament.

But before this Bill could be brought to Perfection, the Parliament was adjourn'd.

Having dismiss this Matter, we return and observe, that the Commons having been inform'd by Sir Gilbert Heathcot, a Member of their House, of the Advances made by France, towards the renewing a Negociation of Peace, and that the States-General were inclin'd to grant Passes to French Plenipotentiaries to come to Holland for that Purpose, resolv'd to present an Address to her Majesty, *That she would be pleas'd to send the Duke of Marlborough forthwith into Holland.* This Address being drawn by a Committee, reported to the House, and agreed to, was sent to the Lords for their Concurrence ; and their Lordships having readily join'd in it, both Houses, on the 18th, presented the said Address to her Majesty, being as follows :

' Most gracious Sovereign,

' We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, having Reason to believe, that the Negotiations of Peace will suddenly be renewed in Holland, and being justly apprehensive of the crafty insinuating Designs of our Enemies to create Divisions among your Allies, or by amusing them with deceitful Expectations of Peace, to retard their Preparations for War, do think ourselves bound in Duty, most humbly to represent to your Majesty, of how great Importance we conceive it is to the Interest of the common Cause, that the D. of Marlborough should be abroad at this Juncture.

Address of both Houses desiring the D. of Marlborough be sent into Holland.

' We cannot but take this Opportunity to express our Sense of the great and unparalleled Services of the Duke of Marlborough, and with all imaginable Duty to applaud your Majesty's great Wisdom, in having honour'd the same Person with the great Characters of General and Plenipotentiary, who, in our humble Opinion, is most capable of discharging two such important Trusts.

We

Anno 8 Annæ,
1709.

‘ We therefore make it our humble Request to your Majesty, that you would be pleas’d to order the Duke of Marlborough’s immediate Departure for Holland, where his Presence will be equally necessary, to assist at the Negotiations of Peace, and to hasten the Preparations for an early Campaign, which will most effectually disappoint the Artifices of our Enemies, and procure a safe and honourable P E A C E for your Majesty and your Allies.

To this Address the Queen returned the following Answer.

Queen’s Answer, ‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,
‘ I am so sensible of the Necessity of the Duke of Marlborough’s Presence in Holland, at this critical Juncture, ‘ that I have already given the necessary Directions for ‘ his immediate Departure; and I am very glad to find, ‘ by this Address, that you concur with me in a just ‘ Sense of the Duke of Marlborough’s eminent Services.

Petition of the
French Refu-
gees.

On the 23d, a Petition of Peter Jaquin St. Pierre, Matthew de Gaffine, Paul Boyer, John Dubourdieu, Peter Silvestre, &c. in Behalf of themselves and many other French Protestants, as also of several Children (of French Protestants deceas’d) settled in her Majesty’s Dominions, was presented to the House, setting forth, ‘ That the French King had made several Edicts, Decrees and Declarations, whereby all the French Protestants who had fled for Refuge into her Majesty’s Dominions on account of their Religion, were declared and adjudged to be outlaw’d, and to have forfeited their Goods and Estates, and excluded from claiming and enjoying any Inheritance in France, which Edicts and Declarations were put in Execution with the utmost Rigour; That, on the contrary, many Persons living in France did frequently either come themselves into this Kingdom of Great-Britain, or appoint Proxies and Attornies to claim and inherit the Estates of their deceased Relations; and being possessed of them, did afterwards return into France with the same, to the prejudice of the other remoter Relations of the Deceas’d, settled in her Majesty’s Dominions; who were thereby forever deprived of such Estates as might fall to them, either by Lineal or Collateral Succession; and therefore the Petitioners pray’d, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, to prevent the Subjects of the French King, residing
in

in his Dominions, from claiming or enjoying any Estates of Anno 9 Annæ,
their Relations dying in her Majesty's Dominions. This 1709.
 Petition having been read, a Bill was order'd to be brought
 in accordingly, which Mr Hampden did on the 11th of March: But upon the private Suggestions of some French Protestants, that this Bill would be more prejudicial, than advantageous to themselves and their Fellow-Refugees, who, from time to time, received considerable Remittances of Money from their Relations in France, the second reading of it was put off, and so the Bill dropt.

A Bill to prevent the French King's Subjects from inheriting in her Majesty's Dominions dropt.

On the 27th, the Queen went to the House of Lords, and the Commons attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to these three following Bills, *viz.*

1. *An Act for continuing the Act for Recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1710.*
2. *An Act for employing the Manufacturers, by encouraging the Consumption of raw Silk and Mohair Yarn.*
3. *An Act for repairing certain Highways.*

Sacheverel's Affair, and an Address for a Fast, and the burning certain heretical Books, took up the principal Attention of the House till March 10th, when the Queen went to the House, and gave the Royal Assent to the several Bills following :

1. *An Act for granting to her Majesty new Duties of Excise, and upon several imported Commodities, and for establishing a yearly Fund thereby, and by other Ways and Means to raise Nine hundred thousand Pounds by Sale of Annuities, and (in default thereof) by another Lottery for the Service of the Year 1710.* Acts passed.
 2. *An Act for clearing Plymouth Harbour.*
- And Six private Acts.

And likewise, on the 24th, to an Act for levying certain Duties upon Candles, and certain Rates upon Monies given with Clerks and Apprentices.

2. *An Act to explain an Act prohibiting the Exportation of Corn, Malt, &c.*
3. *An Act to continue the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and Quarters.*
4. *An Act for repairing and amending the Highways leading*

Anno 9 Annæ, leading from Seven Oakes to Woodsgate and Tunbridge Wells
1710. in the County of Kent.

5. An Act for the more effectual Provision for the Poor in the Town of Kingston upon Hull.

6. An Act for making a convenient Dock or Basen at Liverpool, for the Security of all Ships trading to and from the said Port of Liverpool.

And to two private Acts.

Bill to regulate
the Trade to
Africa.

The House having several times in a grand Committee taken the Trade to Africa into further Consideration, order'd a Bill for settling that Trade to be brought in, which, after the Hearing of the Council, both for the Royal African Company, and for the separate Traders, was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House; to whom an Instruction was given to receive a Clause or Clauses, to provide for the instructing of the Negroes in the Plantations, in the Knowledge of the Christian Religion: But this Bill was never brought to Perfection, and the only Thing the Commons did in favour either of the Company or separate Traders, was the voting of an Address to her Majesty, 'That she would be pleased to give Directions, That such Ships of War be appointed for protecting the Trade to Africa, as might be necessary for the Preservation and Security thereof.'

Amount of the
Supply.

The House having now completed the Supplies, which amounted in all to 6,184,466l. on April 15th, the Queen came to the House, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts.

2. An Act for continuing several Impositions and Duties upon Goods imported, to raise Money by way of Loan, for the Service of the Year 1710. and for taking off the over-Sea Duty on Coals exported in British Bottoms, and for better preventing Frauds in Draw-backs upon Certificate Goods, and for ascertaining the Duties imported in Venetian Ships, and to give farther Time to Foreign Merchants, for Exportation of certain Foreign Goods imported, and to limit the Time for Prosecutions upon certain Bonds given by Merchants, and for continuing certain Fees of the Officers of the Customs, and to prevent Embezzlements by such Officers, and for appropriating the Monies granted to her Majesty, and for replacing Monies paid or to be paid, for making good any Deficiencies on the Annuity Act, and for Encouragement to raise Naval Stores in her Majesty's Plantations, and

to give farther Time for registering Debentures, as is therein Anno 9 Annæ, mentioned. 1710.

2. An Act for explaining and enlarging an Act of the 6th Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the Security of her Majesty's Person and Government.

3. An Act for discharging the Attendance of Noblemen, Baronets, Freeholders, upon the Lords of Justiciary in their Circuits, in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland, and for abolishing the Method of exhibiting Criminal Informations.

4. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year One thousand seven hundred and ten, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

5. An Act to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread.

6. An Act for the better Security of Rents, and to prevent Frauds committed by Tenants.

7. An Act relating to the rebuilding Eddystone Lighthouse.

8. An Act for repairing certain Highways.

9. An Act for vesting the Copies of Books in the Authors or Purchasers.

10. An Act for vesting certain Lands, &c. in Trustees, for the fortifying the Harbours and Docks at Portsmouth, Chatham and Harwich.

And to several private Bills.

After which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction that I come hither at this time, to return you my hearty Thanks for the Marks of Duty and Affection which you have given me through the whole Course of this Session. Queen's Speech.

And I am to thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in a very particular manner, for the great Dispatch which you have made in providing, so early in the Year, such great and effectual Supplies for the public Service: This cannot but make me very desirous to repeat the Assurances I gave you at the opening of the Session, that they should be very carefully applied to the Uses for which you have designed them.

My

Anno 9 Annæ,
1710.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,
‘ I cannot sufficiently express to you my great Concern
‘ that you have had so necessary an Occasion of taking
‘ up a great part of your Time towards the latter end of
‘ this Session.

‘ I am confident no Prince that ever sat on the Throne
‘ has been more really and sincerely kind to the Church
‘ than myself, nor ever had a more true and tender Con-
‘ cern for its Welfare and Prosperity than I have, and
‘ always shall continue to have.

‘ The suppressing Immorality, and prophane and other
‘ wicked and malicious Libels, is what I have always ear-
‘ nestly recommended, and shall be glad of the first Op-
‘ portunity to give my Consent to any Laws that might
‘ effectually conduce to that End: But this being an Evil
‘ complained of in all Times, it is very injurious to take
‘ a Pretence from thence to insinuate that the Church is in
‘ any danger from my Administration.

‘ I could heartily wish that Men would study to be
‘ quiet, and do their own Business, rather than busy
‘ themselves in reviving Questions and Disputes of a very
‘ high Nature, and which must be with an ill Intention,
‘ since they can only tend to foment, but not to heal our
‘ Divisions and Animosities.

‘ For my own part, as it has pleased God to give Suc-
‘ cess to my Endeavours for the Union of my two King-
‘ doms, which I must ever esteem as one of the greatest
‘ Blessings of my Reign, so I hope his Divine Goodness
‘ will still continue favourable, and make me the happy
‘ Instrument of that yet more desirable Union of the
‘ Hearts of all my People in the Bonds of mutual Affec-
‘ tion, that so there may remain no other Contention
‘ among you, but who shall exceed the other in contri-
‘ buting to advance our present Happiness, and secure the
‘ Protestant Succession.

‘ Finding by the Advices from abroad, that our Army
‘ has not yet taken the Field, and that the Plenipoten-
‘ tiaries of France are still in Holland, I think it proper
‘ at present to make the Prorogation but for a very short
‘ time.’

After which the Lord Chancellor, by her Majesty’s
Command, prorogued the Parliament until Tuesday the
18th Instant; which was dissolved the 21st of Sept. and a
new Parliament order’d to meet on the 25th of Nov. fol-
lowing.

November

November 25, The new Parliament met, according to Summons, and, proceeding to the Choice of a Speaker by Direction from the Throne, three Persons were put in Nomination, viz. Sir Thomas Hanmer, Mr. Smith, (formerly Speaker) and Mr. Bromley, which last was fix'd in by the Majority, and then approved by the Queen, who, afterwards made the following Speech to both Houses.

Anno 9 Ann.
1710.

Third Parlia-
ment of Great
Britain.

Mr. Bromley
chosen Speaker.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I Have, by calling this Parliament, made appear the Con-
‘ fidence I place in the Duty and Affection of my Sub-
‘ jects; and I meet you here with the greatest Satisfaction,
‘ having no Reason to doubt but that I shall find such Re-
‘ turns, as will add new Life to our Friends, and entirely
‘ disappoint the Hopes of our Enemies.

Her Majesty's
Speech.

‘ To this end I shall recommend to you what is absolutely
‘ necessary for our common Safety.

‘ The carrying on the War in all its Parts, and particu-
‘ larly in Spain, with the utmost Vigour, is the likeliest
‘ means, with God's Blessing, to procure a safe and honour-
‘ able Peace for us, and all our Allies, whose Support and
‘ Interest I have truly at Heart.

‘ For this purpose, I must ask from you, Gentlemen of
‘ the House of Commons, the necessary Supplies for the next
‘ Year's Service: And let me put you in mind, that nothing
‘ will add so much to their Efficacy as Unanimity and
‘ Dispatch.

‘ I cannot, without great Concern, mention to you, that
‘ the Navy and other Offices are burthened with heavy Debts,
‘ which so far affect the public Service, that I must earnestly
‘ desire you to find some way to answer those Demands, and
‘ to prevent the like for the time to come; the Justice of
‘ Parliament in satisfying former Engagements, being the
‘ certain way for preserving and establishing national Credit.

‘ I am sensibly touched by what my People suffer by this
‘ long and expensive War, to which when it shall please
‘ God to put an End, the flourishing Condition of my Sub-
‘ jects shall be as much my Care as their Safety is at present.’

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ The Eyes both of Friends and Enemies are upon you:
‘ The Way to give Spirit to the one, and defeat the restless
‘ Malice of the other, is to proceed in such Manner as be-
‘ comes a British Parliament.

‘ I shall in the plainest Words tell you my Intentions,
‘ and I do this with the greater Satisfaction, because I de-
‘ pend upon their being agreeable to you.

TOME IV.

Y

‘ I

• About this time the great Change in the Ministry taking place, it is observable Stocks, and particularly the Bank, fell gradually 30 per Cent.

Anno 9 Ann.
1710.

‘ I am resolv'd to support and encourage the Church of
‘ England as by Law established.

‘ To preserve the British Constitution according to the
‘ Union, and to maintain the Indulgence by Law allowed
‘ to scrupulous Consciences.

‘ And that all these may be transmitted to Posterity, I
‘ shall employ none but such as are heartily for the Pro-
‘ testant Succession in the House of Hanover, the Interest of
‘ which Family no Person can be more truly concerned for
‘ than myself.

‘ These are my Resolutions, and your Concurrence with
‘ me in a steady pursuit of them will best manifest your Zeal
‘ for our Religion, for the Interest of our Country, for your
‘ own Safety, and for my Honour.’

The Commons
Resolution for
an Address.

The Commons having spent three days in qualifying them-
selves, the Speaker, on the 29th of November, reported the
Queen's Speech to the House, whereupon it was unanimously
resolved, ‘ That an humble Address be presented to her Ma-
jesty, to return the humble Thanks of the House for her Ma-
jesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; and assure her
Majesty, that this House would heartily concur in all the
Particulars, which her Majesty had been pleased to recom-
mend: That this House would effectually and speedily grant
the necessary supplies for a vigorous carrying on the War,
till such a Peace might be obtained, as her Majesty should
judge to be safe and honourable for her Subjects, and all her
Allies; that this House would preserve and establish the pub-
lic Credit, and in all Respects answer the Expectation of those
they represented, and shew how justly her Majesty had con-
fided in the Duty and Affection of her People.’

Sir Thomas
Hanmer's Mo-
tion thereon.

This Resolution being taken, Sir Thomas Hanmer moved,
‘ That in the said Address, they should represent to her Ma-
jesty, that the most effectual way to give Spirit to her Friends,
and defeat the restless Malice of her Enemies, would be by
discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and avoiding
all Measures of such tendency, as might weaken her Ma-
jesty's Title and Government.’ This Motion occasioned a
small Debate, in which Mr. Lechmere said ‘ That they ought
likewise humbly to caution her Majesty against such Measures
and Principles, as might weaken the settlement of the Crown
in the illustrious House of Hanover, and advance the Hopes
of the Pretender.’ No Member offering to second Mr.
Lechmere, Mr. Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stood
up and said, ‘ That tho' the Protestant Succession was already
sufficiently established and secured by several Acts of Par-
liament, so that it seem'd needless to add any thing to them;
yet, since a Motion was made in favour of the illustrious
House

Mr. Lechmere's
Motion in fa-
vour of the
House of Hano-
ver.

House of Hanover, it would look strange both at home and abroad, the same should drop:’ Whereupon it was resolved, that the Clause offered by Mr. Lechmere should be inserted in the Address which was done accordingly. On the last day of November, Sir Thomas Hanmer reported the said Address, which he had himself drawn up, and which with an Amendment, was approved, being as follows:

Anno 9 Annæ
1710.

The Commons
Address to the
Queen.

‘ Most gracious Sovereign, we your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, do joyfully appear before your Majesty, to return our most humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of your whole People, whom your Majesty has made happy, by that Confidence you have been pleased to place in their Duty and Affection: And we bring our own most solemn Assurances, that we will make all such Returns as shall convince your Majesty, that your Confidence has not been misplaced.

‘ We are satisfied we lie under all possible Obligations, both from our Duty to your Majesty, and the Care we owe to our Country, effectually and speedily to grant the necessary Supplies for the vigorous Prosecution of the War in all its Parts, and especially in Spain. This we shall study to do, in such a manner, as may best answer the public Service, and be most easy to those we represent: And the same we shall continue to do, till such a Peace may be obtained, as your Majesty, in your Royal Wisdom, shall judge to be safe and honourable for your Subjects, and all your Allies

‘ We have no reason to doubt of your Majesty’s Care in every thing that concerns the Interest and Welfare of your People; but we think ourselves obliged, in Justice to our Fellow-Subjects, and in order to make them bear, with greater Cheerfulness, the burdens we shall find necessary to lay upon them, most humbly to beseech your Majesty, that you will please to continue your powerful Influences with all your Allies, that they may exert themselves in the common Cause with Resolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to ours.

‘ The Burden of those heavy Debts which press your People with so sensible a Weight, is, in some measure, alleviated by your princely Compassion. We shall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy suitable to it. The Honour and Justice of Parliament shall, by us, be inviolably maintained: and all such other Measures pursued, by which the public Credit may be preserved and established.

‘ Your faithful Commons are truly sensible of your Majesty’s Wisdom and Goodness in those Resolutions which you have declared, and do most heartily concur in all which you have been pleased to recommend to them.

Anno 9 Ann.
1710.

‘ We return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for the firm Assurances you have given, both by your Words and by your Actions, of supporting and encouraging the Church of England, as by Law established.

‘ As we are true Sons of that Church, we cannot but be tenderly concerned for its Prosperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle, inclined to secure its Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship.

‘ As we are Fellow-Christians and Fellow-Subjects with those Protestant Dissenters, who are so unhappy as to entertain Scruples against Conformity with our Church, we are desirous, and determined, to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allowed them.

‘ As we are Britons, it is our common Interest, and shall be our joint Endeavour, to preserve that Union between the Parts of Great-Britain, on which the Safety of the whole depends.

‘ As we are Lovers of our excellent Constitution both in Church and State, and solicitous that our Posterity may be as happy in all future Ages, as we hope long to continue under your Majesty’s most auspicious Reign, we shall always steadily adhere to the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, and be most watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, so necessary for the Preservation of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties.

‘ These are ends truly worthy your Majesty’s pursuit; and we do, with all humility, represent to your Majesty, that the most effectual way to give Spirit to your Friends, and defeat the restless Malice of your Enemies, will be, by discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and avoiding all Measures of such Tendency as may weaken your Majesty’s Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the illustrious House of Hanover, and advance the Hopes of the Pretender, and all other Principles and Measures that have lately threatened your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove fatal to our whole Constitution, both in Church and State.’

Resolutions of
the Commons
about the Sup-
ply, &c.

And about the
Affairs of Spain.

On the first of December the Commons, in a grand Committee, took the Queen’s Speech into Consideration, and resolv’d to grant her Majesty a Supply: Which Resolution was the next day reported and agreed to by the House. At the same time the Commons resolv’d to present an Address to the Queen, that she would be pleas’d to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House the Estimates of the Navy, Land-Forces and Ordnance, and the Accompts of the public Debts upon those Heads; as also a State of the Numbers of effective Men, in her Majesty’s Pay in Spain and

Por-

Portugal, at the time of the Battle of Almanza, and a distinct Account of the Numbers of effective Men in her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, each Year since the Battle of Almanza. The Desires of which Addresses were afterwards readily comply'd with.

Anno 9 Ann.
1710.

On the second, the Commons in a body, presented their Address to the Queen who returned them the following Answer;

' Gentlemen, I am extremely well pleased with your Address; and I fully depend upon the Assurances you give me, of your concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to you.

Queen's Answer to the Address.

' You may depend upon my Care, to encourage those whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.'

On the 3d, the House, in a grand Committee, resolv'd, That 40,000 Men be employ'd in the Sea-Service for the Year 1711, including 8000 Marines. 2. That 4l. per Man, *per Menssem*, be allowed for maintaining the said 40,000 Men for thirteen Months. 3. And that 120,000l. be allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy, for the Year 1711. These Resolutions were reported and agreed to, the next day; and on the 6th, it was resolv'd, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, to raise 4s. in the Pound by a Land-Tax, &c. upon which a Bill was ordered to be brought in.

40,000 Seamen and Marines voted.

Land-Tax Bill ordered to be brought in.

The House in a grand Committee upon the Supply, having resolv'd ' That the 40,000 Men, which were rais'd to act in Conjunction with the Forces of her Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year 1711. 2. And that the Sum of 919,092l. 3s. 6d. be granted to maintain them: Which Resolutions were also agreed to, the next day.

40,000 Men to act on Land voted for.

On the 15th, The Commons order'd a Bill *to oblige Ships and Persons coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarantine*, which, with the Land-Tax Bill, were prepar'd, and pass'd both Houses before Christmas. The Commons spent most of the intermediate time on a great many Petitions about controverted Elections, the most remarkable of which was in relation to the Return of Bewdley in the County of Worcester: And previous to the Hearing of the Merits of that Election, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, That the several Papers relating to the Charter of the said Borough, might be laid before the House; and to bespeak the Favour of the Commons for Mr. Winnington, the following Speech made in the House near two Years before, against the new Charter of Bewdley, was publish'd and dispers'd.

Bill for the Quarantine.

Controverted Elections, particularly of Bewdley.

Mr.

Anno 9 Ann,
1710.

Sir J. Packington's Speech
about the Bewdley-Charter.

‘ Mr Speaker, I did not intend to have troubled you this Session, and I believe it will be to little Purpose now: For if a Gentleman stands up to complain of Grievances, altho’ this House meets in order to redress them, he is represented as a Person that obstructs her Majesty’s Business; if he finds fault with the Ministry, he is said to reflect upon the Queen; if he speaks against the Continuance of the War, to prevent the Beggary of the Nation, to prevent the moneyed and military Men becoming Lords of us who have the Lands, then he is to be no Object of her Majesty’s Favour and Encouragement. This, Sir, is the Pass we are brought to, and this is the Freedom of Speech you were pleased to ask for at the Opening of this Session, and which of Right belongs to every Member of this House. I remember the time, when such Restraints as these would not have been suffered or endured; but we are under arbitrary, ministerial Power; and if ever there was an Instance of it, it is in this that is now before us: But, how great soever the Discouragements are to Freedom of Speech, I think myself obliged, as an English Gentleman, who never will comply with an arbitrary Ministry; as a Member of this House, who have been always zealous to support the Constitution of Parliaments; as a Neighbour to this Borough in the Case now before us, to speak my Mind with that Warmth I used to do, when the Liberties of my Country, or any Part of it, seemed to be touched. For though the Injury may be felt but by one single Man, or one single Society of Men; yet the Terror, the Concern, and Consequence of it, reaches unto all. We have had a Fact this Day of dangerous Tendency laid before us, of a new Charter forced upon an ancient Corporation, at the single Instance of a noble Lord, without a Surrender of the old, contrary to Law, to Reason, and the Right of the Members thereof; which they refused to accept, as being inconsistent to their former Charter of King James the First, and, as they conceived, void in itself; since ’tis impossible for two Charters, any more than two Grants, or two Leases, to have a Being at the same time. Ever since the Revolution, every thing has been transacted in this Corporation pursuant to the Charter of King James the First, the Right of the Bayliff and Burgesses, affirmed by Judgment in the Queen’s-Bench, until this new Corporation was erected by this unprecedented Charter, which the old was so far from consenting should pass, that they opposed it, by entering Caveats in all the Offices, and by shewing that it was contrary to her Majesty’s Intention, expressed in the Warrant,

‘ Thus, Mr. Speaker, have you seen the Prerogative enlarged and extended farther, I will be bold to say, than it was in the unhappy Reign before the Revolution. Every Gentle-

Gentleman remembers how highly things of this Nature were resented in King James's time, when Court-Arts were used to wheedle and terrify Boroughs into a Surrender of their Charters; and when they found that Method would not do, they endeavoured to take them away under Colour of legal Process, by bringing *Quo Warranto's* against them: This was then thought dangerous to the Constitution; and very well it might, for the People of England could expect no other Fruit from such a Proceeding, but that this House would be filled with Men of the Army, with Men of desperate Fortunes, with Pensioners, with Vassals of the Court, with Slaves of the Ministry, and with all those servile sort of Gentlemen, that give with one Hand to receive with the other, and thereby betray those they represent to arbitrary Power: But this Instance now before us, is more new and dangerous than taking away Charters by Surrender or *Quo Warranto's*; those Methods made some Noise, alarmed the free People of England, and you see what came of it. But this is a quicker, a more silent Method of doing it, which like white Powder, destroys the Liberty of the People, and subverts the Constitution of this House without Noise or Notice. I beg, Gentlemen, you would consider all the Circumstances with which this Charter was attended, and I am sure, you can't reflect upon them without Grief. First, as to the time, you have heard, Sir, how the Great-Seal of England was affixed to this Charter, upon the 22d of April 1708, the very same day there was an Order made in Council to issue out Writs, for Calling that Parliament: In this critical Juncture was this Corporation erected, I will not scruple saying, to serve the arbitrary Designs of those who are afraid of a free Election, who are afraid of a free and un-influenced Parliament: Such a Parliament would scorn to flatter great Men, would enquire into Miscarriages, and punish such as were faulty, would call those Ministers to an Account who should prevail with the Queen to turn Men of Ability and Consideration out of Place and Employment, for acting upon Principles of Honour and Conscience, and doing their Duty in this House. Another evil Consequence with which this Charter is attended, is, That so many new Electors, and a new Returning-Officer, are created by it, to the Infringement of the Liberty of the Subject, and making all Elections, in a Manner, depend upon the Will of the Prince. I hope, Gentlemen, you will seriously consider this Matter, that you will lay aside all Thoughts of Party in this Cause; for, if it be in the Power of the Crown to dissolve old Corporations, and erect new, in so exorbitant a Manner, we may bid adieu to Liberty and Property, and to all that has cost so much Blood and Treasure to maintain

and

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and defend; there will be no Difference between a Parliament of Great Britain and a Parliament of Paris.

‘ I hope, once more, Gentlemen, you will seriously consider how much the Honour and Justice of this House is concerned in the Determination of the Case now before you: The Eyes of the People have been some time opened; they will observe, they will judge of our Votings in this Cause; and expect from us, as we have put a Stop to unjust and exorbitant Power abroad, that we should neither suffer nor endure it at home.’

On the 18th of December, the Commons order'd the Clerk of the Crown to attend the next Morning with the last Return for the Borough of Bewdley, by which Anthony Lechmere Esq; was return'd, and also with the Returns of Mr Herbert, now Lord Herbert, and Mr. Cornwall, to serve for the said Borough; and having the next day, fully heard the Merits of the Election for the said Borough, resolv'd 1. ‘ That Salway Winnington Esq; was duly elected: 2. That the Charter dated the 20th of April 1708, attempted to be impos'd upon the Borough of Bewdley, against the Consent of the ancient Corporation, was void, illegal, and destructive of the Constitution of Parliament. 3. That an Address be presented to the Queen, laying before her Majesty the Resolution of the House, and desiring, that she would give Directions to her Attorney-General to take the proper Methods for Repealing the said Charter, and for Quiering the said Borough in their Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges;’ The Queen readily comply'd with the Desire of this Address, and on the 23d of December gave the Royal Assent to the Act for the *Land-Tax*, and to another *to oblige Ships, &c. to perform their Quarantine*: After which, both Houses adjourn'd themselves to the 2d of January.

Mr. Secretary St John acquainted the Commons then, being re-assembled, ‘ That, pursuant to their Address of the 13th of December last, the Queen had directed Mr. Attorney-General and Mr. Solicitor-General to take the most proper and effectual measures for repealing the Charter of Bewdley, mentioned in the said Address; as also that her Majesty had given Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House, Accounts of Prosecutions ordered by, or carried on at the Expence of the Crown, &c. according to the Desire of this House, in their Address of the 22d of December last. He afterwards delivered to the House the following Message from her Majesty, signed by her.

‘ Anne R.

‘ Her Majesty having received notice, that, that there has been an Action in Spain very much to the disadvantage of King Charles's Affairs; which having fallen, particularly, on

The new Charter of Bewdley, voted void and illegal.

Two Acts pass'd.

The Queen's Message to the Commons.

on the British Forces, the Queen immediately gave Directions for sending and procuring Troops to repair this Loss.

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Her Majesty acquaints this House with this Intelligence, and likewise with her Orders given thereupon, not doubting but the Parliament will approve thereof, and concur in their Assistance for remedying so great a Misfortune.

After the reading of this Message, it was unanimously agreed to return her Majesty thanks for the same, and likewise to assure her Majesty, that this House was perfectly satisfied in her great Care; entirely depended upon her Wisdom, and would effectually support her Majesty in such Measures as she should think proper for retrieving the Loss in Spain. The Committee appointed to draw up this Address, reported the same to the House the next Day, and it being unanimously agreed to, it was resolved, That it should be presented by the whole House. Accordingly, the Speaker, with the whole House, attended the Queen at St. James's with the following Address.

Their unanimous Vote thereupon.

Most gracious Sovereign, We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, do return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Message, wherein your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to us the Intelligences you have received of an Action in Spain, very much to the disadvantage of King Charles's Affairs; and the Directions your Majesty has given for sending and procuring Troops to repair this Loss.

Commons Address to the Queen.

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that this Disadvantage will not discourage us from using our utmost Endeavours, to enable your Majesty to carry on the just and necessary War, in which you are engaged, for preserving the Liberties of Europe; but, after the many and undoubted Instances we have received of your Majesty's great Care and Wisdom, being perfectly satisfied in the one, and entirely depending on the other, we are resolved effectually to support your Majesty in the Prosecution of those Measures that your Majesty shall, on this Occasion, think proper for retrieving the Loss in Spain.

The Queen's Answer to this Address was,

Gentlemen, I thank you very kindly for the entire Confidence which you place in me, and will endeavour to make the best Use I can of it for the public Advantage.

Queen's Answer

On the 3d, Mr. (Harley) Chancellor of the Exchequer, acquainted the Commons, That, on Examinations relating to the Navy, taken before the Lords-Commissioners of the Treasury, some considerable Abuses had been discover'd in the Victualling; and that a Member of that House was named therein: Upon which the Commons resolved to present an Address to the Queen, to have those Examinations

Abuses in the Victualling-Office.

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Mr. Ridge ad-
mitted to clear
himself.

Committee ap-
pointed to state
the public Debts.

Supplies granted.

laid before them: which being done accordingly, and the same referr'd to a Committee, Mr. Ridge, the Member named therein, desired that he might attend that Committee, to make his Innocency appear: of which, the Consequence will be seen in its proper Place.

The same Day it was Resolved that care should be taken effectually to discharge the public Debts. And shortly after, a Committee was appointed to examine and state the said Debts accordingly.

The 4th, 8th, 9th and 16th, the House granted the following Sums.

	l.	s.	d.
For Additional Forces of 10,000 Men, —	177,511	03	6
For the Queen's Proportion of 3000 Palatines —	34,251	13	4
For the Proportion of 4,639 of Saxons, —	43,251	12	6
For the Proportion of Bothmar's Dragoons, —	9,269	16	6
For the Troops of Augmentation, —	220,000	00	0
For the Office of Ordnance, —	130,000	00	0
For 1 Year's Interest on Debentures, —	49,357	17	2
For the Charge of Transports, —	144,000	00	0
For the Subsidies payable to the Allies, —	478,956	16	7
For Guards, Garrisons and Invalids, —	546,108	17	8
For making Exchequer-Bills Specie, —	45,000	00	0

Which, with what was granted in December, amounted to — } 4,996,800 00 9

On the 8th, the House resolved to present four Addresses to the Queen, for several Accounts to be laid before them; one, particularly, for an Account of the Distribution of the Contingencies, and Forage, and Waggon-Money, granted for the Forces in Flanders: But though her Majesty comply'd with the Desires of the other three Addresses; yet, in relation to that about the Contingencies, her Majesty sent an Answer by Mr. Secretary St. John, That it was not possible, from the Nature of the Service, which requires the utmost Secrecy, for any Account of them to be made, but that they were really distributed.

Address about
the Contingencies
cannot be com-
ply'd with.

Resolution to
make Exche-
quer-Bills Specie.

The 13th, it was resolved to grant a Supply to the Queen, to enable her Majesty to make a Contract for the answering of all Non-Specie Exchequer-Bills, and converting them into Specie. And three Days after, they resolv'd to grant 45,000l. a Year for that Purpose, as above specify'd.

Petition against
the Palatines.

On the 15th, upon the reading of a Petition, complaining of the great Number of Palatines inhabiting in one House, in one of the Suburbs of this City called Southwark; a Committee was appointed to enquire upon what Invitation or Encouragement

Encouragement the Palatines came over, and what Moneys were expended in bringing them into Britain; and for maintaining them here.

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Whether upon a Supposition that the Palatines were encouraged to come over by the late Act for a general Naturalization, or whether this was only the Pretence, a Bill was that very day, ordered to be brought in to repeal the said Act; which was afterwards sent to the Lords by whom it was rejected.

Bill to repeal the naturalization Act.

Rejected by the Lords.

On the 17th, and the following days of that Month, several Accounts were laid before the Commons (pursuant to their Addressses) of Pensions payable out of the divers Branches of her Majesty's Revenues.

Accounts of Pensions laid before the Commons.

On the 18th, the House agreed to the Resolution, taken the day before in a grand Committee, upon Ways and Means, that the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry be further continued for one Year, from the 23d of June, 1711, to the 24th of June, 1712; and ordered a Bill to be brought in thereupon. This Bill having, in less than a Fortnight, passed through both Houses, the Queen, who happened to be a little indisposed with the Gout, commissioned several Lords to give it the Royal Assent, which they did on the last day of January. The same day, the House, in a grand Committee, came to several Resolutions, to continue the Subsidy of Poundage, and the Duties on Leather, and Coals, and to lay an Additional Duty on Candles, for the Term of 32 Years; which are to be a Fund, either for a Lottery, or for the Purchase of Annuities.

Ways and Means.

The Malt Act passed by Commission.

Other Ways and Means.

Two days before, the engrossed *Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons*, being read a third time in that House, and the Question put, whether it should pass, it occasioned a Debate, wherein several Members in the Court-Interest, endeavoured, by many Arguments, to shew the Inconveniency of such a Bill, especially, at this Juncture; but the Country Party prevailing, the Question was carried in the Affirmative, and the Bill sent up to the Lords.

Debate about the Bill for limiting the number of Officers in the House of Commons; which is sent to the Lords.

Feb. 5th, Mr. Granville, Secretary at War, presented to the House an Estimate of the Charge of her Majesty's Forces upon the Establishments of Spain and Portugal, as the same was allow'd by Parliament for the Year 1710, to which was added an Account of the Augmentation of that Charge for the Year 1711, by the Alterations and Additions made since for carrying on the War in those Parts, as also of the exceedings which had accrued for that Service in former Years, not hitherto provided for. After which, in a Committee of the whole House upon Ways and Means, it was resolved, ' That a yearly Fund be charged and settled upon, and made payable

Estimate of the Charge for the Forces in Spain and Portugal.

A Fund for a Lottery voted.

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able out of the Subsidies of Poundage and other Duties upon several Merchandizes to be exported, and the several Duties upon Coals, Exportation of Leather, Ships trading into the Mediterranean, Woollen Cloth exported, and the further Duty upon Candles, which had been agreed to by the House for a term of thirty-two Years, to raise Money by way of Lottery, which Resolution was reported and agreed to by the House on the 7th of February, the House not sitting the 6th, by reason of the Solemnity of the Queen's Birth-Day.

Ways and Means.
Duties laid upon Hops.

The same Day, the Commons in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Spplly, and resolv'd, ' 1. That a Duty be laid upon all Hops of the Growth of Great Britain, or imported into the same. 2 That the said Duty upon Hops to be imported into Great Britain, be three Pence per Pound Weight, over and above the present Duties, on Flemish or other Hops imported, to be paid by the Importers. 3. That the said Duty upon all Hops of the Growth of Great Britain be one Penny per Pound Weight, to be paid by the Owner. 4. That no Hops be permitted to be imported into Ireland, except from Great Britain.' Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to the next Day, and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon, with an Instruction to the Committee appointed for that purpose, to make Provision in the Bill for a Draw-back upon all Hops of the Growth of Great Britain, to be exported to Ireland.

Bill ordered for the Importation of French Wines.

Mr. Conyers reported also the same day the Opinion of the whole House on Ways and Means, viz. That leave be given to bring in a Bill for repealing the Act of the third and fourth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for preventing all Trade and Commerce with France, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of French Wines; which Opinion was approved, and a Committee was appointed to bring in the said Bill.

Vote for making a Fund of 135,000 l. per Annum for a Lottery of 1,500,000 l.

On the 9th the House, in a grand Committee, considered further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply, and resolv'd, ' That the yearly Sum of 135,000 l. be the Fund for raising 1,500,000 l. by way of a Lottery, and charged upon the Duties granted for a Term of 32 Years for that purpose.' Which being reported the 10th, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon, and upon the former Resolutions relating to the Duties granted, or appropriated, for raising a yearly Fund for a Lottery. Two days after, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Report from the Committee appointed to examine and state the public Debts of the Navy, and other public Offices, for which no Provision was made by Parliament; and the said Report being read, was referred to the Consideration of the grand Committee of the Supply. Then, in a Committee of the

Public Debts.

the whole House about Ways and Means, the Commons came to forty four Resolutions, for encreasing her Majesty's Revenues both In-land and Foreign, to arise in the general Letter-Office, or Post-Office, or the Office of Post-Master General; and settling the several Rates of Postage. These Resolutions being reported the 14th of February, were agreed to by the House; and a Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon: After which, in a Committee of the whole House, on the Supply, it was resolved, ' That the Sum of 1,500,000l. be granted for the Service of the War in Spain and Portugal, for the Year 1711,' which Resolution was reported and agreed to the 15th.

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Resolutions to encrease the Revenues of the Post-Office.

1,500,000 l. granted for Spain and Portugal.

The same day the Commons took into Consideration the Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Abuses of the Victualling; and the said Report being read, it was unanimously resolved, ' That it appears to this House, that, in the Management of her Majesty's Brew-House, as well as in the Contracts for furnishing the Navy with Beer, there have been many notorious Imbezlements, and scandalous Abuses, to the defrauding the Public of great Sums of Money, to the Injury and Discouragement of the Seamen: And ordered, That the Commissioners of Victualling have a Copy of the said Report.'

Resolutions about the Abuses in the Victualling.

After this Mr. Ridge was heard in his Place to the Matter of the Report relating to him, and being withdrawn, it was resolved, ' 1. That it appears to this House, that Thomas Ridge Esq; a Member of this House, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, by having contracted to furnish 5,513 Tons of Beer upon his own Account, and 2,704 of Beer in Partnership with Mr. Dixon, and having received Bills for the whole, altho' he deliver'd but 3,213 Tons of the first, and 1,269 upon the latter Contract.

Mr. Ridge expelled the House, and an Address voted, for his being prosecuted.

' 2. That Thomas Ridge Esq; be for the said Frauds and Abuses expell'd this House.

' 3. That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give direction to her Attorney-General to prosecute the said Mr. Ridge, for the said Frauds and Abuses.

On the 22d, the Commissioners of the Victualling attending the House of Commons, according to order, they were called in, and presented to the House their Representation upon the Report made by the Committee appointed to examine the Abuse complained of in the Victualling: Which Representation was ordered to lie upon the Table until the Report of the said Committee be taken into Consideration, which was appointed to be on the Tuesday following. Accordingly, on the 27th of February, the House resumed the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee, ap-

Representation of the Commissioners of the Victualling.

Further Resolutions about the Frauds and Abuses in the Victualling.

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pointed to enquire into the Abuses of the Victualling, and came to the following Resolutions:

- ' 1. That it appears to this House, That Mr. —Dixon, a Brewer at Portsmouth, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 2,704 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, in Partnership with Mr. Ridge, and receiving Bills for the whole, when he had delivered but 1,269 Tons.
- ' 2. That Mr. Player, another Brewer at Portsmouth, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 7,724 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, and receiving Bills for the whole, when he had delivered but 4,164 Tons.
- ' 3. That Mr. Rolfe, a Brewer at Harwich, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 2,782 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, and receiving Bills for the whole, when he had delivered but 1,102 Tons.
- ' 4. That Mr. Best, a Brewer at Chatham, is guilty of Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 455 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, and receiving Bills for the whole, when he had delivered but 331 Tons.
- ' 5. That Mr. Tyhurst, a Brewer of Rochester, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 883 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, and receiving Bills for the whole, when he had delivered but 126 Tons.
- ' 6. That Mr. Kelley, a Brewer of Deal, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in having contracted to furnish 1,424 Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, and receiving Bills for the whole, when he had delivered but 202 Tons.
- ' 7. That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be pleased to give Directions to her Attorney-General to prosecute the said Mr. Dixon, Mr. Player, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Best, Mr. Tyhurst, and Mr. Kelly, for the said Frauds and Abuses.
- ' 8. That Captain Whitehall, Agent-Victualler at Dover, is guilty of a great Misdemeanour, in dispensing with Mr. Kelly's Swearing to the Affidavit for Delivery of Beer, and in being privy to the Frauds and Abuses committed by the said Mr. Kelly.
- ' 9. That Mr. Wilkins, Agent-Victualler at Portsmouth, is guilty of a great Misdemeanour, in certifying the Delivery of much greater Quantities of Beer, than were delivered.
- ' 10. That Stephen Moxley, Servant at the Harts-Horn Brew-House, is guilty of a great Crime, in being privy to the embezzelling great Quantities of Beer and Casks.
- ' 11. That Mr. Horsington, Under-Clerk at the Harts-Horn Brew-House, is guilty of a great Misdemeanour, in giving Mr. Stibbs a Certificate to defraud the Queen of 25 Tons of Beer.

' 12.

12. That Noah Overing, Master-Brewer, Bernard Goddard, deceased, late Clerk of the Brew-House, and Thomas James, Clerk of the Check at the Harts-Horn Brew-House, have been guilty of very great Misdemeanours, in signing Certificates for great Quantities of Malt and Hops, which were neither answerable to the Sample, nor fit for Use.

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Then the Representation of the Commissioners of Victualling which they had delivered in upon the said Report, being read, it was likewise Resolved,

13. That the Commissioners for the Victualling of her Majesty's Navy, have been guilty of great Negligence and Remissness in their Duty; and that the Loss the Public has sustained by the many Frauds and Abuses that have been committed in the Victualling of her Majesty's Navy, has been chiefly occasioned by a notorious Mismanagement in that Office.

14. That the said Frauds and Abuses have been one great Occasion of the heavy Debt that lies upon the Navy.

15. That the Persons who have been instrumental in discovering the said Frauds and Abuses, have well-deserved her Majesty's Reward and Encouragement. After which it was Order'd, That the Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the * Frauds and Abuses committed in the Victualling her Majesty's Navy, with the Resolutions and Order of this House thereupon be printed.

The

* That I might be able to give you a right Notion of the Abuses which the Commons thought fit to animadvert upon, in relation to the Victualling, I have particularly enquired into this Matter, and am informed, That, according to the Custom of the Office the Brewer has an Order to brew such a Quantity of Beer for the Use of the Navy; and that such and such of the Queen's Ships are ordered to take their Beer of him. Now it happens, That when the Ships are in Port, the Purser, with the Connivance of the Captains, or Commanding-Officers, often give half, or a greater Part of the Ship's Crew, leave to go a-shore, for which Liberty the Seamen give the Purser their daily Allowance of Beer. Hereupon the Purser either sell the Over-plus of the Beer they have on Board, to Colliers and Merchant-Men, or, which is done more frequently, (and was the Cause complained of at this Juncture) they go to the Brewer, and tell him, they have not Occasion for the Quantity of Drink order'd by the Commissioners of the Victualling: But the Brewer, whose Profit it is to sell as much Beer as he can, answering, he will brew and serve the Quantity he has Orders for; there generally ensues a clandestine Agreement whereby the Brewer gives a Sum of Money to the Purser, in lieu of the Beer he should have deliver'd; and the Purser gives him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer

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Committee to
enquire into
false Musters
in the Guards,
&c.
Complaint
against Colonel
Charters.

The House having, on the 5th, appointed a Committee to enquire into false Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of her Majesty's Guards, and also Abuses committed in relation to Chelsea-Hospital, with Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records: This Committee did accordingly enquire into those Abuses; and, in particular, examined into a Complaint made against Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Charters, Captain of a Company in her Majesty's Foot-Guards, for extorting Money for releasing a Gentleman, who, having lifted himself in his Company for Protection, was under Apprehension of being draughted off to Flanders. On the 13th, a * Petition of several Burgeses, Tradesmen, and other In-

habitants
he was to furnish; allowing him an equal, or rather greater Profit than he should have made by the Sale of his Drink: Which collu- sary Contracts are for the most Part, conniv'd at by the Agent- Victuallers, and Clerks of Brew-Houses, if not by the Commissioners of the Victualling themselves.

Now it is alledged, in Favour of the Purser, (or rather Cap- tains, whose Agents they are) and Brewers, ' That these private Contracts do not wrong the Government; That each Seaman being allowed seven Pints of Beer per Diem, he may demand that Quan- tity, and do what he thinks fit with it; That when he makes it over to the Purser, the latter may likewise dispose of it as he pleases. That, accordingly, when the Beer is on Board, the Purser sells the Over-plus to other Ships; nor was this ever look'd upon as an Of- fence, unless Use be made of the Queen's Cask. That these Contracts are so far from being detrimental, that they often are beneficial to the Seamen, who, when they do not go a-shore, receive of the Pur- sers, instead of their Allowance in Beer, (which is generally, more than they can drink) an Equivalent in Brandy or Tobacco. And, in the last Place, That it happens, indeed, very often, that the Purser gives the Sailors no Equivalent, tho' he receives it from the Brewer: But, in such a Case the Fault is wholly in the Purser, not the Brewer.' However 'tis certain, that the Nation has, by these Practices, for many Years past, been defrauded of vast Sums of Money. The Service for the Fleet had of late lain, for the most Part, in the Mediterranean, where the Difference of the Cli- mate rendered the Beer sent hence useless; and the Seamen being not able to drink it there, requir'd Drink of a better Sort, as Wine and Water, which is ordinarily used on Board the Fleet in those Parts. But, as the Victualling Office can in their Accounts charge Beer only, it was allowed to the Seamen, by the Office, to take Money of the Brewer to buy Wine in the Straights, mixed with Water. Thus, tho' the Beer was not delivered, yet the Public suffered no Wrong, the Nation paying for no more than the Allowance of Beer. Oldmixon.

* However these Petitions had this good Effect, That in the Bill entitled An Act to continue the Acts for Recruiting her Ma- jesty's

habitants of the Liberty of Westminster was presented to the House and read, 'Complaining of Tradesmen entered and listed in her Majesty's Horse and Foot-Guards, to screen and protect them from their Creditors, altho' such Persons do not wear their Regimental Clothes, and never, or seldom, do Duty; by which Means, also, Tradesmen are deceived and drawn in to give Credit to such Persons; and praying that the same might be consider'd, and the Petitioners to be heard by their Council, so as they might be relieved in the Premises:' Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee appointed to enquire into false Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of her Majesty's Guards. Four days after, a Petition of several Citizens of the City of London, to the same purpose, being presented to the House; and, after the Reading thereof, referr'd to the said Committee; Sir Roger Mostyn, their Chairman, reported, that it appear'd to them, 'That Colonel Charters had menac'd and beaten Serjeant Pitman for the Information he had given to the said Committee, in Breach of the Privileges of the House:' Whereupon it was Ordered, That the said Colonel Charters be, for his said Offence, taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. It was then generally reported and believ'd, that Colonel Charters, in whose Com-

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Petitions against Persons listing themselves in the Guards for Protection.

Colonel Charters ordered into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

pany
 jefty's Land Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711, then depending before the House of Commons, the following Clause was inserted, viz. 'That, whereas divers Abuses have been frequently committed by several Tradesmen and others, in order to defraud their Creditors of their just Debts, under Pretence of being listed, or entered as Volunteers in her Majesty's Service; and, at the same time, keep Houses, follow their several Trades and Employments, and appear as Persons of Reputation; which Practices tend to the great Damage of honest Creditors, the Decrease of personal Credit, and the great Discouragement of Trade: For Remedy whereof, and for preventing the like evil Practices for the future, 'tis Enacted, That in Case, upon any Arrest or Action to be brought for a just Debt (not less than twenty Pounds due to one Creditor) against any Person or Persons, being, or pretending to be listed, or entered a Volunteer, or Volunteers, in her Majesty's Service, any Judge or Judges, or any other Person whatsoever, shall discharge such Person or Persons as a Soldier or Soldiers duly listed, or entered as a Volunteer, or Volunteers, in her Majesty's Service, such Person or Persons shall, within two Months next after such Discharge, be actually sent into her Majesty's Service abroad beyond the Seas, there to serve her Majesty as a Soldier or Soldiers. And, in Case such Person or Persons shall not be actually sent into, and continue in the Service abroad, then, from, and after the Expiration of two Months

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He is reprimanded, and discharged.

Accounts of Moneys in the Exchequer, on the removal of the late Treasurer.

Votes on the Bank-Propofal.

pany there appeared to be several Men lifted only for Protection, would, for Example sake, have been cashier'd: But, having made his Submission to the House of Commons, he was, on the last day of February, brought to their Bar, where having, on his Knees, receiv'd a Reprimand from the Speaker, he was discharged out of Custody, paying his Fees.

About this Time Mr. Lownds presented to the House (pursuant to their Address) an Account of the Receipts, Payments, and Remains of Moneys granted in Parliament for the Year 1710, as the same stood in the Exchequer at the Time the late Lord Treasurer was removed, viz. On the 10th day of August, 1710: And then, in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, took into Consideration a Propofal given into the said Committee by the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, for making a Contract for answering all Non-Specie-Exchequer-Bills, and converting them into Specie, upon the Resolutions of this House of the 16th of January, and came to several Resolutions, which, being afterwards reported, were, with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to by the House; being as follows: First, That the Sum of 157,500l. be granted to make good the Payment of the yearly Sum of 45,000l. mentioned in the Propofal of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, until the 31st of July, 1714. Secondly, That, from the 31st of July, 1714, out of the Funds established by Act of Parliament, for Payment of Interest and Allowance, for discharging and cancelling of the Exchequer-Bills, made forth to the Amount of 2,900,000l. Principal Money, besides Interest mentioned in the said Propofal, the like Sum of 45,000l. per Annum, shall (after the Payment of such Interest and Allowance, and with Preference to the cancelling or discharging any the said Bills) be appropriated, and continued to the said Governor and Company, until such time as all the quarterly Exchequer-Bills, made, or to be made for the said Interest or Allowance, together with a Million of the said Bills, 2,900,000l. and

next after such Discharge, (of which Discharges the Judge's Clerk, or other Person respectively, by or before whom the same shall be made, or obtained, shall make true and regular Entries, for all Persons to have Recourse to, without Fee or Reward) such Person and Persons so discharged, and not sent into, and continuing in the Service abroad, shall not have any Privilege, Advantage, or Protection as a Soldier or Soldiers, Volunteer or Volunteers, but any Creditor shall be at liberty to proceed against him, or them, by Action, or otherwise, in the same Manner as he might have done if this Act, or any thing herein, or in any former Law or Statute, to the contrary notwithstanding.

and Quarterly Bills taken together, there shall not be standing out, and uncancell'd more than 1,900,000 l. in the whole, according to the said Proposal; subject, nevertheless, to such Proviso's of Redemption, as are in the said former Acts of Parliament, relating to the said Funds. Thirdly, That the said Governor and Company, in Consideration thereof, (for the Public Service, farther than the Acts beforementioned do require) be oblig'd, according to the said Proposal, to exchange, for ready Money, all such of the said Exchequer-Bills, as from time to time, and at all times, shall be in the Hands of any Person, or Persons, and be demanded of the said Governor and Company in exchange, for ready Money; whether such Bills, or any of them, shall or shall not have passed, or had a Currency in her Majesty's Revenue or Taxes. Fourthly, That the said Governor and Company be empowered to contract with any Persons for advancing to them, from time to time, such Sums, on such Terms as they shall find necessary for their more securely making good the said undertaking: And a Bill was ordered to be brought in upon the said Resolutions.

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The same day it was resolved to present an Address to the Queen, that an Account be laid before the House, of what Surplusages of unappropriated Money had been paid into the Exchequer in each Year, since her Majesty's happy Accession to the Crown, and how much had been applied in Aid of Parliamentary Funds, or to other Uses; which Address was readily complied with.

Account of
Surplusages of
Money passed
into the Exche-
quer called for.

On the 16th, an engrossed * Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliament, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons, was read the third time, and several Amendments were made, by the House, to the Bill, after which the same was passed, and sent up to the Lords, who, on the 22d, gave their Concurrence to it.

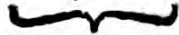
Bill for quali-
fying Members
of the House of
Commons passed
both Houses.

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On

* This Bill provides, That, for the better preserving the Constitution and Freedom of Parliament, from and after the Determination of this present Parliament, no Person shall be capable to sit or vote as a Member of the House of Commons, for any County, City, Borough, or Cinque Port, within that Part of Great Britain called England, the Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, who shall not have an Estate Freehold or Copyhold, for his own Life or for some greater Estate, either in Law or Equity, to and for his own Use and Benefit, of or in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all Incumbrances that may affect the same, lying or being within that Part of Great Britain called England, of the respective annual value of 600 l. above Reprizes, for every Knight of a Shire, and the annual Value of 300 l. above Reprizes, for every Citizen, Burgess,

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Acts passed.

On the 26th, the Commons read the third time, the recruiting Bill, which was approved, and sent to the Lords; after which, in a Committee of the whole House, they went through the Lottery Bill, the Report whereof was put off till the last day of February, when the Amendments made by the Committee were taken into Consideration, and further Amendments made, by the House, to the Bill. And a Clause being offered to be added to it, to lessen the Duties on Lead exported, the Debate that arose thereupon, was adjourned to the next Morning. While the Commons were upon this Business, they received a Message from her Majesty, by Sir William Oldes, Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, requiring their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers, where her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to, *An Act to continue the Acts for recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and*
Marines,

or Baron of the Cinque Ports; and that if any Person, who shall be elected or returned to serve in any Parliament as Knight of a Shire, or as a Citizen, Burgess or Baron of the Cinque Ports, shall not, at the time of such Election and Return, be seized of, or entitled to such an Estate, as for such Knight, or for such Citizen, Burgess, or Baron respectively, as herein before required or limited, such Election and Return shall be void.

Provided, that nothing in this Act contained, shall extend or make the eldest Son, or Heir Apparent of any Peer, or Lord of Parliament, or of any Person qualified by this Act to serve as Knight of a Shire, incapable of being elected and returned, and sitting and voting as a Member of the House of Commons in any Parliament.

Provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to either of the Universities in that Part of Great Britain called England; but that they, and each of them, may elect and return Members to represent them in Parliament, as heretofore they have done.

Provided, that no Person shall be construed to be qualified to sit in the House of Commons, within the meaning of this Act, by virtue of any Mortgage whatsoever, whereof the Equity of Redemption is in any other Person or Persons, unless the Mortgage shall have been in Possession of the Mortgaged Premises, for the space of seven Years before the time of his Election.

Provided, That every Person (except as aforesaid) who, from and after the Determination of this present Parliament, shall appear as a Candidate, or shall, by himself, or any others, be proposed to be elected to serve as a Member of the House of Commons, for any County, City, Borough or Cinque Port in England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, shall, and he is hereby enjoined and required, upon reasonable Request to him, to be made (at the time of such Election, or before the day to be prefixed in the Writ of Summons
for

Marines, for the Service of the Year 1711. 2. An Act for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the further qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons; and to two private Bills. Anno 9th Ann. 1710.

On the first of March, the Speaker of the House of Commons acquainted the House, ' That there had been with him, the Day before, in the Evening, the Prolocutor of the lower House of Convocation, with Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury; Dr. Stanley, Archdeacon of London; Dr. Smalridge, Proctor for the Chapter of Litchfield; and Dr. Delaune, Proctor for the Diocese of Oxford; and brought him an Order, and a Message, which were read, and are as follow, viz.

February 28. 1710.

It was ordered by the lower House of Convocation, that the Prolocutor, attended by Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury; Dr.

for the Meeting of the Parliament) by any other Person who shall stand Candidate at such Election, or by any two or more Persons, having right to vote at such Election, take a Corporal Oath in the Form, or to the Effect following:

I A. B. do Swear, that I truly, and bona fide have such an Estate in Law or Equity, to and for my own Use and Benefit, of or in Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments (over and above what will satisfy and clear all Incumbrances that may affect the same) of the annual value of six hundred Pounds, above Reprizes, as doth qualify me to be elected and returned to serve as a Member for the County of _____ according to the Tenor and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament on that behalf; and that my said Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, are lying, or being within the Parish, Township or Precinct of _____ Or, in the several Parishes, Townships or Precincts of _____ in the County _____ Or, in the several Counties of _____ (as the Case may be.)

And in case such Candidate, or Person, is to serve for any City, Borough, or Cinque Port, then the said Oath shall relate only to the said value of 300l. per annum, and be taken to the same Effect, mutatis mutandis.

And it is hereby enacted, That the said respective Oaths shall and may be administered by the Sheriff or Undersheriff, for any such County, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or other Officers for any City, Borough or Cinque Port, to whom it shall appertain to take the Poll, or make the Return at such Election, or by any two or more Justices of the Peace. And the said Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff or other Officers, and the said Justices of the Peace respectively, who shall administer the said Oaths, are hereby required to certify the taking thereof, into her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, or the Queen's Bench, within three Months after the taking of the same, under the Penalty of the forfeiting the Sum of 100 l. &c. And if

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Dr. Stanley, Archdeacon of London ; Dr. Smalridge, Proctor for the Chapter of Litchfield ; and Dr. Delaune, Proctor for the Diocese of Oxford, should wait upon Mr. Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, and impart him the following Message, agreed to by the said House, *Nemine Contradicente.*

Tho. Rouse, *Actuar*^s
Domus Infer^s *Convocationis.*

Message from
the Convocation.

Mr. Speaker,
‘ The lower House of Convocation have, with great Satisfaction, taken notice of an Instruction given by the honourable House of Commons to a Committee, [appointed to examine a Petition of the Minister and Church Wardens of Greenwich, praying Relief for the rebuilding of that Church] to consider what Churches are wanting within the Cities

any of the said Candidates shall wilfully refuse, upon reasonable Request to be made at the Time of the Election, or at any time before the Day upon which such Parliament, by the Writ of Summons is to meet, to take the Oath hereby required, then the Election and Return of such Candidate shall be void.

And it is hereby enacted, That no Fee or Reward shall be taken for administering any such Oath, or making, receiving or filing the Certificate thereof, except one Shilling for administering the Oath, two Shillings for making the Certificate, and two Shillings for receiving and filing the same, under the Penalty of twenty Pounds.

This Bill was not generally approved: For many observed, that by this Act, (which restrained the Election for Knights of the Shires to Estates of 600l. per Annum, and for Citizens and Burgeses to 300l. per Annum) Men, who, by their natural and acquir'd Abilities, Experience and Skill in Business, are the fittest to serve their Country in Parliament, may happen to be excluded; and Men of never so indifferent Parts chosen, if but qualify'd in Land; That such an Act subjected the Titles, as well as the value of a great many Estates, (upon controverted Elections) to the Inquisition of the House of Commons, that it might cause frequenter Splitting of Freeholds, either real, to the decay of good Families, or Occasional, and thereby be a farther Cause of Land-Stock-Jobbing and Perjury; that it may prove a great Detriment to Trade, by excluding the proper Trustee for it, and committing the Protection of it to the Landed Men only, which was a great Alteration of our Constitution: It being originally intended, that Corporations should be represented by some of their own Party. And in the last place, that, if this Bill was designed to exclude the Military-Officers, it would, in great measure, miss of the desired Effect: Most of those Officers that were now Members of Parliament, particularly, such as belong to the Land-Service, owing their Elections to their real Estates, and Country Interest.

Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and report the same to the House. Anno 9 Ann.
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‘ It was in our thoughts to have done what in us lay towards setting forward so pious a Design; but we are glad to find our selves happily prevented by the Zeal of that honourable House, which, at the time that they placed you in the Chair, gave us an earnest of their entire Disposition, to do every thing that might be for the Honour and Advantage of the Church of England.

‘ We do, in the name of the whole Clergy of this Province, return our unanimous Thanks to the honourable the Commons, for this Instance of the Affectionate Regard they have shewn to the Welfare of the established Church, and the Common Interest of Religion.

‘ Mr. Speaker,

‘ I am directed by the Clergy of the lower House of Convocation, to signify their Readiness to promote the Work now in View, by imparting such Lights as they are able to afford, in relation to the extreme want of Churches, in and about these populous Cities, under which we at present labour.’

Francis Arterbury, Prolocutor.

Hereupon the Commons resolved, ‘ That this House will receive all such Informations, as shall be offered to them from the Clergy of the lower House of Convocation, with relation to the want of Churches in the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof.

Resolutions of the Commons thereupon.

‘ Secondly, That this House will, in all Matters immediately relating to Religion, and the Welfare of the established Church, have a particular Regard to such Applications, as shall at any time, be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation assembled, according to the ancient Usage, together with the Parliament.’

The same day the House, being somewhat perplexed how to find Ways and Means to raise the great Supply granted to the Queen, and, at the same time, make Provision for the deficient Funds, and national Debts, bethought themselves of a further Resumption of King William’s Grants: and ordered a Bill to be brought in, *To appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands and other Interests granted by the Crown, since the 13th Day of February, 1688-9, and upon what Considerations such Grants were made, in order to resume the same, and to apply them to the Use of the Public;* and Mr. Strangeways, Mr. Shippen, and Mr. Lockhart were appointed to prepare and bring in that Bill.

The Commons inclined to a further Resumption of King William’s Grants.

A Bill for Commissioners to examine their Value ordered.

The same day the House read a second time, the *Bill for taking, examining, and stating the public Accounts of the Kingdom*, which was committed to a Committee of the whole House; and ordered, that the said Committee have power to

Clause to be inserted in the Bill for stating the public Accounts,

receive

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receive a Clause, ' That no Person who shall be appointed a Commissioner by the said Bill, shall be capable of accepting, or holding, any Place, or Employment, of Profit, from, or under her Majesty, during the Continuance of this Parliament.' Then the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, upon the *Bill for repealing the Act of the 3d and 4th Years of her Majesty's Reign, entitled An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France; so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of French Wines: And heard the **

Mer-

** The most material Reasons offered against the Importation of French Wines; were as follows:*

' 1. *As the Trade of Portugal and the Streights has manifestly increased to a very great Height, by the Prohibition of French Wines, so must it necessarily dwindle again into a very small Trade, if that Prohibition be taken off.*

' 2. *Portugal, Spain, and Italy, take off very large Quantities of our Woollen Manufactures and Fish, which, by Experience, has been found, France, for a long time, has not done, but, on the contrary, has discouraged: Whereas the Consumption of our Manufactures, in those Parts has greatly increased, in Proportion to the large Quantities of Wine taken from them; so that this Consumption must again proportionably decline, as our Trading with them for Wines shall lessen*

' 3. *The Trade to Newfoundland and New-England for Fish, depends chiefly upon, and is supported by the Trade to Portugal and the Streights, which it will be impossible to carry on, or continue, were it not for the Freights back to England with Wines brought from those Countries; for, if the Wine Trade to those Parts cease, the Ships must come back mostly dead-freighted, there not being other Commodities in those Parts sufficient for their lading; it being the Encouragement of the Freights home with Wines, which enable the Merchants to drive those Trades.*

' 4. *Notwithstanding the great Quantities of Wine which are brought from Portugal and the Streights, our Exports to those Parts greatly exceed our Imports from thence; so that great Sums are annually returned home.*

' 5. *In the Trade to Leghorn only, there are above one hundred Sail of running Galleys annually employed, all which depend upon the Wine Trade; whereas a very few Ships, by reason of the shortness of their Voyages will be sufficient to bring large Quantities of Wines from France; so that opening the Trade with France for Wine, must consequently prove a great Prejudice to our Fisheries at home and abroad, which are known to be the Nurseries of our Seamen, the Encouragement of our Navigation, and the chief Support of these Nations.*

' 6. *It's presumed, there can't be a greater Disappointment to the French at this time, since, probably, they have prohibited Trade with the Dutch, on Prospect of opening it with Great Britain than to frustrate that Expectation.*

Merchants upon the Petition referred to the Consideration of Anno 9 Ann. the Committee. 1710.

On the 3d the House resumed the Consideration of that Bill, made some Amendments to it, which, on the 5th, were agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be engrossed. The same was read a third time, the 10th of that Month, passed, and sent to the Lords House, whither the Portugal Merchants followed it with their Petition and Reasons. But though they were heard, by their Counsel, at the Bar of that House, on the 16th and 17th of the same Month; yet the Bill having been strongly recommended by several Members of the House of Commons, and the Expectation of good Wine-being, of itself, a powerful Recommendation, their Lordships gave their Concurrence to it, having only made some Amendments, to which the Commons readily agreed.

The Bill for Importing French Wines passed both Houses.

On the 5th likewise a Petition of divers Merchants of London, Traders to Africa, and thence to the Plantations, in behalf of themselves, and many others, concerned in the said Trade, was presented to the House, and read, praying, ' That they might be heard touching the Premises, that the said Trade might remain free and open to all her Majesty's Subjects, under such Regulations as should be thought meet.' And also, a Petition of the Planters and Merchants inhabiting the Island of Jamaica, was presented to the House, and read, praying, ' That the Trade to Africa might be open and free for all the Subjects of Great Britain, to trade thither on equal Terms:' Both which Petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the whole House, to whom the Petition of the African Company was referred; as were afterwards several other Petitions to the same purpose. The next day, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in, for the better qualifying Justices of the Peace, in that Part of Great Britain called England.

Petition about the Trade to Africa.

Bill to qualify Justices of the Peace in England.

The same day likewise, the Royal Assent was given to the Bill for raising 1,500,000l. by Lottery; which vast Sum with an Overplus of 270,000l. was subscribed before the opening of the Books: which is a further Instance of national Wealth, Avarice, and Infatuation.

Lottery Bill passed.

On the 7th Mr. Lownds acquainted the Commons, ' That her Majesty had commanded him to lay before this House, a Copy of a Letter from Baron Bothmar to Mr. Secretary St. John, with a Copy of a Warrant of his late Majesty, for paying 37,500 Crowns to the Elector of Hanover; and he presented the same to the House accordingly. And the Title being read, it was ordered, ' That the Copy of the said Letter and Warrant be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of the Supply granted to her Majesty. Two Days after, the House resolved itself into that Committee, and came to the following Resolutions, viz.

Baron Bothmar's Letter about Money due to the Elector of Hanover communicated to the Commons.

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Resolutions a-
bout the Suply.

' 1. That the Sum of 5,130,530 l. 5 s. 5 d. be granted for Payment of the Debts of the Navy, and for Services perform'd by them, on Account of Land-Forces, to Michaelmas, 1710, exclusive of the Register-Office.

' 2. That the Sum of 154,324 l. 15 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ be granted for Payment of the Debts of the Office of Ordnance, to Michaelmas, 1710.

' 3. That the Sum of 424,791 l. 5 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ be granted for Payment of the Debt for Transport-Service, to Michaelmas, 1710.

' 4. That the Sum of 1,018,656 l. 17 s. 9 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ be granted for Payment of the Principal and Interest on the Army and Transport-Debentures, to Michaelmas, 1710.

' 5. That the Sum of 120,251 l. 1 s. be granted for making good the Principal and Interest on deficient Tallies, to Michaelmas, 1710.

' 6. That the Sum of 378,859 l. 5 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{4}$ be granted for the discharging the Debts incurr'd between Michaelmas and Christmas, 1710, in the several Offices of the Navy, Victualling and Transports, and for Interest on the Army and Transport-Debentures.

' 7. That the Sum of 93,751 l. be granted to satisfy the Money due, upon Account of Subsidies, to the Elector of Hanover and Duke of Zell, pursuant to a Treaty bearing date the 14th of May, 1696. Which were agreed to by the House.

The 9th, it was resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, concerning the villainous * Attempt committed on the Person of Mr. Harley, which being immediately drawn up and sent to the Lords, for their Concurrence, their Lordships readily agreed thereto. However, the Queen being still indispos'd, it was the 13th before both Houses waited upon her Majesty with the following Address.

Address on the
Attempt made
on Mr. Harley
by Guiscard.

' Most gracious Sovereign, We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have, to our great Concern, been informed of a barbarous and villainous Attempt, made upon the Person of Robert Harley Esq; Chancellor of your Majesty's Exchequer, by the Marquis de Guiscard, a French Papist, at the time when he was under Examination for Treasonable Practices, before a Committee of your Majesty's Council.

' We

* Whiteball, March 8 ' This Day Monsieur de Guiscard, a French Papist, being apprehended, for High-Treason, and under Examination before a Committee of the Privy-Council at the Cock-Pit, stabbed the Right Honourable Mr. Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a Penknife, which he had found, by Accident, in the Room wherein he was confin'd before his Examination.'

‘ We cannot but be most deeply affected, to find such an Instance of inveterate Malice against one employed in your Majesty’s Council, and so near your Royal Person ; and we have reason to believe, that his Fidelity to your Majesty, and Zeal for your Service, have drawn upon him the Hatred of all the Abettors of Popery and Faction.

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‘ We think it our Duty, upon this Occasion, to assure your Majesty, that we will effectually stand by and defend your Majesty, and those who have the Honour to be employ’d in your Service, against all public and secret Attempts of your Enemies; and we most humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased to take all possible care of your sacred Person, on whose Life the Welfare and Happiness of your People, as well as the Liberties of Europe entirely depend.

‘ And we do in all Humility represent to your Majesty, that one effectual Means, conducing to the Safety of your Majesty’s royal Person, will be to give such Directions, as, in your great Wisdom, shall seem most proper, for causing Papists to be removed from the Cities of London and Westminster.’

Her Majesty’s Answer to this Address was,

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen, I take this Address very kindly from you, on the Occasion of that barbarous Attempt upon Mr. Harley, whose Zeal and Fidelity in my Service must appear yet more eminently, by that horrid Endeavour to take away his Life, for no other Reason that appears, but his known Opposition to Popery and Faction.

Queen’s Answer.

‘ Your warm Concern for the Safety of my Person and the Defence of those employed in my Service, is very grateful to me; and I shall always continue my Care for the Welfare and Happiness of my People, by using all Means that may most effectually conduce to those Ends, and particularly, by giving the proper Directions for removing Papists from the Cities of London and Westminster, according to your Desire.

‘ I think it would be reasonable to make a Law to punish with Death such villainous Attempts on the Lives of Magistrates, in the lawful Execution of their Office, though, by God’s Providence, the Mischiefs design’d do not take Effect.’

The said Answer being afterwards reported to the House, it was thereupon unanimously Resolved, ‘ That an humble Address be made to her Majesty to return the humble Thanks of this House for her Majesty’s most gracious Answer to the Address of both Houses of Parliament, and to assure her Majesty, That this House will provide a Bill to pass into a Law, to punish with Death such villainous Attempts ; and ordered, ‘ That leave be given to bring in a Bill to make an

Resolutions of
the Commons
thereupon.

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1710.

Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counsellor to be Felony without Benefit of the Clergy; and that Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Cæsar, Sir Gilbert Dolben, Mr. Manley and Mr. Hungerford do prepare and bring in the same.

A Scheme of the Number of Churches, Chapels and Meeting-Houses, laid before the Commons.

The 10th, the Speaker acquainted the Commons, ' That the Day before, in the Evening, Mr. Prolocutor of the Lower-House of Convocation, came to him, and, by their Order, deliver'd to him a Scheme of the Number of Churches, and Chapels, and Meeting-Houses, within 27 of those Parishes in and near the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Suburbs thereof, where additional Churches were judg'd to be most wanted; together with a probable Calculation of the Number of Families and Souls within those several Parishes, which they desired might be laid before this House.' And the Title thereof being read, the said Scheme was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee already appointed for that Business, pursuant to the Resolutions mention'd in my last.

Report about the Bill for stating the public Accompts.

On the 12th, Sir Simeon Stuart reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for taking, examining and stating the Public Accompts of this Kingdom was committed, that they had left the Blanks in the Bill for the Commissioners Names, and for the Title of the Bill, to be filled up by the House, and had made several Amendments, which he read, and afterwards delivered in at the Table; where they were read and agreed to by the House. Then it was Order'd, ' That the Bill with the Amendments be engross'd; and Resolv'd, 1. That the Number of Commissioners be seven. 2. That no Person be a Commissioner who hath any Office of Profit, or is accountable to her Majesty. 3. That the Commissioners may be Members of this House. - And 4. That the Commissioners be chosen by way of balloting.' After which it was Order'd, ' That the Members of the House should prepare Lists to be put into Glasses of seven Persons Names to be Commissioners for taking, examining and stating the public Accounts of this Kingdom.' Which being done accordingly, a Committee was appointed to examine the Lists: And Mr. Scobel reported, that the Majority fell upon the following Persons, viz

Names of the seven Commissioners chosen by balloting.	Number of Voices.
The Honourable Henry Bertie Esq;	246
George Lockhart Esq;	224
Salway Winnington Esq;	221
Francis Annesley Esq;	217
Clobery Bromley Esq;	194
Thomas Lister Esq;	168
William Shippen Esq;	151

A remarkable Passage relating to an Election now speaks our Attention. On Monday, the 19th of February, Mr.

Mr. Eversfield, Knight of the Shire for the County of Suffex, made a Complaint to the House, of a Letter, which, he was informed, had been written by Sir James Mountague, a Member of the House for the City of Carlisle, in order to promote his Election there, and, which he conceived, reflected on her Majesty's Honour. Being ask'd, Whether he had seen the Original of that Letter? He said he had not, but only a Copy of it; for the Truth of which he was ready to produce his Voucher. Sir James Mountague denying the Fact, and offering to prove the contrary, the Enquiry into that Matter was put off to the next Day; when the House being inform'd, That Colonel Gledhill was at the Door, and had something to offer to the House; he was call'd in, and, at the Bar, charg'd Sir James Mountague with writing the Letter before-mentioned, reflecting upon the Honour of her Majesty. This occasion'd a long and warm Debate, and Sir James Mountague still denying the writing of such a Letter; and desiring that the Bishop of Carlisle, to whom he had, indeed, written a Letter about his Election, and who waited in the Lobby, might be examined about it; Colonel Gledhill, on the other hand, desired time to produce his Witnesses, who, he said, were in the Country, to prove his Charge. Whereupon, by a Majority of 153 Voices against 151, it was ordered, That that Matter be taken into Consideration on that Day * three Weeks.

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Complaint a-
gainst Sir James
Mountague.

Colonel Gled-
hill charges
him at the Bar
of the House of
Commons, but
not being able to
make it good,
that Matter is
put off.

On

* During that Interval, (says the Author of the Political State, Vid. p. 248.) I made it my Business to find out the Ground of this Accusation, which, if my Informations be right, was only this: When the late Election for Carlisle, where Sir James Mountague used to be chosen, and now stood Candidate, came on, the Friends of his Competitors, (as 'tis usual in such Cases, to take all Advantages) gave out, That Sir James being removed from his Place of Attorney-General, the chusing of him again might be interpreted a Disrespect to the Court. Sir James being informed of this Suggestion, wrote to his Friend, the Bishop of Carlisle, 'That though the Queen had thought fit to put another in his Place, yet he was so far from having incurred her Majesty's Displeasure, that, on the contrary, her Majesty had graciously been pleased, in consideration of his former Services, to bestow on him a Pension of 1000 l. per Ann. This Letter being communicated to some of the Electors, Sir James Mountague's Opponents took from thence Occasion to object, That since he had a Place of Profit, meaning the Pension, he could not be chosen Member: Of which Sir James having Notice, he wrote a second Letter to the Bishop of Carlisle, to remove that groundless Objection; intimating, That he had no Place of Profit, but only a Pension for Life, which qualify'd him to be chosen. Sir

James

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On the 9th of March, the Commons being informed, That the Queen had ordered the Officers of her Army in Spain, to repair to their Commands there, resolved to address her Majesty, That she would be pleased to give leave to Colonel Gledhill to stay some days longer: Which her Majesty readily granted.

On the 14th the House resumed the Consideration of the Complaint; and the Colonel was called in, and some Witnesses were examined, as well on his Part, as of Sir James's: Who being withdrawn, and the House being informed, That the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, (who had been mentioned in the Evidence given at the Bar, in relation to a Letter written to him by Sir James Mountague, and several Copies of Part thereof transcribed by his Lordship, and sent to several Persons) desired to be admitted to be heard; he was admitted in, and heard accordingly. And his Lordship being withdrawn, Sir James Mountague was heard likewise. This occasioned a warm Debate, that lasted till late at Night: After which the Commons *Resolved*, 'That it appears to this House, That William Lord Bishop of Carlisle hath dispersed several Copies of a Letter, pretended to have been received from Sir James Mountague (a Member of this House) in order to procure Sir James Mountague to be elected a Citizen of the City of Carlisle, reflecting on the Honour of her Majesty; and, by concerning himself in the said Election, hath highly infring'd the Liberties and Privileges of the Commons of Great-Britain.' Then the Question being put, That Colonel Gledhill has made good his Charge against Sir James Mountague; it passed in the Negative. But, nevertheless, it was *Resolved*, That Colonel Gledhill had sufficient Grounds for bringing the said Charge before this House.

The Queen being indisposed with an aguish Distemper, and there being several Bills ready, her Majesty commissioned the Lord Keeper, the Lord President of the Council, and some other Lords, to give them the Royal Assent. Accordingly, on the 17th of March, their Lordships having desired the immediate Attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers,

James Mountague's Friends having thought it necessary to have this Letter dispersed, Colonel Gledhill took a Copy of it, and shewing his Notes, afterwards, to some of his Acquaintance, he was told, he had omitted the most remarkable Part of the Letter, viz. 'That the Queen had given Sir James Mountague a Pension, to enable him to carry his Election. Whereupon he reformed his Notes according to his wrong Information, and shewed them to some Parliament Men, who, out of respect to the Queen, thought it their Duty to lay that Matter before the House of Commons, in order to wipe off the supposed Scandal cast on her Majesty's Honour.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle censured for dispersing Sir James Mountague's Letters.

Peers, they gave the Royal Assent to these three public Bills, Anno 10 Ann. 1710.

Acts passed by Commission.

1. An Act for enabling and obliging the Bank of England, for the time therein mentioned, to exchange all Exchequer-Bills for ready Money upon Demand; and to disable any Person to be Governor, Deputy-Governor, or Director of the Bank of England, and a Director of the East-India Company at the same time.

2. An Act to repeal the Act of the 3d and 4th Years of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with France, so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of French Wines.

3. An Act for ratifying several Purchases lately made with the public Stock of the County of Devon, and for making farther Purchases, for the Use of the said County, with the public Stock thereof; and also for Regulating and better Employment of the public Stock of the said County: And to a private Act.

Two days after, a Complaint being made to the House of Commons, that Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-Patrick had challenged Major-General Peirce, (a Member of this House, for Words he had spoke in the Debates of this House) in Breach of the Privilege of this House: It was ordered, That the said Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-Patrick (for having challenged Major-General Peirce, a Member of this House, for Words he had spoke in the Debates of this House) was guilty of a Breach of the Privilege of this House; and ordered, ' That Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-Patrick be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.'

Lieutenant-Col. Fitz-Patrick ordered to be taken into Custody, for challenging Major-General Peirce, a Member of the House.

On the 20th, the Commons read, the third time, the engrossed Bill to continue the Acts for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. which was passed, and sent up to the Lords: After which, Mr. Conyers reported from the Committee of the whole House on the Supply, that they had come to these two Resolutions, viz.

Further Resolutions about the Supply.

' 1. That the Sum of 292,369 l. 2 s. 4 d. be granted for several extraordinary Charges of the War incurred, and to be incurred.

' 2. That the Sum of 103,003 l. 11 s. 4 d. be granted for the Use of such Proprietors, or Inhabitants of Nevis, and St. Christophers, who were Sufferers by the French Invasion, and who have settled, and shall resettle their Plantations in the said Islands.'

These Resolutions were readily agreed to; after which, the House being informed, that Clobery Bromley Esq; Son to the Speaker, died that Morning; out of Respect to the Father, and to give him time, both to perform the Funeral Rites, and to indulge his just Affliction, they thought fit to adjourn to Monday the 26th of that Month.

Clobery Bromley Esq; the Speaker's Son, dies. Whereupon the Commons adjourned till the 26th.

That

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Ways and
Means.

Acts passed.

New Duties laid
on Hides and
Skins.

The Queen's
Message to the
Commons for
the building of
new Churches.

Resolution of
the Commons
thereupon.

That Day, the Commons being met again, resolved themselves into a Committee of the whole House, to consider farther of Ways and Means for raising the Supply: But while they were upon this weighty Business, they were interrupted by a Message from the Lords, by Sir William Oldes, Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod, who acquainted the House, that the Lords, authorized by virtue of her Majesty's Commission, desired their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers; whither the Speaker, with the House, being gone accordingly, the Lords Commissioners gave the Royal Assent to the *Act, to continue the Acts for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and for better Payment of the Army and Quarters, and for approving of Medicines for the Army*: And to one private Bill. The Commons being returned to their House, resolved themselves into a grand Committee; made a farther Progress in the Matter of Ways and Means, and having again taken the same into Consideration, the next Day, came to this Resolution, 'That towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Skins and Hides, of any Beasts whatsoever, of the Product of Great Britain, and imported into the same, over and above the present Duties upon the Importation of any of them.'

Which being reported to the House the 29th, produced 39 Resolutions more, concerning the several Duties on all Hides and Skins, which were granted for 32 Years.

After which, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the House, That he had a Message from her Majesty, signed by her Majesty; and he presented the same to the House; which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, *viz.*

ANNE R.

'Her Majesty having received an Address from the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, to recommend to the Parliament the great and necessary Work of building more Churches within the Bills of Mortality, is graciously pleased to approve so good and pious a Design: And does, accordingly, very heartily recommend the carrying on the same, to this House, particularly in and about the Cities of London and Westminster; and does not doubt but effectual Care will be taken in this Matter, which may be so much to the Advantage of the Protestant Religion, and the firmer Establishment of the Church of England.'

Whereupon the Commons resolved, 'That the humble Thanks of this House be returned to her Majesty, for her Majesty's most gracious Message, in recommending so good and pious a Design, as the building of Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster; and to assure her Majesty, that this House will enable her Majesty to make an effectual Provision for the carrying on so good and necessary a Work.'

And

And appointed a Committee to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution, and upon the Debate of the House.

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April the 6th, Mr. Annesly reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Minister, Church-Wardens, and several other Inhabitants of Greenwich, in the County of Kent, and several other Petitions were referred; and who were also to enquire what Moneys remain in the Hands of the Commissioners for rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, and consider what the Produce of the Duties in being, appropriated for that Purpose, may amount to for the time to come, and make an Estimate of what will be necessary for finishing and adorning the said Church, and other the Purposes in the Acts mentioned, for building the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's; and also to consider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and report the same to the House; that the Committee had considered the several Matters to them referred, and had directed him to report how the same appeared in relation thereunto, and had come to a Resolution, which they had also directed him to report to the House, and he read the said Report and Resolution, and afterwards delivered the same in at the Table, where the same were read, and the Resolution agreed to, *viz.* 'That, in the several Parishes in and about the Suburbs of the Cities of London and Westminster, fifty new Churches are necessary to be erected for the Reception of all such as are of the Communion of the Church of England, computing 4750 Souls to each Church: And then the said Report was referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, who were to consider farther of the Supply.'

Vote of the
Commons for
building 50 new
Churches in
London and
Westminster.

On the 9th the Speaker, with the House, waited on her Majesty, at St. James's, with the following Address:

The Commons
Address there-
upon.

'Most gracious Sovereign, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have, with the utmost Satisfaction, received your Majesty's gracious Message, recommending to us the great and necessary Work of building new Churches, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

'We are sensible how much the want of them hath contributed to the increase of Schism and Irreligion, and shall not fail therefore to do our Parts towards the supplying that Defect, being entirely disposed to promote every thing that is for the Interest of the established Church, and the Honour of your Majesty's Reign.

'Neither the long expensive War in which we are engaged, nor the pressure of heavy Debts, under which we labour, shall hinder us from granting to your Majesty what-

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ever is necessary to accomplish so excellent a Design, which, we hope, may be a Means of drawing down Blessings from Heaven on all your Majesty's other Undertakings, as it adds to the number of those Places, where the Prayers of your devout and faithful Subjects will be daily offered up to God, for the Prosperity of your Majesty's Government at home, and the Success of your Arms abroad.'

The Queen's
Answer.

To which her Majesty returned this gracious Answer:
' Gentlemen, your Address is extremely acceptable to me, as it is a Proof of your Zeal for the Interest of the established Church, and for the Advancement of Religion: I will take care that what you grant, shall, in the most speedy and effectual Manner, be applied to the good Purpose for which it is intended.'

A Bill ordered
for laying Duties
on Hides and
Skins.

Mr. Conyers having, on the 2d of April, reported the thirty nine Resolutions before mentioned, about the Duties on all Hides and Skins, the same were, (with Amendments to some of them) agreed to by the House; and a Bill ordered to be brought in upon the same, and upon the Resolutions of the 29th of March last.

On the 14th, the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration, the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Minister, Church-Wardens, and Inhabitants of the Parish of St. Olave in Southwark, in the County of Surrey, together with the principal Inhabitants of the adjacent Parishes, was referred; and who were to enquire upon what Invitation, or Encouragement, the Palatines came over, and what Moneys were expended in bringing them into Great Britain, and for maintaining them here, and by whom paid; and the said Report being read, the Resolutions of the Committee upon the said Petition, were also read a second time, and agreed to by the House as follows, viz.

Resolutions
about the bring-
ing over the
poor Palatines.

' 1. That the Petitioners have fully proved the Allegations of the Petition, and had just Reason to complain.

' 2. That the inviting and bringing over into this Kingdom the poor Palatines, of all Religions, at the public Expence, was an extravagant and unreasonable Charge to the Kingdom, and a scandalous Misapplication of the public Money, tending to the Encrease and Oppression of the Poor of this Kingdom, and of dangerous Consequence to the Constitution in Church and State.

Those who ad-
vised it voted
Enemies to the
Queen and
Kingdom.

' 3. That whoever advised the bringing over the poor Palatines into this Kingdom, was an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom.'

And then the further Consideration of the said Report was adjourned to that day sevensnight; but afterwards put off from time to time.

On

The 16th, the Commons read the third time an engrossed Bill for the better preventing Bribery and Corruption, and other undue Practices in Elections of Members to serve in Parliament: And the Speaker having opened the Bill, several Amendmends were made to it: but a great Debate arising thereupon, the same was adjourned to the next day; when the Question being put, that the Bill do pass, it was carried in the Negative.

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Bill to prevent
Bribery in Elec-
tions dropped.

The same Day, the Commons proceeded to the Choice of Commissioners for examining the Value of Lands, and other Interests granted by the Crown, since the 13th day of February, 1688, and upon what Considerations such Grants were made, in order to resume the same, and apply them to the Use of the Public; and the Clerk and Clerk Assistant went on each side the House with Glasses, to receive from the Members, the Lists of Persons Names to be Commissioners. A Committee being afterwards appointed to examine the Lists, they made their report the 18th, and it appeared that the following Persons had the Majority, viz.

Commissioners
for resuming
King William's
Grants chosen.

Sir Simeon Stuart	277	Mr. Hewetson	157
Mr. Eversfield	270	Mr. Blackmore	155
Mr. Hind Cotton	212	Mr. Wrightson	} 151
Mr. Bulteel	167	Mr. Mackensie	

The two last having an equal Number of Votes, the Commons ballotted again for a Commissioner on the 21st of the same Month, and upon examining the Lists, it was found, that William Wrightson Esq; had the Majority.

The 24th, the Commons read the third time, the Bill for resuming the Grants made by the Crown since the 13th of February, 1688, and, having inserted in it the Commissioners Names, resolved, That the Bill do pass, and sent it to the Lords for their Concurrence. But, on the last day of April, their Lordships rejected that Bill; which, by many, was thought partial, and, injurious to the Memory of the late King William.

The Resump-
tion Bill re-
jected by the
Lords.

About the same Time, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the House, That he had a Message from her Majesty; and he presented the same to the House, which Mr. Speaker read, and is as follows:

The Queen's
Message to the
Commons about
the Emperor's
Death, and to
quicken their
Proceedings.

ANNE R.

' Her Majesty is pleased to acquaint this House with the
' ill News she hath received of the Emperor's Death; and,
' being sensible of the Consequence this great Loss may be
' of to the Allies; how disheartened some of them may be on
' the one hand, and how diligent France will be on the
' other, to improve every Accident to their own Advantage,
' her Majesty is desirous to let you know, that, immediately,
' on the first News of the Emperor's Sicknes, she came to
' a Resolution to support the Interest of the House of Austria,

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‘ in this Conjunction, and to use her utmost Endeavours to
‘ get the King of Spain made Emperor, in which the States-
‘ General have likewise concurred with her Majesty; and,
‘ since that, her Majesty hath taken the most proper Means
‘ to engage all those who have a Share in this Election, and
‘ are in the Interest of the common Cause, to join with her,
‘ in bringing this great Work to a good Issue, and she hath
‘ an entire Confidence in the Affection and Duty of her Par-
‘ liament, that, with their Assistance, under the Protection
‘ and Blessing of Almighty God, she shall be enabled to
‘ make a happy Conclusion of this War, in a safe and honou-
‘ rable Peace.

‘ The Season of the Year, and the Length of time that
‘ has passed since your Meeting, will make you all wish,
‘ that you may be at liberty to attend the public, as well as
‘ your own private Affairs, throughout the Kingdom; and
‘ therefore her Majesty does recommend to you, so to hasten
‘ your Consultations about all the public Concerns, that her
‘ Majesty may put a speedy end to this Session.’

Vote thereon.

Hereupon it was unanimously resolved, ‘ That an humble
Address be presented to her Majesty, to return her Majesty
the humble Thanks of this House, for her Majesty’s most
gracious Message, and to assure her Majesty, that this House
is truly sensible of the great Loss the Alliance hath sustained
by the Death of the Emperor, and of the early and wise Care
her Majesty has been pleased to take, to prevent the ill Con-
sequences thereof, by resolving to support the Interest of the
House of Austria, and by endeavouring to get the King of
Spain elected Emperor. And farther, to assure her Ma-
jesty, that she may safely place an entire Confidence in the
Duty and Affection of this House, which cannot be dis-
couraged by this Misfortune, from supporting her Ma-
jesty in all those Measures, she, in her great Wisdom, shall
judge proper, to bring this War to an happy Conclusion, by
a safe and honourable Peace; and that this House will give
all possible Dispatch to the public Business depending before
them, that so her Majesty may put a speedy end to this Session.’

A Committee being appointed to draw up an Address upon
this Resolution, they withdrew immediately into the Spea-
ker’s Chamber for that purpose; and soon after Sir Thomas
Hanmer, their Chairman, reported the said Address, which,
with an Amendment, being agreed to, was sent to the
Lords for their Concurrence, a Message having been sent
before to their Lordships, to desire them to continue sitting.
The Lords having readily concurred with the Commons, the
same Evening both Houses waited on the Queen with the fol-
lowing Address:

‘ Most

‘ Most gracious Sovereign, We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your Majesty’s most gracious Message. We are truly sensible of the great Loss the Alliance hath sustained by the Death of the Emperor; and do, with all Duty, acknowledge the early and wise Care your Majesty has been pleased to take, to prevent the ill Consequences thereof, by resolving to support the Interest of the House of Austria, and endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of Spain to the Empire.

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Address of both Houses to the Queen.

Your Majesty may safely place an entire Confidence in our Duty and Affection, and may rest assured, That we cannot be discouraged, by this, or any other Misfortune, from supporting your Majesty in all the Measures, which your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, shall judge proper, to bring this War to a happy Conclusion, by a safe and honourable Peace. And being truly convinced, how necessary it is to give all possible Dispatch to the public Business, we will use our utmost Diligence in every Part of it depending before us, that your Majesty may have the Satisfaction of putting a speedy End to this Session.’

The Queen’s Answer to this Address was to this Effect:

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for this Address; it is of great Importance, that the World shall know, that both Houses of Parliament do so unanimously approve the Measures I have taken on this Occasion of the Emperor’s Death, which will very much encourage our Allies to continue united in the Common Cause.’

The Queen’s Answer.

On the 4th Mr. Auditor Harley had reported from the Committee, to whom it was refer’d to enquire how far the several Imprest Accomptants had passed their respective Accompts, and to consider of Methods for the more effectual and speedy compelling the said Accomptants to pass their Accompts; and to obviate all Irregularities, and unnecessary Delays in the same, the Matter as it appeared to them, which they had directed him to Report to the House; and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards delivered in the Report at the Table Hereupon it was Ordered, That it should be taken into Consideration the Tuesday following; on which Day it was further put off, first to the 17th, and then to the 24th of that Month, when the Commons came to the following Resolution, ‘ That, of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and issued for the public Service to Christmas, 1710, there were * 35,302,107 l. 18 s. 9 d. for a great Part whereof, no Accounts had been laid before the Auditors, and the rest not prosecuted by the Accomptants, and finished. Then the

Report about the Imprest Accompts.

Resolutions of the Commons thereupon.

* Vid. Mr. Maynwaring’s State of this Affair in the Append.

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the further Consideration of that Report was put off till the 28th of the same Month, when, after some Debates, it was *Resolved*, 'That the not compelling the several Accomptants duly to pass their respective Accompts, had been a notorious Breach of Trust in those that, of late Years, had had the Management of the Treasury, and an high Injustice to the Nation.' Then a Motion being made and the Question put, That the farther Consideration of the said Report be adjourn'd, it passed in the Negative; and, after a further Debate, it was *Resolved*, 'That the several Accomptants who had neglected their Duty in passing their Accompts, ought no longer to be entrusted with the Receiving the public Money.' And *Ordered*, That the said Report be printed.

On the 17th of April, the House had appointed two Committees, one, to consider the Acts of Parliament relating to the Brokers of the City of London, and under what farther Regulations it might be proper to put them. The other, to bring in a Bill for altering the Standard of Plate. On the 28th Sir Robert Davers reported the Opinion of the first of these two Committees, which was, 'That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, for the better preserving public Credit, by reviving the Act made in the 8th and 9th Years of the Reign of the late King William III. entitled, *An Act to restrain the Number and ill Practices of Brokers and Stock-Jobbers, with some Regulations, and to preserve the Equivalent given, by Law, to the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of London*: Which was approved, and a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

On the 27th, the House, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, came to these Resolutions:

1. That towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, the Power of granting Licences for Hackney-Coaches, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, be continued.

2. That the Number of Hackney-Coaches to be licensed, be restrain'd to eight Hundred.

3. That the said Licences so to be granted, do not take effect till after the 24th day of June 1715; and that the Power of granting the same, do continue for the Term of 32 Years, from thence next ensuing.

4. That upon every one of the said Licences, to be granted for Hackney-Coaches within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, there be reserv'd a Rent of 6 s. 8 d. *per Week*, to be paid during the Continuance thereof.

5. That the Rates allowed to Hackney-Coachmen by the former Act for Licensing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches,

Bill for altering
the Standard of
the Plate.

Bill ordered for
the better pre-
serving Public
Credit, by re-
straining the
Number and ill
Practices of
Brokers.

Resolutions on
Ways and
Means.

Coaches, and Stage-Coaches, be continued to the Hackney-Coachmen, hereafter to be licensed, as aforesaid.

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‘ 6. That the Twelve-penny Fare, for any Distance not set down in the former Act, be allowed for one Mile and three Furlongs, or any greater Length, not exceeding one Mile and four Furlongs.

‘ 7. That the Eighteen-penny Fare, for any Distance not set down in the former Act, be allowed for any Length, being above one Mile four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

‘ 8. That a Power be granted to license Hackney-Chairs, within the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality.

‘ 9. That the Number of Hackney-Chairs, so to be licensed, do not exceed 200 at one Time.

‘ 10. That the Power of granting Licences to Hackney-Chairs have continuance for the Term of 32 Years.

‘ 11. That upon every one of the said Licences to Hackney-Chairmen, there be reserved 2 s. 6 d. a Quarter.

‘ 12. That the Commissioners for Licensing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches, be empowered to settle the Rates for such Licensed Hackney-Chairs, so as the same do not exceed the Rates allowable to Hackney-Coachmen, for half the same Distance.

‘ 13. That, for making good the Sum of 103,003 l. 1 s. 4 d. for the Use of such Proprietors or Inhabitants only of Nevis and St. Christophers, who were re-settled, or shall re-settle their Plantations in the said Islands, Debentures be made out, and delivered to the said Sufferers, or their Attorneys, and be payable with Interest, after the Rate of 5 l. per Cent. from making forth the same, in the like Manner, as the unsatisfy'd Debentures which were charged on the Irish Forfeitures, are to be satisfy'd and discharged.

These Resolutions being reported the 30th, were agreed to by the House; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons Resolved,

Resolutions
about the Sup-
ply.

‘ 1. That a Supply be granted to her Majesty for the Build- of fifty new Churches, and for purchasing Scites of Churches and Church-Yards, or Burial-Places, and also Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Churches, in or about the Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof, and for making such Chapels as are already built and capable thereof, Parish-Churches; and also for finishing the Repairs of the Collegiate-Church of St. Peter's Westminster, and the Chapels of the same.

‘ 2. That for encouraging the bringing Wrought-Plate into the Mint to be coined, there shall be allowed to such Persons as shall so bring the same, after the Rate of 5 s. 5 d.

per

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per Ounce for the old Standard, and 5 s. 8 d. *per Ounce* for the new Standard, for all Plate on which the Mark of the Goldsmiths Company of London, or any City, is set; and for uncertain Plate, not so marked, (being reduced to Standard) after the Rate of 5 s. 6 d. *per Ounce*.

Which Resolutions were, on the first of May, reported and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Harley's
great Project to
satisfy all public
Debts.

On the second, the Commons being in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a Scheme he had form'd, to satisfy all public and national Debts and Deficiencies, by allowing the Proprietors of those Debts and Deficiencies an Interest of six *per Cent. per Ann.* redeemable by Parliament; and incorporating them to carry on the Trade to the South-Seas; which, if once settled, will yearly bring vast Riches from Peru and Mexico into Great-Britain. This Project being received with general Approbation, the Committee came to these Resolutions:

Resolutions of
the House
thereupon.

1. That a yearly Sum not exceeding 140,000 l. for 32 Years out of the Weekly-Sum of 700 l. arising out of the Post-Office, and out of the Duties upon Hides, Skins, Vellom and Parchment, granted in this Session of Parliament, be set a-part, and appropriated for raising a Sum not exceeding 1,500,000 l. by Contribution, for Exchequer-Orders payable in Course, with a certain Encrease of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, with Addition of Chances.

2. That a Fund be granted to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, for Payment of the Interest of 6 l. *per Cent. per Ann.* from the 24th of December, 1711. for the several Public Debts and Deficiencies, for which a Supply was granted, by the Resolutions of this House, the 10th of March last; and also for the Interest for the said Debts and Deficiencies to the 25th of December, 1711; and that such Fund be made redeemable by Parliament.

3. That towards the raising the said Fund, the several Impositions and additional Impositions, Rates and Duties, and Sums of Money, which by an Act made in the eighth Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled (among other things) *An Act for continuing several Impositions, Additional Impositions and Duties upon Goods imported, to raise Money by Way of Loan for the Service of the Year 1710*, were granted and continued, or apply'd for the Payment of the Principal-Money, to be lent or advanced by Virtue of the said Act, or the Interest thereof, shall be granted and continued to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, from the several Days and Times, for which, by the said Act they are so granted and continued, or apply'd for Ever, redeemable by Parliament.

4. That, in order to make the said Fund the more effectual, all such Tallies and Orders as have been made out
by

by virtue of the said Act, made in the eighth Year of her Majesty's Reign, shall be engraffed into, and upon the said general Fund, and that the several Impositions, Additional Impositions, Rates and Duties, and Sums of Money by the said Act granted, continued or apply'd, for the Payment of the said Tallies and Orders, shall be made a Part of the said general Fund, for paying the said Principal and Interest-Money, during all such Time as the same are by the said Act granted, continued, or apply'd, as aforesaid.

5. That, towards the said Fund, the Duties upon Candles, and Rates upon Money to be given with Clerks and Apprentices, which, by an Act made in the eighth Year of her Majesty's Reign, were granted to her Majesty from the first Day of May, 1710, for the Term of five Years, be farther granted and continued to her Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, from the last day of April 1715, for Ever, redeemable by Parliament.

6. That the Proprietors of the said Debts and Deficiencies, be incorporated, to carry on the Trade to the South-Seas.

7. That what the said Rates and Duties before agreed to be Part of the said Fund, for Payment of the said Interest, shall fall short of paying the said Interest, such Deficiency shall be annually paid out of the first Aids, that shall, from time to time, be granted by Parliament.

These Resolutions being the next day reported, were agreed to by the House; and Mr. Conyers, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Powis, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Auditor Harley, and Mr. Lownds, were ordered to bring in a Bill thereupon.

On the 5th of May, Mr. Auditor Harley presented to the House a Bill for altering the Standard of Plate, which was read the first time, and ordered a second Reading; after which it was Resolv'd;

That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleas'd to give Directions to the Officers of the Mint, to receive all such wrought Plate as should be brought to them, and to give Receipts to such Persons as should bring the same, for the Amount thereof, at the several Rates and Prices agreed by this House, to be allow'd for such wrought Plate as should be brought to the Mint to be coin'd; and that the same might be immediately coin'd into Shillings and Six-Pences. It was also resolv'd, that all such Receipts to be given by the Officers of the Mint, for any wrought Plate, should be accepted and taken for the full Amount thereof, in Payments to be made upon any Loans, or

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Resolutions a-
bout the Arrears
of Taxes.

any Contributions upon any Funds to be granted in this Ses-
sion of Parliament.

Then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the
Report from the Committee, who were to consider of the Ar-
rears of Taxes granted by Parliament, in whose Hands they
were, and what had been the Occasion of such Arrears. And
the said Report being read, it was Resolved,

That it appears to this House, that there was in Arrear
the 8th Day of December, 1710, of the several Land-Taxes
for five Years, ending the 24th of March 1709, the Sum of
272,596 l. 8 s. 8 d. of which there was standing out, the be-
ginning of April, 1711, the Sum of 180,439 l. 7 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$.
2. That the not obliging the Receivers of the Land-Taxes
and other Receivers of the public Revenues, to pay the Mo-
ney by them received into the Exchequer, according as they
were required by Law, has been a great Loss to the Public,
and one Cause of the Debts of the Nation.

Bill to raise
1,500,000 l. by
Annuities, by
Lottery, &c.

On the 7th Mr. Conyers presented to the House a Bill for
*raising 1,500,000 l. for Orders to be payable in Course out of a
Fund of 140,000 l. per Annum, for 32 Years, with a certain
Increase of Principal and Interest, according to several Classes, with
Addition of Chances:* The Scheme whereof had, by the Di-
rection of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Trea-
sury, been drawn up and publish'd in English, French,
and Dutch, by Mr. John Blunt, who had likewise form'd
the Scheme of the Lottery for raising 1,500,000 l. This
Bill was read the first time, the next day; and it is observa-
ble that the Under-Tellers of the Exchequer, and Mr. Blunt
having, the Day before, begun to receive Money towards this
new Fund, near 1,500,000 l. were subscribed in less than
two Days; whereupon the Receivers were order'd to take
in no more Subscriptions; and it was resolv'd to raise two
Millions Sterling, by increasing the said Fund of 144,000 l.
to 186,670 l. *per Ann.* for 32 Years; and to reserve the
500,000 l. not yet subscrib'd, for such as brought their Plate
into the Mint, which many did in great Quantities.

1,500,000 l.
Being subscrib'd
in less than 2
Days, it is re-
solv'd to raise
500,000 l. more
the same way.

350,000 l.
granted for
building 50 new
Churches &c.

On the same Day, the House, in a grand Committee upon
the Supply, resolv'd to grant to her Majesty a Sum not exceed-
ing 350,000 l. for the building of 50 new Churches and
Churchyards, or Burial-Places, and Houses for the Habita-
tions of the Ministers of the said Churches in and about the
Cities of London and Westminster, or the Suburbs thereof,
and for making such Chapels as are already built, and capa-
ble of, public Churches, and for finishing the Repairs of
the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, and the
Chapels of the same: which Resolution being the next Day
reported, was agreed to by the House.

On the 12th, upon a Complaint made of a printed Paper
deliver'd

deliver'd at the Door of the House of Commons, and dispers'd, entituled, *Observations on the Bill relating to the Mine-Adventurers*, several Paragraphs of it were read, and thereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, ' That the said printed Paper was a false, malicious and scandalous Libel, highly reflecting on the Honour and Justice of this House, and the Proceedings thereof; and a Committee was appointed to enquire who was the Author, Printer and Publisher of the said Libel. Six Days after, Mr. Carter made a Report from that Committee, in which Sir Humphrey Mackworth, a Member not then in the House, being named, the Consideration of the said Report was put off 'till the next Day, when Sir Humphrey being in his Place, own'd and begg'd Pardon for the writing of the Paper.

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A Paper relating to the Bill about the Mine-Adventurers censured.

On the 14th of the same Month, upon the Report made by Mr. Lockhart, from the Committee to whom the Petition of William Seaton Esq; in the Name of the Commissioners for the Equivalent was referred; the Commons resolv'd, ' That proper Persons be appointed to take, state and examine the Accounts of the Commissioners of the Equivalent, relating to the Sum of 398,085 l. 10 s. paid to Scotland, in the Terms of the Act of Union; and order'd a Bill to be brought in to empower the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, to take, examine and state the said Accounts. After this, Mr. Conyers reported eighteen Resolutions, taken in the Committee of the whole House, about Ways and Means for raising the Supply; all which (except the 2d and 12th, which were disagreed to) were agreed to by the House: being in Substance,

Bills to examine and state the Accounts of the Equivalent paid to Scotland.

18 Resolutions about Ways and Means.

' That farther Duties be laid to arise in the Office for stamp Vellom, Parchment and Paper; that the said farther Duties be eight Pence for every Piece of Vellom, Parchment, or Paper, upon which shall be written any Certificate or Debenture for drawing back any Custom or Duties; That the Duties be four Pence for any Bill of Lading; that the said Duties be one Penny for every Sheet Almanack, or Kalender, and two Pence for any other Almanack; That the said Duties be 5 s. for any Licence for retailing of Wine; and 1 s. for any Licence for selling of Ale, Beer and other exciseable Liquors: that Six-Pence be laid upon every Pack of playing Cards, and 5 s. upon every Pair of Dice; that ten Shillings *per* Ton be laid upon all Rock-Salt exported, over and above the present Duties payable for the same, to be paid by the Exporter; that all the said Duties be granted for 32 Years; that all the aforesaid Duties upon Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, and the Overplus, as well of the Duties upon Hides and Skins, as of the 700 l. a Week out of the Revenues of the Post-Office, be made a Fund for raising a farther Sum

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of 500,000*l.* for the Service of the War: That, towards raising the Supply for building Churches, the Duty of twelve Pence *per* Chalder for Coals and Culm imported into the Port of London, granted by an Act of the 8th Year of King William III. and which will expire on the 29th of September 1716, be continued to the 29th of September 1724. And lastly, That the Duty of two Shillings *per* Chalder for all Coals and Culm imported into the Port of London, granted by an Act of her present Majesty's Reign, and which will expire on the 15th of May, 1716; be continued to the 29th of September, 1724.

And ordered a Bill or Bills to be brought in upon the said Resolutions, agreed to by the House; and upon the Resolutions of the House, on the last of April, relating to Hackney-Coaches, and Hackney-Chairs, and also relating to the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's.

And about the
Encrease of public
Debts, and
diverting Mo-
ney appropriated
by Parliament.

On the 15th, Mr. Lownds (Secretary of the Treasury) presented to the House (according to Order) the Representations and Memorials made by the Commissioners of the Victualling, relating to the Provisions and Victualling of the Land-Forces, with a List of them. And the Order of the Day being read, for taking into farther Consideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred, to examine and state the public Debts of the Navy, and other Public-Offices, for which no Provision was made by Parliament: The House proceeded to take into Consideration, the said Report; and the said Representations and Memorials were read, after which it was *Resolved*, 1. That the Encreasing the public Expences beyond the Supplies annually granted by Parliament, hath been the chief Occasion of the Debts of the Nation, and an Invasion of the Rights of Parliament.

‘ 2. That it appears to this House, That the Sum of 660,806*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* hath been paid out of the Moneys issued to the Service of the Navy, for Provisions supplied to Land-Forces sent to Spain and Portugal, and for the Garrison of Gibraltar, for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of those Forces, nor any Part of that Sum assigned to the Victualling, notwithstanding the several Letters and Representations made to the Treasury in that Behalf.

‘ 3. That such diverting of Moneys issued to the Service of the Navy, to the Land-Service, hath lessened the Credit of the Navy, discouraged the Seamen, occasioned the paying extravagant Rates on the Navy-Contracts, and was a Misapplication of the public Money.

‘ 4. That the applying any Sum of un-appropriated Money, or Surplusages of Funds to Uses not voted, or addressed for

for by Parliament, hath been a Misapplication of the public Money. Anno 10 Ann. 1711.

The same day, Sir Peter King presented to the House, *A Bill to prevent Duelling*, which was Read the first Time, and ordered a second Reading.

The next day the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal-Assent to the following public Acts: 1. *An Act for establishing a General-Post-Office, and for settling a weekly Sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the Service of the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions.* 2. *An Act for laying certain Duties upon Hides and Skins, and upon Vellum and Parchment, for the Term of 32 Years.* 3. *An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.* 4. *An Act for taking, examining and stating the public Accompts of the Kingdom.* 5. *An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counsellor, in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.* 6. *An Act for the better preventing of excessive and deceitful Gaming.* 7. *An Act for making more effectual an Act of the forty third Year of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, entitled, An Act concerning the Assizes of Fuel, &c.* 8. *An Act to render more effectual an Act made in the sixth Year of her present Majesty, entitled, An Act to repeal a Clause in an Act of the 7th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty, for mending Highways, which enjoins Waggoners, and others, to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with six Horses or other Beasts, except up Hills.* 9. *An Act for repairing and amending the Highways leading from Royston in the County of Hertford, to Wandsford-Bridge in the County of Huntingdon.* 10. *An Act for repairing the Highways from Sheet-Bridge in the Parish of Petersfield to the Town of Portsmouth, in the County of Southampton.* 11. *An Act to enable her Majesty to grant the Scite of the Castle of Exon (Parcel of her Duchy of Cornwall) for ninety nine Years, for the Use and Benefit of the County of Devon.* 12. *An Act for repairing the Highways between Dunstable and Hockley, in the County of Bedford.* 13. *An Act for the Preservation of white and other Pine-Trees, growing in her Majesty's Colonies in America; for the Masting her Majesty's Navy.* 14. *An Act for rendering the Proceedings on Writs of Mandamus and Informations in the Nature of a Quo Warranto more speedy and effectual, and for the more easy trying and determining the Rights of Offices, and Franchises in Corporations and Boroughs.* And to twenty eight private Bills.

Mr.

* This Bill was on the 12th Ordered to be brought in upon Occasion of a Duel fought three Days before, between Sir Cholmley Deering, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of Kent, and Richard Thornbill Esq; in which Sir Cholmley received a Pistol-Shot, of which he died seven or eight Hours after.

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Bill for the
Trade to the
South-Seas.

Petition of the
East-India
Company.

Resolution for a
Representation
to the Queen
about Misma-
nagements and
Abuses.

Instructions to
the Committee
about the Bill
for the Trade to
the South-Seas.

Mr. Conyers having, on the 17th, presented to the House a Bill for making good Deficiencies, and for satisfying the public Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Seas; which was read the first time, and a second time the next day: The United Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies, who thought the Bill might, in some measure, be derogatory to their Charter, presented a Petition thereupon to the House, praying, that they might be heard by their Counsel, to such Part of the Bill as related to the said Company. Whereupon it was Ordered, ' That the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom that Bill was committed; and that the Petitioners be heard thereupon by their Counsel, if they thought fit.' But the Committee having inserted a Clause in their favour in that Bill, the East-India Company made no further Application about it.

On the 24th, it was Resolved, ' That an humble Representation be made to her Majesty upon the several Reports and Resolutions of this House relating to the Imprest-Accounts, the public Debts, the Arrears of Taxes, the Abuses in the Victualling, the Bringing over the Palatines, and the Charter imposed upon the Corporation of Bewdley, in the County of Worcester: and upon the Debates of the House, a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Representation.' The same day it was Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for making good Deficiencies, and for satisfying the public Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Seas was committed, First, To receive a Clause or Clauses, ' That the Persons in the Debts and Deficiencies provided for by the said Bill, may be at liberty whether they will be concern'd in the carrying on the Trade to the South-Seas.

' 2. That they have Power to receive a Clause to give further Time to those Persons who have already neglected to pay the Duties upon Moneys given with Clerks and Apprentices, and to secure the better Payment of those Duties for the future.

' 3. To receive another Clause, That the Persons interested in the said Debts and Deficiencies, be enabled to chuse the Directors and Managers in the Corporation intended by the said Bill to be erected.'

Then the House Resolved itself into that Committee, went through the Bill, and made several Amendments to it, which being the next day reported, were agreed to by the House. After this, the Question was put, Whether the Governour of the Corporation should be chosen by the Queen, or the Members thereof; and it being carried for the Queen by a
Ma-

Majority of 100 Voices against 25, the Bill was order'd to be engrossed. Anno 10 Ann. 1711.

The next day the House proceeded to take into Consideration, the Report from the Committee who were appointed to enquire into false Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of her Majesty's Guards, and also Abuses committed in relation to Chelsea-Hospital; and unanimously Resolved,

Resolutions about False-Musters in the Guards, and against Lieutenant-Colonel Charteris.

That it appears to this House, that, in several Companies of her Majesty's Foot-Guards, there have been great Abuses in keeping but two Thirds of their Compliment of effective Men, and in protecting many Debtors from their Creditors. 2. That Lieutenant-Colonel Charteris has been guilty of the said Abuses, and also of threatening and tampering with the Witnesses produced before the said Committee. 3. That the said Resolutions be laid before her Majesty, and that her Majesty be humbly desired to give Directions, That the said Lieutenant-Colonel Charteris may be punish'd for the said Offences, and that effectual Care may be taken to punish all Persons that have been guilty of False-Musters, or other Abuses in the Guards, and to prevent the like for the future. 4. That the imprisoning Persons in the Savoy-Prison, without any Authority in Writing from a Commission-Officer, putting them in Irons, and selling them to be sent abroad, has been a great Violation of the Liberty of the Subject. 5. That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, That Patrick Hurley, Samuel Wilson, John Man, John Hare, William Birker, James Bamford, Remark Bunworth, William Hardisty, Richard Sedan, and John Ackland, who have given Evidence before a Committee of this House, touching the Abuses aforesaid, may be discharged from the Service of the Army, and protected from being pressed again into the said Service. 6. That it appears to this House, that Mr. Joseph Billers, and Mr. John Theedam, have done good Service, in detecting the said Abuses, and deserve Encouragement for the same.

The same day the Consideration of the Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of William Paterfon Esq; was referred, was put off till that day fortnight.

Mr. Paterfon's Petition laid by.

June 1. The House took into Consideration, the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred, to examine the Matter of the Reports of the Auditors of the Imprests, and others, relating to the Method of computing the Duties on East-India unrated Goods; and the Resolutions of the Committee were read, and agreed to by the House, as followeth, viz.

Resolutions of the Commons about Losses in the Revenue of the Customs upon unrated East-India Goods.

1. That it appears to this House, that there has been a very great Loss to the Revenue of the Customs, upon unrated East-India Goods, and other unrated Goods, by the Method practised

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practised in the Custom-House, in the computing the Duties on the said unrated Goods; whereby, when there has been no more than 18l. 8s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. received for the Duties, there has been allowed for the same Duties to the Importer 52l. 2s. 6d. By which Method it appears, that notwithstanding an Additional Duty of 12l. per cent. was laid on the said Goods, yet no Advance was made by the said Duty.

2. That it appears, to this House, that by the Method of calculating the Duties upon China Ware, in every 18l. 8s. 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$ received, there has been lost to the Public the Sum of 11l. 10s. 10d. And ordered, that the said Resolution be laid before her Majesty.

The next day the Commons unanimously resolved, that the humble Address of the House of Commons, the last Parliament, which was as followeth, viz.

Martis 12. die Aprilis 1709.

The House taking into Consideration, the great Losses which have been, and will, for the future, be annually to the Clerk, Serjeant at Arms, Clerk-Assistant, and other Clerks, Officers, and Servants attending this House, by reason of the passing the Bill for a general Naturalization, this Session, and in respect to the late Orders made concerning the passing of private Bills through this House, and otherwise:

Resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to take the said Losses of the Clerk, Serjeant at Arms, Clerk-Assistant, and other Clerks, Officers, and Servants attending this House, into her Consideration, and to give them such Recompence and Encouragement, with respect to their several Trustees, as she in her Royal Wisdom shall think fit: Be humbly renewed to her Majesty.

On the 4th the House read the second time the engrossed Bill for raising two Millions out of a yearly Fund of 186,670l. for 32 Years, &c. to which several Amendments were made, and the Bill passed, and sent to the Lords. Then Mr. Secretary St. John reported to the House, that their Address of the 2d, in behalf of the Clerks, and other Officers attending this House, having been presented to the Queen, her Majesty was pleased to answer, 'That she would do according to the desire of this House.' He also reported, that the Queen received very graciously their Address relating to the Duties upon unrated East-India Goods; and that their Resolutions of the 26th of May last, relating to the Abuses in the Guards; and their Address relating to the Discharge of Patrick Hurley, and others, having likewise been laid before her Majesty, she was pleased to answer, 'That she would take care to punish the Persons complained of, and to prevent the like Abuses for the future; and that she would give Orders for the discharging

Bill for raising
two Millions
sent to the
Lords.

The Queen's
Answer to several
Addresses
of the Commons.

About this time it seems Bank-Stock rose again 8 per Cent.

discharging the said Patrick Hurley, and the other Persons mentioned in the said Address, as desired, and protect them from being press'd again into the Service.' Then the House, having made some Amendments to the engrossed Bill, to repeal part of an Act made in the 6th Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, *An Act for Encouragement of the Trade to America*, and passed, and sent it to the Lords, adjourned to the Thursday following.

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Mr. Secretary St. John having, the same day, acquainted the House, that the Queen had appointed that Evening, to be attended by this House, with their Representation; the Commons, with their Speaker, repaired to St. James's at the appointed time, and presented to her Majesty the said Representation, as follows:

' Most gracious Sovereign,

' We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, have, with the utmost Zeal and Unanimity, applied our selves to the Dispatch of those great and important Affairs, which your Majesty was pleased to recommend to us from the Throne, and we humbly hope, that we have, in every Respect, answered your Majesty's Expectations in calling this Parliament.

Representation
of the Commons
to the Queen.

' In making suitable Provisions for the public Service, we have met with great Difficulties from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums with which the public Revenues stand charged for long Terms of Years to come: However, we have not been discouraged, but have, with great Diligence, carried on our Endeavours to raise such Supplies, as, we trust, will be effectual, not only for the Service of the present Year, but also for the Discharge of the heavy Debts, so long, and so justly complained of. And, as the absolute Necessity of carrying on the War, and our Resolutions to support the public Credit, and maintain the Honour and Justice of Parliament, have obliged us to encrease the Burthen of Taxes upon our Fellow-Subjects, so we are persuaded, that the same Reasons will induce them to pay those Taxes with Chearfulness and Satisfaction.

' At the same time, we have thought it another part of our Duty, to enquire into the Causes of the heavy Debts we labour under, and to trace the Source of that great Evil, as what we thought would, in some degree, satisfy the Minds of your People, and prevent the like Mischief for the future.

' This was a Promise, and an Assurance which we presumed to give your Majesty at the beginning of this Session: and now, at the Conclusion of it, we beg leave to lay before your Majesty the Result of our Enquiries, which, we hope, your Majesty will not judge to be unworthy your Royal Consideration.

TOME IV.

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‘ In examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the beginning of it, we find, that, in several Years, the Service has been enlarged, and the Charge of it encreased beyond the Bounds prescribed, and the annual Supplies granted by Parliament: To this new and illegal Practice, we must, in great measure, ascribe the Rise and Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon the Nation; nor does the Consequence of it end there; for, we must also represent it to your Majesty as a dangerous Invasion of the Rights of Parliament. The Commons must ever assert it as their sole and undoubted Privilege, to grant Money, and to adjust and limit the Proportions of it; and when your Majesty has recommended to them, to consider of Supplies, and they have deliberated upon the several Estimates for the annual Services, and consider’d and determined what the Nation is able to bear, their Proceedings would be very vain and ineffectual, if, after the respective Sums are stated, and granted, those, through whose Hands the Disposition of them passes, are allowed, in any measure, to alter and enlarge them. This is an Attempt which very little differs from levying Money without Consent of Parliament, as will appear to your Majesty from this one Consideration, that a Charge of that kind once incurred, and laid as a Debt upon the Navy, or any other public Office, is so far binding upon Parliament, that, how little soever they approve of the Means by which it was contracted, yet the public Credit being pawned, the Commons cannot, without the Ruin of that, refuse to provide for it.

‘ This also has been an Occasion, why great Sums of unappropriated Money, arising from the Exceedings and Surpluses of some of the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied, as they ought to have been, in aid of the Deficiencies of other Funds. Had this just Care been observed, the Debts of the Nation could not have encreased to so exorbitant an Height: But other Uses were found out, such as were neither voted, nor addressed for, by Parliament, which, therefore, we adjudge to have been a Misapplication of the public Money.

‘ With regard to the Debts of the Navy, we find, that one great Discouragement and Burthen, which that Part of the Service has lain under, has been from a Liberty that has been used, of diverting several Sums issued to that Service, and transferring them to other Purposes, for which they were not intended; particularly, that the Sum of 660,806 l. 7 s. 7 d. belonging to the Navy, has been paid for Provisions supplied to Land-Forces sent to Spain and Portugal, and for the Garrison of Gibraltar; for which, no Deductions have been made for the Pay of those Forces, nor any Part of that
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Sum re-assign'd to the Victualling, notwithstanding the several Acts of Parliament provided, and the many Letters writ, and Representations made to the Treasury in that behalf. This unjustifiable Proceeding has been a Discouragement to Seamen, occasioned the paying extravagant Rates upon Contracts, and has very much contributed to sink the Credit of the Navy.

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' To this we must add the many notorious Embezzlements, and scandalous Abuses, which appear to have been practised, as well in the Management of your Majesty's Brew-House, as in the Contracts for furnishing the Navy with Beer. We have already presumed to address your Majesty, that several Persons whom we have discovered to have been guilty of those Frauds, should be prosecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely rely upon your Majesty's most gracious Assurance, that those Prosecutions should be effectually carried on: But we must also, upon this Occasion, beg leave, farther to represent to your Majesty, That the Commissioners appointed to take care of the Victualling your Majesty's Navy, have been guilty of great Negligence and Remissness in their Duty; for, the Instructions, which go along with that Commission, are so well adapted to the preventing those very Abuses which have been committed, that nothing but a notorious Mismanagement in that Office, and an inexcusable Neglect in pursuing those Instructions, could have given way to the great Loss the Public has sustained in that Part of the Service.

' The evil Effects of this Mismanagement in public Offices, and Misapplication of Parliamentary Supplies, have been encreased by the very Methods of bringing in the public Money; for it has appeared to us, that the Receivers of the Land-Tax, and of the other Revenues, have not been called upon to pay in the Money they had received, in due time, as the Law requires. Such has been the extreme Remissness, and unaccountable Indulgence of those, whose Duty it was to oblige those Receivers to make due and punctual Payments, that on the 8th Day of December, 1710, there was an Arrear of the several Land-Taxes, for 5 Years, ending the 24th of March, 1709, amounting to the Sum of 272,596 l. 8 s. 8 d. some part of which was paid into the Exchequer after the Commons had ordered an Enquiry into that Matter; yet the Sum standing out, at the beginning of April, 1711, was 180,439 l. 7 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. From the Omissions, the Public remains long under the Load of Interest, for want of that Money which lies in the hands of Receivers; so that the Supplies granted to your Majesty, however large, or well proportioned to the Occasions of the War, could never prove effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts, whilst they were nei-

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ther collected nor disbursed faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods designed by Parliament.

‘ Thus far we have proceeded in discovering some of those Causes which have brought so great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation, and we might have made a much greater Progress in our Enquiries, if the Accounts of the public Money had been regularly passed; but to our great Surprize and Concern, we find, That they who, of late Years, had the Management of your Majesty’s Treasury, and ought to have compelled the several Accomptants duly to pass their respective Accompts, have been guilty of so notorious a Breach of Trust, and of so high an Injustice to the Nation, that the Moneys granted by Parliament, and issued for the public Service to Christmas, 1710, there remains unaccounted for the Sum of 35,302,107 l. for a great part of which no Accompts have so much as been laid before the Auditors; and for the rest, though some Accompts have been brought in, yet they have not been prosecuted by the Accomptants, and finished. This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at so exact a knowledge of the State of the Nation, with regard to the public Money, as we wished and might have expected; and your Majesty will please to consider, in such an immense Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezzlements may be concealed, and how justly it may be suspected, that so scandalous a Remissness has been allowed with no other Design. We humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will give immediate and effectual Directions for the compelling the several Imprest Accomptants speedily to pass their Accompts; and, in the mean time, we humbly hope, your Majesty will approve the Resolution of your Commons, ‘ That such of the Accomptants who have neglected their Duty in prosecuting their Accompts, ought no longer to be entrusted with receiving the public Money.’

‘ We cannot omit taking Notice to your Majesty, of another extraordinary Instance, in which the public Money has been misapplied, by bringing over the poor Palatines to inhabit and settle themselves in this Kingdom: This was not only an extravagant and unreasonable Expence in itself, but many other ways uneasy and grievous to your People; for, as it was visible, that such Numbers of necessitous and useless Foreigners must unavoidably tend to the Encrease and Oppression of the Poor of this Kingdom, so, being a Mixture of People of all Religions, it was evident, how dangerous they might prove to the Quiet of our Government, and the Constitution of our established Church. Upon what Encouragement and Invitation they came over, we have not been able to discover; but we look upon it as certain, That the calling over so many Families from a Country so remote, could

could not be brought about without Industry and Contrivance; and those who were concerned in it, seemed to have been conscious of the Evil of their own Designs, by the Secrecy with which they pursued them. Your Majesty, in your great Wisdom, will best recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded, and we humbly represent it as our Opinion, That the Authors of it were Enemies to your Majesty and your Kingdom.

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‘ We beg leave to offer to your Majesty’s Consideration but one thing more, which has alarmed your People with just Fears, the arbitrary Attempt of new modelling Corporations, by imposing a Charter upon the Borough of Bewdley; a Charter void and illegal, not being accepted by the Corporation then in being, destructive of the Constitution of Parliament, in transferring the Rights of Electors to others; and injurious to your Majesty’s Subjects, in divesting them of their Franchises and Freeholds, even after they had been affirmed by Judgments upon the rigorous Prosecutions of *Quo Warranto’s*. We return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for putting a stop to so pernicious a Precedent, by ordering the proper Methods to be taken for repealing the said Charter, and quieting the Borough in the Possession of their ancient Privileges: We are truly sensible of your Majesty’s tender Regard to the Rights of all your People; and we cannot without Indignation reflect upon the oppressive Designs of those evil Counsellors, who endeavoured to have brought a Blemish of this kind upon your Majesty’s most just and gentle Reign.

‘ From all these evil Practices, and worse Designs, of some Persons, who had, by false Professions of Love to their Country insinuated themselves into your Royal Favour, irreparable Mischief had accrued to the Public, had not your Majesty in your great Wisdom, seasonably discovered the fatal Tendency of such Measures; and, out of your singular Goodness to your People, removed from the Administration of Affairs, those who had so ill answered the favourable Opinion your Majesty had conceived of them, and, in so many Instances, grossly abused the great Trust reposed in them. Your People could with greater Patience have suffered the manifold Injuries done to themselves, by the Frauds and Depredations of such evil Ministers, had not the same Men proceeded to treat your sacred Person with Undutifulness and Disregard; but, as the Interests of your Majesty and your People are inseparable and by your Majesty and your good Subjects inseparably pursued, the Wrongs which these Men had done to the Public, drew upon them your Royal Displeasure; and their Irreverence towards your Majesty justly exposed them to the Indignation of your People.

‘ Your

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‘ Your Majesty had, from the beginning of your auspicious Reign, expressed a truly Christian Moderation by Promises of Lenity and Protection to all your peaceable Subjects, and of Countenance and Favour to those who should most recommend themselves by their Zeal for the established Government in Church and State; but these Ministers framed to themselves wild and unwarrantable Schemes of Balancing Parties, and under a false Pretence of Temper and Moderation, did really encourage Faction, by discountenancing and depressing Persons zealously affected to your Majesty and to the Church, and by extending their Favour and Patronage to Men of licentious and impious Principles, such as shake the very Foundation of all Government, and all Religion.

‘ Out of our unfeigned Zeal for your Majesty’s Honour and Service, and our faithful Affection to the public Good, we cannot forbear, with all Humility and Earnestness, to beseech your Majesty, that you would avoid, as the greatest Enemies to your Royal Dignity, and to your People’s Safety, all Persons who shall endeavour to engage you in such pernicious Measures, and that you would employ, in Places of Authority and Trust, such only as have given good Testimonies of their Duty to your Majesty, and of their Affection to the true Interest of your Kingdom.

‘ These are the humble Desires of your faithful Commons, and these we know to be your Majesty’s gracious Intentions. From your tender Concern for this Church and Nation, and from what you have lately done, and are going on to do, for the Happiness and Satisfaction of your People, we promise ourselves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application; and from our Duty to your Majesty, and our Fidelity to our Trust, your Majesty may confide in us, that we will, upon all Occasions, defend and support your Majesty, and our happy Constitution, against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.’

To which the Queen returned the following Answer:

‘ Gentlemen, This Representation gives me fresh Assurances of your Zeal for my Service, and for the true Interest of your Country.

‘ It contains many Particulars. I will take them all into my serious Consideration, and give the necessary Directions to redress the Grievances you complain of.

‘ Be assured that your Advice, upon all Occasions, has the greatest Weight with me.’

The 7th, the Speaker reported the said Answer; after which the House resolved to address her Majesty, ‘ To appoint Persons to enquire into the Number and Quality of the Forces in her Majesty’s Pay in Spain and Portugal, and

to

Address for enquiring into the State of the Forces and Fortifications in Spain and Portugal.

to examine the State of the Payments and Accompts relating to the said Forces, and to the Garrisons and Fortifications of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon; and also the Accompts of the Agent - Victuallers and Commissioners of Stores in those Parts.' They also resolved to present two other Addresses to the Queen; one 'That she would be pleased to take such Measures as her Majesty should judge most proper, for the supporting the Settlements in Africa, and preserving the African Trade, till some other Provision be made by Parliament for the same; and that her Majesty would take into Consideration the Nature of that Trade, and how it might be best carry'd on for the Service of the Kingdom.' The other. 'That an Account be laid before this House, the Beginning of the next Session of Parliament, of the Distribution intended to be made of the Debentures directed to be delivered by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, for Relief of the Sufferers in the Islands of Nevis and St. Christophers; and of the Re-settlements made there by the said Sufferers'

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Another for
supporting the
Trade to Africa.

And a third in
favour of the
Inhabitants of
Nevis and St.
Christophers.

The Lords having pass'd the Bill for raising two Millions, without Amendment, it was generally expected, that the Queen would, that day, have come to the House of Peers, to put an end to this long Session: But it was thought fit to let the Commons sit some Days longer, to give them an Opportunity to make Orders for the issuing out new Writs for electing Members in the room of such as were advanced to * Places of Trust and Profit. Accordingly, the Commons order'd, that very day, a new Writ to be made out, for a Citizen, for the City of York, in the room of the honourable Robert Benson Esq; made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and another new Writ for the electing a Burgess for the Borough of Thirsk, in the County of York, in the room of Sir Thomas Frankland, appointed to manage the Duties of the Post-Office. Then the Commons adjourn'd to the next Saturday, when new Writs were order'd to be issued

Orders for new
Writs in the
room of Mem-
bers advanc'd to
Places.

Mr. Benson
made Chancel-
lor of the Ex-
chequer.
And Sir Tho.
Frankland con-
tinued Master
of the Post-
Office.

* *It was never known before, that Days were set a-part for rewarding Members of Parliament with Places and Employments; he that will look upon the Votes of the last day of the first Session, will find almost nothing done but new Writs ordered in the room of Parliament-Men, who had received their Wages for their past Year's Service; and to such a Pitch were they come at last, that at the End of the second Session, when the Queen's Speech was made, and the Session closed to all other Intents and Purposes, both Houses are ordered to adjourn themselves for eighteen Days, as if something extraordinary was still behind, that might require the Sitting of the Parliament; but when the Day comes, nothing is done, but a second List of loyal Members, prefer'd, is produced; and the Vacancies of Patriots turn'd Courtiers, are by new Writs ordered to be filled up; that these dutiful Members might be ready at the Beginning of the next Session, to serve those that had so well rewarded them for their past Services. Short History of the Parliament. Written by R. W. Esq;*

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Mr. Finch
made Master of
the Jewel-
House.

Sir W. Wynd-
ham Master of
the Hart and
Buck-Hounds.

Edw. Jeffreys
made one of the
Justices for the
County of Pem-
broke, &c.

Edw. Philips
Esq; Comptrol-
ler of the Mint.
Charles Cæsar
Esq; Treasurer
of the Navy.

Sir Thomas
Mansel Comp-
troller of the
Household.

Edward Foley
Esq; Receiver
of the Duties on
Hides and Skins.

John Ward Esq;
one of the Justi-
ces of the Coun-
ties of Chester
and Flint, and
one of the
Queen's Coun-
sel Learned.

Fran. Gwynne
Esq; one of the
Commissioners
of Trade.

issued out for electing a Knight for the County of Surrey, in the room of the honourable Heneage Finch Esq; who was made Master of her Majesty's Jewel-House; another, for electing a Knight for the County of Somerset, in the room of Sir William Wyndham Bart. advanced to the Office of Master of her Majesty's Hart and Buck-Hounds. This done, the Commons adjourn'd again to the 12th, and being then met, order'd other new Writs to be made out, for electing, 1. A Burgess for the Borough of Droitwich, in the County Worcester, in the room of Edward Jeffreys, appointed one of her Majesty's Justices for the Counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Cardigan. 2. A Burgess for the Borough of Ilcester, in the County of Somerset, in the room of Edward Philips Esq; made Comptroller of the Mint. 3. A Burgess for the Borough of Hertford, in the room of Charles Cæsar Esq; appointed Treasurer of the Navy, in the room of Robert Walpole Esq; 4. A Knight for the County of Glamorgan, in the room of Sir Thomas Mansel, advanc'd, or rather restored, to the Office he enjoyed some Years before, of Comptroller of the Queen's Household, in the room of Sir John Holland. 5. A Burgess for the Borough of Droitwich, in the room of Edward Foley Esq; made Receiver of the Duties upon Hides and Skins. 6. A Burgess for the Borough of New-Radnor, in the room of the Right Honourable Robert Harley, now Earl of Oxford, &c. call'd up to the House of Peers. 7. A Burgess for the Borough of Newtown, in Lancashire, in the room of John Ward Esq; made one of the Justices of the Counties of Chester and Flint, Denbigh and Montgomery, within the Principality of Wales, and one of her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law, in the room of Mr. Lechmere. And in the 8th and last place, a Burgess for the Borough of Totness, in Devonshire, in the room of Francis Gwynne Esq; appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. After this, Mr. Secretary St. John acquainted the Commons, that her Majesty had readily comply'd with their Desires in the three last Adresses, about the Commissioners to be sent to Spain and Portugal; the Trade to Africa; and the Debentures to be given to the Sufferers in the Islands of Nevis and St. Christopher's.

The same day, the Queen being come to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following public Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for making good Deficiencies, and satisfying the public Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the South-Seas, and for the Encouragement of the Fishery; and for Liberty to trade in unwrought Iron with the Subjects of Spain; and*

Acts passed.

To repeal the Acts for Registering Seamen. 2. An Act for licensing and regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, and for charging certain new Duties on Stamp-Vellum, Parchment and Paper, and on Cards and Dice, and on the Exportation of Rock-Salt for Ireland, and for securing thereby, and by a Weekly-Payment out of the Post-Office, and by several Duties on Hides and Skins, a yearly Fund of 186,670 l. for 32 Years, to be apply'd to the Satisfaction of such Orders as are therein mentioned, to the Contributors of any Sum not exceeding two Millions, to be raised for carrying on the War, and other her Majesty's Occasions. 3. An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties upon Coals, for building fifty new Churches, &c. 4. An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to America. 5. An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the first Year of her Majesty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the Working up the Woollen, Linnen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron-Manufactures of this Kingdom. 6. An Act for the Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of Mine-Adventurers, by establishing a Method for settling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and uniting them, in order to an effectual Working the Mines of the said Company. 7. An Act for making the Act of the 5th Year of her Majesty's Reign, for the better Preservation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the same more effectual. 8. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1711, although the Month's Pay formerly advanced, be not repaid. 9. An Act to dissolve the present, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-Owners, Lightermen, Masters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals; in Prejudice of the Navigation, Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the farther Encouragement of the Coal-Trade, 10. An Act for the better Preservation and Improvement of the Fishery within the River of Thames, and for Regulating and Governing the Company of Fishermen of the said River. And to seven private Bills.

After which, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleasure I tell you; at the End of this Session, that you have fully made good all the Assurances you gave me at the Beginning of it. Queen's Speech.

This I look upon as a farther Pledge of my Subjects Duty and Affection; which is the firmest Support of my Throne.

I thank you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, in a particular Manner, for what you have done. You have comply'd with my Desire in granting a Supply for Building many new Churches, and you have not only enabled me to carry on the War, but have made effectual Provi-

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‘ sion for paying those heavy Debts, which were almost
‘ grown an insupportable Burden on the Public; and this,
‘ at a Time, when our Enemies, every where, pleased them-
‘ selves with the Hopes, that the Supplies for the Service of
‘ the current Year could not have been found. You have
‘ disappointed them in all Respects, and by the great
‘ Sums you have raised, (the greatest ever granted to any
‘ Prince in one Session) you have restored the public Cre-
‘ dit, which I will take care to preserve, by a frugal Ma-
‘ nagement.

‘ The World must now be satisfied, that nothing can be
‘ too difficult for a Parliament filled with so much Zeal for
‘ the true interest of the Nation in Church and State.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ The Satisfaction I take in the Power with which God
‘ has entrusted me, is, to employ it for the Protection and
‘ Good of all my People, whose Prosperity I have as much
‘ at Heart as ever any of my Predecessors had.

‘ You see the happy Effects of a mutual Confidence be-
‘ tween me and my Subjects, I shall look upon any Attempt
‘ to lessen it, as a Step towards dissolving my Government.

‘ The Temper you have shewn, will, I hope, convince
‘ those who have the Misfortune to differ from our Church,
‘ that their Liberty is not in Danger.

‘ It is needless for me to repeat the Assurances of my
‘ earnest Concern for the Succession in the House of Hano-
‘ ver, and of my fix’d Resolution to support and encourage
‘ the Church of England as by Law Established.

‘ You are now returning to your several Countries, and
‘ I expect from you, that you will farther recommend your-
‘ selves to me, by studying to promote the public Peace and
‘ Quiet.’

The second
Session of the
third Parlia-
ment of Great-
Britain.

December 7, the Queen went to the House of Peers with
the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and at-
tending her Majesty, made the following Speech to both
Houses:

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen’s
Speech to both
Houses.

‘ I Have called you together as soon as the public Affairs
‘ would permit, and I am glad that I can now tell you,
‘ that, notwithstanding the Arts of those who delight in War,
‘ both Place and Time are appointed for opening the Treaty
‘ of a General Peace.

‘ Our Allies (especially the States-General) whose In-
‘ terest I look upon as inseparable from my own, have, by
‘ their ready Concurrence, expressed their entire Confi-
‘ dence in me, and I have no Reason to doubt, but that
‘ my

‘ my own Subjects are assured of my particular Care of Anno 10 Ann.
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‘ My chief Concern is, That the Protestant Religion, and
‘ the Laws and Liberties of these Nations, may be con-
‘ tinued to you, by securing the Succession to the Crown, as
‘ it is limited by Parliament to the House of Hanover.

‘ I shall endeavour that, after a War which has cost so
‘ much Blood and Treasure, you may find your Interest in
‘ Trade and Commerce improved and enlarged by a Peace,
‘ with all other Advantages which a tender and affectionate
‘ Sovereign can procure a dutiful and loyal People.

‘ The Princes and States which have been engaged with us
‘ in this War, being by Treaties entitled to have their se-
‘ veral Interests secured at a Peace, I will not only do my
‘ utmost to procure every one of them all reasonable Satis-
‘ faction, but I shall also unite with them in the strictest En-
‘ gagements for continuing the Alliance in order to render
‘ the general Peace secure and lasting.

‘ The best Way to have this Treaty effectual will be to
‘ make early Provision for the Campaign ; therefore I must
‘ ask of you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the neces-
‘ sary Supplies for the next Year’s War ; and I do most ear-
‘ nestly recommend to you to make such Dispatch therein as
‘ may convince our Enemies, that, if we cannot obtain a good
‘ Peace, we are prepared to carry on the War with Vigour.

‘ Whatever you give will be still in your own Power to
‘ apply, and I doubt not but, in a little time after the opening
‘ of the Treaty, we shall be able to judge of its Event.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ As I have had your cheerful Assistance for the carrying
‘ on this long and chargeable War, so I assure my self that
‘ no true Protestant, or good Subject will envy Britain or me,
‘ the Glory and Satisfaction of ending the same by a just and
‘ honourable Peace for us and all our Allies.

‘ Such a Peace will give new Life to our foreign Trade,
‘ and I shall do my utmost to improve that happy Opportunity
‘ to encourage our home Manufactures, which will tend to
‘ the easing of my Subjects in that excessive Charge they now
‘ lie under in maintaining the Poor, and to correct and redress
‘ such Abuses as may have crept into any part of the Admini-
‘ stration, during so long a War.

‘ I cannot conclude without earnestly recommending to
‘ you all, Unanimity, and that you will carefully avoid every
‘ thing which may give occasion to the Enemy to think us a
‘ People divided among ourselves, and consequently prevent
‘ our obtaining that good Peace, of which we have such
‘ reasonable hopes and so near a View.

‘ I pray God direct your Consultations to this End, that,
F f 2 being

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‘ being delivered from the Hardships of War, you may be-
‘ come a happy and flourishing People.’

Vote of the
Commons for an
Address of
Thanks.

The same Day, Mr. Speaker having reported the Queen's Speech to both Houses, the House Resolv'd, ‘ That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, returning her Majesty the humble thanks of the House for her making the Protestant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of these Nations, and the Succession to the Crown, as limited by Parliament, to the House of Hanover, her chief Concern, and to express the Satisfaction of the House, in what her Majesty had been pleased to declare, concerning the general Peace her Majesty had in view; and also to assure her Majesty, that the House would give such Dispatch to the necessary Supplies as might enable her Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, if a good Peace could not be obtain'd; and in the mean time, that this House would use their utmost Endeavours to preserve such an Unanimity as might give the Enemy no hopes from any Divisions among us. It was moved to insert in this Address a Clause importing, That the House did not doubt but care would be taken, that Spain and the Indies should not be left in the Hands of any Branch of the House of Bourbon; which might endanger the Safety of her Majesty's Person and Government; the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, and the Liberty of Europe: But, after a long Debate, the said Clause was rejected by a Majority of 232 Voices against 106.

Clause offered
to be inserted.

Rejected.

The next Day, Colonel Byerly, from the Committee appointed to draw up the Address of Thanks to her Majesty, reported the same to the House; and the said Address being agreed to, it was, according to order, presented by the whole House, to the Queen, on Monday the 10th of December, being as follows:

The Address.

‘ Most gracious Sovereign, We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our sincere and hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; wherein your Majesty, by expressing your great Care and Concern in so particular a manner, for the Protestant Religion, which, above all things, is most dear to us; for those Laws and Liberties which make us peculiarly happy above other Nations; and for the Succession of the House of Hanover, as limited by Parliament, upon which the future Security of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, depends; has given us a fresh Demonstration, that your Majesty has nothing so much at heart as the Safety and Happiness of your People.

‘ Having an entire Confidence in your Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness, in your Honour and Justice to your Allies,
and

and in your particular care of your own Subjects, we cannot but express our Satisfaction in what your Majesty has been pleased to declare, of the just and honourable Peace your Majesty has in view.

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‘ This was the end for which your Majesty entered into the War; and nothing can add more to the glory of your Reign, than, after the many unparallel’d Successes in the Course of this War, to have your Majesty conclude it with the Blessing of such a Peace; which we cannot doubt, will be rendered Secure and Lasting, by your Majesty’s pursuing the wise Resolution you have taken, of entring into the strictest Engagements for continuing the Alliance to that End.

‘ And we presume to assure your Majesty, we will take all possible Care to preserve that Unanimity your Majesty has recommended to us, and use our utmost Endeavours to disappoint, as well the Arts and Desires of those, who, for private Views, may delight in War, as the Hopes the Enemies may have vainly entertained, of receiving Advantage from any Division among us.

‘ We entirely concur with your Majesty, that the best way to bring this Treaty to good Effect, is to make an early Provision for the next Campaign; for which Purpose, notwithstanding the heavy Burthens, which, during this long and expensive War, your Majesty’s Subjects have undergone, we will, with the greatest Alacrity, grant such effectual and speedy Supplies, as shall enable your Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, and convince your Enemies, if the intended Negotiations should prove ineffectual, that no Amusements nor Attempts whatsoever, can alter our firm and steadfast Resolution of Supporting the best of Sovereigns in carrying on so just a War, till a safe, lasting, and honourable Peace may be procured for your Majesty and all your Allies.’

Her Majesty’s Answer was as follows:

‘ This very dutiful Address is what I expected from the Zeal and Loyalty of such an House of Commons.

Queen’s Answer.

‘ I return you my hearty Thanks for the Confidence you have in me. I entirely rely upon your Assurances, and you may depend upon my Affection, and Care for your Interests.’

The 10th, a Motion being made for a Supply, the same was put off, till the Monday following, to be considered in a Committee of the whole House, who came to a Resolution to grant a Supply to her Majesty. The next Day this Resolution was reported, and unanimously agreed to: After which the House resolved, ‘ That Estimates of the Ordinary of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Office of Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1712. be laid before the House; as also an Account of the particular Expences for the Ordinary of the Navy, on the several Heads thereof, for the last Year;

A Supply voted.

And public Accounts; Resolutions about Estimates, &c.

an

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an Account of the present Debt of the Navy, upon the respective Heads thereof, an Account of the Subsidies to her Majesty's Allies, pursuant to the respective Treaties. An Account of what Moneys have been paid into the Receipt of the Exchequer, upon the Funds granted last Year. And an Account of the present Debts of the Office of Ordnance." It was also resolved, ' That the Auditors of the Imprests, should lay before the House a Certificate, how far the Imprest-Accomptants had passed their Accompts. That the Officers of the Mint, should lay before the House an Account of the Deficiency of the Money produced by the Coinage of the Plate brought in upon the Lottery-Act of 1711, after the 14th Day of May, 1711, at such Rates and Prices, as had been agreed to by this House; That the Officers of the Mint in England, should also lay before the House, an Account of what was due to the Moneyers for recoining the Money of Scotland, and the Charges incident thereunto: And that an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay the said Estimates and Accompts before the House."

Notes for
40,000 Sea-
men.

On the 12th, the House in a Grand Committee on the Supply, resolved, ' 1. That forty thousand Men be employ'd for the Sea Service, for the Year 1712, including eight Thousand Marines. And, 2. That four Pounds *per Man, per mensem* be allowed for maintaining the said 40,000 Men for thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-Service." Which Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House. The same Day, Mr. Secretary St. John reported to the House, that, pursuant to their Address, the Queen had been pleased to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay the several Estimates and Accompts therein mentioned before the House. Accordingly, Sir John Leake presented to the House the ordinary Estimate of the Navy for the Year 1712; as Mr. Peyton did an Account of the Deficiency of the Money produced by the Coinage of Plate, brought in upon the Lottery-Act for 1711, after the 14th of May 1711. And also an Account of what was due to the Moneyers for recoining the Money of Scotland, and their Charges incident thereunto: Which were referred to the Consideration of the Grand Committee of the Supply. It was ordered, at the same time, that an Estimate of the Sum, which would be wanting to make up the Sum of 568,279 l. 10 s. for the Fund of the South-Sea Company; and 8000 l. for Charges of Management of the Affairs of the said Company, amounting together to 576,279 l. 10 s. for the Year commencing from Christmas 1711, be laid before the House. Then, in a grand Committee on the Supply, it was resolved,

' First,

Estimates and
Accounts laid
before the
House,

Order for an
Estimate of the
Deficiency of
the South-Sea
Company.

Further Reso-
lutions on the
Supply.

‘ First, That 170,000l. be allowed for the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1712. Secondly, that 2,700l. 5s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted, for satisfying the Charges of recoinning the Moneys of Scotland; and Thirdly, that 1,915l. 11s. 6d. be granted to make good the Deficiency of the Moneys produced by the Coinage of Plate brought in upon the Lottery-Act, after the 14th of May 1711.’

Anno 16 Anno
1711.

These Resolutions being reported the 14th, were readily agreed to by the House: After which, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, it was resolved, ‘ That four Shillings in the Pound be raised in the Year 1712, upon all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rents, Pensions, Offices, and personal Estates, in that part of Great Britain called England; and that a Proportionable Cess, according to the IXth Article of the Treaty for the Union confirmed by Acts of Parliament, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland.’ This Resolution was reported and agreed to the next Day, and a Bill ordered to be brought in there-upon; which was done accordingly on Monday the 17th, and had so quick a Passage through both Houses, that before the Week ended, it received the Royal Assent.

Ways and
Means.
The Land-Tax
voted.

The House having on the 17th resolved to present an Address to her Majesty, That she would be pleased to give Directions, that the Treaty whereby her Majesty is obliged to furnish forty thousand Men, to Act in Conjunction with the Forces of her Majesty’s Allies in the Low Countries, might be laid before the House: Mr. Secretary St. John, did, on the 20th, report to the House, that her Majesty had given Direction accordingly, and that, pursuant to such Direction, search had been made, and that no Footsteps could be found of any Convention made for that Purpose. Then the House resolved, ‘ That an Address be presented to her Majesty, that an Account might be laid before this House of the Quotas and Proportions of her Majesty and her Allies by Sea and Land, during the present War, including Subsidies; and what Agreements or Conventions had been made for the said Quotas and Proportions, and also how the same had been observed.’

Mr. Secretary
St. John’s Re-
port, That no
Footstep can be
found of the
Treaty, where-
by the Queen
is obliged to fur-
nish 40,000
Men to act in
Flanders.

Orders for an
Account of the
Quotas to be
furnished by the
Allies.

The 19th, the famous Occasional Conformity-Bill with the new Title, viz. *A * Bill for preserving the Protestant Religion, by better securing the Church of England as by Law established; and for confirming the Toleration granted to the Protestant Dissenters, by an Act entitled, An Act for exempting their Majesty’s Protestant Subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws, and for the supplying*

Proceedings on
the Occasional
Conformity-
Bill.

* The said Bill was brought into the House of Lords by the Earl of Nottingham, who was said to have joined the Whigs on Condition that it should pass.

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1711.

Petition of the
Dutch and
French
Churches not
received.

The Petition
11.

Estimates and
Accounts laid
before the Com-
mons.

Orders and
Votes of the
Commons.
relating to the
public Ac-
counts.

the Defects thereof; and for the further securing the Protestant Succession, by requiring the Practisers of the Law in North-Britain, to take the Oaths, and subscribe the Declaration therein mentioned, having passed the House of Lords, was sent down to the Commons, who read it immediately the first time, and gave it a second reading the next Day. On the 20th, a Petition was offered to the House on behalf of the Dutch and French Protestant Churches, praying, that they might be excepted from the Restraints laid by this Bill on English dissenting Congregations; but the Question being put, that the Petition be brought up, it passed in the Negative: After which the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, (which that Morning was very thin) made several Amendments to the Bill. These Amendments being immediately reported and agreed to, the Bill was thereupon sent back to the House of Peers; who, the same Day, sent down a Message to the Commons to acquaint them, that they had agreed to those Amendments.

On the 15th, Mr. Benson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented to the Commons an Estimate of the 40,000 Men, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the Allies in the Low Countries, with the Charge thereof for the Year 1712. Two Days after, Lieutenant-General Erle laid also before that House, an Estimate of the Charge of the Office of Ordnance; for the Year 1712. for the Land Service; and the Debts of the Office to the 30th of November, 1711. And on the 22d, Mr. Aislaby, from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented likewise to the House an Estimate of the Debts of her Majesty's Navy, to the 30th of September last, with what thereof had and would be satisfied by the South-Sea Stock, and what remained of the said Debt on the said 30th of September, to be discharged. All which Estimates were ordered to lie upon the Table, to be perused by the Members of the House.

The Commons having likewise on the 15th, ordered, that the Commissioners for taking, examining and stating the public Accounts of this Kingdom, should lay before the House an Account of their Proceedings in the Execution of that Commission; as soon as conveniently they could. Mr. Lockhart, from the said Commissioners, did, on the 21st, make a Report of some Practices which they had discovered in their Examinations relating to the Affairs of the Army, which he read in his place; and afterwards delivered in at the Table, where the same was read. After this, it was ordered, 1. That the said Report be taken into Consideration upon Thursday the 17th of January next: And 2. That the Commissioners of Accounts should lay before the House the Depositions mentioned in the said Report, pursuant to this last Order, Mr. Shippen, from the said Commissioners, did, the next Day, present

1. The

1. The Deposition of Sir Solomon de Medina, Kt. proving great Sums of Money, taken by his Grace John, Duke of Marlborough, Adam Cardonnel Esq; his Grace's Secretary, and others, on account of the Contracts for supplying Bread and Bread-Waggon, to her Majesty's Forces in the Low Countries. 2. Captain William Preston's Deposition about Forage in North Britain: And the said Depositions being read, it was ordered, That the Clerk should carefully keep the said Depositions, and not let any Person have them out of his Custody; and that he should deliver Copies thereof to any of the Members of the House that desired the same. It was also ordered, That the Clerk should deliver Copies of the said report of the Commissioners, to any of the Members of the House that should desire the same.

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1711.

Deposition
against the
Duke of Marle-
borough.

A Motion being afterwards made, that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of the 7th Year of her Majesty's Reign, *For the Naturalizing of foreign Protestants*, the Act was read, after which, Leave was given to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Act.

A Bill ordered
to be brought in
to repeal the
Naturalization
Act.

The Queen being at this Time somewhat indisposed, her Majesty granted a Commission under the Great-Seal, empowering the Lord-Keeper, the Lord-President of the Council, and other Lords, to give the Royal Assent to the two Bills agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, *viz.* the *Land-Tax Bill*, and the *Act for preserving the Protestant Religion*. Which their Lordships did accordingly on the 22d of December, having sent a Message to the House of Commons, by the Gentleman-Usher of the Black-Rod, to desire that House to come up to the House of Peers, to be present at the passing the said Bills. After which, the Commons returned to their House, and immediately adjourn'd to the 11th of January.

Acts passed by
Commission.

The Commons
adjourn to the
14th of Jan.

Towards the latter End of this Month, the Committee for stating the public Accompts, published their first Report, by Way of Answer to a Paper, publish'd by the Duke of Marlborough; which said Report was urged as a Reason for turning his Grace out of all his Places.

In this Report, the Commissioners represented, 'That tho' they had used the utmost Application, in taking and examining the public Accompts, yet they were unprepared to offer any perfect State of the particular Branches of the Revenue to the House, but would endeavour to lay before them, after the Recess, a general Account of the Receipts and Issues of her Majesty's Exchequer for the current Year 1711, which they hoped was all, would, for the present, be expected from them, as well in regard of the Shortness of the Time they had been engaged in this Work, as of the great Variety and Extent of it. They begg'd Leave also to observe,

Report of the
Commissioners
for the Public
Accompts,
about the Duke
of Marlborough.

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that many of the Accompts were not yet completely brought before them; particularly those of the Army, which were very large and voluminous. But, in the Course of their Examinations relating to the Affairs of the Army, they had already discovered some Practices which they conceived highly detrimental to the Public, and such as they were obliged to report to the House.

‘ That in Obedience, therefore, to the Order of Tuesday the 11th of December, they here presented a State of several Facts, which, with their Circumstances and Proofs, they humbly offered to the Wisdom and Justice of the House. That the Commissioners having ground to believe, that there had been some Mismanagements in making the Contracts for the Use of the Army, they summon’d and examined Sir Solomon de Medina, the Contractor for the Bread, and Bread-Waggons, in the Low-Countries, who, after expressing much Uneasiness of the Apprehensions he had of being thought an Informer, and of accusing a great Man, did depose on Oath:

‘ That for the Year, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, he has been solely, or in Partnership, concerned in the Contracts for supplying Bread and Bread-Waggons to the Forces in the Low-Countries, in the Queen of Great-Britain’s Pay, and that he gave to the Duke of Marlborough, for his own Use, on each Contract, the several Sums following, Part of which was paid at the Beginning, Part at the End of each respective Contract, in Bills or Notes, delivered by the said Deponent into the Duke’s own Hand.

For the Year 1707, 66,600 Guilders.

For the Year 1708, 62,625 Guilders.

For the Year 1709, 69,578 Guilders, 15 Stivers.

For the Year 1710, 66,810 Guilders, 19 Stivers, and 8 Penings. Total 265,614 Guilders, 14 Stivers, and 8 Penings.

For the Year 1711, 21,000 Guilders, which Sum is in Part of a like Sum with those above-mentioned, intended to be paid at the End of the Contract for this Year.

‘ That he was obliged to allow yearly, during the Time of his being Contractor, 12 or 14 Waggons *gratis* to the Duke of Marlborough.

‘ That during the Time of his being Contractor, as aforesaid, he gave, on sealing each Contract, a Gratuity of 500 Gold-Ducats to Mr. Cardonnell, Secretary to the Duke of Marlborough.

‘ That for all the Money he received of Mr. Sweet, Deputy-Paymaster at Amsterdam, he was obliged to pay 1 l. *per Cent.* That the former Contractor, Machado, did the same, and that he acquainted the Duke of Marlborough with this Deduction of one *per Cent.*

‘ He

‘ He further depofeth, That it appeared by the Accompts of Antonio Alvarez Machado, who had been a Contractor before him, and had fupplied the Bread, and Bread-Wag-gons, to the Forces in the Englifh-Pay for the Year 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, and 1706; that he, the faid Machado, had paid as large yearly Sums to the Duke of Marlborough, during the Time of his being Contractor, as this Deponent has fince done.

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‘ From whence (fay the Commiffioners) it appears, that the Duke of Marlborough has received, on account of the Bread, and Bread-Waggon, Contracts from Sir Solomon de Medina, (admitting the Sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid for this prefent Year 1711, to be the fame with that of the preceding Year 1710) 332,425 Guilders, and 14 Stivers. From Antonio Alvarez Machado, during the five Years he was Contractor, the like Sums, which together make 664,851 Guilders, 8 Stivers, and computed at 10 Guilders 10 Stivers to the Pound Sterling, amount to 63,519 l. 3 s. 7 d.’

‘ Some time after this Evidence was given by Sir Solomon de Medina, your Commiffioners received a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, by the Hands of James Craggs Esq; wherein the Duke defires your Commiffioners, that when they make their Report they would lay fome Facts before the Parliament in a true Light, and this Juftice they think they cannot better do than in his Grace’s own Words.’

Hague, November 10, 1711.

Gentlemen,

‘ HAVING been informed upon my Arrival here yefterday, that Sir Solomon Medina had acquainted you with my having received feveral Sums of Money from him, that it may make the lefs Impreffion upon you, I would lofe no Time in letting you know, that this is no more than what has always been allowed as a Perquifite to the General or Commander in Chief of the Army in the Low-Countries, both before the Revolution and fince; and I do affure you, at the fame time, that whatever Sums I have received on that Account, have constantly been applied for the Service of the Public, in keeping feeret Correspondence, and getting Intelligence of the Enemies Motions and Defigns; and it has fallen fo fhort, that I take Leave to acquaint you with another Article that has been apply’d to the fame Ufe, and which arifes from her Majesty’s Warrant, whereof the inclofed is a Copy, tho’ this does not properly relate to the Public Accompts, being a Free-Gift from the foreign Troops. You will have obferved, by the feveral Eftablifhments, that, before the late King’s Death, when the Parliament voted 40,000

His Grace’s
Letter of Jufti-
fication.

ANSO 10 ANN.
1711.

Men for the Quota of England in the Low-Countries, 21,512 were to be Foreigners, and the rest English; for the last they gave 10,000*l.* a Year for Intelligence, and other Contingencies, without Accompt; but his Majesty being sensible, by the Experience of the last War, that this Sum would not any way answer that Service, and being unwilling to apply for any more to the Parliament, he was pleased to order, that the foreign Troops should contribute two and a half *per Cent.* towards it; and I being then his Ambassador and Commander in Chief abroad, he directed me to propose it to them, with an Assurance that they should have no other Stoppage made from their Pay: this they readily agreed to, and her Majesty was afterwards pleased to confirm it by her Warrant, upon my acquainting her with the Use it was intended for; and it has accordingly been applied from time to time for Intelligence and secret Service, with such Success, that, next to the Blessing of God on the Bravery of our Troops, we may, in a great measure, attribute most of the Advantages of the War in this Country to the timely and good Advices procured with the Help of this Money. And now, Gentlemen, as I have laid the whole Matter very fairly before you, and that I hope you will allow, I have served my Queen and Country with that Zeal and Faithfulness which becomes an honest Man, the Favour I am to entreat of you, is, that, when you make your Report to the Parliament, you will lay this Part before them in its true Light, so as that they may see this necessary and important Part of the War has been provided for and carried on without any other Expence to the Public than the 10,000*l.* a Year; and I flatter myself, that, when the Accompts of the Army in Flanders come under your Consideration, you will be sensible the Service on this side has been carried on with all the Oeconomy and good Husbandry that was possible. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient, Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

ANNE R.

‘**R**ight Trusty, and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, We greet you well. Whereas, pursuant to the Direction you have received in that Behalf, you have agreed with the Persons authorised to treat with you for the taking into our Service a certain Number of foreign Troops, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of our Allies, that there be reserved Two and a half *per Cent.* out of all Moneys payable to, and for the said Troops, as well for their Pay and Entertainment, as on any other Account, towards defraying such extraordinary, contingent Expences relating to them,

as

as cannot otherwise be provided for. Now, we do hereby Anno 10 Ann.
1711.
approve and confirm all such Agreements as you have, or may hereafter make, for reserving the said Two and a half *per Cent.* accordingly; and do likewise hereby authorise and direct the Pay-Master General of our Forces for the Time being, or his Deputy, to make the said Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* pursuant thereunto, out of all Moneys he shall be directed to issue, for the Use of the foreign Troops in our Pay, and thereupon to pay over the same from time to time according to such Warrants, and in such Proportions as you shall direct, for which this shall be to you, and to all others whom it may concern, a sufficient Warrant and Direction. Given at our Court at St. James's, this sixth Day of July, 1702, and in the first Year of our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command, C. Hedges.

To our Right Trusty, and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor, John, Earl of Marlborough, our Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United-Provinces, and Captain-General of our Land-Forces.

‘ Your Commissioners having thought themselves obliged to recite this Letter and Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will be expected that they should make some Observations upon them: As to what therefore relates to the Evidence of Sir Solomon de Medina, his Grace has been pleased to admit it in general, but with this Distinction, that he claims the Sums received, as Perquisites to the General in the Low-Countries.

‘ On which your Commissioners observe, that so far as they have hitherto been capable of informing themselves in the Constitution of the Army, the great Sums, which appear to have been annually paid to the Duke, on account of these Contracts, can never be esteemed legal or warrantable Perquisites.

‘ For they do not find, by the strictest Enquiry they can make, that any other English General in the Low-Countries, or elsewhere, ever claimed, or received such Perquisites; but if any Instance should be produced, they humbly apprehend it will be no Justification of it, because the Public or the Troops must necessarily suffer in Proportion to every such Perquisite; and how agreeable this practice is to that Oeconomy and good Husbandry with which the Service in Flanders is said to be carried on, remains yet to be explained. By the Assurance his Grace is pleased to give, that this Money has been constantly employed for the Service of the Public, it must be either allowed, that he relinquishes his Right to this pretended Perquisite, or that he has been want-
ing

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ing to himself in concealing so great an Instance of his own Generosity to the Public.

‘ The great Caution and Secrecy with which this Money was constantly received, gives Reason to suspect that it was not thought a justifiable Perquisite, for Mr. Cardonnel the Duke’s Secretary, and Auditor of the Bread-Accompt, has declared on Oath, that he never knew or heard of any such Perquisite, ’till the late Rumour of Sir Solomon de Medina’s Evidence before your Commissioners. By the Contracts for Bread, and Bread-Waggons, the General appears to be the sole Check on the Contractors; he is to take care that the Terms of the Contractors are duly performed; he is to judge of all Deductions to be made from, and Allowance to the Contractors; and whether, in such Circumstances, he can receive any Gratuity, or Perquisite from the Contractors, without a Breach of his Trust, your Commissioners presume not to determine. The General may with equal Reason claim a Perquisite for every other Contract relating to the Army, as for these of the Bread, and Bread-Waggons; but his Grace being silent as to this, your Commissioners ought to suppose he has not received any such Allowance, unless they shall understand otherwise when they come to examine into those Contracts, which hitherto they have not been able to do, by reason the Contractors are Foreigners, and constantly reside in Holland.

‘ As to what his Grace is pleased to say in the second Part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* from the foreign Troops in her Majesty’s Pay, your Commissioners can only offer such Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urged in the Duke’s Letter, with the Tenour of the Warrant, and with the Method of Accounting for other Payments to the Army. Your Commissioners in the first place take leave to observe, that this Warrant has been kept dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed so long from the Knowledge of the Parliament; for which, in their humble Apprehension, his Grace has not assigned sufficient Reasons.

‘ He is pleased to say, that this Two and a half *per Cent.* is a free Gift from the foreign Troops, and that it does not belong to the public Accompts. But the first of these Assertions seems inconsistent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which supposes and expresses an Agreement, but with that Part of his Grace’s Letter which takes notice, that he being Ambassador and General, stipulated for this very Stoppage by the late King’s Order. Your Commissioners therefore must be of Opinion, that a Deduction so made is public Money, and ought to be accounted for in the same Manner as other public Money is.

‘ His

‘ His Grace is further pleased to observe, that the 10,000 l. granted yearly for the Contingencies of the Army, is without Account, and for the Use of the British-Forces only; whereas this Money was at first intended by Parliament, as your Commissioners with great Submission apprehend, for the Service of the 40,000 Men, without Distinction. And they find it is so far from having always been thought exempt from Account, that in a Privy-Seal dated the 5th Day of March, 1706, for passing Mr. Fox’s Accompts, there is a Clause to release and discharge the Duke of Marlborough, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, from a Sum of 7,499 l. 19 s. 10 d. Part of this Money, which supposes his Grace would otherwise have been accountable for it. But your Commissioners do not here meet with any Mention of this Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* and must therefore presume, the Reason why it has never been brought to an Account, is what his Grace is pleased to suggest, that he never considered it as public Money.

‘ Your Commissioners must submit it to the House, whether the Warrant produced to justify this Deduction be legal, and duly counter-signed; or whether admitting it to be so, either the Stoppage, or the Payment of it has been regularly made.

‘ The Warrant directs, that it should be stopt in the Hands of the Paymaster, or his Deputy, and issued thence by the Duke’s Order only: But this Method does not appear by the Paymaster’s Accompts to have been at all pursued, so far otherwise, that the Payments to the foreign Troops are always made compleat, and their Receipts always taken in full, without any Notice of this Deduction.

‘ When any Part of the above-mentioned 10,000 l. Contingent-Money is drawn out of the Paymaster’s Hands for any Secret-Service, the General’s Warrant, and the Secretary’s Receipts, are the Paymaster’s Vouchers: But Mr. Cardonnel, as he declares on Oath, never gave any Receipt for any Part of this Two and a half *per Cent.* nor did Mr. Bridges, as he also declares on Oath, ever see any Warrant for that Purpose, or knew any thing, as Paymaster-General of this Deduction.

‘ If Mr. Sweet, at Amsterdam, has taken upon himself to transact the Disposition of this Two and a half *per Cent* with the Duke of Marlborough, your Commissioners are humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have transmitted constant Accompts of it to Mr. Bridges, whose Agent he only is, and not to have negotiated so large Sums of public Money in so clandestine a Manner.

‘ By the Warrant this Deduction is reserved for the defraying extraordinary contingent Expences of the Troops,
from

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from whom it is stopped: And if the Whole has been employ'd in secret Correspondence and Intelligence, there must have been some Neglect of the other Services for which it was originally designed; and such a Disposition being in no sort authorized by the Warrant, is a Misapplication of it. Besides, your Commissioners apprehend, that the Article for Secret Service, to which this Deduction is pretended to have been applied, was always included in the 10,000l above-mentioned for the Contingencies of the Army; and, if so, the Whole remains to be accounted for; which, on a Computation made from the whole Sum of eleven Millions, two hundred, ninety four thousand, six hundred and fifty nine Pounds, four Shillings and a Penny Half-penny, paid *per* Britain to, and for all the foreign Forces since the 13th of December 1701, (according to the Returns of the Auditor and Paymaster) amounts to 282,366l. 9s. 7d.

‘ On a Computation made from the Sum of 7,107,873 l. 18s. 11d. 2q. paid to and for the foreign Forces since the Time aforesaid, (exclusive of Italy, Spain, and Portugal) amounts to 177,695l. 17s. 3q.

‘ Your Commissioners humbly lay before you some Facts relating to the Forage-Contracts, (for the Troops in North-Britain) made by Robert Walpole Esq; late Secretary of War, pursuant to a Power given him by Sidney Earl of Godolphin, then Lord High-Treasurer of Great-Britain.

‘ By the Rate allowed in these Contracts, it appearing that her Majesty had been put to an extraordinary Expence above the Pay of the Soldiers, your Commissioners thought it their Duty to enquire, whether, in this Part of the Service, sufficient Care had been taken to procure the most advantageous Terms for the Public; and being informed that John Montgomery Esq; was concerned in these Contracts, they examined him, and he declared upon Oath, That Colonel George Douglas, and himself, were assumed Partners with Sir Samuel Macklellan, and Mr. John Campbell, in the Contract made by Mr. Walpole to provide Forage from the middle of May, 1709, to May 1710, for all the Troops in North-Britain at 3d. an Horse for green, and 9d. for dry Forage, each 24 Hours.

‘ That the said Colonel George Douglas, and he the said Mr. Montgomery, were also assumed Partners with Mr. John Campbell in a subsequent Contract, commencing in May, 1710, and ending in May, 1711, made likewise by Mr. Walpole, and at the same Rates with the former.

‘ That the first of these Contracts was made by Mr. Walpole in London, with Sir Samuel Macklellan, who before he went into Scotland told the said Montgomery, that Mr. Walpole, in making the Contract, reserved a Share for a
Friend

Friend of his, who was to have a Benefit of the fifth Part if not redeemed by the Contractors with a Sum of Money; and Sir Samuel soon after, on his Death-Bed at Edinburgh, declared the same. Whereupon Col. Douglass, and Mr. John Campbell, directed him the said Montgomery to pay 500 Guineas to Mr. Walpole, or Order, and the said Montgomery afterwards paid the Sum of 500 Guineas to one Mr. Man (Mr. Walpole's Agent) who gave him up the Note, with the Receipt on the back of it, sign'd by Mr. Walpole.

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' That the second Contract was made by Mr. Walpole, with Mr. John Campbell, who thereupon directed the said Montgomery to give a Note for 500 Guineas, or Pounds, (he could not remember) which to Mr. Walpole, which he accordingly did, and made it payable to Mr. Walpole, or Order, and delivered it into his own Hands.

' This second Note was left with the said Mr. Man, of which the said Montgomery hath paid about 400 l.

' He further declared upon Oath, that two hundred Guineas were given by the Contractors to Sir David Dalrymple, in Consideration that his Son-in-Law, Sir Alexander Murray was proposed; but not admitted to be a Partner in the first Contract.

' That the Earl of Leven, Commander in Chief of her Majesty's Forces in North-Britain, had a hundred Guineas each Year from the Contractors for regulating the Quarters of the Troops.

' That one hundred Pound sa Year were paid to Mr. Merrill, Deputy to Mr. How, for receiving the Queen's Bounty-Money, and keeping an Accompt of it between the Queen and the Officers.

' That the said Mr. Montgomery gave a Note for fifty Pound to Mr. Taylor, Chief Clerk to Mr. Walpole, which is not yet paid.

' Your Commissioners cannot exactly state the Loss, the Public has sustained by these Contracts, but find that if the Forage had been furnished in the Years 1709, and 1710, at the Rates settled by the Contract for the present Year, there had been saved to the Government more than nine Thousand five Hundred Pounds, which is near a fourth Part of the whole Charge.

' They do not apprehend that this Difference has risen altogether from the Scarcity of Forage in the two last Years:

' For Captain William Preston, of Colonel Ker's Regiment, had declared before them on Oath, that he agreed with the Contractors to furnish green Forage for his own Troop in those Years at two Pence Halfpenny an Horse for twenty four Hours (which cost the Government three Pence Halfpenny) with an Addition only of seven Pounds each Year

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for providing extraordinary Forage for the Officers Horses belonging to that Troop, and that the Contractors assured him, they had made the same Agreement with other Officers, concluding, that how far these Practices had been injurious to the Public was humbly submitted to the Consideration of the House.

The Court having yet no News of the opening of the Congress, (at Utrecht,) Councils were held on Saturday and Sunday the 12th and 13th of January, in which it was debated whether the Parliament should be desired further to adjourn themselves? And it being carried for the latter, the following Message was, on the 14th, sent to both Houses.

‘ ANNE R.

Queen's Message
for a further Ad-
journment.

‘ Her Majesty was fully determined to have been personally present in Parliament this Day, but, being prevented by a sudden Return of the Gout, her Majesty, in hopes she may, by the blessing of God, be able to speak to both her Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday next, desires this House may forthwith adjourn itself to Tuesday next the 17th of this Instant January.’

Nine new Writs
ordered by the
Commons in
the room of
nine new Peers.

Both Houses readily complied with this Message: But, before the same was by Mr. Secretary St. John delivered to the Commons, they ordered their Speaker to issue out his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown to make out nine new Writs for the Electing as many Members called up to the House of Peers, *viz.* Allen Bathurst Esq; Charles Lord Bruce, James Lord Compton, Sir Thomas Willoughby Bart. Samuel Masham Esq; Henry Pagett Esq; Sir Thomas Mansel Bart. Thomas Lord Windsor, and Thomas Foley Esq; The same Day, Mr. Finch presented to the House a Bill to repeal the Act for naturalizing foreign Protestants; which was read the first time, and ordered a second Reading.

Bill to repeal
the Naturaliza-
tion Act.

The 17th, there were laid before the Commons, First, An Account of what Moneys had been paid into the Receipt of her Majesty's Exchequer, upon the Funds granted the last Year: Secondly, An Estimate of the Sums wanting to make up the Sum of 576,279l. 10s. payable to the South-Sea Company, for the Year commencing from Christmas 1711. And, Thirdly, an Estimate of her Majesty's Guards, Garrisons and Land-Forces, in Great-Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and the Plantations, and for Sea-Service with the Charge thereof for the Year 1712. After which the Bill for repealing the Naturalization-Act, was read the second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Estimates and
Accompts laid
before the
Commons.

It was that morning doubted, whether the Queen would, that Day go to the House of Peers: But about eleven a Clock, it was publicly known, that her Majesty being still indisposed, she had resolved to send another Message to both Houses. Accordingly about Noon, Mr. Secretary St. John delivered to the Commons the following Paper:

ANNE

ANNE R.

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Second Message

I. Her Majesty not having recovered Strength enough, since the Return of the Gout, to be present this Day in Person, and being unwilling that the public Business should receive any Delay, thinks fit to communicate to this House the Substance of what she intended to have spoke.

II. At the opening of this Session, her Majesty acquainted her Parliament, that both Time and Place were appointed for the meeting of the Plenipotentiaries of all the Confederates to treat with those of the Enemy concerning a general Peace; and also expressed the Care which she intended to take of all her Allies, and the strict Union in which she proposed to join with them, in order to obtain a good Peace, and to guaranty and support it when obtained.

III. Her Majesty can now tell you, that her Plenipotentiaries are arrived at Utrecht, and have begun, in pursuance of their Instructions, to concert the most proper Ways of procuring a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with her, according to their several Treaties, and particularly with relation to Spain and the West-Indies.

IV. You may depend on her Majesty's communicating to her Parliament the Terms of Peace, before the same shall be concluded.

V. The World will now see, how groundless those Reports are, which have been spread abroad by Men of evil Intentions to serve the worst Designs, as if a separate Peace had been treated, for which there has not been the least Colour given.

VI. Her Majesty's Ministers have Directions to propose, that a Day may be fixed for the finishing, as was done for the Commencement of this Treaty, and in the mean time, all the Preparations are hastening for an early Campaign.

VII. The Zeal which this House has already expressed, is a sure Pledge that they will proceed in giving the necessary Dispatch to the Supplies which have been asked of them.

VIII. Her Majesty finds it necessary to observe, how great Licence is taken in publishing false and scandalous Libels, such as are a Reproach to any Government. This Evil seems to be grown too strong for the Laws now in force; it is therefore recommended to you to find a Remedy equal to the Mischief.

St. James's, 17 January 1711.

Upon the reading of this Message, the Commons resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That an humble Address be made to her Majesty, returning her Majesty the humble Thanks of

Vote of Thanks.

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this House for her most gracious Message, especially for her great Goodness and Condescension in promising to communicate to her Parliament the Terms of Peace before the same shall be concluded; whereby those groundless and seditious Reports must be silenced, which have been industriously spread abroad, to the Dishonour of her Majesty, and to serve Designs, which the Authors of them have not dared publicly to own: And to assure her Majesty, That her Approbation of the Zeal which this House has already shewn, will oblige them to continue their best Endeavours, in giving the necessary Dispatch to the Supplies. And that this House will take the most effectual Course to put a stop to the publishing those false and seditious Libels, which have exposed her Majesty's Government to Danger and Reproach. And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address upon the said Resolution.

This done, Mr. Lockhart acquainted the House (from the Commissioners for taking, examining, and stating the public Accompts) That Mr. Walpole had, the Monday before, brought Mr. Man to the said Commissioners, with an Affidavit ready prepared, and desired he might be sworn to it: And that the Commissioners did swear him to the same; and afterwards examined him themselves, and took his Answer in writing: And that the Commissioners had directed him to present to the House, the Deposition of Mr. Robert Man, proving, that he is Agent to Robert Walpole Esq; and that he has received several Sums of Money on account of two Contracts, for Foraging the Troops in North-Britain; and also the Deposition of Mr. Robert Man. And he presented the same to the House accordingly: And the Titles of the said several Depositions were read.

Proceedings of
the Commons
against Mr.
Walpole.

Then the Order of the Day was read, for taking into Consideration the Report from the said Commissioners the 21st of December last: Whereupon the House proceeded to take into Consideration that part of the said Report which relates to the Contracts for Forage in North-Britain: And the same was read, as were also several Depositions of Mr. Man. And Mr. John Montgomery was called in, and examined: And the two Notes mentioned in the Report, and several Receipts for Moneys paid by Mr. Montgomery to Mr. Man, were delivered in, and read; and then Mr. Montgomery withdrew. Mr. Walpole was likewise heard in his Place; and being withdrawn, there arose a very warm Debate, which lasted till past ten at Night; when the House came to these Resolutions, *viz.*

1. That Robert Walpole Esq; (a Member of this House) in receiving the Sum of 500 Guineas, and in taking a Note for 500l. more, on account of two Contracts, for Forage of

of her Majesty's Troops, quartered in North Britain, made by him when Secretary at War, pursuant to a Power granted to him by the late Lord Treasurer, is guilty of a high Breach of Trust, and notorious Corruption.

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' 2. That the said Robert Walpole Esq; be for the said Offence committed Prisoner to the Tower of London, during the Pleasure of this House; and that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant accordingly.'

Then a Motion being made and the Question put, That the House should adjourn, it passed in the Negative; and after a small Debate it was resolved (tho' by a small Majority of about 30 Voices) ' That the said Robert Walpole Esq; be for the said Offence also expelled the House, and that the Report of the Commissioners of public Accompts be taken into farther Consideration that Day se'nnight.'

According to these Resolutions, Mr. Walpole surrendered himself the next Morning Prisoner to the Tower; and a Speech made against him, on that Occasion, was a Day or two after printed as follows.

' Sir, I see how late it is, and therefore will take up but little of your Time in supporting the Motion that is made you, which I think in Justice to ourselves, and that Trust the Country has reposed in us, is yet necessary to make the Proceedings of this Day complete, and give that Satisfaction to the Nation, which, I am satisfy'd, is expected from us in this Affair.

A Speech on that
Occasion.

' Sir, we have been to-day, and are yet sitting in Judgment upon no less a Crime than notorious Corruption in the executing an Office of Trust; which is certainly a Practice not only the most vile and detestable in itself, but the most pernicious, and (except Treason) the most destructive to every Constitution or Government, wherever it prevails. And as the Crime itself is of the worst sort that can be in any Government, so I cannot help observing to you, that, in the Instance you have had to-day before you, there are some Circumstances which make this the worst even of that sort of any that are yet upon your Journals. In every other Instance that I can find there, 'tis plain 'twas the Profit that tempted and prevailed upon the Party to commit the Crime: But this Gentleman, if we would believe his own, and his Evidence's Confession, has done it only to gratify the Prodigality of his Humour, and give an extraordinary Bounty to a Creature of his own. Or if we take it t'other way (which I own is my belief) that the Profit was to himself, 'tis still the most extraordinary Case that appears there: For, in all other Instances of Fraud, what the Nation lost, the Party got: But in this, for every hundred Pounds of public Money, which he was to get for making this Contract,

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tract, it has cost the Nation, as it stands computed upon your Report, very near a Thousand. So that I leave the Fact, which being of the worst sort (except Treason) that can be; and this Instance, with being the worst of that sort (except what yet lies upon your Table) that has ever yet appeared before this House.

‘ Sir, I am sorry to observe both from this Instance that has been proved before you to-day, and from others that lie upon your Table, besides what future Discoveries we may reasonably expect from the Industry and Integrity, the Constancy and Courage of those Gentlemen, you have so happily chose to be your Commissioners of Accompts; that this Canker has not only taken very deep Root among some, but I believe we shall find it hath spread itself almost thro’ every Part of the late Administration; therefore, Sir, I hope your Judgment in this Case will be such, as all good Judgment ought to be, wherein the punishing of the Offender, whether it be more or less, is not so much to be regarded, as that it may be such, as may sufficiently deter others from daring to commit the like Practices hereafter.

‘ Sir, you have already sent the Person that you have found guilty of this foul Crime to the Tower, and some Gentlemen say (tho’ I can hardly believe them) they think it punishment sufficient: I am so far from thinking that a Punishment adequate to the Crime, that I am afraid that all that is in the Power of this House to do, will not be sufficient to put the inveterate and radicated Mischief from amongst us; and as I said before, ’tis the remedying of the Evil, not the Punishment of the Man, which we ought chiefly to regard.

‘ For Sir, ’tis very plain from the many Instances which you have upon your Journals, that abundantly less Crimes have been punished both by Imprisonment, and what you are now moved for, Expulsion; and yet the united Force of these Punishments (which I think is the most this House can do) have been so far from being able to remedy the Evil, that it has increased upon us.

‘ As to what you have already done, I own, Sir, I think Confinement of any sort very grievous to a generous Mind: But, Sir, there are confident Tempers in the World, that, instead of standing corrected, can glory in their Punishments, be they of what sort they will. We all know an Instance, where an Hymn has been made even to the Pillory itself, by the Wretch that was just come out of it, I hope your Member is not so low as that Fellow; but give me leave to say, I expect to see such a Parade made, and such a Countenance shewed him in his Prison, by some sort of Persons, who would be glad, for their own sakes, to screen the Foulness of the Crime, as well as the Person convicted of it, that I am afraid that Part of your Judgment will not sit so heavy

upon him as it ought to do. Your worthy Member Sir Peter King says, he as much deserves to be hanged as these two Punishments; I do not much differ from that worthy Gentleman: For I think a Man that is in Posts of near five thousand Pounds a Year, and cannot be content with that, but must commit such Practices as these are, deserves little less; but I am sensible how late it is, therefore, &c.

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The 18th, * the House, in a grand Committee on the Supply, Resolved, That the Sum of 535,332l. 10s. be granted to make good (for Services of the Navy) the like Sum, which, in the Year commencing from Christmas 1711, is to be paid by the Treasurer of the said Navy, to the South-Sea Company, to compleat the Sum of 576,279l. 10s. whereof 568,279l. 10s. for the Fund of the said Company, and 8000l. for Charges of managing the Affairs of the same, for that Year. After this Sir Gilbert Dolben, from the Committee appointed to draw up the Address of Thanks to her Majesty, reported the same; which, with an Amendment, was agreed to, as follows:

535,332l. 10s.
granted for the
South-Sea
Company.

‘ Most gracious Sovereign, We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, appear before your Majesty with the greatest Satisfaction, to return our most humble Thanks for your Majesty’s most gracious Message.

Address of
Thanks.

‘ Your Majesty has, on all Occasions, shewn such a Tenderness and Regard to the Welfare of your People, and such a generous and disinterested Concern for the Support and Advantage of your Allies, in so many Instances, during the Prosecution of the present War, that we have no reason to doubt your Majesty’s Care of both in a Treaty of Peace; and that the most proper Ways will be concerted, of procuring a just Satisfaction to all in Alliance with your Majesty, according to several Treaties, and particularly, with relation to Spain and the West-Indies. However, we think ourselves obliged, with the greatest Gratitude, to acknowledge your Majesty’s Goodness and Condescension, in promising
to

* It is here to be observed, that, towards the end of December, a Motion having been made in the House of Lords, by the Duke of Devonshire, for bringing in a Bill to settle the Precedence of the most Illustrious House of Hanover in Great-Britain: When the Peers met again on the 17th of January, the Lord High-Treasurer, who was glad of an Opportunity to express his Zeal and Affection for the Protestant Heir, presented to that House a Bill entitled, An Act for settling the Precedence of the most excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, of the Elector her Son, and the Electoral Prince the Duke of Cambridge: This Bill was that Day read twice by the Lords; and the third time the next Morning; and by the Lord Chief-Justice Parker, and Mr. Justice Eyre, carried down to the Commons, who read it three times, without any Interruption, and having resolved that it should pass Nemine Contradicente, sent it back to the Lords by Mr. Secretary St. John.

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to communicate to your Parliament the Terms for a general Peace before the same shall be concluded: And this, if any thing can, must entirely silence those seditious Reports that have been industriously and maliciously spread abroad, to the Dishonour of your Majesty, That a separate Peace has been treated; which can have been raised only by some factious Incendiaries, who, to cover their own Disaffection to the present Establishment and Administration, and such Designs as they have not dared publickly to own, endeavour to distract your Subjects with unreasonable and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies.

‘ Your Majesty’s Approbation of the Zeal your faithful Commons have already expressed, for raising the necessary Supplies, will engage them to continue their Application, and to give all possible Dispatch thereunto.

‘ We are very sensible how much the Liberty of the Press is abused by turning it into such a Licentiousness as is a just Reproach to the Nation, since not only false and scandalous Libels are printed and published against your Majesty’s Government, but the most horrid Blasphemies against God and Religion. And we beg Leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will do our utmost to find out a Remedy equal to this Mischief, and that may effectually cure it.’

The House, in a Body, having on Monday the 21st waited on the Queen at St. James’s with their Address, according to her Majesty’s Appointment, she return’d to them the following Answer:

The Queen’s
Answer.

‘ I have received so many Proofs of the Loyalty of this House of Commons, and of their Love of their Country, that the best Answer which I can return to their most dutiful Address, is to give you my hearty Thanks for it, and to repeat not only that good Opinion which I have of my Commons, but also my Assurances, that the Confidence you place in me shall be answered by my utmost Endeavours to promote the Safety and Advantage of all my Subjects.’

Mr. Rob. Man
ordered into the
Custody of the
Serjeant at
Arms.

Two days before, the House had agreed to the Resolutions taken the 18th, in the grand Committee about the Supply; after which Mr. Lockhart, from the Commissioners of public Accompts, acquainted the House, That when Mr. Robert Man attended them on Jan. 14. before, they directed him to bring to them the second Note, in his Depositions, mentioned to be given by Mr. Montgomery to Mr. Walpole; and that, upon his attending them the next day, he refused to deliver a Copy of the said Note, or to be examined, or to do any thing more, than what he had done before; saying, He was so advised by Counsel: Whereupon the House, ordered, That the said Mr. Robert Man, for having contemp-

tuously

tuously refused to be farther examined before the Commissioners of Accompts, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending the House.

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On the 21st, upon a Motion made in the House of Commons for reading the Act of the first Parliament of his late Majesty King William in Scotland, passed the 29th of June, 1695, entitled, *An Act against Irregular Baptisms and Marriages*; the same was read accordingly; after which a Bill was ordered to be brought in to prevent the disturbing those of the episcopal Communion, in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland, in the Exercise of their religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of England, and for Repealing an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland; entitled, *An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages*. After this, Mr. Secretary St. John delivered to the House the following Message from her Majesty:

A Bill to tolerate Episcopacy in Scotland, ordered to be brought in.

‘ A N N E R.

‘ Her Majesty thinks fit to inform the House, that in Pursuance of an Act, entitled, *An Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties on Coals, for building fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned*, she issued out her Commission under the Great-Seal of Great-Britain, authorizing several Persons to execute the Powers therein mentioned; that her Majesty finding, by the Report of the Commissioners, that they have not been able, within the Time limited, fully to answer the Purposes of the said Commission, earnestly recommends to her Parliament, that the Time may be enlarged for effecting this Work, and such farther Powers may be given, as shall appear necessary to render her Majesty’s pious Intentions more effectual.’

Message from the Queen relating to the new Churches.

Hereupon it was ordered, and resolved, That the Duplicate of the Report presented to the Queen by the said Commissioners, and her Majesty’s gracious Message be taken into Consideration the next Day, which was done accordingly; and thereupon a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *For enlarging the Time given to the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty, pursuant to an Act, entitled, An Act for granting to her Majesty, several Duties on Coals, for building fifty new Churches in, and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned; and also for giving the said Commissioners farther Powers for better effecting the Purposes in the said Act mentioned.*

A Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon.

The same day, upon the Speaker’s reporting the Queen’s Answer to the Address of the House, presented the Day before, it was resolved, That the humble Thanks of the House be returned to her Majesty for the said Answer, by such Members of the House as are of her Majesty’s most honourable Privy-Council.

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Resolution on
Ways and
Means.

Debates in the
House of Com-
mons about the
Duke of Marl-
borough.

Council. The same day likewise the Bill to repeal *An Act for naturalizing foreign Protestants*, was read the third time, passed, and sent up to the Lords: And then in a grand Committee on Ways and Means for raising the Supply, it was *Resolved*, 1st, *That the Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, be further continued from the 23^d of June 1712, to the 24th of June 1713.* 2^{dy}, *That 1915 l. 11 s. 6 d. out of the Coinage-Duty appropriated for the Use of the Mint, be apply'd to make good the Deficiency of the Money produced by the Coinage of Plate brought in upon the late Lottery-Act, after the 14th of May 1711.* 3^{dly}, *That 2700 l. 5 s. 3 d. out of the Coinage-Duty appropriated for the Use of the Mint, be apply'd for satisfying the Charges of Re-coining the Moneys of Scotland:* Which Resolutions were on the 23^d of January reported, and, with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon: after which the Commons, in a grand Committee, considered further of the Supply. The same day Sir Simeon Stuart presented to the House the *Bill to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in Scotland*; which was read the first time, and ordered a second Reading.

Mr. Walpole having been attacked, found guilty, and punished, it was rightly conjectured by the Course of all public Affairs, that the Duke of Marlborough would not escape without a Censure; which seemed necessary to justify his being removed from all his Employments. Accordingly, on Thursday the 24th, the Commons, in a full House, proceeded to take into Consideration the Report of the Commissioners of the public Accompts, and that Part of the said Report, relating to the Duke of Marlborough, which was not perused the Thursday before, was now read, as were also the Minutes of Mr. Cardonnell's Deposition, about Allowances by the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons, taken and produced by the Commissioners of Accompts; and the Translations of the Certificates of two Persons beyond Sea, the one of Jacob de Mercado, the other of Don Manuel Mardosa, relating to the said Allowances. Upon the reading of those Papers there arose a warm Debate, that lasted from 3 in the Afternoon, till near half an Hour past 11 at Night, and in which many Speeches were made for and against his Grace. Sir John Germain was also called in, and, being examined at the Bar, said, in his Grace's Behalf, That the Allowances given to his Grace by the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons, were customary Perquisites of the Commander in Chief in Flanders; and as such formerly allowed to Prince Waldeck, under whom Sir John Germain had served. But nevertheless it was resolved by a Majority of above 100

Voices,

Voices; 1. That the taking several Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of Marlborough, from the Contractors for furnishing the Bread and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the Low-Countries, was unwarrantable and illegal. A Motion being made, and the Question put, That the House do adjourn, it passed in the Negative: After which it was also resolved, by a great Majority, That the Two and an half *per Cent.* deducted from the foreign Troops in her Majesty's Pay, is public Money, and ought to be accounted for. And That the said Resolutions be laid before her Majesty by the whole House. Accordingly, on Saturday the 26th, the House with their Speaker, laid the said Resolutions before the Queen; who thereupon was pleased to make this Answer — ' I have a great Regard for whatever is represented to me by my Commons; and will do my Part to redress what you complain of.'

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Resolutions
against his
Grace.

Laid before the
Queen.

The Day before, the Commons ordered, that the Report of the Commissioners of public Accounts be taken into Consideration that day seven-night; and resolved to address her Majesty, That the Barrier-Treaty with the States-General might be laid before them. On the 28th, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *to continue the Act of the last Session of Parliament, for taking, examining, and stating the public Accompts of the Kingdom, for one Year longer*; and then Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the House, by her Majesty's Command, A State of the War in Flanders from the Year 1701 to the Year 1711, inclusive; as also States of the War in Portugal and Spain; a State of the Subsidies annually granted by Parliament, and payable to foreign Princes pursuant to the respective Treaties, from the Commencement of the War; and a State of the Sea-Service: Which Papers were ordered to lie on the Table. It was afterwards resolved to address her Majesty, That she would be pleased to direct the proper Officers to lay before the House an Account how much of the 35,302,107 l. 18 s. 9 d. of the Money granted by Parliament and issued for the public Service, to Christmas 1710, which was humbly presented to her Majesty by this House, the last Session of Parliament, to remain unaccounted for, has been since accounted for, by whom, and when; and also what Obstructions have arisen in accounting for the same. The next day, Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the House a Copy of the Treaty between her Majesty and the States-General, for securing the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, and for settling the Barrier for the States-General against France, concluded at the Hague; the 29th of October 1709, &c.

Barrier-Treaty
called for.

Bill for stating
the public
Accompts or-
dered.

State of the
War.

Address about
Part of the 35
Millions, &c.
unaccounted.

The Barrier-
Treaty laid be-
fore the Com-
mons.

The same Day, upon reading the Order of the Day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole

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Proceedings upon the Bill in favour of Episcopacy in Scotland.

Mr. Castair's Petition not received,

Account of the Contingencies since the Year 1705, order'd.

As also the Treaties not yet laid before them.

Amendments in the Bill to repeal the Naturalization-Act, agreed to.

House, upon the Bill to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland, in the Exercise of their religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entituled, *An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages*; it was Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they receive a Clause to oblige all Persons who shall take the Benefit of this Act, to pray for her Majesty, the Princess Sophia and the rest of the Royal Family; and that all other Preachers and Teachers in Scotland be obliged to do the same. After that a Petition of William Castairs, Principal of the College of Edinburgh, Thomas Blackwell, Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, Robert Bailie, Minister of Inverness, was offered to the House, relating to the said Bill. And a Motion being made and the Question being put, That the said Petition be brought up, it passed in the Negative. A Motion was then made, and the Question put, That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they receive a Clause to oblige all Persons in Scotland, who have any Office, civil or military, or any Salary, or Place, or Employment of Profit under the Crown, to attend divine Service, according to the Law of Scotland, and to restrain them from going to episcopal Meetings: Which also being carried in the Negative, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the said Bill; and having made some Progress thereon, the House adjourned 'till the 31st of January.

When having first pass'd the Bill for continuing the Duties upon Malt, they resolv'd to address her Majesty, that an Account might be laid before the House, of all the Money that has been paid by her Majesty for Contingencies, Bread and Bread-Waggons, Forage and all other Extraordinaries, both for the English and foreign Troops in Flanders, Savoy, Italy, Piedmont, Spain and Portugal, since the Year 1705; distinguishing the Charge of each Year; as also the Charge of all Stores, Corn and other Provisions furnished for the Army, the Expence of which has not been deducted from the Pay of the said Troops respectively. As also all the Treaties and Agreements that had been enter'd into between her Majesty and her Allies during the present War, for the raising and augmenting the Proportions for the Service of the War, except such as have been already laid before this House: After which, in a grand Committee, they took into consideration the State of the War, and having made some Progress therein, put off that Business 'till the Monday following.

On the first of February, the Lords sent back to the Commons the Bill for repealing the *Act for naturalizing foreign Protestants*, with some Amendments, to which the Commons

mons agreed; and then read several Petitions relating to the Trade of Africa, which were refer'd to a Committee of the whole House. The next day, Mr. Attorney-General presented to the House an Account of what had been done on the several Prosecutions, for which the House address'd her Majesty the last Session of Parliament. After this, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons consider'd and made several Amendments to the Bill in favour of Episcopacy in Scotland; and Mr. Secretary St. John laid before the House, pursuant to their Address of the 31st of January last, a Copy of the Treaty of Concert for the Fleets of England and Holland, concluded at Westminster, the 9th Day of June 1703, with Translations of the same; and acquainted the House, that these were all the Treaties relating to the Proportions for Sea and Land-Service, that were not before the House. Mr. Lynn, from the Secretary at War, did also lay before them Estimates of her Majesty's Forces to serve in Spain and Portugal, or elsewhere; and of the 20000 Men, Troops of Augmentation, and other additional Forces, taken into the Service of her Majesty and the States General, with the Charge thereof, for the Year 1712; and an Account of her Majesty's Proportion of Subsidies, payable to the Allies, pursuant to the Treaties for the Year 1712. Then Mr. Lowndes presented to the House a Schedule of Estimates for the Year 1712; and for 1711, Services voted and enacted, and granted in Parliament for the same, with the Deficiency, and it was order'd, that an Account be laid before the House of the yearly Charge in the Office of the Navy, Victualling, Ordnance and Transports, for carrying on the War in Spain and Portugal; which was done accordingly.

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Account of Prosecutions laid before the House.

As also Treaties between England and Holland.

And Estimates of the Forces in Spain and Portugal; and additional Forces in Flanders and Account of Subsidies for the Year 1712. And also other Estimates.

The 4th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, took into Consideration the State of the War, and having examin'd the Treaties presented to them the Saturday before, after a long Debate, came to the following Resolutions.

' 1 That the States General have been deficient in their Quota's for Sea-service, in proportion to the Number of Ships provided by her Majesty, some Years two thirds, and generally more than half their Quota.

Resolution of the Commons about State of the War.

' 2. That towards the carrying on the War in Spain, in order to reduce that Monarchy to the House of Austria, neither the late Emperors, nor his present Imperial Majesty, have ever had any Forces on their own Account there, 'till the last Year, and then only a Regiment of Foot, consisting of two thousand Men.

' 3. That the Forces supply'd and paid by her Majesty for the carrying on the War in Spain, from the Year 1705 to the Year 1711, inclusive, amounted to fifty-seven Thousand nine

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nine hundred, seventy-three Men, besides thirteen Battalions and eighteen Squadrons, for which her Majesty has paid a Subsidy to the Emperor.

‘ 4. That the Forces supply’d by the States General for the Service of Spain, from the Year 1705 to the Year 1708, both inclusive, have amounted to no more than twelve thousand, two hundred Men, and that from the Year 1708 to this present time they have sent thither no Forces at all.

‘ 5. That her Majesty has not only furnished her Proportion of twelve thousand Men, according to the Treaty entered into for the Service of the War in Portugal, but has taken upon her the Emperor’s Proportion, by furnishing two thirds, when the States General only furnish’d one third for that Service.

‘ 6. That by the Treaty with the King of Portugal, there was to be furnished twelve thousand Foot, and three thousand Horse, at his own Expence; and, in consideration of a Subsidy to be paid him, eleven thousand Foot and two thousand Horse more; notwithstanding which, it appears, that the King of Portugal did not furnish thirteen thousand Men in the whole.

‘ 7. That since the Year 1706, when the English and Dutch march’d into Castile, and return’d no more into Portugal, her Majesty has replaced more than her Share, according to her Proportion, and the States General have not had any Troops in Portugal.

‘ 8. That the first Proportion of three fifths to two fifths, agreed upon between his late Majesty K. William and the States General, for the Service of the War in Flanders, has not been observ’d by the States General.

‘ 9. That the States-General, during the Course of the War, have furnish’d less than their Proportion in Flanders, Twenty thousand, eight hundred, thirty-seven Men.

‘ 10. That the Condition for prohibiting all Trade and Correspondence between Holland and France, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703, and afterwards continued, has not been observed by the States-General.

‘ 11. That, at the beginning of this War, the Subsidies were paid in equal Proportions by her Majesty and the States-General, but her Majesty has since paid more than her Proportion, three Millions, one hundred, fifty five thousand Crowns.’

These Resolutions were next Day reported by Mr. Conyers, and agreed to by the House; and the same Day, the Bill in favour of Episcopacy in Scotland, was ordered to be engrossed.

On the 7th, the said Bill being read the third time by the Commons, and passed by a Majority of 162 Voices against 17,

Sir

Sir Simeon Stuart was ordered to carry it to the Lords. The next Day, the Commons ordered a Bill to be brought in for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers sitting in the House of Commons; and Mr. Wortley, Mr. Shackerly, Mr. Heysham, and Mr. Onslow, were named to prepare and bring in the same. On the 9th a Petition of the People called Quakers, praying, that in their present Solemn Affirmation an Alteration might be made, by leaving out the Name of God, was offered to the House: But a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Petition be brought up, it passed in the Negative. After which Mr. Wortley presented to the House the Bill for limiting the Number of Officers, which was read the first time, and ordered a second reading. The Queen being, the same Day, come to the House of Peers, with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following public Bills.

1. An Act for charging and continuing the Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the Service of the Year 1712; and for applying Part of the Coinage Duties to pay the Deficiency of the Value of Plate coined, and to pay for the recoinning the old Money in Scotland.

2. An Act for settling the Precedence of the most excellent Princess Sophia, Electress and Dutchess Dowager of Hanover; of the Elector her Son, and of the Electoral Prince the Duke of Cambridge.

3. An Act to repeal the Act of the seventh Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for naturalizing foreign Protestants, except what relates to the Children of her Majesty's natural born Subjects, born out of her Majesty's Allegiance.

4. An Act to make a Causeway over the Denes, from Great Yarmouth to Caister, in the County of Norfolk.

5. An Act for explaining and altering the Laws now in being, concerning the Assizes of Fewel, so far as they relate to the Assize of Billet, made, or to be made, of Beech-wood only.

On the 11th, the Commons resolved to address the Queen, that all Instructions and Orders given to the Plenipotentiaries, that transacted the Barrier-Treaty, and also all Treaties mentioned and referred to in the said Treaty, might be laid before the House, except such Treaties as were already before the House: Which Address, being presented by Mr. Secretary St. John, was readily complied with. The next Day, the Commons came to an Unanimous Resolution, 'That this House will effectually stand by, and support her Majesty in all things recommended to them in her Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne; as also, that they would, upon that Day se'nnight, in a Committee of the whole House, consider of that Part of her Majesty's Message to the House, the 17th of January last, relating to the great

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The Bill in favour of Episcopacy in Scotland, sent to the Lords.

Bill to limit the Number of Officers in the House of Commons.

Petition of Quakers rejected.

Address for the Instructions &c. about the Barrier Treaty.

The Commons vote to stand by the Queen, &c.

And to consider of the Licentiousness of the Press.
Licence

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Papers about
the Barrier-
Treaty laid be-
fore the House.

Licence taken in publishing false and scandalous Libels: But the Consideration of this Matter was afterwards put off from Time to Time. On the 13th Mr. Secretary St. John presented to the House, by her Majesty's Command, a Copy of her Majesty's Instructions to the Duke of Marlborough, and Lord Viscount Townshend, about the Barrier-Treaty; Extracts of Letters from Mr. Boyle to the Lord Viscount Townshend, concerning the said Treaty; Differences between the Barrier-Treaty and the Counter-Project; and a Translation thereof: And also a Copy of the Preliminary Articles to a general Peace; signed at the Hague, 28th May, 1709, and a Translation of the same: The Titles of which Copies and Extracts of Letters were read, and referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House. After this, it was resolved, ' To present an Address to her Majesty, that the Letters written by the Lord Viscount Townshend to Mr. Boyle, late one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated the 1st and 26th of November, 1709, might be laid before the House: Which Mr. Secretary St. John did, accordingly, on the 14th. The Commons being by this time furnished with all the Papers relating to the Barrier-Treaty, took the same into Consideration in a full Committee of the whole House, of which Mr. Annesley was Chairman; and tho' it was by many expected that either a Letter, said to have been written, some Days before, by the Baron de Bothmar to one of the Secretaries about the Barrier-Treaty; or the Specific Explanation of the Offers of France, which was brought to Town the 12th of February, and was received with general * Indignation, would have moderated the Censure of that Treaty, yet the Commons thought fit to come to the following Resolutions.

Resolutions
against the
Barrier-Treaty.

' 1. That in the Treaty between her Majesty and the States-General, for securing the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, and for settling a Barrier for the States-General against France, under Colour of securing the Protestant Succession, and providing a sufficient Barrier to the States-General against France, there are several Articles destructive to the Trade and Interest of Great-Britain, and therefore highly dishonourable to her Majesty. 2. That it appears, that the Lord Viscount Townshend had not any Orders or Authority for Negotiating or Concluding several Articles in the said Treaty. 3. That the Lord Viscount Townshend, who negotiated and signed, and all those who advised the ratifying of the said Treaty, are Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom: Which Resolutions were on the 16th of February reported by Mr. Annesley, and agreed to by the House.'

The Lord Vis-
count Town-
shend voted an
Enemy to his
Country.

The

* The public Funds sunk 3 or 4 per Cent. on this Occasion.

The 15th Mr. Cross reported to the Commons the Resolutions of the Committee appointed to examine what Laws were expired, or expiring, and what were fit to be renewed and continued; and the said Resolutions, about preventing Mischiefs by Fire; the repairing of Jails, Parish-Offices; and Juries; and small Tythes: being agreed to, a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon. After this, Lieutenant-General Erle presented to the House an Estimate of the Charge of Ordnance, and Stores in Spain, for the Year 1712: which was referred to the grand Committee of the Supply; and then the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Commission to Sir Henry Bellasis, and others; and resolved, ' That he having, since his being elected a Member to serve in Parliament, accepted the Office of one of the Commissioners appointed by her Majesty, to enquire into the Number and Quality of the Forces in her Majesty's Pay in Spain and Portugal, and to examine the Accompts relating to the said Forces, his Election was thereby become void; and ordered Mr. Speaker to issue out his Warrant for a new Writ for the electing a Citizen for the City of Durham, in the room of Sir Henry Bellasis. It was likewise ordered, upon this Occasion, That a Committee be appointed to enquire what new Offices or Places of Profit have been created or erected, since the 26th of October, 1705: and whether there are any greater Number of Commissioners made for the Execution of any Office since that time; as also to consider of the Laws in being in relation to Officers sitting in that House. Then a Committee of the whole House took into Consideration the State of the War, and resolved,

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Report of Laws
expired, or ex-
piring.

The Election of
Sir Henry Bella-
sis declared void.

1. That it hath appeared to this Committee, that the Charge for Transport-Service, in carrying on the War in Spain and Portugal, from the Year 1711, inclusive, amounted to one Million, three hundred thirty six thousand, seven hundred nineteen Pounds, nineteen Shillings, and eleven Pence.

Resolutions
about the State
of the War in
Spain and Por-
tugal.

2. That it hath appeared to this Committee, that there has been paid by her Majesty, for Contingencies, Bread, and Bread-Waggons, Forage, and all other Extraordinaries, both for the English and Foreign Troops in Savoy, Piedmont, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Flanders, since the 24th of June, 1705, so far as the same hath been returned from abroad, several Sums, amounting, in the whole, to 3,487,000, and 2 s. and 11 d.

3. That it hath appeared to this Committee, that the Charge of Victualling the Land-Forces for the Service of the War in Spain and Portugal, has amounted to 583,770 l. 8 s. and 6 d.

4. That it hath appeared to this Committee, that the

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Charge of her Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed in the Service of the War in Spain and Portugal, reckoned after the rate of four Pounds a Man *per* Month, from the time they sailed from hence till they returned, were lost, or put upon other Services, amounted to 6,540,661. and 14s.

5. That an humble Representation be made to her Majesty, upon the Resolutions of this House, relating to the State of the War, and the Treaty between her Majesty and the States-General, for securing the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, and for settling a Barrier for the States-General against France; and also humbly to desire her Majesty, that she will be pleased to order her Ministers to insist with the Emperor, that the Revenues of all the Territories and Places restored or added to the House of Austria, during this War, (over and above what is necessary for their Defence) may be applied for the carrying on the War in Spain; and to assure her Majesty, that this House will enable her Majesty to bear her Share of any farther Expence, that shall be wanted by Sea and Land, in proportion to what the Emperor and the other Allies shall actually furnish for those Services; and that as to other Parts of the War, to which her Majesty is obliged by particular Treaties to contribute, that her Majesty will, for the future, only furnish Troops, and pay Subsidies, in proportion to what her Allies shall actually furnish and pay.

Agreed to.

A Committee to enquire into Abuses in Musters and Hospitals.

Account of the Pay of the Generals, &c. called for.

Bills to prevent corrupt and irregular Elections ordered to be brought in.

Sir James Wishart's Commission called for.

These Resolutions were by Mr. Conyers reported on the 18th, and, with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to by the House; and a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Representation, according to the said Resolutions, and, upon the Debate of the House, nother Committee was appointed to consider of the Abuses committed in Musters and Cloathing of the Army; and also the Abuses relating to the Hospitals abroad; and then, in a Committee of the whole House, the Commons considered of the Supply; after which they resolved to address her Majesty, that a Particular might be laid before the House, of the Pay to the General Officers, and for Waggon and Forage-Money in Flanders. The same Day, the seventh Section of the Act of the seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, relating to the *multiplying Voices to vote in the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament*, being read, a Bill was ordered to be brought in for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament. Another Bill was also ordered to be brought in for preventing irregular and corrupt Proceedings in the Elections of Citizens and Burgeffes to serve in Parliament.

The next Day, the Commons ordered, that the Commission to Sir James Wishart to treat with the States-General,

in

in relation to the Quota's for this Year's Service by Sea, be laid before the House; and having ordered a Bill to be brought in for the Ease of Insolvent Debtors, Mr. Campion, from the Commissioners of the public Accompts of the Kingdom, acquainted the House, that they had taken several Depositions and other Papers relating to the Matters in their Report, which he presented to the House. Then the Order of the Day was read, for taking into farther Consideration the said Report: And the said Depositions and Papers were also read, *viz.* Minute of Sir Solomon de Medina's Deposition about auditing his Accompts of Bread and Bread-Waggons; Mr. Blathwayt's Deposition relating to Contracts for Bread and Bread-Waggons in Flanders; Deposition of Robert Sambee, Clerk to Mr. Cardonnel; Deposition of Mr. Henry Sheldon, sometime Clerk to Mr. Cardonnel; Sir Alexander Murray's Order to Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate, and Mr. Thomas Buchanan's Deposition; Mr. John Montgomery's Deposition, touching the two hundred Pounds paid Sir David Dalrymple, on the Forage Contract; Mr. Montgomery's Deposition, touching the one hundred Guineas given by the Forage Contract to the Earl of Leven; Deposition of William Levingston Esq; touching an Allowance of one hundred Guineas to the Commander in Chief in North Britain, by the Commissioners for Forage: And those Parts of the said Report, which related to Mr. Cardonnel, and Sir David Dalrymple therein named, were read; and Mr. Cardonnel was heard in his Place; and then he withdrew. After a long Debate it was resolved by a Majority of 125 Voices against 99,

1. That the taking a Gratuity of five Gold Ducats, annually, from the Contractors for Bread and Bread-Waggons for the Army in the Low Countries, by Adam Cardonnel Esq; (Secretary to the General there) a Member of this House, was unwarrantable and corrupt.

2. That the said Adam Cardonnel Esq; be for the said Offence, expelled this House.

Sir David Dalrymple was heard in his Place, and then that Part of the said Report was read, which related to Mr. Sweet, Deputy Pay-Master at Amsterdam, after which it was resolved, That the one *per Cent.* received by Mr. Sweet, Deputy-Pay-Master at Amsterdam, upon the Payments made by him to the Contractors for furnishing Bread and Bread-Waggons, in the Low-Countries, is public Money, and ought to be accounted for; and ordered, that the said Report of the Commissioners of Accompts, together with the Examinations and Depositions relating thereunto, with the Resolutions of this House thereupon, and her Majesty's gracious Answer to the Resolutions laid before her, be printed.

The 20th, the Commons in a Committee of the whole

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Bill for the
Ease of Insol-
vent Debtors.

Resolutions
against Mr.
Cardonnel.

And against
Mr. Sweet.

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Treaties about
the hiring of
Troops called
for.

Account of the
remaining Part
of the 35 Milli-
ons, &c. ac-
counted for.

Resolutions
about the Sup-
ply.

House considered further of the Supply, and having made some Progress in that Matter, the House resolved to address her Majesty, That all Treaties or Conventions, for the hiring foreign Troops in her Majesty's Pay and Service, be laid before the House.

On the 21st, Mr. Auditor Harley presented to the House, an Account of how much of the 35,302,107 l. 18 s. 9 d. had been accounted for, before the Auditors of the Imprests, since the Report of the Committee of Parliament in April 1711; by whom, and when, and what Obstructions had arisen in accounting for the same; and a Certificate from the Auditor of the Imprest, how far the Imprest-Accomptants had passed their Accompts: Which Papers were ordered to lie on the Table. The next day, the House in a grand Committee about the Supply, came to the following Resolutions:

1. That the forty thousand Men, raised to act in conjunction with the Forces of her Majesty's Allies, be continued for the Year 1712.

2. That the additional Forces of ten thousand Men, taken into her Majesty's Service in the Year 1703, be continued for the Year 1712.

3. That a farther Number of additional Forces in the Low-Countries be continued for the Service of the Year 1712, not exceeding fifteen thousand one hundred seventy eight Men, upon Condition that the States-General do agree to add to such additional Forces the Proportion of three Fifths to two Fifths.

4. That eight hundred eighty six thousand two hundred twenty three Pounds, eighteen Shillings and Six-pence, be granted for maintaining the said forty thousand Men, for the Service of the Year 1712.

5. That one hundred seventy seven thousand five hundred and eleven Pounds, three Shillings and Six-pence, be granted for maintaining the said ten thousand additional Forces, for the Service of the Year 1712.

6. That so much Money as now is, or, before the first day of August, 1712, shall be deficient to complete the quarterly Payments of the Annuities, amounting to eighty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, purchased upon an Act of the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, and charged upon the Half-Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage, to arise by several Acts therein-mentioned, be supply'd, and made good.

7. That so much as is, or shall be deficient to complete the quarterly Payments of the Annuities, amounting to forty thousand Pounds *per Annum*, purchased upon another Act of the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, and thereby charged upon

upon several Overplus Moneys therein-mentioned, be also supply'd and made good from time to time.

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8. That fifty Pounds *per Annum*, be added to the Fund settled by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, whereby (amongst other things) a Rent of ten Shillings a Year is payable upon licensing Hackney-Chairs, towards the Payment of the Principal and Interest-Moneys therein-mentioned.

9. That the said additional Sum, not exceeding fifty Pound *per Annum*, be raised during the Continuance of the said Act. Which Resolutions were reported, and agreed to the 23d.

The day before, the House resolv'd to address her Majesty, That an Account be laid before them, of the Remittances of Money for the foreign Service during this present War, at what Rates, and upon what Terms and Conditions the same Remittances had been made; and the next day, the Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the Number of Officers in the House of Commons, was read the third time, pass'd, and sent to the Lords. Three days after, the Commons order'd, That the Barrier-Treaty, and the Extracts of Letters, and other Papers relating thereunto, which had been laid before the House, be printed. And the same day, a Bill was order'd to be brought in, to hinder the further Growth of Popery, by more effectually preventing the foreign Education of the Children of Popish Parents; and for enforcing the Laws against Popery: And the Earl of Hertford, Mr. Onslow, and Mr. Sharpe, were appointed to prepare and bring in the same.

Account about Remittances of Money called for.

The Officers-Bill sent to the Lords.

The Barrier-Treaty, &c. order'd to be printed.

Bill to hinder the Growth of Popery order'd to be brought in.

Mr. Secretary St. John did, on the 26th, acquaint the House, That he had received her Majesty's Command, to communicate to that House a Proposition made to her Majesty by Prince Eugene of Savoy, in the Name of the Emperor, for the Support of the War in Spain; viz. His Imperial Majesty judges, that forty thousand Men will be sufficient for this Service, and that the whole Expence of the War in Spain may amount to four Millions of Crowns, towards which his Imperial Majesty offers to make up the Troops which he has in that Country to thirty thousand Men, and to take one Million of Crowns upon himself.

The Queen's Message to the Commons about Prince Eugene's Proposition.

On the 27th, they resolv'd to address her Majesty, That a particular Account might be laid before them, of the Distribution of the Moneys, for the Service of the Year 1711, for the General-Officers, Contingencies, Garrisons, Independant-Companies, and Invalids, in Great-Britain, Jersey, Guernsey, and the Plantations: And the same day, in a Committee of the whole House on the Supply, they resolv'd to grant the Sum of 260,293 l. 16 s. 7 d. for maintaining the further Number not exceeding 15178 additional Forces

Account of the Distribution of the Moneys for the Year 1711. called for.

Resolution on the Supply.

1711.
1711.

Resolutions of
the Commons
about Ways and
Means,

Forces in the Low-Countries, for the Year 1712: Which Resolution was agreed to, the next day, by the House.

The 29th, the House in a Committee of the whole House, went upon Ways and Means for raising the Supply; and came to the following Resolutions:

1. That the Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* which has been, or ought to have been made for the Pay, Subsidies, or other Allowances for foreign Forces in her Majesty's Service, be continued for the Year 1712, and applied for the Service of the War, in Aid of the Provision made, or to be made, in this Session of Parliament for that Purpose.

2. That the Money which is, or, at any time before the first day of August next, shall be deficient to complete the quarterly Payments of the Annuities, amounting to eighty thousand Pounds *per Ann.* purchased upon an Act of Parliament in the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, be supplied and made good, out of any public Money that is or shall be in the Exchequer, not appropriated to any particular Use or Uses, by any former Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf.

3. That so much as is, or shall at any time or times be deficient to complete the quarterly Payments of the Annuities, amounting to forty thousand Pounds *per Annum* purchased upon an Act of the sixth Year of her Majesty's Reign, and thereby charged upon several Overplus-Moneys therein-mentioned, be supplied and made good from time to time, out of any public Money that is or shall be in the Exchequer, not appropriated to any particular Use or Uses, by any other Act or Acts of Parliament in that Behalf.

4. That for raising the Sum not exceeding fifty Pounds *per Ann.* resolved to be added to the Fund settled by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, whereby (among other things) a Rent of ten Shillings a Year is payable upon licensing Hackney-Chairs, a farther Power be given for licensing an additional Number of Hackney-Chairs, during the Continuance of the said Act, so as the said additional Number of Chairs do not exceed one hundred, and so as the Rent or Sum payable for each additional Chair, do not exceed ten Shillings *per Annum.*

Agreed to

These Resolutions being, on the first day of March, reported, were agreed to by the House. After this Sir Thomas Hanmer reported from the Committee, to whom it was referred to draw up a Representation to be made to her Majesty, That they had drawn up the same accordingly, which they had directed him to report to the House; and he read the same in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where it was read. And a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the said Representa-
tion

tion be re-committed; it passed in the Negative: after which it was resolved, That the said Representation be presented to her Majesty by the whole House; which was done accordingly on Tuesday the 4th; being as follows:

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Representation
to the Queen.

‘ Most gracious Sovereign, We your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, having nothing so much at Heart, as to enable your Majesty to bring this long and expensive War to an honourable and happy Conclusion; have taken it into our most serious Consideration, how the necessary Supplies to be provided by us, may be best applied, and how the Common-Cause may in the most effectual Manner be carried on by the united Force of the whole Confederacy: We have thought ourselves obliged, in Duty to your Majesty, and in discharge of the Trust reposed in us, to enquire into the true State of the War in all its Parts; we have examined what Stipulations have been entered into between your Majesty and your Allies, and how far such Engagements have on each side been made good; we have considered the different Interests which the Confederates have in the Success of this War, and the different Shares they have contributed to its Support; we have, with our utmost Care and Diligence, endeavoured to discover the Nature, Extent and Charge of it, to the end, that, by comparing the Weight thereof with our own Strength, we might adapt the one to the other in such measure, as neither to continue your Majesty’s Subjects under a heavier Burden than in Reason and Justice they ought to bear, nor deceive your Majesty, your Allies, and ourselves, by undertaking more than the Nation, in its present Circumstances, is able to perform,

‘ Your Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon our humble Applications, to order such Materials to be laid before us, as have furnished us with the necessary Information upon the Particulars we have enquired into; and, when we shall have laid before your Majesty our Observations and humble Advice upon this Subject, we promise to ourselves this happy Fruit from it, That, if your Majesty’s generous and good Purposes for the procuring a safe and lasting Peace should, through the Obstinacy of the Enemy, or by any other Means, be unhappily defeated, a true Knowledge and Understanding of the past Conduct of the War, will be the best Foundation for a more frugal and equal Management of it for the time to come.

‘ In order to take the more perfect View of what we proposed, and that we might be able to set the whole before your Majesty in a true Light, we have thought it necessary to go back to the Beginning of the War, and beg leave to observe the Motives and Reasons upon which his late Majesty

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jefty King William engaged first in it. The Treaty of the grand Alliance explains those Reasons to be, for the supporting the Pretensions of his Imperial Majesty, then actually engaged in a War with the French King, who had usurped the entire Spanish-Monarchy for his Grandson the Duke of Anjou; and for the assisting the States-General, who, by the Loss of their Barrier against France, were then in the same or a more dangerous Condition, than if they were actually invaded. As these were the just and necessary Motives for undertaking this War, so the Ends proposed to be obtained by it were equally Wise and Honourable: For, as they are set forth in the eighth Article of the same Treaty, they appear to have been, the procuring an equitable and reasonable Satisfaction to his Imperial Majesty, and sufficient Securities for the Dominions, Provinces, Navigation and Commerce of the King of Great-Britain and the States-General; the making effectual Provision, that the two Kingdoms of France and Spain should never be united under the same Government, and particularly, that the French should never get into the Possession of the Spanish West-Indies, or be permitted to sail thither upon the account of Traffic, under any Pretence whatsoever; and lastly, the securing to the Subjects of the King of Great-Britain and the States-General, all the same Privileges and Rights of Commerce throughout the whole Dominions of Spain, as they enjoyed before the Death of Charles II. King of Spain, by virtue of any Treaty, Agreement, Custom, or any other Way whatsoever. For the obtaining these Ends, the three Confederated Powers engaged to assist one another with their whole Force, according to such Proportions as should be specified in a particular Convention afterwards to be made for that Purpose. We do not find that any such Convention was ever ratified; but it appears, that there was an Agreement concluded, which, by common Consent, was understood to be binding upon each Party respectively, and according to which the Proportions of Great-Britain were from the Beginning regulated and founded: The Terms of that Agreement were, That for the Service at Land, his Imperial-Majesty should furnish ninety thousand Men, the King of Great-Britain forty thousand, and the States-General one hundred and two thousand, of which there were forty two thousand intended to supply their Garrisons, and sixty thousand to act against the Common-Enemy in the Field: And with regard to the Operations of the War at Sea, they were agreed to be performed jointly by Great-Britain and the States-General; the Quota of Ships to be furnished for that Service, being five eighths on the Part of Great-Britain, and three eighths on the Part of the States-General.

Upon

‘ Upon this foot the War began in 1702, at which time the whole yearly Expence of it to England, amounted to three Millions, seven hundred and six thousand, four hundred ninety-four pounds; a very great Charge, as it was then thought by your Majesty’s Subjects, after the short interval of ease they had enjoyed from the burden of the former War; but yet a very moderate Proportion, in comparison with the Load which hath since been laid upon them; for it appears, by Estimates given in to your Commons, that the Sums necessary to carry on the Service for this present Year, in the same manner as it was performed the last Year, amount to more than six Million, nine hundred and sixty-thousand Pounds, besides Interest for the Public Debt, and the Deficiencies accruing the last Year; which two Articles require one Million, one hundred and forty three thousand Pounds more: So that the whole Demands upon your Commons, are arisen to more than eight Millions for the present annual Supply. We know your Majesty’s tender regard for the Welfare of your People, will make it uneasy to you, to hear of so great a Pressure as this upon them; and as we are assured it will fully convince your Majesty of the Necessity of our present Enquiry, so we beg leave to represent to you from what Causes, and by what Steps this immense Charge appears to have grown upon us.

‘ The Service at Sea, as it hath been very large and extensive in itself, so it hath been carried on through the whole Course of the War, in a manner highly disadvantageous to your Majesty and your Kingdom: for the Necessity of Affairs requiring, that great Fleets should be fitted out every Year, as well for the maintaining a Superiority in the Mediterranean, as for opposing any Force, which the Enemy might prepare, either at Dunkirk or in the Ports of West-France, your Majesty’s Example and Readiness in fitting out your Proportion of Ships for all Parts of that Service, have been so far from prevailing with the States-General to keep Pace with you, that they have been deficient every Year to a great Degree, in Proportion to what your Majesty hath furnished, sometimes no less than two thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota. From hence your Majesty has been obliged, for the preventing Disappointments in the most pressing Service, to supply those Deficiencies by additional Reinforcements of your own Ships; nor hath the Increase of such a Charge been the only ill Consequence that attended it, for by this means the Debt of the Navy hath increased, so that the Discounts arising upon the Credit of it, have affected all other Parts of the Service; from the same Cause, your Majesty’s Ships of War have been forced in greater Numbers to continue in remote Seas, and at unseasonable Times of the Year, to the great Damage and Decay

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of the British Navy. This also hath been the Occaasion, that your Majesty hath been stweightned in your Convoys for Trade; your Coasts have been exposed for want of a sufficient Number of Cruisers to guard them, and you have been disabled from annoying the Enemy in their most beneficial Commerce with the West-Indies, from whence they received those Supplies of Treasure, without which they could not have supported the Expences of this War.

That Part of the War, which hath been carried on in Flanders, was at first immediately necessary to the Security of the States-General, and hath since brought them great Acquisitions both of Revenue and Dominion. Yet, even there, the original Proportions have been departed from, and, during the Course of the War, have been sinking, by Degrees, on the Part of Holland; so that, in this last Year, we find the Number in which they fell short of their three Fifths, to your Majesty's two fifths, have been twenty thousand eight hundred and thirty seven Men: We are not unmindful, that, in the Year 1703, a Treaty was made between the two Nations, for a joint Augmentation of twenty thousand Men, wherein the Proportions were varied, and England consented to take half upon itself: But it having been annexed, as an express Condition to the Grant of the said Augmentation in Parliament, that the States-General should prohibit all Trade and Commerce with France; and that Condition having not been performed by them, the Commons think it reasonable, that the first Rule of three to two ought to have taken Place again, as well in that as in other subsequent Augmentations; more especially when they consider, that the Revenues of those rich Provinces which have been conquered, would, if they were duly applied, maintain a great Number of Additional Forces against the common Enemy, notwithstanding which, the States-General have raised none upon that Account, but make use of those fresh Supplies of Money, only to ease themselves in the Charge of their first established Quota.

As, in the Progress of the War in Flanders, a Disproportion was soon created, to the prejudice of England; so the very beginning of the War in Portugal brought an unequal share of Burden upon us. For although the Emperor and the States-Generel were equally Partners with your Majesty in the Treaty with the King of Portugal, yet the Emperor neither furnishing his third Part of the Troops and Subsidies stipulated for, nor the Dutch consenting to take an equal Share of his Imperial Majesty's Defect upon themselves, your Majesty hath been obliged to furnish two thirds of the entire Expence created by that Service: Nor has the Inequality stopped there, for ever since the Year 1706, when the English
and

nd Dutch Forces marched out of Portugal into Castile, the States-General have entirely abandoned the War in Portugal, and left your Majesty to prosecute it singly at your own Charge, which you have accordingly done, by replacing a greater Number of Troops there, than even at first you took upon you to provide. At the same time, your Majesty's generous Endeavours for the Support and Defence of the King of Portugal, have been but ill seconded by that Prince himself; for notwithstanding that, by his Treaty, he has obliged himself to furnish twelve thousand Foot, and three thousand Horse, upon his own Account, besides eleven thousand Foot and two thousand Horse more, in consideration of a Subsidy paid to him; yet, according to the best Information your Commons can procure, it appears, that he hath scarce at any time furnished thirteen thousand Men in the whole.

In Spain the War hath been yet more unequal and burdensome to your Majesty, than in any other Branch of it; for, being commenced without any Treaty whatsoever, the Allies have almost wholly declined taking any Part of it upon themselves. A small Body of English and Dutch Troops were sent thither, in the Year 1705, not as being thought sufficient to support a regular War, or to make the Conquest of so large a Country, but with a View only of assisting the Spaniards to set King Charles upon the Throne, occasioned by the great Assurances which were given of their Inclinations to the House of Austria: But this Expectation failing, England was insensibly drawn into an established War, under all the Disadvantages of the Distance of the Place, and the feeble Efforts of the other Allies. The Account we have to lay before your Majesty, upon this Head is, that although this undertaking was entered upon at the particular and earnest Request of the Imperial Court, and for a Cause of no less Importance and Concern to them, than the reducing the Spanish Monarchy to the House of Austria; yet neither the late Emperor, nor his present Imperial Majesty have ever had any Forces there on their own Account, till the last Year, and then only one Regiment of Foot, consisting of two thousand Men: Though the States-General have contributed something more to this Service, yet their Share also hath been inconsiderable; for in the space of four Years, from 1705, to 1707, both inclusive, all the Forces they have sent into that Country, have not exceeded twelve thousand two hundred Men; and from the Year 1708, to this time, they have not sent any Forces or Recruits whatsoever. To your Majesty's Care and Charge the Recovery of that Kingdom hath been in a manner wholly left, as if none else were interested or concerned in it: And the Forces your Majesty hath sent into Spain, in the space of seven Years, from

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1705, to 1711, both inclusive, have amounted to no less than fifty seven thousand nine hundred seventy three Men, besides thirteen Battalions and eighteen Squadrons for which your Majesty hath paid a Subsidy to the Emperor. How great the established Expence of such a Number of Men hath been, your Majesty very well knows, and your Commons very sensibly feel: But the Weight will be found much greater, when it is considered how many heavy Articles of unusual and extraordinary Charge have attended this remote and difficult Service: all which have been entirely defrayed by your Majesty, except that one of transporting the few Forces which were sent by the States General, and victualling of them, during their Transportation only. The Accounts delivered to your Commons shew, that the Charge of your Majesty's Ships and Vessels, employed in the Service of the War in Spain and Portugal, reckoned after the Rate of four Pounds a Man *per* Month, from the time they sailed from hence, till they returned, were lost, or put upon other Services, hath amounted to six Millions five hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and sixty six Pounds fourteen Shillings. The Charge of Transports, on the Part of Great-Britain, for carrying on the War in Spain and Portugal, from the beginning of it till this time, hath amounted to one Million three hundred thirty six thousand seven hundred and nineteen Pounds nineteen Shillings and eleven Pence. That of victualling Land Forces for the same Service, to five hundred eighty three thousand, seven hundred and seventy Pounds, eight Shillings, and six Pence; and that of Contingencies, and other Extraordinaries for the same Service, to one Million, eight hundred and forty thousand three hundred fifty three Pounds.

‘ We should take notice to your Majesty, of several Sums paid upon account of Contingencies and Extraordinaries in Flanders, making together the Sum of one Million one hundred and seven thousand ninety six Pounds: But we are not able to make any Comparison of them, with what the States-General have expended upon the same Head, having no such State of their extraordinary Charge before us. There remains, therefore, but one Particular more for your Majesty's Observation, which arises from the Subsidies paid to foreign Princes. These, at the beginning of the War, were borne in equal Proportion by your Majesty and the States-General; but in this Instance also, the Ballance hath been cast in Prejudice of your Majesty: For it appears, That your Majesty hath since advanced more than your equal Proportion, three Millions one hundred fifty five thousand Crowns, besides Extraordinaries paid in Italy, and not included in any of the foregoing Articles, which arise to five hundred thirty nine thousand five hundred fifty three Pounds. ‘ We

‘ We have laid these several Particulars before your Majesty, in the shortest manner, we have been able; and, by an Estimate grounded on the preceding Facts, it does appear, that, over and above the Quota’s on the Part of Great-Britain, answering to those contributed by your Allies, more than nineteen Millions have been expended by your Majesty during the Course of this War, by way of Surplusage or Exceeding; in ballance of which, none of the Confederates have furnished any thing whatsoever.

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‘ It is with great Concern; that we find so much Occasion given us to represent, how ill an Use hath been made of your Majesty’s and your Subjects Zeal for the Common Cause; that the Interest of that Cause hath not been proportionably promoted by it, but others only have been eased at your Majesty’s and your Subjects Cost, and have been connived at in laying their Part of the Burden upon this Kingdom, altho’ they have upon all Accounts been equally, and, in most Respects, much more nearly concerned than Britain, in the Issue of the War. We are persuaded, your Majesty will think it pardonable in us, with some Resentment, to complain of the little Regard which some of those, whom your Majesty of late Years entrusted, have shewn to the Interests of their Country, in giving way, at least, to such unreasonable Impositions upon it, if not in some Measure contriving them: The Course of which Impositions hath been so singular and extraordinary, that the more the Wealth of this Nation hath been exhausted, and the more your Majesty’s Arms have been attended with Success, the heavier hath been the Burden laid upon us: whilst, on the other hand, the more vigorous your Majesty’s Efforts have been, and the greater the Advantages which have redounded thence to your Allies, the more those Allies have abated in their Share of the Expence.

‘ At the first Entrance into this War, the Commons were induced to exert themselves in the extraordinary Manner they did, and to grant such large Supplies, as had been unknown to former Ages, in hopes, thereby, to prevent the Mischiefs of a lingering War, and to bring that, in which they were necessarily engaged, to a speedy Conclusion: But they have been very unhappy in the Event, whilst they have so much Reason to suspect, that what was intended to shorten the War, hath proved the very Cause of its long Continuance; for those to whom the Profits of it have accrued, have not been disposed easily to forego them. And your Majesty will from thence discern the true Reason, why so many have delighted in a War, which brought in so rich an Harvest yearly from Great-Britain.

‘ We are as far from desiring, as we know your Majesty will

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will be from concluding, any Peace, but upon safe and honourable Terms; and we are far from intending to excuse ourselves from raising all necessary and possible Supplies for an effectual Prosecution of the War, till such a Peace can be obtained. All that your faithful Commons aim at, all that they wish, is, an equal Concurrence from the other Powers engaged in Alliance with your Majesty, and a just Application of what hath been already gained from the Enemy towards promoting the common Cause. Several large Countries and Territories have been restored to the House of Austria; such as the Kingdom of Naples, the Duchy of Milan, and other Places in Italy: Others have been conquered, and added to their Dominions, as the two Electorates of Bavaria and Cologn, the Duchy of Mantua, and the Bishoprick of Liege; these having been reduced in great Measure by our Blood and Treasure, may, we humbly conceive, with great Reason be claimed to come in Aid towards carrying on the War in Spain: And therefore we make it our earnest Request to your Majesty, that you would give Instructions to your Ministers to insist, with the Emperor, that the Revenues of those several Places, excepting only such a Proportion thereof as is necessary for their Defence, be actually so applied. And as to the other Parts of the War, to which your Majesty hath obliged yourself by particular Treaties to contribute, we humbly beseech your Majesty, that you will be pleased to take effectual Care, that your Allies do perform their Parts stipulated by those Treaties; and that your Majesty will, for the future, no otherwise furnish Troops, or pay Subsidies, than in Proportion to what your Allies shall actually furnish and pay. When this Justice is done to your Majesty, and to your People, there is nothing which your Commons will not cheerfully grant, towards supporting your Majesty in the Cause in which you are engaged. And whatever farther shall appear to be necessary for carrying on the War, either at Sea or Land, we will effectually enable your Majesty to bear your reasonable Share of any such Expence, and will spare no Supplies which your Subjects are able with their utmost Efforts, to afford.

After having enquired into, and considered the State of the War, in which the Part of your Majesty has borne, appears to have been not only superior to that of any one Ally, but even equal to that of the whole Confederacy; your Commons naturally inclined to hope, that they should find, Care had been taken of securing some particular Advantages to Britain, in the Terms of a future Peace; such as might afford a Prospect of making the Nation amends in time for that immense Treasure which has been expended, and those heavy Debts which have been contracted in the Course of

so

so long and burdensome a War. This reasonable Expectation could no way have been better answered, than by some Provision made for the farther Security, and the great Improvement, of the Commerce of Great-Britain: But we find ourselves so very far disappointed in these Hopes, that, in a Treaty not long since concluded between your Majesty and the States-General, under a Colour of a mutual Guaranty given for two Points of the greatest Importance to both Nations, the Succession and the Barrier, it appears, the Interest of Great-Britain hath been not only neglected, but sacrificed; and that several Articles in the said Treaty are destructive to the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom, and therefore highly dishonourable to your Majesty.

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Your Commons observe, in the first Place, that several Towns and Places are, by Virtue of this Treaty, to be put into the Hands of the States-General; particularly Newport, Dendermond, and the Castle of Ghent; which can, in no Sense be looked upon as a Part of a Barrier against France; but, being the Keys of the Netherlands towards Britain, must make the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects in those Parts precarious; and whenever the States think fit, totally exclude them from it. The pretended Necessity of putting these Places into the Hands of the States-General, in order to secure to them a Communication with their Barrier, must appear vain and groundless: For the Sovereignty of the Low Countries being not to remain to an Enemy, but to a Friend and an Ally, that Communication must be always secure, and uninterrupted: Besides that, in Case of a Rupture, or an Attack, the States have full Liberty allowed them to take Possession of all the Spanish Netherlands, and therefore needed no particular Stipulation for the Towns abovementioned.

Having taken Notice of this Concession made to the States-General for seizing upon the whole ten Provinces, we cannot but observe to your Majesty, that, in the manner this Article is framed, it is another dangerous Circumstance which attends this Treaty: For, had such a Provision been confined to the Case of an apparent Attack from France only, the avowed Design of this Treaty had been fulfilled, and your Majesty's Instructions to your Ambassador had been pursued: But this necessary Restriction hath been omitted; and the same Liberty is granted to the States to take Possession of all the Netherlands, whenever they shall think themselves attacked by any other Neighbouring Nation, as when they shall be in Danger from France; so that, if it should at any time happen (which your Commons are very unwilling to suppose) that they should quarrel even with your Majesty; the Riches, Strength, and advantageous Situation

of

ANNO 10 ANN. of these Countries may be made use of against your self, without whose generous and powerful Assistance they had never been conquered.
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‘ To return to those ill Consequences, which relate to the Trade of your Kingdoms, we beg Leave to observe to your Majesty, That tho’ this Treaty revives and tenders your Majesty a Party to the fourteenth and fifteenth Articles of the Treaty of Munster, by Virtue of which, the Impositions upon all Goods and Merchandises brought into the Spanish Low Countries by the Sea, are to equal those laid on Goods and Merchandises imported by the Scheld, and the Canals of Sals and Swyn, and other Mouths of the Sea adjoining ; yet no Care is taken to preserve that Equality upon the Exportation of those Goods out of the Spanish Provinces. into those Countries and Places, which, by Virtue of this Treaty, are to be in the Possession of the States. The Consequence of which must in time be, and your Commons are informed, that in some Instances it has already proved to be the Case, that the Impositions upon Goods carried into those Countries and Places by the Subjects of the States-General, will be taken off, whilst those upon the Goods imported by your Majesty’s Subjects remain : by which Means Great-Britain will entirely lose this most beneficial Branch of Trade, which it has been in all Ages possess’d of, even from the time when those Countries were govern’d by the House of Burgundy, one of the most ancient, as well as the most useful Allies to the Crown of England.

‘ With regard to the other Dominions and Territories of Spain, your Majesty’s Subjects have always been distinguish’d in their Commerce with them, and, both by ancient Treaties and an uninterrupted Custom, have enjoyed greater Privileges and Immunities of Trade, than either the Hollanders, or any other Nation whatsoever. And that wise and excellent Treaty of the grand Alliance provides effectually for the Security and Continuance of these valuable Privileges to Britain, in such a manner, as that each Nation might be left at the End of the War upon the same foot as it stood at the Commencement of it. But this Treaty we now complain of, instead of confirming your Subjects Rights, surrenders and destroys them : For, although by the sixteenth and seventeenth Articles of the Treaty of Munster, made between his Catholic Majesty and the States-General, all Advantages of Trade are stipulated for, and granted to the Hollanders, equal to what the English enjoyed ; yet, the Crown of England not being a Party to that Treaty, the Subjects of England have never submitted to those Articles of it, nor even the Spaniards themselves ever observed them : But this Treaty revives those Articles in Prejudice of Great Britain, and makes your
Majesty

Majesty a Party to them, and even a Guarantee to the States Anno 10 Ann
General for Privileges against your own People. 1711.

‘ In how deliberate and extraordinary a manner your Majesty’s Ambassador consented to deprive your Subjects of their ancient Rights, and your Majesty of the Power of procuring to them any new Advantage, most evidently appears from his own Letters, which, by your Majesty’s Directions, have been laid before your Commons: For, when Matters of Advantage to your Majesty and to your Kingdom had been offered, as proper to be made Parts of this Treaty, they were refused to be admitted by the States General, upon this Reason and Principle, That nothing foreign to the Guaranties of the Succession and of the Barrier, should be mingled with them; notwithstanding which, the States General had no sooner received notice of a Treaty of Commerce concluded between your Majesty and the present Emperor, but they departed from the Rule proposed before, and insisted upon the Article of which your Commons now complain, which Article your Majesty’s Ambassador allowed of, altho’ equally foreign to the Succession, or the Barrier; and altho’ he had, for that Reason, departed from other Articles, which would have been for the Service of his own Country.

‘ We have forbore to trouble your Majesty with general Observations upon this Treaty, as it relates to, and affects the Empire, and other Parts of Europe. The Mischiefs which arise from it to Great Britain, are what only we have presumed humbly to represent to you. As they are very evident and very great, and as it appears, that the Lord Viscount Townshend had not any Orders or Authority for concluding several of those Articles which are most prejudicial to your Majesty’s Subjects, we thought we could do no less than declare your said Ambassador, who negotiated and signed, and all others who who advised the ratifying of this Treaty, Enemies to your Majesty and your Kingdom.

‘ Upon these faithful Informations and Advices from your Commons, we assure ourselves, your Majesty, in your great Goodness to your People, will rescue them from those Evils, which the private Counsels of ill-designing Men have exposed them to; and that, in your great Wisdom, you will find some Means for the explaining and amending the several Articles of this Treaty, so as that they may consist with the Interest of Great Britain, and with a real and lasting Friendship between your Majesty and the Sates General.

Her Majesty’s most gracious Answer.

‘ This Representation is a further Instance of that dutiful Affection to my Service, and Concern for the public Interest, which this House of Commons has always shewn. Her Majesty’s Answer.

‘ You may be assured that I will give such Orders as shall effectually

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effectually answer what you desire of me in every Particular.

The 3d, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord High Treasurer, and other Lords commissioned by her Majesty to give the royal Assent to several Bills, sent a Message to the House of Commons, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, to desire the immediate Attendance of that House in the House of Peers; which being readily comply'd with, the Lords Commissioners gave the royal Assent to the following public Bills, viz.

Acts passed.

1. *An Act for recruiting her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1712.* 2. *An Act to continue the Act of the last Session of Parliament, for taking, examining and stating the public Accompts of the Kingdom for one Year longer.* 3. *An Act to prevent the disturbing those of the Episcopal Communion in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland, in the Exercise of their religious Worship, and in the Use of the Liturgy of the Church of England; and for repealing the Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled, An Act against irregular Baptisms and Marriages.* 4. *An Act for enlarging the Term for Payment of certain Duties granted in and by an Act of Parliament passed in the 7th Year of her Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for preserving and enlarging the Harbour of Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland.*

Resolutions on
the Supply for
the War in Spain.

The Commons being returned to their House, in a grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply, and resolv'd, ' That 225,385 l. 7 s. 8 d. be granted to defray the Charge of the British, and other Forces in her Majesty's Pay in Spain for one quarter of a Year, from Christmas 1711, to Lady-day 1712. 2. That 250,000 l. be granted for her Majesty's Proportion of the War in Spain for three quarters of a Year, from Lady-day 1712, to Christmas 1712, the same being after the rate of 333,333 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per Ann.* for her Majesty's Part of four Millions of Crowns, to be born by her Majesty and her Allies, for the carrying on the said War. 3. That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, humbly beseeching her Majesty, that it might be represented to his Imperial Majesty, that, from and after the 25th of March, 1712, her Majesty will look upon herself obliged to contribute no more to the Expence of carrying on the War in Spain, than one third of four Millions of Crowns proposed by Prince Eugene of Savoy, for the Charge of that Part of the War. These Resolutions being the next Day reported, were agreed to by the House; and it was order'd, that the said Address be presented to her Majesty, by such Members of this House as were of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council; which was done accordingly by Mr. Benson, Chancellor of the Exchequer: upon which, the Queen was pleas'd to comply with the Desires of the House. The

The 5th, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, but came to no Resolution. The next day, they took into consideration the Merits of the Petition of Samuel Taylor Esq; and of the Freemen and Burghers of the Borough of King's-Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, against the Election of Robert Walpole Esq; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, that Counsel be called, it passed in the Negative. Then the Writ for electing a Burges for the said Burgh, in the room of Robert Walpole Esq; expelled the House, and also the Sheriff of Norfolk's Precept thereupon, and the Indenture of the Return between the said Sheriff and the Mayor and Burgeses of the said Borough were read: After which it was resolved, ' 1. That Robert Walpole Esq; having been, this Session of Parliament, committed a Prisoner to the Tower of London, and expelled this House, for an high Breach of Trust in the Execution of his Office, and notorious Corruption when Secretary at War, was, and is incapable of being elected a Member to serve in Parliament. 2. That Samuel Taylor Esq; is not duly elected a Burges to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of King's-Lynn. 3. That the late Election for a Burges to serve in this present Parliament for the said Borough of King's-Lynn is a void Election: And thereupon it was order'd, ' That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, to make out a new Writ for the electing a Burges to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of King's-Lynn, in the County of Norfolk, in the room of Robert Walpole Esq;

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Votes against
the Election of
Robert Walpole
Esq;

The 7th, the House in a grand Committee consider'd further of the Supply, as they did likewise on the 12th, and the Resolutions taken at those two Sittings were reported and agreed to on the 13th, being as follows: ' 1. That 196,452 l. 14 s. 10 d. be granted for her Majesty's Proportion of the Pay, Subsidies and other Charges for carrying on the War in Portugal, for the Year 1712. 2. That 111,983 l. 10 s. 4 d. be granted for the Charge of the Office of her Majesty's Ordnance for Land-Service, for the Year 1712. 3. That 2500 l. be granted for carrying on and finishing the Fortifications of Edinburgh Castle. 4. The Sum of 1620 l. for the Fortifications of Dunbarton Castle; and 5. The Sum of 308 l. 6 s. 9 d. for the Fortifications of Fort William.'

Resolutions on
the Supply re-
ported, and a-
greed to.

Three Days before, the House, in a grand Committee, had considered further of Ways and Means for raising the Supply; and resolv'd, ' That a Duty be laid upon all Silks, Callicoes, Linnens and Stuffs, of what kind soever, which shall be printed, stained or painted in Great Britain,

And on Ways
and Means.

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except Stuffs made of Woollen, or whereof the greatest Part in Value shall be Woollen. 2. That the said Duty upon all Silks, be after the Rate of 6 d. upon every Yard in Length, reckoning half a Yard for the Breadth, and in that Proportion for wider and narrower Silks. 3. That the said Duties on Callicoes to be so printed, &c. be after the Rate of 4 d. for every Yard in Length, reckoning a Yard wide, and in that Proportion. 4. That the said Duty upon all other Linnen and Stuffs, (except before excepted) be after the Rate of 2 d. for every Yard in Length, and in that Proportion for greater or lesser Quantities. 5. That the said Duties be granted for the Term of 32 Years. 6. That one half of the said Rates be charged upon any Stock of the said Commodities now in the Hands of Drapers, or other Traders for Sale, either by Wholesale or Retail. 7. That a Duty be laid on all Bricks, Tiles, Slate and Lime, made within the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, or brought into the same, whether the said Bricks, Tiles, and Lime, be made or brought for Sale, or not for Sale. 8. That a Duty be laid on all Stones, which shall be brought within the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, to be used in building or paving. 9. That the Duty be after the Rate of 3 s. per Thousand upon the said Bricks. 10. That the Duty be after the Rate of 4 s. upon the plain Tiles. 11. That the Duty be after the Rate of 2 s. per Quarter upon the said Lime. 12. That the Duty be after the Rate of 6 s. per Thousand upon all Pan-Tiles, Ridge-Tiles, and Gutter-Tiles. 13. That the Duty be after the Rate of 3 s. per Hundred upon all Paving-Tiles of 12 Inches square, and proportionably for a greater or lesser Size. 14. That the Duty be after the Rate of 4 s. per Thousand upon all Slate to be used for covering of Houses. 15. That the Duty upon Stone be after the Rate of 2 s. per Ton, as well upon the Unwrought-Stone to be used in Building as upon all Stone to be used in Paving: Which Resolutions were reported, and agreed to on the 11th of March. The same day, the Earl of Hertford presented to the House, a Bill to hinder the further Growth of Popery, by more effectually preventing the foreign Education of Children of Popish Parents and enforcing the Laws against Popery: And the same was received, read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Reported and
agreed to.

Bill to hinder
the further
Growth of
Popery.

Two Acts
passed in Scot-
land, about
Patronages read.

On the 17th, upon a Motion for the reading two Acts passed in the Parliament of Scotland, the one entitled, *Act concerning Patronages, 1690*; the other, *An Act for Enforcement of Preachers at vacant Churches, be North-Forth, in July 1695*, the same were read accordingly: And a Motion being made, and the Question proposed, That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights

of

of presenting Ministers to the Churches vacant, in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland; a Debate arose thereupon, and a Motion was made, and the Question put, that the said Debate be adjourned. But the Question being carried in the Negative, the said Bill was afterwards ordered to be brought in.

The 17th, the second Report of the Commissioners of public Accounts was laid before the House, as follows:

‘ Your Commissioners here humbly present a State of the Receipts and Issues of your Majesty’s Exchequer, from the Feast of St. Michael 1710, to the Feast of St. Michael 1711, taken from the Returns made to them by the several Officers concerned in the Management of the public Revenue; to which they beg leave to add their Observations on some Matters of Fact, that have appeared to them in the Prosecution of their Enquiries.

‘ They do not presume to urge any Reasons for their not having made a greater Progress, because they humbly hope the House will believe their utmost Application hath not been wanting. But they take liberty to repeat what they formerly mentioned, that the whole Accompts of the Army (which is the greatest Branch of the public Expence) are not yet delivered to them; tho’, as they are assured by the Pay-master of the Forces abroad, all Dispatch is used in preparing those Accompts; and your Commissioners cannot effectually enquire into the Mismanagements of the Army which they have in View, till those Accompts are completely brought before them, and till they shall have compared the several Facts with the particular Articles relating to them: for it is from thence they will be able to draw the best and truest Observations, and to form the justest and most exact Representations.

‘ Your Commissioners conceive it not improper to begin this Report with the Revenue of Scotland, because some Facts of Consequence, and, in their Opinion, highly deserving the Consideration of the House, have occurred to them in the Examination thereof.

‘ But, before they offer their Observations, they must take Notice of a very material Circumstance relating to this Revenue; which is, that they cannot find any Commission for constituting Lords Commissioners of the Treasury there, from the time of her Majesty’s Accession to the Throne, till after the Union; the last Commission before the Union, bearing Date the 30th of January 1696.

‘ By an Act of Parliament passed in Scotland, October the 9th, 1696, it is, amongst other things, enacted, *That no Commission Civil or Military, shall become void by the Death of the King, but that the same shall continue in force the Space of six Months, unless recalled by the next Successor.*

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Bill to restore
the Patrons to
their ancient
Rights in Scot-
land, brought
in thereon.

Second Re-
port of the
Commissioners
of public Ac-
counts.

‘ On

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‘ On the Death of King William, a Proclamation was issued, by which all Officers Civil and Military, were authorized and required to act in all things conformable to the last Commissions and Instructions they had from his late Majesty, till new Commissions from the Queen could be prepared and sent down to them.

‘ Some time after this, new Commissions were sent down, appointing all the Officers Civil and Military in Scotland, except only those for the Treasury, for which no Commission was granted by her Majesty till the 23^d of June 1707. But, we must observe, that by the Usage of Scotland, when any Alteration is made in the Treasury, ’tis not done by renewing the Commission as here in England, but by a Letter from the Crown. And her Majesty was pleased to make so many Alterations, that the major Part of the Commissioners were changed within the time of her Accession to the Throne, and that of the Union, by Letters in the Form following:

‘ Whereas we have resolved to appoint A. B. to be one of the Commissioners of our Treasury, These are therefore to authorize and require you, to admit and receive him as one of your Number; hereby giving and granting to him, the same Power and Authority, with all Privileges and Immunities whatsoever, that are, or have been competent to any other Commissioner of Treasury, and declaring these Presents to be for his Admission, of as full Force, Strength and Effect, as if he had been nominated and appointed in, and by our Commission granted to you under our Great-Seal, whereanent we have thought fit to dispense.’

‘ From whence ’tis observable, that the whole public Revenue of Scotland was for some time left without any legal Direction or Government. For the Commission of King William could be continued by virtue of the Act of Parliament, no longer in Force than six Months, nor by the Proclamation, any longer than till her Majesty’s signing the first Letter, after the Expiration of the six Months: For the Words, ‘ As if he had been nominated and appointed in and by our Commission granted to you under our Great-Seal,’ seem to determine the Effect of that Proclamation, and suppose a Commission granted by her Majesty. But, allowing the first Letter was not a total Repeal of King William’s Commission, and only a Repeal in part; yet it must be admitted, that, as soon as her Majesty had added a Majority of new Commissioners, or so many as being joined with the lesser Number of the old, would make a Majority, then the old Commission was superseded, and the Treasury under a new (if any) Administration.

‘ Now your Commissioners are humbly of Opinion, that these

these Letters referring to a Patent which was never in being, wanted a Foundation, and could by no Construction of Law ever have any Operation or Effect; and that those, who, under Colour of them, were admitted into the Treasury, have acted without Authority.

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‘ But we presume not to argue how far their Proceedings may be thought illegal, or whether her Majesty may be said to have been deceived by this Neglect or Mismanagement; or how extensive the Mischiefs have already been, or may hereafter be to Scotland, or how far it will involve the People there, who have been concerned in Contracts, Leases, Purchases, or otherwise, with the Treasury.

‘ But certain it is, that the Public hath been rendered liable to many Inconveniencies, and her Majesty must have been deceived when she ordered Loans from the Treasury of England to the Treasury of Scotland, particularly that of 20,000 Pounds in the Year 1706: For the Treasury of Scotland, not being then (as we observe) rightly constituted, could neither give Security for Money lent, nor legally make Repayment of it.

‘ Your Commissioners therefore, with great Submission, propose it to the House, whether this Defect will not want the Assistance of the Legislature, or whether the present Proceedings of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, relating to any Mismanagements of the Revenue thereof, during this Suspension of the Commission and legal Power of the Treasury, are not void; and consequently, whether the Judgments grounded upon them will not be found ineffectual.

‘ But, having humbly mentioned this Circumstance of the Treasury of Scotland, we will proceed to the Revenue, and begin with an Account of the Loan of 20,000 l. in the Year 1706. as it appears to us in the manner, and by the Evidence following.

‘ We, having ground to believe, that considerable Sums of public Money had been sent from England to Scotland, when the Act of Union was under Consideration in the Parliament there, enquired into the Reasons of it; and, understanding that Sir David Nairn had been concerned in the Receipt and Remittance of 20,000 l. we examined him on Oath, and he declared to the Effect following:

‘ That in the Year 1706, he received the Sum of 20,000 l. at two several Payments, 10,000 l. on the 17th of October, and 10,000 l. more on the 26th of November following, for which he gave two Receipts to Sidney, Earl of Godolphin, then Lord-Treasurer of England.

‘ That this Money was lent, as he declared, by her Majesty to the Treasury of Scotland, upon a Representation from the Duke of Queensberry, Earl of Seafield, Earl of Marr,
Earl

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Earl of Loudon, and Earl of Glasgow, that there were Deficiencies in the Civil-Lift, and upon their Promise that it should be repaid, which he thinks, was accordingly done out of the Equivalent-Money : That he was empowered by a Letter from the Lords of the Treasury in Scotland, to receive that Money here, and to give a Receipt for it, which he accordingly did, and by their Direction remitted it to the Earl of Glasgow, at Edinburgh, but knows nothing certain of the distributing of it, has heard only, that it was paid to the Lord Twedale, and other of the Queen's Servants.

‘ All which is confirmed by the Earl of Glasgow, who, in Return to a Precept of your Commissioners, after giving a particular Account of the distributing of the 20,000 l. in Scotland, declares on Oath, (to use his own Words) that it consisted with his own proper Knowledge, that 12,325 l. were paid back after the Union to the Earl of Godolphin, then Lord-Treasurer :

‘ But your Commissioners finding no Mention of the Receipt of this Sum of 12,325 l. or of the other remaining Part of the 20,000 l. in the Certificates, or Books of the Exchequer, were unwilling to make any Representation of the Fact, till they had given the Earl of Godolphin an Opportunity of declaring what he knew of this Loan to Scotland, and on some Questions proposed to his Lordship relating thereunto, he made the underwritten Deposition.

‘ The Right Honourable, the Earl of Godolphin being sworn, deposeth, That he had the Queen's Commands in the Year 1706, or thereabouts, when the Kingdoms of England and Scotland were separate, to lend to the Treasury of Scotland, the Sum (as he thinks) of 20,000 l. that he cannot recollect whether any Part of it was repaid, but that he understood it was to be employed for her Majesty's secret Service in Scotland.

Jurat. 25. Feb. 1711-12.

GODOLPHIN.

‘ The day after this Deposition was made, his Lordship transmitted the following Letter to your Commissioners :

‘ Gentlemen,

25 Feb. 1711-12.

In pursuance of what I said to you yesterday at your Board, I have endeavoured to recollect myself as well as I am able upon the Subject you mentioned to me, and do believe, that 12,000 l. or thereabouts, was repaid to the Queen by her Servants of Scotland, and to the best of my Remembrance, they prevailed with her Majesty not to require the Remainder of the 20,000 l. from them. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most Humble Servant,

GODOLPHIN.

‘ P. S.

‘ P. S. When I said yesterday, that I understood this Money was to be made use of for the Queen’s secret Service in Scotland, I only meant that I thought so, but was not certain of it.

‘ Your Commissioners, after the Receipt of this Letter, gave the Earl of Godolphin the trouble of coming to them a second time, and then his Lordship was pleased to make another Deposition in these Terms :

‘ The Right Honourable the Earl of Godolphin being sworn, deposed, That the 12,000 l. or thereabouts, mentioned in his Lordship’s Letter of the 25th of February 1711-12, to the Commissioners of public Accompts, and said to be repaid, was not, as he remembers, repaid to his Lordship, nor doth his Lordship know of any Account of it, nor of any Warrant for the Disposal of this particular Sum since, the Repayment of it, to any Person whatsoever.

Jurat. 3 Mar. 1711-12.

GODOLPHIN.

‘ On a View of the whole Case thus stated, your Commissioners humbly offer the following Observations :

‘ That it is plain by the two Letters from the Lords of the Treasury in Scotland, that this Sum of 20,000 l. was not advanced to them by way of secret Service, or as a Gift, but as a Loan on Promise of Repayment, and Receipts were accordingly given for it by their Agent here, but your Commissioners are at a Loss to explain some Expressions in these Letters, *viz.* That Opposers to the Union would make some Noise if her Majesty’s Letter was read in the Treasury, that they had been obliged to give Promises to several Persons, and, without the Sum desired, they would be disappointed, which might prove of bad Consequence, that they would not have it known, that her Majesty lends any Money, &c.

‘ Nor will we presume to guess at the Reasons of these Insinuations, but humbly conceive, that, if the Money had been fairly applied to the pretended Purposes, there could have been no just Occasion for so much Caution and Jealousy.

‘ But, whatever Inducements the Lords of the Treasury in Scotland, might have for transacting this Affair in so secret a Manner, we are of Opinion that the Persons employed here by her Majesty ought not to have parted with the Money, till her Majesty’s Letter had been read in the Treasury of Scotland, and till a proper Security had passed there for it.

‘ Whereas, it was paid on the Receipt of a private Agent, and at the Request of private Persons, for so we must take leave to call the noble Lords who signed these two Letters to the Earl of Godolphin, because they could not sign them

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as Lords of the Treasury; for, the Earl of Marr was never in this Commission, and the Earl of Loudon had for some time been removed from it.

‘ However, since the Loan was made (as appears by the Depositions on all hands) it is to be considered, whether the Money was ever repaid; and this cannot be so well understood, as by comparing the Evidence of the two noble Lords.

‘ First then, the Earl of Glasgow deposes in positive and express Terms, That 12,325 l. was paid back to the Earl of Godolphin; and, in a Letter to your Commissioners, he affirms, that he had already accounted with the Earl of Godolphin for the Money remitted, from the first of May 1706, to the first of May 1707, from England to Scotland; which Evidence, must be allowed, would at least have been sufficient to charge the Earl of Godolphin, with the Article of 12,325 l. had it not (in some Measure) been contradicted by the Earl of Godolphin’s first Deposition, wherein, his Lordship is so far from charging himself with the Receipt of that particular Sum, or with passing any Account with the Earl of Glasgow for the Whole, that he could not recollect, that any Part of it was repaid; but says, that he understood, it was to be employed for her Majesty’s secret Service in Scotland, nor is this Variation reconciled in your Commissioners humble Opinion, either by his Lordship’s Letter or subsequent Deposition.

‘ For tho’ his Lordship recollects himself in his Letter, and says, that he believes 12,000 l. or thereabouts was repaid to the Queen by her Majesty’s Servants in Scotland, and, to the best of his Remembrance, they prevailed with her Majesty not to require the Remainder of the 20,000 l. and that when he said, he understood the Money was for secret Service in Scotland, he meant, that he thought so, but was not certain of it; yet that does, in no sort, confirm or concur with the Evidence of the Earl of Glasgow; but this Letter being sent only on a doubtful Recollection, and the Facts contain’d in it being offered with so much Uncertainty, your Commissioners forbear to make any Conclusions from it.

‘ But the last Deposition seems to return to the first Contradiction of the Earl of Glasgow’s Evidence, for, notwithstanding his Lordship does there admit the Repayment of the 12,000 l. or thereabouts, as mentioned in his Letter, he denies it was repaid, as he remembers, to himself, and deposes, that he doth not know of any Account of it, nor of a Warrant for the Disposal of it, since the Repayment to any Persons whatsoever; which is absolutely inconsistent with what the Earl of Glasgow mentions in his Letter concerning his passing an Account for this Money; besides the Repayment as supposed by the Earl of Godolphin to be made to the Queen, whereas,

whereas the Earl of Glasgow (as it hath been said) charges **Anno 11 Ann.**
it positively upon the Earl of Godolphin himself. **1718.**

‘ How far these Depositions and Letters are capable of being explained into a Consistency with each other, your Commissioners must leave to the Wisdom and Determination of the House; but ’tis obvious, that there is no where any Pretence of a Repayment of the 7675 l. Remainder of the 20,000 l. nor any satisfactory Accompt given of the 12,325 l. since repaid.

‘ So that no Part of the Money appearing to have been applied to her Majesty’s Service, your Commissioners are humbly of Opinion, that the whole remains to be accounted for to her Majesty.

‘ As to the Revenue of Scotland, your Commissioners doubt not but the House will be pleased to consider, that they must necessarily have met with many Difficulties to their Enquiries into the Mismanagement of it, by reason of the Remoteness of the Place, where all the Offices and Records relating to the public Money, are kept; from whence, not only Discoveries and Informations, but Witnesses, to prove and make good the same, must be brought; and this would have been attended with so much Trouble and Expence, that some Examinations have been rendered impracticable, which in another Year may be prosecuted with better Effect.

‘ Your Commissioners therefore humbly hope, that some general Observations on the present State of the Scots Revenues will answer what is now expected from them with relation to that Kingdom.

‘ By the State of the Crown-Rents, exhibited to your Commissioners from the Barons of the Exchequer, it appears, that they are so burdened with Grants within these few Years, and the exorbitant Salaries of the several Collectors and Stewards, that the greatest, and by much the best, Part of them is exhausted; besides, ’tis worthy Observation, that, of the little which still remains to the Crown, very considerable Arrears are suffered to continue in the Vassals hands.

‘ The Revenues of the Bishops (which, after the Subversion of Episcopacy, were annexed to the Crown) are in a worse State than the other Crown-Rents.

‘ For there are few signed and authentic Rentals of the Revenues of the said Bishoprics to be found in the Exchequer; and such as are, do differ in so many Particulars from the Charge the several Collectors do bring upon themselves, that there appears no certain Rule for making a Charge upon the said Collectors, nor to ascertain the yearly Produce of that Revenue.

‘ There can be no Controll upon many Articles in the Discharge of the Collectors Accompts; such as Grants to several

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ral Laymen, Universities and Presbyterian Seminaries, and Allocations by virtue of the Lords of Sessions Decrees, for the Augmentation of Ministers Stipends and Schoolmasters Salaries; because the Grants and Rights of the several Grantees are not duly entered in the Records of the Exchequer, and the Collectors cannot prevent their Payment till these Grants and Rights are recorded, and the Validity thereof considered: Many of these Grantees have entered into Possession, and raise the Rents themselves, or refuse to pay their Tithes.

‘ Under these Difficulties it was impossible for your Commissioners, at this time, to state a certain Account of the yearly Produce of these Revenues, or how and on what account they are burdened.

‘ But, by the best Estimate we can make, after deducting the Grants and Allocations claimed and retained by the several Grantees, the public Taxes and other Allowances craved by the Collectors, the whole Revenue of all the Bishoprics at a Medium for several Years (part of the Rents being paid in kind, and causing the yearly Produce to vary) amounts to no more annually to the Queen, than 600 l. or thereabouts, exclusive of the Revenue of the Deanry of the Chapel-Royal, which is about 239 l. and enjoyed by Mr. William Carstairs; From which 600 l. above 500 l. *per Annum* hath, for these several Years past, been deducted for the Salaries of two Persons employed to collect the same.

‘ We have enquired into the Management of the Money given by England as an Equivalent to Scotland, for such part of the Scots Custom and Excise, as was applicable, by the Article of the Union, to the Payment of the English Debts contracted before the Union.

‘ And we do observe, that the first Commission, dated the fifth of June, 1707, appointing Commissioners of the Equivalent, consisted of twenty five Persons, whereof sixteen were Members of the House of Commons, and lasted for two Years; that, the House of Commons having addressed the Queen to reduce the Number of those Commissioners, because, the greatest Part of the Equivalent-Money was issued, a new Commission was appointed, dated the 26th of July 1709, consisting of fifteen Persons, which still continues.

‘ That each Commissioner being allowed a yearly Salary of 300 l. the Salaries of the first Commissioners amounted to 7500 l. *per Annum*, and the second to 4500 l. *per Annum*, the whole in four Years time being 24,000 l.

‘ From whence it appears, that a great Part of the Money that was designed for paying the public Debts of Scotland, has been expended, as your Commissioners conceive, contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of the Articles of the Union, and the subsequent Acts of Parliament relating to this Money.

‘ For

‘ For your Commissioners are of Opinion, that the receiving and distributing of the Equivalent Money, was not a Work of so intricate a Nature, nor attended with such Difficulties and Labour, but that it might have been sufficiently performed by a much less Number of Commissioners than were appointed in either of the Commissions, and thereby a large Sum of Money saved and applied for Payment of the public Debts, many of which remain still unsatisfied.

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‘ By the 15th Article of the Union, it was agreed, that the yearly Sum of 2000 l. should be paid for the space of seven Years out of the Equivalent Money, for encouraging of the Manufactories of coarse Wool, the first 2000 l. to be paid at Martinmas, 1707, and the like Sum at each Martinmas during the said seven Years.

‘ By the 16th Act of the last Scots Parliament, entitled, *An Act concerning the public Debts*, 'tis provided, that the said Sum of 2000 l. *per Annum* shall be paid previous to the Public Debts.

‘ By both the aforesaid Commissions, the Commissioners are required to apply the Equivalent Money in the Terms, and after the Manner and the Uses prescribed by the aforesaid Articles of the Union and Acts of Parliament.

‘ Nevertheless, in the State of the Cash of the Equivalent exhibited to us by the Commissioners, they charge themselves with 14000 l. appointed by the coarse Wool; but in the Discharge, it does not appear, that any Sum has been applied or reserved for that Purpose, the whole Sum of 398,085 l. 10s. being issued and expended for other Uses.

‘ And we can't but take Notice, that tho' they charge themselves with the said 398,085 l. 10s. specifying the particular Uses to which every Part thereof was appropriated; yet in the Discharge of the said Account, instead of applying the said Sum to the aforesaid appropriated Uses, they state 1,340 l. 5s. 5d. as the Salaries of 21 Commissioners, from the 5th of June, 1707, to the 25th of July, 1709, being two Years and 51 Days, and 9000 l. as two Years Salary of the 15 present Commissioners, from the 25th of July, 1709, to the 26th of July, 1711, amounting in the whole to 22,480 l. 5s. 5d. of which they have received in Money the Sum of 19,698 l. 18s. 10d. $\frac{1}{2}$. and they state the remaining 2,781 l. 6s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$. as a Ballance to them.

‘ By the Act of the 6th of the Queen, entitled, *An Act for the further Payment of the Equivalent*, each Commissioner of the Equivalent is allowed a yearly Salary of 300 l. but it is expressly provided, that the same shall be paid out of any Sum of Money other than the Sum of 398,085 l. 10s. the first Equivalent Money that have, or shall become due to Scotland by way of Equivalent.

‘ From

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‘ From which we humbly conceive, the Commissioners have no Right to demand and state the said Sum of 22,480 l. 5 s. 5 d. out of the said Sum of 398,085 l. 10 s. paid to them.

‘ The Commissioners by the State of the Cash have overpaid the Sum of 2,781 l. 6 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. whereas we humbly conceive, that, if they be compelled to account in the Terms of the Articles of the Union, Acts of Parliament, and their own Commission, there doth remain in their Hands the Sum of 19,698 l. 18 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. detained by them for the Payment of their Salaries, and for which they are accountable.

‘ The Customs of Scotland before the Union, were let in Lease by the Lords of the Treasury there, and your Commissioners, having reason to believe, that the Farmers thereof were guilty of many illegal Practices highly prejudicial to Trade, and her Majesty’s Revenue arising from the Customs, before and since the Union, have made some Enquiries into that Affair. But the same being a matter of great Consequence, very intricate, and attended with many Difficulties, your Commissioners beg leave to postpone a particular Report thereof, till they shall be better prepared to set it in a true Light.

‘ Your Commissioners being informed, that the Commissioners appointed by an Act of the sixth Year of her Majesty’s Reign, entitled, *An Act for paying the Debentures of Fish and Flesh, cured with foreign Salt imported before the Union, and ascertaining the Price of foreign Salt remaining in Scotland*, had not applied all the Money given by the said Act to the Uses therein mentioned, and particularly, that they had made several Deductions from the said Debentures, and Price of Salt allowed by Law, did require the said Commissioners to exhibit a State of their Accompts; in which it did not appear, that they had made any Deductions whatsoever; the full Value of the Debentures, and Price of the Salt delivered over to the Queen’s Use, being stated in their Discharge.

‘ But having examined on Oath Mr. Gilbert Stewart, one of the said Commissioners, he deposed, the Sum of 2,780 l. 5 s. 1 d. was proportionably deducted from the said Debentures and Price of Salt, on account of Charges in obtaining of the Act of Parliament, for paying the said Debentures and Salt. That this was done by the Consent of almost all the Proprietors, who by a Deed under their Hands did appoint a Committee of their own Number, to state and allow such Deductions on this Accompt as they should think reasonable. Which Committee did agree to the said Sum of 2,780 l. 1 s. 1 d. and directed the Payment thereof in the manner, and to the Persons mentioned in an Act signed by them, and exhibited on Oath to your Commissioners by the said Mr. Gilbert Stewart.

‘ By

‘ By an Article in this Accompt the Sum of 195 l. is stated as paid to William Cockran Esq; on the account of his Charges in obtaining the Act of Parliament for paying the said Debentures and Salt.

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‘ And the said Mr. Stewart did on Oath acquaint the Commissioners, that Mr. Cockran was concerned in Trade with the said Stewart and others, who gave a Commission to Mr. Cockran to go to London, and dispose of a Quantity of Goods they had sent thither, and did promise to pay him what Charges and Expences he should be at on that Account. That afterwards, when Mr. Cockran returned from London, he charged and claimed in his Accompt, 300l. as his Expences, which Mr. Stewart and his Partners allowed him with this Proviso, that he should pay to them whatever Sum should be given as a Gratuity from the Proprietors of the Salt and Debentures, on account of his Services in obtaining the said Act. That accordingly, when the said 195 l. allotted to Mr. Cockran was paid, he gave his Receipt for it: But the said Stewart retained the Money, and afterwards divided it betwixt himself and Partners in Trade, conformable to the above-mentioned Agreement with Mr. Cockran.

‘ Your Commissioners having humbly given their Thoughts on our Mismanagement in the public Revenues of Scotland, will now proceed to such Observations as have occurred to them in pursuing the Accompts of that of England.

‘ First, we have endeavoured to examine into the Reason how so large Sums of public Money remain still unaccounted for by the Persons entrusted with it; and we conceive this proceeds from the Neglect of those in issuing Procefs. For in some Cases, Procefs hath never been issued; in others, where it hath been issued, the Returns were generally Nichils, or of very small Issues, even where the Accomptants were possessed of considerable Estates in Land, and other valuable Effects.

‘ And there hath not been only a Neglect of issuing Procefs against Accomptants, but Warrants have been often granted from the Treasury, to stop the Execution thereof when issued. Where Accompts have been many Years depending, and where there was Reason to suspect the Circumstances of the Accomptants, which, grounded upon better Pretences than any yet appear to your Commissioners, must be an Imputation of Mismanagement.

‘ Some Attempts have been made of late towards curing this Evil, for a *Capias ad Computandum*, which is the most essential Procefs of the Exchequer, and which hath for many Years been disused, is now revived, and an Office appointed to issue it against the Persons of the Accomptants, where a Distringas is not sufficient. This hath been done with so good Effect, that Accompts of Money, impressed many Years past, have been lately delivered to the Auditors.

‘ Many

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‘ Many Instances of what is here inserted, have appeared to your Commissioners, in Certificates delivered on Oath by the proper Officers, some of which we humbly lay before you, &c.

‘ But as the Neglect of passing Accompts, according to the Rules and Methods of the Exchequer, has been a great Detriment and Loss to the Public, so it has been a great Prejudice, that many Accompts have been passed by Privy Seals, and in an extraordinary and irregular Manner. For, on perusing and examining some of them, we find that they have not been desired so much to supply the Want of Form, (the only colourable Pretence for allowing them) as to justify unreasonable and extravagant Payments, such as are directly contrary to the Rules of the Navy; not warranted by the Establishments of the Army, nor grounded on any Treaties or Conventions with foreign Princes.

‘ In the Privy Seals granted or craved, and for which Warrants are obtained by the Pay-Master of the Army, several Articles are included, which, as far as we are capable of judging, ought not to have been allowed.

‘ As in particular for secret Service, which had no relation to the Army.

‘ For paying the foreign Forces in British Pay, according to the Establishment, without Muster Rolls; which your Commissioners are of Opinion was one great Reason that no Care was taken to keep the Corps compleat.

‘ For allowing Contingencies and Extraordinaries according to the Dutch Secretaries Certificates, without farther Vouchers.

‘ For Payment to the Electors of Treves and Cologne, not referring to, or grounded on any Treaty.

‘ In a Privy Seal for passing the Accompts of Paul Methuen Esq; Son of John Methuen Esq; we find the following extraordinary Payments allowed.

‘ 1. The Charge of embarking one, and disembarking another Dutch Regiment.

‘ 2. Three * thousand Mill-Reis on a Bill drawn by the Prince of Hesse on Monf. Schonenburgh, the Dutch Plenipotentiary; which being refused by him, was paid, as is set forth in the Privy-Seal, by the said Mr. Methuen, for the Honour of that Prince, and there declared it ought to be repaid by the States-General.

‘ 3. One thousand eight hundred fifty four Mill-Reis expended in Presents given to the Emperor of Morocco, and in maintaining his Ambassador.

‘ 4. Thirty five thousand five hundred ninety five Mill-Reis for the subsisting, cloathing, and arming of Spaniards.

For

* N. B. A thousand Mill-Reis amounts to about 350 Pounds Sterling.

For the Payment of which, we do not find he had any Authority but the King of Spain's Order.

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' 5. One thousand one hundred and twenty five Mill-Reis for Freight of the King of Spain's Coaches and Horses, and Powder presented to him by the King of Portugal.

' In the Accompt delivered to us by Mr. Methuin, he charges 7,635 Mill-Reis, as paid on Accompt of the Spaniards before mentioned, which was not included in the Privy-Seal, and owns, that for several Articles allowed in that Privy-Seal, no Vouchers could be produced.

' There are great Sums due on Bonds for her Majesty's Customs, which has occasioned a considerable Loss to the Government; the Merchants from-whom they were taken, being many of them, with their Securities, become insolvent. This Loss we apprehend, might, in some Measure, have been prevented, had the Bonds been put in Suit, as they ought to have been, immediately after they became due, and not continued so long in the Remembrancer's Hands without Prosecution; or had Care been taken not to have suffered the Merchants to have engaged into new Bonds, before they had discharged the Principal and Interest on their former Bonds, according to the Instructions of the Commissioners of Customs to their Officers.

' By these Compositions, the Public has lost 112,499 l. 17 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. supposing the whole Sum compounded for was paid into the Exchequer, but as there has been only 22,227 l. 9 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ paid, the Loss to the Public on this Head, may be computed at 117,950 l. 3 s. 11 d. $\frac{3}{4}$.

' Of the Money issued for the Transport Service, there has been paid 121,125 l. 17 s. 6 d. 2 q. to Mr. Arkinson and Mr Roop, who, from 6 Feb. 1701, to 23d June, 1704, transacted the whole Business of this Office, on the Examination of whose Accompts, we humbly offer the following Observations.

' That notwithstanding they are entrusted with the Disposition of so large Sums, no Security was ever taken or demanded, either for the faithful Discharge of their Trust, or the due answering the Sums issued to them.

' That they never received any Instructions, by which they should guide themselves in the Execution of their Office, but being left at Liberty to make their Payments in what manner they pleased, they neither numbered their Bills, nor paid them in Course, according to the Method of the Navy-Office, and as they have been of late obliged to do.

' That they being no otherwise constituted than by a Minute of the Treasury, and being themselves Cashiers of the Money appointed for that Service, we humbly conceive they were not vested with sufficient Authority to make any Pay-

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ments, or warrant their Proceedings in the Management of that Affair. In which Opinion we are confirmed by the Patent bearing Date the 15th of August, 1710, which we observe not only appointed them to act as Commissioners of Transports for the future, but has a Retrospect to their Proceedings before in the Performance of that Service, which are therein confirmed and made valid.

That on the 22d of June, 1704, when Mr. Nutin was appointed Treasurer of the Transports, there was a Balance in their Hands of the Sum of 6,386 l. 1 s. 5 d. 1 q. out of which they have paid to several Persons 3,483 l. 6 s. 10 d. but kept the Remainder till the 7th of December, 1710. at which time they paid to Mr. Micklewaite, the present Treasurer, 2,429 l. and 4 d. 1 q. and still retain 473 l. 14 s. 2 d. 2 q. on Pretence of defraying the Charge of passing their Accompts. In Excuse of their so long detaining the Sum lately paid to Mr. Micklewaite, they alledge, that they knew Mr. Nutin and Mr. Mason, to be Men of such Circumstances and Characters, as could not safely be entrusted with public Money.

We have nothing farther to observe on the Accompts of Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Roop, but that they discharge themselves by Payments on Bills and otherwise, of the Sum of 120,652 l. 3 s. 4 d. whereof they have paid on Imprests 11,523 l. 1 s. 6 d. and that for these Payments, they have laid some Accompts before the Auditors, but have passed as yet an Accompt for one Year only, notwithstanding it is now more than seven Years since any Money has been issued to them.

Mr. Nutin was appointed Treasurer of the Transports, on the 22d of June, 1704, and though he received, whilst in that Employment, 108,118 l. 16 s. 10 d. 2 q. he gave a Security of 2000 l. only; he continued in this Office till January, 1705, about which time he was dismissed for embezzling the public Money. Mr. Nutin is not to be found, being, by Order of the late Lord Treasurer, discharged out of Prison; so that we can say nothing farther in Relation to his Accompts, except that those for one Year have been laid before the Auditors, but have not been prosecuted: Mr. Nutin having misapplied the public Money, and it being thought necessary to put that Office under a better Regulation, the late Lord Treasurer ordered that, for the future, the Money, issued for that service, should be brought by the Treasurer into the Office, to be locked up there, who should also transmit weekly Certificates to the Treasury, signed by himself, and one of the Commissioners at least.

Notwithstanding these Orders, and the Complaints of the Commissioners to the late Lord Treasurer, and his repeated

Directions

Directions that they should be observed, Mr. Mason, who succeeded Mr. Nutin, on the 18th of January, 1705, neglected for some time to give any Account of the Money received, and brought none of it into the Office to be locked up, 'till the 18th of January, 1706, and during the whole time of his Continuance in that Office kept some of the public Money in his Hands. In particular, he received at the Exchequer, on the 7th of November, 1707, 35,778l. 18s. 9d. and kept the whole Sum in his Hands 'till the first of December following, at which time he brought into the Office, 30,000 l. in Specie, and a Bank Receipt for several Notes of one Newell, amounting to 5403 l. 10s. which was afterwards returned to Mr. Mason, Newell failing before the Bank received the Money. This was represented to the Treasury by the Commissioners, in a Letter on the 9th of December, 1707, notwithstanding which, Mr. Mason was continued in his Office 'till the 14th of April following, and considerable Sums were issued to him. He is accountable for 262,813 l. 19s. 7 d. of which he discharges himself by Payments of the Sum of 256,927 l. 5s. 5 d. Wherefore he has paid on Imprests, 23,668 l. 17s. 9 d. He has had some Accompts before the Auditors, but none of them are yet passed.

Mr. Mason was succeeded by Mr. Micklewaite, on the 19th of April, 1708, between which time and the 24th of June, 1711, we find there has been issued to him from the Exchequer, 476,341 l. 6s. 11 d. 3 q. and he voluntarily chargeth himself with the Sum of 4010 l. 7s. 2 d. 1 q. Mr. Micklewaite has laid his Accompts before the Auditors, to Michaelmas, 1710, which are ready for a Declaration.

We will conclude our Remarks on the Management of this Part of the Service, with observing that though the Commissioners have given Certificates to the Pay-Master of the Forces of the Number of Men shipped, that a Deduction might be made for the Victuals furnished in their Passage to Flanders, and that there ought to have been deducted out of the Pay of the Soldiers, more than 1300 l. on that Account. as was represented to the House last Sessions, yet no part thereof has been paid over to that Office.

Though your Commissioners are not yet possessed of all the Accompts of the Navy, they think it their Duty to represent some Articles of Payments in the Accompts laid before them by Mr. Walpole, late Treasurer of the Navy, which being made at a Time when that Service was clogged with great Debts, seems very extraordinary, and such as they apprehend inconsistent with the Rules of the Navy.

The first Instance is, a Payment of 2000 l. by Mr. Walpole, to the Earl of Orford, out of Money properly applicable to the Use of the Navy, by Virtue of a Warrant from

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her Majesty, bearing Date the 13th of July, 1710, which was given to the said Earl as her Majesty's Royal Bounty.

' The other Instance is of two Payments, amounting to 1452l. 14s. 8d. made also by Mr. Walpole, to Henry Priestman Esq; pursuant to a Warrant from her Majesty, dated July 7, 1710, which directs that 10,000l. *per Annum* should be paid during her Pleasure, out of such Money as then was, or should be in Mr. Walpole's Hands, for the Service of the Navy, both which are countersigned, Godolphin.

' How prejudicial the Allowance of these Articles may be to the Public, we presume not to affirm, but must acquaint you, that the Commissioners of the Navy, whose Duty it is to inspect and sign the Treasurer's Accompt, say, that they never knew any such Warrants heretofore, and that regularly all Warrants should come from the Lords of the Treasury, or Lords of the Admiralty to them. We therefore humbly submit it to the House, whether these Warrants ought to have been answered by the Treasurer of the Navy, though countersigned by the Lord Treasurer ?

' We find an Addition to the Establishment of the Navy of four senior Captains, appointed to act as Commanders in Chief at Chatham, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Harwich, in the Absence of Flag-Officers, by the Name of Super-Intendants. This new Office your Commissioners observe was erected at a Time when some irregular Promotions had been made in the Fleet, and hath occasioned an Increase of Charge, without any Advantage to the Service, *viz.*

	l.	s.	d.
In the 1709	4053	03	04
In the Year 1710	3954	15	00
And in the Year 1711	4019	15	07
	12,027	13	11

' Here your Commissioners think it not improper to mention a Debt of 115,014l. 10s. 2d. 2q. which appears to them by the Return made from the Navy-Board, to have been many Years due to England, from the States General, for Stores lent— We also find by the same Return, that an Account of this Debt has been long since presented by the Commissioners of the Navy, to the Lords of the Admiralty, but without Effect.

' All which is humbly submitted to the Consideration of the House.'

The 4th, the House, in a grand Committee on the Supply had resolv'd to present three Addresses to her Majesty, First, That she would be pleas'd to direct, that an Account be laid before the House of the Debts of the Navy, Victual-ling,

Resolutions relating to the Supply.

ling, Transports and Ordnance Offices, from Christmas, 1710, to Lady day-1711; for which, Certificates or Debentures were to be made out, in pursuance of the Act passed the last Session of Parliament, *for making good Deficiencies, and satisfying public Debts.* Secondly, an Account of the one Million, five hundred thousand Pounds, granted the last Session of Parliament, for the Service of the War in Spain and Portugal. And in the third place, an Estimate of the Charge of the Navy, Ordnance, Victualling, and for Transport-Service, for the Year 1711.

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The same Day Mr. Secretary St. John delivered to the House the following Message, sign'd by her Majesty, viz.

ANNE R.

' It having been certified to her Majesty, by the Earl of Strafford, her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General of the United Provinces, That the Collection for building a Church at Rotterdam, wherein divine Service is celebrated after the Usage of the Church of England, for the Benefit of the Queen's Subjects in that Place, are not sufficient to compleat the Charge of that Work, by about 2500l. her Majesty thinks fit earnestly to recommend to the House, the making a Provision for the same.'

The Queen's
Message about
the English E-
piscopal Church
at Rotterdam.

Hereupon it was resolv'd, ' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, to return her Majesty the most humble Thanks of this House, for her most gracious Message, wherein she has express'd her Concern for the building a Church at Rotterdam, for the celebrating divine Service there, according to the Usage of the Church of England, and to assure her Majesty, that this House will enable her Majesty to compleat the Charge of the same.'

Address of the
Commons there-
upon.

All these Addresses were laid before the Queen, by Mr. Secretary St. John, with which he acquainted the House on the 18th, and informed them, at the same time, that, pursuant to their Address of the last Session, her Majesty had given Directions for taking care of the Settlements in Africa, for the Preservation of the Trade thither, which she hoped would be preserved accordingly, and that her Majesty had been pleased to direct the State of that Trade to be laid before her, which had been done by the Commissioners of Trade; and that he was commanded by her Majesty to lay before the House a Representation and several Papers relating thereto which he presented to the House, who referr'd them to the Consideration of the grand Committee, who were to consider further of the Trade to Africa. The same day, the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House upon the Supply, resolv'd to grant, First, the Sum of 2500 l. to complete, the Charge of building a Church at Rotterdam: Secondly,

Papers relating
to the Trade to
Africa.

Resolutions on
the Supply.

468,830l.

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468,830 l. 15 s. 10 d. for the Pay of the Horte, Foot and Dragoons in Great-Britain, and of the nine Independent Companies. Thirdly, 14,410 l. 18 s. 7 d. for the Pay of the General Officers, for the Guards and Garrisons in Great Britain. Fourthly, 15,734 l. for the Pay of the Contingencies for the Guards and Garrisons in Great-Britain; and Fifthly, 32,752 l. for the Pay of the said Garrisons. These Resolutions being the next day reported, the three first were agreed to by the House, but instead of 13,734 l. only 7500 l. were granted for Contingencies; and instead of 32,752 l. only 23,400 l. for the Garrisons in Great-Britain.

Resolutions on
Ways and
Means.

New Duty on
Paper.

Duty on printed
Books.

Duty on Soap.

Acts passed by
Commission.

Duty on che-
quer'd or striped
Linnens.

On the 21st, the House, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, resolved to lay a Duty on all Paper made in Great-Britain, or imported into the same, over and above the present Duties upon Paper imported; which new Duty they ascertained according to the different sorts of Paper made abroad; and further resolv'd, 'That the Duty upon all other Paper imported and not specified, be after the Rate of 20 l. *per Cent. ad Valorem*.' They also resolv'd, 'That the Duties upon all Books, Prints and Maps, printed or wrought off in any Parts beyond the Seas, and imported into Great-Britain, bound or unbound, be after the Rate of 30 l. *per Cent. ad Valorem*.' And, having ascertained the Duty upon the most usual sorts of Paper made in Great-Britain, resolv'd, 'That the Duty upon all other Paper, not particularly charg'd, be after the rate of 15 l. *per Cent. ad Valorem*.' That the said Duties be granted for the Term of 30 Years; That all Stocks of Paper for Sale, on the 21st of March, 1712, be charged with the said Duties. That a Duty be laid on all Soap made in Great-Britain, or imported into the same, viz. two Pence *per Pound Weight Auverduois*, on all foreign Soap imported, over and above the Duties already payable upon the Importation thereof; and one Penny *per Pound*, only upon all Soap made in Great-Britain; that the said Duties be granted for the Term of 32 Years, and that all Stocks of Soap, in the Hands any Person trading therein, be chargeable with the like Duties.' Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to on the 24th of March. The next Day the Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal, the Lord-High-Treasurer and some other Lords, gave the royal Assent to the Bill entitled, *An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and false Musters, and the better Payment of the Army and Quarters*; and to two private Bills: Being authorized for that Purpose by her Majesty's Commission under the Great-Seal of Great-Britain.

On the 26th, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise a Supply, it was Resolved, 'That an additional Duty be laid upon the Importation of all striped Linnens, and

and upon the Importation of all Linnens, painted, stained or dyed, after the Manufacture, or in the Thread or Yarn, before the Manufacture: that the said additional Duty be after the Rate of 15 per Cent. *ad Valorem*; that the said Duty be granted for 32 Years; that one half of the said Duties be charg'd upon all the Stocks of the said Linnens for Sale; that the Duties upon Bricks, Tyles, Slate, Lime and Stone, made or brought within the Bills of Mortality, to be used in Building or Paving, be granted for 32 Years: And that the said Duties upon Bricks, Tyles, Slate, Lime and Stones, be extended to all Places within 10 Miles of the Cities of London and Westminster; and granted for the said Term of 32 Years: Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to the 27th. The same Day the Commons resolv'd to address her Majesty, ' That an Account of what Money issued last Year, and to which Uses the same had been applied, might be laid before the House;' and then, in a Committee of the whole House, they took into Consideration the Trade to Africa; and having heard both the separate Traders, and the Royal African Company, they came to these Resolutions: ' 1. That the Trade to Africa ought to be free to all her Majesty's Subjects of Great-Britain, and the Plantations, in a regulated Company. 2. That for the better preserving, better carrying on and improving the Trade to Africa, it is necessary that Forts and Settlements be maintained and enlarged on that Coast. 3. That the Charge of maintaining the said Forts and Settlements be borne out of the said Trade. 4. That it is necessary the Contracts already made with the Natives be maintained, and other Alliances, from time to time made, for the Enlargement of the Trade to Africa. 5. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Plantations ought to be supplied with sufficient Quantities of Negroes at reasonable Rates. 6. That a considerable Stock is necessary for the carrying on the Trade to Africa to the best Advantage of her Majesty's Subjects, and for enlarging and improving the same. 7. That it is necessary an Export of one hundred thousand Pounds, at least, in Merchandize, be annually made from Great-Britain to Africa.' These Resolutions were, on the last Day of March, reported to the House, by Mr. Farrar, Chairman of the grand Committee; and the first six being severally read a second time, were severally agreed to: But the last of the said Resolutions being read a second time, and the Question put, that the House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolutions, it passed in the Negative: After which, a Bill was ordered to be brought in upon the six Resolutions agreed to.

Three days before, (*viz.* the 28th,) the House, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means to raise the Supply, resolved,

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Address for an
Account of the
Money issued for
the Navy.

Resolutions
about the Trade
to Africa.

And on the
Supply.

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resolved, 'that a Fund of 168,003 l. *per Annum* for 32 Years, be charged upon, and made payable out of the several Duties granted in this Session of Parliament, and to be paid upon all Soap and Paper made in Great-Britain, or imported into the same, and upon all Silks, Callicoes, Linnens, and certain Stuffs, printed, painted, stained, or dyed, and upon Bricks, Tiles, Slate, Lime and Stone, used for Building or Paving, for raising the Sum of 1,800,000 l. by Way of Lottery: Which Resolution was, on the 29th, reported and agreed to by the House; and a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon, and upon the Resolutions from the Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, agreed to, the 11th, 24th, and 27th of March.

On the last day of March, the House in a grand Committee on the Supply, resolved, 'That the Sum of 328,956 l. 16 s. 7 d. be granted to defray her Majesty's Proportions of Subsidies payable to the Allies, pursuant to Treaties, for the Service of the Year 1712. 2dly, 80,000 l. towards defraying the the Charge of transporting Land-Forces, for the Service of the Year 1712. And 3dly, the Sum of 589,839 l. 17 s. 4 d. to make good the Deficiencies of the Grants for the Year 1711: Which Resolutions were the next day reported and agreed to by the House.

Resolutions on
Ways and
Means.

April the 4th, the House in a grand Committee, on Ways and Means, resolved to lay a Duty on all Wrought-Silks, and upon all such Stuffs as are made of Silk mixed with Inkle, Thread, Cotton or Worsted; and all Stuffs made of, or mixed with Cross-grain Yarn, or Cotton, and upon all manner of Fringes, Tapes, and Wrought-Inkle, which shall be imported into Great-Britain, except Wrought-Silks, Bengals, and Stuffs of Persia, China, and the East-Indies, and, in thirty distinct Resolutions, settled the Rates of the said Duties, on the several Stuffs and Manufactures therein-mentioned: Which Resolutions were the next day reported and agreed to.

Complaint a-
gainst Mr. Sam.
Buckley, for
printing the
Memorial of
the States Ge-
neral.

Resolutions
thereupon.

Three days after, a Complaint being made to the House of a printed Pamphlet, entitled *The Daily Courant*, Monday April 7, 1712, reflecting upon the Proceedings of this House, the same was brought up to the Table, and the Title of the pretended Memorial there inserted, and a Paragraph therein were read: After which it was resolved, That the pretended Memorial printed in the said Daily Courant is a false, scandalous, and malicious Libel, reflecting upon the Resolutions of this House, and the Address of this House to her Majesty thereupon, in breach of the Privilege of this House. And a Committee was appointed to enquire who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the said Libel, with Power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records. On the 11th, Mr.

Hunger-

Hungerford made his Report from that Committee, importing in substance, That Samuel Buckley, the Writer and Printer of the Daily Courant, had owned the having translated and printing the said Memorial. Whereupon, the Question was put, That it appearing to this House, That Samuel Buckley is the Printer of the pretended Memorial printed in the Daily Courant of the 7th Instant (which hath been adjudged by this House to be a false, scandalous and malicious Libel, reflecting upon the Resolutions of this House, and the Address to her Majesty thereupon, in Breach of the Privilege of this House) he, for the said Offence, be taken into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House: Upon which the House divided; but the same was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 188 Voices against 57.

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Mr. Buckley ordered into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

The 9th, the House in a grand Committee, considered further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolved, That two pence *per* Pound Weight (Part of the Duties on Tobacco) be retained upon Exportation of any Tobacco from Great-Britain into Ireland, or the Isles of Man, Jersey, or Guernsey, over and above the Half-Subsidy, which is retained by the Laws now in Force. Which Resolution was, two days after, reported and agreed to. On the 12th, the House ordered their Speaker to write his circular Letters to the Sheriffs and Stewards of the several Counties of Great-Britain, requiring the Attendance of the Members of the House, on Tuesday Fortnight, the first of May next following, and it be signified in the circular Letters, That the House would proceed with the utmost Severity against all such Members, who should then be absent, and whose Excuses should not be allowed. This strict Summons occasioned a Report, and raised a general Expectation, That on the first day of May, the Queen would come to the Parliament, to communicate to both Houses the final Proposals of France for a general Peace.

Resolutions on Ways and Means.

Order for strict Summons to be sent to the absent Members to attend on the first of May.

Some Members were so exasperated at the Dutch Memorial being published in a News-Paper, that on the 12th, the House being resolved into a grand Committee, to consider of that Part of the Queen's Message to the House, the 17th of January last, which relates to the great License taken in Publishing false and scandalous Libels, Sir Gilbert Dolben being the Chairman, they came to these two Resolutions,
1. That the great Liberty taken in printing and publishing scandalous and impious Libels, creates Division among her Majesty's Subjects, tends to the Disturbance of the public Peace, is highly prejudicial to her Majesty's Government, and is occasioned for want of due regulating the Press.
2. That all Printing-Presses be registered, with the Names of the Owners, and Places of Abode; and that the Author,

Resolutions about the Licentiousness of the Press.

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Printer, and Publisher of every Book set his Name and Place of Abode thereto. These Resolutions were ordered to be reported the Tuesday following; but the said Report was then put off till that day se'nnight, and afterwards further adjourned from time to time: Some Members having, in the grand Committee on Ways and Means, suggested a more effectual Way for suppressing Libels, *viz.* the laying a great Duty on all News-Papers and Pamphlets.

Resolutions on
the Supply.

The 14th, the House, in a grand Committee on the Supply, resolved to grant her Majesty, I. The Sum of 4980 l. 15 s. 6 d. for the extraordinary Allowance of green and dry Forage, for the several Regiments of Dragoons quartered in North-Britain, between the 22d of December 1710, and the 22d of December 1711. II. 23,637 l. 13 s. and 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$. for the Pay of several Officers in New-England, sent under the Command of Brigadier Nicholson, and of other Officers and Soldiers of the Troops formed here, for the taking of Port-Royal, with the incident Charges relating to that Expedition. III. 1473 l. 9 s. and 9d. $\frac{1}{2}$. for one hundred days Forage-Money in the Spring, 1711, and one hundred days more for the Winter, 1711, for Colonel Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons sent from North-Britain to Flanders. IV. 2460 l. for 123 of the English Light-Horse, killed and lost in the Service of the last Campaign in Flanders.

V. 50,000 l. upon Account, for her Majesty's Proportion of the extraordinary Charge of Forage to the Troops in their Winter-Quarters in Flanders 1711-12, and for Magazines of dry Forage, to enable the Troops to take the Field early in the Spring. VI. 4285 l. 15 s. for the ordinary and extraordinary Expence of the Battalion of Ottinghen taken into the Service of her Majesty in the Year 1711, on Account of the Neutrality. VII. 2133 l. 17 s. and 6 d. for her Majesty's Share, being a Moiety of the Charge of two Regiments formed in Flanders out of French Deserters, from their raising to the 31st of October 1711. VIII. 7142 l. 17 s. and 2d. for her Majesty's Proportion, being a Moiety of 60,000 Crowns to be paid the Elector Palatine in Consideration of the Expence in sending his Troops into the Low-Countries, in the Campaign 1711. IX. 986 l. 1 s. towards her Majesty's Proportion of Forage or Bread for the four Palatine Battalions of the Corps of Neutrality. X. 2425 l. for the Pay of three Commissioners, and their Secretary, to inspect the Accompts relating to the War in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, to the 2d of December 1711, and for Contingencies of their Office upon Account. 60,000 l. upon Account, for defraying the Charges incurred, or to be incurred, for the Support of the Royal-Hospital at Chelsea, and of the Invalids, Out-Pensioners thereunto belonging, over and above the Poundage

Poundage and Days applicable to that Use, and also to defray the Charge of Cloathing, and pay off the Invalid-Companies. XII. 6205*l.* for the Pay of the Commissioners for inspecting the Accompts relating to the War in Italy, Spain and Portugal, and of their Secretary, for the Year 1712. XIII. 5663*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* for the Pay of the several Officers employed with the Troops in New-England, (sent thither with Brigadier Nicholson in 1710, and of 30 Lieutenants sent thither in 1711, upon Ensigns-Pay) for the Year 1712. XIV. 1350*l.* upon Accompt, for her Majesty's Bounty to Volunteers and Imprest-Men, raised, and to be raised, for Recruits, for the Service of the Year 1712. XV. 1914*l.* 5*s.* for Forage, Waggon-Money, and Bread Waggon, for Colonel Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons and a Batallion of Foot-Guards serving in the Low-Countries. XVI. 7555*l.* 10*s.* for the Pay of two additional Troops, and additional Men, to the other Troops of the Earl of Staire's and General Ross's Regiment of Dragoons. XVII. 8700*l.* upon Accompt, for the Pay of several Officers *en Second* in Britain and of others serving in Spain and Flanders, for the Year 1712. XVIII. 34,000*l.* upon Accompt for Half-Pay, to the Officers of several Regiments of Foot and Dragoons, reduced and to be reduced, upon the Establishment of Spain and Portugal, in the Year 1712. And in the XIXth and last Place 8417*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for Pay of the General and Staff-Officers serving in Portugal for one Quarter of a Year, from Christmas to Lady-Day 1712.

And for Contingencies for the Army and Hospitals, and for Forage and Waggon and Baggage-Money for the same time. These Resolutions being on the 15th of April reported, and read a second time, were all (except the fourth) agreed to by the House. The same day the House read the third time, and passed the Bill *for more effectually preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires, to serve in Parliament*; And ordered Mr. Cholmondley to carry it up to the Lords.

The 21st, the House read a second time, a Bill *to appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, and other Interests, granted by the Crown since the 13th Day of February 1688-9, and upon what Considerations such Grants were made*, and committed the same to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill *to raise Money by Way of a Lottery*, was committed. It appearing by this, that the House designed to tack these two Bills, notwithstanding a former Resolution of the House of Lords against such a Practice; which made the Court apprehensive, that the same might occasion unhappy Differences between both Houses; some Members of the House of Commons endeavoured to prevent it, but the Majority were of a contrary Opinion. The same day, in a Committee of the

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Agreed to except the 4th Bill to prevent multiplying of Votes in Elections for Knights of the Shires, sent up to the Lords.

Bill to appoint Commissioners to enquire into the Value of the Grants made by the Crown since 1688 committed to the Committee of the Lottery-Bill.

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Resolutions on
Ways and
Means.

whole House, on Ways and Means, the House resolved, first, That certain Stamp-Duties be laid upon Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, whereupon shall be engrossed, written, registered, or entered, several Matters and Things not heretofore charged with any Stamp-Duties either in England or Scotland; Which Matters and Duties were specified in seven other Resolutions.

Then in the 9th place it was resolved, that a Duty be laid upon all Pamphlets, and News-Papers, printed or written. 10. That the said Duty be 1 d. on every single Half-sheet printed or written. 11. That a Duty of 1 s. be charged for every Advertisement in any printed Paper. 12. That a Duty of 2 d. be laid on every Whole-sheet of any Pamphlet or News-Paper printed or written. 13. That the aforesaid Duties upon all Stamp'd-Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, be granted to her Majesty for the Term of 32 Years. 14. That a Duty be laid upon all Stock in hand of Cards and Dice, that has not already paid the former Duty thereon. 15. That the said Duty be 6 d. *per* Pack on Cards, and five Shilling a Pair for Dice. 16. That a farther Duty be laid upon all Pastboards, Millboard and Scaleboards made in Great-Britain, or imported into the same. 17. That the said farther Duty on the said Commodities imported, be after the Rate of thirty *per Cent. ad Valorem*, and upon those made in Great-Britain, after the Rate of twenty *per Cent. ad Valorem*. 18. That the said farther Duties be granted to her Majesty for the Term of 32 Years.

The Resolutions were, the next day, reported; and the 1st, and 2d, being severally read a second time, were agreed to by the House; the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th were re-committed; the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, were agreed to, the 15th was re-committed; the 16th was agreed to; the 17th was amended, and (so amended) agreed to by the House, as follows, *viz.* That the said farther Duty on the said Commodities imported, be after the Rate of 8 s. for every hundred Weight, and upon those made in Great-Britain, after the Rate of 6 s. for every hundred Weight. And the last Resolution was agreed to by the whole House. After this a Motion being made, and a Question being proposed, that it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to raise Money by way of a Lottery, was committed, that they do leave out of the said Bill, such Clauses as relate to the laying a Duty on Bricks Tiles, Slate, Lime, and Stones, and to receive such Clauses as are necessary to substitute an Equivalent for the same out of the Duties upon Stamps, agreed to by the House, and a Debate arising thereupon, a Motion was made, and the Question put, That the Debate be adjourned, but it passed in the Negative. However, after some farther Debate, a Motion was made for adjourning the same to the next day, which

was

was carried in the Affirmative. Accordingly, on the 23^d, the House, in a grand Committee on Ways and Means considered of the Resolutions re-committed the day before, and also the Report of the Committee about the Petitions of the Manufacturers in Copper Oar, *Lapis Calaminaris*, Wrought-Brass, Battery, &c. in Great-Britain, and of the Braziers, and other Artificers in and about the Town of Derby, and resolved, First, That the new Duty for every Piece of Vellom or Parchment or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which shall be engrossed, or written, any principal or original Instrument of Surrender, or Resignation of any Messuages, Houses, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Tithes, Mills, Fishings, and other heretable Rights, or any of them, to be made to any of her Majesty's Subjects, who are, or shall be the Superiors thereof, or to any City, Town, Burgh, or Corporation, or to any Magistrates, or others, who have Power to receive such Surrenders, or Resignations in Scotland, be the Sum of 2 s. 3 d. 2. That the Duty of every Piece of Vellom, Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which shall be engrossed, or written, any Charter of Resignation, Confirmation, *Nevodamus* or Charter, upon Apprising or Adjudication made or granted by such Superior, or others, as aforesaid, in Scotland, be the Sum of 2 s. 3 d. 3. That the Duty for every Piece of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which shall be engrossed, or written, any principal original Retour of any Service of Heirs, or any Precept of *Clare constat* in Scotland, be the Sum of 2 s. 3 d. 4. That the Duty for every Piece of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which shall be engrossed, or written, any principal or original Saisine, taken, or following upon any Mortgage, Wadset, Heretable-Bond, Alienation, or Disposition, or upon any Charter, Precept of *Clare constat Retours*, Apprisings, or Adjudications in Scotland, be the Sum of 2 s. 3 d. 5. That the Duty for every Piece of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which shall be engrossed, or written, any principal or original Instrument of Surrender, or Resignation, Services, or Cognitions of Heirs, Charter, or Saisines of any Houses, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments holding Burgage, or of Burgage-Tenure in Scotland, be the Sum of 2 s. and 3 d. 6. That where more than one of any the Matters, or things aforesaid, shall be engrossed, written, entered, or registered, upon one Piece of Vellom, Parchment, or Paper, that then the said respective Duties be charged on every one of such Matters and Things. 7. That the Duty upon Stock in Hand of Cards and Dice that have not already paid the former Duty, be an Half-penny *per Pack*, for Cards, and 6 d. a Pair for Dice. 8. That a certain Time be limited for the bringing into the Office for Stamp-Duties, all the
Stock

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Stock in Hand of Cards and Dice that have not already paid the former Duty, to be Stamp'd. 9. That the said Duties be granted to her Majesty for the Term of 32 Years. 10. That a farther Duty be laid on Wrought Brass, called Black-Lattin, and Metal prepared, imported, into Great-Britain. 11. That the said farther Duty upon Black-Lattin imported, be 11s. per Hundred. 12. That the said farther Duty upon Metal prepared, imported be 8s. and 4d. per Hundred. Which Resolutions were on the 24th of April reported, and agreed to by the House; and ordered, that a Bill or Bills be brought in upon the said Resolutions, and the Resolutions from the Committee, who were to consider of Ways and Means for raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, that were agreed unto by the House the 23d of February last, and 22d, Instant; and that Mr. Conyers, Sir Thomas Powis, Mr. Attorney - General Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr. Lowndes, do prepare and bring in the same.

Clauses for
Drawbacks on
Soap and Lear-
ned-Books ex-
ported, &c.

On the 25th, the Commons ordered, that the Committee of the whole House, to whom the *Lottery-Bill; &c.* was committed, have Power to receive four Clauses, viz. One for allowing a Drawback for Soap used in the Woollen-Manufacture exported: Another, for the Relief of such Persons as had neglected to bring and prove their Benefit Lottery-Tickets in due time, upon the Lottery-Acts for 1710, and 1711, or any of them: A Third, for Relief of such Persons as were entitled to any Money due, and unpaid, upon any Exchequer-Bills, or Lottery-Tickets, which had been lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed; And a Fourth, for a Drawback to be allowed for the Duties laid upon all Paper used in the Printing any Books in the Learned Languages, upon the Exportation thereof. Then the House having resolved itself into the said Committee, made some Progress in the said Bill, and put off that Matter till the 28th following, when, in a grand Committee, they made some further Progress in it.

The next day, *A Bill for laying several Duties upon such Stamped-Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, therein-mentioned; and for Licensing an additional Number of Hackney-Chairs, and for charging certain Stocks of Cards, and Dice, in the Hands of the Dealer therein,* was read a second time, and committed to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the *Bill for laying several Duties upon Soap and Paper made in Great-Britain, or imported into the same; and upon chequered and stained Linnens imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicocs, Linnens and Stuffs printed, painted, or stained; and upon Bricks, and other things therein-mentioned, to raise Money by Way of a Lottery towards her Majesty's Supply,* And also to whom the *Bill to appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, and other Interests granted by the Crown since the 13th Day of February, 1688, and*
upon

upon what Considerations such Grants were made, were committed; and it was ordered, That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do leave out of the Bill for laying the several Duties on Soap and Paper made in Great-Britain, or imported into the same; and upon chequered and stained Linnens imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linnens and Stuffs printed, painted or stained; and upon Bricks, and other things therein mentioned, to raise Money by way of a Lottery towards her Majesty's Supply, such Clauses therein, as relate to the laying a Duty on Bricks, Tiles, Slate, Lime, and Stones, and insert in lieu thereof, the Duties on Stamp'd Vellom, Parchment and Paper, and that they do alter and make the said Bills in one. Then a Bill for laying Duties on black Lattin, and Metal prepared, was read a second Time. And a Motion being made, and the Question put, That the Bill be committed, it passed in the Negative.

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The intended
Tax on Building-
Materials laid
aside.

It has been mentioned before, that the strict Summons sent by the Speaker of the House of Commons to the several Counties of Great Britain, requiring the Attendance of the Members of the House on the first of May, raised a general Expectation, that the Queen would then communicate to her Parliament the Terms of a general Peace; but when that Day came the call was further adjourned to the 8th of May, then to the 15th, and then again to the 22d: The Negotiation between our Ministers and France not being yet brought to such a Consistency as to be thought fit to be laid before the two Houses.

The Call of
the House of
Commons put
off.

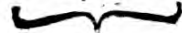
The 3d (of May) the House ordered that it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill for laying several Duties on Soap and Paper, &c. was referred to receive two Clauses, one, That for the Encouragement of Learning, there be a Drawback of the Duty on Paper used in the two Univerfities in the printing Books in the Latin, Greek, Oriental and Northern Languages; The other to reduce the Rates of Brocage for Transfers upon the selling of public Stocks, so far as not to exceed two Shillings and nine Pence upon every hundred Pounds.

Drawbacks of
the Duty on Pa-
per in the Uni-
verfities.

It was hinted before, that some Members of the House of Commons, did, on the 21st of April, endeavour to prevent the racking of the Bill to appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, &c. granted by the Crown since the 13th of February, 1688-9, to the Lottery-Bill; but tho' they then failed therein, yet (as the Report was then current) upon a Promise made by a great Minister, to several leading Men, that he would use all his Interest to procure the passing of the first of these Bills, single, in the House of Lords, on the 6th of May, the Commons resolved, ' That the Committee of the whole House be discharged from the Instruction to

The Grants-
Bill untack'd
from the Lotte-
ry-Bill.

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Commissioners
to execute the
Grants-Bill
chosen.

Resolutions on
Ways and
Means for lay-
ing further Du-
ties on East-
India Goods.

alter and make these two into one; which was carried by a Majority of three hundred Voices against eighty-one.

‘ Four Days after the Grants-Bill, with the Amendments made to it, both by the Committee of the whole House, and the House itself, was ordered to be engrossed; after which the Commons resolved, ‘ 1. That the Commissioners for putting in Execution the Trusts and Powers in the said Bill, be seven. 2. That no Person should be a Commissioner who had any Office of Profit, or was accountable to her Majesty, or has, or holds, under any Grant from the Crown, since the 13th of February, 1688-9. 3. That the Commissioners might be Members of the House. 4. That they be chosen by Ballotting: which, according to order, was done on Tuesday, the 13th of May, and the Majority of Voices fell upon John Hind Cotton Esq; the honourable James Murray Esq; the Right honourable Henry, Viscount Down, of the Kingdom of Ireland; Charles Cholmondley Esq; James Bulteel Esq; William Levinz Esq; and Sir Edmund Bacon Bart. The next Day the Commissioners Names were inserted in the Blank left for them in the Bill, which being engrossed, was read the third Time, passed, and sent to the Lords, where it was lost.

The 16th, the House in a grand Committee on Ways and Means, came to several Resolutions which the next Day were reported as follows.

‘ 1. That towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, farther Duties be laid upon all Callicoes and Muslins, and all Dimities, and other white Manufactures of Cotton, and upon all Coffee, Tea and Drugs (dying drugs excepted) which shall be imported into Great Britain, over and above all Duties already chargeable on the said Commodities, or any of them.

‘ 2. That the said farther Duties upon Callicoes Muslins, Dimities, and other white Manufactures of Cotton imported, be after the Rate of Ten *per Cent. ad Valorem*, to be ascertained by the Sale at the Candle.

‘ 3. That the said farther Duty upon Coffee imported, be after the Rate of twelve Pence *per Pound Weight Avoirdupois*.

‘ 4. That the said farther Duty upon Tea imported, be after the Rate of two Shillings for every Pound Weight imported from Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the East-India Company, and five Shillings for every such Pound Weight of Tea imported from any of the other Places.

‘ 5. That the said farther Duties upon Drugs imported (except as aforesaid) be after the Rate of twenty *per Cent.* as they are valued in the Book of Rates.

‘ 6. That the said farther Duties be granted to her Majesty for the Term of thirty-two Years.’

Recommitted.

The first Resolution being read a second time, and a Debate

Debate arising thereupon, the same was adjourned till Tuesday the 20th of May, when the House having resumed the said Debate, it was resolved, ' That the said Resolutions be recommitted to the Committee of the whole House.'

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The united East-India Company used all possible Means to prevent the laying the further Duties before mentioned; and among the rest, delivered to the Members of the House of Commons the following printed Case.

The said Company advanced (Anno 1698) for the Service of the Government, two Millions Sterling, at which time the Duties on East-India Goods were, *viz.*

The Case of
the East-India
Company.

On Muslins and Callicoes 32 l. 10 s. *per Cent.*

On Coffee 15 *per Cent ad Valorem.*

On Tea 15 *per Cent. ad Valorem.*

Since then the Parliament have added the following Duties *viz.*

Fifteen *per Cent.* on all Muslins and Callicoes on the gross Price at the Candle.

More 5 *per Cent.* on all Muslins and Callicoes.

More 3 d. *per Yard*, on all Callicoes printed in England, by a Bill now passing.

On Tea 2 s. a Pound; also 5 *per Cent.* which with the former 15 *per Cent.* to be payable at the Candle Price.

On Coffee 5 *per Cent. ad Valorem*, and 1 s. *per Pound.*

Anno 1700. The Parliament prohibited the wearing or using in England of any wrought Silks, Bengalls, and Stuffs mixed with Silk, or Herba, of the Manufacture of Persia, China, or East-India, and all Callicoes painted, dyed, printed or stained there.

Anno 1707. The said Company advanced for the Service of the Government, twelve hundred thousand Pounds Sterling without any Interest for the same.

The Company do annually Export to the East-Indies, about one hundred and fifty thousand Pounds value in Woollen Goods and other English Product.

The Company being informed, a Vote is passed in the honourable Committee for Ways and Means, for laying a further Duty of 10 *per Cent.* at the Candle on all Muslins, Callicoes, Dimities, and other white Manufactures of Cotton; of 20 *per Cent.* on all Drugs, except for dying; of 2 s. a Pound on all Tea, and of 1 s. a Pound on all Coffee:

Do humbly pray the said Duty may not be laid, for the following Reasons.

1. It will amount to an utter Prohibition of their Trade, whereby the great Duties now payable to her Majesty, will be sunk.

2. It will encourage the clandestine bringing in of these Goods from Holland, which will pay no Custom.

3. It will prevent the sending out Woollen Goods, and other

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other English Product, and thereby the Employment of large defensible Ships.

' 4. And, on the whole, will effectually give up this valuable Trade to the Dutch and other Europeans.'

Note, Anno 1698, when the Company advanced the two Millions for the Trade, a Piece of Callicoe of 18 Yards, which now sells for about 20 s. } 0 5 6
paid for Customs, &c. Duties. ———

Now pays (the printing Duty included) more 0 8 2

The now proposed Duty will amount to more 0 2 0

0 15 8

There was also published and dispersed, the following Account of the Funds, for the Payment of which the Duties on East-India Goods are appropriated.

DUTIES.

Subsidy of Tonnage and Poundage, and Additional Duties on Linnens, &c.	}	To what appropriated.
A farther Subsidy		Half for Annuities.
One third Subsidy	}	Half for cancelling Exchequer Bills.
Two third Subsidy		Civil List.
Fifteen per Cent. on Muslins.	}	Annuities.
Fifteen per Cent. on Callicoes.		Cancel. Exchequer Bills.
New Duties on Coffee and Tea.	}	Cancel. Exchequer Bills.
Twelve per Cent. on China-Ware.		Cancel. Exchequer Bills.
New Duties on Drugs rated and unrated.	}	Cancel. Exchequer Bills.
Twenty per Cent. old Impost		South Sea Company.
The new Additional Impost		South Sea Company.

The Duties payable to her Majesty on the Goods imported by the Company's Ships the last two Years, between March 1709-10, and March 1711-12, amount to 758,156 l. 9 s. 10 d.

If any further Duty should be laid, it will put a full Stop to the greatest Part of the Company's Trade, and consequently sink the greatest part of the Produce of the above Funds.

But notwithstanding these Reasons, on the 21st, the House in a Committee on Ways and Means, came to the following Resolutions:

Resolutions on
Ways and
Means.

' 1. That towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Starch made in Great Britain, or Imported into the same.

' 2. That the said Duty upon all foreign Starch imported, be after the rate of two Pence per Pound Weight *Averdupois*,
over

over and above the present Duties, payable upon the Importation thereof. Anno 11 Ann,
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‘ 3. That the said Duties upon all Starch made in Great Britain, be after the rate of one Penny *per* Pound Weight *Averdupoiz.*

‘ 4. That the said Duties be granted to her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years.

‘ 5. That all Stock of Starch, in the Hands of any Persons trading or dealing therein for Sale, be chargeable with the like Duties.

‘ 6. That farther Duties be laid on all Coffee, Tea, and Drugs (dying Drugs excepted) which shall be imported into Great Britain, over and above all Duties chargeable on the said Commodities, or any of them.

‘ 7. That the said farther Duty upon Coffee imported, be after the rate of twelve Pence *per* Pound Weight *Averdupoiz.*

‘ 8. That the said farther Duty upon Tea imported, be after the rate of two Shillings for every such Pound Weight, imported from any Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the East-India Company, and five Shillings for every such Pound Weight of Tea imported from any other Places.

‘ 9. That the said farther Duties upon Drugs imported (except Dying Drugs) be after the rate of twenty *per Cent.* as they are valued in the Book of Rates.

‘ 10. That the said farther Duties upon all Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, be granted to her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years.

‘ 11. That all Stock of Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, (except as aforesaid) in the Hands of such Persons trading or dealing therein for Sale, be chargeable with the like Duties.

‘ 12. That towards raising the Supply, certain additional Rates or Duties be laid on all Hides and Skins, and pieces of Hides and Skins; and upon all Vellum and Parchment to be imported into Great Britain, or to be tanned, tawed, or dressed within the same; to be paid over and above all Duties already charged, or chargeable upon the same Commodities respectively. The Rates of which Duties were ascertained in 37 other Resolutions.

‘ 50. That all the said new or additional Rates and Duties, be granted to her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years.

‘ 51. That all Stocks of such Hides and Skins, and all Stocks of such Vellum and Parchment within the Realm of Great-Britain for Sale, be charged with so much Money as one fourth Part of the additional Rates intended to be imposed after the Commencement of the said Term upon the like Commodities, as aforesaid, shall amount unto.

‘ 52. That a farther Duty be laid on all gilt and silver Wire.

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‘ 53. That the said farther Duty on gilt Wire imported be after the rate of one Shilling *per* Ounce, and on gilt Wire made in Great-Britain, eight Pence *per* Ounce.

‘ 54. That the said farther Duty laid upon silver Wire imported, be nine Pence *per* Ounce; and upon silver Wire made in Great-Britain six Pence *per* Ounce.

‘ 55. That the said Duties be granted to her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years.

‘ 56. That all Stock of gold and silver Wire in the Hands of any Dealers therein for Sale, be charged with one half of the like Duties.

‘ 57. That towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Policies of Assurance to be made or entered within the Cities of London and Westminster, or in any Places within the weekly Bills of Mortality, over and above all such Duties as are already chargeable upon them or any of them, by any Act or Acts of Parliament formerly made in that behalf.

‘ 58. That the said Duty so to be laid, be the Sum of two Shillings and four Pence for every such Policy.

‘ 59. That the said Duty be granted to her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years.

‘ 60. That for better securing the said Duty, the said Policies of Assurance shall be written or printed upon Paper, to be stamp'd with Stamps denoting the Payment, or charging of the Duty aforesaid.

‘ 61. That a Fund of one hundred sixty eight thousand and three Pounds *per Annum* be charged upon the several Duties aforesaid, for raising the Sum of one Million eight hundred thousand Pounds, by Contribution for Exchequer Orders payable in Course, with certain Increase of Principal and Interest, according to the several Classes, with the Addition of Chances.’

These Resolutions being the next day reported, were agreed to by the House, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in thereupon. The same Day, the Queen came to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following public Bills. *viz.*

Royal Assent
given to several
Acts.

I. *An Act for laying several Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in Great-Britain, or imported into the same; and upon chequered and striped Linnens, and Stuffs printed, painted, or stained; and upon several kinds of Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper; and upon certain printed Papers, Pamphlets, and Advertisements, for raising the Sum of one Million eight hundred thousand Pounds by way of a Lottery, towards her Majesty's Supply; and for Licensing an additional Number of Hackney Chairs; and for charging certain Stocks of Cards and Dice; and for better securing*

securing her Majesty's Duties to arise in the Office for stamped Duties, by Licenses for Marriages, and otherwise; and for relief of Persons who have not claimed their Lottery Tickets in due time, or have lost Exchequer-Bills, or Lottery-Tickets; and for borrowing Money upon Stock (part of the Capital of the South-Sea Company) for the Use of the Public.

2. An Act for enlarging the Time given to the Commissioners, appointed by her Majesty, pursuant to an Act for granting to her Majesty several Duties on Coals, for building fifty new Churches, in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, and other Purposes therein mentioned, &c.

3. An Act for better collecting and recovering the Duties granted for the Support of the royal Hospital at Greenwich, &c.

4. An Act to restore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of presenting Ministers to the Churches vacant, in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland.

5. An Act for repealing part of an Act passed in the Parliament of Scotland, entitled, An Act for discharging the Yule Vacance.

6. An Act for repealing a Clause in the Statute made in the 21st Year of the Reign of King James I. entitled, An Act for the farther Description of a Bankrupt, and for Relief of Creditors, &c.

7. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1712, &c. and for rectifying a Mistake in an Act passed this Session of Parliament, entitled, An Act for punishing all Mutiny and Desertion, &c.

8. An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament.

9. An Act for regulating, improving and encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of Mix'd or Medley Broad Cloth, and for the Payment of the Poor employed therein.

10. An Act for erecting a Work-House in the City and County of the City of Norwich, &c.

11. An Act for prolonging the Term for Payment of certain Duties granted by an Act made in the 12th and 13th Years of King William, entitled, An Act for recovering, securing and keeping in Repair the Harbour of Mine-head, &c.

12. An Act for repairing certain Highways, &c.

13. An Act for making the River Avon, in the Counties of Somerset and Gloucester, navigable, from the City of Bath, to or near Hanham's Mills.

14. An Act to give farther time for enrolling such Leases granted from the Crown, as have not been enrolled, &c.

15. An Act for compleating a Chapel of Ease in the lower Town of Deal, in the County of Kent, by a Duty on Water-born Coals to be brought into the said Town.

16. An Act for reviving and continuing several Acts therein mentioned, for the preventing Mischiefs which may happen by
Fire,

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Fire, for building and repairing County Jayls, for exempting Apothecaries from serving Parish and Ward Offices, and serving upon Juries, and relating to the returning of Jurors.

17. *An Act for the Relief of Merchants, importing Prize Goods from America.*

18. *An Act for the better supplying the Town of Boston, in the County of Lincoln, with fresh Water.*

19. *An Act for the better repairing and amending certain Roads leading from Ipswich to Cleydon.*

20. *An Act to prevent Abuses in making Linnen Cloth, and regulating the Lengths, Breadths, and equal sorting of Yarn for each Piece made in Scotland, and for whitening the same.*

21. *An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmost Satisfaction they are capable to make, and restoring them to their Liberty. And to twenty-one private Bills.*

The Earl of
Strafford comes
over.

It was by many expected that the Queen would, that day, have laid the State of the Negotiation of Peace before the Parliament, the rather because the Earl of Strafford, one of her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht, arrived here some days before: But it seems some Points were not yet fully settled between our Court and that of France, so that her Majesty did not think fit to make a Speech to her Parliament. It was observ'd, that, at the presenting of the Money-Bill, the Speaker of the House of Commons insinuated, in his Compliment to the Queen, that her faithful Commons were in hopes, that what they had so cheerfully given for her Majesty's Occasions, would enable her Majesty to put an end to this present War, by a safe and honourable Peace. But however, these Hopes were somewhat abated by her Majesty's Silence. As soon as the Commons were returned to the House, Mr. Benson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, having mov'd that the Call of the House be farther adjourn'd 'till Wednesday the 14th of June, one of the leading Members of the moderate Party complain'd, 'That we had an unactive and lazy Campaign, and a trifling Negotiation of Peace: So that we were amused by our Ministry at home, and trick'd by our Enemies abroad.' Mr. Secretary St. John, highly piqued at, and resenting that Expression, said, 'It reflected on her Majesty and her Ministers, and that some had been sent to the Tower for less Offences.' But Mr. Thomas Onslow, Mr. Lechmere, and some other Members interposing, the Debate went no farther, and the Call of the House was accordingly put off 'till the fourth of June.

Bold Speech of
Mr. Hampden
about the unac-
tive Campaign,
and trifling Ne-
gociations of
Peace.

Motion made by
Mr. Pulteney in
the House of
Commons re-
jected.

The 8th, Mr. Pulteney made a Motion in the House of Commons, That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that her faithful Commons are justly alarm'd at the Intelligences received from abroad, that her General in Flanders has

has declined to act offensively against France, in Concurrence with her Allies; and being under the deepest Concern for the dangerous Consequences which must arise from thence to the common Cause, do with all humility beseech her Majesty, that speedy Instructions may be given to her General in Flanders, to prosecute the War with the utmost Vigour, in conjunction with her Allies, as the best Means to obtain a safe and honourable Peace for her Majesty, and all of them; and to quiet the Minds of the People, who cannot but be extremely apprehensive of the fatal Consequences of such a Division. But after a Debate, in which Mr. Secretary gave Assurances much to the same purpose as the Lord-High-Treasurer had done in the House of Lords, the Motion being form'd into Question, and the Question put, it was carried in the Negative, by a Majority of 203 Voices against 73. After which, it was resolved, 'That this House hath an entire Confidence in her Majesty's most gracious Promise, to communicate to her Parliament the Terms of the Peace before the same shall be concluded; and that they will support her Majesty in obtaining an honourable and safe Peace, against all such Persons, either at home or abroad, who have endeavoured, and shall endeavour to obstruct the same: And that the said Resolution be laid before her Majesty by the whole House.'

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Resolution for putting an entire Confidence in the Queen.

The said Resolution being accordingly laid before the Queen, on the 30th of May, her Majesty was pleased to return this Answer:

'Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for this Resolution, which is dutiful to me, honest to your Country, and very seasonable at this time, when so many Artifices are used to obstruct a good Peace, or to force one disadvantageous to Britain.'

Her Majesty's Answer.

This Answer being the next day reported to the House, it was resolved, that the humble Thanks of the House, be returned to her Majesty for the same. It was also resolv'd, upon a Motion made by Mr. Murray, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to apply the Rents of the late Bishop's Lands in North-Britain, that remain in the Crown, for the support of such of the episcopal Clergy there, as shall take the Oath to her Majesty.'

Address in favour of the episcopal Clergy in Scotland.

Three Days before, upon the reading of the Report of the Committee, to whom it was referred to enquire into the Account, shewing how much the Sum of 35,302,107 l. 18s. and 9d. of the Money granted by Parliament, and issued to the public Service to Christmas 1710, which appeared to remain unaccounted for the last Session of Parliament, has been since accounted for, before the Auditors of the

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Resolutions
about Part of
the 35 Millions
&c. unaccounted
for.

An Account of
the Negotiations
at the
Hague and
Gurtrydenberg,
called for.

Clauses added to
the Bill to raise
1,800,000 l.
by Classes.

A larger Place
for the keeping
the Journals or-
dered to be pro-
vided.

Bill to restrain
the Licentious-
ness of the
Press, ordered
to be brought in.

the Imprests, and by whom, and when, and what Obstruc-
tions have arisen in accounting for the same, it was resolved,

1. That if it shall appear to her Majesty by the proper
Officer, that the Payments have been actually made, for
which Mr. Bridges (Pay-master of her Majesty's foreign
Forces) craves Allowances, and which are contained in the
Draught of a Privy-Seal for the Year 1706, and that the
Money was applied to the Service for which the same was
given; that then the said Pay-master has a Right to such
Privy-Seal.

2. That if it shall appear to her Majesty, by the pro-
per Officer, that the Payments have been actually made
by the Earl of Ranelagh, deceased, late Pay-master of her
Majesty's Forces, which are contained in the Draught of
a Privy-Seal for making him Allowances in his Accompts,
and that the Money was apply'd to the Services for which the
same was given, that then the Executors or Administrators of
the said Earl of Ranelagh have a Right to such Privy-Seal.

June the 2d, it was resolved to address the Queen, That
she would be pleased to order an Account to be laid before
the House of the Negotiation and Transactions relating to
the Articles preliminary to the Treaty of a general Peace,
in 1709; and also an Account of the Negotiation and Trans-
actions at Gurtrydenberg; and who were employ'd as her
Majesty's Plenipotentiaries in transacting the Negotiations.
The same day it was ordered, That the Committee of the
whole House, to whom the Bill *for laying several Duties on Hides,
&c.* was committed, should receive two Clauses, *viz.* One
to prohibit the Importation of Gold and Silver-Thread,
Lace, and Fringe, and other Works made thereof, and of
Gold and Silver wrought up Silks; and another to prohibit
the Use of Lime, Alabaster, Stone, Plaister of Paris, Chalk,
Whiting, and Marble-dust, in making Powder for Hair.
The next day, the Commons being acquainted, That the
Places where the Journals, Records, and Papers, belonging
to the House, and in the Custody of the Clerk, were very
strait and inconvenient, since the great Additions made to them
of late Years, by the constant, annual, and long Sessions of
Parliament; it was ordered, that John Manley Esq; Surveyor-
General, do consider of some more convenient Place, near
the House, to be set apart for the keeping the Journals,
Records, and other Papers, and report the same to the House.
The same day Sir Gilbert Dolben reported from the Com-
mittee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to con-
sider of that Part of her Majesty's Message to this House, the
17th of January last, which relates to the great Licence taken
in publishing false and scandalous Libels, the Resolutions
which they had directed him to report to the House:

1.

‘ 1. That the great Liberty taken in printing and publishing false, scandalous, and impious Libels, creates Division among her Majesty’s Subjects, tends to the Disturbance of the public Peace, to the Encrease of Immorality, Prophaneness, and Irreligion, and is highly prejudicial to her Majesty, and her Government.

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‘ 2. That the Want of a due Regulation of the Press, is a great Occasion of the said Mischief.

‘ 3. That all Printing-Presses be registered, with the Names of the Owners, and their Places of Abode.

‘ 4. That to every Book, Pamphlet, and Paper, which shall be printed, there be set the Name and the Place of Abode of the Author, Printer and Publisher thereof.

‘ 5. That no Bookseller, or other Person, shall sell or disperse any Book, Pamphlet, or Paper, to which the Name and Place of Abode of the Author, Printer, and Publisher shall not be set.’ And ordered a Bill to be brought in, upon the said Resolutions.

The same day an engrossed Bill *for establishing a Trade to Africa in a regulated Company*, was read the third time; and a Motion being made, and the Question put, that the Bill do pass, it was carry’d in the Negative.

The Bill to regulate the African Company dropt.

The 4th, it was ordered that two Clauses be inserted in the Bill *for laying several Duties upon Hides, &c. to raise a further Sum of 1,800,000 l. viz.* One to explain the Act lately passed, *for laying Duties upon Soap, and other things therein-mentioned*, in such Manner, that the Makers of Hard Cake-Soap shall not be obliged to put up the same, upon the making thereof, into Casks, of such Gage as are prescribed by the Act last mentioned, for the Makers of soft Soap. And the other Clause for preventing the setting up or continuing unlawful Lotteries, and the new invented Offices of Insurances on Marriages, Births, and other Contingencies; and the Offices, or Contrivances, set up under the Denomination of Sales by Numbers, Gloves, Fans, Pictures, or the like, upon pretence of improving small Sums of Money, as being prejudicial to Trade, and tending to defraud her Majesty’s Subjects: Then the House resolved itself into a grand Committee, to consider of that Bill, and to make a further Progress in it.

Two other Clauses added to the Bill to raise 1,800,000 l. by Classes.

The 6th, the Queen came to the House with the usual Solemnity, and having given the Royal Assent to three public, and six private Acts, her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

Acts passed.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,
‘ **T**H E making Peace and War is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown; yet such is the just Confidence I place in you, that, at the opening of this Session,
‘ I acquainted you, that a Negotiation for a general Peace

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‘ was begun, and afterwards, by Messages, I promised to communicate to you the Terms of Peace, before the same should be concluded.

‘ In pursuance of that Promise, I now come to let you know, upon what Terms a general Peace may be made.

‘ I need not mention the Difficulties which arise from the very Nature of this Affair, and it is but too apparent, that these Difficulties have been increased by other Obstructions, artfully contrived to hinder this great and good Work.

‘ Nothing however has moved me from steadily pursuing, in the first Place, the true Interest of my own Kingdoms, and I have not omitted any thing which might procure to all our Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

‘ The assuring of the Protestant Succession, as by Law established, in the House of Hanover, to these Kingdoms, being what I have nearest at heart, particular Care is taken, not only to have that acknowledged in the strongest Terms, but to have an additional Security, by the Removal of that Person out of the Dominions of France, who has pretended to disturb this Settlement.

‘ The Apprehension that Spain and the West-Indies might be united to France, was the chief Inducement to begin this War, and the effectual preventing of such an Union, was the Principle I laid down at the Commencement of this Treaty.

‘ Former Examples and the late Negotiations sufficiently shew, how difficult it is to find Means to accomplish this Work. I would not content myself with such as are speculative, or depend on Treaties only; I insisted on what is solid, and to have at hand the Power of executing what should be agreed.

‘ I can therefore now tell you, That France at last is brought to * offer, that the Duke of Anjou shall, for himself, and his Descendants, renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of France. And that this important Article may be exposed to no Hazard, the Performance is to accompany the Promise.

‘ At the same time, the Succession to the Crown of France is to be declared, after the Death of the present Dauphin and his Sons, to be in the Duke of Berry and his Sons, in the Duke of Orleans and his Sons, and so on to the rest of the House of Bourbon.

‘ As to Spain and the Indies, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of Anjou and his Children, is to descend

* It is hardly to be imagined how strangely the Generality of People, even among the High-Church Party, were surprized at the Conditions of Peace proposed in her Majesty's Speech; insomuch that the public Funds, which, upon the Expectation of far better Terms, had suddenly risen 4 or 5 per Cent. fell immediately to their former Value.

scend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty, Anno 11 Ann.
 for ever excluding the rest of the House of Bourbon. 1712.

For confirming the Renunciations and Settlements before mentioned, it is further offered, That they shall be ratified in the most strong and solemn Manner, both in France and Spain; and that those Kingdoms, as well as all the other Powers engaged in the present War, shall be Guarantees to the same.

The nature of this Proposal is such, that it executeth itself. The Interest of Spain is to support it, and in France, the Persons to whom that Succession is to belong, will be ready and powerful enough to vindicate their own Right.

France and Spain are now more effectually divided than ever. And thus, by the Blessing of God, will a real Balance of Power be fixed in Europe, and remain liable to as few Accidents as human Affairs can be exempted from.

A Treaty of Commerce between these Kingdoms and France has been entered upon, but the excessive Duties laid on some Goods, and the Prohibitions of others, make it impossible to finish this Work so soon as it were to be desired. Care is however taken to establish a Method of settling this Matter, and in the mean time Provision is made, that the same Privileges and Advantages as shall be granted to any other Nation by France, shall be granted in like manner to us.

The Division of the Island of St. Christopher between us and the French, having been the Cause of great Inconvenience and Damage to my Subjects, I have demanded to have an absolute Cession made to me of that whole Island; and France agrees to this Demand.

Our Interest is so deeply concerned in the Trade of North-America, that I have used my utmost Endeavours to adjust that Article in the most beneficial Manner. France consents to restore to us the whole Bay and Streights of Hudson; to deliver up the Island of Newfoundland, with Placentia, and to make an absolute Cession of Annapolis, with the rest of Nova Scotia, or Accadia.

The Safety of our Home-Trade will be better provided for by the Demolition of Dunkirk.

Our Mediterranean-Trade, and the British-Interest and Influence in those Parts, will be secured by the Possession of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, with the whole Island of Minorca, which are offered to remain in my hands.

The Trade to Spain and to the West-Indies, may in general be settled, as it was in the Time of the late King of Spain, Charles the Second, and a particular Provision be made, That all Advantages, Rights or Privileges, which have been granted, or which may hereafter be granted by

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Spain to any other Nation, shall be in like manner granted to the Subjects of Great-Britain.

But the Part which we have borne in prosecution of this War, entitling us to some Distinction in the Terms of Peace, I have insisted and obtained, That the Assiento, or Contract for furnishing the Spanish West-Indies with Negroes, shall be made with us for the Term of 30 Years, in the same manner as it has been enjoy'd by the French for these 10 Years past.

I have not taken upon me to determine the Interests of our Confederates; these must be adjusted in the Congress at Utrecht, where my best Endeavours shall be employ'd, as they have hitherto been, to procure to every one of them all Justice and reasonable Satisfaction. In the mean time, I think it proper to acquaint you, that France offers to make the Rhine the Barrier to the Empire; to yield Brisac, the Fort of Kehl and Landau, and to raze all the Fortresses, both on the other side of the Rhine, and in that River.

As to the Protestant Interest in Germany, there will be, on the part of France, no Objection to the resettling thereof on the Foot of the Treaty of Westphalia.

The Spanish Low-Countries may go to his Imperial Majesty; the Kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Duchy of Milan, and the Places belonging to Spain on the Coast of Tuscany, may likewise be yielded to the Emperor by the Treaty of Peace.

As to the Kingdom of Sicily, tho' there remains no Dispute concerning the Cession of it by the Duke of Anjou, yet the Disposition thereof is not yet determined.

The Interests of the States-General, with respect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Ministers, with the Exception only of some very few Species of Merchandize, and the entire Barrier, as demanded by the States in 1709, from France, except two or three Places at most.

As to these Exceptions several Expedients have been proposed, and I make no doubt but this Barrier may be so settled, as to render that Republic perfectly secure against any Enterprize on the part of France, which is the Foundation of all my Engagements upon this Head with the States.

The Demands of Portugal depending on the Disposition of Spain, and that Article having been long in Dispute, it has not been yet possible to make any considerable Progress therein; but my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Opportunity to assist that King in his Pretensions.

Those of the King of Prussia are such, as I hope, will admit of little Difficulty on the part of France, and my

En-

Endeavours shall not be wanting to procure all I am able to so good an Ally. Anno 11 Ann. 1712.

The Difference between the Barrier demanded for the Duke of Savoy in 1709, and the Offers now made by France, is very inconsiderable: But that Prince having so signally distinguished himself in the Service of the Common-Cause, I am endeavouring to procure for him still further Advantages.

France has consented that the Elector Palatine shall continue his present Rank among the Electors, and remain in Possession of the Upper-Palatinate.

The Electoral Dignity is likewise acknowledged in the House of Hanover, according to the Articles inserted, at that Prince's Desire, in my Demands.

And as to the rest of the Allies, I make no doubt of being able to secure their several Interests.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have now communicated to you not only the Terms of Peace, which may, by the future Treaty, be obtained for my own Subjects, but likewise the Proposals of France for satisfying our Allies.

The former are such as I have reason to expect, to make my People some Amends for that great and unequal Burden which they have lain under thro' the whole Course of this War; and I am willing to hope, that none of our Confederates, and especially those to whom so great Acquisitions of Dominion and Power are to accrue by this Peace, will envy Britain her Share in the Glory and Advantage of it.

The latter are not yet so perfectly adjusted, as a little more Time might have rendered them; but the Season of the Year making it necessary to put an end to this Session, I resolved no longer to defer communicating these Matters to you.

I can make no doubt but you are all fully persuaded, that nothing will be neglected on my Part, in the Progress of this Negotiation, to bring the Peace to an happy and speedy Issue, and I depend on your entire Confidence in me, and your chearful Concurrence with me.

The House being returned, and one or two Members opening their Mouths, to propose the taking the important Matters, mentioned in her Majesty's Speech, into Consideration, they were presently stopped by a general Cry for an Address of Thanks: Whereupon it was resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, 'That an humble Address be made to her Majesty, acknowledging her great Condescension in communicating the Terms upon which a general Peace might be made; expressing the Satisfaction of this House in what

The Commons
vote an Address
of Thanks.

her

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her Majesty had already done, and their entire Confidence in her Majesty's steady pursuing the true Interest of her Kingdoms, and in her Majesty's Endeavours to procure for all her Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and necessary for their Security; and humbly to desire her Majesty, that she would be pleased to proceed with the present Negotiation, for the obtaining a speedy Peace.' Hereupon a Committee was appointed to draw up the said Address; and being, according to order, immediately withdrawn into the Speaker's Chamber for that purpose, Mr. Freeman, their Chairman, did soon after report the Address, which, with some Amendments, was agreed to as follows:

The Address.

' Most gracious Sovereign, we your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to acknowledge your Majesty's great Condescension, in communicating to us the Terms upon which a general Peace may be made.

' Our Hearts are full of Gratitude for what your Majesty has already done, and we want Words to express the Satisfaction, with which we have received all that your Majesty has been pleased to impart to your Commons.

' We have an entire Confidence in your Majesty, that you will steadily pursue the true Interest of your own Kingdoms, and that you will endeavour to procure for all your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary for their Security.

' These Assurances are the least Returns which your faithful Commons can make to so much Condescension and Goodness; and they humbly desire your Majesty, that you will please to proceed in the present Negotiations, for the obtaining a speedy Peace.'

This Address being, on the 9th, presented to her Majesty, by the whole House, she was pleased to return the following Answer.

The Queen's Answer.

' I have the Safety and Interest of all my People so much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of Pleasure in this your Dutiful and Prudent Address; and thank you most kindly for it.

' I have study'd your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in me, and which ought always to remain between so affectionate a Prince, and such faithful Subjects.'

Which being the next Day reported to the House by their Speaker, it was resolved, ' That the Thanks of this House be returned to her Majesty, for her most gracious Answer to the Address of this House.'

The 10th, after the Bill *for restraining the great Licence taken in publishing false and scandalous Libels*, was read the first

first time, and ordered to be read a second time, a Complaint being made to the House, of the Preface to a Book, entitled, four Sermons. 1. On the Death of Queen Mary, 1694. 2. On the Death of the Duke of Gloucester, 1700. 3. On the Death of King William, 1701. 4. On the Queen's Accession to the Throne, in 1702. By William, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

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The Book was brought up, and the Preface was read as follows:

' The publishing a few Sermons whilst I live, the latest of which was preached about eight Years since, and the first above seventeen, will make it very natural for People to enquire into the Occasions of doing so; and to such I do very willingly assign these following Reasons.

The Preface to
the Bishop of St.
Asaph's four
Sermons, read.

' 1. From the Observations I have been able to make for these many Years last past, upon our public Affairs; and from the natural Tendency of several Principles and Practices, that have, of late, been studiously revived; and from what has followed thereupon, I could not help both fearing and presaging, that these Nations would, some time or other, if ever we should have an enterprizing Prince upon the Throne, of more Ambition than Virtue, Justice and true Honour, fall into the way of all other Nations, and lose their Liberty.

' Nor could I help foreseeing, to whose Charge a great deal of this dreadful Mischief, whenever it should happen, would be laid; whether justly or unjustly, was not my Business to determine: But I resolved, for my own particular part, to deliver myself as well as I could, from the Reproaches and Curses of Posterity, by publicly declaring to all the World, that altho', in the constant Course of my Ministry, I have never failed, on proper Occasions, to recommend, urge, and insist upon the loving, honouring, and the reverencing the Prince's Person, and holding it, according to the Laws, inviolable and sacred, and paying all Obedience and Submission to the Laws, tho' never so hard and inconvenient to private People: Yet did I never think myself at liberty, or authoriz'd to tell the People, that either Christ, St. Peter, or St. Paul, or any other holy Writer, had, by any Doctrine delivered by them, subverted the Laws and Constitutions of the Country in which they lived; or put them in a worse Condition with respect to their Civil Liberties, than they would have been, had they not been Christians. I ever thought it a most impious Blasphemy against that holy Religion, to father any thing upon it, that might encourage Tyranny, Oppression, or Injustice, in a Prince, or that easily tended to make a free, and happy People, Slaves and miserable. No: People may make themselves as wretched as they

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they will: but let not God be called into that wicked Party. When Force and Violence and hard Necessity, have brought the Yoke of Servitude upon a People's Neck, Religion will supply them with a patient and submissive Spirit under it, till they can innocently shake it off: But certainly Religion never puts it on. This always was, and this at present is my Judgment of these Matters; and I would be transmitted to Posterity (for the little share of time such Names as mine can live) under the Character of one who loved his Country, and would be thought a good Englishman, as well as a good Clergyman.

' This Character I thought would be transmitted, by the following Sermons, which were made for, and preached in a private Audience, when I could think of nothing else but doing my Duty on the Occasions that were then offered by God's Providence, without any manner of Design of making them public: And for that Reason I give them now, as they were then delivered; by which I hope to satisfy those People who have objected a Change of Principles to me, as if I were not now the same Man I formerly was. I never had but one Opinion of these Matters, and that I think is so reasonable and well grounded, that I believe I never can have any other.

' Another Reason of my publishing these Sermons at this Time, is, That I have a mind to do myself some Honour, by doing what Honour I could to the Memory of two most excellent Princes, and who have very highly deserved at the Hands of all the People of these Dominions, who have any true Value for the Protestant Religion and the Constitution of the English Government, of which they were the great Deliverers and Defenders. I have lived to see their illustrious Names very rudely handled, and the great Benefits they did this Nation, treated slightly and contemptuously. I have lived to see our Deliverance from Arbitrary Power and Popery, traduced and vilify'd by some, who formerly thought it was their greatest Merit, and made it part of their Boast and Glory, to have had a little Hand and Share in bringing it about: And others, who, without it, must have lived in Exile, Poverty and Misery, meanly disclaiming it, and using ill the glorious Instrument thereof. Who could expect such a Requital of such Merit? I have, I own it, an Ambition of exempting myself from the Number of unthankful People; and as I loved and honoured those great Princes living, and lamented over them when dead, so I would gladly raise them up a Monument of Praise, as lasting as any thing of mine can be; and I chuse to do it at this time, when it is so unfashionable a thing to speak honourably of them.

' The Sermon that was preached upon the Duke of Gloucester's

cessor's Death, was printed quickly after, and is now, be- Anno 11 Anno
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 cause the Subject was so suitable, join'd to the others. The
 Loss of that most promising and hopeful Prince was, at that
 Time, I saw, unspeakably great; and many Accidents since
 have convinced us, that it could not have been over-valued.
 That precious Life, had it pleased God to have prolonged it
 to the usual Space, had saved us many Fears and Jealousies,
 and dark Distrusts, and prevented many Alarms that have
 long kept us, and will keep us still waking and uneasy. No-
 thing remain'd to comfort and support us under this heavy
 Stroke, but the Necessity it brought the King and Nation
 under, of settling the Succession in the House of Hanover,
 and giving it an Hereditary Right by Act of Parliament, as
 long as it continues Protestant. So much good did God, in
 his merciful Providence, produce from a Misfortune, which
 we could never otherwise have sufficiently deplored.

The fourth Sermon was preached upon the Queen's Ac-
 cession to the Throne, and in the first Year in which that
 Day was solemnly observed, (for by some Accident or other
 it had been overlook'd the Year before) and every one will
 know, without the Date of it, that it was preached very
 early in this Reign, since I was able only to promise and
 presage its future Glories and Successes, from the good ap-
 pearances of Things, and the happy turn our Affairs began
 to take, and could not then count up the Victories and Tri-
 umphs, that, for seven Years after, made it, in the Prophet's
 Language, a Name and a Praise among all the People of the
 Earth. Never did seven such Years together pass over the
 Head of any English Monarch, nor cover it with so much
 Honour: The Crown and Scepter seem'd to be the Queen's
 least Ornaments. Those other Princes wore in common
 with her: And her great personal Virtues were the same be-
 fore and since. But such was the Fame of her Administration
 of Affairs at home; such was the Reputation of her Wisdom
 and Felicity in chusing Ministers; and such was then esteem'd
 their Faithfulness and Zeal, their Diligence and great Abili-
 ties in executing her Commands: To such a Height of Mi-
 litary Glory did her great General and her Armies carry
 the British Name abroad: Such was the Harmony and Con-
 cord betwixt her and her Allies: And such was the Blessing
 of God upon all her Councils and Undertakings, that I am
 as sure as History can make me, no Prince of ours was ever
 yet so prosperous and successful, so loved, esteem'd, and
 honoured by their Subjects and their Friends, nor near so
 formidable to their Enemies. We were, as all the World
 imagin'd then, just entering on the Ways that promised to
 lead to such a Peace, as would have answered all the Prayers
 of our Religious Queen, the Care and Vigilance of a most

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able Ministry, the Payments of a willing and obedient People, as well as all the glorious Toils and Hazards of the Soldiery; when God, for our Sins, permitted the Spirit of Discord to go forth, and by troubling sore the Camp, the City, and the Country, (And oh that it had altogether spared the Places sacred to his Worship!) to spoil, for a time, this beautiful and pleasing Prospect; and give us, in its stead, I know not what———Our Enemies will tell the rest with Pleasure. It will become me better to pray to God to restore us to the power of obtaining such a Peace as will be to his Glory, the Safety, Honour, and the Welfare of the Queen and her Dominions, and the general Satisfaction of all her High and Mighty Allies.'

After the reading of this excellent Preface, the Commons resolved,

Censure pass
upon it.

' 1. That the said Preface is malicious and factious, highly reflecting upon the present Administration of public Affairs, under her Majesty, and tending to create Discord and Sedition amongst her Subjects.

' 2. That the said Preface be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, upon Thursday next, at twelve of the Clock, in the Palace Yard, Westminster; and that the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex do assist the Serjeant at Arms attending this House in the Execution thereof.'

' The same Day a Complaint being made to the House of a printed Paper entitled, A Letter from the States-General to the Queen of Great Britain; the same was brought up, and read as follows,

M A D A M,

A Letter from
the States-Ge-
neral to the
Queen, dated
Hague, June 5.
1712. (N. S.)

AFTER all the Proofs which your Majesty has given during the Course of your glorious Reign, of your great Zeal for the public Good, and of your Adherence to the common Cause of the high Allies; after so many Marks you have had the Goodness to give us, of your tender Affection, and of your Friendship to our Republic; and after the repeated Assurances you have given us, and that very lately too, of your Intentions, That your Troops should act against the common Enemy, until the War was concluded by a general Peace: It is impossible we should not be surprized and afflicted by two Declarations we have lately received, one after another, in the Name of your Majesty; the first by the Duke of Ormond, your General, that he could undertake nothing without new Orders from you, the other by the Bishop of Bristol, your Plenipotentiary to the Congress at Utrecht, that your Majesty perceiving that we did not answer as we ought the Proposals which you had made us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Ministers, on the Subject of Peace, you would take your Measures apart: And that you did not look
upon

upon your self to be now under any Obligation whatever, with Respect to us. Anno 11 Ann.
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‘ As soon as we had notice of those Declarations, we sent Orders to our Minister, who has the Honour to reside at your Majesty’s Court, to represent to you the Reasons of our Surprise, and the Consequences of those Declarations, and to request you, with that Respect which we always had, and which we shall for ever entertain for your Royal Person, that you would give other Orders to the Duke of Ormond, that he may act with all possible Vigour, according to the Exigency of the War; and that your Majesty would have the Goodness to entertain other Sentiments of us, than those which the Bishop of Bristol has declared to our Plenipotentiaries at Utrecht.

‘ But the more we consider those Declarations, the more important we find them, and the more we apprehend their Consequences: Therefore we could not forbear applying our selves by this Letter directly to your Majesty, hoping, that you will consider it, as we promise ourselves you will, both from your Prudence and Wisdom, and from your so much fam’d Zeal for the public Welfare; particularly from your usual Friendship and Affection for us and our Republic.

‘ We protest before all things, that, as we ever had a true Friendship as well as the highest Respect for your Majesty, and a sincere Affection to all your Interests, with an earnest Desire to live in a perfect good understanding and Union with you, we have still the same Sentiments, and shall always preserve them, wishing for nothing more, than to be able to give your Majesty the most convincing Proofs of it.

‘ After this, we pray your Majesty to consider, according to your great Penetration, whether we have not just Ground to be surprized, when we see a Stop put, by an Order in your Majesty’s Name, without our Knowledge, to the Operations of the Confederate Army, the finest and strongest, which, perhaps, has been in the Field during the whole Course of the War, and provided with all Necessaries to act with Vigour, and this, after they had marched, according to the Resolution taken in Concert with your Majesty’s General, almost up to the Enemy, with a great Superiority both as to the Number and Goodness of Troops, and animated with a noble Courage and Zeal to acquit themselves bravely; so that, in all human Appearance, and with the divine Assistance, which we have experienced so visibly on so many other Occasions, we should have been able either by Battles or Sieges, to gain great Advantages over the Enemy, to have bettered the Affairs of the Allies and to facilitate the Negotiations of Peace.

‘ We flatter ourselves indeed with the Hopes which the

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Duke of Ormond has given us, that in a few Days he expects other Orders; but in the mean time, we are sorry to see one of the finest Opportunities lost, being uncertain, whether we shall have another so favourable, since the Enemy have time given them to fortify themselves, and take their Precautions, while the Army of the Allies lies still without Action; and consuming the Forage all round, deprive themselves of the Means of Subsisting for time to come in those Places, where, by Concert, the Operations of the Campaign were designed; which may make such Enterprizes impossible hereafter, as were practicable now, and consequently render the whole Campaign unsuccessful, to the inestimable Prejudice of the common Cause of the High Allies.

‘ Certainly, when we consider the Army as it really is, compos’d of the Troops of your Majesty and the other Allies, joined together by common Concert, to act for the greatest Advantage and Furtherance of the common Cause, and the Assurances which your Majesty had given us by your Letters, by your Ministers, and last of all, by your General the Duke of Ormond, of your Intentions, that your Troops should be ordered to act with their usual Vigour, as well as the Engagements into which your Majesty is entered, not only with respect to us, but also separately and jointly with us, in respect to the other Allies. ’Tis very difficult for us to conjecture and conceive how an Order so prejudicial to the common Cause, given so suddenly, without our Knowledge, and undoubtedly too without the Knowledge of the other Allies, can agree and consist with the Nature of an Alliance, and with those Assurances and Engagements just now mentioned. For tho’, according to the Declaration of the Bishop of Bristol, your Majesty holds yourself to be disengaged from every Obligation with regard to us, ’tis plain, that the Matter now in question is not our particular Interest or Advantage, but that of all the Allies, who will suffer by the Prejudice which an Order so little expected must needs bring to the common Cause.

‘ But, Madam, we cannot forbear telling your Majesty, that the Declaration made by the Bishop of Bristol, at Utrecht, has no less surprized us than that of the Duke of Ormond in the Army. It appears to us so extraordinary that we know not how to reconcile it with the great Goodness and Kindness which your Majesty has always honour’d us with; and not being able to conceive how such a sudden Change could happen, with respect to us, we are not only surprized but afflicted at it. We have carefully examin’d our Conduct, and find nothing in it that can have given ground to that Dissatisfaction which your Majesty expresses with us by this Declaration.

‘ From

‘ From the very first Day that your Majesty ascended the Throne, we testify’d all the Deference that you could desire from a State in Friendship and Alliance with you. We carefully sought after your Amity and Affection, and, considering the happy Effects which a good Intelligence, Harmony and Union betwixt your Majesty and us, and the two Nations, might produce, and have really produc’d, and the Advantage which resulted from thence to both, as well as to the common Cause of all the Allies, we made it our Business heartily to cultivate ’em, and more and more to gain your Majesty’s Confidence, and to conform ourselves to your Sentiments as much as possibly we could.

‘ We think that we gave a signal Proof of this, particularly, with regard to the Negotiations of Peace; since not only after we were inform’d of the Conferences formerly held in England upon this Subject, we did expect that your Majesty would give us an Account of them; having this firm Confidence in your Friendship for our Republic, and in your Zeal for the Good of the common Cause, that nothing would be done to prejudice us, nor the other Allies; but also when your Majesty communicated to us the preliminary Articles sign’d by M. Mesnager in England, and when you propos’d to us the calling and holding a Congress for a general Peace, and required of us to grant for this End necessary Passports for the Enemy’s Ministers, we consented to it, tho’ we had many Reasons, which to us seem’d very well grounded, not to enter into such a Treaty without a better Foundation, or at least, without the Concurrence of the other Allies: But, we prefer’d your Majesty’s Sentiments to our own, in order to give you a new Proof of our Deference.

‘ We did no less, with respect to the Difficulties which were started on the Subject of the Treaty of the mutual Guaranty for the Succession of the Protestant Line to your Majesty’s Kingdoms, and for our Barrier; a Treaty of such Importance to the two Nations, that we look upon it as the strongest Tie that could be thought on to unite for ever the Hearts and Interests of both; concluded after the maturest Deliberation, and ratify’d on both sides in the most authentic Form: For tho’ we might have stood to the Treaty as it was, yet we entered into a Negotiation upon those Difficulties, and particularly on the Point of the Assiento, concerning which we gave our Plenipotentiaries such Instructions, that we no longer doubted but all the Difficulties would have been adjusted to mutual Content, and that we should thereby have entirely regain’d your Majesty’s Confidence; and so much the more, because in the first Place, when the meeting of a Congress for a general Peace was in hand, your Majesty declar’d to us by your Ambassador, That you desir’d

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fir'd no more than our Concurrence in that single Point, and this only Mark of our Confidence, and that then you would give us strong and real Proofs of your Affection towards us, and of your upright Intentions, with respect to the common Cause of all the Allies: and that afterwards, when the Difficulties about the Succession and the Barrier were rais'd, your Majesty did likewise assure us, that if we would remit something upon the most essential Points, and particularly about the Affair of the Assiento, it would be the true way to re-establish a mutual Confidence; which being once restored, your Majesty would take particularly to heart the Interests of this State, and act in Conjunction with us in the whole Negotiation, to obtain an honourable, good and sure Peace.

‘ But, we find our selves very much out in our Expectation, since at the very same time, when we made the greatest Advances towards your Majesty, and that we did verily believe we should come to an Agreement about the Points in difference, we see the Earl of Strafford gone without finishing that Affair: we see the Army stopp'd in the beginning of its Career, and we hear a Declaration, by which your Majesty looks upon yourself to be disengaged from all Obligations with us; for which the Reasons alledg'd are, that we have not answered, as we ought, the Advances which your Majesty made towards us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Ministers about the Peace.

‘ If your Majesty would be pleas'd to look with a favourable and equitable Eye upon our Conduct, we flatter ourselves, and have a firm Confidence, that you will find nothing in it which can give you such disadvantageous Ideas and Thoughts of us; but, that you will rather find, that we have performed, and do still perform all that we owe, as good and faithful Allies; and particularly to your Majesty.

‘ What we have said already, might perhaps be sufficient to persuade you of it; but we must add, that having always esteem'd your Majesty's Affection, and a good Harmony betwixt the two Nations, as one of the strongest Supports of our State, and of the Protestant Religion, and as one of the most effectual Methods to maintain and advance our common Interest, and those of the whole Confederacy; and this sincere Opinion being firmly imprinted on our Hearts, we were never backward to communicate and consult in all Confidence with your Majesty and your Ministers, upon the Affairs of the Peace, according to the Foundations laid down in the grand Alliance and other Treaties. We declare, that we have always been inclinable and ready to do it, and are so still, as far as we can, without Prejudice to the Allies, and without departing from, or acting against the Engagements, Treaties and Alliances which we have enter'd into.

‘ But

‘ But, Madam, all the Proposals hitherto made to us upon that Subject, were couch’d in very general Terms, without communicating to us the Result of the Negotiations betwixt your Majesty’s Ministers and those of France; nor even your Majesty’s Thoughts about the Subject, which we ought to have concerted together. ’Tis true, that in some of the last Conferences, your Majesty’s Ministers demanded to know whether ours were furnish’d with a full Power, and authoriz’d to draw up a Plan for the Peace; but it had been just, before such a thing was demanded of us, that they should have communicated the Result of the Negotiations so long treated of betwixt your Majesty’s Ministers and those of the Enemy; or at least, they should have told us your Majesty’s Thoughts.

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‘ Had that Plan related only to your Majesty’s Interest and ours, we should perhaps have been in the wrong not to have forthwith come into it, tho’ even in that Case the Affair would not have been without its Difficulties, since the least Notice of it which should have come to the Enemy, must have been very prejudicial: But, as the Plan in question concerned the Interest of all the Allies, and almost all Europe, we had very strong Apprehensions, that as the particular Negotiations betwixt your Majesty’s Ministers and those of France, and the Readiness with which we consented to the Congress at Utrecht, and to the giving of Passports to the Enemy’s Ministers, had already occasioned abundance of Suspicions, and much Uneasiness to his Imperial Majesty and the other Allies: We say, we apprehended that his Imperial Majesty and the other Allies coming to know (which would have been very difficult to conceal from ’em) the Concert betwixt your Majesty’s Ministers and ours for a Plan of Peace, and that before the Ministers of France had given a specific Answer to the Demands of the Allies, their Suspicions and Uneasiness would have increas’d, and that way of Proceeding might have given them ground to entertain prejudicial Thoughts, as if it had been the Intention of your Majesty and us to abandon the Grand Alliance and the common Cause, or at least, that we alone took upon us to determine the Fate of all the other Allies, by which his Imperial Majesty and the other Confederates, might have been pushed on to separate Measures, and to take such Steps as would be no ways agreeable to your Majesty’s Interest.

‘ We thought these Reasons strong enough to justify our Conduct to your Majesty on this Head, and if we did not enter with all the Readiness which you might have wished for, into the Concert propos’d, we hope that at most your Majesty will look upon our Backwardness only as an Excess of Prudence or of Scruple, and not in the least as a Want of Con-

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Confidence in your Majesty; while the Allies might have considered it as a departing from the Treaties, and particularly from the eighth Article of the grand Alliance. We also hope, that your Majesty, for the Reasons here alledged, will lay aside those hard Thoughts of us, as if we had not answer'd, as we ought, the Advances which your Majesty made towards us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Ministers upon the Subject of the Peace: But, Madam, tho' your Majesty should not acquiesce in our Reasons (of which however we cannot doubt) we pray your Majesty to consider, whether that be sufficient for your Majesty to think, that you are disengaged from all Obligations with respect to us.

' Had we acted against and contravened the Engagements and Treaties which we had the Honour to conclude with your Majesty, we might have expected from your Goodness and Justice, that you would have represented those Contraventions to us, and not have looked upon yourself to be disengaged, till such Time as we had refused to give all necessary Redress. But, as we did no ways engage to enter with your Majesty into a Concert to draw up a Plan of Peace without the Participation of the other Members of the grand Alliance, the Backwardness we have shewn upon that Head, cannot be looked upon as a Contravention of our Engagements, and therefore cannot serve to disengage your Majesty from yours, with respect to us, since we are verily persuaded, that we have fully answered all our Treaties and all our Alliances, both with your Majesty, and with the High Allies in general; and that we have done more in this present War, than could in Justice, and Equity, have been expected from us. All the Difference betwixt your Majesty and us in this Point, is no more, if rightly considered, than a Disparity of Sentiments.

' In truth, Madam, if for such a Cause betwixt Potentates, allied and united together by the strongest and strictest Ties of Alliance, Interest and Religion, any one of those Potentates could quit all their Engagements, and disengage themselves from all their Obligations, there's no Tie so strong, which mayn't be broke at any time, and we know of no Engagements that could be relied on in Time to come.

' We assure ourselves, that when your Majesty considers the Consequences, you will not persist in the Declaration which the Bishop of Bristol has made: We beseech you, with all the Respect and all the Earnestness of which we are capable, that you would not; and also that you would be pleased to revoke the Order given to the Duke of Ormond, if it be not revoked already, and that you would authorize

him to act according to Occurrences, and as the Exigency of the War, and the Advancement of the Common-Cause shall require.

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‘ We also request you, Madam, to communicate to us the Result of the Conferences betwixt your Ministers and those of the Enemy, or at least your Thoughts upon the Peace, and we will endeavour to give your Majesty all imaginable Proofs of our Deference for your Sentiments, and of our sincere Desire to preserve your valuable Friendship as much as we can, without acting contrary to the Faith of the Engagements into which we have entered by Treaties and Alliances with your Majesty and other Potentates.

‘ We are firmly persuaded, that it is not your Majesty’s Intention in any manner to break them, since you have always been of the same Opinion with us, and the other Allies, that a good Union betwixt the Allies, not only during the present War, but also after the Peace shall be concluded, is, and always will be, the most solid, and even the only Method to preserve the Liberty and Independency of all together, and of every one in particular, against the great Power of France.

‘ We again renew to your Majesty the Assurances of our high and perfect Esteem for your Person and Friendship, as also of our Intentions and sincere Desires to entertain with your Majesty the same good Correspondence, Harmony and Union, as before, and to cultivate the same betwixt the two Nations, as far as it shall lie in our power : And we pray your Majesty, to preserve likewise for us and our Republic, your former Affection. We refer for the rest, to what the *Sieur Van Borselle*, our Envoy-Extraordinary, has further to say to your Majesty on this Subject. And pray the Almighty, &c.

Hague, June 5, 1712. N. S.

After the reading of this Letter the Commons resolved, Resolutions of the Commons against the Letter from the States-General.
‘ That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, assuring her Majesty of the just Sense this House has of the Indignity offered to her Majesty, by printing and publishing a Letter from the States-General to her Majesty ; and humbly to desire her Majesty, that she will so far resent such Indignities, as to give no * Answer for the future to any Letters
or

* *But the day before, the House came to these Resolutions, the Queen had thought fit to answer the Letter from the States-General, in the following Manner :*

‘ *High and Mighty Lords, Friends, Allies, and Confederates,*
‘ **T**HERE is nothing dearer to us than the Preservation of a good Understanding and a perfect Union with your State.
TOME IV. TI This

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Report of the
Surveyor Gene-
ral, about a
Place for keep-
ing the Records
of the House
of Commons.

or Memorials that shall be so printed and published; and ordered that the said Address be presented to her Majesty by such Members as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.

On the 13th of June, Mr. Manley, her Majesty's Surveyor-General, made his Report to the House, pursuant to their Order of the 3d of this Month, relating to the setting apart a more convenient Place for the keeping the Journals, Records, and other Papers belonging to the House, in the Custody of the Clerk; That he had viewed the Places adjoining to, or near this House; and that, in his Opinion, the Rooms in that Part of the old Palace in Westminster, which

' This has been the principal Object of our Care; and we have so little ground to accuse ourselves of having in the least contributed to the lessening of the same, that we reflect with Pleasure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Instances we have made, that the Disputes which have happened, with relation to the Interests of the two Nations, should be amicably determined, so as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reserve, upon those of the Public; for in the present Conjunction of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankness on both sides, and a mutual Confidence.

' We suppose the Alarms which you took on account of the Declarations made by the Duke of Ormond and the Bishop of Bristol, are now over; and we repeat to you what we have so often declared, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time past, if all our Measures about War or Peace be not taken in Concert with your State.

' The Earl of Strafford will be with you in a few Days, with full Instructions concerning our Intentions. Our Ministers will be disposed and authorised to do all that is incumbent on us, to renew an entire Confidence with you, and to prevent, for the future, such Misunderstandings as have been fomented with so much Artifice and so little Foundation.

' But, we cannot pass over in Silence our great Surprize, to see that your Letter of the 5th Instant, N. S. was printed and published almost as soon as we received it from the Hands of your Minister; a Proceeding which is equally contrary to good Politics and Decency. 'Tis a Remonstrance instead of a Representation, and an Appeal to the People instead of an Address to the Sovereign. We hope that you will not suffer the like to be done again, for our Honour will engage us to give no Answer to any Letters or Memorials which shall be published in that Manner. For the rest, We pray, &c.'

Kensington, } 9th. 1712.
June the } 20th.

Your Good Friend,
ANNA Regina.

which is over the Passage from the House of Commons, leading into the Court of Requests, would be most useful for the Purpose aforesaid. And the House being moved, That an humble Application may be made to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to direct the said Rooms might be fitted up, and set apart accordingly: The Lord Willoughby acquainted the House, from the Lord Great Chamberlain, That he having understood, Mr. Manley had viewed the said Rooms, in order to report them as most convenient for the Service of the House, his Lordship had acquainted her Majesty therewith; and had humbly desired to know her Majesty's Pleasure therein; and that thereupon, her Majesty had been pleased to give her Consent, and had directed the said Rooms to be fitted up, and set apart for the Accommodation of the House.

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The 17th Mr. Hampden made a Motion, That an humble Address be made to her Majesty, humbly acquainting her, That this House has a grateful Sense of her Majesty's Care for her People, in the Assurances she so lately made from the Throne, That the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, is nearest at her Heart; and being convinced, that the Safety of the Protestant Succession must, in a great measure, depend on the Event of the present Treaty for a general Peace, do most humbly beseech her Majesty, That she will be pleased to give particular Instructions to her Plenipotentiaries, that, in the Conclusion of the said Treaty, the several Powers in Alliance with her Majesty, may be Guarantees for the Protestant Succession to the Crowns of these Realms, as settled by Act of Parliament, in the illustrious House of Hanover. Endeavours were used to have that Motion dropp'd, but Mr. Hampden, and some of his Friends, insisting to have the Question put, the same was done accordingly, and carry'd in the Negative, by a Majority of 133 Voices against 38. After which it was resolved, 1. That this House has such an entire Confidence in the repeated Declarations her Majesty has been pleased to make, of her securing to these Kingdoms the Protestant Succession, as by Law established in the House of Hanover, that they can never doubt of her Majesty's taking the proper Measures for the Security thereof; and that this House will support her Majesty against Faction at home, and her Enemies abroad; and that this House does humbly beseech her Majesty, that she will be pleased to discountenance all those who shall endeavour to raise Jealousies between her Majesty and her Subjects, especially, by misrepresenting her good Intentions for the Welfare of her People. 2. That the said Resolution be laid before her Majesty by the whole House.

A remarkable Motion made by Mr. Hampden, for the Allies to be Guarantees of the Protestant Succession, rejected.

Resolution about the Protestant Succession.

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The Queen's
Answer to the
same.

The Commons having attended the Queen with the said Resolution, her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer :

‘ Gentlemen, I return you hearty Thanks for this Resolution, which is very becoming you, who truly represent all my Commons.

‘ You have shewn yourselves honest Assertors of the Monarchy, zealous Defenders of the Constitution, and real Friends to the Protestant Succession.

‘ What I have said and done, is sufficient to satisfy any Person who is in earnest for the Succession, as by Law established in the House of Hanover, that I need not be put in mind of doing any thing which may contribute to render that Succession secure.

Thanks ordered
to be returned
to the Queen.

This Answer being the next day reported by Mr. Speaker, it was resolved, That the humble Thanks of the House be returned to her Majesty, for her said most gracious Answer, by such Members of this House as are of her Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.

Mr. Secretary
St. John reports
the Queen's
Answer to three
Addresses.

The Day before, Mr. Secretary St. John reported to the House, that their Address of the 31st of May last, relating to the Rents of the Bishops Lands in North-Britain, that remain in the Crown, having been presented to the Queen, her Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House, That the Profits arising from the Bishops Estates in Scotland, which remain in the Crown, shall be apply'd to the Support of such of the Episcopal Clergy there, as shall take the Oaths to her Majesty, according to the Desire of this House.

Mr. Secretary St. John also reported to the House, That their Address of the 10th Instant having been presented to her Majesty, assuring her Majesty of the just Sense this House had of the Indignity offered to her Majesty, by printing and publishing a Letter from the States-General to her Majesty, and humbly desiring her Majesty, that she would so far resent such Indignity, as to give no Answer for the future, to any such Letters or Memorials that should be so printed and published, her Majesty had been pleased to command him to acquaint this House, That her Majesty thanks this House for the particular Mark they have given her upon this Occasion of their Duty to her, and of their Concern for her Honour.

Mr. Secretary St. John likewise reported to the House, That their Address of the 2d Instant having been presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to order an Account to be laid before this House, of the Negotiation and Transactions relating to the Preliminaries in 1709; and also an Account of the Negotiations and Transactions at Gertrydenburg, and who were employ'd as her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, in transacting those Negotiations: That her Majesty

jeſty had been pleaſed to give Order therein; but that by reason of the Length thereof, they could not be ſooner prepared; and that he was now commanded to lay them before the Houſe: And he preſented the ſame, with a Liſt of the Titles to the Houſe, accordingly. Whereupon it was ordered, That the ſaid Accounts do lie upon the Table, to be peruſed by the Members of the Houſe.

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That Day the Houſe adjourned to Saturday the 21ſt of June, when the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State; and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, her Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to the following public Bills, viz.

1. *An Act for laying additional Duties on Hides and Skins, Vellon and Parchment; and new Duties on Starch, Coffee, Tea, Drugs, gilt and ſilver Wire, and Policies of Inſurance, to ſecure a yearly Fund, for Satisfaction of Orders to the Contributors of a further Sum of one Million eight hundred thouſand Pounds, towards her Majeſty's Supply; and for the better ſecuring the Duties on Candles, and for obviating Doubts concerning certain Payments in Scotland; and for ſuppreſſing unlawful Lotteries, and other Devices of the ſame Kind; and concerning Cake-Soap; and for Relief of Mary Ravenal, in relation to an Annuity of 18l. per Annum; and concerning Prize Cocoa-Nuts brought from America; and certain Tickets, which were intended to be ſubſcribed into the Stock of the South-Sea Company; and for appropriating the Moneys granted this Seſſion of Parliament.*
2. *An Act for continuing the Trade to the South-Seas, granted by an Act of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, altho' the Capital Stock of the ſaid Corporation ſhould be redeemed.*
3. *An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to take, examine, and determine the Debts due to the Army, Transport-Service, and Sick and Wounded.*
4. *An Act for continuing the Trade and Corporation-Capacity of the United Eaſt-India Company, altho' their Fund ſhould be redeemed.*
5. *An Act for explaining ſeveral Clauſes in an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, for the Relief of the poor Sufferers of the Iſlands of Nevis and St. Chriſtopher, by reaſon of the Invaſion of the French there, in the Year 1705.*
6. *An Act for appointing the Circuit-Courts in that Part of Great-Britain called Scotland, to be kept only once in a Year.*
7. *An Act for enlarging the Time for the Miniſters, Advocates, and other Members of the College of Juſtice in Scotland, to take the Oaths therein mentioned.*
8. *An Act for aſcertaining and ſecuring the Payments to be made to her Majeſty for Goods and Merchandizes to be imported from the Eaſt-Indies, and other Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the Eaſt-India Company: And to 11 private Bills.*

Royal Aſſent
given to ſeveral
Bills.

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Bills. After which her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament :

The Queen's
Speech.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,
‘ **T**HE last Time I was here, I spoke so fully, and
‘ afterwards received from both Houses such satis-
‘ factory Addresses, that there remains little more for me to
‘ say at the Close of this meeting of Parliament, but to repeat
‘ my hearty Thanks for your late solemn Assurances. They
‘ will give me Strength to struggle with any Difficulties
‘ which may yet be raised ; and I hope, that neither they
‘ who envy the making a good Peace, nor who think it their
‘ Interest to continue the War, will be able to defeat our
‘ joint Endeavours for the Honour and Advantage of Britain,
‘ and the Security of all our Allies.

‘ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
‘ At the same time that I thank you most kindly for the
‘ Supplies you have chearfully granted, I cannot but let you
‘ know my Satisfaction in the near View I have of a Peace,
‘ since it will, in some measure, recompence my Subjects for
‘ their vast Expences, and also lighten that heavy Burden
‘ they have borne during the War.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,
‘ You have expressed how sensible you are of the Advan-
‘ tage and Security which accrue to Great-Britain, and our
‘ Allies, by the Terms proposed for a Peace. And I need
‘ not mention to you the Mischiefs which must follow the
‘ breaking off this Treaty. Our Burdens will be at least
‘ continued, if not increased ; the present Opportunity would
‘ be irrecoverably lost, of Britain's establishing a real Balance
‘ of Power in Europe and improving our own Commerce ;
‘ and if any one of our Allies should gain something by such
‘ a Proceeding, the rest would suffer in the common Cala-
‘ mity. But I hope, by God's Blessing, such fatal Designs
‘ will be disappointed.

‘ You are now returning into your respective Countries,
‘ and I persuade myself, you will not be wanting in your
‘ Endeavours, to obviate the Designs of any ill-minded Per-
‘ sons, who may attempt to sow Sedition amongst my Sub-
‘ jects, and under specious Pretences, carry on Designs they
‘ dare not own.

‘ I hope, at your next Meeting, there will be an Oppor-
‘ tunity of perfecting what I have recommended to you,
‘ which you have left unfinished in this Session.

‘ I cannot conclude without assuring you, that nothing
‘ shall move me from steadily pursuing the true Interest of
‘ so dutiful and affectionate a People.

After-

Afterwards, the Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal signify'd her Majesty's Pleasure, that both Houses should forthwith severally adjourn, until Tuesday the 8th day of July next, which they did accordingly. And were then prorogued.

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Both Houses adjourn to the 8th of July, whereby Mr. Walpole and others are continued in Custody.

Third Session of the third Parliament of Great-Britain.

The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

April 9. 1713. After several Prorogations (no less than five of them in March only) the Parliament met, and her Majesty delivered the following Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Ended the last Sessions with my hearty Thanks for the solemn Assurances you had given me, by which I have been enabled to overcome the Difficulties contriv'd to obstruct the general Peace.

I have deferred opening the Session until now, being very desirous to communicate to you, at your first meeting, the Success of this important Affair: It is therefore with great Pleasure I tell you the Treaty is signed, and in a few Days the Ratifications will be exchanged.

The Negotiation has been drawn into so great a length, that all our Allies have had sufficient Opportunity to adjust their several Interests, though the public Charge has been thereby much encreas'd; yet I hope my People will be easy under it, since we have happily obtain'd the End we propos'd.

What I have done for securing the Protestant Succession, and the perfect Friendship there is between me and the House of Hanover may convince such who wish well to both, and desire the Quiet and Safety of their Country, how vain all Attempts are to divide us, and those who would make a Merit by separating our Interests, will never attain their ill Ends.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As great a Progress has been made in reducing the public Expence, as the Circumstances of Affairs would admit.

What Force may be necessary for securing our Commerce by Sea, and for Guards and Garrisons, I leave entirely to my Parliament.

Make your selves safe, and I shall be satisfied.

Next to the Protection of the Divine Providence, I depend upon the Loyalty and Affection of my People.

I want no other Guaranty.

I recommend to your Care those brave Men who have served well by Sea or Land this War, and cannot be employ'd in Time of Peace.

I desire you to provide the Supplies you shall judge requisite, and to give such Dispatch as may be necessary for your own Ease and the public Service.

My

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My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many Advantages I have obtained for my own Subjects, have occasioned much Opposition, and long Delay to this Peace.

It affords me great Satisfaction, that my People will have it in their power by degrees to repair what they have suffered during so long and burdensome a War.

The easing of our foreign Trade, as far as is consistent with National Credit, will deserve your Care.

And to think of proper Methods for improving and encouraging our home Trade and Manufactures, particularly the Fishery, which may be carried on to employ all our spare Hands and be a mighty Benefit even to the remotest Parts of this Kingdom.

Several Matters were laid before you last Session, which the Weight and Multiplicity of other Business would not permit you to perfect; I hope you will take a proper Opportunity to give them a due Consideration.

I cannot however but expressly mention my Displeasure at the unparallel'd Licentiousness in publishing seditious and scandalous Libels.

The Impunity such Practices have met with, encourages the blaspheming every thing sacred, and the propagating Opinions tending to the Overthrow of all Religion and Government.

Prosecutions have been ordered, but it will require some new Law to put a stop to this growing Evil, and your best Endeavours in your respective Stations to discourage it.

The impious Practice of Duelling requires some speedy and effectual Remedy.

Now we are entering upon Peace abroad, let me conjure you all to use your utmost Endeavours for calming Men's Minds at home, that the Arts of Peace may be cultivated.

Let not groundless Jealousies, contrived by a Faction, and fomented by Party-Rage, effect that which our foreign Enemies could not.

I pray God to direct all your Consultations for his Glory and the Welfare of my People.

Thanks voted.

The Commons being returned to their House, and their Speaker having reported to them the Queen's Speech, as usual; Mr. Pitts made a Motion for an Address of Thanks, which was carried *Nemine Contradicente*; and the Motion for a Clause, That the Treaties of Peace and Commerce might be communicated to the House, waved. The next Day, Mr. Pitts, Chairman of the Committee appointed to draw up the Address of Thanks, reported the same to the House, and after

after a small Debate, about the Words, *to see accomplished*, which by a great Majority were voted to stand, the Address was agreed to; and on the 11th presented by the whole House to the Queen, as follows:

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The Commons
Address.

‘ Most gracious Sovereign, we your Majesty’s most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave, with all Humility, to approach your Royal Person with our Unanimous Acknowledgments for all the Benefits we enjoy under your Majesty’s most Auspicious Reign.

‘ The many and great Successes which have attended your Majesty’s Arms, had left nothing to be wished, but such a Peace as might be conducted by your Councils, which now we have the Happiness to see accomplished; and as we are truly sensible of your Majesty’s gracious and generous Intentions, in undertaking that great Work, so we have all possible Reason to admire your Steadiness in carrying it on, and overcoming the many Difficulties contrived to obstruct it; and it is with the highest Satisfaction, we congratulate your Majesty upon the happy Conclusion of this Treaty: for we are so much convinced of your Majesty’s tender Regard to the public Welfare; and the many Instances of your Wisdom have taught us to have so perfect a Reliance upon it, that we cannot doubt but your Majesty hath procured all reasonable Satisfaction for your Allies, and established the Interest of your own Kingdoms in such a manner, as to make us not only secure for the future, but a flourishing and a happy People.

‘ Your Majesty can give no higher Proof of the Care you take of Posterity, than by the Concern you are pleased to express for the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, upon which the future Happiness of this Kingdom so much depends. We hope, and trust, that nothing will ever be able to interrupt the Friendship between your Majesty and that illustrious Family, since the wicked Designs of those who would endeavour to separate your Interests, must be too plain ever to succeed.

‘ Your faithful Commons can never enough express the grateful Sense they have of the many gracious Assurances contained in your Majesty’s Speech; and after what your Majesty hath done to ease your Subjects of the heavy Burden which before lay upon them, and after your unparallell’d Goodness in demanding nothing from them for the time to come, but what they themselves shall judge requisite for their own Safety; the best Return they can make, will be a ready and dutiful Compliance with every thing you have been pleased to recommend: and they cannot fail most cheerfully to set about providing the Supplies necessary for this

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Year's Service. Your Majesty's repeated Condescensions must in the strongest manner engage the Hearts and Affections of all your Subjects to your Majesty, and we are satisfied we cannot more truly represent them, than by contributing our utmost Endeavours to make your Reign as prosperous, glorious and easy to yourself, as it is beneficial and happy to your People.'

Queen's Answer.

To this Address the Queen was pleas'd to answer,
'Gentlemen, This Address cannot but be very agreeable to me, as it comes from my loyal Commons; and as it is a Continuation of those Expressions of Duty and Affection which you have shewn through this whole Parliament.'

Resolution for a Supply.

On the 10th, the House proceeded to take into Consideration the Queen's Speech to both Houses, and the same being read by the Speaker, it was resolv'd, 'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleased to give Directions to the proper Officer, to lay before the House an Account how the Money given by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1711 and 1712 had been dispos'd of. After this, a Motion being made for a Supply, the same was put off 'till the Monday following, when in a Committee of the whole House, who took her Majesty's Speech into Consideration, it was unanimously resolv'd, 'That a Supply be granted to her Majesty.' The Saturday before, the Commons order'd a Bill to be brought in to *abolish Tryals by single Combat, and to prevent the impious Practice of Duelling.* After which, General Stanhope moved,

Address for the Treaties of Peace and Commerce.

'That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, that she would be pleas'd (in due time) to communicate to the House the Treaties of Peace and Commerce entred into by her Majesty with the Crown of France and Spain;' which was carried in the Affirmative, with the Addition of the Words, in due time. This Address having been presented to the Queen by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, her Majesty was pleas'd to answer, 'That she intended to communicate to her Parliament the Treaties this House desired, as soon as it was practicable:' Which the Chancellor of the Exchequer reported to the House on the 14th of April.

The Queen's Answer.

Accounts laid before the House.

The Day before, Mr Lowndes presented to the Commons, pursuant to their Address to the Queen, 1. An Account of the Supplies granted for 1712, and of the Ways and Means towards raising the same, and the Deficiency thereof. 2. An Account shewing how the same Supplies were appropriated, and what Issues were made out of the same until the 10th of April 1713; and the Remains thereof. 3. And an Account of the South-Sea Stock and Dividends thereupon, and of Moneys borrowed on South-Sea Stock 'till the 10th of April 1713. At the same time acquainting the House, That the Account
of

of the Supplies granted for the Year 1711 was preparing, and would be ready in a few days. After this, some of the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House, according to several Acts of Parliament, 1. An Account of the prohibited East-India Goods remaining in the several Ware-houses in the Port of London at Michaelmas 1711; with what had been brought in since that time, what exported, and what remain'd at Michaelmas 1712. 2. An Account of the prohibited East-India Goods in the Ware-houses of the Out-Ports, during the same time. 3. An Account of Naval Stores imported from Prussia into the Port of London, from Michaelmas 1711 to Michaelmas 1712. 4. And an Account of Naval Stores imported from Ruffia into the Out-Ports during the said time.

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The 15th, the House resolv'd ' to address the Queen to cause to be laid before them. 1. An Account of what Ships are now employ'd or in Sea Pay, and of the Number of Seamen borne on board them. 2. An Account of the State and Condition of the Navy. 3. An Account of what Ships have been laid up and paid off since the 25th of December 1710. 4. An Estimate of the Ordinary of the Navy for the Year 1713. 5. A State of the Debt of the Navy to the first of January 1712. 6. An Account of the Number of Land-Forces in her Majesty's Pay, and where they are employ'd. 7. An Account of the Forces discharg'd from her Majesty's Service since the 25th of December 1711, and at what time respectively. 8. An Account of what Number of Land-Forces were kept up in Scotland during the last Peace. 9. A State of the Debt of the Army to the 25th of March 1713. 10. An Account to what time the Troops in British Pay have been paid, and what has been paid for Subsidies to foreign Princes for the Year 1712. 11. And an Estimate how much will be payable to the South-Sea Company, upon their Fund for the Year 1713, over and above the Produce of 12 Pence *per* Bushel on Salt.' After this, Mr. Bridges presented to the House, a State shewing what the ordinary Pay of the foreign Forces in her Majesty's Service in the Low Countries, who did not obey the Orders of her Majesty's General, and the Proportion of Subsidies payable to several foreign Princes did amount to, from the 21st of May 1712, from which time a stop was put to the Payment thereof, pursuant to her Majesty's Pleasure, signify'd by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

Other Accounts
ordered.

Account re-
lating to the fo-
reign Forces.

The next day, Sir John Leake, from the Commissioners of the Admiralty, presented to the House, an Account of the Ships which had been employ'd as Cruizers and Convoys in the Year 1712, over and above the Ships of War for the Line of Battle, and for Convoys to remote Parts, prepared

Account of the
Cruizers and
Convoys.

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in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, entitled, *An Act for the better securing the Trade of this Kingdom by Cruizers and Convoys.* The same day, Mr. Shippen, from the Commissioners to examine and state the Debts due to the Army, Transport-Service, and Sick and Wounded, laid before the Commons,
1. The general State of the Receipts and Issues of the public Revenues of Great-Britain, between the Feast of St. Michael 1709, and the Feast of St. Michael 1710. 2. The general State of the Revenue of Great-Britain between the Feast of St. Michael 1711, and the same Feast 1712. 3. And their Report with their Remarks on the Management and Disposal of the public Revenue, and their Report of their Proceedings in examining the Debts due to the Army. Both which Reports were soon after printed, and the Substance of which is as follows.

Reports of the
Commissioners
of public Ac-
compts.

‘ Your Commissioners, since their last Report, have finished a general State of the Receipts and Issues of her Majesty’s Exchequer, from Michaelmas 1709, to Michaelmas 1710, and from Michaelmas 1711 to 1712, being two Years more of the Time allotted for their Enquiry into the Accompts of the Kingdom; which they humbly offer to your Consideration, with their farther Remarks on several Misapplications and unwarrantable Practices in Persons concern’d in the Management and Disposal of the public Revenue.

‘ We begin with those relating to the Oeconomy of the Army, which, in our Opinion, have greatly contributed to that exorbitant Expence with which the War hath been carried on by this Nation: And we hope what is here produced may answer the Expectation of the House, though we are forced to omit many Particulars for want of Opportunity to examine the Deputy-Paymasters on Oath, thro’ whose Hands most of the public Money, issued for this Service, hath passed.

‘ Mr. Sweet, Deputy-Paymaster in Holland, could only give us Satisfaction as to some Mismanagements there; and we, apprehending a strict Enquiry into them of Importance to the Public, transmitted in October last, a Precept to him at Amsterdam, requiring his Attendance on us, which we understood would be no Impediment to the current Service, he having, before that time, been dismissed from his Employment: But, instead of complying with our Summons, he desired an Indulgence of six Months Stay in Holland, which being no longer than the Continuance of our Commission, and a Request grounded on Reasons not fit otherwise to be acquiesced in, we renewed our Precept, and insisted on his Appearance, with such Books and Papers as would enable him to give us an exact Account of all the public Money he had receiv’d and paid during the Course of this War. His second Answer was a Repetition of his first; and no personal Information is, we believe, to be expected from him, without the Interposition of Parliament.

‘ Mr.

‘ Mr. Morrice, Deputy-Paymaster in Portugal, is lately dead, and we are totally disabled from looking into his Accompts. But the Paymaster-General hath sent over a Person to Lisbon, to examine and prepare them. Anno 11 Ann.
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‘ Mr. Mead, Deputy-Paymaster in Spain, is now arriv’d in England; but we have not been possess’d of any of his Papers and Books ’till very lately, and, for that Reason, do not pretend to offer our Opinions of his Accompts.

‘ One of the great Mismanagements of the Army, is, that of paying Regiments without Establishments.

‘ The Paymaster-General hath returned on Oath to us, That the Regiments of Hogon, d’ Assa and Dalzel, were paid by Authority of the General’s Warrant only. Whereas, according to the best Information we can receive, no Regiment, Troop, or Company, ought to be paid, without being first placed on some Establishment, signed by the Crown, and counter-signed by the Lord High-Treasurer, or Commissioners of the Treasury, for the time being; and therefore the Generals could not regularly direct such Payments, unless the Crown had devolved this Power upon them, which does not appear by any Commission or Instructions to have been done. Nor can we understand how they could charge the Subsistence of several Regiments, serving in Spain, with the large Payments that have been made to a Body of Catalans, formed there after the Battle of Almanza.

‘ The Money given for Contingencies and Extraordinaries of the War, is by the General’s Commissions subjected to their Directions, because it was impossible to settle any exact Establishments for those Expences, especially in the distant Parts of the War. But to encrease the Number of Forces beyond what was fixed by the Crown, and provided for by Parliament, is plainly raising Men, and consequently Money, without the Consent of either.

‘ As some Regiments have been paid which were never placed on any Establishments, so we find others paid before they were established. The Regiment of Evans received 9029 l. 3 s. 2 d. from the Time it was raised to the twenty fourth of December 1703, when it was first placed on the Establishment for Flanders. The Regiment of Pearce received Pay from the 8th of January 1705-6, when made Dragoons, to the 24th of December. The Regiment of Nassau, from the 12th of July 1706, to the 24th of December. The Regiments of Tyrrel and Fielding from April 1711, when they came from Ireland, to this present Time. The Regiment of Rochford, from the 27th of August to the 22d of December 1709. The Regiment of Dubourgay for the Year 1709. The Earl of Galway’s Spanish Regiment of Foot for the same Year. But of this last Regiment we have received so very uncertain an Account, that there seems to have been an

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an unnecessary Expence drawn on the Public, by providing for it, as well when placed on Establishment, as when not. For Captain Henry Pullein hath deposed, That he had a Captain's Commission in it, dated the sixth of April 1709, given him by the Earl of Galway; That he arrived in Portugal in June following, when he heard the Regiment were taken Prisoners: that he only found two or three Officers there, but never saw any private Men, nor never heard that any Musters were taken. The Commissary and the Paymaster-General have likewise both deposed, That they never saw any Muster-Rolls: But there was a List of Prisoners returned to the Paymaster, after this Regiment was supposed to have been taken by the Enemy, wherein is no more than the Name of one private Man inserted; which hath created a Suspicion, that it was an imaginary Regiment only, and never actually raised.

Some Regiments have been placed on several Establishments at the same time; Farrington's was provided for by Parliament in the Year 1707, on three Establishments (*viz.*) on that of the 40,000 Men in Flanders; on that of the 20,000 Men in Flanders; and on the additional Establishment of Spain and Portugal. Mordaunt's and Maccartney's were provided for on the Establishment of the 20,000 Men in Flanders, and on the additional Establishment for Spain and Portugal. Hill's and Hotham's were put in both the Estimates for Spain and Portugal for the same Year, and twice provided for by Parliament. The Sum of 90,954 l. 19 s. 2 d. was given more for these five Regiments than was applied to their Use: But Mr. Bridges alledges, That so much of this Sum as relates to the Regiments of Mordaunt, Farrington, and Maccartney, was issued for the Pay of some foreign Corps.

Other Regiments have been paid different from their respective Establishments: That of Elliot was placed in the Years 1705 and 1706, on the Establishments of the 40,000 Men in Flanders, at 44 l. 11 s. 4 d. *per diem*, but paid by Mr. Bridges at the Rate of 39 l. 15 s. 8 d. Those of Lalo, Farrington and Maccartney were in the Year 1705 and 1706, on the Establishment of the 20,000 Men in Flanders, at 42 l. 10 s. *per diem*, but paid at 39 l. 8 s. 2 d. That of Hamilton was on the Establishments of Spain and Portugal in the Years 1709 and 1710, at 42 l. 10 s. *per diem*, but paid at 39 l. 8 s. 2 d. That of Mordaunt, in the Year 1707, was on the Establishment at 42 l. 10 s. *per diem*, but paid at 39 l. 6 s. 2 d. That of Farrington, in the Year 1707, was on the Establishment at 42 l. 10 s. *per diem*, but paid at 39 l. 6 s. 2 d. That of Maccartney, in the same Year was on the Establishment at 42 l. 13 s. *per diem*, but paid at 39 l. 8 s. 2 d.

That

That of Blosset was on the Establishment at 36 l. 10 s. 2 d. *per diem*, but paid at 32 l. 10 s. 2 d. From whence it is observable, that there was given by Parliament a considerable Sum, more than was applied to this Service, or is yet otherwise accounted for.

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‘ As these Regiments have received less than their Establishments, so that of Carles hath received 1819 l. 13 s. 6 d. more; it being placed on the Establishments for the Years 1708 and 1709, at 28 l. 18 s. 6 d. *per diem* only, and paid at the Rate of 42 l. 10 s.

‘ A farther Charge hath been occasioned by paying Regiments on two Establishments at the same time. The whole Scottish Forces (consisting at the Union, of one Troop of Horse-Guards, one Troop of Grenadier-Guards, two Regiments of Dragoons, one Regiment of Foot-Guards, three Regiments, and three Independent-Companies of Foot, the Garrisons of Fort-William, Dunbarton, Edinburgh, Stirling, and Blackness, with the General-Officers, and Artillery-Companies) were paid both on the English and Scottish Establishments from the 24th of December 1707, inclusive, to the 1st of January exclusive.

‘ We cannot take upon us to declare, whether all or any of these Payments can be accounted for otherwise than by subsequent Authorities to justify what was at first irregular: Nor whether such Authorities, when obtained, are warrantable and legal. But here we beg Leave to state a very unusual Proceeding in relation to a Payment made to Major-General Maccartney, who, as Commander in Chief of an intended Expedition to Canada, was, by the Establishment for that Purpose, to receive 10 l. *per diem* from the 1st of March 1708-9.

‘ But instead of Issuing this Pay, as it became due, a Warrant was granted the 1st of April counter-signed by Robert Walpole Esq; then Secretary at War, for the immediate Payment of 3650 l. (being the Amount of it for a whole Year) to Major-General Maccartney, or those claiming under him, tho’ he should die sooner in the Service.

‘ Pursuant to which, the Paymaster, Mr. Howe, on the 7th of April paid in part 840 l. whereof 42 l. was deducted for Poundage, and 2 l. 10 s. for Hospital. But soon after Major-General Maccartney falling under her Majesty’s Displeasure, and the Command of the Expedition being given to Major-General Whetham, he refused to comply farther with this extraordinary Warrant.

‘ By a Writing, dated the 8th of April, Major-General Maccartney acknowledged, That Captain Robert Gardner had advanced to him and his Family, several Sums amounting exactly to 3650 l. In Consideration whereof, he assigned
to

Ann 12 Ann. to Captain Gardner, or Order, all his Right and Title to the like Sum, given him by the Warrant above-mentioned; and as a farther Satisfaction, promised to procure another Warrant for the same Sum in Mr. Gardner's own Name, and for his proper Use; which was accordingly done.

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The second Warrant counter-signed by the Earl of Godolphin, Lord-Treasurer, bears date the 10th of December 1709, and is drawn in Terms agreeable to Major-General Maccartney's Promise. But is grounded on a Suggestion, that Mr. Gardner had disbursed 3650 l. for the extraordinary Services of the War, for which, as Mr. Gardner himself hath deposed, there was not the least Pretence, he having only supplied Major-General Maccartney and his Family, with Money for their own private Occasions. Besides, it is plain, by his Account of this Debt, that a great Part of the Money was lent before he, or Mr. Maccartney, had any Knowledge of the Expedition. However, he received the 12th of January following, 2854 l. 10 s. without any Deductions for Poundage or Hospital, which with the 795 l. 10 s. before received, made up the clear Sum of 3650 l.

A considerable Time after these Particulars had appeared to us by the Accompts and Oaths of Mr. Gardner, and Mr. Mirrill, we received a Letter from Major-General Maccartney, writ at the Request of Mr. Gardner, which (being very circumstantial) is here transcribed at large, that the House may consider the Fact in all its Views.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS inclosed Letter from Captain Gardner, desiring me to acquaint your Honourable Board with the Circumstances and Considerations of a Warrant for 3650 l. now under your Examination, occasions you the Trouble of mine, to lay before you what I remember in that Proceeding.

In December 1708, my Lord Godolphin propos'd to me, the Command of an Expedition to Canada, on a Scheme recommended to her Majesty by the Commissioners of Trade, and project'd by one Mr. Veich; which having, by his Lordship's Orders, considered, I returned the Papers to the Lords of the Cabinet-Council, with such Alterations as their Lordships then approving of, commanded me to attend them frequently at the Cockpit: and that I should procure all possible Intelligence and Information of the Places and Necessaries, &c. for better effecting of this Service, of which the Expence and Pains should be considered in the Establishment.

The Pay at first propos'd to me, was 5 l. per day, to which I made no Objection in View of proceeding to the Government of Jamaica, when this Expedition should be ended, and of leaving my Pay, as Colonel at home, to subsist my Family while abroad.

Some

Some time in January, my Lord Godolphin told me, Anno 12 Ann.
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But this first Warrant admitting of Deductions, and the Pay-Master-General making difficulty of paying the Remainder:

I again applied to the then Lord-Treasurer, and the then Secretary at War, for Redress, and the Performance of their Engagements; that since I had, at their Desire, given up my Regiment and Pay as General-Officer in Flanders, and borrowed Money to provide myself for this Expedition, my Creditors and Family ought not to starve, tho' according to Mr. Howe's Explanation of the Warrant, I was not yet dead.

On this Application, my Lord-Treasurer promised to procure a second Warrant, which, tho' for the whole Sum of 3650l. should serve only to obtain the unpaid Remainder of the first: And I then going a Volunter to Flanders, prayed that this Warrant might be made payable to Captain Gardner, to whom the whole Money was then due.

If in this plain Relation, I have omitted any thing, you are desirous to be informed of, or if by waiting on you in Person, you think I may give your Honourable Board, any further Satisfaction, I will readily obey your Orders to,

Gentlemen,

Your most Humble and
Most Obedient Servant,

Signed, November 11, 1712.

G. MACCARTNEY.

This Letter is so far from removing the Irregularity of the Payment, that it adds some Circumstances, which are more aggravating, than what hath yet appeared to your Commissioners. But, before we proceed to any Observations, we must acquaint the House, that the Memorial (which Mr. Maccartney presented to the Lord Godolphin, and of which

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he says we were to expect a Copy from Mr. Gardner) is either lost or withdrawn. 'Tis not to be found in the Treasury, nor in the Office of the Auditors of the Imprests; and Mr. Gardner declares on Oath, that he neither hath the Original, nor any Copy; which deprives us of the Opportunity of examining into the Grounds and Reasons of this Secret. But, from what hath been proved to us, the first Warrant seems to be an indirect Disposition of appropriated Money, which ought not to have been paid but for Services performed; and the Clause ordering the Advance of a Year's Pay, tho' the Major-General should die sooner, is not to be justified. If then the first Warrant should be thought blameable, the second perhaps will be judged more so, when it is considered, that it was not only grounded on a false Suggestion, and contained a Direction to exempt this Payment from the customary Deduction of Poundage and Hospital, but was procured at a Time when Major-General Maccartney was under her Majesty's high Disfavour, and when Major-General Whetham had actually a Right to the Pay, as succeeding into his Command. By which means if the Expedition had taken Effect, the Government had been put to a double Expence. Major-General Maccartney might have reason to apply to the then Lord Treasurer, and the then Secretary at War, for Redress (as he calls it) and insist on the Performance of their Engagements to him, since he had at their Desire given up his Regiment, and borrowed Money: But this is no Argument, that they could at that Juncture, consistent with their respective Trusts, and without deceiving her Majesty, procure him an Equivalent, or undertake to pay his Debts out of the public Money; or that Mr. Howe had not a more strict Regard to his Duty, in refusing to comply with the first Warrant. Nor is the Advancement of the Pay, from 5*l. per diem* to 10*l.* to be justified by what this Letter urges. For the Account there given, is rather an Accusation of those concerned in it, as bartering away the public Money to gratify private Interests and Sollicitations.

' However, when the Pay was settled, he might with Justice, had he continued in Command, have claimed it as it became due out of the Money appropriated to that Service. But, as the Case stood, there was no Pretence whatsoever for paying the Sum in question. For he could not claim it, as Commander in Chief, because (as has been said) he was not so, when the second Warrant which took effect, was granted, and the Expedition itself was totally laid aside. Nor could he claim it as an Equivalent for his Regiment, because any such Bargain was illegal, and could by no means subject the Extraordinaries of the War to the Conditions of it. Now whether the Person, who received the Money, remains accountable

countable to the Public for it, or whether he is not, in some sort, discharged by the Warrants, is a Question proper only for the Decision of the House.

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‘ Another Instance of Mismanagement in the Army, is, Mustering the Troops complete.

‘ The Deputy-Commissary in Flanders, Mr. Marshal, hath declared on Oath, That, in the beginning of this War, he was directed by the Duke of Marlborough to muster the Troops in her Majesty’s Pay there complete when defective; that he received a Pistole *per* Troop, and ten Shillings *per* Company, as a Gratuity or Perquisite, on every muster from the subject Troops; that he never mustered the Foreigners, only some Corps of them in the Year 1702, without having any Treaty or Establishment for his Guide: That he does not know of any other Person employed in that Service, except Mr. Armstrong, who was once sent (as he has heard) to Liege to view part of the Augmentation Troops; that he received Gratuities on account of the Hanover and Hessian Troops; that he applied to the Duke of Marlborough after 1702, for a power to muster the Foreigners in her Majesty’s Pay, but never could obtain it. The Deputy-Commissaries in Spain have likewise declared on Oath, that, by order of their respective Generals, they always mustered the Subject Troops complete, and signed the Rolls without viewing them or knowing any thing of their Number or Condition; but that they never mustered the Foreigners. Mr. Pitt received as a Gratuity or Perquisite, on every Muster, half a Pistole *per* Troop and Company, during the whole time of his being Commissary. Mr. Craggs refused all Gratuities for the two first Years, after he was made Commissary, but the last six Months received a Pistole *per* Company, and a Moidore *per* Troop.

‘ This Practice, we see, is grounded on the General’s Orders; on the Duke of Marlborough’s in Flanders; on the other Generals in the other Parts of the Service, and it is justified by the Pretence of applying the Non-Effective Money to the Recruiting the Army; which is alledged, to have been so far from proving a Disadvantage to the Public, that it hath been a loss to those Officers, who were obliged to recruit their respective Regiments, Troops and Companies, and to take it in lieu of Recruit Money. Notwithstanding which, your Commissioners think themselves obliged to take notice, that those Warrants, or Orders of the Generals, have been a direct Breach of the Law, an Occasion of great Expence to the Public, and a Detriment to the Service. First, they are a direct Breach of the Law. For by the Acts of Mutiny and Desertion, the Commissaries are joined to muster only Effectives, and that in a very precise and exact manner. If the contrary Practice had

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been thought serviceable to the Public, no doubt the Legislature would have prescribed it in some of those Acts, which were only Temporary, and every Year capable of receiving any Amendments. But being constantly renewed in the same strict Terms as to the Musters, tho' frequently altered as to other Points, they seem to be so many repeated Condemnations of this Practice. Nor can your Commissioners be informed that there was ever any Attempt in Parliament to make it Legal by those who directed it; and it may therefore be presumed, that they either did not think fit to own the Practice, or that they apprehended themselves under no Obligations to the Laws in this Case, as not extending to her Majesty's Forces abroad. But such a Construction can by no means be admitted, being inconsistent with the Design and Nature of Laws, intended to regulate the Army in Time of War, and to be a Rule to the Paymaster General. For if the Effect of them should be restrained to the Forces at home, which are but few, then the Troops in Service abroad, which are the greatest Part of those in her Majesty's Pay, would be under no Discipline, the public Money squandered without any Method or Rule of Payment, and all the Ends of these Acts entirely defeated. A further Proof of the Irregularity of this Practice is, that when it was judged proper to allow a Man *per* Company on the Muster-Rolls, for maintenance of Officers poor Widows; the Queen was impowered by a particular Clause to give such Orders to the several Commissaries. Which supposes the Crown could not otherwise have legally done it in a case that must be confess'd to be of great Encouragement to the Service. If then the Crown could not dispense with any Part of these Laws, your Commissioners conceive so notorious and open an Infraction of them will never be indulged or justified in others, on any Pretence whatsoever.

' This Practice was unnecessary, as well as illegal. For all the pretended Uses of it might have been effectually and regularly answer'd by Respites, if they had been made in the manner prescribed by the Acts. But that having never been done during this Practice, the Commissaries have so long been useless; the Officers made the only Checques on themselves with respect to the Effectives; the Crown deprived of the Right of disposing of the Money raising by Respites, and that Power transferred to the General. But it has also been an Occasion of great Expence to the Public, and a Detriment to the Service. The Pay-master-General (as he urges in apology for himself) was under an Obligation of paying and remitting more Money, than was sufficient for carrying on the Service. For the Troops being mustered complete, and the Muster-Rolls being his only Guide,

he was constrained to make his Payments full, though he had reason to believe the Troops were at the same time not above half complete, particularly those in the more remote Parts.

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‘ The Earl of Godolphin, when Lord-Treasurer, order’d him in 1707, to present this Method of mustering and paying the Troops complete, as a Grievance to the Earl of Galway (General in Spain and Portugal) and he accordingly did it in very pressing Terms, as occasioning great Losses to the Public.

‘ We are unable to explain how it came to be continued after so just a Remonstrance against it; no Reason appearing to us, why those in the Treasury shou’d retract their Opinion of the great Losses occasion’d by it. For the Earl of Galway’s Return to Mr. Bridges’s Representation, is no Answer to the Objections, but a Confirmation of the Truth of them. So little Regard was afterwards had to this Complaint, that in the Year 1709, on raising Six Regiments of Dragoons in Portugal, the Earl of Galway issued Warrants to the respective Colonels of those Regiments to reduce each Troop to Thirty-one private Men; and that, having that Number on the Spot, they should pass as complete, though by the Establishment they were to consist of Forty-five. On a Computation of the Pay for the Fourteen Men *per* Troop from the 24th of August 1709, (which was the time when these Regiments were placed on the Establishments for Portugal) to the 9th of July 1711, there appears the Sum of 25983 *l.* to have been sunk, or misapplied, by virtue of this Warrant. After the Earl of Galway left the Service, this Method of mustering the Troops complete, was pursued by all the succeeding Generals in those Parts, till Her Majesty, highly sensible of the evil Consequence of it, and apprehending the Expence of the Spanish War, would thereby become insupportable to Her Subjects, was graciously pleased in 1711, to send Instructions to the Deputy Paymasters there to pay none but Effectives; and then the Inconveniences of it, which had been so long submitted to, were owned and represented in their full Light. But the whole matter will be best explained by the Letters, Answers, and Memorials of the Generals and Paymasters, and we are prepared to present attested Copies thereof, when the House should be pleased to call for them; together with the most material Depositions relating to every other Subject in this Report. Whereby it is hoped you will receive Satisfaction, that we have stated no Fact without Evidence, nor advanced any Observation without Authority. It might be added, that this Method had been a further Occasion of Expence, by supplying Provisions, Transports, Clothes, and other

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other Necessaries, according to the full Establishments; and the Troops (as is before said) being every where defective, and in some Parts of the War not above half complete, the Loss on these Heads must be proportionable to the Deficiency.

‘ We cannot yet form any Representation of the Produce of the Non-effective Money, or compare it with the Expence of Recruiting; because the Paymaster General hath only exhibited to us some Abstracts thereof, return’d from his Deputies abroad, which he cannot attest as perfect Accounts. Nor can we receive any more certain Information in this Matter from Mr. le Fevre, who was Secretary to the General from the beginning in Portugal. For he deposes, that the Book, in which he kept an exact and distinct Account of all the Non-effectives in Spain and Portugal, was taken from this Office some time before he left Lisbon; and that the Loss of this Book disables him from giving an Account of the Non-effective Money, which he could otherwise very particularly have done. It cannot therefore be determined, whether the Loss has fallen on the Public or the Recruiting Officers: But on what side soever it hath fallen, the Practice is equally culpable, and will avail little to the Vindication of those who directed it. ’Tis highly probable the Loss hath only affected the Public, otherwise it will be difficult to account for the constant Contributions, which have been made to the Commissaries on every Muster by the Subject Troops, or for the Presents which were given occasionally by the Foreigners. For we cannot imagine that they would make Presents, or allow Perquisites, for what they found an Injury to them. However that be, the Demand, or even the Acceptance of Gratuities on Musters from the Troops by the Commissaries, if it is not to be accounted a Corruption in them, it hath at least the Appearance of it, and must be admitted to be in some degree a Breach of their Duty; or, it must be granted that (as they plead in their own Defence) they could be guilty of no Breach, because they lay under no Obligation, and received their Offices, as Offices of Form, and not of Duty.

‘ What hath been hitherto said relates only to Her Majesty’s Subject Troops. But the Mismanagements have been yet greater and more gross, with respect to the Foreign Forces in British Pay; they never having been muster’d at all. For neither the Review made by Mr. Marshal in conjunction with the Dutch Commissary without Treaty or Establishment for his Guide, nor that reported to be made by Mr. Armstrong of a particular Corps at Liege, can be accounted Musters, no Lists thereof being returned to the British Commissaries, or Pay-masters. But if it should be insisted

fisted on, that these were Musters; it is extraordinary that (such as they were) they should be discontinued, and that the Commissaries Application to the Duke of Marlborough for an Order to muster them in succeeding Years, should be unsuccessful. The Reason given to support this Practice, as it concerns the Subject Troops, ceases with regard to the Foreigners. For they, or their respective Princes are allow'd both ordinary and extraordinary Recruit Money, besides their constant Pay; as appears by the several Treaties, Conventions and Stipulations with them; and there is not the least colour for their being muster'd complete, when they were defective, nor any Excuse for those who refused to give power for their being muster'd at all. Because the Public, paying always complete, is thereby evidently defrauded, and, in effect, pays twice for the same thing.

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Your Commissaries would not insinuate, that the Restraining the Commissary in Flanders from Mustering the Foreign Troops, was an implied or secret Article, in the Stipulation for the Deduction of Two and a Half *per Cent.* from their Pay. But it is very remarkable, that the Warrant for the Deduction bears Date in 1702, and that since that Year, the Foreigners in Her Majesty's Pay only have been under no Regulation, tho' we are informed, those in the Service of the States-General were constantly mustered.

We cannot omit observing farther, that the Payments of the Extraordinaries to the Foreigners in the Low-Countries in the Joint Pay of Her Majesty and the States-General, have been made pursuant to the Certificates of Mr, Van Slingerlandt, Secretary to the Council of the States, without the Examination or Concurrence of any appointed by her Majesty, till of late. Now it is in no sort evident to us how such Certificates can be received as Vouchers in passing the Accounts of the Paymaster, or how an Order of the States can charge the Public Money of Great-Britain: And yet, since the beginning of the War, no less than the Sum of 597,771 *l.* 17 *s.* 5 *d.* 1 *q.* hath been paid on this Head only.

This Practice of mustering complete was never directed here in England: Mr. Crawford, Deputy Commissary-General hath deposed, that he takes it to be illegal; and that he gave Orders not only to the Deputies in England, but to all the Deputies abroad to muster only Effectives, and the Men allowed in each Regiment for the Support of Widows and Servants to Officers. However, the Musters have been made without due Regard to the Acts of Mutiny and Desertion, or to the Instructions given to the Deputy-Commissaries; some Instances of which were represented to the House the First Sessions of this Parliament by a Committee

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mittee appointed for that purpose; and some others have since appeared to us. Several Persons who have long served in the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, have declared on Oath, That for the two last Years there have not been in any one Company of that Regiment above Forty-eight, and sometimes but Thirty-six Men, whereas there should have been Sixty-five besides Servants, (before they were lately reduced) that the Names of several Persons were inserted in the Rolls, who were never listed nor seen in the Regiment, and others certified sick by the Chirurgeon without his seeing them, or knowing any thing of the State of their Health. The same Irregularities have been practised in other Regiments; but we are the less particular, because they are very notorious.

There is a pretence of mustering in Scotland, but the Rolls have always been returned complete, and by the Acknowledgment on Oath of several Officers belonging to the Regiments of Dragoons there, and of Mr. John Campbell, late Contractor for providing Forage, the Troops have ever since the Union been generally six or seven less than their Compliments besides the Officers Servants, and two Hautboys returned in each Troop, when never any were mustered, except a few in General Echlin's Regiment, and that for a short time only. This is confirmed by the Oath of Mr. Rutherford, in whose Name the Commission of Muster-Master was issued, dated the 20th of July 1709, and who executed that Office; but by an Agreement with one Mr. Elliot, a Laceman in York-Buildings, (for whose Use this Commission was obtained) he was to receive only six Shillings and Eight-pence out of the Twenty Shillings *per Day*, payable to the Commissary by the Establishment, and was also obliged to give to Mr. Elliot the Perquisites of Two Guineas *per Troop*, and Ten Shillings *per Company*, allowed by them on each Muster. Your Commissioners therefore are not surprized to find that the Public hath suffered by false Musters in Scotland, when the Office of Muster-Master was given to a Person unqualified for it, and he employed a Deputy (for Mr. Rutherford owns he was no more, though named in the Commission) on so hard Terms. Besides, Mr. Elliot was at that time Agent to the Earl of Hindford's Regiment; an Office not consistent, we apprehend, with that of Muster-Master. The ill Consequences of these false Musters, appear likewise in the unnecessary Expence of Forage for the Dragoon Horses. For they were very defective, as well as the Men, and the Certificates from the Officers to the Contractors, were also Compleat. Mr. Cochran confesses, that when he was Contractor, he received the Queen's Bounty-Money for near Three Hundred Horses more, than he provided with Forage. ' The

* The Management of the Hospitals is another Grievance of the Army, and we therefore lay before you such Informations, as we have received of the excessive Charge in furnishing Provisions for them, particularly those in Spain, together with the Hardships the sick Men there have endured, by the Scarcity and Unwholesomeness of the Provisions, and by the great Frauds of the Persons, who provided Beds, Medicines and other Contingences for them. Dr. La Cane deposed, that he attended the Hospitals in Spain for some time; that he, observing the Accounts of Mr. Marks, the Director, to be very extravagant, refused to sign them, which as Physician he was required to do; that, during the Three Years Mark's continued Director, each sick Man cost the Public two Shillings and Six Pence a Day, besides Five Pence deducted from the Regiments: That Marks allowed the recovering Men (which were generally one half) only five Pence *per* Day to provide for themselves, and charged to the Government two Shillings and six Pence for each of those Men; that this Management continued from the Year 1706 to June 1709, when Marks was dismiss'd. These Hospitals were for the Years 1706, 1707, and 1708, paid out of the poundage of the Army, being principally intended for Chelsea College, a great Debt and Expence hath arisen on that Head. In June 1709, a Contract was made with Dr. La Cane, at ten Pence *per* Head from the Government and five Pence *per* Head from the Regiments. This Contract continued above a Year, during which time the Men were very well supplied, as is proved to us, by the Oaths of M. Durette Chaplain, and Mr Hay Chirurgion to the Hospital, though Provisions were as dear as when Marks furnished them, by comparing the Rates of this Contract, with those allowed to Marks, it is plain, that the Provisions for one half of the Men cost the Public more than double what it might have been furnished for, and that for the other half the Publick paid six Parts in seven more than the sick received.

* As to the Scarcity and Unwholesomeness of the Provisions furnished by Marks, not only Dr. La Cane Physician, but Mr. Chilcot and Mr. Hay Chirurgions, have sworn, that very often the Beef, and other Flesh, was Carrion, and that all the Provisions were generally so unsound, as to occasion a constant Mortality. Besides, Marks did not furnish half the Quantity which he ought to have done. The Allowance to each sick Man was fourteen Spanish Ounces of Bread *per diem*, and he seldom gave them more than six. The Proportion was the same with respect to other Provisions; so that on these two Heads he made as great an Advantage to himself, out of the Allowance to the poor Men, as he had

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in the other Articles from the Public. Dr. La Cane farther deposed, that Mr. Watkins (who was Director before Mr. Marks, received one thousand Pounds to buy Bedding for the Hospitals, of which he expended very little, that the sick Men lay on the ground, till the Magistrates of Valencia, in Compassion, supplied them with Bedding at their own Charge; that afterwards Mr. Marks received three hundred Pounds for the same purpose, but never laid out any part of it. So great a Mismanagement could not have continued so long, without the Connivance, at least, of those Persons, who were appointed by the Generals to be a Checque on Marks's Accompts; but he being now in Germany, his native Country, we cannot arrive at a more particular knowledge of that matter.

‘ As to the Hospitals in Flanders, we have examined Mr. Cardonnel, who audited the Accompts, and Mr. Etquel and Mr. Amiens, Chirurgeons. The first informed us, that he left all the Accompts, except those of 1711, with Mr. Sweet in Holland, and that he could not charge his Memory with any particulars. The other two said, they signed the Accompts only as a matter of Form without examining them: Mr. Hudson, the Director of these Hospitals, and Mr. Sweet, the Deputy Pay-master, can give the best Information. But one is in Flanders, and the other (as is before observed) in Holland; for which Reason, we cannot proceed in this Enquiry. The same must be said with relation to the Hospitals in Portugal. For tho’ we find in Mr. Brydges’s Accompts, great Sums of Money paid by Mr. Morris, to Mr. Bucknell, Deputy Commissary there, and to Mr. Keat, some time Director of those Hospitals; yet Mr. Bucknell being in Portugal, Mr. Keat at Port-Mahone, and their Papers not transmitted to England, we cannot know the exact Distribution of those Sums, or of any other issued to them for that purpose.

‘ But the Mismanagement in the Hospitals abroad, have not been more gross in their kind, than those in Chelsea-College. For it appears on Oath, that a great many Persons have been received into this Hospital, who never served in the Army, as Coachmen to the Governour, and Deputy-Governour, Clerks to the Deputy-Pay-master of the Pensioners, Servants to the Officers of the House, and many more; others have been admitted by forged Certificates, of which the Instances are too numerous to be inserted here, and we will only mention two. Francis Core, Messenger to the War-Office in 1709, made public Declarations, that he could get any Person into the Hospital for Money. Whereupon abundance of poor People, Butchers, Ale-house keepers, Bakers, and Taylors, applied to him: Amongst others Salathiel Humphrey gave him Six Guineas, Nicholas Taylor eleven

eleven Guineas, John Smith ten Guineas, and were all accordingly admitted, tho' none of them qualify'd. Middleton and Dumster, Serjeants in the Hospital, took twelve Guineas from Thomas Fletcher for his Admission. Several Persons, after their Admission, have been advanced in their Pay, and without Qualification to warrant such Advancement. They are too many likewise to be mentioned; but this Practice hath very much contributed to the Charge of the Hospital. Some Persons who were fit for Service, and some, who have sufficient Substance to support themselves, have been admitted, as Evans, Holloway, Marks and Price, with many more; which is contrary to the Intention of the Foundation, and hath also created an unnecessary Expence.

' Another Abuse is the defrauding the Pensioners of a great part of their Provisions. It appears by the Depositions of Spencer, Grimes and Hardy, Pensioners there, that each Man's Allowance of Beef, when boiled, seldom weighed above six Ounces, and very often but four, which according to the establishment ought to have been a Pound, when raw. The same Persons have sworn, that the Provisions are very bad, and no ways answerable to the Contracts. The Contracts for furnishing Provisions have been made at much higher Rates than those for other Hospitals, and perhaps it is, in some measure, owing to the Presents the Contractors thought themselves obliged to give to the Governour and Lieutenant-Governour. William Banks, a Butcher, deposed, that he furnished the Governour's Family with Meat, to the Value of 110*l. per Annum*, and gave a Receipt for his Bill without receiving any Money. Mr. Green, the Brewer, also deposed, that he made a present to the Governour of the Hospital, of the Beer spent in his Family, which amounted annually to 20*l.* or more; and that about fifteen Months since he was persuaded by Mr. Crispe, Clerk of the Hospital, to do the same to the Lieutenant Governour. The present Contracts are made on much worse Terms, than the former.

' The State of the Invalids in North Britain is this: Mr. Walter Lockhart, Intendant, by the Direction of the Lord Godolphin, paid the 23^d of December, 1708, 5987*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* in Money to Mr. Archibald Douglas Receiver-General, and gave him Certificates for 2978*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* more due on the Equivalent; both which Sums are a Stock to maintain the Invalids. When this Direction was given, the Money was placed out at Interest on good Security, which would in a great measure have supported them. But, since it has been lodged in Mr. Douglas's hands, no Interest has been received for it, and they are subsisted out of the Capital Stock, which in a short time will reduce it to nothing, and leave them without any Provision. There is reason to apprehend the Expence of the War has been greatly increased, by

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making Remittances abroad, for the Army and Navy, on Terms very disadvantageous to the Government:

‘ As to the Remittances for the Army in Flanders, Sir Henry Furnese was employed by the Treasury to make the best Bargains he could, and to be accountable to the Public for the Profit. We have required these Accompts, and the Auditor of the Imprests, who is possessed of them, hath acquainted us, that he hath not yet been able, by reason of their Bulk, to go through them. But we have Information on Oath, of an Advantage of one *per Cent.* and sometimes more, made by receiving Money at Amsterdam, and paying it in Flanders. Captain Leathes, Paymaster of the Train of Artillery, acknowledges, he received this Præmium to his own private use. But whether the Deputy Paymasters in Flanders and Holland had the same Benefit, cannot be known, unless Mr. Sweet and Captain Cartwright were in England.

‘ The Remittances for the Forces in Spain and Portugal have chiefly been undertaken by Contractors, and the Contracts have always been made on Conditions, much exceeding the common Rates of Exchange. The same Methods have been practised in returning Money for the use of the Navy and Victualling to Spain, Portugal, the West-Indies, and other Parts.

‘ The Mismanagements in the Cloathing are as great and oppressive as any in the Army; and we have not been wanting in our Endeavours to detect some Instances thereof, in order to have laid them before you. But we are not yet prepared to do it so fully and clearly, as we desire to state every thing, which we presume to offer to the House.

‘ We have enquired into the Execution of the several Acts of Parliament, relating to the issuing Debentures, for what remained due to Commission Officers, Non-Commission Officers, and private Men, serving in the last War; and find, that the Earl of Ranelagh, late Paymaster General, did, according to the Powers and Directions given, make out Debentures for what was due to the Non-Commission Officers and private Men, and took Security from the Persons appointed to receive them: That several of those Persons have not regularly, and on Oath, accompted for them before the said Paymaster, nor returned the unissued Debentures, as is directed by the Act. But we cannot come to any exact State of what hath been paid, or accompted for, by reason some of those entrusted with the Payment of the private Men, have declined appearing before us, tho’ frequently summoned; and others with their Securities are dead, and their Executors not to be met with. What therefore we have to offer on this Subject, is, from a Return made on Oath by Mr. Sloper, who

who issued most of the Debentures for the Earl of Ranelagh : Anno 12 Ann.
From whence it appears, That several Persons remain still 1713.
accountable for above 60,000 l.

That the Debentures, so issued by the Paymaster, carried Interest; and those which are not discharged by the Purchase of Irish Forfeitures, have still Interest at six *per Cent.* by a parliamentary Provision. That the Distance of the Place where the private Men served might be some Pretence for these Persons not accounting with them within the Year; but we can see no reason for their not doing it in so many Years, and consequently for not passing those Accompts with the Paymaster in some prescribed time. That there is ground to believe, the private Men, to whom these Debentures were due, are either dead, or not likely to make any Claim. And the House will best judge, whether such Sums should remain in the Hands of private Men, receiving a constant Interest for them without any Right whatsoever; or whether they might not rather be applied to the public Service. We also find about five hundred and eight of the Debentures, which were prepared by the Earl of Ranelagh in 1702-3, pursuant to the Certificates of the Commissioners for stating the Debts of the Army as due to the Commission Officers, have not yet been issued, nor called for; and we may presume, after so many Years, will never be claimed. They amount in the whole to 7126 l. 2 s. 6 d. which will be so much saved to the Public, unless they should be taken out by virtue of fraudulent Administrations; a Practice we have reason to suspect has been too frequent on this Occasion.

Soon after the Commencement of our Commission, we required Mr. Whitfield, late Paymaster of the Marines, to lay the Accompts of those Regiments before us; which, after many Delays, he did, but in a very imperfect manner. We insisted on a more distinct Account, whereupon he (being then very ill) sent his chief Clerk, Mr. Sizer, to us; who deposed, That the Accompts could not be more perfect without Muster-Rolls, which Mr. Lynn, the Commissary, had not returned. In answer to this, Mr. Lynn hath declared, that he could not make up the Muster-Rolls further than the 24th of December 1709, for want of the Ships Books and the Certificates from the Agents of the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded: Which Books and Certificates could not be had from the distant States of the Service till those employed there came to England. These Difficulties prevent our stating the Accompts of the Marines. But it is obvious, That the Expence of the Navy is encreased by them. The Pay of 8000 Marines, according to the Establishment, amounts to 128,133 l. 5 s. *per Annum.* The Pay of 8000 Ordinary Seamen to 98,800 l. *per Annum.* The extraordinary Charge there-

as they are the sole Examiners, so they are in consequence the sole Judges of the Treasurer's Accompts, tho' they do not finally pass them.

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' We also find large Imprests granted in the Time of each Treasurer since the Revolution, whereof there remained uncleared the 31st of October 1712, the Sum of 607,851 l. For which it is alledg'd, That the Accompts have either been brought into the Comptroller's-Office, or not sufficiently vouched, or that the Accompts, or some of them, are before the Comptroller, under the Examination, or that the Parties are abroad, and have Wages due to them, which will not be allow'd till their Imprests be cleared, or that when the Treasurer brings the Imprests to Accompt in his Ledger, they are allowed him in part, or the whole; and the Parties are set *insuper* in the Exchequer.

' But these Allegations cannot, we presume, be admitted as sufficient. For the Accompts ought to be brought in every Year, where the Distance of Place will permit; and the large Sums, which have been imprested to the Storekeepers and Clerks residing in England from 1704, should have been long since accounted for. Whereas no effectual Care hath been taken to compel them to it, and they seem too much left at their own liberty, to the great damage of the Public. Tho' they are to be set *insuper* in the Exchequer, when the Imprests are allowed to the Treasurer; yet the Treasurer's Accompts are so long generally in passing, that the Parties are often dead, or insolvent, before that is done: and of those, which have been set *insuper*, there does not appear any considerable Sums to have been accounted for. There are some Imprests before 1702, which have neither been accounted for, nor set *insuper*, nor mentioned in the Treasurer's Ledger; and other Sums have been very lately repaid to the Treasurer in Money; which have been so long imprested, that the Interest would have equalled, if not exceeded, the Principal; to the great Loss of the Public, which paid Interest for that Money, as well as to the disadvantage of the Service.

' We should next lay before you the Management of the Commissioners for Victualling her Majesty's Navy; which, as it hath the Direction of so large an Article of Expence, is of great consequence. But some Instances of notorious Embezzlements and scandalous Abuses in her Majesty's Brew-House, and in the Contracts for furnishing the Navy with Beer, having been lately examined and censured by Parliament, the House wants less Information of the Frauds committed in this Office, than of others concerned in the Disposal of the Revenue of the Kingdom. However, we have not neglected to enquire farther into the Proceedings

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ings of this Commission, and find that the Purfers, in combination with the Agents and Store-keepers, have carried on their fraudulent Practices in all other Species of Provision, as well as Beer, to the Detriment of the Government, and to the Injury and Discouragement of the Seamen.

‘ James Effex, Purfer of the Worcester, is charged with more than the full Proportion of several Species of Provisions for 280 Men, from the 18th of January 1703-4, to the 11th of April 1709. But it appears from the Musters, That at a Medium no more than 237 Men were victualled at that Time on board this Ship. He owns, that he often gave Receipts for more Provisions than he received; That he took Money for the Overplus; That he sold part of what was actually delivered to him; That this is a common Practice among Purfers: That the Agents and Storekeepers, employed at the Out-Ports, are instrumental in carrying it on, and have a share in the Profit; That he is charged both at Portsmouth and Plymouth with Provisions, which he neither received in Kind, nor was paid for by the Agents or Storekeepers. This Evidence is confirm’d by the Accompts of Victualling this Ship, wherein we find him charged at Plymouth with a considerable Quantity of Provisions on the 11th of April 1709, two Days after the Ship sailed from that Port to Lisbon. We don’t undertake to make any certain Computation of the Loss to the Public on this Head. But supposing a fifth Part only of the Provisions to have been sold, (and Mr. Effex hath deposed, That he believed a much larger Proportion of Beer, and a fifth Part, at least, of all other Species have been sold or compounded for with the Agents or Store-keepers) it amounts in ten Years to more than 500,000 l. For, by a Medium of the Prices paid for Provisions during that Time, the prime Cost hath been 34 *per Cent.* exclusive of the Charge of Management, more than is allowed to Purfers, when they are Creditors on their Ballance, which are paid by Bills in Course without Interest. This Practice is so strictly forbidden, and provided against with so much Caution, both in the Instructions to the Officers, employed in the Victualling, and on board the Fleet, that it could not have been continued without a Combination amongst them. And we apprehend no new Method can be proposed to prevent such Abuses for the future, unless it should be thought adviseable to make it as criminal, for Purfers to sell Provisions, as to embezzle any other of her Majesty’s Stores. These Frauds which have been so universally committed by the Purfers and Officers of the Victualling, must have been detected, or in a great measure restrained, if the Purfers Accompts had been duly requir’d, and well examined. But so much
hath

hath this Duty been neglected, that, when we first went upon this Enquiry, we found the Accompts of 140 Purfers out of Employment, unpass'd: some of them more than ten Years standing: And of those now employed, a great many have pass'd no Accompts in six or seven Years. On the whole, it is submitted, Whether in any case it is reasonable to entrust the same Officer with the Expending Money, who is himself the proper Check on the Expende, or to allow him or appoint another to that Purpose? Whether any Person ought to have had the Disposition of so large a Sum, who was not constituted by the Commissioners of the Victualling, and who was under no Security for the faithful Discharge of his Trust, and the answering the Sums issued to him? Whether this Practice be not censured and condemned by the Resolution of the House of Commons, the 27th of March 1699, That the Victualling any of her Majesty's Ships, by others, than the Victuallers appointed for that Service, or their Agents, is contrary to the Course of the Navy, and may be of ill Consequence.

' We have discover'd some Irregularities in the Commission for sick and wounded Seamen. Mr. Povey was made Treasurer in the beginning of the War, and continued to act as such to the time of his Death, in 1705, when he left his Accompts in great Confusion, and they have since been under the Management of Executors, altogether unacquainted with the Transactions of this Office. In order therefore to obtain as much Light as possible, we required a State of them, not only from his Executors, but from the Commissioners; and comparing both Returns we find them agree. As to his Receipts from Sir Thomas Littleton which amounted to 135,666 l. 1 s. 4 d. 1 q. But they differ as to his Payments and voluntary Charge. These Accompts have lain a great while before the Auditor, but were not prosecuted 'till very lately. Besides the Money issued to Mr. Povey for the Service of this War, he is charg'd by Sir Thomas Littleton with the Sum of 51,281 l. 5 s. 4 d. 1 q. imprest'd to him for Payment of the Arrears, incurr'd on the Head of Sick and Wounded in the last War. Of this Sum his Executors declare themselves unable to give any Account. But from that, which has been long since exhibited to the Auditors, and which yet remains unprosecuted, we observe, that Mr. Povey, in receiving and applying this Sum, acted under the Authority and Direction of several Minutes of the Treasury, but made a Payment nevertheless of 2000 l. to the Commissioners, their Officers, and himself for Salaries, &c. contrary to those Minutes. That he was to obey the Orders of the late Commissioners of Sick and Wounded, one of whom was to attend Him at every Port to keep Duplicates, to comptrol his Pay-

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ments, and to be Vouchers to his Accompts: But it does not appear, that such Duplicates were ever kept by the Commissioners, and his Accompts stand singly upon the Credit of Mr. Povey, without any Cheque, or Oath made of the Truth of it. Mr. Savory succeeded Mr. Povey, and his Accompts have in part been under our Examination. This Office hath been negligent in obliging Persons to accompt duly for Money imprested to them. Several Sums are not yet accompted for, which were imprested in the time of Mr. Povey. Few of the Agents abroad have clear'd any Imprests, and those unclear'd on the 19th of September last, amounted to more than 36,000 l.

What Liberty the Agents may have taken in the Application of the Money they have been entrusted with; and what Detriment the Public has receiv'd, by suffering Accompts to remain so long unsettled; may in part be collected from those Instances. Mr. Griffith, who was employ'd by the Commissioners in the Year 1708, as Agent at Port-Mahone, entered into a Contract in April 1711, for erecting an Hospital there, without any Authority but that of Sir John Jennings, then Commander of her Majesty's Fleet in the Mediterranean. Whereas, by his Instructions, he was directed, if it should be thought necessary to build an Hospital, to send over a Plan with an Estimate of the Charge to the Commissioners, in order to be laid before the Lords of the Admiralty for their Approbation. The Expence of building this Hospital, as charg'd in Mr. Griffith's Accompt, and for which he craves an Allowance, is 3600 l. It is alledg'd, in Sir John Jennings's Order, that her Majesty's former Hospital in this Port was inconveniently situated. But we cannot take that to be a Ground sufficient for his assuming a Power to engage the public Credit; especially when a more regular Method had been prescrib'd by the Agent's Instructions, and when a Treaty of Peace was not actually commenced, in which it could not be known, that a Cession of this Island would be made to the Crown of Great-Britain. Several Sums have been issued to one Stanley, a Messenger belonging to this Office, from the 5th of October 1706, to the 19th of July 1712, amounting to 6430 l. The Accompt of which appearing very extraordinary and irregular in many Instances, we examined him on Oath, and find, that he had paid 1949 l. 2 s. 9 d. 2 q. for the Taxes laid on the Salaries of the Commissioners and other Persons belonging to the Office: That he charg'd this Sum by Order of the Commissioners, in his Accompts of the incident Expences of the Office, under Articles of different Denominations, as Postage of Letters, Conduct-Money, &c. That, in the Accompt of his Disbursements for the half Year ending at Michaelmas

chaelmas 1712, (which was passed by the Commissioners) he had in like manner included 1041. 1^{mo} not then paid, for the Taxes of that Half Year. The Commissioners own'd this to be true, and endeavour'd to excuse it, by alledging, that they had presented a Memorial to the late Treasurer to get an Allowance for the Taxes on their Salaries, and that he had promis'd to represent their Request to the Queen. But they did not pretend, that they had obtained any Warrant or Authority for what they have done. Nor have we receiv'd Satisfaction from them why Stanley was not required to accompt for any part of this Sum of 64301. till July last: Nor why his Accompts were then passed in so extraordinary a manner, and, as we have reason to believe, without Vouchers; for he could not, when required of us, produce a Voucher for any Payment; and Dr. Lawrence (one of the three, whose Names are subscrib'd to the perfect Bills made out to clear these Imprests) hath depos'd, That his Name sign'd to several of those Bills was not writ with his own Hand, that he gave leave, in some Cases, when he should be absent, to have his Name put to Papers for carrying on the Business of the Office, where more Commissioners Hands were necessary than were present, which is contrary to the 19th Article of the Instructions given to this Commission, whereby it is provided, that no Payment shall be made without the Authority of three Commissioners at least. The same Article directs them in making out Bills, to number and assign them for Payment in Course, according to the Method of the Navy. But it appears that no such Course has been observ'd, and that they have taken upon them a discretionary Power. The ill Use that has been made of this Power, and the Liberty that has been taken to give undue Preference in Payments have so plainly appeared, that no Office ought to be entrusted with the Exercise of it. The Charge which the Government has been put to in transporting British Prisoners, is another Instance of Mismanagement, and the whole Sum paid by Virtue of the several Contracts, or for Extraordinaries, hath been a Loss to the Public. For this Service might have been performed for the Pay allowed to the Contractors by the French for transporting their Prisoners. By an Account of four Voyages which Captain Robert Masters laid before us, and attested, it appears, that the Contractors receiv'd for 1661 French Prisoners transported to France, 164,610 Livres, amounting, at 15 d. *per* Livre, to 10381. 2s. 6d. besides the Pay for 2044 English Prisoners brought back, and that they paid the said Masters, who perform'd these four Voyages, but 669 l. 1s. 11d. Mr. Sikes, a Merchant of Dartmouth, offered in April 1710, to bring back the British Prisoners for the Allowance given by the French, without

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any other Pay or Demands for Extraordinaries, Demurrage only excepted. But this Proposal was rejected by the Commissioners, and Mr Pearce was continued. He is still employ'd with an Allowance of 2 s. 6 d. *per* Head, notwithstanding frequent Complaints have been made against him, and so fully prov'd to the Commissioners, that we find in the Minutes of their Proceedings on the 29th of June 1709, a Resolution in these Words, 'That it does appear there have been Negligences and Mismanagements in the Service of Transportation of Prisoners.' After this Resolution, the Commissioners entered into a new Agreement with Mr. Pearce, dated the 13th of October 1703, and allowed him for Demurrage 50 s. a day for a Ship of a hundred Ton, and so, *pro Rata*, to commence fourteen Days after the Ship was ready to sail. Which is prov'd to have been an extravagant Rate by a Charter-Party made between Captain Masters and Mr. Pearce; for the Southhampton Transport, Burthen 100 Ton, whereby the Captain was to have but twenty Shillings a Day for Demurrage. One great Cause of the ill Management in this Part of the Service, as also of the Indulgence to Mr. Pearce, hath been in some measure lately explain'd to us, by the Evidence of Mr. Mitchel, and of Mr. Pearce himself; wherein it appears, that William Churchil, Esq; when a Commissioner, procured Contracts in their Names from the Board, and, by a secret Agreement with them, was admitted into half the Profit of each Contract. Mr. Mitchel deposeth, that, on making a Contract with the Commissioners for sick and wounded Seamen, William Churchil Esq; one of the Commissioners (who had recommended him to the Board) did agree with the said Mitchel to reserve half the Profit for his, or some unknown Person's Use; that he hath receiv'd what was due for the Service perform'd, pursuant to the said Contract, and looks upon himself accountable, by this private Agreement for half the Profit. Mr. Pearce deposeth, that, when he first entered into a Contract (which is still continued) with the Commissioners for sick and wounded Seamen, he agreed with his Brother-in-law, William Churchil, Esq; then a Commissioner, to be a Sharer in the Profit and Loss arising from the said Contract, that he and Mr. Churchil borrowed 2000 l. to carry on this Service, for which they are jointly bound; that the Accompts are not yet made up, but that he hath paid Mr. Churchil about 200 l. as part of his Share of the said Contract.

Both these Contracts have been prejudicial to the Government. Mr. Mitchel was discarded, because the Terms of his were declared too high to be continued, Mr. Pearce was introduc'd indeed on Pretence of Frugality, and making a better

better Bargain ; but it is evident, by what hath been already said, that even this better Bargain hath been of no advantage. For since it was made, the Service hath been ill performed, and Methods used to advance Mr. Pearce's Profit beyond what was at first intended. On the 16th of October 1707, he made a groundless Demand for Losses; whereupon the Commissioners (Mr. Churchill being present) came to a Resolution to increase his Pay from 2 s. 6 d. to 5 s. *per* Head for English Prisoners ; which will never pass for an Instance of Frugality and good Oeconomy in this Office. But what seems to concern Mr. Churchill in these Contracts, may be reduc'd to this single Question, Whether a Person entrusted by her Majesty to make Contracts of the Public, can be a private Partner in such Contracts, without a Breach of his Trust.

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We have received a Complaint from Captain Robert Masters, relating to Mr. Mitchel's Contract, which we cannot pass over in silence. The Substance of it is, that, pursuant to two Orders from the Commissioners, dated the 17th of August, and 14th of October 1704, he carried French Prisoners from Southampton to St. Maloes, and brought back 680 English Prisoners, for whom, at the Rates then allowed, he ought to have receiv'd 340 l. That he perform'd this Service at his own Expence, without being under Agreement with any Person; that, after performing it, he was refused Payment by the Commissioners, being told at first, that the Money was issued to Mr. Churchill, one of the Commissioners; and afterwards, that it was paid to Mr. Mitchel. The Commissioners, in answer to this Complaint, declar'd, that, notwithstanding the sailing Orders were directed to Captain Masters, they never contracted with him for the Performance of that Service; that he had been recommended to them by Mr. Churchill, or Mr. Mitchel, and that they took him to be employ'd by one of them. Mr. Mitchel, conformable to the Opinion of the Commissioners, swears that he employ'd Captain Masters, and receiv'd the Money for the Voyages performed by him. But what countenances Captain Masters's Pretensions in this Case, is, that, at the time when he perform'd the Service from Southampton to St. Maloes, Mr. Mitchel was not under Contract for that Port, but only from Dover to Calais; that no Agreement hath been produc'd to prove him an Agent to Mr. Churchill, or Mr. Mitchel, and therefore the Money due on this account could not regularly be issued to either of them, unless some secret Covenants have been entered into, which do not yet appear to your Commissioners.

Since these Facts were drawn up and stated, we receiv'd a Letter on the 7th of March last, from Mr. Pearce, endeavouring

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vouring to soften his Evidence; which is here inserted, that nothing in favour of the Person mention'd in the Deposition may seem to be conceal'd.

‘ Honourable Gentlemen,

‘ When I attended you under a Surprize, and shock'd by my Weakness, I know not whether I was rightly understood in my Expressions; therefore, recollecting as well as I can, what I then signed, beg leave to explain my self on some of the Questions your Honours were pleas'd to ask me, viz. Whether any Person was concern'd with me in the Service of transporting Prisoners, and in what Year I made my Contract? to which I answer'd plainly, and desired to be understood, that, when I entered on the Transport Business, it was entirely my own Right, and under no Obligation of Partnership; the French, making then good Payment, enabled me to carry on the Service without being oblig'd to any Person for Money; but, after some Years, they entirely put a Stop to their Payments, and I found the Service wanted more Money to carry it on, than I was able to raise, I having agreed for 2 s. 6 d. for which others had always 10 s. I was forc'd to apply to my Brother for Assistance, who brought me first in, and voluntarily promised to reimburse him by the Profits of the said Service, if any such should be, or otherwise, for his Kindness and Assistance in this Affair; and I, having formerly made use of his Money, when I was under him as Deputy-Treasurer of the Ordnance, and at that time being incapable of repaying him, design'd to reimburse him in this manner; and the 200 l. mention'd in my Affidavit, tho' intended by me as part of such Money as should arise from the said Service, I never acquainted him with, there being great Sums due from France on that Account, and the State of the Profit and Loss could not possibly be made till the Remittances be procur'd, and the Debts owing on that Head are paid off, I am,

Honourable Gentlemen,

Your most Obedient and

Most Faithful Humble Servant,

John Pearce.

‘ We will not trouble the House with any Reflections on this Letter, only that it is very extraordinary Mr. Pearce could not recollect his Thoughts under a Month's time, and that your Commissioners were so far from taking his Evidence by surprize (as is suggest'd) that they desir'd him, after he had freely and voluntarily given it, to settle and adjust the Deposition in his own manner, which he accordingly did, before he signed it.

‘ Your Commissioners further represent, That the exposing to Sale Offices, relating to the Management of the

Revenue

Revenue of the Kingdom, is a Practice against Law, and done in defiance of her Majesty's repeated Declarations. Two Instances of which have been proved to us by the Oaths of the very Persons concern'd.

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' The first is this: Henry Meriton Esq; in the Year 1705, treated with M. Brydges, then Auditor of the Imprests, for the Purchase of his Office, and agreed to give him 4000 *l.* for it. After this Agreement, he applied to the Lord Godolphin, then Lord Treasurer, for his Approbation. His Lordship propos'd to make him Commissioner of Customs, or Cashier of the Excise, in Consideration of the 4000 *l.* he was to pay to Mr. Brydges. But he absolutely refus'd the first, and was with difficulty brought to accept the latter Office, on so hard Terms as he thought, because it was to be given during Pleasure only. However, being perswaded by Sir William Scawen, whom he had consulted and employ'd in this matter, to rely on the Lord Godolphin's Honour, and promis'd, that he should not be displaced, he paid 4000 *l.* to Mr. Brydges. Whereupon Mr. Maynwarding was made Auditor of the Imprests. Mr. Hall Cashier of the Excise, removed from that Employment to be Commissioner of the Customs, and Mr. Meriton made Cashier of the Excise. By which it is evident, That the Lord Godolphin was not only privy to this Bargain and Sale, but negotiated it. However, your Commissioners examin'd Mr. Maynwarding himself on Oath, and he deposeth that his Lordship transacted the whole matter without his Knowledge, but that he heard a Sum of Money was given to Mr. Brydges, on his resigning his Office. As a further Confirmation of this, when Mr. Meriton was dismiss'd in 1710, from being Cashier of the Excise, he remonstrated to the Lord Godolphin, told him he could not sit down with the Loss of 4000 *l.* and insisted on his Lordship's Promise of continuing him in his Place. His Lordship apprehending himself under an Obligation to reimburse him, (as he was pleas'd to say for his own sake) means were found, on making Colonel Sidney Comptroller, and Mr. Pauncefort Cashier of the Excise, to raise 4000 *l.* for Mr. Meriton, by a cross Sale of those Offices.

' The second Instance relates to Mr. George Hutchinson, who hath also declar'd on Oath, That he bargain'd with the Lord Wharton for 1000 *l.* if he could make him Register of the Seizures; that his Lordship did accordingly obtain that Office for him from the Lord Godolphin, then Lord High Treasurer; That, in Consideration thereof, and pursuant to his Bargain, he paid his Lordship 1000 *l.* on his Admission into the Place, which he now enjoys. We cannot dismiss this Article, without observing in general, That the
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selling Offices belonging to the Revenue, is not only a Violation of the Law, and a Contempt of her Majesty's Declarations in Council, as hath been said, but it may be attended with the greatest Inconveniences, and every Instance of it will naturally produce some Prejudice to the Public. For those who sell, will have more regard to the Sums they are to receive, than to the Qualifications of the Persons that buy. And those who buy, will prefer the Care of reimbursing themselves, to that of performing the Duty of their Offices. But whether either of these Assertions have prov'd true, in the Cases now mention'd, your Commissioners pretend not to affirm. The Earl of Godolphin being dead since Mr. Meriton's Case came before us, we would not appear too solicitous in endeavouring to prove this, or any other Instance of his Management, a breach of the High Trust repos'd in him. Which, however, we cannot apprehend a Reason sufficient for us to conceal Facts from the House, otherwise deserving your Consideration. We likewise forbear making any particular Observations on Mr. Hutchinson's Case; or presuming to determine, whether 'tis an Aggravation of it, That the Lord Wharton, when he received the Sum abovemention'd, was a Privy Counsellor, and enjoy'd other Places of great Trust under her Majesty. But we must inform the House, that Mr. Hutchinson did on the 10th of March last (near five Months after the time his Deposition was taken) come to your Commissioners, and presented the following Narrative: Which we lay before you, being offer'd at his Lordship's Request, and therefore we must suppose thought material.

' I never had any Acquaintance with, or personal Knowledge of the Lord Wharton, or had ever spoken to him, till I was advised by a Friend to apply to him by means of the Lady Lockhart, his Lordship's Sister, to whom I made my Proposition, and Promise of a Present, if by her I could be recommended to Lord Wharton her Brother, and by him to the Lord Treasurer to have Leave for Mr. John Earl, my Predecessor, to resign his Office to me; and when I was by her Ladyship so recommended to Lord Wharton, her Ladyship told me, that his Lordship was very unwilling to meddle with any thing of that kind; and that I must not expect that his Lordship would make any Steps in it, unless he found by the Lord Treasurer that I was very capable and fit for the said Employment.

' Whilst this Affair was thus transacting, the said Mr. John Earl died, upon which I told her Ladyship, I could and would make her Ladyship a better Present, if her Ladyship could prevail that I might succeed the said Mr. John Earl; her Ladyship then gave me a Letter of Recommendation

tion to Lord Wharton, who was then at New-Market, and when I came there, and was introduced to the Lord Treasurer, his Lordship was pleased to say, that for my own sake and my Father's, and upon Lord Wharton's Recommendation, his Lordship was willing to prefer me to that Employment.

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' When I had thus obtained his Lordship's Promise, the Lord Wharton, being afterwards returned to Town, told me, That, for some Reasons, he did not think proper to put the Money into her Ladyship's hands, nor make the Bills payable to her, and directed me to put the Money into a Goldsmith's hands, which I did, and made the Notes payable to my self, and endorsed them; and afterwards delivered them to a Person his Lordship (who was then gone into the Country) by his Letter appointed to receive them. And I always apprehended, from what my Friend said, who introduced me to Lady Lockhart, and likewise from what I had heard his Lordship say, that the Present I made was designed for the Benefit and Advantage of the Lady Lockhart, and her Family to whom I first made (by my Friend) the Proposition and Promise of it, and for whose Sake his Lordship undertook to do me that Favour.

These are, as far as I can recollect, all the Circumstances of the Manner of obtaining my Office.

Geo. Hutchinson.

Memorandum.

' That the abovementioned Paper was drawn by the Direction of the Lord Wharton, and several Passages which I had forgot, and his Lordship put me in mind of, were added at his Lordship's Instance; particularly that relating to the Lady Lockhart, That the whole thousand Pounds were paid to one Mr. Lee (by two 500 l. Notes) by his Lordship's Order; That before his Lordship did obtain the said Employment for me, I did acquaint his Lordship I would give a thousand Pounds for it.

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Geo. Hutchinson.

' This *Memorandum* prevents our Remarks, and thro' the abovementioned Account supplies some Circumstances, yet we think the Fact in no sort essentially varied from the first State of it.

' As the Disposal of public Offices for Money is not allowable, so neither can the Exemption of any of them from the Payment of Taxes imposed and specified by Parliament, admit of the least Justification. However, a considerable Instance thereof hath also occur'd to us. Before the Year 1705, the Officers of the Household withⁱn the Palaces of Whitehall and St. James's, were annually taxed at 10,686 l.

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5 s. 4 d. But in that Year, the Parliament taking it into Consideration, that this Tax was too low, and that those Officers ought to contribute their Proportion towards carrying on the War, as well as the landed Property of England, it was advanc'd to the Sum of 30,754 l. 6 s. 3 d. which hath been continu'd every Year since. Some time after, Mr. Hume, one of the Commissioners for those Palaces, being desir'd to attend the Treasury, brought from thence an Instruction, written in Characters, which he interpreted to be a Rule, whereby all Persons having Salaries of 100 l. per Annum, or upwards, should be rated at 3 s. per Pound; of between 100 l. and 40 l. per Annum at 2 s. 6 d. per Pound, of 40 l. per Annum, and under, at 1 s. 4 d. per Pound. Pursuant to which, a Draught of an Assessment, amounting only to 19,403 l. 8 s. was prepar'd and laid before the late Lord Treasurer; from whom it was return'd to the Commissioners with a Minute on the back of the Assessment-Roll, entered by Mr. Taylour of the Treasury, by Direction of his Lordship, in these Words, *viz.* The Commissioners to proceed in making the Assessment accordingly. An Assessment was made conformable to this Minute for that Year, and continued for the following Years, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710. But the Commissioners were threaten'd with Process in the Year 1708, for not raising the whole Sum of 30,754 l. 6 s. 3 d. Charged for the Year 1705, and 1706; and they applied to the late Lord Treasurer, who ordered a Stay of it. On the 25th of March 1710, the Arrear was swell'd to the Sum of 56,754 l. 11 s. 3 d. and the Commissioners several times urged his Lordship to satisfy it. Which, however, was never done during this Management of the Treasury. But this Matter has been since represented there with better Success. For 1000 l. hath been actually paid to the Receiver-General in Money, and a Talley is struck on Tin for 200 l. more, towards making good the Deficiency; and we have ground to believe, that, in a short time, Care will be taken to discharge the rest.

' The better to enable the Commissioners to raise the full Sum of 30,764 l. 6 s. 3 d. for the Years 1711, and 1712, the Payment of several large Pensions have been transfer'd from the Post-Office to Mr. Compton's, which being assessed at 4 s. per Pound, and the other Pensions payable there, rated by the same Rule as the rest of the Queen's Family are, the Assessment now compleatly answers the Tax.

' The Observations arising from this Case so stated and sworn before your Commissioners, are, That, of all the Deficiencies, which have happened in any of the Taxes since the Revolution, this we believe is the only one, that hath been openly allowed under colour of any Authority, but of Parliament,

Parliament, and that hath received a Sanction from the Treasury. That this Order was an Attempt upon the Commons Privilege of raising Money, and must either be intended to defraud the Public or to deceive the Commissioners. If it was to be taken as a sufficient Foundation to justify the Assessment, then the Government was to be defrauded by suppressing part of the Tax. If it was not, then the Commissioners were deceived by being encouraged to act in obedience to a fictitious Authority; whereby they subjected themselves to a Prosecution, and their Estates to an Extent. That the Lord-Treasurer was the last Person, who in Prudence or Justice ought to have consented to such a Deficiency, or to have assumed a Power of comptrolling an Act for Levying Money; since, by virtue of his Office, he was to be entrusted with it, and to use all possible Means, that every Fund should answer the Sum, for which it was given by Parliament. That the directing a Stay of Process against the Commissioners for the Arrears, due on this Tax, as it was an Impediment to public Justice, and a Vindication of this Order, in itself illegal, and of dangerous Consequence; so it was a Continuance and an Aggravation of the first Mismanagement. That the Care, which hath been lately taken towards satisfying the past Deficiency, and to answer the full Tax for the future, is a plain Condemnation of this Order; and a Proof, that, if the same Endeavours had been formerly used, there would have been no Necessity (as is pretended) of complying with it. If this Precedent had been allowed, the same Indulgence might, with equal Reason, have been extended to any other Part of Great-Britain.

Your Commissioners, in examining the Accompts of her Majesty's Great Wardrobe, observe, That more than two thirds of those Persons, who receive constant Pay on this Establishment, were never bred to the Trades they pretend to, nor ever did any work in the Office. That the Master and his Deputy, who are the only Checks on the Accompts, did, in the Names of their Servants, furnish great Quantities of Goods at much higher Prices than they might have been bought of Tradesmen. That the Money being received from the Treasurer by the Master and his Agents in gross Sums, and not for any particular Debt or Service, there is always room left for them, without Comptrol, to postpone others, and prefer themselves, to the great prejudice of the Credit of the Office. That 4, 5, and sometimes 6 *per Cent.* is paid to the Deputy by the Tradesmen (who are admitted to deal with this Office) on the Receipt of their Money. Which is one Reason, amongst many, why the Prices are 20 or 30, and sometimes 40 *per Cent.* dearer than those Tradesmen

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would have furnished their Goods to other Customers, as is acknowledged by several of them. These Practices are encouraged by the Method of passing the Accompts of this Office, which is very different from that of any other. For, if the Master be a Peer, his Declaration on Honour, if he be not a Peer, his or his Deputy's Oath is (without producing any Voucher or Receipt) an Authority to the Auditor. But what means are proper to be taken for the Regulation thereof, is submitted by your Commissioners.

We mentioned in our last Report, the Losses then occasioned by the Insolvency of Bonds taken for Payment of her Majesty's Customs. But finding it a growing Evil, and such as, if not remedied, may in time become a great Diminution of the best Branch of the Revenue, we think it our Duty again to represent a State of them. There remained on the 31st of January, 1712, besides those delivered over to the Queen's Remembrancer;

Bonds for the following Sums ;	l.	s.	d.
In the hands of the Receivers General,	100,795	15	03 $\frac{1}{4}$
The Solicitor,	110,141	02	11 $\frac{3}{4}$

Total 210,936 18 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

This large Debt is supposed to be entirely lost to the Public. But whether it hath arisen from particular Indulgencies, or from a general Neglect of prosecuting the Bonds when they became due, is not easy to judge. The Receiver-General hath deposed, That the Commissioners of Customs have not, since the Year 1710, directed him to deliver over any Bonds to the Solicitor; which hath some Appearance of Neglect. But the Commissioners alledge, that they ordered him, and their Solicitor, to write quickning Letters to the Merchants, and to put Bonds in Suit as they became due. They add, it is their Opinion, that rigorous Prosecutions might be of more prejudice than Service, and would rather have increased than lessened this Debt. Besides this Forbearance of Prosecuting hazardous Bonds, there hath been a Neglect in receiving the whole Money due on such as were good. The principal Sum of 59,990 l. due on Bonds in the Receiver-General's hands, and the principal Sum of 262,666 l. 4s. 4d. 2q. due on Bonds in the Solicitor's hands, have been paid, but not with Interest; Whereas the Interest for the first was computed the 13th of September last, at 7965 l. 3s. 3d. And for the Second, the 15th of December last at 5500 l. There hath been no Reason offered to your Commissioners, why so considerable a Sum for Interest should be remitted by the Public. For the Receiver-General hath declared on Oath, that the Principal was not paid

paid within the Time limited by the Act for continuing the additional Duty of Tonnage and Poundage, &c. nor upon any Representation, made in favour of such Debtors, by the Commissioners of the Customs to the Treasury, as the Act directs. Her Majesty's Customs have been further prejudiced by suffering the Captains of Men of War, contrary to their Instructions, to take Merchants Goods on board in the Plantations, and other remote Places; for her Majesty's Ships not being liable to the same Checques as Merchants Ships are, they frequently land great Quantities as Goods without paying any Duty. This Practice (which cannot be cured, unless the Captains be absolutely restrained from carrying any Sort of Merchandizes whatsoever) is a Discouragement to the Owners of Merchant Ships, a Loss sometimes of those under their Convoy, and often a Hazard of the Men of War themselves.

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' Tho' the Land-Revenue of the Crown in England, hath been extremely reduced by the Sale of Fee-Farm Rents, and by many exorbitant Grants since the Revolution; yet it is still too considerable an Article to be omitted by your Commissioners; and we take leave to remark, That we find in our Examination of the general Incomes and Issues of the Exchequer, That the Sums there brought to account of late Years are much smaller than would have arisen even from what remains of this Revenue, if due Care had been taken by those entrusted with the Management of it. For all the Payments which have been made on this Head, for eleven Years last past, in the Whole amount to but 30,557 L. 18 s. 10 d. We are unable to offer any perfect State of this Revenue. The Papers and Rolls relating to it, have been kept in so little Order by the Auditors, and the several Receivers are so uncertainly charged, (some with Rents, which have been lost or unknown for many Years, others with such as have been sold or granted away) that nothing to be relied on can be collected from the Accompts as they now stand. The Methods for the Regulation and Collection of this Revenue are plainly laid down, in several Acts of Parliament, and the Neglect of them hath been the Cause of the Confusion we find in the Accompts of those concerned in it.'

' Your Commissioners humbly hope, by what is offered in the preceding Report, that they will appear to have taken some Pains in Examining the Accompts of the Army, which they have applied themselves more immediately to, not only as they were obliged to use all possible Endeavours to detect any Irregularities or Mismanagements therein, but in order

The Substance
of the second
Report.

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to enable themselves to determine the Debts due from the Government on this Head. As soon therefore as the Act passed, appointing us Commissioners for that Purpose, we directed the Paymaster-General to lay before us, States of the several Regiments under their Care; and in the first place, of those which were reduced or disbanded. We likewise required the Colonels and Agents to exhibit Accompts of all Sums of Money received by them, for the Use of their respective Regiments. Mr. Howe, in Return to our Precept, brought in Accompts of some Regiments; but in the Examination thereof, we found they had reference to other Accompts, (whilst those Regiments were in Mr. Brydges's Pay) which are unadjusted. Mr. Brydges exhibited also to us, some time since, the State of several Regiments; but alledged there were so many Difficulties in their Accompts, that he could not then settle the Credit of any one. The Colonels and Agents have returned, That, till the Credits of their respective Regiments are fixed and ascertain'd by the Paymasters, they cannot pretend to offer any Accompts. However, we have employ'd our Time in hearing the Claims and Complaints of several Persons relating to these Accompts, which, as they have been very numerous, so they will facilitate our Examinations, when the Pay-Master shall be prepared to lay their Accompts before us, in such manner, as will be a proper Foundation for us to determine upon. Mr. Brydges hath been frequently pressed to attest the Credit of the Regiments under his Care, which are the most considerable Part of the Army: But, being unable to remove the Difficulties first complained of, he hath lately delivered on Oath a Paper entitled,

Reasons why the Accompts for the Regiments under the Care of Payment of the Honourable James Brydges Esq; Pay-master General of her Majesty's Forces, acting in conjunction with the Allies, could not be closed and attested, pursuant to the Precepts of the Honourable the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for Taking, Examining, and Determining the Debts due to the Army, &c. dated March 4, 1712-13.

Now whether these Reasons are admitted as a Justification of the Pay-master or otherwise, your Commissioners apprehend they are a sufficient Proof, that it was not in their power to proceed farther than they have done. And that if they had presumed to form any Certificates on this confused and uncertain State of the Accompts of the Army, they must necessarily have been guilty of the highest Injustice, as well as a direct Breach of the Act which constitutes their Commission. For the House will be pleased
to

to confider, they are ty'd down by that Act to determine only according to the Eftablifhments. Anno 11 Ann.
1712.

George Lockhart, Henry Bertie, Salway Winnington,
Francis Annelly, Thomas Lifter, William Shippen,
Henry Carter.

Mr. Shippen having read thefe two Reports in his Place, and prefented the faid States and Reports to the Houfe, the Houfe refolved to take the fame into Confideration the Saturday following, and ordered a Bill to be brought in, *to revive and continue the Act, for taking, examining and ftating the public Accompts of the Kingdom, and alfo to continue the Act for appointing Commissioners to take, examine, and determine the Debt due to the Army, Transport-Service, and Sick and Wounded.* Bill to continue
the Commiffi-
oners of the
public Ac-
compts.

The End of the Fourth Tome.



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