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# F A C T S:

ADDRESSED TO THE

LANDHOLDERS,  
STOCKHOLDERS,  
MERCHANTS,

FARMERS,  
MANUFACTURERS,  
TRADESMEN,

PROPRIETORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AND GENERALLY TO ALL

THE SUBJECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND.

UBI DOLOR, IBI DIGITUS.

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THE SIXTH EDITION.

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L O N D O N:  
PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, N<sup>o</sup>. 72, ST. PAUL'S,  
CHURCH-YARD, and J. ALMON, in PICCADILLY, 1780.

[ Price Two Shillings. ]

F. A. C. T. S.

ADDRESSED TO THE

LAWYERS, STOCKBROKERS, MEDICANTS,  
MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS

PROPRIETORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AND GENERALLY TO ALL

THE SUBJECTS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND;

IN DOUBT, CONSULT

THE FIFTH EDITION

LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD, AND ALLEN & BOND, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.  
1825.

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To the Landholders, Stockholders, Merchants, Farmers, Manufacturers, Tradesmen, Proprietors of every Description, and generally to all the Subjects of Great Britain and Ireland.

Fellow Countrymen,

**I**T was only by the death of one king and the expulsion of another, by a long train of cruel civil wars, and a deluge of the best blood in the country, that our ancestors could at length obtain from *prerogative*, that the judges (who only *declare the law*) should no longer be under the corrupt influence and power of the crown. And, though costly, they thought the purchase wisely made,

What is now our struggle?

- That those who *make the laws* shall no longer be prostituted to infamous, and sordid gain: that the legislature itself may



be rescued from temptations which flesh and blood cannot withstand.

The violence of *prerogative* diverted the streams of justice, and turned the course of them from their natural and ordinary channel; yet when the hand of violence was taken off, when the dam of prerogative was removed, the streams ran clear and purer than before. But the corruption of Parliament is not merely a turning of the course, it is a poisoning of the water at the fountain-head.

“The integrity of Parliament (it has been well observed) is the key-stone that keeps the whole together. If this be shaken, our constitution totters: if it be quite removed, our constitution falls into ruin.”

Is it then only *shaken*?

Is it not quite *removed*?

Have not three or four hundred mercenaries in the two Houses already effected against the prosperity and liberties of this country,

## INTRODUCTION. ▼

country, what ten times as many thousands out of them would have attempted in vain?

Our ancestors have shut up, with all the bars and bolts of law, the principal entries through which *prerogative* could burst in upon us. It is ours to close the avenue of corruption, through which the *influence of the Crown* now threatens our final ruin.

To direct your attention to the true source of all our evils, and to the only means of our salvation, it is thought proper to lay before you the three following MOTIONS; accompanied with some notorious and incontestable FACTS, which admit neither of denial nor of palliation; and which whilst they evidence the justice of our complaints, and the intolerable enormity of our grievances, do at the same time point out both the necessity and means of a thorough and speedy reformation.

## C H A P. I.

MOTIONS LATELY MADE IN THE HOUSE  
OF LORDS.

**T**HE *First* is a Motion of his Grace the Duke of Richmond; who, on Tuesday, December 7, 1779, moved,

“ THAT an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to beseech his Majesty to reflect on the manifold distresses, and difficulties in which this kingdom is involved, too deeply felt to stand in need of enumeration.

“ To represent that amidst the many, and various matters which require reformation, and must undergo correction before this country can rise superior to its powerful enemies, the waste of public treasure requires instant remedy. That profusion is not vigour; and that it is become indispensably necessary to adopt that true œconomy which, by reforming all useless expences, creates confidence in Government, gives energy to its exertions, and provides  
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the means for their continuance, humbly to submit to his Majesty, that a considerable reduction of his Majesty's *Civil List* would be an example well becoming his Majesty's paternal affection for his people, and his own dignity; could not fail of diffusing its influence through every department of the state, and would add true lustre to his crown, from the grateful feelings of a distressed people.

“ To assure his Majesty that this House will readily concur in promoting so desirable a purpose; and that every one of its members will cheerfully submit to such reduction of emolument in any office he may hold, as his Majesty in his royal wisdom may think proper to make.”

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The *Second* is a Motion of the Earl of Shelburne; who, on Wednesday, December 15, 1779, moved,

“ THAT the alarming addition annually making to the present enormous national debt, under the head of *extraordinaries* incurred in the different services, requires im-

immediate check and controul.—The increasing the public expence beyond the grants of Parliament being at all times an invasion of the fundamental rights of Parliament, and the utmost œconomy being indispensably necessary in the present reduced and deplorable state of the landed and mercantile interest of Great Britain, and Ireland.”

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The *Third* is a Motion of the Earl of Shelburne, who, on Wednesday, December 15, 1779, moved,

“ THAT the Lords be summoned for *Tuesday, the 8th of February next*, to take into consideration a motion.—That a Committee be appointed, consisting of Members of both Houses, possessing neither employment nor pension, to examine without delay into the public expenditure and the mode of accounting for the same : more particularly into the manner of making all contracts, and at the same time to take into consideration, what saving can be made consistent with public dignity, justice and gratitude, by an abolition of old and new created



created offices, the duties of which have either ceased, or shall on enquiry prove inadequate to the fees, or other emoluments arising therefrom; or by the reduction of such salaries, or other allowances and profits as may appear to be unreasonable: that the same may be applied to lessen the present ruinous expenditure, and to enable us to carry on the present war against the House of Bourbon, with that decision and vigour which can alone result from national zeal, confidence, and unanimity."

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The propriety of the *First* motion will most evidently appear, by considering that in the early times of our constitution, the whole expence of the state was borne by the crown; aided indeed sometimes by the people, when they approved the occasion of the expence; and if the king was then vested with the sole power of appointing to offices, and of declaring and conducting war; it is likewise certain that those officers of state were indeed at that time literally *his* servants, paid out of *his* coffers, and disposing of *his* treasure: and that together with the chief burden of war, the

misconduct or miscarriage of it affected, in the first place and principally, the king himself.

The same power has continued in the crown, though the reason of it has ceased. The *people* now bear the whole burden and expence both of the civil government and of war. They alone suffer all the consequences of misconduct and miscarriage; although the crown exclusively appoints the ministers to whom such misconduct and miscarriage can alone be imputed. The king's private revenue (drawn from the pockets of his people) is now fixed and certain: his comparative domestic riches, therefore, and power become greater in proportion to the increasing poverty of his subjects. Not only so, but in the present unexampled expensive war, his private revenue has received an unexampled increase.—Is it any thing but justice then, that his income should, at least, partake the burdens and sufferings of his people, and conform in some measure to the decreased ability of his subjects, and to the diminution of the numbers of those

whose labours assisted in his support? More especially when we consider that this enormous *civil list* is divided amongst those very men whose votes and counsels have deprived us of three millions of industrious fellow-subjects, who toiled in common with ourselves for his greatness: for, most true it is, the king subsists by the field that is tilled; it is the labour of the people that supports the crown.

The aim of the *second* motion is to take away from Ministers, more dangerous because unlimited *civil lists*, which in the *Army* and *Navy* departments alone (exclusive of the *Ordnance*) amount at present to SIX MILLIONS a year.

The *extraordinaries of the Army* (Lord North's *civil list*) sufficiently account for our present disgraceful situation;—useless to our friends, contemptible to our enemies, and incapable of undertaking any great design, either at home or abroad; for our Ministers, it is plain, have carried on *their* war like their savage allies, whose incursions are never made to extend the dominions of their country, but to levy contributions for themselves:

only with this difference, that *our savages* have neglected their enemies to plunder their countrymen.

The *extraordinaries of the Navy* (Lord Sandwich's *civil list*) speak plainly enough both for themselves, and for *him*. We need only to look at their amount; and then to compare the present condition of our fleets with the description given of them by his Majesty himself, in his first speech from the throne.—“As my Navy is the principal article of our natural strength, it gives me much satisfaction to *receive it in such good condition*: whilst the fleet of France is weakened to such a degree, that the small remains of it have continued *blocked up by my ships in their own ports.*”

November 16, 1760.

The *third* motion is directed against our only *natural* enemies, against the most formidable allies of the house of Bourbon;—*fraudulent contractors, useless placemen, unworthy pensioners.*—These are the fatal troops which have baffled the forces of this kingdom. By depriving the state of its revenue, they have destroyed its power.

And

And whilst they have been voting away the liberties of the people, and the dignity of parliament, they have effectually extinguished the king's real greatness; which consists not in a corrupt dominion over his subjects at home; but in the honourable influence which he ought to have upon states abroad. A king of Great Britain should be great, even amongst kings; and able, by the wisdom and authority of his counsels, so to incline and dispose the affairs of other states and nations, and those great events which sometimes happen in the world, as that all should ultimately contribute to the benefit of mankind in general, and to the peculiar honour and advantage of his own people.

But why should we dwell upon the greatness of a *king*, when the very existence of the *nation* is at stake. If there yet remains an individual in the kingdom unsatisfied (we will not say of the *propriety* but) of the absolute *necessity* of the proposed reformation; let him seriously peruse the following FACTS.



## C H A P. II.

*Expence of the War even supposing a Peace had been settled at Christmas 1779.*

**N**OTHING can more forcibly prove the extreme necessity of the proposed reformation, than an exhibition of the expence already incurred by the war, even with the supposition of an immediate peace.

The public have therefore here laid before them the expence of the present war, even supposing a peace were at this moment settled.

	Principal.	Annual Expence.
Additional stock of 3 per cent. annuities, in 1776	2,150,000	64,500
Four per cent. stock with an annuity of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 25,000 l. for ten years annexed—in 1777	5,000,000	225,000
Additional 3 per cent stock with an annuity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or 150,000 l. for 30 years—in 1778	6,000,000	330,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Carried over	13,150,000	619,000

*At Christmas, 1779.*

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	Principal.	Annual Expence.
Brought over	13,150,000	619,500
Additional 3 per cent. stock with $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. or 262,500l. per ann. for 29 years annexed—in 1779 — — —	7,000,000	472,500
Value of 25,000l. per ann. for 7 years at 6 — —	150,000	
Value of 150,000l. per ann. for 28 years, at 15 — —	2,250,000	
Value of 262,500l. per ann. for 28 years, at 15 — —	3,937,500	
<hr/>		
Added to the <i>funded</i> debt } since 1775 — — —	26,487,500	1,092,000

*Unfunded* Debt, on January 1, 1780.

Navy debt — — —	8,000,000
Extraordinaries of the ar- my (a) — — —	3,100,000
Extraordinaries of the ord- nance — — —	550,000
Exchequer bills — — —	3,400,000
Debt of the sinking fund (b) — — —	700,000
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Carried over	15,750,000

(a) The extraordinaries of the army last year were 3,026,137l.

The extraordinaries of the ordnance were 521,935l.

It is probable they will be more this year.

(b) The sinking fund at Christmas, 1778, was in debt nearly the whole Lady-Day quarter. This year, besides providing 2,071,854l. for the supplies, it has this debt

*Expence of the War*

	Principal.	Annual Expence.
Brought over	15,750,000	
Continuance of pay to forces by sea and land, calling home troops, and other expences of war which cannot immediately cease with the war (c) ———	3,500,000	
Total <i>unfunded</i> debt	19,250,000	
Add <i>funded</i> debt	26,487,500	
	45,737,500	
Deduct the <i>unfunded</i> debt before the war —	3,100,000	
Remains <i>addition</i> to the debt by the war, at Christmas, 1779 —	42,637,500	
Add one shilling in the pound land-tax, for four years at 450,000 l. per ann. — —	1,800,000	
Carried over	44,437,000	

debt to discharge; all the deficiencies of the new taxes to make good, and about 160,000l. of the interest of this year's loan to pay. The probability therefore is that it will be as much in debt at Christmas, 1779, as it was at Christmas, 1778.—It should be further considered that ever since 1777, its produce has been falling.

(c) This was the sum to which these expences amounted at the peace, in 1763.—Mr. Hartley has estimated them at no less a sum than *ten millions*.

*At Christmas, 1779.*

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	Principal.	Annual Expence.
Brought over	44,437,500	
Add the peace surplus in the revenue before the war, and applied to the expence of the war, reckoned 750,000l. per ann. including 150,000l. from annual lotteries	3,000,000	
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<i>Whole expence of the war at Christmas 1779</i>	47,437,500	
Annual expence incurred by the <i>funded</i> debt		1,092,000
Annual expence to be incurred by funding sixteen millions (now unfunded) at 5 per cent.		800,000
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<i>Total annual expence already incurred by the war</i>		1,892,000

Supposing the war be continued (as Mr. Eden says it probably will) for *years*; it cannot add less every year to our debt than *thirteen millions*, exclusive of the monstrous expence of *douceurs*.

In order to raise *ten millions* after Christmas, 1779 (*f*) (over and above the contribution,

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bution,

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(*f*) The loan of 1779 (including 1,400,000l. Exchequer bills lately issued) is 8,400,000l. — There is already

bution of the East-India Company) NEW TAXES, which will produce 700,000*l.* *per annum* must be imposed upon the people.

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already voted for 1780, an *increased* expence of above a million. Probably therefore the loan of this year must be *ten millions*, exclusive of any provision for the *Navy Debt*.

In 1778 the *Navy Debt* increased *two millions*; and at Christmas 1778 amounted to 5,179,000*l.*

At Christmas 1779, it was near *eight millions*; and therefore will have increased above two millions and an half in the year.

To prevent a further increase, two millions and an half should be paid in 1780: and this would make the whole debt provided for in this year *twelve millions and an half*. It is possible however that Lord North may satisfy himself with paying off only a million of the navy debt. But this will be very bad policy: for the consequence will be, that the navy debt in 1780 will increase to *nine, or ten millions*; and navy bills will fall to a discount that will bear down all the public securities; and render the expence of the navy, already exorbitant, much more so.

It is said that ten millions are to be procured by selling a 3 per cent. stock at  $58\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. with an annuity annexed of 4 per cent. for 28 years, valued at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  years purchase, though really worth near 15 years purchase. Funds therefore must be found which will produce 700,000*l.* per ann.—The extravagance of this scheme is enormous: It is the same thing as procuring 5,850,000*l.* by selling a 3 per cent. stock at  $58\frac{1}{2}$ ; and



people. In order to raise *thirteen millions* the following year, NEW TAXES, which will produce at least, 800,000*l. per annum*, must again be laid upon the people. And still *greater taxes* must be laid upon them two years hence.

The kingdom is already so loaded, and at the same time so weakened by the loss of its *dependencies*, that nothing can terrify if this does not. We know very well that *Taxes* equal to those sums may be easily *imagined*.—Adding another *three shillings* per barrel to the tax upon *beer*, together with a saving in the interest of nineteen millions which will take place a year hence would provide funds for the loan of the current year.—Mortgaging one  
C 2 shilling

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the remainder necessary to make up ten millions (i. e. 4,150,000*l.*) by selling a 3 per cent. stock at 35, for  $10\frac{1}{2}$  is the true value of an annuity for 28 years, when the 3 per cents are at 35. At the same time the public is bound by this scheme to pay at redemption  $41\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. i. e. above *four millions* more than the money borrowed. Such is the bargain which, it is said, Lord North is to make for the public. But possibly he may chuse to make the *douceur a long annuity*: and, in that case, funds which will produce 600,000*l. per ann.* will be sufficient to pay the *interest* of the loan.

shilling in the pound of the land-tax, together with taxes upon *saddles, lawyers, tickets for plays, bricks, successions to estates, &c.* And all the remaining gleanings of taxes possible to be collected, might perhaps furnish funds for borrowing *thirteen* millions the next year.—Also, *doubling the window tax, adding another 5 per cent. to the excises and customs and tripling the coach tax, and servant's tax* might furnish funds for a *third* year. But all this is chimerical, and wild.

It should be remembered, that there is a limit beyond which taxation cannot be carried with effect. Taxes, when they become too burthensome, will be evaded. They will lessen consumption; destroy trade; encroach upon one another; engender rage; and terminate in revolt. It will be strange if two or three years more of the present war do not bring us to this crisis.—Sixty years ago *one half* of the present taxes, and a *third* of the present debt, were reckoned a burden almost intolerable. Our increase of strength has been owing partly to the increase of commerce; but principally to the increase of  
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our *paper money*: the ability to pay taxes being always in proportion to the quantity of money which circulates in a kingdom. But an ability thus founded upon *paper*, is in the highest degree precarious, and dangerous. It may fail in one day, and prove the means of a shock that will dash us to pieces.

Our trade is diminished; and together with it, private circulation and credit. Our manufacturers are taken off to the navy and army. Depopulation goes on with rapidity. The cash of the nation is scraped together for public loans; and, little being left for any other purpose, Industry is cramped, Commerce starves, and Land falls. Many persons, foreseeing danger, begin to hoard the coin. The BANK begins to find that it has issued as much paper as it can support. Most of the new taxes have proved deficient. Complaints of distress are general. The spirits of men are soured, and many disposed to break out into open resistance. These evils will increase whilst the war continues: and whether we are invaded or not, must at last terminate in a dreadful convulsion.

## C H A P. III.

*Principles of the present Administration of  
Finance in France.*

**T**HE resources, œconomy, and character of the ministers of those states with which we are now contending, most unhappily for us admit of a very mortifying comparison with the measures and qualities of ministers of our own country. At the same time they most strongly enforce the necessity of the proposed reformation. What serious Englishman can read the language of the two last French edicts, and not tremble, when he maturely considers the different principles upon which that government and this are now proceeding, and the consequences which the respective systems, if persisted in, must inevitably produce to both nations.

The first of these edicts is given at Marly, October 17, 1779. “ Louis, &c.  
“ Convinced that method and clearness in  
“ accounts are amongst the most proper  
“ means to preserve regulation and order in  
“ the

“ the management of the finances, we have  
“ taken into consideration this important ob-  
“ ject; and we could not see without regret  
“ that the statement of our revenues and of  
“ our expences was nothing more than the  
“ result of search and scattered intelligence  
“ collected together, and laid before us by  
“ the minister of the finances, which made  
“ that knowledge, which is the most inte-  
“ resting for the purpose of forming our  
“ plans and our determinations, to depend  
“ upon the understanding and accuracy of  
“ one single man. That the essential defect  
“ of this establishment proceeded from hence,  
“ namely that the registry and accounts of  
“ our royal treasury, where the most exact  
“ detail of the whole of our receipts and  
“ expences ought naturally to be found,  
“ furnished in those respects only defective  
“ intelligence, and incomplete references :  
“ that one part of the imposts was neither  
“ carried into the treasury, nor even known  
“ of there, and that several sorts of expences  
“ being by custom discharged of different  
“ offices, neither did any trace of them  
“ exist in the royal treasury; yet neither  
“ could the documents of the chamber of  
“ accounts



“ accounts supply the defects of this faulty  
“ arrangement; not only because all the pri-  
“ vate accounts are not brought in and au-  
“ dited till after the expiration of a very  
“ great number of years, but also because  
“ being dispersed amongst all the chambers  
“ of account in our kingdom, the general  
“ ballances and results thereof could not be  
“ formed without immoderate labour, and  
“ that this labour, slow and confused as such  
“ work always is, could never be of use.  
“ We have therefore been made sensible of  
“ what advantage it would be, as well to us  
“ as to our successors, to establish such a  
“ method of account as should transfer all  
“ receipts and payments to the royal treasu-  
“ ry, not indeed that they should always be  
“ transacted there in real specie, lest it should  
“ interrupt the facility of the public service  
“ or interfere with the management of par-  
“ ticular funds or appropriations; but at  
“ least that those accounts should be transf-  
“ ferred to the treasury in the manner of  
“ draughts and acquittance; so that, by  
“ opening the registry of the royal trea-  
“ sury, the exact ballance of the receipts  
“ and ordinary expences of each year, may  
“ be

“ be clearly seen, and also in a separate account the amount of the extraordinary expences and resources.”

“ We cannot but be aware that this method so useful and of such importance will render the state of our finances much less secret than it has hitherto been ; and that we thereby contract an additional obligation to keep up a constant correspondence between our revenues and our ordinary expences, because *that* alone is the foundation of credit and support of confidence ; but we shall never desire any confidence but that which is just, and all other confidence we well know leads, sooner or later, to injustice and to breach of faith ; from both of which we will ever preserve our reign ; and we discover with satisfaction, that in pursuit of those views with which we are animated, the less we shall spread a veil over the state of our finances and their administration, the more claim we shall have to the love and confidence of our people.”

The other edict is registered on the 3d of December 1779.

“ Louis, &c.—Our people have been  
 “ witnesses of the extensiveness of the  
 “ force we have employed during the  
 “ course of this year. We have not ef-  
 “ fected this without very considerable ex-  
 “ pences; but at the same time that we  
 “ have procured extraordinary resources  
 “ for that purpose, we have also augmented  
 “ our revenue by *æconomy*, improvements,  
 “ and *reformation* introduced into the  
 “ department of our finances. And, ac-  
 “ cording to the state of them which has  
 “ been laid before us, we find that by vir-  
 “ tue of these operations there subsists up  
 “ to this moment an exact ballance be-  
 “ tween our revenues, and our fixed and  
 “ ordinary expences. And yet we have  
 “ included in these expences all those an-  
 “ nual payments which we continue punc-  
 “ tually to make; though the arrets  
 “ published under the late king would  
 “ have authorized their suspension, from  
 “ the commencement of a war and during  
 “ the period of its continuance. This state

“ of finance is certainly as satisfactory as  
 “ the circumstances can well be supposed  
 “ to admit; but it obliges us to find new  
 “ aids to furnish the interest of those loans  
 “ which the continuance of the war ren-  
 “ ders unavoidable.”

Such language from the mouth of a French monarch, and such conduct in his Ministers, would at any time be circumstances of well founded alarm to this nation: in the present times, and contrasted with what we *hear* and *see* at home, they are serious beyond exaggeration (*a*).

To these considerations it may be proper briefly to subjoin the following facts.

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(*a*) If the monarch has wisely come forward to his people, the people in their turn have advanced towards his ministers. And perhaps the most striking feature (and not the least alarming circumstance) in the French nation at this moment, is; that the haughty noble has foregone his idle claim of birth, and the vain native renounced his national prejudice and religious bigotry; and the whole nation with universal joy and satisfaction behold *Le Petit-fils d'un Horloger, un Huguenot* (to say every thing in one word) *un Genevois*, at the head of their finance, and a Monsieur Sartine, *fils d'un Marchand de Drap*, directing the operations of war,

The *whole* expence of the last war to France, was but little more than *half* the expence of it to this country. It was forty seven millions: which, as appears by the preceding chapter, is just what the present unnatural war has already cost us up to Christmas 1779. — The whole addition which that war made to their debt, was twenty six millions and a half: a considerable part of which time has since extinguished.

The present war, being (on their part) almost entirely *naval*, will to them be much less costly. — At the end of 1778 the French minister had borrowed towards improving their marine, to the pitch at which we now see it, about five millions and a quarter sterling: but had not imposed any new taxes upon the people, the funds for paying the interest of the loans having been procured by savings in the revenue. — *Four millions* are expected to be their whole expence for the year 1779; which Mr. Neckar has already raised, and chiefly by life annuities: whilst *twelve millions* extraordinary



traordinary will not be sufficient to satisfy our expences.

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C H A P. IV

THE KING'S CIVIL LIST.

**A**T his present majesty's accession to the throne in the year 1760, the mode of appointing the private revenue of the crown, was, at his desire, altered; and instead of certain duties which used to be granted for the purpose of *supporting the civil government* with honour and dignity, a fixed and certain sum of eight hundred thousand pounds *per annum* was voted to him for life. Mr. Legge (at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer) in his Majesty's Name, gave to the House of Commons the most solemn and express assurances that his Majesty would strictly confine his expences to the ample provision then made for him by his people, and by him most thankfully and graciously  
accepted

accepted. And his Majesty had himself from the throne on the 20th of November 1760, previously told them, that—"on his part they might be assured of a regular and becoming œconomy."

Notwithstanding these solemn assurances made to his people and the professions of *œconomy* with which he began his reign, in 1769, in consequence of an application made to them by the king, the House of Commons voted to his Majesty above *half a million* of money to discharge his debts. Upon the receipt of this enormous sum his Majesty on the 9th of May 1769, after returning to them his *particular thanks*, thus addresses the Commons—"Your readiness in relieving me from the difficulties increasing upon me from the continuance of that debt, I shall ever consider as an additional motive for me to endeavour to confine the expences of my civil government within such bounds as the honour of my crown can possibly admit." (a) In

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(a) It is worth the reader's while to remark what a change of language, intentions, and subsequent conduct

In April 1777, application was a *second* time made by the minister to the Commons for the payment of debts of the king to the amount of 618,340*l.* (b) And in the midst of the present expensive war the first lord of the Treasury had the modesty with the same breath, to propose an augmentation to his Majesty's *civil list* of 100,000*l. per annum.*

It is not necessary here to examine the several particulars of the account which was then laid before parliament: which, though fabricated to perplex and not to inform, and though unaccompanied with any voucher, yet was not able to mount up his Majesty's *open* and *avowable* expence any where near the increased grant  
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duct has been produced in his Majesty by the change of his counsellors and ministers. In 1760 the king's promise is absolute.—“Strictly to confine his expences to the ample provision then made for him.” In 1769 he will—“endeavour to confine his expences within such bounds as the honour of his crown can possibly admit.”

(b) These repeated applications and debts unaccounted for, might perhaps without any impropriety be filed—The *extraordinaries* of the king's *civil list.*

solicited and obtained from the *honest* trustees of the people.

When the speaker at the bar of the House of Lords presented the *civil list* bill to his Majesty, he addressed him in the following words ;

“ By this bill, Sir, and the respectful  
 “ circumstances which preceded and ac-  
 “ companied it, your Commons have given  
 “ the fullest and clearest proof of their  
 “ zeal and affection for your Majesty. For,  
 “ *in a time of public distress, full of difficulty*  
 “ and *danger*, their constituents labouring  
 “ under *burthens almost too heavy to be*  
 “ *borne*, your faithful Commons post-  
 “ poned all other business, and with as  
 “ much dispatch as the nature of their  
 “ proceedings would admit, have not only  
 “ granted to your Majesty a *large present*  
 “ *supply*, but also a *very great* additional  
 “ revenue : great *beyond example* : great,  
 “ beyond your Majesty’s HIGHEST EX-  
 “ PENCE.—But all this, Sir, they have  
 “ done in *well grounded confidence* that  
 “ you

“ you will *apply wisely* what they have  
“ granted liberally.”

How *well grounded* the confidence of the Commons, and how *wise* the application of the King, can only be determined when that application shall have been clearly developed by time, which brings to light the hidden things of darkness; and when (besides the loss of our colonies in America and the establishment of despotism in Canada) all the other approaching consequences of the *obsequiousness* of parliament shall have demonstrated the *wisdom* of such application.

In the mean time we will content ourselves for the present with laying before the public the few following notorious facts, under this article of expenditure.

*Ministers to foreign Courts.*

At a time when Great Britain was at the head of the most powerful alliance that ever was formed in Europe, the article of *foreign ministers* appears to have cost our glorious King William, a sum amounting *per annum* to

nearly — — — £.45,000  
E This



This same article in the last most glorious war amounted to no more *per annum* than — 50,000 *l.*

Whilst in the latter years of his present Majesty's reign it has been found to amount to no less than — — — 98,000

And yet, with all our augmented embassies, we are still to learn whether we have a single ally to second us in this our hour of distress; or whether we have so much as cultivated the friendship or obtained even the good wishes of any one power in Europe.

*Secret service Money.*

This article which cost *per annum* to our late honest sovereign King George the Second, in his last just, and therefore glorious war — — — 44,000 *l.*  
Was in 1777 increased *per ann.* to 86,000

Let our admirals and generals be called upon to declare the advantageous difference between  
between

between the *intelligence* now received, and that which was received last war; and how far that difference has contributed to the numerous disgraces we have already in the present war undergone.

*Pensions avowedly paid out of the King's Civil List.*

These in the late king's reign	l.
amounted <i>per annum</i> to	— 68,300
At present they amount <i>per ann.</i> to	127,000
So that the expence at present upon these three articles alone is	
<i>yearly</i>	— — — 311,000

And the increased profusion in the present reign in these articles only beyond that of the late reign amounts *per annum* to — 149,000

Thus have his Majesty's most solemn and repeated assurances of oeconomy been fulfilled. Thus have the yearly aggravated and accumulating burthens of his *diminished* and impoverished subjects been consulted! Subjects so impoverished by the

prosecution of this inhuman and unnatural war; that if the private losses sustained by individuals were collected and stated together in one aggregate sum they would make the national expences, enormous as they are, lose their enormity in the comparison.

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## C H A P. V.

### EXTRAORDINARIES OF THE ARMY.

*(Lord North's Civil List.)*

#### — S E C T. I.

*Comparison of the present extraordinaries  
with those of former wars.*

**I**T is the usage of parliament to call for the estimates of the different military establishments to be laid before them at the beginning of every session.

The estimates of the army are,

1st. The guards and garrisons; which were formerly called the home guard.

2dly, The forces for the plantations ; this head contains those for North America, the West Indies, Gibraltar, Minorca, and Africa.

3dly, The foreign forces in British pay. This is only in time of war.

These three estimates state the full pay of the officers as well as that of the private men (clothing included) in every regiment. There is also an estimate of the charge for general and general staff officers.

In the first of these estimates there is an allowance of 32,000*l.* for the expence of *garrisons at home.*

In the second estimate there is a charge for the *garrisons abroad*, and *officers* serving in them ; besides a charge of *provisions* for the *forces serving abroad*, which is indeed inadequate to the *present* expences in that article. These two estimates contain also an allowance of 24,000*l.* for contingencies (i. e. 20,000*l.* in the first estimate for *guards and garrisons* ; and 4000*l.* in the

the

the second estimate for the plantations); which sum it must also be confessed, is only a feeble anticipation of the *present* incidental charges : but it proves however the parliamentary principle as well as the practice of limiting by parliament itself both military extraordinaries and contingencies.

Certain expences beyond these parliamentary allowances for extraordinaries and contingencies, form the *present list of extraordinaries*. And the accounts of such extraordinaries are according to exigencies laid before parliament once or oftener in each session ; accompanied however with this most unconstitutional circumstance, that nothing is left to the discretion of parliament—For the debt is not only incurred, but paid—Incurred with the minister's approbation, and paid by his orders only. (a)

The

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(a) This payment in the first instance by the minister's order, must be made out of money voted before by parliament and appropriated by them to other purposes :



The following account, taken with as much care as possible from the journals of parliament will shew the *alarming growth* of this abuse.

The extraordinaries in King William's war, were £. 1,200,000

This war lasted about *nine* years: the expence therefore of each year's extraordinaries of King William's war, was upon an average about 133,000*l.* which is about *two* pounds *seven* shillings *per ann.* for each man in the army.

The extraordinaries in Queen Ann's war, were £.2,000,000

This

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poses: a conduct which in better times has been reprobated and very justly condemned by the resolutions of parliament.

Besides that, by this method the minister is enabled to deceive the public; by throwing back for a time the great expence of the war, and concealing the magnitude and extent of the national engagements.

This war lasted about *eleven* years : the extraordinaries therefore of this war amounted each year, upon an average, to about 180,000*l. per ann.* The calculations *per man* cannot be made in this war, on account of the difficulty of finding the numbers voted ; because they were sometimes an indefinite proportion of foreign troops ; and sometimes a large sum was voted for a particular part of the war, generally, and on account.

The extraordinaries in George the Second's first war, were - - - £.3,500,000

This war lasted about *nine* years ; the extraordinaries therefore amounted to something under 400,000*l. per annum.* Which is about *five* pounds *per annum* for each man in the army. (*a*)

*Con-*

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(*a*) To avoid puzzling the reader, we have hitherto given only gross sums, with a constant leaning however to the higher sum.

*Extraordinaries of the Army.* 41

*Comparison of the extraordinaries of the four first years of the last war, with the four first years of the present war.*

<i>Last War.</i>		<i>Present War.</i>	
In 1755	£. 504,977	In 1775	£. 845,165
1756	697,547	1776	2,170,602
1757	1,232,369	1777	2,200,223
1758	1,166,785	1778	3,026,137
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	3,601,678	Total	8,242,127

Number of men voted  
in these four years  
347,223

Number of men voted  
in these four years  
314,918

Therefore at an average  
10l. 7s. 6d. for *ex-*  
*traordinaries* for each  
man *per annum.*

Therefore at an average  
26l. 1s. 6d. for *ex-*  
*traordinaries* for each  
man *per annum.*

*N. B.* We have proceeded no farther in our comparison of the *extraordinaries* of these two wars, because the *extraordinaries* for 1779 will not be laid before parliament till the year 1780, after the present recess.

It should be observed that in 1778 the Militia was embodied, and three regiments of fencible men were raised in North Britain: the total of both is 39,206 men, which are not included in the above ac-

count because the former were embodied only in the middle of the year, and both these corps (as well as many other augmentations made in that year) were at home and caused but very little extraordinary expence.

The following comparative view of extraordinaries will not be unworthy of the reader's attention :

Extraordinaries of King William's war of nine years	£. 1,200,000
Extraordinaries of Queen Anne's war of eleven years	2,000,000
Total of these two wars of twenty years	3,200,000
Extraordinaries of <i>last year</i> <i>only</i>	3,026,137
Difference	173,863

Thus we see that the extraordinaries of 1778 (voted by Parliament in 1779) are but 173,863*l.* short of the extraordinaries for the *whole* of two great wars (which lasted twenty years).

We may also consider that the WHOLE SUPPLY for the first year of Queen Anne's war (with 40,000 seamen included) was but 3,535,457*l.* which is only 509,320*l.* more than the bare *extraordinaries of the army* for the year 1778.

The *excess* of the *extraordinaries* for the four first years of the present war, is 4,640,449*l.* more than the *extraordinaries* of the four first years of the last war.

And the *extraordinaries* for *four* years only of the present war amount to *one million and an half sterling*, more than all the *extraordinaries* of King William's, Queen Anne's, and George the Second's first war together, which wars comprize the space of *twenty-nine* years.

It must be observed for the sake of precision, that through the whole of this chapter we have not confined ourselves to the *extraordinaries* (properly so called) which are laid before Parliament under that title; but we have added to those accounts such parts of the votes of credit as have been stated to be applied to the *extraordinary services* of the Army.



## S E C T. II.

*Sums remitted to North America, of which no Account has been given to Parliament.*

IN 1775	—	£. 408,809
1776	—	799,973
1777	—	1,052,060
1778	—	1,535,701 (a)
		Total 3,796,543

The accounts of the sums remitted in 1779 have not yet been presented to parliament: therefore the remittances of that year are not yet known; but they will probably exceed those of 1778.

Besides these sums, the pay of the army is also remitted to North America by Messrs. Harley and Drummond.—The remit-

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(a) The public will undoubtedly learn with astonishment, that this *million and a half* sterling, is a charge of *some kind or other* for the army, over and above *Pay and Clothing, Provisions and Freight, Transport Service at large, Ordnance, Expence of Indians, Rum, Hospitals, Pay of General and Staff Officers, Camp Equipage*, and all the various other *known* allowances to the army. And yet of this *million and a half* sterling, Parliament has not had any account whatever.

remittances are sometimes made in Spanish or Portugal coins, and sometimes in English coin: the quantity of the latter exported is said to have alarmed the Bank of England (*a*).

## S E C T.

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(*a*) The motives for making what is called the *gold contract*, as well as the contract itself, do well deserve a thorough investigation; in which the *covenants* and the *non-performance* of those covenants ought not to be passed over.

The by-operations of this contract may be judged of by the following well authenticated fact.

The agents for the contractors in Canada having collected a good deal of money by disposing of bills on the Treasury at low prices, made use of it in monopolizing the corn of the province. In executing this design they doubled and nearly tripled the price of corn, and produced the danger of a famine in some parts of the province. But complaints having been made, and the governor having shewn great resentment, they were displaced; and new agents were appointed, who took with them to Quebec from hence a large sum in specie, which rendering bills unnecessary, raised them to their former value.

It is likewise well known that the agents, in sending rations to garrisons in the interior parts of the province, have sometimes sent rations for *thousands*, when perhaps the garrison has consisted only of a few *hundreds*; the surplus being intended to be distributed amongst the Indians in order to conciliate and keep them quiet.

## S E C T. III.

*Contracts and the Mode of them.*

**T**O examine into the mode of making *all* public contracts, or to state *all* the obvious objections to those made by the present ministers, requires more time and space than is allotted to this part of the present publication.

There was much complaint on the subject of contracts during the last war. Various motions were made and inquiries were *commenced* in Parliament. Since the peace all mankind have been shocked at the enormous fortunes made by contractors, which could not have been accumulated without the most flagrant impositions on the public.

Notwithstanding which the present Treasury, instead of profiting by the experience of the last war (though Lord North had a place at that Board all the time) has set out in this unnatural war with a design not

not to check the public expenditure, but to increase the *Influence* of the *Crown* by the most unexampled extension of profusion, dissipation, and bad œconomy.

The following fact, it is presumed, will be sufficient to justify this charge to its utmost extent.

In the last war the contract for supplying the troops with fresh and salt provisions was made with Sir William Baker; who had carried on a trade with North America for a long course of years, and whose dealings upon that continent as well as his character in all other respects naturally pointed him out as the fittest and most capable person to execute the contract. The contract was made with him at *six pence* per ration, to be delivered into the king's stores in North America. Various conditions were annexed; and amongst others, that he should have a partner who should be always resident there on the spot, and should correspond with him and occasionally with government. And this contract was accordingly executed to the satisfaction

tisfaction of the government and the army.

The present Treasury, instead of either following that mode (or correcting it if experience had proved correction necessary) began by extending the contract and dividing it amongst a number of persons, unconnected with each other, and in no way belonging to that particular trade, or intitled by any particular knowledge of or dealings in North America.—(a) Instead of delivering in the provisions to the king's stores in *North America*, the Treasury agrees with these gentlemen to deliver them into the king's storehouses at *Corke*.—To hide the exorbitance of the contract, the Treasury fixes the price of each ration to be 5*½*d. which is indeed in appearance

(a) *Contractors.*

Mr. Burfoot, treasurer of Christ's Hospital, a contractor for rum.

Mr. Harley, a wine merchant, contractor for remittances, provisions, and clothing.

Sometimes the clerks of the rum contractors are stated as partners.

The chairman of the East-India company, the deputy chairman of the East-India company, &c.



appearance at the rate of one farthing *per ration* less than the contract with Sir William Baker. But in this latter contract, government is to be at the expence of transporting those provisions, and of arming and convoying those transports from Corke to North America, together with all risques and the additional expence of storehouses in North America. All which additional charges may be reasonably estimated, so as to make the ration, when delivered, cost to the public upwards of *ten pence*.—That the public may judge of some of these expences, it is necessary to inform them that the draughts alone of the Commissary at Corke (Mr. Gordon) amount in three years only, to 39,906*l*.

## S E C T IV.

*Rum Contract.*

I N the month of September 1775, Lord North thought it necessary to send to the British army (then besieged in Boston by an American militia) various supplies of *comfort* to be distributed as rations to the troops besides their regular rations of ordinary provisions. Mr. Atkinson (partner of Messrs. Mure and Son, *West-India* merchants) was introduced to Lord North, by Mr. Robinson, the Secretary of the Treasury, as a fit person to undertake this business. All the articles were to be executed by commission, except the article of RUM; the necessity of sending which, for any thing that appears, may have been suggested to Lord North by the contractor (Atkinson) himself: as very little of that article had been used in the last war, and then only upon extraordinary occasions; and from the commencement of the American troubles to that time, no direct

requisition had been made by the Generals in North America for RUM.

Lord North however (by what motives induced or upon what consultation held, is neither known nor necessary to be known) determined to send them *Rum*: and preferring a specific agreement to any allowance of commission upon this head, because the latter might—(at such a distance as the West Indies!) raise the price here upon the public, Mr. Atkinson proposed to supply the Rum *in Jamaica* at the price which the Victualling Office paid for the supply of the fleet upon that station, be it what it might: and that he would afterwards engage to carry it to North America at a very high stated charge for freight, insurance, leakage, &c. which high charge he modestly called the *usual* allowance for those articles. The quantity of Rum proposed was 100,000 gallons. This agreement was merely *verbal*, it was never reduced to writing, it was made by Lord North *alone*, and does not appear to have  
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been

been communicated to the Board of Treasury after their summer recess. (a)

(b) The *Secretary* of the Victualling Office (who died soon after) being applied to by the Treasury for the price paid by that Board for Rum in *Jamaica*) is said to have answered *simply* that their agreement was for four shillings and four-pence per gallon; without acquainting the Treasury that the custom of the Victualling Office was to receive tenders of contracts in which almost all the different species of provisions are rated far *under* their real value, and the *compensation* to the contractor arises from the extraordinary high price allowed for Rum.

Upon

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(a) However incredible it may appear, yet it is a certain fact, that the Treasury never knew that *Rum* was regularly distributed as part of the soldiers rations, till the end of the year 1777, although they had made one contract in 1775 for 100,000 gallons of Rum, and another in 1776 for 500,000 gallons.

(b) It does not appear that the Victualing Board itself was ever applied to.

Upon this fact thus stated was Lord North's agreement for *Rum* founded. (a) No farther inquiry upon that head was made at the Victualling Office for near two years.

No urgent and pressing necessity for a supply of *Rum* could be pleaded in excuse for this exorbitancy of the price; because the *Rum* thus agreed for in September 1775, was not to be delivered till the ensuing campaign of 1776. Eight or nine months were to elapse between the bargain and the time of delivery.

Neither can any pretence of ignorance be reasonably admitted: for the Capital swarmed with West India merchants and planters, who could have informed the  
Treasury

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(a) Besides that the price given by the Victualling Office for *Rum* is always connected with other articles, it is stipulated in the Victualling Office contract that the *Rum* shall be *six months old*; a circumstance which adds much to its value, and of which Mr. Atkinson (before the *Rum-Committee* in 1778) declared himself ignorant.



Treasury of the little variation of the price of Rum for years past in the island of Jamaica, (*a*) and of the enormity of the price proposed. But none of these were consulted. If the Etiquette of the public Boards had absurdly confined them to communicate only with each other; yet, even in that case, the Treasury Board might have learned from the Victualling Office, that at the very time when Lord North was agreeing with Mr. Atkinson for Rum to be delivered in *Jamaica* at 4*s.* 4*d.* per gallon, that Board was buying *Jamaica* Rum for the Navy here in London, at the mast-head, at 2*s.* 2*d.* per gallon. (*b*) This is, at the first view, *half the price* given to Mr. Atkinson: but the owner of the Rum sold here had been at the charge of freight, insurance, leakage, commission, &c. to bring the Rum to England: from all which articles

(*a*) In the spring of each year 2*s.* and 6*d.* currency per gallon, which is about 1*s.* and 9*d.* halfpenny sterling, is reckoned rather a high price.

(*b*) This appeared by the accounts of the Victualling Office, laid before the Rum Committee in the House of Commons.

ticles of expence Mr. Atkinson's Rum deliverable in *Jamaica* was totally free.

In the beginning of the year 1776 Lord North made another contract for 500,000 gallons of *Jamaica* Rum; the greatest part of which was to be furnished by the same Mr. Atkinson. The Treasury taking the former *moderate* price of 4*s.* 4*d.* as a *datum* not to be exceeded, made this contract at the specific price of 5*s.* 3*d.* per gallon, to be delivered in North America. This price of 5*s.* 3*d.* is very near the former agreement, if you add to the 4*s.* 4*d.* in *Jamaica*, only reasonable and probable charges for freight, insurance, leakage, &c. from *Jamaica* to *North America*.

This *datum* of 4*s.* 4*d.* per gallon (said Mr. Secretary Robinson before the committee) was taken by the Treasury, they not knowing that any objection was made to that price till a considerable time afterwards; that is, till the month of May 1777: unfortunately indeed, about that time, or rather before the Easter recess, the slumber (or more truly perhaps the confident

fidest security) of the Treasury was interrupted by some pointed questions concerning the *extraordinaries*: and particularly concerning the article of *Rum*; which, though less considerable in size than many other articles, yet as to exorbitance of price, stood in high relief above the rest.—The Treasurer at these questions awaked; was at first peevish; then confounded; asked for information from right and left; received it; and was only the more confused by the communication; did not know the difference between *currency* and *sterling* (a mere trifle of 40 per cent); and being astonished at the *nakedness* of his own profusion—he thinks—but he really does not know—he believes—his friends tell him—but he can't be positive—that the price he agreed to give must be *currency*.

After the Easter recess, Lord North comes to Parliament armed now with facts, calculations and confidence. His 4s. 4d. he now acknowledges to be *sterling*: he is proud to avow it, the contract could not be executed more cheaply. His  
calcu-

calculations are exact; and he proves by papers in his hand, that every gallon of Rum carried from Jamaica to North America, by Messrs. Mure and Atkinson, stood them in 5*s.* 11*d.*; if not in six shillings per gallon.

Those who had blamed this contract were confounded at the hardiness of these assertions; and no wonder. The man who had been suspected of making an over-reaching or scandalous contract with the Board of Treasury, is, after a strict examination, proved by the first lord of that board (whose character was involved in the transaction) to have been a loser of 12 per cent. by his bargain.

This *extraordinary* calculation was however but short-lived, and another was afterwards produced of a more probable kind; which supposed the contractor to have had some (but those not unreasonable) profits. These two last calculations were only delivered in loose parliamentary conversations, and were afterwards most clearly and compleatly overthrown by incontestable

evidence, before a Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the beginning of the year 1778 for the purpose of examination: and from the *report of that committee* all the material facts contained in this section have been taken.

But, to return—Mr. Atkinson being alarmed at the approaches towards detection which had been made by conversation in Parliament in spring 1777; requested that the Lords of the Treasury would refer his *second* contract to the consideration of some West India merchants, for them to report their opinion upon it: \* Mr. Atkinson adding, that if those merchants would declare that the contract might at the time of making it have been undertaken, or could now be *reasonably* undertaken upon lower terms, he would wave the benefit of this *second* contract and accept of such lower price as they may report to be *reasonable* for a contractor to receive.

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\* It is well worthy of observation, that neither Mr. Atkinson nor the Treasury had ever the confidence to propose referring the *first* Rum Contract.



Men of high character in the mercantile world, and particularly in the West India trade, (a) accepted of this disagreeable office. Their report very judiciously carries in it no distinct or decided *declaration* upon the *reasonableness* or *unreasonableness* of the *contract*: they studiously avoid it: but they give a calculation of the *first* cost of the Rum, including casks, island leakage, commission and shipping charges at Jamaica, which amount to *two* shillings and *five* pence *sterling* per gallon. And they make the Rum when delivered in *North America*, stand the contractor in about *four* shillings and *one* farthing *sterling* per gallon.

Taking this report as it stands thus *nakedly*, and without explanation, Mr. Atkinson stated his profit on the contract to be only  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—But when the merchants to whom the reference had been made, came to be examined before the committee — (for whatever might have been Mr. Atkinson's views and hopes by this proposal of his to refer the contract to

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merchants,

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(a) Messrs. Long, Neave, and Creighton.

merchants, he did not by it escape the examination by a Committee of the House of Commons)—it plainly appeared by their evidence, that they had *already* in their report, by which they made the price of the Rum, when delivered in North America, amount to *four* shillings and one farthing, they had already calculated all the different charges in such a manner as (to use their own expression) *to leave a profit in the belly of each.*

It is a circumstance much to the honour of these gentlemen, that they have in their report, laid down with great decency this strong and useful maxim——“ that *private* contracts are most liable to exceptions.”

Mr. Atkinson, not satisfied with this report, persuaded the treasury to make a new reference, upon *some parts* of the former, to the same merchants. The answer of these gentlemen shews a proper resentment of such treatment, and deserves the reader's attention.—They state, that they had in their report made the *most ample* allowance for every charge which *even in these*

*these perilous times (m)* could have affected the undertaking. But whether the *contractor's* profits have been less or greater than *his expectations*, they said, was a subject of investigation which they did not think proper to go into. They declared that they had made their estimates upon the *most liberal* principles: but that they were not proper judges, what allowances should be made to *contractors*.

The *Rum Committee* had likewise before them a *third* contract made with Mr. Atkinson by Sir William Howe. The price was not fixed and the payments seemed (at least at that time) to be suspended on account of the report of the merchants and of the doubts thrown upon the propriety of the *second* contract. It is however to be observed that this *third* contract  
was

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(m) N. B. This allowance was made by them in the summer 1778.

The captures of our ships by the Americans did not commence till about August 1776; which was after the proper time for the delivery of the Rum agreed for in the two first contracts.

was attended with a very considerable collateral advantage: for, to prevent (as was said) the American rebels from being supplied with West India Rum, orders were sent to the West India Governours to grant *licences* for the exportation of Rum, Molasses, &c. *to the contractors only.* The merchants and planters here at home remonstrated upon the subject, and these orders were indeed afterwards countermanded: but as long as it subsisted, the contractors had an absolute *monopoly* of those articles, not only for the *army*, but also for the supply of the *great towns* in which the Army might be quartered.—The wish for a monopoly of supplying even the *rebels too* cannot with any colour be suspected; the conscience of contractors and the cleanness of *their* hands in matter of gain, making them no doubt less liable to suspicion than any other mercenary exporters.

It may not perhaps be impertinent here, to take some little notice of the *Committee* which was appointed by the *Majority* of the House of Commons, to examine into these contracts. It consisted of 21 members:  
of

of whom 15 were persons who almost always voted with the Ministers: viz.—The present Secretary of War, The Counsel to the Board of Ordnance, The Cofferer of the Household, The Treasurer of the Navy, many strong personal friends of Lord North, &c. &c.

At the outset of the inquiry Mr. Jenkinson proposed, that Mr. Atkinson should be first examined. This was however given up, upon its being insisted that the *Servants of the Crown* were the persons who ought to be examined concerning the expenditure of public money, and not the Contractors. Mr. Atkinson was however so far master of the proceedings of the Committee, that after the evidence had been closed and the plan for the report laid down and in great measure approved; yet the inquiry was again opened in order to receive a most *extraordinary* paper (not to speak more harshly of it) from Mr. Atkinson, which he had procured to be signed by a great number of *underwriters*, to shew the difficulty if not impossibility of getting insurance made upon ship or ships.



This led the committee into a new line of evidence, the result of which destroyed the tendency of that paper, and turned out to the confusion of Mr. Atkinson and of his friends in the Committee.

The Contractor was at last, however reluctantly, given up in the Committee : though it is worthy the remark of the Public, that his progress in *treasury favour* has been in proportion to their discovery of the demerits of his contracts :  
(a) for

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(a) When this contract for Rum was alluded to in the House of Lords, on the 15th of December 1779, The Lord Chancellor, in answer to the allusion, observed—" that whatever proofs on this subject might or might not have been given before a Committee of the House of Commons, there were certainly, at that time, neither proofs nor charge before the House of Lords; and that consequently the allegation would at that time make no impression upon his mind. But so far he would be free to say in regard to the complaint made by some noble lords of *hard names* being applied to that alledged transaction; that if it should ever appear to be true, that any Minister of this Country had made a Contract out of measure beyond the proper and ordinary price of the article contracted for, and which article for public service he might have been supplied with on much inferior terms; that this overcharge should be proved and appear

*Rum Contract.*

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In 1775	he received of public money	—	108,000
In 1776	—	—	about 400,000
In 1777	—	—	about 600,000
In 1778	—	—	about 672,000

£. 1,780,000

N. B. To this must be added the sums paid to him in 1779, which have not yet appeared (*a*).

Before we close this section, it may be proper to inform the reader, that the committee in the course of its proceedings discovered great abuses and shameful mismanagement in the Victualling board; particularly in their method of making their contracts.—The committee discovered

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covered

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pear plainly to have been the fact; and if, after such proof made known, the minister should notwithstanding continue to contract with and employ for the public service the same unconscionable contractor: that then, in such a case, according to his (the Chancellor's) opinion, no *names* whatever could possibly be *too hard* to apply to such a conduct.

(*a*) Will it be credited, that after all these proceedings concerning the *Rum* contracts; after all the foreness and disgrace of the minister upon this subject; a *new office* has lately been created, sufficiently lucrative to insure the acceptance of a field officer; under the file and title of RUM TASTER to the Army!

covered also that the conduct of the Treasury was (at least) marked with ignorance, imbecility, and neglect.—That the references of accounts to the comptroller of the army were a mere mockery. That the business of that office (instead of control) was solely to examine vouchers. And that money was sometimes reported as fit to be paid to the contractors; although the contractors had not produced the necessary documents prescribed by the terms of their contracts to intitle them to such payment.

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## S E C T. V.

*Bills drawn by Governours.*

**B**EFORE the year 1755, there was scarcely such an article to be found in the journals of parliament as *bills* drawn by *governours*.

The following is an account of governours bills, from 1755 to 1778, extracted from the journals of the House of Com-

*Bills drawn by Governours.* 67

mons, as correctly as the nature of the subject and the manner of making up the accounts of extraordinaries will permit.

In 1755	————	£.	850
1756	————		1,969
1757	————		6,705
1758	————		4,130
1759	————		6,769
1760	————		13,782
1761	————		4,631
1762	————		0,000
1763	————		0,000
1764	————		8,754
1765	————		37,390
1766	————		52,332
1767	————		28,506
1768	————		26,625
1769	————		18,420
1770	————		20,066
1771	————		30,017
1772	————		22,166
1773	————		60,144
1774	————		37,995
1775	————		17,241
1776	————		90,909
1777	————		91,247
1778	————		94,490

The average annual amount of governours bills, from 1765 (which was the first year after the war) to 1775, both years *inclusive*, is less *per ann.* than 32,000l.

Since 1775, almost every governour, both in North America and the West Indies, seems to have had a singular relish for this kind of correspondence with the Treasury, and sedulously to have followed up its practice. This appears by observing that the average annual amount of the three last years, 1776, 1777, and 1778, is more *per ann.* than 92,000l. That is nearly *triple* the sum of the annual average amount of the former years.

We must observe, that most of these draughts came from the West India islands, which, so far from standing in need of any particular parliamentary or royal-money-assistance, were capable of contributing materially, and did contribute to the general support of the empire.— This is clearly proved by the plan laid down and executed in 1763, and in the following years, for selling the lands to  
the



the first settlers, which poured a considerable sum into the public Treasury. And it is well known that the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. tax was not refused in the ceded islands upon any allegation of inability to pay it; but on account of the illegal and unconstitutional exertion of prerogative authority by which it was levied (a).

The reader may perhaps imagine, that in these last three years of hostilities and apprehended attacks, the sums drawn for by the governours may have been expended in putting Dominica, St. Vincent's, Grenada, Virginia, and the other governments on the continent into a proper state of defence; but it is necessary to acquaint him, that the *engineers, cannon, ammunition, small arms, stores, fortifications, &c.* for those places (to an amazing amount) are voted by parliament in the *ordnance estimate*. — With what additional indignation

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(a) The constitutional reader will find the doctrine of Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's-Bench, upon this subject, very ably stated and answered in Mr. Baron Maseres's *Canadian Freeholder*. Vol. II.

nation and shame will the English reader farther reflect, that either the standard of France, or the standard of America is now flying in each of those plantations, from whence those enormous draughts upon the Treasury were made.

Omitting a variety of smaller bills drawn from North and South Carolina, Virginia, New York, &c. we have selected the following remarkable bills drawn in 1776, 1777, and 1778.

Governour of <i>Tobago</i> (in one year)	—	—	£. 19,017
Governour of <i>Virginia</i> (in one year)	—	—	25,000
Governour of <i>East Florida</i> (in two years)	—	—	20,135
Governour of <i>Grenada</i> (in two years)	—	—	21,750
Governour of <i>Dominica</i> (in two years)	—	—	24,812
Governour of <i>St. Vincent's</i> (in two years)	—	—	26,993

It must be observed that the *last* of these articles is the *only one* which the minister has

has condescended to explain to parliament, and that explanation deserves to be recorded.

Lord North said, that the governour of St. Vincent's had, of his own authority, created a Caraib war, and had incurred by that measure, much heavier expences than those stated to be incurred by him in the extraordinaries of the army; and that he (Lord North) had ordered *other* bills to a considerable amount to be protested (*a*).

This governour was suffered to continue in his government till the French had conquered the island; which conquest, it ought to be observed, was effected by a French force *inferior* to that of the English garrison.

N. B.

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(*a*) The noble lord, when he disapproved the expence, did not drop a word of blame upon the governour, for the *injustice* and *cruelty* of such a war. Although his lordship must very well know that the inhumanity of *his own* former war against the Caribs, as well as that of the governour's latter war against those unhappy Savages, was that which threw them into the arms of our enemy and caused them to unite against us with the French invaders.

N. B. It is two years ago since the *assembly* of St. Vincent's made representations against their governour's conduct; and charged him with facts of so scandalous a nature, and so shocking to humanity, that we shall forbear to mention them until they are either legally proved, or smothered by ministerial authority.—These matters were alluded to by a right honourable member in the House of Commons. The Minister took up the governour's cause and was pleased to distinguish him by the honourable appellation of his "*friend*." This appellation produced its natural effect upon an *intelligent* majority.—When these representations of the *assembly* were laid before the American secretary, he also was pleased to procrastinate all examination.

Had the assembly been attended to in due time, Lord North's *friend* might not perhaps have drawn upon the Treasury to such an amount as to oblige his lordship *at last* to protest his *friend's* bills: and St. Vincent's might not perhaps have surrendered with a garrison superior to the *French* force that attacked it.

O D E

IN IMITATION OF

A L C Æ U S.

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Οὐ λίθοι ἔδῃ ξύλα, ἔδῃ  
Τέχνη τειρόνων αἱ πόλεις εἰσιν,  
Ἄλλ' ἔπέ ποτ' ἄν ὦσιν ἌΝΔΡΕΣ  
Αὐτὰς σώζειν εἰδότες,  
Ἐνθαῦθα τείχη καὶ πόλεις.

ALC. quoted by ARISTIDES.

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WHAT constitutes a State?

Not high-rai's'd battlement or labour'd mound,

Thick wall or moated gate;

Not cities proud with spires and turrets crown'd;

Not bays and broad-arm'd ports,

Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride,

Not starr'd and spangled courts,

Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride,



No:—MEN, high-minded MEN,  
 With pow'rs as far above dull brutes endued  
 In forest, brake, or den,  
 As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude;  
 Men, who their *duties* know,  
 But know their *rights*, and, knowing, dare maintain,  
 Prevent the long-aim'd blow,  
 And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:  
 These constitute a State,  
 And sov'reign LAW, *that state's collected will*,  
 O'er thrones and globes elate  
 Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill;  
 Smit by her sacred frown  
 The fiend *Discretion* like a vapour sinks,  
 And e'en the all-dazzling *Crown*  
 Hides his faint rays, and at her bidding shrinks.  
 Such *was* this heav'n-lov'd isle,  
 Than *Lesbos* fairer and the *Cretan* shore!  
 No more shall freedom smile?  
 Shall *Britons* languish, and be MEN no more?  
 Since all must life resign,  
 Those sweet rewards, which decorate the brave,  
 'Tis folly to decline,  
 And steal inglorious to the silent grave.

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From Mr Brand Hollis

S E C T VI.

*Extraordinary Appointments and Contingent Bills.*

**T**HE abuse of creating *new* and *unnecessary* offices in the army, has already made most shameful advances, and is accelerating in its progress.

The abuse of allowing *Contingent Bills*, though hitherto not so considerable in point of expence, is a quick growing and dangerous evil: its advances will not be less rapid, because it is of a more underhand and secret nature than appointments.

Formerly new appointments were dealt out with a very sparing hand, and *Contingent Bills* were almost unknown, or at least inconsiderable, even in the accounts of *principals* in certain offices; such as those of the Quarter Master General and Adjutant General. But in the course of the present war, even the *deputies* and *assistants* to those officers, besides many others of in-

ferior description, have assumed a right to *contingencies*. Such rights are not only easily admitted, but seem to be encouraged by the minister; and parliament is now become too complaisant to call the propriety of them in question.

The few following instances of these abuses are selected out of the extraordinary of the American war, only as a slight specimen for the reader's perusal.

1st. In 1775 a commissary was appointed at *five pounds per day* to muster the German troops then taken and proposed to be taken into his Majesty's service. There was some pretence for an appointment of this sort in the close of that year and in the beginning of 1776: because the king's engagements with the German princes were then become very extensive; and an officer of rank in that commission might be useful to prevent, or to correct abuses in mustering. But in the following years, the additional troops hired in Germany, as well as the annual recruits from thence for their corps in North America, were too

inconsiderable to require an inspection of this costly sort, and were besides open to checks of a less expensive nature. Yet the same commissary has been continued ever since at *five pounds per day*.—He is also at the same time a general officer upon the staff in England.—He has besides been paid *contingencies* as *deputy* Adjutant General, in the extraordinaries of each of the four last years.—And in his capacity of *Commissary* above *sixty thousand* pounds of public money appear to have passed through his hands, without any account or explanation whatever given to parliament.

Unless it can be called a parliamentary account or explanation, that Lord North did indeed condescend to tell the House of Commons, in a mere conversation upon this subject—that he *supposed* the money might perhaps be applied to pay some *contingencies* of the foreign troops in their march to the place of embarkation.

2d. Another officer appears in the extraordinaries to be appointed for the same purpose as the foregoing, at *three pounds*  
*per*

*per day.* And this gentleman also charges contingent expences.

3d. So vigilant has the Minister been in this article of mustering foreign troops; that, besides the above, there is also an appointment of a *Muste Master General* in North America. This office becoming vacant in 1778, Lord North gave it to one of his friends in the army in *Ireland*. This gentleman has received *five hundred pounds* equipage money, and *two pounds per day*, as we find in the extraordinaries for that year; and yet he never stirred out of the kingdom. Lord North explained this to the House of Commons pleasantly enough, by saying that the Commander in Chief in *Ireland* declared he could not part with so excellent an officer.

4th. In 1766 (a time of profound peace) the office of *superintendant* of the *recruiting* service was created by Lord Barrington, at *seventeen shillings per day*. This office is now raised to *one pound ten shillings per day*. Besides which, the *contingencies* (which were scarce ever justifiable) have increased



increased from small beginnings to a sum little short of *eight hundred pounds per annum*. The present possessor of this office has also added to the expence by appointing *assistants*, who are paid by the *public*, and has had besides several *thousand* pounds passing through his hands, which have never been accounted for to Parliament.

5th. A foreigner in our service (who certainly had for many years received his full share of appointments as a general officer) was in 1776 appointed *Inspector General* of the forces in the *West-Indies* at *three pounds per day*.—This *new* office was in its nature nearly a *sinecure*: because its various functions were incompatible with each other.—He was never ordered to his post, though he received pay in 1776, and down to September 1777, when he was appointed Governour of Canada.—He is there in fact confined to the mere defence of the Colony; yet his pay and appointments as Governour have not been deemed sufficient; and he also receives *ten pounds per day* as *Commander in Chief*.

6th. A *Deputy Commissary*, or *Deputy Quarter Master General* here in England, at *ten shillings per day*, charges *contingencies* very near *double* his pay.

7th. The Hospital of the grand army in North *America* was, about two years ago, represented to be in some confusion for want of a *Superintendent General*. A gentleman who had the direction of that business in the last war in *America*, and had acquitted himself with great credit and honour, was appointed to this office; and even knighted in order to give him consideration and respect in his new and arduous undertaking. — This gentleman in 1778, received *three pounds per day*, and yet has never been sent out of the kingdom.

8th. The *Receiver General* of the king's revenue in *Canada* has not been in that province for many years. — His office it is to be presumed is a mere *sinecure*. But the *extraordinaries* of the army shew—(not what he has *paid* in, as *receiver* of the king's revenue in *Canada*; but) — that he has

has received seven thousand pounds from the king's Treasury here, to enable him (the Receiver of the king's revenue in Canada) to carry on *payments* at Quebec.

This last is too ridiculous! And can only be accounted for by those who know who the gentleman is, who fills this important office, and the nature of his claim to *public* favour.

N. B. The preceding Section V. of this chapter shews, that the *Governours* themselves have not been idle or remiss in making *payments*: and the appointment of such collateral assistants (as this *Receiver of Payments*!) carries upon the face of it a very suspicious complexion.

9th. A gentleman is appointed in 1776 *Commissary General* of Stores in England, at *two pounds per day*. The same person is paid as *Engineer*—as *Superintendent* of the batteries on the coasts—and as *Deputy Quarter Master General*.

The duties of these different employments seem to be incompatible with each other, but we are taught by the account of the *Extraordinaries*, that they are not intirely so: for he charges *contingencies* as Deputy Quarter Master General, in the years 1776, 1777, and 1778.—One article of payment to this gentleman is of a far more alarming nature than the rest. It stands nakedly thus in the last Account of *Extraordinaries*: —

— “ *Expence of the Com-*  
 “ *missariat from the opening*  
 “ *of the campaign to De-*  
 “ *cember, 1778* — £.1,266.”

A *Commissariat* is a many-headed monster. The establishment of it *at home* is yet in its infancy. The vigour and the vigilance of the Parliament and Public should be called upon at least to check its growth, since they omitted (what would have been much better) to strangle the monster at its birth.

It is a fact, the truth of which cannot be disputed, that the greater the number  
 of

of Commissaries, Comptrollers, Intendants, Super-intendants, &c. which are employed, the more money is wasted, the fewer satisfactory accounts are produced, and the more the public interest is neglected.—As one proof of this, let us turn our eyes for a moment to North America. The Commissariat there is said by some to stand at above 30,000*l. per annum*. By others it is said to exceed greatly that sum. The Minister says, that *some* Commissaries, &c. are appointed here by the *Treasury*; others are appointed by the different *Commanders in Chief* abroad; and that the *Commissary General* in North America has himself also a right to appoint as many as he pleases.

What an alarming power is here of creating *new offices* from *five shillings* to *five pounds per day*!

We have been told in Parliament by a gentleman who served lately in that country, that the *Commissary General* in America declared that near a score of the *Commissaries* sent to him from England, were



then totally useless; he had no employment for them, though they were all receiving considerable salaries from Government (*a*).—For this amazing expence it will naturally be asked, What satisfactory accounts, or what accounts of any sort have been laid before Parliament?—The answer is—*None*.

It is worth stating here that some of the ablest and most intelligent officers in the service, who acted in the last as well as the present war in America, have declared that all this business of the commissariat was managed in the last war by *two* commissaries only, at *one* pound *per day* each: and the Army was far more ably served than it has been lately or now is served, with the enormous charge abovementioned.

If the nation was really in a situation to afford the money thus profusely wasted,  
yet

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(*a*) The Secretary of War, Mr. Jenkinson, has however acquainted the House of Commons in the present session, that there is a saving in the American Estimate of *one pound ten shillings per day* by the death of — *one* Commissary

yet it ought to be applied to wise and salutary purposes. A proper distribution of it would give energy to a service in which the inferior officer either spends his private patrimony or feels the most poignant distress; the Lieutenant General has appointments inadequate to his high situation; and the Major General must either ruin his family or adopt a narrow œconomy very unbecoming his rank.

After the many instances of marked profusion stated in the above articles, the reader is desired to turn his attention to the following, out of numberless instances of a different œconomy, in former accounts of extraordinaries of the Army at different periods.

In 1714, (a year of rebellion.)

	l.
For intelligence to the Duke of Athol	300
For ditto to others	— 100
For ditto to others	— 20
For ditto to others	— 5
Transporting a train of artillery from Edinburgh to Stirling	— 25
L 2	To

84 *Extraordinary Appointments*

To contractors for horses held in  
readiness - - - - - 299

In 1740, In an account of transport  
expences amounting to 105,275*l*.  
the salary of the Agent and his Clerk  
is - - - - - 328

In 1746, in the extraordinaries,  
Mr. Reid is paid for his trouble in  
examining Forage Accounts - 30

In 1756, the expences of two  
Captains sent as Hostages from Mi-  
norca to France ——— 211

In 1759, General Conway (in a  
public character) for travelling and  
incidental expences, to Sluys, to  
settle a cartel ——— 200

In 1760, General Watson, Quar-  
ter Master General, for settling and  
visiting the camps in Great Britain 103

In 1761, General Watson for the  
same service ——— 113  
We

We might here, without any trouble, point out a true but most invidious contrast between the above articles in former Extraordinaries, and articles for similar services in the Extraordinaries for the four last years. But we have already in this section felt great concern in being obliged to allude to many officers, who in other respects are men of merit and distinction in the service, and though their names appear in the *Extraordinaries*, which are not only printed in the journals of Parliament, but are also published in periodical papers, which circulate throughout the kingdom; yet we forbear to mention their names in this publication, being of opinion that they are not liable to individual or personal imputation: For Economy in the great line of public expenditure is not so much the immediate concern of the private military officer.—When the readiness to give, becomes known; when a system of profusion is once publicly established; the blame of all that follows lies principally (if not solely) at the door of the *Minister*.

*N. B.* We have taken no notice in this chapter, of an antiquated and repeatedly rejected claim of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, for Hospital Expences in the last War, amounting to near 30,000*l.* Parliament, by the advice of the Minister, has lately admitted this stale claim as a just one; but this demand was not stated in the Extraordinaries of the Army: it was voted separately.—The Minister's love of justice however gives all the advantage of a *Nullum Tempus* to every claimant. For we find, in the Extraordinaries of 1774, the discharge of debts contracted even in the war before the last; viz. 1744, 1745, and 1746.



S E C T. VII.

*Presents to Indians.*

The article of *Presents to Indians*, as well on account of the sum, as of its nature and consequences, certainly requires (and will probably one day demand) a more particular account and explanation than can at present be obtained. — It stands briefly thus,

	Through the Under Secretary of State.		By Bills from North America.
In 1775	£. 5,000		
1776	11,000	Guy Johnson,	£. 4,430
1777	12,500	Super Inten-	16,600
1778	25,908	dant <i>Stuart</i> }	63,306
	54,408		84,336
			45,408
Total	—————		£. 138,744

In the last war (before the tomahawk and scalping knife were considered as instruments of destruction which God and Nature had put into our hands) these

savages were an article of very inconsiderable expence. But now, since they have had the honour of being our *allies* in the war, they are become far more expensive to us than any other troops; and have an Agent or Banker appointed for them on each side of the Atlantic.

The advantages of this *alliance*, the only one which we have cultivated (perhaps because it accorded best with the principles laid down by our Ministers in the commencement and progress of the war) are now thoroughly manifest—The peaceful inhabitants of the back settlements, who were all inclined to neutrality, have been forced by the scalping parties of our Indian allies, to take up the hatchet in their own defence: they have destroyed the Indian settlements, and have driven 5000 of them into Niagara, to be fed and supported by us there till summer.

The whole *copper race* might easily have been induced to adopt a neutrality, had not our Ministers prevented it.—God and Nature were said to justify our employment  
of

of them. But God and Nature now direct them to assist their neighbours against the more than savage barbarity of their merciless invaders.

C H A P. VI.

Ordnance.

**T**HOUGH the account of the ordnance (*i. e.* for artillery, ammunition, &c.) stands always in a separate estimate; yet, being closely connected with the army, it has been proud of keeping pace with it in the enormity of its expence.

The Ordnance Estimate voted.

For 1776, is	—	£. 472,827
1777,	—	592,817
1778,	—	683,299
1779,	—	917,373
1780,	—	1,049,602
		<hr/>
Total for <i>five</i> years	—	3,715,918

Compare this with the Ordnance estimates for former wars.

Voted for 1745	£. 263,435	} A rebellion in these years.
1746	422,319	
1747	477,213	

---

Total for 3 years	1,162,967
For 1780	1,049,602

---

Difference 113,365

Thus it appears that the Ordnance estimates for *three* years (with a rebellion in the country) exceeded the estimate for the single year 1780, only by £. 113,365.

Ordnance estimates of *last* war.

For 1756	—	£. 299,157	} For the <i>three</i> first years £. 1,128,686
1757	—	437,622	
1758	—	391,807	
1759	—	544,277	} For the <i>two</i> next years £. 1,055,137
1760	—	510,860	
1761	—	728,716	
1762	—	642,916	

---

Total of this war for seven years — — 3,555,355

By the above account it appears that the expence of the *three* first years of the last war, viz. 1,128,686 exceeded the estimate for the *single* year 1780, which is — 1,049,602

---

only by the sum of — 79,084  
That

That the *two* next years which were still higher estimated, amounting to — 1,055,137 exceed the estimate of the *single* year 1780, which is — 1,049,602

---

only by the sum of — 5,535

That the estimate of 1780, which is — 1,049,602 exceeds the *highest* year of *last* war, viz. — 728,716

---

by the sum of — 320,886

And that the whole expence of Ordnance for *five* years in this war, viz. — 3,715,918 exceeds the whole expence for *seven* years in the last war, viz. 3,555,355

---

by the sum of — 160,563

This part of the public expenditure is the more worthy of particular examination and controul for the following reasons.

1st. A select Committee of the House of Commons sat in 1763 to examine into



the conduct of this Board (which it is necessary to observe is merely executive, and bound to obey the higher ministers commands) and reported several very great abuses; especially in the mode of making contracts.

2dly. Above 160 pieces of our cannon were taken in the island of Dominica, where they had not a sufficient guard to take care of them even in a time of profound peace: whilst the valuable island of Jamaica was left totally unprovided with either cannon or ammunition.

3dly. The powder supplied by the Board of Ordnance has been found upon service to be excessively bad.

4thly. A Secretary of State, in a letter to the Commander in Chief in North America, has declared that in the year 1777, this country was left without a single matross for its defence. N. B. A matross is the lowest rank of soldiers in the regiment of artillery.

5thly.

5thly. The arms of several regiments have been reported by the commanding officers of those regiments, to be *unserviceable*.

6thly. It has been stated in Parliament, and has not been denied, that (notwithstanding all these enormous expences) we had not in our great arsenal (the Tower of London) *fifteen thousand* stand of serviceable arms in May 1778; which was two months after the French rescript of war had been presented to our court. This has been attempted to be in some measure accounted for; but in a very aukward manner: for it has been said to arise from the great quantities of arms which have been exported to America: thus proving (besides the improvidence of the measure) that we have been, absurdly as inhumanly, employing our *best* arms against our *friends*, and have now left only the *worst* to cope with our *enemies*.

## C H A P. VII.

## NAVY DEBT.

(*Lord Sandwich's Civil List.*)

**T**HE Debt of the Navy arises from money paid by the Admiralty *beyond* the estimates and grants of Parliament. This is not only an intolerable grievance in itself; but has also served as an example which has been latterly but too well copied by the army. And these together are now advancing with such rapid strides, that (unless speedily checked, and that with a very strong hand too, either by Parliament or PEOPLE) they threaten a total subversion of the constitution and an absolute annihilation of the rights of the nation.

The progress of the *Army* extraordinaries has been already exhibited in the Vth Chapter. The progress of the *Navy* Debt (or extraordinaries of the Navy) may be collected from a state of that debt from Christmas 1750 to September 1779; which period including the whole of the last war, will enable the public to compare the commencement of the present war with the commencement of the last.

Dec.

Dec. 31, 1750	- £.1,716,923
1751	- 1,675,792
1752	- 944,901
1753	- 1,132,106
1754	- 1,296,567
1755	- 1,978,070
1756	- 2,238,009
1757	- 3,462,967
1758	- 4,575,428
1759	- 5,391,830
1760	- 5,228,695
1761	- 5,607,001
1762	- 5,929,124
1763	- 4,046,898
1764	- 3,926,915
1765	- 2,484,595
1766	- 1,456,924
1767	- 1,213,072
1768	- 1,339,158
1769	- 1,082,846
1770	- 1,497,454
1771	- 1,195,409
1772	- 1,535,382
1773	- 1,886,760
1774	- 1,886,100
1775	- 2,698,579
1776	- 3,624,420
1777	- 4,003,573
1778	- 5,179,000
Sep. 30, 1779	- 7,262,415

N. B. In this Account the Debt arising from the Transport Service is included in each year.

Allowing

Allowing 250,000*l.* per month *l.*  
 for the three months from Sep-  
 tember 30 to December 31,  
 1779. The Navy Debt must  
 now be — — — 8,012,415

Navy Debt, Dec.	<i>l.</i>
31, 1779	8,012,415
The highest year of	
<i>last</i> war	5,929,124
Excess at this time	2,083,291

The reader may observe that  
 on the 31st of December 1754,  
 which was the eve of hostilities  
 with France preceding the last  
 war, the Navy debt was - 1,296,567

On the 31st of December 1777,  
 which was the eve of the pre-  
 sent hostilities with France, the  
 Navy debt was - - - 4,003,573

And that the Navy debt has in-  
 creased in this last year, i. e. from  
 the 31st of December 1778, to  
 the 31st of December 1779, by  
 the sum of - - - 2,833,415  
 The



The reader will observe that all this increase of Navy debt is expended over and above the prodigious estimates and grants of parliament for the service of the navy; and in that very year too, when we have suffered as a nation disgraces unprecedented in the annals of England. Our coast has been insulted; the French have been masters of the Channel: the Mediterranean has been absolutely deserted: Gibraltar is actually besieged: several of our valuable West-India islands have been taken: and the rest either abandoned, or left to a species of defence, which in its consequences must be almost as fatal to them as if they had been conquered by France.

From this enormous *civil list* of the navy, as from a copious source, flow all those abuses which have been so loudly complained of. Although that complaint has only served to drive the first Lord of the Admiralty for shelter to a quarter, from whence he has been hitherto enabled to insult the noblest profession in our island, and

to deride and set at nought all civil and military censure.

To this shelter and to that confidence of security in the first Lord of the Admiralty, which arises from the power and influence in his possession; must we attribute the following notorious abuses:

Ships commissioned for months before they are in readiness; thereby imposing a needless expence both of officers and men upon the nation:

Ships fitted out as fire-ships and new officers appointed to them, although in so deplorable a state that it is impossible for them to venture on the ocean:

Ships purchased of contractors; particularly East-India ships, notoriously unfit for service:

Ships of the line and others kept in pay, although absolutely useless; thereby occasioning both loss and deception to the public:

The practice of purchasing large quantities of foreign timber continued, although the ships which have been repaired with it at an enormous expence could do little or no service afterwards :

The charge of Contractors at the rate of 5 per cent. for fees at the yards and offices :

Partialities shewn by various management to Members of Parliament; and goods over and beyond the contracts, received, although not wanted :

The appointment of new Surveyors of Woods in North America, with a train of attendant expences, under pretence of preserving the timber appropriated to the king's use; though at the same time contracts are making in the very same provinces with private persons :

Parading visitations of the king's yards attended with great immediate expence, loss of time to the workmen, and the delay of important expeditions :

A late lavish and unnecessary grant to the Commissioners of the Navy ; who have had an *increase* of salary of *three hundred pounds* a year each ; which makes them equal to the Board of Admiralty ; and this for conducting the business of the army transports and victuallers, though the trouble bears no proportion to the reward :

Large sums appropriated contrary to the standing orders of the Navy for *Contingencies* of offices :

The scandalous abuse of the Commissioners of the Navy selling their clerkships—a practice big with mischief, and yet so inveterate that a late extraordinary transaction has not been able to produce a remedy :

The practice of Protections which is a great grievance to the mercantile part of the nation ; the fees for which, if they must be retained ought at least to be applied to the use of the public :

Large sums of money suffered to remain in the hands of all the accounting officers ;  
such

such as the Treasurer of the Navy, the Paymaster of the Marines, &c. Some of whom have money remaining in their hands even after their accounts are passed, instead of being obliged to make up their ballance at the end of every year, and to pass their accounts at stated periods both at home and abroad ; by which means the ballance would come to be expended before more money would be advanced.

N. B. We have here mentioned only some of the notorious abuses in the civil management of the Navy. A very different list would appear upon a thorough investigation made by an honest Committee of Accounts ; who would be enabled to unlock the doors of office and penetrate into secrets, the care of concealing which (by their neglect of greater objects) seems to be the chief occupation of those who keep the keys.



## C H A P. VIII.

*Remarks on Lord North's Method of raising Money by Loans.*

AFTER having thus, in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters briefly exhibited the profusion which prevails, under the present Administration, in the *expenditure* of the public money; it will be proper to take a short view of the profuse and ruinous terms on which the *borrowed* money is *raised*.

*Scheme of the Loan for 1779.*

Seven millions stock in the	l.
3 per cent. annuities sold at 60	
per cent. - - - - -	4,200,000

Three douceurs, consisting of the profits of a Lottery, a quarter's interest and annuity, and an annuity for 29 years of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (i. e. 262,500 <i>l.</i> ) all sold to the Money-lenders for the sum of - - - - -	2,800,000
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Sum advanced -	7,000,000
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True

*True Value of the Douceurs.*

Value of 262,500*l.* per ann.  
for 29 years (reckoning interest  
at 5 per cent.) is  $15\frac{1}{4}$  years  
purchase; or - - - 3,974,000

Profits of the Lottery and a  
quarter's interest and annuity - 0,260,000  

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4,234,000

*Gained by the Money-lenders, or lost by the  
Public in this Bargain.*

By seven millions stock sold  
at 40 per cent. discount (*a*) - 2,800,000

By the Douceurs; being the  
difference between 2,800,000*l.*  
(the sum paid for them) and  
4,234,000*l.* (their true value) 1,432,000

Total loss - 4,232,000

That

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It is necessary to remember here, that when stock is sold, an obligation is incurred to return 100*l.* in money for every 100*l.* stock: and that the public will undoubtedly find itself under a necessity of fulfilling this obligation, should the public debts be ever put into a fixed course of redemption.

That the true value of an annuity for 29 years, is  $15\frac{1}{100}$  years purchase (when interest is at 5 per cent. or when the 3 per cents. are at 60) may be proved in the following manner.

If any sum is laid out in purchasing such an annuity at this price, 5 *per cent. per annum* may be taken as the interest of the principal, and a surplus will be left which in 29 years will accumulate to the principal. For example, with a thousand pounds may be purchased 66*l.* of the annuity, supposing the price  $15\frac{1}{100}$  years purchase: 50 pounds *per ann.* may be spent as the interest of the principal at 5 per cent, and the remaining 16*l. per annum* if saved, will in 29 years accumulate to a thousand pounds.

It may seem incredible, but it is true, that though this annuity is thus demonstrably worth  $15\frac{1}{100}$  years purchase, when the 3 per cents are at 60: yet Lord North made the public sell it at  $9\frac{1}{10}$  years purchase; which is the proper price of this annuity when interest is at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, or when the 3 per cents are at 32 ——— So that

that the money lender might make  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent *per annum* interest for the sum he advanced for it, and at the same time secure his purchase money.

The extravagance of the terms of the last loan may therefore be otherwise represented in the following manner.

Procured at 5 per cent, with an obligation to return 100 <i>l.</i> for every 60 <i>l.</i> received	4,200,000
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Procured at $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (being the purchase money for 262,500 <i>per annum</i> for 29 years at $9\frac{7}{10}$ years purchase.	2,540,000
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Procured by lottery tickets and a quarter's interest and annuity in advance	260,000
	<hr/>
	7,000,000

Borrowing 4,200,000*l.* at 5 per cent; and 2,540,000 at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is nearly the same as if the two sums united had

O been

been borrowed at an interest of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This therefore (or  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) is the interest at which Lord North borrowed money last year: creating at the same time an artificial debt of 2,800,000*l.* which must be paid (if the public debt is ever paid) though *nothing* has been received for it.

Is it possible that a kingdom, already so overloaded, should go on long in borrowing on such terms?

But the terms of the next loan are likely to be still more extravagant: for, it is said, that ten millions in money are to be procured by selling ten millions of 3 per cent. stock at 58 (i. e. for 5,800,000*l.*); an annuity for 28 years of 400,000*l.* for 3,900,000*l.* and the profits of a Lottery and a quarter's advance of the interests and annuity for 300,000*l.*

Should these be the terms, the loss to the public will be;



By ten millions stock sold at 58 (i. e. 42 per cent. discount). 4,200,000

By the difference between six millions (the true value (a) of an annuity for 28 years of 400,000*l.*) and 3,900,000*l.* (the sum paid for it). — 2,100,000

Total loss 6,300,000

Thus will the Minister, by one bargain, squander away above *six millions*. And this waste is the more to be lamented, because it is unnecessary. For regulations have been proposed (b) which would enable Government to borrow always nearly at the rate of interest which money bears in the 3 per cents, *without any douceurs*; and therefore without subjecting the public to the loss it suffers by *douceurs*, and to the necessity of paying at redemption many millions which it never received.

Suppose for instance that in consequence of such regulations, Government (instead

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of

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(a) This value is very nearly 15 years purchase, reckoning interest at 5 per cent.

(b) See *Supplement to the Additional Observations on Civil Liberty*.

of borrowing ten millions at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, as it is likely to do) should be able to borrow at  $5\frac{1}{4}$ ; an *annual* charge would in this case be saved of 125,000*l.* besides above *four millions* at redemption.

It will be said indeed that Money-lenders are capricious and greedy, and cannot be induced to lend on cheaper terms.—If this is true, it only proves that the nation is become a prey to rapacious Money-lenders and an extravagant Minister; who between them are wasting its treasure and compleating its ruin: but it will by no means justify the extravagance here represented.

It should not be said that any regulations will not succeed, until some trial has been made of them. And the expences of the nation are now so enormous, that a minister must be inexcusable who does not try every expedient that may produce any saving.

But waving all regard to these regulations, and taking things just as they are, it is easy to show that by only offering the

*Long*

Long Annuity now at market, as the *douceur*, instead of the Short Annuity, great savings may be made.—The Long Annuity is now bought and sold at 18 years purchase; which is the price it ought to bear reckoning interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—Let it be supposed to be taken as low as  $16\frac{1}{2}$  years purchase; which is nearly the price it ought to bear reckoning interest at 6 per Cent.—By selling it at this price Ten Millions might be procured on the following terms,

Ten Millions 3 per cent.		
Stock sold at 58	—————	5,800,000
A Long Annuity of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or £.237,500 sold at $16\frac{1}{2}$	—————	3,900,000
Lottery, and a quarter's interest and annuity	—————	300,000
	—————	£. 10,000,000

By this scheme Ten Millions would be borrowed at less than an Interest of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per Cent.—The Fund to be provided, would be £.537,500.—And the excess of the value

value of the Annuity, above the sum paid for it would be nearly £.700,000. Whereas, in consequence of the preference given to a *Short Annuity*, the same sum cannot be borrowed under an interest of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—A Fund must be provided that will produce £.700,000.—And the excess of the value of the annuity above the sum advanced for it, is no less (as already has been shown) than £.2,100,000.

A minister who either makes contracts or borrows money on higher terms than are necessary is a nuisance to his country.—Some persons think that Lord North does not really know that the *Short Annuity* is so monstrously undervalued as it is; and that this ignorance is the reason of the preference he gives to it.—His *Friends* charitably think that by this preference he means at the end of 28 years to secure a handsome saving for the Sinking Fund, in order to expedite its future operations in discharging our debts.—But his enemies believe that he means by it to provide a saving that shall hereafter strengthen the

*Influence*

*Influence of the Crown* and increase the powers of *Corruption*. Perhaps the sounder opinion may be, that both his friends and his enemies are mistaken in their conjectures. Most probably he does not carry his views so far forward as to the end of 28 years (*a*) a period which (if our affairs continue but a little longer under his management) is likely to exceed considerably the duration of the Funds.

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(*a*) Lord Hillsborough (if we may judge from his declaration in the House of Lords on the 15th of last December) seems to entertain the *sounder opinion*; and to be one of those who have not the strongest persuasion in the world of Lord North's *providence*: for Lord Hillsborough did then solemnly assert it to be his firm belief, that if Lord North should quit his post as minister to-morrow, he would not be able to maintain his family.—How well this modest assertion of Lord Hillsborough accords with Lord North's repeated declaration of a willingness and desire to resign his office; and how it can be reconciled with the other lucrative appointments of himself and his family, the reader is left to determine. However at the worst, with the assistance of Mr. Atkinson and the other contractors, his Secretary Mr. Robinson will have wherewithal to maintain both his own family and his Lordship's.



## C O N C L U S I O N.

*To the Landholders, &c.*

Fellow Countrymen,

**I**N the preceding Pages we have laid before you some few notorious and incontestable Facts (which lie merely on the threshold of inquiry) selected from a numerous Host of others of the same nature.

It may perhaps be unnecessary here to suggest two important reflections to the attentive reader ;

1st. That we have in this publication confined ourselves merely to the *Expenditure* of the public money ; and have avoided to take notice of the shameful abuses which prevail in the *Receipt* of the revenue and in the *manner of accounting* for it. The waste and plunder of the public money under these heads are not of a less magnitude or of smaller importance than the abuses in the Expenditure. But they deserve a separate discussion, and shall have it ; if it shall appear that the intelligence here communicated is welcome to the public, and serves at all to rouse them

to

to a sense of their wrongs, and to resolutions of obtaining justice.

2dly. That, in this publication, the profusion, mismanagement, and corrupt influence and practices of the present ministers are exhibited only by way of *comparison* with the conduct and practices of all former ministers in this country, even the most wasteful, incapable, corrupt, and inattentive. We have here given to you only a *comparative* view of present with former abuses: thus allowing to our present government the *vantage* ground of all the improper practices and impositions, which have been gradually (though not insensibly) stealing upon the kingdom in the administration of the executive branch of the legislature, from the time of the revolution down to his present Majesty's accession to the throne of the discarded Stuarts.—What these progressive abuses must necessarily be in the course of near a century, the most uninformed politician may easily conjecture. They who are better informed in these matters, see with an indignation which

forbids all moderate expressions, that that influence of the crown and power of corruption (so progressively augmented) which have been thought more than sufficient for all the purposes (whether proper or improper) of all former administrations; instead of satisfying the inordinate appetite of these ministers of despotism, have only imparted to them the daring confidence of still farther augmenting that corruption to so scandalous a degree, that if his Majesty should now chuse to promote his postilion, or (with the Roman Emperor) his *Horse* to the office of First Lord of the Treasury, his neigh would be attended by as great a *majority* as that which now follows the heels of the present noble Lord in possession (*a*).

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(*a*) Mr. SMELT, in his known situation, has been so impolitic as to avow an opinion that the king has not power enough, and that the influence of the crown ought to be still farther augmented. To those who know the man and his communication, this is an awful warning indeed!

God forbid that his Majesty (of whose royal favour and confidence Mr. Smelt possesses so distinguished and considerable a share) should himself entertain any opinion of the same nature. Most miserable indeed would then

If, in this your alarming situation, many words are necessary to excite you to vigorous and decisive exertions, we have already survived the liberties of our country. The corrupt *influence of the Crown* is risen to such a height, that it will not be sufficient merely to *clip* the wings with which it mounted; they must be *seared* to prevent their putting forth again. We are now arrived at a period when either corruption must be thoroughly purged from the Senate, or the nation is finally and irrecoverably undone. If no remaining remedy can be found, by which this pestilence may be quietly removed—*Aetum est de Republica*. Let us fix the mark of the plague upon the doors of the house, and then—Let him that will die of the infection, enter.

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then be the condition of his subjects, and still more miserable that of his Majesty: for *they* might still have hope; but *he* would be compelled (having all) to sit down with Alexander and weep for other worlds to conquer.

The following is a list of the noble lords who (by their votes on the two first motions recited in the beginning of this publication) are considered with the utmost gratitude by the public as irrevocably pledged to their country for the effectual prosecution of a thorough and speedy reformation.

<i>Dukes of</i> Cumberland	<i>Earls of</i> Jersey
Bolton	Radnor
Devonshire	Shelburne
Grafton	Spencer
Manchester	Suffolk
Portland	Tankerville
Richmond	Courtney
Rutland	<i>Viscounts</i> Hereford
<i>Marquis of</i> Rockingham	Say and Seal
<i>Earls of</i> Abingdon	Townshend
Befsborough	Abergavenny
Chatham	<i>Lords</i> Beaulieu
Cholmondely	Craven
Coventry	Fortescue
Derby	King
Effingham	Pagett
Egremont	Ravensworth
Ferrers	St. John
Fitzwilliam	St. Asaph
Gainsborough	<i>Bishops of</i> Peterborough
Harcourt	

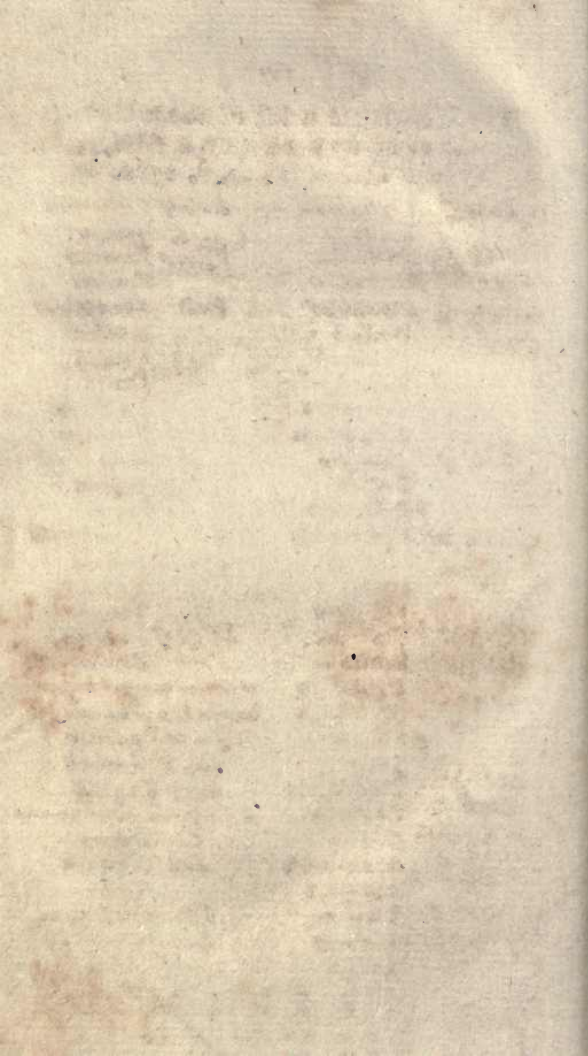


The following is a list of the noble lords who voted for the THIRD motion, made by Lord Shelburne Feb. 8, 1780.

<i>Dukes of</i>	Cumberland	<i>Earls of</i>	Tankerville
	Bolton		Temple
	Devonshire	<i>Viscount</i>	Courtney
	Grafton		Hereford
	Manchester	<i>Lords</i>	Abergavenny
	Portland		Beaulieu
	Richmond		Camden
	Rutland		Craven
<i>Marquis of</i>	Carmarthen		De Ferrars
	Roekingham		Fortescue
<i>Earls of</i>	Abingdon		King
	Berkley		Monson
	Besborough		Pagett
	Cholmondely		Ravenstworth
	Coventry		Romney
	Derby		St. John
	Effingham		Walpole
	Egremont	<i>Bishops of</i>	St. Asaph
	Ferrers		Peterborough
	Fitzwilliam		
	Harborough	<i>Unable, through infirmity, to</i>	
	Harcourt	<i>stay for the division</i>	
	Jersey	<i>Earl of</i>	Strafford
	Northington	<i>Bishop of</i>	Carlisle
	Pembroke		
	Radnor	<i>Voted by Proxy</i>	
	Scarborough	<i>Earl</i>	Chatham
	Shelburne		Spencer
	Stamford	<i>Viscount</i>	Torrington
	Stanhope	<i>Lords</i>	Chedworth
	Suffolk		Foley















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