A LETTER
FROM A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
TO HIS FRIEND in the Country,
UPON THE MOTION to address his MAJESTY to settle 100,000 l. per Annum ON HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES, &c.

IN WHICH The antient and modern State of the Civil List, and the Allowance to the Heir apparent, or presumptive, of the Crown, are particularly consider'd.

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TO HIS
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SIR,

OUR Desire alone would have prevail'd upon Me to give You my Thoughts upon any Subject You should require; but the Importance of This to the Nation, together with the Uneasiness and Complaints it hath occasion'd, considering how essential a Point it is to our Constitution, most necessarily call upon every Man not only to know but judge whether what A 2 hath
hath been done upon it was right, (since it will probably be the Subject of Debate again next Session) as well as incumbent upon every Member, who is ask'd, to give the Reasons for his Vote, with an Account of what pass'd upon that Occasion.

I shall therefore more willingly and cheerfully comply with your Request to know the Motives, which induced Me to give my Vote for an Address to his Majesty, to settle 100,000l. per Annum upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

You observe very justly, that all the Arguments, as well as the laborious Search into History, to prove that Princes of Wales have been, and ought always to be, dependent on their Fathers, on Account of the many ill Consequences, which it is pretended have flow'd from a contrary Situation, were entirely given up by the *Message, which was sent to his Royal Highness the Day before, and that Day communicated to the House. As This was allowing that He ought to have an independent Provision, it shorten'd the Debate, by making the Quantum the chief Consideration.

The Manner of introducing this Message was very extraordinary; and though it might be according to antient Precedents, yet it had not been done in the Memory of any of Us; and the Use made of it was as extraordinary; for

* See the Appendix.
for after the honourable Gentleman, who so well and fully open'd the Affair to the House, concluded with a Motion for as as loyal and dutiful an Address as was ever moved in Parliament, another right honourable Gentleman introduced the Message from his Majesty as Part of his Speech. This was objected to, as not regular; but it was urged that it had been formerly practised, and that He might read it to refresh his Memory, though Part of his Speech, as indeed He made it, and play'd the Orator to the utmost of his Power. Action, Tone of Voice, and a peculiar Emphasis were exerted to the highest Degree; and You may easily perceive from the remarkable Method of wording his Royal Highness's Answer, upon their best Recollection and Remembrance, how capable it is of such Uses. By these Means, the impartial Reading of it by the Speaker, or the Calling to have it read, if any Doubts arose upon it, was prudently prevented; since it was so much calculated for that Day, and put to such an Use, that every Body was afterwards under the greatest Surprize to find the Sense and Import of it so different from what They were before made to apprehend it to be. Nor, considering the great Concern and Surprize, which his Royal Highness must necessarily have been under, upon so solemn and unexpected a Message being deliver'd to Him, in which it is said, "that the 50,000 l. a Year, which is
"now paid Him, might by his Majesty's farther Grace and Favour be render'd less pre-
carious, his Majesty, to prevent the bad Con-
sequences, which he apprehends may follow
from the undutiful Measures, which his Ma-
jefty is inform'd your Royal Highness hath
been advised to pursue, will grant to your
Royal Highness, for his Majesty's Life, the
said 50,000 l. per Annum, &c. I say, con-
sidering the surprizing Manner, in which this Message was deliver'd to Him, one could not expect that the most accurate Words should not be made Use of in an immediate Answer, not deliver'd in Writing. But if it is consider'd how pertinent and full an Answer the first Paragraph contains to the whole Message, and how the Language runs together throughout, it must be thought a very unfortunate Incident that the best Recollection and Remembrance of the noble Lords did not connect the Sense of those remarkable Words in the latter one, upon which so much Stress was laid, either to what went before, or after them; for it is only thus worded — * " After which, his Royal High-
ness used many dutiful Expressions towards his Majesty, and then added; indeed, my Lords, it is in other Hands; I am sorry for it; or Words to that Effect." — You see, by the Votes, that these remarkable Words are particularly pointed out to the Notice of the Reader,

* See the Appendix.
Reader, by inverted Comma's; but what Occasion was there for this additional Answer, or Report of it; since it bears no Connection with any Thing new before, or after it, and even the Words are acknowledged to be so doubtful and indefinite, that it is added, or to that Effect? But considering the Use, which was made of them afterwards, it might have been more proper, that as the Message was deliver'd to the noble Lords in Writing, They had by some Intimation or other obtain'd their Answer in Writing, to prevent Mistakes; or at least, after They had written their Sense of it down, with that remarkable Qualification, They had in some Way or other communicated it to his Royal Highness, in order to know whether it was the Sense and Purport of what He meant to say; a Thing, which is generally, though privately, practis'd upon Address's of Parliament to any of the Royal Family; left the Person, who is to report their Answer, should unhappily mistake their Words, or Intentions.

But to consider this Point, without the artificial Glosses of a Day; a more respectful and dutiful Answer could not have been made; and every Man, who wishes well to the Royal Family, and knows that till the 100,000/ a Year is given to his Royal Highness, the Affair will be in other Hands must be sorry for it, as well as Himself; for it is the Right of every Member to insist on its being paid to Him; or
or whatever Part is not so paid, ought to be taken back again, for the Benefit of the Publick, since for that Reason only We granted so large a Civil-Lift.

When We likewise consider what pass'd in the Debate upon the Gin-Act last Year, which added 70,000 l per Annum to the Civil-Lift, with Relation to his Royal Hsgbhns's Allowance of 100,000 l a Year, and on the Day of Congratulation for his happy Nuptials, when that Point was again taken Notice of in the House, as well as a Jointure for her Royal Highness; nobody could help expecting that his Majesty would have been advised to do it, before any Application could be made in another Manner, as every Body foresaw it would be, if not done before the then next Session of Parliament. The Parliament sat long enough last Year, after the Marriage, to pass a Bill for that Purpose; and They are generally so complaisant to such Bills, as even to detain them but four Days in the House of Commons, as in the Case of the Princess of Orange; though it is true that, with the Help of Whitsun holy Days intervening, and the not giving any unnecessary Dispatch, as in the other Case, the Act for the present Allowance of her Royal Highness hath been ten Days in passing the House of Commons; and if it should have taken up so much Time last Year, as perhaps it may be desired to be thought it would, there was still more
more than sufficient to have pass'd it in. It seems scarce possible, considering how long the Marriage was in Agitation before it was compleated, but that the Thoughts of an Allowance for Him, as well as a Jointure for Her, must have occurr'd; for even in private Life, when Parents themselves marry their Children, it is too often the first and only Consideration; and, upon such an Occasion as this, it could not possibly be forgot what both their Majesties had, when Prince and Princess of Wales.

That this was the first Step naturally to be taken, appears from his Majesty's most gracious Message; in which He says that his sudden Departure for Hanover hinder'd it at the latter End of the former Session of Parliament, and his Indisposition the Beginning of the last.

As all Messages from the Crown to the Parliament are supposed and taken to be by Advice of the Ministers, so This no Doubt was the Work of some able Hand, by whom his Majesty was inform'd of those undutiful Measures said to be pursued by his Royal Highness, in the Mediation of Parliament. This is too tender a Point to be discuss'd here; nor shall I enter into it any farther than only by observing, that the best and most respectful Method the Prince could use, in this Case, even supposing any Application from
from **Him**, was That, which is and ought to be of the greatest Weight to his Majesty himself; the Parliament, who granted this Revenue to Him, for that Purpose, and who are the most proper Judges of their own Intentions. It would have been much below the Honour and Dignity of the **Heir of the Crown** to pay, like the meanest Pensioner, a servile Court to the most powerful Minister, in order to obtain That, wherein the Honour of the Crown and the Royal Family are so much concern’d.

You will easily perceive that the whole Business of the Day was purposely to be laid upon the Message and Answer. Terrors were to be added to the Surprize and high Colouring of it. All This was pompously introduced, by declaring, "that *this Motion was to determine and dispose of the legal Property of the Crown*; for it was a *Question of Property*, and That the Dispute; as He was afraid it would be consider’d in an higher "Place."— But surely *this Nation* as yet knows of no higher Place than in Parliament. It was farther urged, "that it was taking "from the King, and would be a Violation "of Property."— That We have the Power "of Appropriation, whilst We are granting "Money, but not afterwards.— That it was "a Rule of the House, not to enter into any "publick Consideration of Money, without "Consent
"Confent of the Crown."—How soon must what pass'd last Year have been forgotten? We then pass'd a Smuggling Law, without having the previous Approbation of the Crown, though it was very oddly introduced in the Gin-Act; perhaps, by Way of Precedent; and in the Debate upon that Bill, it was very strongly asserted that the Revenues of the Crown were the Revenues of the People. If so, have They not a Right to meddle with what is their own? But what is most surprizing, the very next Thing urged in the same Speech was a full Confutation of it, and shew'd the contrary; for it was then said, "that the Motion in the Convention of Parliament, for the Princess Anne of Denmark's Allowance, was disagreed to; but, in the next Session, it pass'd Nemine contradicente which is an Evidence of the King's Consent, and the Necessity of having it.—That in the Committee, it was agreed to be 70,000 l. a Year; but that Resolution was re-committed, and They then by Address to the Crown added to her former Letters Patent, for 30,000 l. a Year, the Sum of 20,000 l. a Year, to compleat the whole to 50,000 l."—Even This shews the Parliament's Right of interfering, without the Consent of the Crown; and that This was so, appears from the very State of the Fact itself; for if the Crown had consented that it should be 70,000 l. a Year, and the
House had agreed to it, how could They afterwards reduce it to 50,000 l? which plainly shews, as well as the secret History of those Times, how disagreeable it was to the Crown, and how the Affair was compounded, after it was brought in, without the King's Consent. Great Stress was laid upon This, in Answer to the Precedent quoted of the Parliament's doing it Themselves; as if They allow'd that the whole Affair depended upon that Point; which makes it necessary to state the Fact fully from the Journals.

"A Motion being made the 26th of March 1689, that the House will consider of a Provision to be made for a Revenue, for the Princess Anne of Denmark; Resolved, that when the Matter of the Revenue shall come under Consideration of the House, They will then consider of settling a Revenue upon the Princess Anne of Denmark."

On the 25th of April following, the House resolved, "that out of the publick Revenue for the Charge of the civil Government, (including therein what is to be allow'd for her royal Majesty, the Queen Regnant, the Queen Dowager, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, and the Mareschal Schomberg,) there be allow'd the Sum of 600,000 l." The 9th of August, it was reported from the Committee, "that it is the Opinion of this Committee, that there be an additional
additional Provision for a Revenue for the "Princess Anne of Denmark, for her Life only, of 40,000 l. per Ann. and that the Question being proposed, that the House do agree with the Committee, a Debate arose thereupon.—Resolved that the Debate be adjourn'd, until the settling of the Revenue comes under Consideration of the House."—But that Affair never came under Consideration that Session; for the Parliament was adjourn'd the 20th of August to the 20th of September; then to the 21st of October; and then prorogued to the 23d of October, which was making of a new Session at that Time. On the 5th of December, the House resolved, nemine contradicente, "that it be an Instruction to the Committee, that They do take Care there be a Provision made in the Bill, for the Maintenance of the Prince and Princess of Denmark, for this Year."—Upon This only They did, in Pursuance of their Resolution of the 9th of August, bring into the Bill a Clause, not only for the 30,000 l. a Year, granted by King James's Letters Patent, but likewise for the additional 40,000 l. a Year. This was recommitted, and the next Day, the 18th of December, the Clause was amended, and the additional 40,000 l. was left out; when the House address'd his Majesty to make a Provision for the Prince and Princess of Denmark of
of 50,000 l. a Year. This plainly shews that it was the Parliament's own Doing from the Beginning to the End; and that all the Dispute about the Affair must have been about the Quantum, which was therefore only the Dispute of a Day.

Another Thing endeavour'd to be shewn was, what the Support of the Royal Family costs his Majesty, to imply that no more could be afforded to his Royal Highness; for He had 50,000 l. the Duke of Cumberland 8,000 l. the Princess of Orange 5,000 l. the two eldest Princesses 5,300 l. the two youngest Princesses 2,000 l. which makes the whole amount to 70,300 l. a Year. To this was to be added a proper Allowance for Bed and Board, and extraordinary Works in the Palace; which together might be easily conceived to amount to 100,000 l. per Ann. The Conclusion therefore of Course must be, that 50,000 l. a Year was the whole Sum, which was design'd by Parliament for the Prince of Wales; and the Remainder of what his present Majesty had, more than the late King, was to supply the 50,000 l. a Year to the Queen, and other private Uses of an upright Administration. But We were told that, upon these Heads of extraordinary Expences to his Majesty, there would be a Saving to Him of 15,000 l. a Year, since the Prince now keeps his own Table. How much more therefore must it cost the Prince,
Prince, by the additional Tables of the Princess's Family, &c? Suppose it only to be 4000 l. a Year. This shews plainly that his present Allowance is too little; since above one Third of it must go in Eating and Drinking.

These Arguments, and the Affair of the Message, ended with the most pathetick and terrible Reasons for not coming to a Question, upon the Motion;

—— immedicabile Vulnus
Ense rescindendum.

No Father would forgive a Son, for appealing to an higher Power.—— We ought to avoid giving our Judgment in this Affair.— The King hath a Property in it, and We should stop this breaching Gap, which may prove an Inundation to drown all.— No Family will stand Enquiries into private Mistakes — a Victory to either — Lord have Mercy upon us! — A Victory to either may be the Destruction of both.

Having given You a short State of the Proceedings, and the Arguments against the Motion, I shall now offer my Reasons for it, and prove from History that the Heirs apparent of the Crown, and lately even the presumptive Heirs, have always had a sufficient Allowance, independent of the Crown, not from
from the *Precariousness* of it only, but the Quantum.

It appears from our *History* and *Records*, without any Thing being proved to the contrary in the *Debate*, that from the 15th of Edward the 3d till the *Crown*, by its *Liberalities*, had render’d itself dependent for its Support on the Bounties of the *People*, there was a greater Proportion of an *independent Allowance* annex’d to those *Titles*, to which the *Heirs apparent of the Crown* were born, than what We now claim’d as their Right.

The Revenues of *Wales*, *Cornwal*, and *Chester*, in the Time of Edward the 3d, produced 9,302 l. a Year; and, considering the Proportion of Money in those Times, they were very great; for We find, when *Henry* the 5th began the Conquest of *France*, that the *Revenues of the Crown* were but 50,000 l. a Year; and even so low as the Reign of *Henry* the 7th, they were sufficient to enable a *Prince of Wales*, by settling only a *third Part in Dower*, to make an ample Provision for the *greatest Princes and Fortune* of those Times.

There are *Precedents of Parliament*, for interfering in the Creation of a *Prince of Wales*, whilst very young; and *They* have even required it, when the *Revenues* alone, annex’d to those high Honours, were a *sufficient independent Support for their Rank and Dignity*; nay, in a greater Proportion than what was now
now desired. They have likewise interfered in the Dowers, that were formerly given to Queen Consorts. They have even gone farther; for They have required that not only Honours, but Revenues, should be settled on the younger Sons of the Crown; and all This They have done, when the Revenues were the proper Inheritance of the Crown, and the People paid nothing annually to its Support.

If Parliaments interfered in those Times, it is not surely less their Right at present, when the People pay the whole Expences of the Crown, as well as the Government, and granted so large a Civil-Lift upon this express Condition, to make an honourable Provision for ALL THE ROYAL FAMILY. Have They not therefore a greater Right, whenever They think fit to exert it, to see the Heir of the Crown supported with equal Honour to his Predecessors, since the Civil-Lift is now so vastly beyond what the warmest Imagination could have ever suspected?

The Power and Dependents of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, were formerly so great and numerous, that They were of vast Service to the Crown, in all domestick Troubles. But these Revenues, as well as Powers, have undergone the same Alterations with the Revenues of the Crown, by the Liberality of former Princes, as well as by abolishing of ancient Tenures; and though
the Power of a Prince of Wales is now a mere Trifle, which consists only in making a few Welsh Parsons, (whereas they had formerly the Nomination to Bishoprics) and some little Employments; nay, though the present Revenue is not reckon'd above 1,100 l. a Year, which in Edward the 3d's Time was 4,681 l.; yet even this, small as it is, hath not yet been granted to his present Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

Notwithstanding the Alterations, which happen'd in the Revenues of the Crown, from the Time of a Prince of Wales, in Henry the 7th's Reign, to one under King James the first, when the People paid so great a Share towards the publick Expences, the Prince's Allowance was much larger, in Proportion, than what is now contended for. The Revenue of that King, upon a Medium of several Years, produced 450,863 l. per Annum, which included the current Service and Civil-Lift, as we now call them; (for it was to answer every Expence;) yet out of this, the Prince of Wales had 46,000 l. a Year; and only 24,500 l. was granted to the Queen-Consort, though she was at a very great Expence, in keeping a Sort of a separate Court.

The Alterations that have happen'd by the Struggles between the Crown and the People for the Purse, which some think they still keep, made none in their antient Care and Zeal.
Zeal for the *Heir apparent of the Crown*; but They even carry'd it farther, by extending it to the *presumptive Heir*, though They were to pay it themselves; for no sooner was the *Restoration* agreed upon here than King Charles the 2d and his *Brothers* had a Share in the *first Money-fruits*, whilst They were yet abroad. *That Parliament*, after receiving *his Majesty's Declaration*, and highly approving it, "*immediately* took into Consideration that the " *King*, being long deprived of his *Revenue*, " might be in *Want of Money*, and therefore " order'd that 50,000 l should be speedily " raised and *presented to his Majesty*, with " 10,000 l. to the *Duke of York*, and 5,000 l. to " *the Duke of Gloucester*" — The same *Regard* was continued to the *Duke of York*, though it was highly probable then that *his Majesty* would have had *Children to succeed Him*; yet the *Parliament* in the Year 1663, settled the *Revenues of the Post-Office and Wine-Licences* upon Him; and *his Revenues* at last amounted to 104,000 l a *Year*.

*After the Revolution*, in the *first Year of King William and Queen Mary*, the *Parliament themselves*, without any *Message*, or *Address*, enacted the *Letters Patent of King James the 2d* for 30,000 l a *Year* to the *Princess Anne of Denmark* and though it was urged, in our *late Debate*, that the *Instruction* for it was dropt, because it was *disrespectful to the Crown*, and *See Lachard's History.*
meddling with the Affairs of the Royal Family, which the Parliament had nothing to do with; yet the Bill, with that very Clause in it, pass'd into a Law. We have already shewn how, by Address of Parliament, it was increased to 50,000 l. a Year. This was a certain and honourable Provision; especially considering that the Civil-Lift Revenues of King William produced but about 500,000 l. a Year, out of which several Articles were paid, that are now thrown upon the People. There was likewise a Jointure settled, in 1662, upon Queen Catherine of 30,000 l. a Year. At the End of the War, King William's Civil-Lift was increased to 700,000 l. a Year for Life, and it was then to pay the several Articles above, as likewise the farther Sum of 50,000 l. a Year to King James the second's Queen. But upon not paying several of these Articles, the Parliament took back from the Civil-Lift, the Occasion for which it was granted then ceasing, the Sum of 100,000 l. a Year; and out of the Remainder He paid the Pensions, amounting at least to 48,832 l. a Year, which reduced his Revenue to 551,168 l. and out of That He paid the 50,000 l. a Year to the Princess of Denmark. I shall be more particular upon this Alteration in another Place; but it was necessary to mention thus much of it here, to carry on the History and View of the different Civil-Lifts of late.
The Revolution made great Changes, with Relation to our Money-Affairs; for before that Time, the Grants to the Crown were made general, without specifying any Uses, whereby it often happen'd that the Money was apply'd to quite different Purposes than for what it was intended; and Those, for which alone it was thought to be given, were totally neglected. To remedy this Evil, for the future, the Method of appropriating was introduced; which so naturally led to the Right of enquiring whether the Sense of their Appropriations had been strictly observed, and consequently gave Them a Liberty of making any Alterations consistent with their original Intention.

Upon Queen Anne's Accession to the Throne, the same Revenues were granted Her, for Life, as his late Majesty King William had; but the * 3,700 l a Week, amounting to 192,000 l. a Year, after the Expiration of five Years, over and above what would pay the Interest of the Banker's Debt, was reserved to be disposed of for the Use and Benefit of the Publick. Her Revenues, upon a Medium of ten Years, amounted to 590,994 l; and the last three Years but to 549,215 l; which was owing to her giving away the First-Fruits and Tenths, and 36,400 l. a Year to publick Services out of the Post-Office; from which must be deducted, in order to see her Civil-Lift in the same Light We view That of his present Majesty, the Sum

*1 Anne Cap. 7, 8, 3, and 4.
Sum of 48,832 l, which appears by an Estimate of Civil-List Expenses, made the 23d of July 1702, of Pensions and Perpetuities payable at the Exchequer, the Excise, Post and Alienation Offices, which were then all for Perpetuities, Lives, or Terms of Years, and greatly reduced her Civil-List according to the modern Way of accounting. Out of this was paid to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Denmark, 30,000 l. a Year. It is unnecessary to make any Observations on the Difference between her present Majesty's Allowance and this.

Upon his late Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne, the Parliament immediately granted Him the same Revenues her late Majesty had. In his first Speech to his Parliament, He took Notice "that the Branches of the Revenue, formerly granted for the Support of the civil Government, are so far incumber'd and alienated, that the Produce of the Funds, which remain and have been granted to Me, will fall much short of what was at first design'd for maintaining the Honour and Dignity of the Crown; and since it is my Happiness (as I am confident You think it yours) to see a Prince of Wales, who may in due Time succeed Me on the Throne, and to see Him bless'd with many Children, the best and most valuable Pledges of our Care and Concern for your Prosperity; This must occasion an Expence, "to
"to which the Nation hath not of many Years been accustomed, but such as surely no Man will grudge."—It is observable, first, that the Desire of his Majesty, as to Himself, was only that the *Produce of the Revenue* might be compleated to what it was originally design'd; and the rest was intirely for his *Royal Highness*; which shews with what Grandeur and Proportion of the Revenue it was then thought necessary to support a *Prince of Wales*.

For this Reason, a very large Addition to the *Civil-Lift* was so cheerfully granted, to compleat the net *Produce* of it only to 700,000 l. a Year; and that it was granted so very large was because 100,000 l. a Year was to be given the *Prince of Wales*; for 600,000 l. a Year was what was originally design'd for the *Crown*; which will farther appear from that mature and nice Inspection, which the whole Affair underwent in the *House of Commons*, and what pass'd upon it. They began with calling for a vast Number of Papers, relating to every Article of the *Civil-Lift Revenues and Payments*, which They refer'd to the *Committee*, that came to the Resolution of giving 700,000 l. a Year to his *late Majesty*. "The several Establishments, Accounts, Abstracts, States, Estimates, Lifts, and other Papers, relating to the matter of the *Civil-Lift*; and also the Abstract of the *Produce of the Revenue* of his *Royal Highness*, *James Duke*
"Duke of York, for the Year 1678; and the "Book intitled Anno nono Regis Jacobi, a "Book of Diet, Wages &c. of the Prince's "House; which have been presented to the "House, and order'd to lye upon the Table "to be perused by the Members."—This long Vote is inserted to shew how minutely every Part was consider'd at that Time, and the View They must have in granting 700,000 l. a Year; since his Majesty's Revenue wanted only to be compleated to 600,000 l. a Year; and for what Purpose They had the Precedent before Them of the Duke of York's having 104,000 l. a Year. Wherefore They concluded their Grant with the same remarkable Words as were used in That of King William; that it should be, for the Service of his Majesty's Household and Family, and for his necessary Ex- pences and Occasions; since They depended upon their Intention being comply'd with, and left the Honour of doing it to the Crown. Nor did his late Majesty at all delay answering their just Confidence in Him; for it pass'd into a Law but the 20th of August, and in ten Days afterwards his Majesty, in Pursuance of the Grant, notify'd to both Houses that He had order'd Letters patent for 100,000 l. a Year to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and for settling 50,000 l. a Year on her Royal Highness, in Case She should survive Him, de- firing to be enabled by Parliament to make this Pro-
Provision secure to her Royal Highness. This Intention of the Parliament and his Majesty was accordingly pass'd into an Act; and therefore surely We should have been highly wanting to Ourselves, in the Duty We owe to his Majesty and our Country, if We had not now endeavour'd humbly to advise his Majesty in this Affair, since it is almost ten Years since the Parliament first design'd 100,000 l. a Year for his present Royal Highness.

But in order to see what the Parliament did then design his late Majesty's Revenue to be, and to compare it with his present Majesty's, it must be observed that the 36,200 l a Year in Pensions, which the People now pay, and not his present Majesty, was deducted from the Grant of 600,000 l. a Year, which reduced his Revenue to 563,800 l; whilst, at the same Time, the Revenue of the Prince of Wales was above 110,000 l a Year.

The present great and unparallel'd Civil List was founded upon his Majesty's first Speech from the Throne; in which He said, "being persuaded that the Experience of past Times, and a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, will prevail up on You to give this first Proof of Your Zeal and Affection."—It was at that Time unnecessary to canvas over again, so minutely as in the last Reign, the several Papers, that make Part of the Journals, and were the Ground
of their former Proceeding; a Fact so recent in
the Minds of many, that it was impossible for
any One to think, when They gave 100,000 l.
a Year more, (even supposing to answer former
Extravagances) but that They must likewise
design 100,000 l. out of it for the Prince of
Wales; since if That was not understood, some
other Reasons must have been alledg'd why it
should be 800,000 l. a Year, besides past Ex-
perience only; for his late Majesty had granted
Him at first for his Share, exclusive of the Pen-
sions, but 563,800 l. He had besides during his
Reign 300,000 l. from the two Insurance Com-
panies, and 1,000,000 l. from the Civil-Liff
Lottery, which amounts to 100,000 l. a Year
more, during his whole Reign; though the
greatest Part was lavish'd away in four Years,
and therefore cannot be call'd an annual Charge
of Government; and is That the past Exper-
ience, for which We ought to have so great a
Regard, as to give his present Majesty 100,000 l.
a Year more; since even That would have been
fully made up, had We given his Majesty but
700,000 l. a Year? If therefore past Experience
only was the Cause of the Grant of 800,000 l.
a Year, past Experience was a Proof of the de-
sign'd Application of it, for the future; nor
could there be, at that Time, any Person in
Parliament so ignorant, as not to know that
his present Majesty had 100,000 l. a Year, whilst Prince of Wales, though many might
not be apprized that, in order to swell up the
Sum so as to bear a Medium upon the whole of
his late Majesty's Reign of 800,000 l. including
100,000 l. a Year to the Prince of Wales, there
had been so lavish and profuse, if not corrupt
Administration, that there was issued in four
Years, being from Lady-Day 1721 to Lady-
Day 1725, for the Privy-Purse, secret Ser-
vice, Pensions, Bounties, and Money without
Account, the Sum of 2,728,759 l. An Ac-
count of this most extravagant Profusion
was laid before Parliament, at the very latter
End of a Session; and when it call'd so very
loudly to be taken into Consideration the next,
it was over-ruled by the most dextrous Piece
of Parliamentary Craft, that ever was put in
Practice; I mean, by declaring it to be order'd
that no Paper deliver'd in a former Session could
be proceeded upon in the next; which hath
stop'd all Enquiries into this iniquitous Transac-
tion. But what is this Nation to expect, if
that very Proceeding, and a Design of making
the like practicable for the future, was the on-
ly Reason for granting his present Majesty not
only 100,000 l. a Year more, which would
have supply'd it, but even 200,000 l. a Year
more, if the Parliament did not design his
present Royal Highness 100,000 l. a Year?
What Englishman is there, who will not be un-
der the greatest Apprehensions, if past Experi-
ence is not allow'd to extend to an ample and
D 2
honourable Provision for his *Royal Highness*? For otherwise it can be apply'd only to strengthen the Hands of a *Minister*, in the Distribution of his Favours, and the Support of his Power. But when We consider how his Majesty hath always enjoy'd the Hearts and Affections of his People; especially since *his prudent Economy* hath been so illustriously display'd, *as an Example to all his Subjects*; We cannot help being convinced that the Design of his Majesty's *first Speech*, as well as of the *Donors*, must have been directly the Reverse; since enough might and surely would be sav'd from the wasteful Liberalities, so lately practis'd, to answer all such new *Establishments for the Royal Family* as were not a Charge upon his *late Majesty*. The Intention therefore of the *Donors*, when founded on *past Experience* only, could not have been to give 800,000 l. a Year, unless *They design'd* the 100,000 l. a Year *should be continued to the Prince of Wales*. It is remarkable that no *Accounts*, no *Estimates* were call'd for, but *past Experience* was to supply the whole; and yet the *greatest Article* and what was uppermost in every one's Thoughts, except his *Majesty's Provision*, was the only one, that *past Experience* did not take in. But there are many, who have not forgot that memorable *Day*; that there were *two Persons* who spoke, *one for the Question*, and *another against it*; as well
well as the remarkable Silence and tacit Consent of many; and that even the honourable Gentleman, who made the Motion, was very far from mentioning the Words past Experience; much less from hinting at them in that glorious Sense, to which He would now have them confin'd. Had the least Thing of that Nature happen'd, it would not have been so calm and silent a Day. But, on the contrary his Royal Highness's Name was mention'd, and it was generally understood that He was to have the same Allowance. The additional Charge of a Queen-Comfort, and the honourable Provision for all the Royal Family were not forgot. If therefore it was and is to be consider'd in that Light, past Experience reduces it to the additional Charges on those Heads more than his late Majesty was at. He kept some of the young Princesses, and the Prince of Wales at Hanover; but whatever more may be now allow'd for the Charge of the Royal Family than was, at that Time, even with the very great and extraordinary Allowance of 50,000 l. a Year to the Queen, it will not amount to the additional 100,000 l. which was given for these Reasons to his present Majesty; and This is another Proof that the said annual Sum was design'd for the Prince of Wales.

As the Memory of this Transation was much fresher in the Minds of Gentlemen, about a Year and an half after it happen'd than
than it can be supposed at present; and as many strong Arguments were founded upon it, against giving his Majesty the famous 115,000 l. which was ask'd for a Deficiency; it may not be amiss to quote a Passage or two from a little Tract, publish'd upon that Occasion, and intitled A Letter from a Member of Parliament &c.—In Page 13, the Author makes the following Observation.

"Besides, as this Revenue was given for making an honourable Provision for the whole Royal Family, and his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales (who now, to our great Joy, is amongst us) continued abroad, during this Year, the Expence of 100,000 l. which was the Revenue his present Majesty enjoy'd, when Prince of Wales, was for this Time saved to the Crown."—The Lords, in their Protest upon the same Occasion, say, as may be found in that Piece, p. 24. "when it shall be farther consider'd that his Majesty would be so far from wanting any of these extraordinary Supplies, that even without the Provision in the Civil-Lift Act, for making good Deficiencies, He would be possess'd of a far greater Revenue than King William, Queen Anne, or even his late Majesty enjoy'd; and yet his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, received out of the Civil-Lift Reve-"
"mes, during the Reign of the late King,
100,000 l. per Annum, besides the entire
Revenues of the Principality of Wales
and Dutchy of Cornwall; whereas it does
appear to Us, that the like Sum of 100,000 l.
per Annum, or even the Revenues of the
Principality of Wales, have yet been set-
tled on his present Royal Highness.

All this is upon a Supposition that the Civil-
List Revenues produce but 800,000 l. a Year; whereas they produce vastly more; for even according to that righteous Way of casting them up, which past Experience shew'd us in the Affair of the 115,000 l. they are allow'd to produce 8,18,000 l. upon a Medium. To this must be added the Revenues of Scotland, which are about 40,000 l. a Year; and if We only add the 70,000 l. a Year given for the Gin-Act, the whole will amount to 928,000 l. There are many, who would gladly give the King a Sum certain of 900,000 l. a Year rather than have the Revenues continued in the Manner they are at present; and yet out of this moderate Revenue, the Prince of Wales is allow'd but 50,000 l. a Year; though his present Majesty had, whilst Prince of Wales, 100,000 l. when the late King had but 563,800 l. a Year.

The whole Expence of the civil Government &c. in Queen Anne's Reign, according to a Paper of Lord Godolphin, is estimated at but 430,000 l. per Annum. Besides, She gave for
for publick Services above 700,000 l. By Lord Carlisle's Proposals to his late Majesty, the whole Expences of the Civil-Lift came but to 523,000 l. a Year; in which likewise was included the 36,200 l. a Year for Pensions, which his present Majesty does not pay.

Nay farther; his present Majesty hath had in Money from the People, without reckoning Votes of Credit, for a pretended Deficiency, but call'd in Parliament an Arrear, for his first Year's Civil-Lift, 115,000 l.; for a Portion for the Princess of Orange, (the Civil-Lift not being sufficient to make that honourable Provision) 80,000 l.; to which must be added the Saving, that hath been hitherto made of the Prince of Wales's Revenue. We may therefore justly conclude that it is high Time He should have what was so justly design'd Him by Parliament; since We have already shewn that so poor an Allowance was never given to any Heir apparent, or presumptive, in Proportion to the immense Revenues, which the Crown at present enjoys. The rendering this 50,000 l. a Year not precarious, by granting Letters patent for it, as urg'd in the Debate, was no Doubt a mighty Boon; though it was there shewn that the Charges of the Establishment only of their present Royal Highnesses (as made and appointed for Them by his Majesty) amounted to 63,000 l. a Year; and This is to be paid out of 46,000 l. a Year, (for 4000 l. was shewn
fhewn to be deducted for Fees &c.) and the 9000 l. from the Dutchy of Cornwall; which makes in the whole but 55,000 l. a Year clear; so that there was 8000 l. a Year short to pay the Expences of the Establishment made for Him.

This Article of the Taxes was so self-evident, that it was thought proper to run a Clause of Exception in the Land-Tax Bill, not only without the Knowledge of the House, but even of the Speaker, who always takes the utmost Care to prevent such Impositions; and it was discover'd in the other House by the blundering Manner of engrossing it. This afterwards occasion'd a very long and warm Debate in the House of Commons; and all that was urg'd in Justification of it was, that it might prevent another disagreeable Debate upon this Head; as if something of this Nature would certainly be mention'd, when the Bill for the Jointure should be brought in. By these means, the People are farther loaded in their Land-Tax, and otherwise, to supply the private Bounties of a very few, and without having the Merit of giving an Increase to the Allowance of his Royal Highness. Thus may the People, who bear the Burthen, be robb'd of the Thanks and Acknowledgment of the Prince; whilst it was done only to exonerate the Civil-Lift, at the Expence of the Nation, as too many Things have been done already;
for considering his Majesty's Warrant, and the Date of it, as well as the Letters patent to his Royal Highness, He gives Him 50,000 l. a Year, clear of all Taxes, Impositions and Fees; the Consequence of which is, that his Majesty was to pay for all those Deductions, and that his Royal Highness was to receive the 50,000 l. in net Money. This would have been a Charge upon the Civil-Lift, and have render'd the Saving upon the 100,000 l. a Year so much less. But That is dextrously got back again, and laid upon the Publick; by which means this additional Liberality costs the Civil-Lift nothing. That his Majesty design'd to give the Prince something more is very plain; for it cannot be supposed that He should make a Grant, by which He articled to pay his Royal Highness so much more net Money, and yet did not intend to pay that Part, which He was engaged to do to make it so. It must certainly be the most extraordinary Grant, that was ever made, if it can be understood to mean that though the Crown stipulates for the Payment of the Money, a Clause is to be slipt into a Land-Tax Bill for laying it on the Publick, without their knowing any Thing of the Matter, to ease the Civil-Lift. Either that Clause in the Act of Parliament, or his Majesty's granting it in such a Manner, was unnecessary. If the Warrant for the Letters patent was sign'd before the Land-Tax Bill was brought in,
in, which was the 16th of March, the Clause was as unnecessary, with Regard to the Prince, as is was, on the other Hand, to have it in the Letters patent after it was in an Act of Parliament; when, at the same Time, Those, who knew of its being in the one, knew of its being in the other. This plainly shews that it was not foisted in there without a View; and supposing it had not been discover'd by the Accident already mention'd, is it probable that it would have been ever found out by the Members of either House reading a printed Land Tax Act by Way of an elegant Amusement; since this very Thing shews We all know so little of what ought to be in such Bills, that hardly any Body gives Himself the Trouble of reading them, when it is more material? And if any Persons, who are not Members, had fallen upon the Place, by Accident, They would naturally conclude that it could not have been done, without the Knowledge and particular Consent of the House, since it was so new a Thing; from whence it might have happen'd that We should be told next Year, if there should be another Motion for an Address, that his Majesty had, since the last Session, most bountifully increased the Allowance of his Royal Highness to the Value of 7000 l. a Year; for the Land-Tax, at two Shillings in the Pound, is 5000 l. the Six-penny Duty to the Civil-Lift Lottery is 1250 l. and
and about 750 l. more for Fees, &c. It is probable, I say, that this might have been urged; since it was thought an additional Allowance from the King to his Royal Highness, according to the Warrant, till this important Discovery was made; by which it appears to be so much Money granted annually to the Civil-Lift, without the Knowledge of the People, or its being of any Benefit to his Royal Highness. This Proceeding is the less to be justify'd, considering that the first Exemption of their Royal Highnesses, the Princesses, and their Annuities, Officers and Servants, from Taxes, was done publickly by a Clause offer'd for that Purpose, in the Land-Tax Bill for the Year 1728; which therefore made it the less to be suspected that the Prince's was to pass in the Dark. The Danger of this Method of proceeding was set forth in a very strong Light; and likewise how, by the same Means, the Civil-Lift was discharged, in the last Reign, of 36,200 l. a Year in Pensions, which have ever since been a Burthen upon the Publick.

But let us consider this Point in another Light. His Royal Highness, before he married, had 24,000 l. a Year from the King; his Table kept for Him, which was valued by Themselves at 15,000 l. a Year; and 9,000 l. a Year from Cornwall; which make together 48,000 l. a Year. Then deduct 1800 l. for Fees &c. which reduced it to 46,200 l. and it will
will appear that He had but 8,800 l. a Year more then to pay for all the additional Expences and Charges, which are necessary to support a Princess of Wales, and all her Family, suitable to her high Rank and Dignity, as well as the Expectations of the Nation; though She is now to have 50,000 l. a Year to maintain Herself and Family, without the Prince, if She and We should be so unfortunate as to lose Him; and yet that no more should be given to support Them both, than the 9000 l. a Year from the Dutchy of Cornwall, must occasion Reflections too invidious to be mention'd.

This is 4 or 5000 l. a Year short of their Establishment; and considering the due Care taken, both in the Land-Tax and Jointure-Aets, to exempt not only what is already granted, but likewise what shall be granted to his Royal Highness, from Fees and Taxes, it may be fairly concluded that Those, who were for addressing his Majesty to settle 50,000 l. a Year upon her Royal Highness, were right in judging of the Sum, if They had not the Influence to obtain it for Her; since it is very observable, in his Majesty's Message, that tho' He says He hath given Orders for settling a Jointure upon the Princess, yet there is no Mention made of the Sum; and it is probable that if 50,000 l. a Year had been then intended, it would have been particularly mention'd,
tion'd, in order to prevent that Part of the Debate, and Motion for an Address. It cannot therefore be any longer doubted that, before the next Session of Parliament, his Royal Highness the Prince will obtain the same Success in the other Part of the Motion; for it will look very odd that She should have the same Jointure with her Predecessor, and that He should not have the same Allowance, which his Predecessor had.

What Treatment is This, to be told that it shall be no longer a precarious Maintenance? From whence it must be supposed to be a sufficient, independent one; tho', at the same Time, it must force Him into one or other of these disagreeable Circumstances; either that He must no longer keep up the high Rank and Dignity of a Prince and Princess of Wales, which some Persons may think will make Him look little in the Eyes of the World, and therefore not so much respected; or else He must labour under all the Uneasiness of supporting the Grandeur of the Nation, by running in Debt; or lastly fall under the Necessity of courting an insolent Minister, to supply from Time to Time the Deficiency; which is a Dependency too dishonourable for Him, or the Nation to suffer.

Nothing can be more dangerous to the Liberties of the People than an overgrown Civil List; and since the present does, or at least will,
will, from some late Gains to it, produce about 900,000 l. a Year, it becomes the more necessary to see a due Application of the original Grant, which alone can help to lessen those Dangers We may have Reason to apprehend from its being so wantonly and profusely bestowed, as it was in the last Reign; or from Those, which may arise from the Thoughts of its being lock'd up for any such future Uses. These Revenues are become a Cause of Jealousy and Uneasiness amongst the People; since Those, who have the Management of the whole Revenues of the Nation, are not accountable to the Publick upon this Head; which leaves a Possibility, at least, of Sums being taken from the publick Revenues, for the Use of the Civil-Lift, if not for the Minister himself; who having the sole Power of making up these Accounts, without any Inspection on Him, or even a Possibility of the several Offices knowing what He charges for their Share of these Revenues, the Crown itself is very liable to be defrauded; especially, if it should happen to be in such a Situation, as neither to hear or believe any Thing but from such a Minister; nor would it be then surprising, if a Revenue of 900,000 l. a Year should be call'd but 800,000 l.

I would not be thought here to insinuate that all This is actually done; yet as every Opportunity is taken to increase the Civil-Lift, even at the Expence of all other publick Revenues,
fines, which were once so sacred under the Denomination of the sinking Fund, I should not wonder if such Attempts were made by any Minister, who reigns without Controul. But as the sinking Fund is now become not only an Orphan but a Prostitute, and hath been made common to all Uses, it retains nothing of that sacred Character it once bore, which is now entirely transferr'd to the Civil-Life. There We pay all our Infence, and there centers all the Tribute of the Land. But what this Increase is, and what the Sum total, is a Mystery, it seems, not to be exposed to the Vulgar. It hath been acknowledged, as We have already observed, that it exceeds 800,000 l. a Year. Others compute it above 900,000 l. But as this sacred Fund is entirely in the Hands of one Man, &c. the King himself can have no Account of it but from Him, and Those, who assist Him; and They, no Doubt would cheque and discover all Attempts to defraud, or impose on his Majesty. If therefore his Majesty be satisfy'd that his Revenue is no more than what is given out to his People, He must have better Lights than what the Parliament have, to whom the Minister is not accountable.

But let this Fund be never so sacred, for Reasons of State, where is the Danger to the Crown, if the Income of the Civil-Life was publish'd every Year, and fixt upon the Royal Exchange? As to the Issues of the Civil-Life, We
We agree they are sacred and mysterious, and will be so as long as Parliaments are in Being; but there can be no Pretence for concealing the Income, unless it be to abate the publick Envy, and hide from the People the too great Liberality of Parliaments. I do not therefore doubt to see the Minister, for his own Honour, laying just and fair Accounts before the Parliament of the Incomes of this Revenue, and calling for a Committee to examine them.

Who is not truly sensible Himself, or can doubt that his Majesty is not so, from his own Experience, that the Ties of Duty, Gratitude and Affection are sufficient to create a just and proper Dependency on Him; of which We so happily perceive the Effects, that We can have no Pretence for not taking the same Care of his Royal Highness, as the Parliaments have ever done of the next Heir of the Crown, since They have kept the Royal Family, and have had the Disposition of their own Money; especially, as late Experience shews Us that no Inconvenience hath arisen from the Independence of the Heir apparent, but some Advantages, as We may all remember?

Considering likewise the Age, Experience, and Knowledge of his Royal Highness, together with his being so happily marry'd, for the Welfare of this Nation, it is now surely Time for Him to enjoy those Honours, Revenues and Independence, which have ever been hitherto annex'd
annex'd to his high Rank and Dignity; nor can there be any Reason assign'd why He should not be out of his Leading-strings, and trusted in the same Degree as all Thole, who have gone before Him in that high Station; for He hath gain'd the Esteem and Affections of the People in such a Manner as must endear Him to his Royal Parents, whose bright Examples shew what stronger Ties there are in Nature than a Dependency for a Maintenance only; which the less dependent it is, the more would it conduce to the strengthening of his Majesty's Government, and the Support of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

The many late Additions to the Civil-Lift, obtain'd unask'd for, unthank'd for, and even unknown to the People; as the Surplus of the Civil-Lift Lottery of 1713, which amountsto 16,400 l. a Year, not only without Consent of Parliament, but not very agreeable to the Laws; as likewise the 70,000 l. a Year given for the Gin-Act; these, I say, were alone sufficient to enable his Majesty to increase his Royal Highness's present Allowance to the design'd 100,000 l. a Year; which will otherwise make the People very apprehensive that such Overflowings, together with the Prince's formerly intended Share, may be hereafter apply'd, by a corrupt Minister, to defeat that very Settlement.
ment, for which the Civil-Lift was originally granted and intended.

As it hath therefore always been the un-
obtained Privilege of both Houses of Parlia-
ment to give Advice to the Crown in all Things
whatsoever, which They shall judge necessary
for the Good of the whole; and as it is a wise
Maxim, both in our Law and Constitution,
that the King can do no Wrong, but the Mi-
ners are made accountable for every Thing,
both as to Action and Advice; much more
therefore in the Affairs of the Children of the
Crown (whom the Laws of this Realm look
upon as the Children of the Publick) We ought
to interfere and advise, when those Revenues,
which have been design'd Them by the Na-
tion, have not been apply'd to their Use; since
Parliaments formerly did it, even when the
Revenues of the Crown were its own Inheri-
tance; for though it is true that Westminster-
Hall is not a proper Judge of the Intention of
an Act of Parliament, (though too often those
chief Justices, the Commissioners of Excise are)
yet till now it never was disputed that the Par-
liament, or either House, were not Judges of
their own Intentions, which They might sig-
nify to the Crown in whatever Form They
thought the Necessity of the Case required;
nor can it be conceived that if They have a
Right, upon any Occasion, to take back Part
of their Grant to the Civil-Lift, though the
whole is granted for Life, upon some Uses ceasing, for which it was made so ample, though not express'd any otherwise than This was, by Notoriety only; They must have a Right, and ought to exert it, when those Revenues are not apply'd to what they were originally intended; and They seem more particularly to have a Right, and ought often to consider the Intention of those Acts, which give such vast Civil-Lists to the Crown; since they are granted in general Words, which include every Thing, as in the Case of King William; where the Grant is thus worded: "* that it " is intended that the yearly Sum of 700,000 l. " shall be supply'd to his Majesty for the " Service of his Household and Family, and " for other his necessary Expenses and Oc-" casions."—Where, notwithstanding the Grant was so general, and the particular Expences cannot be traced from any Accounts call'd for at that Time on the Journals of Parliament, nor any publick Appeal to past Experience; yet there was a Confidence placed in the Crown for the Payment of certain annual Sums to several Branches of the Royal Family, though not one of Them is named in the Act, not even the Princess of Denmark's 50,000 l. a Year, which She had always out of it. Nevertheles, the House of Commons in 1705 took into Consideration their own Intention in granting the Act; for it appears on their Jour-
nals, "that Mr. Conyers (according to Order) " reported from the Committee of the whole " House, to whom it was refer'd to consider " of Ways and Means for raising the Supply " granted to his Majesty, that He was directed " by the said Committee to move the House for " Leave to apply 100,000 l. a Year, Part of " the Sum of 700,000 l. granted for the Ser- " vice of his Majesty's Household and other " Expences and Occasions towards the Pay- " ment of the publick Debts, the Occasions, " for which the said 100,000 l. was given, be- " ing now ceased."—Which was agreed to, and the Sum beforemention'd accordingly taken away. This is a Precedent full in every Point. They had no Occasion to address the Throne for an Application of it to what They in- tended; but upon the publick Notoriety of the Uses ceasing, for which They design'd it, with- out any other Reservation of it to the People, They took it back again. That it was reckon'd at 100,000 l. a Year, seems to have been com- puted upon these Heads; the 50,000 l. a Year, that was to have been paid to King James the second's Queen; the 30,000 l. a Year Dow- er to Queen Catherine; and 20,000 l. a Year to the Duke of Gloucester. None of these Ar- ticles were in the Act, any more than the Prince of Wales's in his present Majesty's Ci- vil-Lift Act; yet upon their ceasing, or being no longer paid, the Form of Confidence, which They
They had placed in the Crown for those Uses, no longer subsisted, and therefore They had a Right to apply it to others, as They did. The passing of This into a Law shews how justly sensible King William was that He was only Trustee for the People, as the Crown is in all Grants of Money, for the Use of the Publick, and even for its own particular Service. Was ever an Estimate of the Salaries of the Judges, and many other Expences of the like Nature, laid before the Parliament, at the Time of granting the Civil-Lifts, or inserted in any of those Acts? Yet, according to this new Doctrine, what would it avail the People of England that one great Bulwark of their Liberties, was having their Judges intended to continue for Life, if the Crown could get rid of Them, by not paying their Salaries, or lessening them, and thereby forcing Them to a more ready Complyance with their Views? Would not Westminster-Hall then urge the Intention of the Legislature, and that They came under the Words civil Government, as the Prince of Wales now comes under Those of making an honourable Provision for the Royal Family?

As the same Confidence was placed in his late Majesty, when We compleated the Civil-Lift to 700,000 l. a Year, for supporting the Dignity of the Crown, and making an honourable Provision for the Royal Family; every Intention of Parliament was immediately com-
ply'd with, and in ten Days after his Majesty notify'd his having order'd Letters patent for 100,000 l. a Year accordingly to his then Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales.

The present great Civil-List was granted upon the same Trust and Confidence. Why therefore ought it not to be equally comply'd with, even when the very wording of the Grant is so far from weakening it, on the Foot of former Precedents, that it is rather enforcing them? For it runs thus. "Being desirous "that a competent Revenue, for defraying the "Expence of your Majesty's civil Government, "and better supporting the Dignity of the "Crown of Great Britain, during your Life, "(which God long preserve!) may be settled "upon your Majesty, and that your Majesty "be enabled to make an honourable Provision "for your Royal Family &c."——Where is the Difference, as to the Prince of Wales, in this Form and his late Majesty's Grant of it; unless it be that it is so vastly increased, for the Better supporting the Dignity of the Crown, and making an honourable Provision for the Royal Family? Can it be infer'd from hence that his present Royal Highness was design'd to have but one Half of what his Predecessor had? The People will not be convinced by this Way of Reasoning, nor satisfy'd with such Proceedings; for if He hath not a Right to any more, They may probably insist upon their Right
Right of having it apply'd to the Benefit of the Publick.

The Consideration therefore of the Allowance to be given his Royal Highness depends entirely upon this Proposition; whether or no He hath done any Thing unworthy of the former good Opinion and Hopes, which this Nation conceived of Him, when They intended Him the same Revenue his Predecessor enjoy'd, and in Proportion to all other Princes of Wales, that have gone before Him. The two Sons, Princes of Wales, in Henry the seventh's Time, could with the third Part of their Lands alone make a sufficient Jointure for the richest Princess then in Europe. What Proportion does This bear to the Jointure of 50,000 l. a Year to the present Princess of Wales? In the Time of King James the 1st. the Prince of Wales had 46,000 l. a Year; though He had no Princess; yet the Queen Confort had but 24,500 l. The Duke of York's Revenue was 104,000 l. a Year; but Queen Catherine's Jointure was but 30,000 l. a Year, and less if She lived abroad. The Jointure of King James the second's Queen was but 50,000 l. a Year. The Fortunes of King James's Daughters were no more than 40,000 l. a Piece. But since We are so happy as to see this Nation in such flourishing Circumstances, and so abounding in Wealth, that They can cheerfully afford the doubling of every Allowance to her present Majesty,
jefty, as well as Fortunes to the Princesses; it will be extremely surprizing to find that the
Heir apparent of the Crown must be cut off with one Half of what his immediate Prede-
cessor enjoy'd; for which Reason alone the Ci-
vil-Lift was 700,000 l. a Year, in the last
Reign, and in This 900,000 l. a Year, to sup-
ply the Half. Yet whoever considers the Ex-
pence, that is necessary for keeping up the
Grandeur and Dignity of a Prince and Prin-
cess of Wales, will find much more wanting
than what keeps a Queen-Consort, who lives
with the King; and whilst only 8,800 l. a Year
is allow'd for supporting the Expences of a
Princess of Wales, her present Majesty enjoys
an Allowance of 50,000 l. a Year, in which
every Body rejoices, though till her Time it
was the highest Dower, that was ever given to
a Queen of England.

Precedents are of a growing Nature, and the
Nation ought to be extremely cautious of Those,
which give an Increase of Revenue to the Crown;
for there is not one Precedent to be found
of giving less than what was given to their Pre-
decessors. But if the Poverty of the People call
aloud for all possible Savings to ease Them;
then not only whatever Part is not given to the
Prince ought to be remitted to the Publick,
but the same wise and impartial Precedent
ought to be follow'd in every Branch of the
Civil-Lift, as well as in the expensive Manner
of keeping up our Army, and almost every
Part
Part of the current Service. In this Case, the People might rejoice, and his Royal Highness might be better pleased, since He would have his Proportion of their Wealth, as well as their Zeal and Affection.

I have now shewn that the present Civil List was augmented, in order to enable his Majesty to settle the same Provision upon his Royal Highness, which was settled upon Himself, when Prince of Wales, as affirm'd by Those, who spoke for it, and deny'd by none expressly, but only distinguish'd by a Chicane in the Law, as not being appropriated by express Words in the Act of Parliament; to which Some were ridiculous enough to assent, by drawing down the high Jurisdiction of Parliament to the Level of Westminster-Hall. This was at once absolving the Crown from all Obligations of Trust and Confidence repose in it by Parliament, and would be of great Service in explaining away a Vote of Credit, so often put in Practice of late, when the Uses are not express'd. But as this Doctrine hath been fully exploded in both Houses, and the Custom and Usage of Parliament shewn to be contrary to it; I must leave it to You to judge whether, in Justice and Equity, He is not intitled to this Provision; whether He hath not Reason to expect it from the Favour and Affection of his Royal Father; whether the Publick is not interested in seeing the Dignity of the Prince of Wales supported, according to the Intentions
ons of Parliament; and, in short, whether the Application of a Parliament (which hath refused nothing, that the Crown could ask) be not the most proper and dutiful Way of approaching the Throne, upon this Occasion. I shall conclude with observing that it is impossible for the Influence of any Man to prevail long against the Affection of the Prince, and the Desires of the People. Though nothing is yet done for Him, a good Motion like This never dies, till it hath forced its Way through all the Intrigues and Power of Those, who durst presume to scatter Terrors, in *Scraps of Latin, against the Heir apparent of the Crown of Great Britain.

I am, SIR, Yours.

* immedicabile vulnus
Ense rescindendum.
APPENDIX.

His Majesty's

MESSAGE

to the

Prince of WALES,

by the

Lord Chancellor, Lord President, Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain; Dukes of Richmond, Argyle, Newcastle; Earls of Pembroke, Scarborough, and Lord Harrington; which, being in Writing, was as follows, viz.

His Majesty has commanded Us to acquaint your Royal Highness, in his Name, that, upon your Royal Highness's Marriage, He immediately took into his Royal Consideration the settling a proper Jointure upon the Princess of Wales; but his sudden going Abroad, and his late Indisposition since his Return,
turn, had hitherto retarded the Execution of these his gracious Intentions; for which short Delay his Majesty did not apprehend any Inconveniences could arise, especially since no Application had, in any Manner, been made to Him upon this Subject by your Royal Highness; and that his Majesty hath now given Orders for settling a Jointure upon the Princess of Wales, as far as He is enabled by Law, suitable to her high Rank and Dignity; which He will, in proper Time, lay before his Parliament, in order to be render'd certain and effectual, for the Benefit of her Royal Highness.

The King has further commanded us to acquaint your Royal Highness that, although your Royal Highness has not thought fit, by any Application to His Majesty, to desire that your Allowance of Fifty Thousand Pounds per Annum, which is now paid You by monthly Payments, at the Choice of your Royal Highness, preferably to Quarterly Payments, might, by his Majesty's farther Grace and Favour, be render'd less precarious, his Majesty, to prevent the bad Consequences, which, He apprehends, may follow from the undutiful Measures, which, his Majesty is inform'd, your Royal Highness has been advised to pursue, will grant to your Royal Highness, for his Majesty's Life, the said Fifty Thousand Pounds per Annum, to be issuing out of his Majesty's Civil-Lift Revenues, over and above your Royal
Royal Highness's Revenues arising from the Dutchy of Cornwall; which his Majesty thinks a very competent Allowance, considering his numerous Issue, and the great Expences, which do and must necessarily attend an honourable Provision for his whole Family.

And to this Message his Royal Highness the Prince return'd a verbal Answer; which, according to the best Recollection and Remembrance of the Lords, was in Substance as follows, viz.

That his Royal Highness desired the Lords to lay Him, with all Humility, at his Majesty's Feet; and to assure his Majesty, that He had, and ever should retain the utmost Duty for his Royal Person; that his Royal Highness was very thankful for any Instance of his Majesty's Goodness to Him, or the Princess, and particularly for his Majesty's gracious Intention of settling a Jointure upon her Royal Highness; but that, as to the Message, the Affair was now out of his Hands, and therefore He could give no Answer to it.

After which, his Royal Highness used many dutiful Expressions towards his Majesty, and then added, "Indeed, my Lords, it is in other Hands; I am sorry for it," or to that Effect.

His
His Royal Highness concluded with earnestly desiring the Lords, to represent his Answer to his Majesty in the most respectful and dutiful Manner.

THE

Lords PROTEST,

ON THE

MOTION to Address His Majesty to settle 100,000 l. per Annum

ON THE

PRINCE OF WALES.

Die Martis 25° Febr. 1736.

THE House being moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to express the just Sense of this House of his Majesty's great Goodness and tender Regard for the lasting Welfare and Happiness of his People, in the Marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and as this House cannot omit any Opportunity of shewing their Zeal and Regard for his Majesty's Honour, and
and the Prosperity of his Family, humbly to beseech his Majesty, that, in Consideration of the high Rank and Dignity of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their many eminent Virtues and Merits, He would be graciously pleased to settle 100,000 l. a Year on the Prince of Wales, out of the Revenues cheerfully granted to his Majesty, (for the Expences of his civil Government, and better supporting the Dignity of the Crown, and for enabling his Majesty to make an honourable Provision for his Family) in the same Manner his Majesty enjoy'd it before his happy Accession to the Throne; and also humbly to beseech his Majesty, to settle the like Jointure on her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, as her Majesty had, when She was Princess of Wales, and to assure his Majesty, that this House will be ready to do every Thing on their Part, to perform the same, as nothing will more conduce to the strengthening of his Majesty's Government, than honourably supporting the Dignity of their Royal Highnesses, from whom we hope to see a numerous Issue, to deliver down the Blessings of his Majesty's Reign to the latest Posterity.

The Duke of Newcastle, by his Majesty's Command, made the like Signification to the House of the Message sent by his Majesty in Writing to the Prince of Wales, and of the Report
port of his Royal Highness's verbal Answer, as is printed in the Votes of the House of Commons on the 22d Instant.

And the same being read by the Lord Chancellor,

After a long Debate upon the foregoing Motion,

The Question was put, whether such an Address shall be presented to his Majesty? It was resolved in the Negative.

Not Content 79. Proxies 24. In all 103.

Dissentient

1. Because this House has an undoubted Right to offer, in an humble Address to his Majesty, their Sense upon all Subjects, in which this House shall conceive that the Honour and Interest of the Nation are concern'd.

2. Because the Honour and Interest of the Nation, Crown, and Royal Family, can be concern'd in nothing more, than in having a due and independent Provision made for the first-born Son, and Heir apparent to the Crown.

3. Because, in the late King's Reign, 100,000 l. a Year, clear of all Deductions whatsoever, was settled upon his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, out of a Civil-Lift not exceeding 700,000 l. a Year.

4. Because
4. Because his present Majesty had granted Him by Parliament several Funds to compose a Civil-Lift of 800,000 l. a Year, which we have very good Reason to believe bring in at least 900,000 l. and are more likely to increase than to diminish.

5. Because out of this extraordinary and growing Civil-Lift, We humbly conceive his Majesty may be able to make an honourable Provision for the rest of his Royal Family, without any Necessity of lessening that Revenue which, in his own Case, when He was Prince of Wales, the Wisdom of Parliament adjudged to be a proper Maintenance for the first-born Son, and Heir apparent of the Crown.

6. Because it is the undoubted Right of Parliament to explain the Intention of their own Acts, and to offer their Advice in Pursuance thereof. And though, in the inferior Courts of Westminster-hall, the Judges can only consider an Act of Parliament according to the Letter and express Words of the Act, the Parliament itself may proceed in a higher Way, by declaring what was their Sense in passing it, and on what Grounds; especially in a Matter recent, and within the Memory of many in the House, as well as out of it.

7. Because there were many obvious and good Reasons, why the Sum of 100,000 l. per Annum for the Prince, was not specify'd in the
the Act pass'd at that Time, particularly his being a Minor, and unmarry'd. But we do apprehend, that it is obvious that the Parliament would not have granted to his Majesty so great a Revenue above that of the late King, but with an Intention that 100,000l. a Year should at a proper Time be settled on the Prince, in the same Manner as it was enjoy'd by his Royal Father, when He was Prince of Wales. And his Royal Highness being now thirty Years old, and most happily marry'd, We apprehend it can no longer be delay'd, without Prejudice to the Honour of the Family, the Right of the Prince, and Intention of the Parliament. And as in many Cases the Crown is known to stand as Trustee for the Publick, upon Grants in Parliament; so We humbly conceive that in this Case, according to the Intention of Parliament, the Crown stands as Trustee for the Prince, for the aforesaid Sum.

8. Because We do conceive, that the present Princess of Wales ought to have the like Jointure that her present Majesty had, when She was Princess of Wales, and that it would be for the Honour of the Crown, that no Distinction whatsoever should be made between Persons of equal Rank and Dignity.

9. Because We apprehend, that it has always been the Policy of this Country, and Care of Parliament, that a suitable Provision, independent
dent of the Crown, should be made for the Heir apparent, that by shewing Him early the Ease and Dignity of Independence, he may learn by his own Experience, how a great and free People should be govern'd. And as We are convinced in our Consciences, that if this Question had been pass'd in the Affirmative, it would have prevented all future Uneasiness that may unhappily rise upon this Subject, by removing the Cause of such Uneasiness, and giving his Royal Highness what We apprehend to be his Right; We make use of the Privileges inherent in Members of this House to clear ourselves to all Posterity from being concern'd in laying it aside.

Lastly, We thought it more incumbent upon us to insist upon this Motion, for the Sake of this Royal Family, under which alone we are fully convinced we can live Free, and under the Royal Family we are fully determined we will live Free.

Winchelsea and Bridgewater,  
Nottingham, Bedford,  
Berkshire, Weymouth,  
Cobham, Bathurst,  
Chesterfield, Coventry,  
Cardigan, Ker,  
Marlborough, Suffolk,  
Carteret,