

32359

Culliton House

Thursday 5th Decr 1811

1/4 past 10 A.M.

M^r. Napton's humble Duty &
did not write to your Royal Highness
by the Post of last evening,
because from the time of Lord
Yarmouth & Sir Paquir's
Departure from Court, nothing
of any sort, or matter whatever
had happened to write
upon

no is there to this moment
anything to mention to G. R.
H^{rs}, not having yet this
morning seen Adam, whose
interview yesterday evening
with Mr. Proceval, continued
I believe to a late hour, and the
particulars of which he will not
fail to report himself to G. R.
H^{rs} in the course of the Day.

The Prince Regent.

The Debts of the Prince
of Wales amount to,

1 st In liquidation by instal- ments of 30,000 ann ^d —————	153,000
2 ^d Pictures —————	10,000
3 ^d Horses —————	2,000
4 th Plate —————	55,000
5 th Arrears of Salaries, Bills de de —————	125,000
	<hr/>
	⌘ 345,000

⌘
This is the accumulation
since June 1803 — In

which period the following
unforeseen obligations have
fallen upon H. R. Highness.

1st The Prince of Wales
debts ——— 48,000.
of which H. R. H. has paid
31,000 — the remainder is now
proceeding regularly to be
liquidated at the rate of Ten
Th^d a year ——— paid 31,000

2. Addition of Five Th^d
to Her R. H. ————— 15,000

—————
Carry over £ 46,000

Brought over - - - 46,000

3^d Eight y^r property Tax 96,000

142,000

Even inclu=
ding the expence of one
years Regency & the Princes
Exceedings may be said to
amount to £150,000

which Three years & three
quarters of His R. H's
appropriation out of His
Exc^t. income would pay.

had further 40,000 borrowed
in 1799 of the Landgrave of
Hesse & with Interest now
amounting to ... 64,000

Due further to the
Landgrave ... 160,000
224,000

* this arises from obligations
entered into many years past
by the three Princes viz

Prince received	50,000
D. of York	33,000
D of Clarence	17,000

The Princes Commissioners discharged 25,000 of this sum only & closed their commission without taking the remainder of the obligation into consideration.

This with various dubious charges made by Lorenty constitute the claim.

What H. R. H. is liabh to, therefore, stands thus:

Debt under liquidation

	153,000
Prinsep's debt	17,000
Arrear	125,000
Pictures, plate &	
Horses	67,000
Landgrave	224,000
	<u>£586,000</u>

J. O.

Vij £586,000

The Dutchy arrears cover
this at single interest & it
might be settled by annual
instalments for six or
eight years paid quarterly
with Parliamentary security.

View of the
Princes Debts.

—

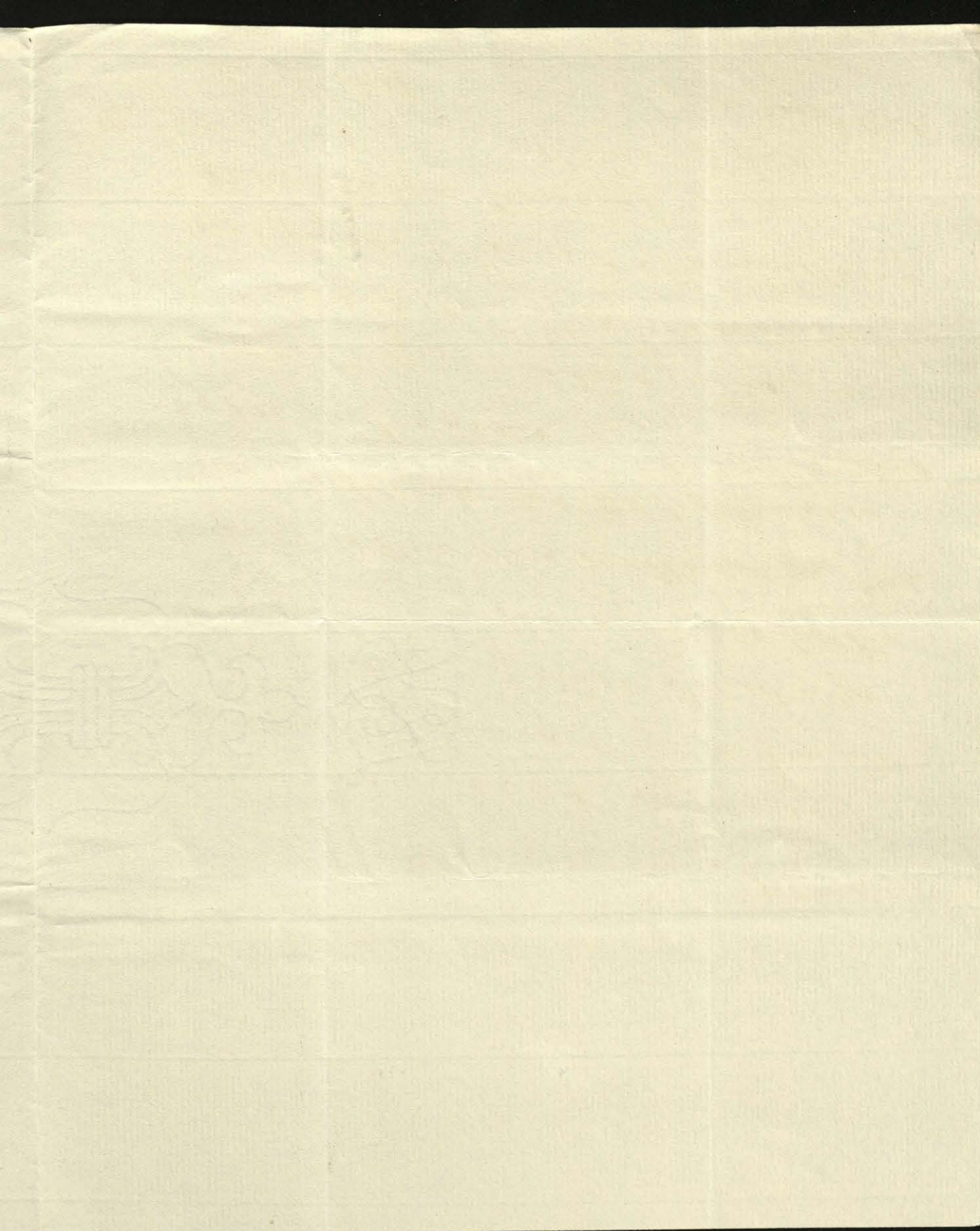
Dear Adam

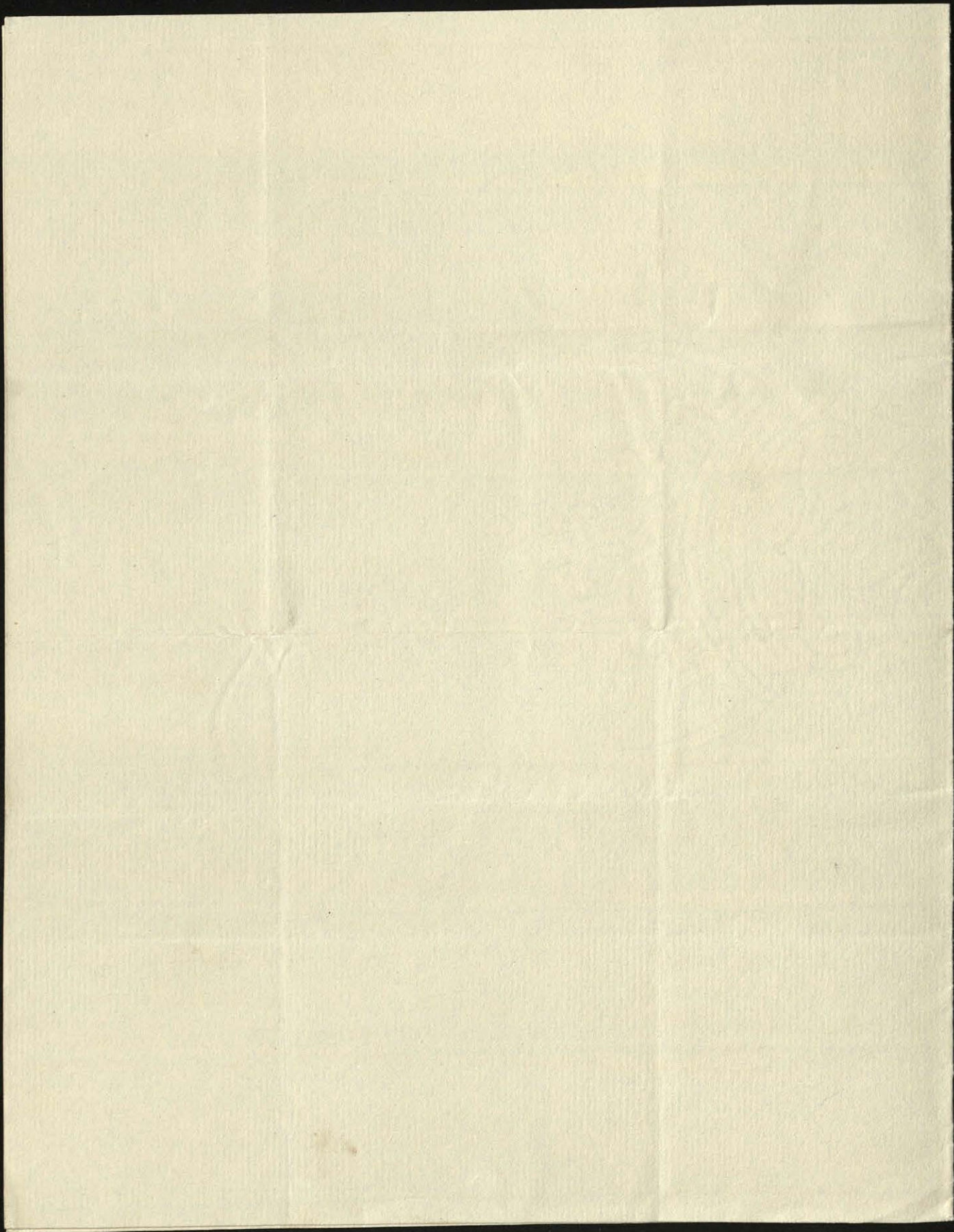
Having got from the Cabinet
 earlier than I expected, I have been
 enabled to forward to you a minute
 of the substance of what I said to you
 this morning — It may be put together
 perhaps rather more methodically than
 it was delivered, but the substance is
 as nearly the same, as I could recollect —
 on a point of such delicacy I was sure
 you would prefer this mode of recording
 what passed, to leaving it to the uncertainty
 of our respective memories —

Doughty
 Dec. 6. 1711

I am D^r Adam

Yours most truly
 L. Sturton





Feb. 5. 1844

Confidential

Mr Borewell having received Mr Adam's paper containing a Statement of His R^{ty} The Prince Regent's Debts, and having communicated the same to his colleagues, expressed himself extremely desirous of losing no time in seeing Mr. Adam upon the Subject of them.

He troubled Mr Adam in the first instance on this point, because he understood that His R^{ty} Highness had specially referred the Consideration of it for discussion between Mr Adam & Mr Borewell.

He stated that the Considerations connected with this point were of such great importance, and were so materially connected

with several parts of the new arrangement for
the Regency, that he had continued to feel it
to be absolutely impossible, as he had previously
stated to Mr Adam, to prevent communicating
confidentially to his (Chargers) all the particulars
stated by Mr Adam, and that he conceived
it highly important not to suffer any time
to be lost in communicating the opinion which
had been formed upon them -

That he had found a universal desire
in all his (Chargers) to look at every Question
connected with their ^{proposed} arrangement, with ~~the~~ ^{the most}
suspicious wish to consult the Comfort and
personal ^{feelings} ~~views~~ of H. R. H. ~~whenever~~ as they
could be made consistent with the true interests
of Her Royal Highness and of the Country
But that it was the clear decided and

unanimous opinion of Mr. Perceval and all his Coheagues, most reluctantly and unwillingly adopted, that to bring these debts before Parliaments, for the purpose of discharging them by whatever gradual instalments, out of money to be raised on the people for that purpose, would be most inconsistent with the true interests of H. R. Highness himself -

That it was also their unanimous opinion that the idea of founding, or strengthening any claim ^{on} the public for the discharge of these debts, upon the demand former demand, on account of the Duchy of Cornwall, after the manner in which the determination to abandon the suit for that demand was recorded in Parliament, would not be consistent with what appeared to be the plan

meaning of that transaction; and that Mr. P. Aghuep could not be properly advised to raise any distinction between that abandonment of the Sub, & an absolute abandonment of the Claim —

Mr. Perreval also added that the Line of argument adopted by himself on that subject, when ^{it was} before Parliament, would render it impossible for him individually to find any thing whatever upon that Claim —

That he felt it impossible for him, and indeed he conceived it would be found so for any one, to submit to Parliament any Proposition for the Payment of debts, which Parliament had by express Provision rendered illegal. That he seriously and solemnly considered that the proposal

of such a measure, would be injurious and dangerous to the Monarchy itself - that it would unquestionably hazard that hold which His Royal Highness so happily possessed in the affections of the People, and which it was ^{Mr Berewals} his bounden duty, as well as his anxious wish ~~to~~ ^{to} cultivate as far as possible.

That the idea of keeping the general knowledge of the existence of ~~these~~ debts from Parliament was never entertained.

That the suggestion contained in Mr Berewals paper; and what had arisen in his mind, at a time when he had no apprehension of the existence of debts to anything like the real amount, viz^t of leaving the Prince of Wales's

allowance, as well as the New Grant for
His Privy Purse unappropriated for the purpose
of enabling His Royal Highness to continue to
apply the same amount, or some ^{such} increased proportion
from those sums, as His R^y Highness might think
proper to any demands which His former
Establishment might have entailed upon Him.
did not require, nor was it intended to be
accompanied by any secrecy or reserve.

The Principle upon which this suggestion
was proposed, was this—

That Parliament might reasonably
be applied to, to supply such an amount
of Money for the Support of the Dignity of
His Royal Highness the Regent, as might be
required to make good the amount, which

would be deducted from the Civil list ~~by~~ the
 provision for the King. and it was hoped that
 an arrangement which provided both for the
 King & the Regent, with no further increase
 of public Expenditure, than a new Privy Purse
 to the Prince, would not be considered as
 improvident or uneconomical.

That however desirable it was that
 H. R. Highness should not only be supplied
 with means adequate to the support of His
 Dignity as Regent, upon a scale approaching
 if not equal to the Monarch himself, but
 also that those means should be applied
 for such purpose, yet, as the state of
 circumstances unfortunately was this,
 that debts existed, many of which had
 been contracted subsequent to an act of

Parliament, which was made for the express ^{with respect to them} purpose of preventing any such debts, while it had been hoped that means had been found thro' the reduced & economical arrangement of His Royal Highness's Establishment, to defray them ~~consequently~~, it was impossible that Parliament without consenting to render its own Provisions nugatory & abortive, could be brought to pay them. — That these debts therefore must, unhappily, but necessarily, remain a Burden upon His Royal Highness; and the means must be sought for discharging them, by the abridgement of those Expenses, either of Indulgence, or State, or both, which, under other Circumstances, it would be most grateful to the feelings, as well as useful to the interests of the People, and to the Character of the Monarchy to see liberally, amply, and

splendidly supplied —

That if these Considerations were felt when the amount of debt was conceived to be much smaller, they were strengthened ~~by~~ proportion as they appeared to be larger —

That ~~Wisdom~~ this State of Circumstances presented a Choice of difficulties —

The alternatives were then — either for Parliament, to bring fresh Burdens on the People to discharge debts which had been incurred contrary to ~~their own~~ ^{their own} ~~express~~ ^{express} enactments; or

For His Royal Highness to submit himself to privations of indulgence and of State by means of which a fund might be provided to defray them —

That this latter proposition was nearly

3

was acted upon
Similar to what ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~acted upon~~ in 1003 - where
it was admitted that debts did exist, which
the Parliament could not recognize them as
legal, were binding on His R. Highness in Person,
and on which account Parliament, proceeding
as it thought was getting, for the State of His
Royal Highness, was contented to understand
that the Nation ~~must~~ forego the benefit
of that State, while Provision was making,
first of the funds which were necessary
to support it, for the discharge of such debts.
and that the more it was considered and
weighed by His Royal Highness and by those
who wished best for his real dignity, and
the maintenance of his Popularity and
high Esteem in the Country, the more it
would be felt that those important Con-
siderations would be best consulted by

his authorising an arrangement under which it might be ~~fully~~ understood, tho' not distinctly provided by Law, that these debts should be discharged by means of ~~the~~ his own privations, and not by means of fresh burthens on the People.

Mr Perceval further stated that he did not feel himself authorised to war upon his Royal Highness upon this point with regard to the debts, tho' he received H. R. Highness's commands upon that subject. But that he would be ready to war upon His Royal Highness on them separately, or defer doing so till he was enabled to present the opinion of Counsel on the whole subject, - which ever His Royal Highness should prefer -

Mr Parnell's

Papers

Just to Mr Adams

on

Friday night the

14th Dec 1871

Memorandum of the Observations
made by The Prince Regent on the
Paper which was sent by Mr.
Percival to Mr. Adam on Friday
Evening the 6th of December approved
by The Prince Regent as a correct
Account.

The Prince observed that He
could not consider the Claims, and Arrears
which He was bound to discharge as
standing in the unfavorable light in which
Mr. Percival placed them. - On the contrary
His Royal Highness said that He considered
all His Creditors entitled to the Protection
of Parliament - on the soundest Principles of
Equity and fair dealing. -

That in 1803, The House of
Commons authorized a sufficient Portion of His
Income

Income to be set apart for The Payment
of Debts which had a Claim upon His Justice
and Honour, and sanctioned the Suspension
of His assuming His State till that should
be accomplished. -

Under this sanction publicly
recorded on The Journals of The House of
Commons and then made known to His
Majesty and The Nation. - The Prince's
Servants entrusted with His pecuniary
Concerns, made distributions, and Payments
of Demands, which had originated
subsequent to The Enactment of The Legislature
prohibiting The Prince of Wales from
contracting Debt - and in pursuance of
The Plan of Liquidation thus undertaken,
with the full knowledge and Approbation
of Parliament, The Creditors have signed
agreements and under them have regularly
accepted of Instalments in discharge of
their

their Claims. — Thus much with respect to The Creditors here.

With relation to The Loan from The Langrave of Hesse (to which allusion was made in the Discussion in The House of Commons in 1803) — It was about to be put in a similar Train of Liquidation when an unexpected call was made upon The Prince to discharge the Debts of The Princess of Wales. — The Sum intended for the Payment of the Debts of The Langrave were appropriated by His Royal Highness to answer this call and that circumstance was communicated to The Langrave's Agent with an assurance that the Fund should be applied to reduce the Debt, to His Serene Highness, as soon as The Creditors of The Princess of Wales were satisfied. — So that The Langrave must be considered as having an equitable Right

Right under the Sanction of the Legislature
to that Fund.

The Prince farther observed that
The Funds out of which H. R. H. had
proposed to render those Payments as
speedy and effectual as His Situation and
necessary Expenditure would admit - were
much and very unexpectedly diminished
soon after that Time - and here H. R. H.
remarked that having a certain fixed
Income not liable to increase or Decrease,
it is self evident and undeniable, that
any decrease must prove a delay or loss to
Creditors. - Every reduction having been
previously made to the utmost extent
that the strictest Economy could point out.

The imposition of the Property Tax
not formerly affecting The Prince of Wales -
the call to pay The Debts of The Princeps
of Wales - the farther call to increase the
Income

32371

Income of Her Royal Highness - all
since 1803 - Have unexpectedly created
a deficiency of Funds for liquidation to
the amount of £160,000 - Whilst the
whole Sum in Arrears up to the 11th
of October 1811, amounts to £192,000
including a whole Year of Regency
unprovided with Salary or Allowance.

On this view of the subject
(which must satisfy, every fair and
candid Mind, that The Arrear has
not arisen from wanton Extravagance or
careless Management) His Royal
Highness considered that being called
upon, in consequence of His Majesty's
afflicting Illness, to discharge the
duties of Regent, and to deliberate
upon arrangements for the Establishment
and Expenditure suited to that Station,
the Income pledged to His Creditors

might

might be encroached upon or suspended:
 He felt it therefore to be an obligation of
 Justice and Honour to take care that the
 Minister should, in making those
 arrangements, provide a secure Fund for
 the fulfilment of the Obligations, which
 He had thus been authorized to Contract, not
 by a Discussion of the Debts publicly, but
 by taking care that the Interest of the
 Creditors was kept constantly in view.

His Royal Highness added that He felt
 completely convinced if these Things were
 fairly and candidly, earnestly and liberally
 explained that they would be favourably
 received by Parliament — As founded
 upon the immutable principles of Justice
 which required that an imperative Change
 in His Situation, by the great Calamity
 which the Nation laboured under, in
 the incapacity of our Beloved Sovereign,
 should

should not weaken and dissolve the Claims
 which He had become bound, with
 universal consent, as to their Justice
 to discharge —

The Prince could not forbear to
 add that He trusted no part of His Conduct
 in the present arduous Crisis had produced
 any impression on the public Mind
 calculated to lower Him in public
 Estimation. And that an honest
 Effort to secure the discharge of just
 Claims would not alter any favourable
 impression or weaken the Gold, which
 He was said by Mr. Perceval, to have
 in the Hearts of the People —

With respect to the Claim for
 the Duchy Arrears He only said that
 fortified with the Opinions of such high
 Legal Authority He could not in common
 Justice to Himself give up His own

Opinion

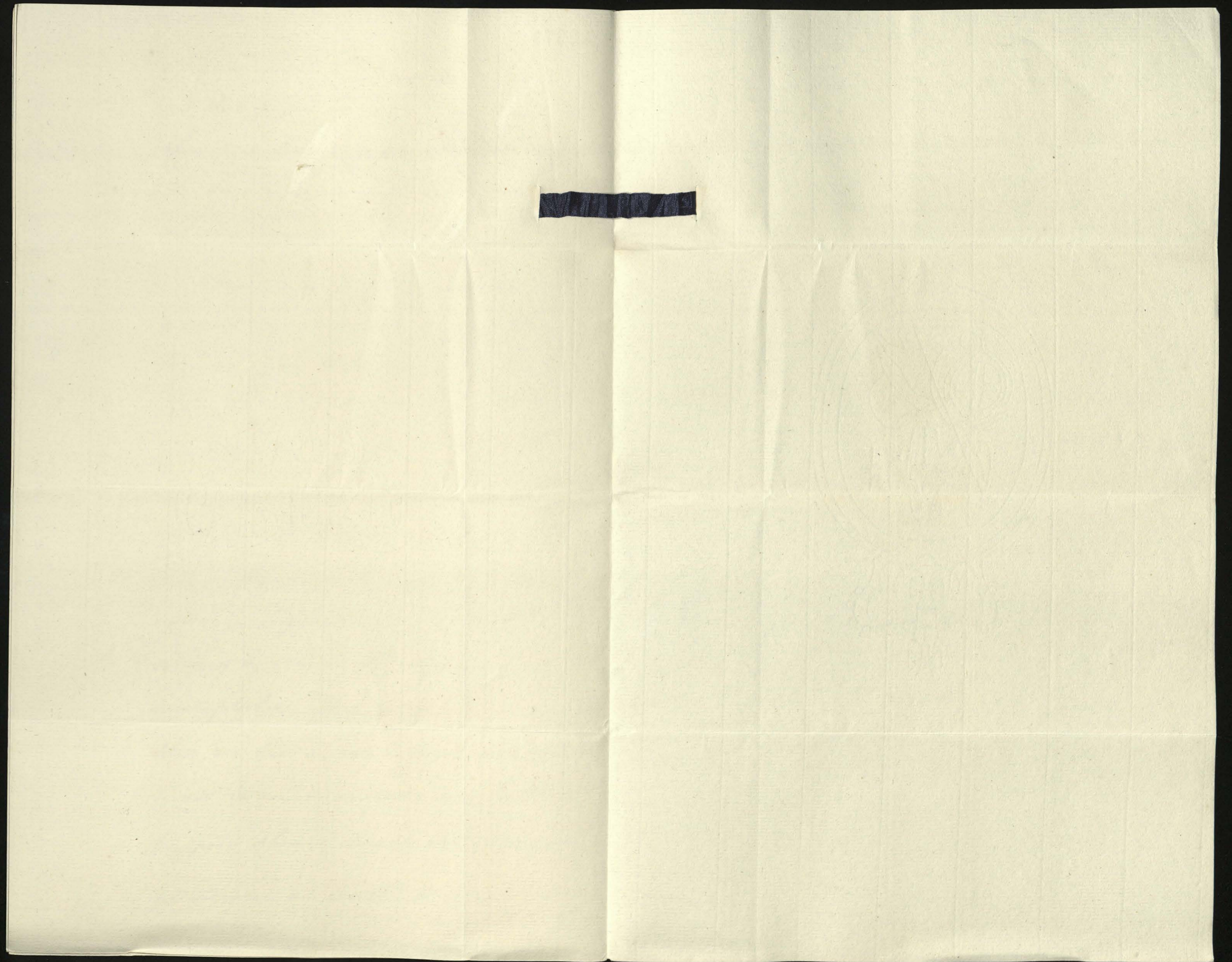
Opinion in its favour — and recollecting
all that passed in 1803, the direction
that His Law Officers should withdraw
The Suit was never to be understood as
an abandonment of the Claim —

His Royal Highness added that it
was not His Intention to prep the
Payment of the Creditors in any particular
Form, the means of arranging with them
effectually in a manner suitable in
Time and amount was what H. R. H.
required. It therefore appeared to the
Prince that Mr Percival has been
under misapprehension as to the
means by which the object was to be
accomplished. His Royal Highness added
that He had a plan of general arrange-
ment to communicate and for that
purpose should direct Mr Percival's
attendance at Oatlands on Tuesday
the

the 10th —

Oatlands,

Sunday 8th December 1811.



Memorandum,

Read to Mr. Parrott
at York House.

10th December 1811.

Previous to His seeing
The Prince Regent

There appears to be no solid reason why the Sum required for the maintenance of an Establishment suited under the present circumstances to the Rank and Comfort of The King should necessarily be supplied in total from the Civil List; on the contrary a distinct Vote of a specific Annual Sum to His Majesty will simplify the Statement to be made to Parliament as a single Operation, and will avoid the double process of taking from the Civil List that which it is intended immediately to restore to it. —

The adoption of this mode of providing for the existing difficulty will, independent
of

of its other advantages, possess
 the material one of placing
 the increased Charge to its
 proper Head of Expenditure,
 namely a provision for the
 King and His Family. — For
 the King in reason of His
 Situation, — for His Family
 because deprived of His Paternal
 support and assistance. It
 will further be calculated to
 meet the anxiety expressed by
 Mr. Perceval to mix as little
 as possible the Prince Regent
 in a Question when Mr.
 Perceval thinks increased
 demands on the Public may
 diminish the Affection and
 Attachment of the People
 towards His Royal Highness
 Adventing on the one hand
 to the necessity of providing a
 suitable

providing a suitable Income
 for the Queen and Princesses
 whilst deprived of the supplies
 afforded them hitherto by His
 Majesty, as well as to the
 impossibility of placing the
 Queen in the situation of
 appearing to withdraw from
 the King's Comforts, whatever
 she may apply to Her own
 separate Expenses, and on the
 other Hand to the objections
 stated by Mr. Perceval to an
 entire separate Establishment
 for the Queen entrusted as
 she is with the care of the
 King's Person.

It appears that by allotting
 a gross Sum for the Establish-
 ment of the King, Queen and
 Princesses, under the general
 Head

Head of a Vote to His Majesty
alone, subject to being appro-
priated in such Portions as
may be hereafter arranged,
the Public discussion of the
detail of the Expences of the
Royal Family always to be
depreccated, and most especially
under the present circumstances
will be completely avoided,
and the Civil List returned in
its full integrity to the King
if it should please Divine
Providence to restore His
Majesty's Health, whilst
it is enjoyed in the mean-
time equally unimpaired
by the Prince Regent.

The amount of this gross
Sum may be estimated thus

The

The King £110,000. which
will include the Services which
Mr. Percival meant to be
discharged out of the Privy
Purse appertaining to the
Civil List.

The Queen in addition to
Her Civil List allowance
£50,000.

The four Princesses each
£9,000. in addition to their
Civil List Allowance, £36,000.
making in the whole one Vote
to His Majesty of £196,000.
either inclusive or exclusive
of the Duchy of Lancaster
as may be thought proper.

It cannot but be supposed
that such a Sum not wide
of that afforded with cheerfulness
to support the State and Court
of an allied Sovereign, will
not with tenfold alacrity be
supplied

supplied by The People to their
 own, endeared to them by a
 reign as unexampled
 length as in its popularity

Adverting further on the
 one hand to the claim of the
 Prince of Wales to the Ancestry
 of the Duchy of Cornwall
 supported as that claim is by
 the Opinion of almost every
 Law Authority of the Country,
 and on the other hand to the
 anxiety He feels not to press
 any Question of personal
 advantage to Himself from
 which the general difficulties
 of the Country have induced
 His Royal Highness hitherto
 to abstain, and to the Statements
 of His pecuniary affairs
 delivered by Mr. Adam, it
 appears that the continuance
 of

The Prince of Wales's Exchequer
 Income for a time will
 fully enable His Royal
 Highness not only to discharge
 those various claims upon
 Him, recognized and sanctioned
 by Parliament in 1703. and
 which are now in train of
 liquidation, but for the
 increased Expences attendant
 upon the Regency.

His Royal Highness's
 anxiety to devote as much
 of His Income as could be
 withdrawn from His imme-
 diate wants, induced His
 Servants to apply a Sum
 which left but enough to
 meet those Wants in the
 most economical manner.
 Within a few Months the
 Income

Income Tax was unexpectedly demanded for the first time, and the Creditors could not receive undiminished Instalments, that part of His Royal Highness's Income, retained for His own use, has in eight Years fallen £96000. short of what it had naturally been calculated at by the King's Ministers and the Nation, and has by so much in fact been left a burthen upon the people.

To this diminution of Revenue from the Public is to be added £19000. for the Prince of Wales's Debts so unexpectedly called for, and an increase of £5000 to His Allowance during the last
three

three years, the particulars of which and of the Arrangements which took place upon this Subject must be fresh in the memory of the Lord Chancellor and Mr.

Perceval. If these Sums are withdrawn from the Total amount of the Debts recognized in 1803. abstracting also the smallest Sum that can be proposed to be granted to the Prince in remuneration for Regency Services, there would be no remainder, or if any, it would not equal in amount to a Quarter of the Prince's Chequer Income.

This detail has been entered into in answer to the Minute of Mr. Perceval's interview with
Mr.

Mr. Adam, and in explanation
 of facts which appear to have
 been misunderstood by [REDACTED]
 Perceval, to prove that with
 increased calls upon the Prince
 for Public, Private and
 Family expenses, without
 means of reducing His Establi-
 -ment below that of splendid
 Privacy, no exceeding beyond
 three Months over the Letter
 of the Act would have
 existed, had not these events
 taken place, in the one
 Instance, the Public directly
 benefited by the reduction of
 the Chequer allowance from
 £120,000. to £100,000.; in the
 other, indirectly by the Prince
 charging Himself with Debt
 which must otherwise have
 been thrown in the whole or in
 part

part on some public Fund.

Upon this Plan then the
 Vote intended to be proposed
 by Mr. Perceval for Regency
 Services will not be necessary,
 and by this Arrangement
 one Vote for the specific
 gross Sum required for the
 King to be allotted in manner
 before stated, will alone be
 necessary to be proposed to
 Parliament, and that the
 amount of this Vote may be
 subject to such further
 reduction as may arise from
 the Aid which the Revenues of
 the Duchy of Lancaster as
 stated by Mr. Perceval or
 other Funds may afford.

27800

