

I have omitted mentioning the thirty-nine articles, and the liturgy, for the same reasons

value of the land in consequence of their improvements. And the same thing would take place with respect to land subject to tithe, though the land should become liable to pay the full tithe at the end of a term of the same duration.

And, if such a regulation were to be made by Act of Parliament, it ought to extend to lay-impropriators of tithes, and to all other impropiators of them, as well as to the parochial clergy, so as to both enable and compel all such impropiators of tithes, of any lands that were intended to be improved, to make leases of the said tithes for twenty-one years to the owners or improvers of the said lands at reasonable annual rents approved by the Bishop of the diocese, and not less than they had received for the said tithes in each, or in any one, of the last seven years before the making of such lease. Such a regulation would be a small invasion of the full right of property in the tithes of such lands which is now vested in the said impropiators of them, and would be justifiable only from the high expediency of removing an obstacle to the improvement of the lands of the kingdom. But it would be no greater an invasion of such right of property in the case of an impropiator than in the case of a rector of a parish, as the rights of the rector and the impropiator are both equally founded on the law of the land,  
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