

faction for the profits of the Courts of Wards and the tenures, wardships, liveries, prime seisins, and ousterlemains, as also for all and all manner of purveyance and provisions thereby abolished. Accordingly, there was granted and made payable to his Majesty, his heirs, and successors for ever thereafter, the several hereditary rates, impositions, duties, and charges on beer and all cider, and other liquors mentioned in the Act. This endowment amounted to an imposition of fifteenpence for every barrel of beer or ale of above six shillings, the same sum on every hogshead of cider, and threepence on inferior beer. By section 2 of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 2, it is provided that 'from and after the decease of her present Majesty (whom God long preserve) all the hereditary revenues shall be paid to her Majesty's heirs and successors;' and by section 7 that 'during the continuance of this Act the said hereditary duties on ale, beer, and cider shall not be charged, collected, or paid, or be chargeable or payable, provided always that if the heir or successor of her Majesty shall signify his or her royal will and pleasure, in manner hereinafter provided, to resume the possession of the several hereditary revenues of the Crown, the duties on ale, beer, or cider shall from thenceforth revive and be again charged, collected, and paid for the use of such heir or successor and his or her heirs and successors.' There is a security for the terms of the surrender being honourably maintained in the right upon a succession to resume the original situation. Those terms are recited to be that 'Her Majesty felt confident that her faithful Commons would gladly make adequate provision for the support of the honour and dignity of the Crown.' The provision then made, and which goes by the name of the Civil List, is divided into six classes—the privy purse, 60,000*l.*; salaries of the Household, 131,260*l.*; expenses of the Household, 172,500*l.*; royal bounty, 13,200*l.*; and unappropriated monies, 8,040*l.* The honour and dignity of the Crown in 1837, was sufficiently supported by providing for the Queen and her household. Since then they have become represented by a numerous royal house, for members of which from time to time provision

has been made. At the present time the pecuniary balance between the Crown and country represented by the Consolidated Fund is that 537,000*l.* is paid and 412,800*l.* received, a balance which is only a drop in a bucket represented by the value of the hereditary revenue from Excise, which should be put in the royal scale.

The grant proposed seems to be peculiarly necessary to support the honour and dignity of the Crown. It is asked for the Queen's grandchildren in the eldest line of descent of the Crown. The sum asked is moderate, but the grant has been met by unprecedented opposition, and a committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the whole matter. Subjects wholly irrelevant, such as the receipts from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and the disposition of the surpluses over the actual expenditure provided for by the Civil List are being discussed. The proposal adopted by the committee is a modification of the proposal of the Government at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone. The resolution is expressly made 'in order to prevent repeated applications to Parliament,' which is a laudable object, and 'to establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of grants adequate for that purpose which have been assigned to their parents.' In other words, grants are to be made *per stirpes* and not *per capita*, and in one sum to be settled on the grantee and his children. In the present case it is proposed to provide 36,000*l.* a year, out of which the Prince of Wales, with the sanction of Her Majesty and the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be empowered to make such assignments, and in such manner, to his children as his Royal Highness should think fit. This, we suppose, may be done either once for all or every quarter, and it may include as many of his children as he thinks fit. A sort of *conseil de famille*, with an element representing the House of Commons thrown in, is constituted. No limit of time is provided, and the scheme, as reported by the committee, is somewhat vague, requiring development, which it may receive in the course of the week.—*Law Journal*, (London).