

Stewart's Regiment, a regiment conspicuous for its services; and three Swiss corps. These were intended to be retained upon their usual establishments. There were several other corps of inferior denomination; the Staff corps, the Waggon corps, and the New South Wales corps, which were likewise intended to be kept up. The total number, therefore, to be retained, including the army in India, would amount to 128,909 men and officers. The general distribution of this force he should state to be 60,000 rank and file, including 15,000 cavalry, for Great-Britain and Ireland—30,000 for the Plantations and foreign garrisons, and the residue for the service in India. The total expence of which, for guards, garrisons, &c. &c. he would estimate at 4,015,000*l.* In addition to the regiments of the line to be kept up, it had been deemed necessary to raise six new garrison battalions in the room of invalids, which title had been abolished as unsoldier-like, and the difference upon this occasion, in point of expence, did not exceed 5000*l.* These garrison battalions would set regiments of the line at liberty to be employed upon other service. The only army services not before the Committee were the full pay of the officers who retired at the peace, and the pensions to the men in Chelsea and Kilneinham Hospitals. He did not think they would be much higher than the sum voted in 1801, and he imagined the whole expence would be covered by 5,500,000*l.* which was less than the total expence of the army in 1801 by 10,300,000*l.*—He then stated the savings by the barrack department since the peace, and the various officers who had retired on half-pay; the reduction of the militia, fencible, and foreign corps; and concluded a long speech by moving, that the number of land forces for guards and garrisons for Great-Britain

be 66,574 men, including non-commissioned officers, from the 25th of December 1802, to the 25th December 1803.

Earl TEMPLE was convinced that every thing depended upon our exertions. The ultimate object of France being the destruction of this country. On this ground he should not oppose the resolution now submitted, or in any manner check any little spirit which he might see rising in his Majesty's Council, or damp it by a vote of his; but, at the same time, he could not help observing on the manner in which the subject was brought forward, and of the new and unprecedented way of asking for supplies, and how these supplies were applied. His Hon. Relation had compelled Ministers to speak out when the Navy Estimates were voted. The Right Hon. Gentleman had made a speech which reflected the highest honour on him, for the sentiments which it contained; but in that speech no explanation had been given of the real situation of the country, nor in what light the House were to consider the Estimates, whether as voting them for a peace or war establishment. He was justified in calling upon Ministers for an explanation of their conduct, why a larger establishment was necessary, when, during the summer one continued system of reduction had taken place. In the month of June, a force of 95,000 men was voted for six months, and orders were accordingly issued for a reduction to the number then voted. In consequence of these orders, the cavalry regiments were reduced above one half, five entire regiments of foot were disbanded, and in October the garrison and foreign battalions were broke. It would be necessary to look at the time when these men were disbanded, and see how Ministers were borne out in the fact of not having disbanded the regiments. In that ve-