

inent, and to find Fault without asking would be equally or more impertinent, at least in me, who am but a private Man. But this is not all, for there is an After-charge for Forage of 92,861 *l.* 11 *s.* 4 *d.* (over and above the 100,000 *l.* and 11,918 *l.* 11 *s.*) Magazines taken by the Enemy included, which shews, notwithstanding what ignorant People may have thought, that the former Sums were insufficient. In order to view these Articles of Expence in their proper Lights, I will only observe, that they are exclusive of what ought to be deducted on this Head, from the established Pay of the Cavalry, exclusive of the Forage of the General and Staff-Officers of the Hospital, and exclusive of the extraordinary Charge of Forage for the foreign Troops in our Pay.

And that a Ration cost the Government 10 Pence, A Ration *per* Day is sufficient for a Horse, if the Forage be good, and consist of 16 Pounds of Hay, 6 Pounds of Straw, and about 3 Quarters of a Peck of Corn. For from these Articles one may form some Idea of this Charge. Some of the Means by which this great Expence was incurred were these: In Summer, the 6 *d.* deducted for Forage was not placed to the Account of Forage. In Winter, Forage was delivered out at the Magazine for 6 *d.* *per* Ration, for which the Government, however, when they bought in paid 10 *d.* But if any Officer was furnish'd any other Way than from the Magazine, he was allowed 4 *d.* upon every Ration, on a Supposition that he thereby expended more by 4 *d.* than he would have done at the Magazine for the same Quantities; tho' in Fact he bought at 8 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, whereby he became a Gainer (if the 4 *d.* was paid clear of Deductions) of 3 Half-pence on every Ration, which was an Encouragement to the Officer not to buy at the Magazine provided for that Purpose. Whether by this Practice any Loss arises to the Publick, or in what Manner, if any Thing