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The following we lay before the Public as a more accurate Account than any that has yet appeared of the Statements made by Mr. Grey in his Speech of Thursday.

The first Statement to which he called the attention of the House was that of the whole Amount of the Funded Debt incurred since the Commencement of the War. This he stated to be as follows.

	Principal.	Int ^o & Managt.
Stock in the 3 ^d P ^{er} Cents in 1793.	£6,250,000.	£190,312.10.
Do. in 1794.	11,000,000.	334,950.
Do. in February — 1795.	18,000,000.	548,100.
Do. in Decemb. — 1795.	26,100,000.	794,745.
Do. in 4 th Cents in — 1794.	2,750,000.	111,237.10.
Do. in February — 1793.	6,000,000.	242,700.
£62,700 Long Annuities in 1794.		
85,500 do. in Febr. 1795.		
58,500 do. in Decemb. 1795.	4,250,005.	209,118.
Navy Debt funded in the 5 th per Cents in the Year — 1794.	1,926,525.	97,193.4.
Do. in the Year — 1795.	1,609,898.	81,219.7.
	<u>£77,989,728.</u>	<u>£2,609,575.11.</u>

2.

The total of these Sums being the Capital of the Debt Funded since the Commencement of the war, that is in a period of Three Years be compared with the Capital added to the National Debt from the Year 1776 down to the end of the Year 1781. That is in a period of Six Years

Capital added to the Debt in	
the present War	£ 77,989,728 - 2,609,575
Capital added to the Debt from	
1776 to the end of 1781.	59,087,928 - 2,276,259
	<u>£ 24,891,600 - 4,885,834</u>

Thus it appears that this Country has in Three Years of the present War added to the Capital of the National Debt £ 24,891,600 - more than was added in 6 Years of the American War

From this general statement Mr. Grey proceeded to particular examining the expenses incurred for the different Services of the Navy, Army, and Ordnance.

* It appears that there has been voted for the Navy upon Estimate

For 1793	£ 3,296,915
do 1794	5,525,301
do 1795	6,915,523
Total upon Estimate	<u>£ 15,737,739</u>

* In these Sums are not included the Estimates for the ensuing Year

3.

For the Army upon Estimate.

For 1793	£ 9,630,694
do 1794	5,627,755
do 1795	8,410,390
Total upon Estimate	<u>£ 17,668,839</u>

For the Ordnance upon Estimate.

For 1793	£ 729,453
do 1794	701,736
do 1795	1,176,804
Total upon Estimate	<u>£ 2,608,193</u>

Total Navy	£ 15,237,769
Army	17,668,839
Ordnance	2,608,193

Grand Total voted on Estimate. £ 35,514,801

The Amount of the Expenses incurred in each Year for the Service of the Navy beyond the Estimate and without the Consent of Parliament cannot be exactly ascertained, but the Total may be stated as follows.

Voted to pay off Navy Debt	1793. £ 575,000
	1794. 1,926,525
	1795. 1,609,898
	<u>£ 4,111,423</u>

Amount of Navy Debt on 28 th Dec.	
as per Act laid before the House of Commons	10,788,984
Carried over	<u>£ 14,900,407</u>

N^o 67.

4.
D^{ist} over. — 14,900,407

To this must also be added the
Claims received from the Grants of
1796 and applied to the services of
1795. ————— 1,546,758

16,447,165

Vote of Credit for 1795. ————— 171,373

16,618,538

Debt Navy debt on 31st Dec. 1795 — 2,745,991

Total expense incurred in 3 Years beyond the
Notes of Parliament ————— £ 13,872,547

This enormous Excess of Expense beyond the Votes
Submitted to Parliament Mr. Grey contended with the opinion
of the Committee of 1782* with the King's Speech on
December of the same Year, and with the constant professions
of the present Chancellor of Exchequer in all of which this
mode of Expenditure has been particularly reprobated.

He then showed that the Navy Debt
had been suffered to increase during the present War
more than even in the American War itself against
which the Censure of the Committee 1782 and of
the

* Mr. Pitt was a Member of this Committee & Chancellor of the Exchequer when the
King's Speech in 1782, was delivered.

The Kings Speech was particularly devoted

Navy Debt 1778	_____	105,175,607.
1779	_____	8,357,877
* 1780	_____	10,372,628

N^o 67.

Thus it appears that at the end of the Year 1780. That is, after five Years War with America and three Years War with France, the Navy Debt was not so great as at the present period. The less sum had been annually applied to the discharge of that Debt.

	Army extraordinary	Note of Credit
1793	808,805	838,811
1794	3,163,968	2,440,000
1795	5,057,730	2,200,000

Total extraordinary and note of Credit _____ 12,509,314.

Mr. Grey then proceeded to compare these Articles with the same Articles of Expense in the American War.

Army	Estimate	Note of Credit	Extraordinary
1778	3,430,096	793,300	1,406,903
1779	4,013,189	1,000,000	2,026,137
1780	4,384,693	1,000,000	2,418,805
	<u>11,827,978</u>	<u>2,793,300</u>	<u>5,851,865</u>

Note of Credit and Extraordinary _____ £8,645,165.

* Mr. Grey followed the example of the Committee of 1780 and of Mr. Robb in adding to the extraordinary the amount of the note of credit applied to the service of the Army, which appears to be paid, as it is money spent beyond the Estimate originally submitted to Parliament.

The General Comparison of the Expenses of the Army will thus stand as follows

	Total Estimate.	Total Expended.
3 years ending Decemb. 1795.	17,668,809	* 14,509,314
3 ditto ending Decemb. 1780.	11,829,078	8,645,165
	<u>5,838,861.</u>	<u>5,864,149.</u>

Thus it appears that in a period of 3 Years Mr Pitt having received Grants to the enormous Amount of 17,668,809 for the estimated Service of the Army has spent 14,509,314 beyond these Estimates and has exceeded the acknowledged extravagance of Lord North's Administration in the estimated Service by the sum of 5,838,861. in the extraordinary by 5,864,149 making together an exceeding of 11,703,010 beyond the expense of the American War for three years after the French engaged in it.

In order to make the extravagance of the present period still more remarkable, Mr Grey then stated a Comparison between the Extraordinaries of the Army for the whole of the reign of King William and Queen Anne with the Extraordinaries of 1795.

King William's War 9 Years	Total Ex. y	1,200,000
Queen Anne's War 11 Years	do	2,000,000
		<u>3,200,000</u>
Ex. y for the Year 1795 alone including vote of Credit		7,257,730
		<u>4,057,730</u>

That is the Extraordinaries of this last disastrous Year of the present War amount to 4,057,730. more than the whole Extraordinaries of the Army during a period of War of 20 Years in the glorious Reigns of King William and Queen Anne.

* Mr. Steele claimed a deduction of 1,500,000 from the Extraordinaries on account of Balances returned and Savings made upon the Estimate but as these remain Account to the full Amount of this sum still to be paid upon former Estimates Mr. Grey argued against the propriety of this Deduction.

Mr. Grey next proceeded to state the expenses of the Ordnance during the present War.

	Voted on Estimate.	Vote of Credit.	Extraordinaries.
1793	729,453		701,281
1794	701,736		1,291,348
1795	1,176,804	40,000	760,046
Total.	<u>£2,607,993</u>		<u>£2,754,675</u>

To this must be added the unprovided Services of the Ordnance as they stood on the 31. Decemb. 210,294.

* £3,004,969

This he compared with the expenses in the Three Years of the American War.

	Voted on Estimate.	Extraordinary.
1778	382,816	521,435
1779	393,498	591,466
1780	458,136	547,187
	<u>£1,236,390</u>	<u>£1,661,588</u>

Thus the ordinary Service of the Ordnance in these Three last Years exceeded the sum voted in the American War by £1,371,600. and the Extraordinary Services exceeded what was voted in those times of extravagance by no less than £1,349,981.

Mr. Grey next observed upon the enormous sum amounting to no less than £31,386,830. which it appeared under the head of Extraordinary Services and Votes of Credit had been expended without the Knowledge or Consent of Parliament. He commented particularly upon the practice of granting Money by Vote of Credit and the extraordinary extent to which this has of late been carried.

Having * From this it appears that in this Service which Ministers had pledged themselves to the House to keep as low as possible, the Extraordinaries in 3 Years had got to the sum of £3,004,969. a sum exceeding what was voted for the ordinary Services of the Ordnance by £396,976.

Ordnance on Estimate
 * 1793-4-5. £2,607,993.
 1778-9-30 - 1,236,390
 £1,371,603

Ordnance Extraordinary
 1793-4-5. £3,004,969.
 1778-9-30 - 1,661,588.
 £1,342,381.

* Army - £14,509,314
 Navy - 13,872,547
 Ordnance - 3,004,969
 £31,386,830

Having thus stated the extravagance of expenditure and the illegal innovations in the management of the Public Accounts; he next called the attention of the House to the novel and dangerous purposes to which, without consent of Parliament, the Money of the Public had been applied. He stated the expense of erecting permanent Barracks since the year 1790, had exceeded the enormous sum of £1,000,000, and that there was an avowed purpose of laying out an additional sum. That permanent Barracks had been provided for 31,847 Men, which seemed including the Barracks, to indicate an intention of keeping an Army of 40,000 Men for which number at least there would exist permanent Barracks. —

This he considered as a circumstance that ought to excite the jealousy of the House when they reflected that 18,000 Men was the most that had been kept up in times of peace for Services at home and abroad.

He stated that in consequence of this system the expenditure had not only been enormous but the increase of Patronage in the Executive Government unknown to Parliament great. Number of places have been created, some stated as acting, others as not acting. —

Mr. Parsons of Lincoln after receiving a Salary of £200 a Year, without acting, had got a compensation, when his services were discontinued to be unnecessary. —

The Annual expense arising from the Salaries of Offices employed on this new Barrack Establishment amounts to no less than £19,598. —

Mr. Grey next mentioned the increase of Patronage in the department of the Navy. In Lord North's time a Commissioner had been added to the Navy Board. Under the present Administration a Deputy Comptroller, but that now
 there

N^o 67.

9.

There had been created a New Board consisting of 5 Commissioners at £1000 per Annum each, with all the subordinate establishments of Secretaries, Clerks &c &c

He stated the sum expended by this New Board amounting in all to upwards of £2,900,000. to be more than was thought an extravagant estimate for Building 70 Ships of the Line in Lord North's Administration.

To the management of this Board he attributed the delay in the sailing of the West India fleet under Admiral Christian, and proved its institution to be unnecessary and even prejudicial by stating the Ordnance Office to have remonstrated on the impossibility of carrying on the service if not permitted as formerly to procure for themselves the Transports for which they had occasion.

Having thus stated to the House the Expense and Misuse that had existed during a three year's war, Mr. Grey next observed that the consequence of this System was not only keeping Parliament in the Dark with regard to the expense of the current year, but that the Minister himself had been obliged to resort to new and unheard of means of raising Money. He commented on the Act of the 33^d of the King enabling the Bank to advance Money to Government on Bills drawn from Abroad.

He stated the sum that the Bank had advanced, and showed the hardships that resulted to the Commerce of the Country from such advances.

He pointed out the means to which the Minister had been obliged to resort in the Month of September last to procure Money notwithstanding the large sum which at that time had been paid in, the extraordinary sum he had received in the course of last Year, the
Loan

Loan which he had negotiated in October, and the enormous deficiency that still existed and that ought to have been provided for.

(This Deficiency he stated to be)

Expenditures of the Army	£ 535,679.
Navy Debt	7,000,000
Note of Credit	2,500,000
Anticipation of Land & Mail	1,827,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills	260,000
Management at the Bank & Disco.	329,000
Stoppage of Distilleries	600,000
Taken out of the Grants of 1796 for the Navy.	1,546,738
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	£ 14,597,411

Mr. Grey next observed upon the illegality of the conduct of the public Officers in applying the Money voted by Parliament. He said that the Payment Act and the Act of Appropriation had been violated. (The floathing of the Army and the Payment of the Staff having been left in Arrear. That the Money for the floathing had not been issued since Midsummer 1794. That the Staff was in Arrear the whole of 1795, a part of 1794, and a part of 1793. That the distribution paper became a mere form when it was considered that these services were actually in Arrear more stated in it as provided for.

He concluded by seriously calling the attention of the House to the situation in which the Revenue would stand even if they had an immediate Peace.

The

The probable Peace establishments he considered in the following point of View.

He took the Year 1788 as the mean, which he considered a fairer Criterion of the Peace expense than the sum reported by the Committee * 1786 + 1791. £16,800,796.

Additional Interest upon £177,989,728	2,609,575
Unfunded Debt 20 Millions Interest 5 p. Cent	1,000,000
Addition to the Annual Million of 1 p. Cent on the New Capital of Debt created by the war	750,000
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	£ 21,160,371.

To this he added what the probable Addition to the half Pay of the Army, Navy, Ordnance, the Barracks service, and other Articles in the Peace Establishment, together with £200,000 that had been voted Annually for the Payment of the National Debt could not amount to less than

839,629.

£ 22,000,000

To provide for this he stated the Nett produce of the permanent Taxes as appeared from said Act. Delivered in. £15,700,000.

Land Tax as estimated by the Committee	1,972,000
Malt &c.	586,000
Taxes laid this Year	1,122,000

Total £ 19,381,000.

Upon the Supposition however that these Taxes should actually produce £19,500,000. Mr. Grey concluded by observing that the Peace Expenditure would be

Receipt of Revenue	£ 19,500,000
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	£ 2,500,000

* £15,478,181. ---
+ £15,971,178. ---

12.

1825
Statements made by Mr.
Fry on the Revenue in the
House of Commons. —