Detail of the several Establishments of the Corps of the Army, according to the proposed arrangement.

Two Regiments of Life Guards, each at the Establishment of

1 Colonel
1 Lieutenant Colonel
2 Majors
6 Captains
6 Lieutenants
1 Lieutenant & adjutant
6 Cornets
6 Quarter Masters
1 Surgeon
10 Corporals
6 Trumpeters
1 Kettle Drummer
294 Privates.

Royal

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, at the Establishment of

4 Squadrons
8 Troops

1 Colonel (without a Troop)
1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Ditto, en second (without a Troop)
1 Major
1 Ditto, en second (without a Troop)
6 Captains
8 Lieutenants
8 Cornets
1 Paymaster
1 Adjutant
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Veterinary Surgeon
8 Quarter Masters
1 Corporal Major
1 Paymasters Clerk (as Corporal)
1 Trumpet Major
8 Trumpeters

1 Armourer (as Corporal)
1 Sadler (as Do.)
24 Corporals
320 Privates

One Regiment of Dragoon Guards, at the Establishment of

5 Squadrons
10 Troops

N.B. By two Official Letters from the War Office, dated 19th May 1795 and 13th July 1795, It appears that His Majesty has been pledged to continue en second the addi=tional Field Officers of Regiments, which are to remain on

1 Colonel (without a Troop)
1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Ditto, en second (without a Troop)
1 Major
1 Ditto, en second (without a Troop)
8 Captains
10 Lieutenants
10 Cornets
1 Paymaster
1 adjutant
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Veterinary Surgeon

the

the Establishment of the Army, and they are therefore placed in the proposed Establishment - If upon Examination, this Engagement does not appear binding, the Diminution of Expence upon the whole Army will be £33,000 per annum.

10 Quarter Masters
1 Serjeant Major
1 Serjeant /Sadler/
1 Paymaster Serjeant
1 Armourer /Serjeant/
30 Serjeants
10 Trumpeters
30 Corporals
610 Privates, including 10 men per Troop dismounted.

Twenty Two Regiments of Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons at the Establishment of, each

4 Squadrons
8 Troops —

1 Colonel /without a Troop/
1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Ditto, en second /without a Troop/

1 Major
1 Ditto, en second
/without a Troop/
6 Captains
8 Lieutenants
8 Cornets
1 Paymaster
1 adjutant
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Veterinary Surgeon
8 Quarter Masters
1 Serjeant Major
1 Serjeant /Saddler/
1 Pay Master Serjeant
1 armourer /as Serjeant/
24 Serjeants
8 Trumpeters
24 Corporals
488 Privates.

Four

Four Regiments of Light Dragoons, for Service in India, each at the Establishment of,

4 Squadrons
8 Troops (exclusive of the Recruiting Troop)

1 Colonel (without a Troop)
1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Ditto (without a Troop)
1 Major
1 Ditto (without a Troop)
6 Captains
16 Lieutenants
8 Cornets
1 Paymaster
1 Adjutant
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Veterinary Surgeon
8 Quarter Masters
1 Serjeant Major
1 Serjeant (Saddler)
1 Paymaster Serjeant
1 Armourer (Serjeant)
32 Serjeants

8.

One Recruiting Troop each

1 Captain
2 Lieutenants
1 Cornet
1 Quarter Master
4 Serjeants
4 Corporals
1 Trumpeter.

8 Trumpeters
32 Corporals
568 Privates

One Regiment of Hussars, at the Establishment of

4 Squadrons
8 Troops

1 Colonel (without a Troop)
1 Lieutenant Colonel (do.)
1 Major (ditto)
8 Captains
8 Lieutenants
8 Cornets
1 Paymaster
1 Adjutant
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Veterinary Surgeon
8 Quarter Masters

1 Serjeant

1 Serjeant-Major
1 Serjeant /Sadler/
1 Paymaster Serjeant
1 Armourer /Serjeant/
24 Serjeants
8 Trumpeters
24 Corporals
376 Privates.

The Establishment of each Regiment of Foot Guards, the First excepted, which ha- Three Battalions and two additional Companies to the First Battalion.

To be per Regiment

1 Colonel /without a Company/
1 Lieut: Colonel
1 Surgeon
1 Solicitor
1 Deputy Provost
1 Drum Major

per Battalion of Ten Companies

1 Major
8 Captains
12 Lieutenants
8 Ensigns
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
2 Assistant Surgeons
1 Serjeant Major
1 Quarter Master Serjeant
1 Armourer
30 Serjeants
40 Corporals
20 Drummers
2 Fifers
710 Privates.

Seventy Eight Regiments of Infantry of the Line, each at the Establishment of

10 Companies

1 Colonel / without a Company /

1 Lieut: Colonel

1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Ditto, en second /without a Company/
1 Major
1 Ditto, en second /without a Company/
8 Captains
12 Lieutenants
8 Ensigns
1 Pay Master
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Serjeant Major
1 Quarter Master Serjeant
1 Pay Master Serjeant
1 Armourer /Serjeant/
30 Serjeant
20 Drummers
2 Fifers
40 Corporals
710 Privates.

Seventeen

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Seventeen Regiments of Infantry of the Line for Service in India, each at the Establishment of

10 Companies, exclusive of the Recruiting Company	1 Colonel (without a Company)
	1 Lieutenant Colonel
	1 Ditto (without a Company)
	1 Major
	1 Ditto (without a Company)
	8 Captains
	22 Lieutenants
	8 Ensigns
	1 Paymaster
	1 Adjutant
	1 Quarter Master
	1 Surgeon
	2 Assistant Surgeons
	1 Serjeant Major
	1 Quarter Master Serjeant
	1 Paymaster Serjeant
	1 Armourer (Serjeant)
	60 Serjeants
	20 Drummers

One Recruiting Company, each	
1 Captain	
2 Lieutenants	
1 Ensign	
8 Serjeants	
8 Corporals	
4 Drummers	

2 Fifers

2 Fifers
60 Corporals
1140 Privates

Sixtieth Regiment, Six Battalions, each at the Establishment of

Colonel in Chief—

1 Colonel Commandant (without a Company)

10 Companies

1 Lieutenant Colonel
1 Ditto (without a Company)
1 Major
1 Ditto (without a Company)
8 Captains
22 Lieutenants
8 Ensigns
1 Paymaster
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon
2 Assistant Surgeons
1 Serjeant Majors
1 Quarter Master Serjeant

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1 Paymaster Serjeant
1 Armourer /Serjeant/
50 Serjeants
20 Drummers
2 Fifers
50 Corporals
950 Privates.

Six Regiments of People of Colour, for Service in the West Indies, each at the Establishment of

8 Companies

1 Colonel /without a Company/
1 Lieutenant Colonel /ditto/
1 Major /Ditto/
8 Captains
16 Lieutenants
8 Ensigns
1 Paymaster
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon

1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Serjeant Major
1 Quarter Master Serjeant
1 Paymaster Serjeant
1 Armourer / Serjeant /
40 Serjeants
16 Drummers
40 Corporals
760 Privates

New South Wales Corps, at the Establishment of,

9 Companies

1 Colonel and Captain
1 Lieutenant Colonel and Captain
1 Major and Captain
6 Captains
9 Lieutenants
9 Ensigns
1 Paymaster
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon

1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Serjeant Major
1 Quarter Master Serjeant
1 Paymaster Serjeant
1 Armourer /Serjeant/
27 Serjeants
18 Drummers
27 Corporals
576 Privates

Staff Corps, at the Establishment of

4 Companies

1 Lieutenant Colonel Commandant /without a Company/
1 Major /without a Company/
4 Captains
4 Lieutenants
4 Ensigns
1 Paymaster
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon

1 Assistant Surgeon

1 Assistant Surgeon
1 Serjeant Major
1 Quarter Master Serjeant
1 Paymaster Serjeant
1 Armourer / Serjeant /
12 Serjeants
4 Bugles
12 Corporals
188 Privates.

Gorce Corps, at the Establishment of

2 Companies

1 Lieutenant Colonel Commandant / without a Company /
2 Captains
4 Lieutenants
2 Ensigns
1 Paymaster
1 Adjutant
1 Quarter Master
1 Surgeon
1 Assistant Surgeon

1 Serjeant Major
1 Pay Master Serjeant
1 Quarter Master Serjeant
1 Armourer / Serjeant /
8 Serjeants
4 Drummers
10 Corporals
190 Privates.

Four Companies of Invalids at the Tower, each at the Establishment of

1 Captain
2 Lieutenants
1 Ensign
5 Serjeants
2 Drummers
5 Corporals
95 Privates

Fifty

Fifty Six Companies of Invalids, each at the Establishment of

1 Captain
1 Lieutenant
1 Ensign
3 Serjeants
2 Drummers
3 Corporals
47 Privates.

at

Detail of the
Several Establish=
=ments of the Corps
of the Army, ac=
=cording to the
proposed Arrange=
=ment

1st December 1801

Horse Guards
1st December 1801

In considering the necessary Establishment at which the British army should be placed upon the Peace, little Reference can be had to what that Establishment was at the close of any former war.

Great Britain has acquired a considerable accession of Territory in the East Indies, together with the Island of Ceylon, and in the West Indies that of Trinidad. – On the other hand the state of Ireland, – the situation in which France, our natural Enemy, is left by the acquisition of one third of Germany and

of

of Belgium, with the probability also of Her occupying the whole of the Island of St. Domingo, and the ascendency which She has gained over Spain and Holland, as almost to have the Resources of both these Powers at Her disposal, are circumstances which require the most serious consideration, and unless a large Military Force is kept up in Great Britain and Ireland as well as in it's Colonies, we must look forward to the possibility, at the breaking out of a fresh war, of its recommencing where this has closed, with the prospect of an Invasion rendered the more formidable by the opportunity which the Enemy will then have had

of

of compleating all the means they may judge necessary to render it's success more certain.

The British Peace Establishment voted by Parliament in the year 1783, proved the baneful Effects of our Deficiency in Troops, Effects which we have never been able to recover during the War, and which obliged us to have recourse to Expedients for augmenting our Force never before resorted to, entailing an enormous Expence, without answering in any manner adequately the proposed End.

In considering the present Position of Great Britain with the immense Extent of Coast opposite to it in the possession of the Enemy without a single

Fortress

Fortreſs either to protect any part of it's Coaſt or to retard the progreſs of an Enemy towards the Capital, ſhould He have effected His Landing, as likewise that every Reinforcement which may be required for the protection and Defence of its numerous Colonies and Foreign Poſſeſſions muſt ultimately be drawn from it, to which muſt be added the preſent unſettled State of Ireland, equally defenceleſs in point of Fortifications; it appears impoſſible to imagine that a Force leſs than 70,000 Men can be deemed ſufficient for the protection of the United Kingdoms, of whom 42,000 ſhould be allotted for Great Britain, and the Iſlands of

Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney, and 28,000 Men for Ireland — of this Number it is proposed that 13,000 Men should be Cavalry, of whom 10,000 should be Stationed in Great Britain and 3,000 in Ireland.

In making this Statement it is always to be calculated that 5000 Infantry will be annually on their Passage between Great Britain and Her Foreign Possessions for the Relief of the different Garrisons, and that Number can therefore never be reckoned upon as part of the Force for Home Defence.

The Garrison necessary for Gibraltar in time of Peace

has

has always been considered 4,000 Men.

The Force required to be stationed in the Leeward and Charribee Islands / not including those which have been acquired by Conquest this War / is stated by Lord Grey and the late Sir Ralph Abercromby at 7,500 Men. — To this must be added the Garrison of Trinidad which from its proximity to Spanish America, cannot consist of less than 3,000 men, including one Regiment of Dragoons at 400 men.

The Peace Establishment for Jamaica has heretofore been 3,500, but from the French being now in possession of

the

the whole of St Domingo, and the Ease with which Jamaica can always be attacked from thence. It is represented by Major General Nugent that the Land Force for Jamaica cannot with any probability of security be fixed at less than 5000 men. The Island of Bermuda and the Bahamas will require one Thousand men, thus making the whole Force for the West India Islands 16,500 men.

The Force in British North America during the last Peace amounted to 4,200 men, to which no addition is at present proposed.

In the year 1792 the King's Troops in India amounted to 11,000 men, exclusive of the

East

East India Company's European Force,- But considering the acquisition of the Island of Ceylon and the Territory gained in the Mysore Country, together with the Reduction of Nine out of the Twelve Battalions in the Service of the East India Company, Mr Dundas has repeatedly given it as his opinion, which has also been strongly supported by Marquis Cornwallis that the King's Troops in India should always be kept upon the War Establishment, which including the Garrison for the Island of Ceylon, is calculated at 19,000 Infantry and 3000 Cavalry, as it would be impossible from the distance

at which those Possessions are from Europe to reinforce them in sufficient time, in the Event of War either with the Native Powers, or with France.

From the foregoing Statement it results that there is required for,

Great Britain, with Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney	42,000 Men
Ireland	28,000
Gibraltar	4,000
West India Islands	16,500
British North America	4,000
East Indies	22,000
Total	117,300

Of these are Cavalry — 15,000
Infantry — 101,500

Having thus stated in gross numbers the Force which upon a general view of the subject

appears

appears to be required for the safety of the whole Empire during a Peace, It becomes necessary to explain the Principle upon which the following Plan has been grounded, viz; to endeavour to make as great a Reduction from the gross number stated above, as appears practicable consistently with the security of the Empire, and to render that Force as Effective as possible at the least Expence to the Public.

The Experience of the commencement of the Two last Wars has proved the serious Disadvantages which must arise from the system

of

of keeping up many Regiments at low Establishments - Besides its being more expensive from the number of Officers which it requires, it must be evident to all Persons conversant with the Service that the various Demands which are equally made upon every Battalion, whether strong or weak, of Bat men, additional Gren-
-ners &c., cause / proportionably speaking / a much greater Diminution of Effectives in a weak Corps than in a strong One, which Reasoning applies equally to the Cavalry.

The Nature of our Constitution furnishes an additional argument in favour of strong Corps in the British Service,

as

as it precludes the possibility of secretly augmenting the Army, previous to the breaking out of a War.

The necessity which results from such an Event of instantaneously reinforcing our Foreign Possessions, allows no time for adding to the strength of the existing Regiments, but obliges us to employ them at their low Establishments, whereby we deprive ourselves of the most speedy and effectual means of creating an efficient Force.

Cavalry is an arm which requires much more time and much more trouble to bring to a state of perfection than Infantry. In former Wars Cavalry was a very secondary consideration

in the active operations of a Campaign, but in the present, Cavalry and Artillery have been the principal Instruments employed in all great Movements. The superior advantage of Cavalry also for the Preservation of Tranquillity in the Country is evident from the Experience of the last Ten Years, and is the more necessary in this Country from the constant demand which there is during War for Infantry for our distant Possessions. - It cannot be disputed that these arms are the most expensive, but if the Enemy finds an advantage in adopting them, no choice is left, and He must be met upon equal Terms. - It is

therefore

therefore upon these grounds that a larger proportion of Cavalry is proposed to be kept up than would at first sight appear necessary.

As the King's Troops in the East Indies are paid by the East India Company, and as the whole Military arrangement of that Country must undergo a thorough Revision, I shall not enter any further into that subject than to state the number and Establishment of the Regiments both of Cavalry and Infantry which have been proposed by Mr. Dundas, and which are,

5 Regiments of Cavalry at 600 Rank & file each	3,000
17 Battalions of Infantry at 1200 Rank & file each	20,400

Besides

Possibly however four Regiments of Cavalry may be thought sufficient in India, and I shall therefore reckon them at that number.

The great advantage which has been experienced in the saving of the Lives of British Subjects in the West Indies from the Battalions of the 60th Regiment being composed of Germans and the acknow=ledged utility of the Black Corps, makes it very desi=rable that those Two Des=criptions of Troops should be kept up. - I shall therefore propose that the Six Battalions of the 60th shall remain at 1000 Rank and file

each

each, and in order to save Expence, Six out of the Twelve Black Corps at 800 Rank and file each.

The following is therefore the proposed arrangement of the Army.

Cavalry

2 Regiments of Life Guards at 300 Rank & File each	600
1 Regiment of Horse Guards (Blue) of 4 Squadrons at 80 each	320
1 Regiment of Dragoon Guards of 5 Squadrons at 128 each	640
6 do. of 4 Squadrons at 128 each	3,092
16 Regiments of Dragoons of 4 Squadrons at 128 each	8,192
4 do. in India of 4 Squadrons at 150 each	2,400
1 Regiment of Hussars at 400	400
Total Cavalry	15,644

10477

Infantry

One Regiment of Foot Guards of Three Battalions whereof one to consist of 12 Companies at 75 each	2,400
Two Do. of Two Battalions each of 75 per Company	3,000
17 Battalions in India of 1200 each	20,400
Six Battalions of the 60th of 1000 each	6,000
Six Black Corps of 800 each	4,800
78 Battalions of the Line of 750 each	58,500
New South Wales Corps at	600
Goree Corps at	200
Four Companies of Invalids for the Tower at 100 each	400
56 Do. at 50 Men each	2,800
4 Companies (Staff Corps) at 50 each	200
Total Infantry	99,300

General Total

Cavalry	15,644
Infantry	99,300
	114,944

The gross charge of this Establishment may in a degree be diminished by having one Sixth of the Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland dismounted, as likewise by annually turning a portion of the Horses to Grass for a certain number of Months — a considerable saving may also be made upon the Extraordinaries of the Army by employing the Infantry upon the Public Works.

Memorandum
Proposed Peace
Establishment of
the army.
1st December 1801

Horse Guards
1st December 1801.

Upon a consideration of the various Branches of the Military Establishment of this Empire, and the Resources to which we must look in case the present Negotiation does not terminate in Peace, or of a new War, one of the first Objects which presents itself is the Militia Establishment of the United Kingdom, and especially of England. – It is

highly

highly necessary therefore to weigh thoroughly it's present state and composition and to ascertain whether any and what alteration can be made in it so as to render it more effective and to remove those defects which have in some respects with reason been urged against it.

Every Person conversant with the subject must be aware that the present composition

of

of the Militia is en-
-tirely different from
what it was intended
to be when first
proposed, which was,
to raise by Ballot in
the different County;
a Body of Men
composed of the
Inhabitants of the
Counties respectively,
and officered by
the Gentlemen of
Property equally
belonging to them;
whereas the present
Militia is chiefly
composed of Substitutes,
who in all respects
are enlisted Men,

and

and although the
Officers in the higher
Ranks are in great
measure Gentlemen
of the Counties, yet
a very small pro=
=portion of the
subaltern Officers are
in any degree con=
=nected with them.

The Militia Service
can never be consi=
=dered as a Profession,
as it does not hold
out any of those
advantages which
in general are the
necessary inducements
to Persons engaging
in a pursuit for Life,

viz, either Permanency of situation, or a Field for the Gratification of ambition, for it exists only during a War, and according to Law, Promotion is not the Reward of Zeal and Personal Merit, but is governed by a principle of pecuniary Qualification attached to the different Ranks. The Effects of this are clearly proved by the extreme difficulty which is experienced in keeping the Militia complete in Officers, particularly in Subalterns, as at the

present

present moment,
notwithstanding every
possible Exertion on
the part of the Lords
Lieutenant of Counties,
there are, upon an
average, one third
of the Subaltern Com=
=missions vacant.

The greatest praise
is most undoubtedly
due to the Country
Gentlemen who have
held Commissions
in the Militia during
the last and the
present War, for the
Zeal and Loyalty
with which they have
come forward in

volunteering

10481

Volunteering their
services, and for the
chearfulness with
which they have
submitted to the
great Inconveniences
to which they have
been necessarily
exposed from the
nature of the service,
of remaining so
many years with
their Regiments, at
a distance from their
Homes and to the
material prejudice
of their other concerns.
This necessity however
cannot possibly be
removed without

Danger

danger to the Country,
as the Militia form
so considerable a
portion of the Moveable
Defensive Force of the
Country, that it must
unavoidably be
assembled in large
Bodies at those points
which are most
exposed to the
attempts of the Enemy.

It may be urged,
that a partial Relief
can be afforded in
some Instances by
not removing Regi=
=ments so far from
their Counties as
has occasionally

been

been the case, but when it is considered that this remedy can only be applied in some of the Maritime Counties and cannot be extended to the whole, it must be obvious that much Jealousy and Disgust will arise from the adoption of such a measure; Besides which the Experience of this War has proved that the Discipline of Regiments which have been allowed to continue

for

for any length of time in, or near their respective Counties has in most Instances suffered so materially, that the Colonels & principal Officers of Regiments have upon many occasions themselves applied for the removal of their Corps.

Under the impression of the foregoing observations, it is imagined that any augmentation to the Militia in its present state would only encrease the

Difficulties

difficulties under which it already labours, without producing that accession of effective Force which at first sight may be cal=culated upon, as the difficulty of finding Officers would be augmented and a heavy encreased Expence would fall upon the Parishes, both in the Maintenance of the Families of those who serve, and in providing substitutes, the procuring of whom would very materially

affect

affect the Recruiting
of the Regular army.
One of the arguments
which have been
advanced in favour
of a large Militia
Establishment in
preference to keeping
up a more conside=
=rable Regular Force,
is the facility with
which it may be
called out upon any
emergency. – It
should however be
considered that the
Embodying of the
Militia must be
a public act strongly
indicating War,

and

and that when called
out a certain time
must elapse before
the Men can be
formed in any degree
as Soldiers and be
moved to the points
where their services
are necessarily required.
During which period,
an active Enemy, not
labouring under
the same Difficulties
in regard to prepara-
-tion, and knowing
precisely in what
degree to Estimate
our Naval Defence,
which, at the com-
-mencement of a
war

War must be compa-
-ratively subject to the
same difficulties in
point of preparation
as the Land Force,
would make a great
Effort to effect a
Landing previous
to our having it in
our power to oppose
them with Effect.

Having thus
touched upon the
several points
connected with the
Militia as at
present constituted
the following appear
to be the natural
conclusion resulting

from

from them.

That while the Militia continues as it has been, no essential advanta-ges can arise from an augmentation of it's number, while the Difficulties and Disadvantages al-ready detailed would proportionably encrease.

Should therefore an augmentation be thought adviseable, some material alteration must take place in it's formation, which

wise

will enable it's Mem=
=ber to be encreased,
without adding to
the Burthen already
thrown upon the
Parishes, and which
would induce a
greater Proportion
of the Gentlemen of
the County to become
it's Officers, and call
forth the voluntary
Personal Services of
that class of Men,
who however well
inclined, are unable
from their avocations
to abandon their
Homes.

The only expedient

which suggests itself, is when the Number of Militia intended to be raised shall have been determined; To declare that the Corps shall never be remo= =ved from their res= =pective Counties except in case of actual Invasion or imminent danger. That when embodied during war, the Corps should only be assembled together for a given period in the Year, and that they shall for the rest of the time be

exercised

exercised by Companies once a week or more frequently as may be necessary in or near their respective Parishes.

The adoption of this Regulation would it is presumed secure the services both of the Gentlemen of landed property and of the actual Residents in the different Counties, and would in a great degree do away the system of service by substitute. It would in short be rendering

the

the Militia in point of composition what the Volunteers are now with the advantage of being from their formation, more efficient.

It is however fair to state that should this plan be adopted a larger Regular Force must be kept in this Country for the immediate protection of the Coast.

Memorandum
relative to the
Militia.

1. December 1801

Ld. Pelham

Dec. 1 1801

10488

1 Dec 1801

Lord Pelham humbly begs leave to represent to Your Majesty that the Algerine Embassador solicits an Audience of leave, having received Instructions from his Court which Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to order

to convey him to Algiers as
now ready.

Tuesday Dec. 1. 1801.

Lord Hawkesbury
Downing St. 1st Dec. 1801.

10489

Downing Street
Dec 1st 1801

Lord Hawkesbury has the Honour to send Your Majesty a Letter of Credence for Mr Jackson to reside as Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris during the Sitting of the Congress of Amiens. Lord Hawkesbury humbly submits it to Your Majesty that it may be convenient and tend to forward the Business in Discussion to have an Authorised Minister at Paris, as well as one from France in London, who may be able to enter into Explanations upon such Points as may require it, who may furnish Your Majesty with regular Information respecting

the

the State of Affairs in France
Lord Hawkesbury trusts that the
form of the Letter of Credence
will meet with Your Majesty's
Approbation. It is nearly conformable
to what has been usually sent
to the President of the United
States of America

Ld. Pelham

Dec. 3 1801

10490_1

Lord Pelham most humbly reports to Your Majesty that the Governors at the Charter House having omitted to choose a Governor, within the time prescribed, the nomination has lapsed to Your Majesty;

Lord Ashburton does not presume to solicit Your Majesty to name him, at the same time he can not [illegible] availing himself of the indulgence with which Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to consider his conduct & to represent to Your Majesty

Ld. Pelham

Dec. 3 1801

10491

presume how much he would be gratified
to put himself honoured, if
some time Y. Majesty should think
himself him deserving if being
which named by Y. Majesty
graciously
conduct
Majesty

December 3. 1801

Lord Pelham,

3. Decr. 1801.

Duke of York

10492

Portland December 6 1801

Sir

I have the Honor to inclose to Your Majesty the Paper concerning the Mobilee Establishment which was not copied in time of Otherwise ought to have been delivered to Your Majesty yesterday and have the Satisfaction to report to Your Majesty the Arrival of Major General Coote with Your Guards Companies of the Coldstream and the Whole of the 3 Regiment of Guards from Egypt, at Portsmouth Major General Coote with the six remaining Companies of the Coldstream are hourly expected,

I am Sir

Your Majestys

Most dutifull Sr
And Subject

Frederick

Lord Hawkesbury
Downing St. 10. Dec. 1801.

10493

Downing Street
Dec 10 1801

Lord Hawkesbury has the Honour to send Your Majesty the Ratified Copies of the Additional Articles to the Convention between Your Majesty and the Emperor of Russia and likewise the Act of Accession of the Danish Government to the said Convention for Your Royal Signature

Owing to a Mistake in the Full Powers which were sent out to Lord St Helens Lord Hawkesbury is under the necessity of troubling Your Majesty to execute those which accompany this Note

Lord Pelham,

Whitehall --- 11th Decr. 1801.

10494

Lord Pelham humbly begs leave to inform Your Majesty that the Corn & Provision Bill has passed: & to ask Your Majesty's commands

as to the time when it may be convenient to Your Majesty to hold a council for issuing the orders upon the subject matter of the Bill.

White Hall
Dec 11. 1801. 3 O'clock P.M.

Sir Joseph Banks
December 14th 1801.

10495

Scho Square
Decr. 14 1801

Sir Jos: Banks who is Confined
to his Bed by Illness humbly presumes
to trouble his majesty with this to say
that he hopes he has at last succeeded in
making of the pure bred Spanish Wethers such
Mutton as the Public will approve

Eleven Carcases of Wethers from the
Pattons Flock have hung all this morning
in Newgate market & have met with the
warm approbation of the City Butchers, tomorro
they will be exhibited in Bond Street

where Sir Jos: has Reason to hope that they will
be Equally admired by the Right Honorable
Graziers who request that part of the Town

Henry Addington

10496 – 7

Downing Street –
December 14th – 1801
½ P. 11. P. M.

Mr. Addington is extremely sorry that the Communication of the Papers, mentd. N. 1., which arrived yesterday, has not been sooner made to your Majesty. Those mark'd N. 2. arrived this Day. The Importance of the former induced Mr. Addington to go this Morning into Essex, for the Purpose of conversing with the Earl of St. Vincent. It is

proposed that, with your Majesty's Permission, Sir Thomas Cochrane should be immediately sent to Beechey, where it is hoped that by Vigour, and Decision, Submission will be speedily produced, and Discipline restored. Sir Thomas Cochrane will be directed, if the Measure of sending him, and the line recommended should be approved of by your Majesty, to acquaint the Crews of the Formidable, and the Genoaise that nothing had

Henry Addington

10497

implicit, and immediate Obedience
to their Pretensions proceed a Proposition
from being made to Parliament, to
withhold from them all Arrears of
Wages, all the Benefit of Prize Money, to
which they might be entitled; and to
render it penal to grant Certificates to
any of them with a View to Employment
in the Merchants' Service. —

Mr. Addington ventures to add, that
a Division took Place this Evening in
the House of Commons, on a Motion

for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Restriction on the Distilleries; and that to the best of his Recollection, the numbers were 20 in favour of the Motion and 82 against it.

Mr Manning's Letter.
Mr Secy Canning.
Recd 1001.

Sir Henry Strachey
16th December 1801

10498

In the Absence of the Lord Steward, (who is at Bath, and indisposed) Sir Henry Strachey will be under the Necessity of troubling Your Majesty with the Annual Bounty List, to which it is humbly proposed to add the Names of Five Widows of Your Majesty's deceased Servants, if Your Majesty should be graciously pleased to approve thereof. Should Your Majesty have no Objection to the Addition, Sir Henry Strachey presumes to request Your Majesty will condescend to order him to attend Your Majesty with the List, for the Royal Signature.

The proposed Additions are humbly submitted to Your Majesty, in the enclosed List.

Hill Street
16th December 1801

(Two Endorsement Minutes of Council 15th & 16th Dec. endorsed)

Mr Addington
December 17. 1801.

10499

Downing Street
December 17th 1801

10500

Mr Addington humbly lays before Your Majesty Minutes of the Division, entertained by Your Majesty's confidential Servants, respecting the Measures to be pursued in Consequence of the mutinous Conduct, which has shown itself amongst the Crews of a Part of the Squadron, under the immediate Command of Vice Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell in Beerhaven.

Cabinet Minutes
Enclosure

10500

Downing Street 15th Decr 1801.

Present.
The Lord Chancellor
Lord President
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lord Hobart
Lord Pelham
Lord Hawkesbury
Earl of Chatham.

Upon a full consideration of the communication made by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the conduct of the Crews of certain Ships belonging to the Squadron under the Orders of Vice Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, His Majesty's Confidential Servants are of Opinion, that the Orders of the 17th of last month for the four Line of Battle Ships to proceed to Sea, should immediately be

enforced

enforced.

In the event of disobedience on the part of the Crews of the said Ships, the Vice Admiral should be instructed to proceed to England without delay, making such distribution of his Squadron as he may be directed to do by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

It is farther the opinion of His Majesty's Confidential Servants, that effectual measures should be taken for bringing the Offenders to Punishment, as soon as possible after their arrival in the Ports of this Country.

Downing Street 16 Decr 1801.

Present
The Lord Chancellor
The Lord President
The Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lord Hobart
Lord Pelham
Lord Hawkesbury
Earl of Chatham.

Your Majesty's Confidential Servants having had under their consideration a letter from the Earl of St Vincent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposing that the Honble Admiral Cornwallis, now in Torbay, should be directed to proceed in the Ville de Paris to Bear Haven for the purpose of bringing the Mutineers on board the Ships of the Squadron under the orders of Vice Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell

to

to Trial, do humbly recommend to Your Majesty that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be instructed to order Admiral Cornwallis to proceed to that place without delay, and bring the Mutineers immediately to Trial, remaining there until he shall receive further Instructions from their Lordships.

If Sir Andrew Mitchell should not previously to the arrival of Admiral Cornwallis have detached the Home Ships intended for Foreign Service, the Admiral is to be left at full liberty either to detain them until the Mutineers shall have been brought to Trial, or to send them (after taking out the necessary Evidence) immediately to the place of their destination as he shall judge best for Your Majesty's Service.

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As it is probable, from the Instructions recently transmitted to the Senior Officer at Gibraltar, that a detachment of four Ships may have been sent from thence to the West Indies, which will render the services of the four Ships from Ireland unnecessary; It is further proposed to Your Majesty that on the arrival of the four last mentioned Ships, the Commander in Chief at Jamaica, should be ordered to send home four of the line of Battle Ships now on that Station.

The Lord Chancellor.

10503

The Lord Chancellor, offering his most humble Duty to His Majesty, takes Leave to send to His Majesty a Commission for passing Bills relative to Ireland, to receive His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, if His Majesty shall graciously so think fit. He confidently hopes that the Conduct of the House of Lords, in permitting these Bills to pass so quickly, may be entirely reconciled to those established Principles, to which it is so clearly the Duty of the House to conform.

The Chancellor
1805

10504

The Lord Chancellor, having, at length, finished, for the present, the Business in Your Majesty's Court of Chancery, intended, immediately upon the Close of it, according to what he understood to be Your Majesty's Pleasure and Command, humbly to offer his Duty to Your Majesty at Weymouth. The State of the Communications between this Country and France have detained him in Town two or three days: and those Communications render it his bounden Duty to Your Majesty not to be absent from London in the latter End of next Week. In those Circumstances he presumes to hope that he may consider himself as acting agreeably to Your Majesty's gracious Pleasure, if he secures to himself the Honour and Gratification

of

of tendering his most humble Duty to Your Majesty at Weymouth on Monday, and the inexpressible Satisfaction, tho' Consideration resulting out of that Duty will allow it to him but in two or three days, of seeing Your Majesty in the Enjoyment of that Health and Happiness, which is universally felt as the greatest of Public Blessings.

The Lord Chancellor.

10505

The Lord Chancellor, offering his most humble Duty to Your Majesty, has the Honour to transmit to Your Majesty a Commission for passing Bills to morrow to receive Your Majesty's Royal Signature, if Your Majesty shall be pleased so to think fit, together with the Titles of the Bills, which seem sufficiently to express the Nature of their Enactments.

Ld. Chancellor.
Sir John Eamer was Ld. Mayor 1801–2.

? Nov. 5 1901

10506

Friday, Morning.

The Lord Chancellor, offering his most humble Duty to Your Majesty, takes Leave to mention that the City of London propose to name, for Your Majesty's Royal Approbation, Sir John Eamer, as a proper Person to fill the high Office of Lord Mayor in the ensuing Year. It will be the Lord Chancellor's Duty to signify Your Majesty's Royal Approbation early in the next week, if Your Majesty shall graciously so think fit; and he has particular Satisfaction in assuring Your Majesty that his own Observation upon that Gentleman's Conduct, whilst he was Sheriff, fully justifies him in saying that he is eminently loyal, heartily attached to Your Majesty's Person & Government.

29 Oct. 1795

Hw. Pitt (out of order. Jenkinson, probably aft. 1st Earl of Liverpool was created Bn. Hawkesbury in 1786

Mr Pitt humbly begs leave to acquaint
your Majesty that the Motion for the Address
was made and seconded with great Propriety
by Lord Dalkeith and Mr Stewart. It
was opposed with great Violence but little
Effect by Mr Sheridan, who was answered
with great ability by Mr Jenkinson.
Mr Fox then moved an Amendment which

recommended immediate Negotiation, and was expressed in Terms which seemed to give great Dissatisfaction to the House. His Amendment was opposed and the Original Motion supported by Mr Pitt, after which the House divided, and the Amendment was rejected by 246 to 59. Above twenty

29 Oct. 1795

Hw. Pitt (out of order. Jenkinson, probably aft. 1st Earl of Liverpool was created Bn. Hawkesbury in 1786

10508

of the Friends of Government were absent in the House of Lords when the Question was put. Almost all those who were friends to Government, but had withdrawn their Support in the last Session voted with the Majority, and the General Sense of the House seemed eagerly in favor of prosecuting the War unless satisfactory

Mr Pitt.
1801.

Terms of Peace should become practicable

A Communication was afterwards received from the House of Lords, respecting the Outrages committed on Your Majesty's Passage to the House, but as the Evidence taken by the Lords could not be communicated till tomorrow, the Consideration of the Business was deferred to day.

1.

An Act to prohibit the Distillation of Spirits from Wheat in Ireland —

10510

2.

An Act to permit until the First Day of July One thousand eight hundred and two the making of Starch from Rice or Potatoes or any Mixture thereof and the Importation of any such Starch from Ireland free of Duty.

10511

3.

An Act to continue until the Fifth Day of July One thousand eight hundred and two an Act made in the Thirty fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty for preventing the Importation of Organzined Thrown Silk Flax and Flax Seed into this Kingdom in Ships or Vessels belonging to any Kingdom or State in Amity with His Majesty.

10512 4.

An Act for continuing the Term and Powers of an Act made in the Twentieth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty intituled "An Act for amending the Road from the West End of Seend Street to the Horse and Jockey in the Parish of Box in the County of Wilts and certain other Roads leading out of the said Road and for making an additional Road from the said Road in the Chapelry of Seend to communicate with the Devizes Turnpike Road at or near Somerham

Brook

Brook in the same Chapelry all
in the said County."

Ld. Chancellor

10513

The Lord Chancellor offers his most humble Duty to Your Majesty, and has sent a Commission to pass Bills to receive Your Majesty's Royal Assent, if Your Majesty shall be pleased graciously so to think fit. The Titles are herewith sent to Your Majesty: and The Lord Chancellor humbly adds that they sufficiently explain the Enactments of the several Bills.

Ld. Chancellor

10514

between 1801 & 1806

The Lord Chancellor, offering his most humble Duty to your Majesty, takes Leave to send a Commission for passing Bills to receive Your Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, if your Majesty shall be graciously pleased that such Bills should receive the Royal Assent. The Lord Chancellor humbly also transmits the Titles of the Bills.

Ld. Chancellor

10515

[?1801]

between 1801 & 1806

The Lord Chancellor, presuming his most humble to
Your Majesty, takes Leave to lay before Your Majesty
the Request of the Lord Chief Baron that Your Majesty
would be most graciously pleased to allow him
to be absent from the Kingdom till about the begin-
ning of Easter Term – The eldest Daughter of the Lord
Chief Baron being ordered, in the hope of saving her
Life, to go immediately to Lisbon, his Lordship is
particularly anxious, having other Persons in his
family indisposed, to attend her personally in the
Voyage, for the Purpose of securing that proper Care
and Attention should be paid to her in all respects,
whilst she may be obliged to remain there. If
Your Majesty shall be graciously pleased to
his Absence for this purpose, the Other
of the Exchequer will execute the Duties

[illegible] necessary to be discharged in Court,
Vacation between the present & the next
[illegible] nd the Lord Chancellor has the Honor
to [illegible] mit for Your Majesty's Royal Signature
a Fiat authorising Mr Serjt. Palmer to go the
Midland Circuit, if any such Vacancy should happen
to arise for assisting the Judge, who goes that Circuit
as might have made it fit for the Chief Baron
to give that Assistance, if he had been in England
submitting most humbly to Yr. Majesty the Propriety
of Your Majesty's authorising that Fiat by Your
Majesty's Royal Signature.

Lord Pelham
December 20th 1807.

10516

Lord Pelham humbly begs leave to lay before Your Majesty the name of Thomas Zachariah Parsons & to solicit Your Majesty's Patronage of him as a Poor Knight of Windsor, at the earnest recommendation

of the Duke of Portland to
Admiral Berkeley

White Hall
Decr. 21. 1801