



observed, that that was the fault of his Majesty's Ministers, who thought proper to call Parliament together at a period later than that which had been... [The Right Honourable Gentleman had asserted, that it was a gross misrepresentation to say, that the faith of Parliament was pledged to the continuance of the tax only during the war; and he had maintained this assertion by stating, that in the last Act the words "and no longer," after the words "during the war," were omitted. Unquestionably, the House was last year given to understand, that the measure was to terminate in a year; and if it was at that time the intention of the Right Honourable Gentleman to propose, at the end of the year, a prolongation of its existence, it ought not to have been announced by a mere omission only. The Right Honourable Gentleman said at once to have declared, that it was intended to make it permanent. That it certainly would be, if the present proposition were agreed to; for could the House or the Public be so deceived, as to imagine that Parliament voted the tax for two years longer, it would actually terminate at the expiration of that period, and that it would not be made a permanent measure? [Hear, hear.] Our enormous military establishment had no British objects in view—it was not directed to the defence of our liberties, nor to the establishment of our security—it existed solely for the maintenance in France of an arbitrary Government.—[Hear, hear, hear.]—For that object was the country to undergo all the oppression of that severe and inquisitorial imposition, the Property Tax. It was because his Majesty's Ministers had made a peace on the Continent, which could not be maintained without a Standing Army, and because that Standing Army was necessary for the maintenance of oppression. All the comforts, and even many of the necessities of life, were to be sacrificed in England for the support in France of a Government which had destroyed the Liberty of the Press, which had abolished all security for personal freedom, which, in the mode in which it had called together the Legislative Assembly, had grossly violated the elective franchise, which had conspired in the perpetration of the unhappy P. ostants. [Hear, hear, hear.]—He would not make this last assertion, had he not good grounds for it. He was the more anxious to describe them, because the Noble Lord (in perfect sincerity he had no doubt) had declared that all the reports and statements with respect to the persecution of the Protestants in France were void of foundation. He repeated, that the Government of France had acquiesced in that persecution.—[Hear, hear.]—A Noble Duke had said in his letter, that the French Government did all they could to suppress the proceedings in the department of Gard. He (Sir S. R. M.) said that the French Government did nothing to suppress them, except in mere words. They issued a proclamation of professions. It was a fact which he had too good information for a moment to doubt, that notwithstanding all the crimes which had been committed in the department of Gard, notwithstanding the murder of above 200 persons, notwithstanding the plundering and burning of 2000 houses, notwithstanding the whipping of many of the Protestants with a severity so great, that eight persons actually died under the infliction, not a single individual in that department had been punished—not a single individual in that department had even been prosecuted.—[Hear, hear, hear.]—Was not this a criminal acquiescence on the part of the French Government.—[Hear, hear, hear.]—Let the House recollect what took place in this Country in the year 1780, when the intemperate fury of the populace was directed against the Catholics.—What course had our Government pursued in consequence? They proceeded with a just severity the individuals offending. They prosecuted even the Chief Magistrate of the city, whose only crime was cowardice. Had any of the Magistrates at Nimes been punished? Not one of them had even been removed.—[Hear, hear, hear.]—Not the slightest disposition had been evinced to detect the criminals. When General Legarde was about, the Prefect of the Department published a Proclamation, so far from the apprehension of the individual by whom it was notorious that the murder had been committed, a man of the name of Wasse, a sergeant of Infantry, known to the whole population of that district; but for the apprehension of "the unknown author" of the crime, thus affecting not to know what was thoroughly known to every one. And then the Proclamation stated, that "an atrocious crime had been committed." An atrocious crime! Hundreds of atrocious crimes had been committed; but not a single prosecution had been instituted against the criminals. The Noble Lord talked of those who denounced those enormities in this country having received a lesson. He (Sir S. R. M.) declared, on Information as much to be relied on as any that the Noble Lord could possess, that the indignation of the public opinion of England, in favour of the persecuted Protestants of France, had been attended with the most advantageous effects; and that that indignation the French Protestants were indebted for the comparative toleration they now enjoyed. He used the word "comparative," for positive toleration they had none. He could further take upon himself to state, that a Roman Catholic Church, which, during the Revolution, had been converted into a Fish-market, was every day beheld by the People without the least indignation, though it still continued appropriated to its most profane purpose; and this takes place at a time when the Agents of the French Government pretend, that, in order to quiet the minds of the People, it was absolutely requisite that two Protestant Temples should be robbed from those to whose religious worship they had for years been consecrated. It might be said that all this was not

relevant to the subject immediately before the House—he would answer, that it had quite as much connection with the question before them as all that which had been spoken by a Noble Lord some nights ago, with regard to the prosecution of the Protestants in France. But he would further observe, that it bears materially on the question, since the Property Tax was deemed necessary by Ministers, in order to support an immense standing army in time of peace, and the only object for which that army could be deemed requisite, was to keep on their throne a bigoted Family, that were odious to their own subjects. He wished to shew, therefore, that such a Government had no connection with British interests or British feelings. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had come down to the House on the 20th of February, and submitted to them his plan for the Peace Establishment, and had then given as his opinion, that it would be wise to renew the Tax for a limited time, and when consequently he brought in the Bill, he had but expressed a hope that it would not be necessary to continue it beyond a year. He had said it ought not to be kept in force beyond that period which was prescribed to the necessity of the case, and to this opinion he still adhered. On a future evening it would be for him to shew that this necessity existed; and should he fail to convince the House of this, of course it would not be in his power to press the tax.—[Hear, hear.]—The Gentleman opposite went further than him when he declared the necessity for this tax would be perpetual. He thought it would soon cease, if the other branches of the revenue were properly collected.—He had distinctly objected to the assumption that the House would in no case recur to this tax at the close of the year. Sir F. BURDETT could not refrain from congratulating the House and the Public on the subdued tone adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his second address.—[Hear, hear, hear.] The Right Hon. Gentleman had asserted, that exaggerated statements had been propagated through the country, and that the popular spirit which had been evinced was the result of those exaggerations. Now, he believed there were individuals in that House, who, if they stated their situation to the Right Hon. Gentleman, would prove to him, that the general distress had not been exaggerated.—Those individuals could inform him, that they made no profit by their estates—they could tell him, that, from the various taxes which were imposed on the cultivators of the soil, they had no tenants to occupy their lands.—[Hear, hear, hear.] He should allude to one case particularly, because it had appeared in the public prints. The Gentleman whom he respected, though placed in the situation he had just described, was called on to pay the landlord's and the tenant's Property Tax. This demand was made on him at a time, when, instead of making profit by his estate, he was suffering considerable loss.—[Hear, hear.] He (Sir Francis) was acquainted with a clergyman, who was possessed of a very large living, which formerly produced £1000 a year. This Gentleman had recently been called on to pay £100 Property Tax, and £150 Poor's Rates, although the produce of the living had only been £120 in the year for which the assessment was made.—[Hear, hear, hear.] Such was the state of the country; and yet they were told by one Member of the Administration (Lord Castlereagh), that the People manifested "an ignorant impatience for relief from taxation," and by another (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), that their feelings were roused in consequence of exaggerated statements, which were, in fact, totally unfounded.—[Hear.] The Right Honourable Gentleman said, they all laboured under a mistake, when they supposed that the Property Tax was not to be renewed after the termination of the war. He, for one, never was mistaken on the subject, for he never did believe that Ministers intended to let the Tax die away.—[Hear, hear.] He was quite convinced the majorities which supported the Right Honourable Gentleman would not abandon him, in consequence of any expression of the public voice—the despair of making the majorities of that House, constituted as the House at present was, feel for the distresses of the Country. He hoped that the sentiments of the People would be so expressed as to compel Ministers, and, through them, their adherents, to drop the measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, the Tax was only justified by necessity. Was not that the language always used on such occasions? Where was that necessity to be found, and who was the judge of it? The Right Hon. Gentleman himself was the judge.—[Hear, hear.]—He stated, that he wanted the Tax—and his opinion, that it was necessary, was the cause assigned to the House as proving the propriety of its renewal. It was a proceeding like this which caused the rebellion in the time of Charles I. He always enforced his exactions under the plea of necessity.—[Hear, hear.] Ship money, it was said, was necessary—but of that necessity he was the sole judge. The most intolerable burthen had been imposed under the specious cloak of necessity. The Land Tax was one of these; and the Property Tax was nothing but a more extensive Land Tax.—That Tax was introduced as a War Tax; it was, at different times, removed—but Gentlemen now saw it was permanently established—an annual contribution of property to its full amount.—What, then, was to prevent Ministers, if they proceeded in the prodigal course they had so long continued to, from leaving out this new Land Tax—the Property Tax.—[Hear.] If Ministers continued to act as they had done, if the House were dupes enough to suffer it, what Gentleman would take upon him to say, that he would possess more of his estate in the course of a few years, than the mere title deeds? A loan of £6,000,000

would prevent the renewal of this tax—although probably the Right Honourable Gentleman might argue, that it would be inconvenient to raise the price of stocks. He had also heard it stated in that House, that £30,000,000 of property, the right to which was not decided, lay dormant in Chancery. This was a disgrace to the Country, a disgrace to the Country, a disgrace to humanity! What dreadful misery must this procrastination inflict on the suitors! It was an infraction of the Constitution—it was a breach of the King's oath—it was, at once, a selling and a denial of justice.—[Hear, hear.] Justice was sold at so dear a rate, that one-half the property was swallowed up before the suitor could recover a part of it. In many instances, the amount of the property was spent over and over again, before a decision of that Court could be obtained. Why should not the Public make use of this money? Why should not the Country stand in the place of the Court of Chancery? Again, there were the unclaimed dividends in the Bank of England. Why were they not used? The present distress was said to be temporary; here was also a temporary fund to meet it.—[Hear.] Gentlemen who had opposed this system of waste and profusion were told, triumphantly, that all their prophecies (for so their opinions, delivered without that decided confidence which belonged to prophecy, were denominated) had completely failed.—[Hear, hear, from the Ministerial Bench.] Why, good God! what had they prophesied? That distress and ruin would inevitably follow, if a course of uncontrolled extravagance were persisted in.—[Hear, hear.]—Was it not so?—Was not the Country plunged in the deepest distress? Unfortunately their prophecies on this point were but too correct.—[Hear, hear.]—It was true, that one great event—an event which had occurred contrary to all calculation, and which, for ages, would hold up British skill and valour to the applause of an admiring world—the ever memorable battle of Waterloo—had saved the Country from impending destruction! But he could not fairly be described as an ignorant or outthinking man, who expressed his fears before the battle took place, that the victory would incline to the other side. If that had been the case, what would then have been the situation of the country? Or what would have been our circumstances, if, as almost every person supposed, France had been able to keep the field, and to fight three or four more sanguinary conflicts? But what praise could Ministers claim, in consequence of this fortunate event? Like lucky gamblers, they played double or quits, and brought themselves home again!—[Hear, hear.] To give thanks for this great event was ridiculous. They talked of it themselves, as if they were amazed at its magnitude. They were astonished at their own success.—[Hear, hear, hear.] Now, what was the result? There were other prophecies to be noticed—one of which was, that, whether England succeeded in the war or not, the result would be ruin to the People—that the lower orders would be ground down—that, instead of the Constitution we ought to possess, a Military Government would be established—and that barracks and garrisons would cover the face of the country.—[Hear, hear.] Here he recited a speech of the great Lord Chatham, at a period when that Nobleman despised of the liberties of his Country.—"When the time comes," said he, striking his crutch upon the floor, "that a barrack shall be erected in England, then advise to the liberties of England!" But now they sat in the midst of barracks. Woolwich, Chatham, and the contiguous places, presented a line of barracks.—What was the use of those barracks? As Hon. Gentleman on the floor said, and said with justice, that they were necessary for the purpose of keeping up a disposition in France—because we had entered into a Treaty to keep on the Throne of that country a bigoted and most odious tyranny.—[Hear, hear, hear.] But Ministers said, "There shall be a standing army in England, and another in Ireland; it is necessary to keep up great military establishments!" He denied this. In his opinion, it was necessary to destroy them; and, if liberty was to exist in England, it could only be by entirely doing away those immense, expensive establishments, for the support of which those oppressive taxes were now demanded. Was there ever a time in which a great military force was less necessary? What had this country to fear from Europe? What had she to dread from France? Ireland, it was said, was in a discontented state. That country had not desired those benefits which were promised to her by Gentlemen opposite, when they proposed what they called a Union—which was bribed and paid for—and which, though a Union in a legal point of view, was not so with reference to the spirit and feelings of the People.—[Hear, hear.] But Ireland, in consequence of this want of harmony, was to be governed by the sword; and though the sword was not necessary in England, yet the same force was to be stationed here. The pretensions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on which he grounded the necessity for efforts the Country was unable to make, arose out of circumstances which the Ministers themselves chose to create. The country gentlemen of England, who now felt the pressure of those circumstances, which till this time they never believed, would, he trusted, assume their natural situation in the state, and exert themselves in defence of their property, and, what was infinitely dearer, in support of the liberties of their Country. Lord MILTON agreed in many of the sentiments which the Honourable Bart. had expressed; but there was one point in his speech, which, he conceived, called for observation. The Honourable Baronet expressed a hope, that such a violent and tumult would be made, as should prevent the

Chancellor of the Exchequer from proposing the Property Tax. He (Lord Milton) wished that such representations should be made as would excite against the continuance of the measure, but not in the manner alluded to by the Honourable Baronet. He viewed those representations as an insult on that House, and not on Ministers. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, the Noble Lord had put words into his mouth, which he had not made use of. The Noble Lord said that he had expressed a wish that the clamours of the Public would prevent Ministers from carrying this measure. He was in the recollection of the House, when he asserted, that he had uttered no such thing. On the contrary, he mainly relied on the landed proprietors, those who now began to feel the critical situation of the Country, in directing the public voice against the measure, and compelling Ministers to abandon it. He certainly felt, that the majorities would not fall off, as long as Ministers thought proper to go on with the tax. Lord MILTON.—"I may have mistaken the words of the Hon. Baronet, but I have not misapprehended his meaning. He is of opinion that the representations of the People will cause Ministers to abandon the measure, instead of having their constitutional effect on the House." Sir FRANCIS BURDETT.—"The Noble Lord says, the representations made by the People will operate on the House. I say, they will operate on Ministers. This is the difference between us, and he has nothing to do with tumult or clamour." [Hear.] Mr. PRESTON said he wished, if it were possible, to raise the Right Honourable Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to action, that he might see things in a true light, and that if he would only attend, he would read him a history of the distresses of the Country.—[Laughter.]—He saw that the Right Honourable Gentleman smiled, because he had his mischievous aim.—[Laughter.]—It was a mistake to say that he (Mr. Preston) thought that the distresses of the Country were occasioned by its resources being impaired; he did not think that the resources of the Country were impaired, but he thought that the present distress were occasioned by our having a miserable, miscalculating, penny Chancellor of the Exchequer.—[Cries of Order! and laughter.]—He did not know the resources of the Country, owing to his ignorance and want of power at his little mind.—[Cries of Order! and Question!—] The Hon. Gentleman having gone on for some time longer in the same strain, was so effectively interrupted by coughing and calls for the question, that he was obliged to sit down. Mr. ROBERT GORDON only trespassing upon the time of the House for a few moments, to say a few words as to what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the omission of the words, "and no longer," which were stated to have been proposed in the Committee on the Bill. Having looked into the Committee books, he found a vestige of any omission of these words, or of any such proposal having been at all made; and although he had himself attended the Committee, he had no recollection that there had been any question about those words. He found, however, that in another Committee—that upon the Bank Restriction Act—these words, "and no longer," had been omitted, after a proposal for their insertion. It was therefore probable that the Right Hon. Gent. had mistaken the Property Tax Bill for the Bank Restriction Bill, when he had talked of the express omission of these words; though, indeed, he must say, there was something like a little trick in what the Right Hon. Gent. had alluded to upon this subject. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained. He was sure that there were many Gentlemen in the House who were present when the discussion took place in the Committee, about the omission of the words, "and no longer," in the former Property Tax Bill. The question, that the Petition be brought up, was then put and carried. The Petition being brought up, on the question that it should be read being put.

Mr. MADDOCKS observed, that as to what had been urged during the debate, that the object of Gentlemen who were along with him on the Opposition side of the House, was merely a studied protraction of time in going through the measure; if there was any blame at all on this point, it was to be imputed to those who had used a studied protraction by putting off the meeting of Parliament till so unusually late a period. Mr. ROSE said, the present discussion on the Income Tax was premature, since, until the House was apprised of the necessities of the Country, they could not tell what they ought to provide for. The Right Hon. Gentleman then enquired the Property Tax, as the most effectual that could be devised; and observed, that if it were taken off, and the proposed establishment were voted, his Right Hon. Friend would be obliged to propose other Taxes, that would bear more heavily on the People. In conclusion he recommended the calm and deliberate consideration of the measure. Mr. DONOHY.—"I am sure I am disposed to take the opinion of the Right Honourable Gentleman, and I would to God his speech was as persuasive amongst his own friends, as it is with respect to me. I am not willing to consider this subject precipitately—but so is not the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—[Hear, hear.]—He would not give a day's delay to the People on this question. Friday next is the day he has appointed for taking this objection; if he can induce the House to do it. This is what he calls patient deliberation. I should be glad to know how soon after the vote the People to make their representations?—[Hear, hear.]—Is this what the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Rose) calls considering it judiciously. It is not a patient deliberation, but a delusory show of investigation, which can have no effect. The object of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, as it appears to me, is to terrify the People from raising their voice against this measure. 'O,' says he, 'my Right Hon. Friend is a more ingenious man than you think. The speeches you hear him make on the floor are not remarkable for vigour; but try him as a tax-protractor, and you will find that he can far exceed all those who preceded him.' The doctrine of the Right Hon. Gentleman is this, if the Public differ from the Minister, on a point of taxation, the latter, as a punishment, ought to inflict on them burthens more onerous than those from which they had escaped. The Right Hon. Gentleman would censure such a doctrine, if supported by another, and, on reflection, he must condemn it to himself." Mr. BLOUGHAM, continued of the propriety, in a Parliamentary point of view, of pursuing the course which he had given notice early in the evening, expressed his determination to adhere to it. Mr. H. ADDINGTON defended the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the charge of wishing to precipitate the measure that had occasioned so much discussion. His Right Hon. Friend had, on the very first day of the Session, stated his intention of proposing its renewal. He denied that his Right Hon. Friend had pledged himself not to propose that renewal. With respect to the expression of "ignorant impatience," which had been attributed to Lord Castlereagh, he observed, that neither he nor any individual on that side of the House had heard his Lordship make use of it.—[Hear, hear.] He believed the expression was not used at all; certainly not in the sense the Hon. Gentleman opposite attached to it. Mr. FREEMAN felt justified in charging on his Majesty's Ministers with intending to still the voice of the People, by urging this measure with the most indecent precipitancy. The Right Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, denied that his Noble Colleague (Lord Castlereagh) had, at least in his hearing, charged the People of England with holding "an ignorant impatience for a relaxation of taxes." The Right Hon. Gentleman, in denying that he had heard such an observation, did not, however, presume to say that it had not been made use of by the Noble Lord. "But," continued Mr. Freeman, "I will call on the colleagues of the Noble Secretary, to deny the fact of his having made such an assertion. I declare, on my honour, that I heard the words, and shall maintain the declaration to the latest moment of my life." It was not a hasty, indigested expression, but a cool, premeditated phrase, considered and matured by reflection, and used as a taunt to the Opposition side of the House, who were, of course, in their turn, entitled to charge him with a wanton expression.—[Hear, hear.] The Hon. Gentleman concluded, by declaring that, on the present occasion, the People were bound to put every difficulty in the way of the progress of this question, and that no man ought to be called factious who interposed to defeat this precipitancy. Lord BENNING observed, that the Honourable Gentleman opposite were so much practised in the trade of casting imputations, that the principles and conduct which they now unfolded were by no means novel; he would not, therefore, appeal to their candour when he added of them. As to the charge of stilling the public voice, that was the old accusation. How had the Chancellor of the Exchequer deserved it? A month had already passed since he had given an intimation of his intention; and he only meant on Friday to introduce a Resolution in the Ways and Means upon the subject.—His Right Honourable Friend (Mr. Rose) had been completely misrepresented in the observations which he had made. Sir JAMES MAUKINTOSH maintained, that all the arguments used to show that the Peace Establishment and the Property Tax were quite distinct topics, only served to establish the close identity between both. It was now plainly hinted, that we must have the Income Tax, or worse. Sir James then alluded to the strange circumstance, that some of the Gentlemen opposite had heard the Noble Secretary's contemptuous expression of the popular anxiety for a relaxation of taxes. He (Sir James) had often heard that Members were obliged to resign their opinions to Ministers on certain occasions, but this was the first time he had ever observed an official address among the Gentlemen of the Treasury Bench, or that he understood the duties of official allegiance required, in addition to their other services, the surrender of their external voices. The Petition was then brought up, read, and ordered to lie on the table. Lord PALMERSTON moved the Order of the Day for resuming the adjourned debate of yesterday; that the Army Estimates should be referred to a Committee of Supply.

Mr. J. GAYNE could not consent to refer the Estimates to a Committee of Supply, because the House had not yet given its assent to the continuation of the present system. He conceived it almost all that he could do, to express his dissent from the course which was pursued by the Right Honourable Gentleman, and he intended to do so, in the most explicit manner possible. He would not apply his dissent to the subject of the Estimates, but to the proposal of the House from supposing that he could surrender his temporary remembrance as affording any permanent relief; he was fully sensible that this could not afford such relief; but still, while that disposition to turbulence and riot existed, no one could deny that it must be vigorously checked. The only remedy, he thought, was to be found in the education of the people, and in the diffusion of knowledge and education among the lower classes of the Irish population; and he should exert himself to the utmost to promote that object. He would not, however, be understood to say that the present system of education, which would tend to obstruct the progress, or to limit the extent, of that knowledge and education.—[Hear, hear.]—It would be better to have an enlightened Catholic population than an ignorant one. Sir J. GAYNE begged to call the attention of the House for a few moments to a subject which personally demanded their attention—the tranquillity and happiness of a large portion of the Empire, which required the patient deliberation of the Legislature, in order to ascertain, whether or not a permanent settlement of the disturbed parts of the Empire could be discovered for the evil under which it laboured. He concurred with the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, that under the existing circumstances of Ireland, a less military force in that country would be insufficient. With reference to that part of it which was to be applied to the putting down of official establishments, he would say, that a great many other remedies could be resorted to, if it had not been for the fact, that the revenue we derived from that source was purchased at too dear a rate by the continuance of the present system. He conceived it almost all that he could do, to express his dissent from the course which was pursued by the Right Honourable Gentleman, and he intended to do so, in the most explicit manner possible. He would not apply his dissent to the subject of the Estimates, but to the proposal of the House from supposing that he could surrender his temporary remembrance as affording any permanent relief; he was fully sensible that this could not afford such relief; but still, while that disposition to turbulence and riot existed, no one could deny that it must be vigorously checked. 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concluded to forego all the security derived from that of Parliament, which was so firmly fixed in the hearts of the Nation. Mr. ROBINSON acknowledged that the Constitution was our security, and that alone had saved us and Europe. But if the force proposed was shown to be necessary, the House would vote it; and the People of England, who always, sooner or later, came to a right decision, would in the end applaud rather than condemn them for their conduct. Mr. PEELE rose to explain the grounds upon which he was necessary, that a force amounting to 25,000 men should be kept up in Ireland. The House could not be aware of the great difference between the condition of Ireland and this country, and that the expediency of any measure, in reference to the former, was not to be estimated by its fitness or necessity as to the latter. In particular, it was to be recollected, that Ireland did not, and from particular circumstances could not, possess that great deal of blessings, a resident Gentry. He should not inquire now into the reasons for that condition, or into the causes of many other things, which materially affected the welfare of the people of Ireland, but he would confine himself to facts. The military force of Ireland were appointed in three descriptions of employment, first, that employment which might be considered as strictly military; secondly, in preserving the peace and aiding the civil power of the country; and thirdly, in apprehending that great and general grievance, illicit distillation. It should be remembered, however, that though the nominal force which was to be kept up in Ireland was 25,000 men, yet the effective number would not, at any time, exceed 20,000. It would be extremely difficult to ascertain with precision the exact amount that would be required for the performance of the strict military duties to which he had alluded; but he could assure the House, that there would not be more than 15,000 men, consulting the most intelligent military men upon that subject, in order to reduce it as much as possible. With respect to the other two descriptions of the application of this military force, namely, in preserving the peace of Ireland, he wished to enter into a few details. The Army of Ireland was, at the present time, divided into three divisions, the first consisting of the most intelligent military men upon that subject, in order to reduce it as much as possible. With respect to the other two descriptions of the application of this military force, namely, in preserving the peace of Ireland, he wished to enter into a few details. 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